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LA

Burma, sci. Lunar month divided into 30 Yet or 2 Bhekkha. Twelve La constitute a year (with the addition of an intercalary month called Dutiya Waso every three years) called Hnit.

- *Burma, ethn.* Group of tribes of Môn-Khmer stock.

- See Sanda.

LABADU'ER*(W : La-pa-tu-êrh)

China, hist. Manchu chieftain (? - 1572) of the Karachin tribe, younger brother of Altan Khân. Ruled E Mongolia with his brother and paid tribute to the Ming dynasty.

LABBAI

India, ethn. Tamîl word : groups of descendants of Arab merchants and Dravidian women in Tamil country and forming a caste. Also called Mârakkâyar. Similar to the Mâpilla.

LĀBHĀ-GĀRAHA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 287 : On the sorrows of Life...

LABHĀNĪ

see Banjārī.

LĀBHU

see Minjia.

LABO

Philip., geog. Mountain 1,000 m high in Camerines Norte province.

*LABOUR DAY

see Kinzo-Kansho no Hi.

*LABOUR UNIONS

see Nippon Rôdô no Min-tô, Nihon Rôdô Sôdômei, Nikkeiren.

LABRAN

see Erdene Dzu.

LAB SGRON-MA

Tibet, rel. Buddhist nun (1055-1145/1153), famous for her Yoga teachings.

LA-BTSAS

see Dpa-mkhar.

LABU*

China, hist. Manchu general (Prince Jian Qinqwang, 1653-1681) of the Imperial Qing family. Participated in the fighting against the Sanfan.

LABUAN

Malaysia, geog. Island 1300 km NE of Singapore, N of Brunei, in Sabah State. Sold to Great-Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846. Transferred to

LAB

Singapore in 1907. Part of North Borneo from 1890 to 1906. Became part of Malaya, in 1946 and Malaysia in 1963. Area 91 km² ; Pop. 20,000. Chief port Victoria (Pop. 4,000). Rice, rubber, *See* British North Borneo, North Borneo.

LABUHA

Indonesia, geog. Highest mountain (2,150 m high) on Batjan island. Also Sibela.

LABUK

Malaysia, geog. River in Sabah (N Borneo) 300 km long, emptying into the Sulu Sea (Bay of Labuk).

LABULENG SI (W : La-pu-leng Szu)

China, art. Lama monastery at Xiahe (S of Gansu prov.), head of 47 other monasteries of the Dge-lugs-pa sect, built by a Mongol prince in 1708. Formerly called Zaxiqi Si, it is formed by 18 monasteries and houses ab. 3,000 monks. Residence of the Jiamuyang-huo Fo, a Living Buddha.

LACCADIVE

India, geog. Group of 23 coral islands 400 km off the Kerala coast (with the Minicoy and Amindivi) totalling 29 km² in area with a Pop. 30,000. It forms a Union territory administered from Kozhikode. Belongs to India since 1956. Populated with Muslims speaking Malāyalam. The name of these archipelago comes from «Lakṣa Dvīpa», the «100,000 islands». Chief town Port-Blair. Highest point at 79 m. Average temp. : January 26° C, July 27° C. Average annual rainfall : 3,000 mm.

LAC ĐAO

see Trần Quang Khai.

LAC HẦU

see Vân Lang.

LACH-TRU'O'NG.

Vietnam, archeo. Proto-historical period of the art of bronze (Đông So'n period) beginning c. the 1st cent. A.D. Tunnel brick tombs with elaborate bronze artifacts.

LAC LONG QUÂN *

Vietnam, hist. Mythical sovereign of Tonkin (Sung Lam, 3rd Millenium B.C.) *See* Vân Lang.

*LACQUER and LACQUER-WORK

Chin. : Qi Shu ; *Jap.* : Shitsu, Urushi ; *Viêt.* : Cậy Son ; *Burmese* : Thitsi, Htsi ; *India* : Lakh. *See* Cola-mandalam (Coromandel), Lakh. *China* : (red, Dansha), (carved, Diao Qi). *See also* Jiao Jin,

Japan : Inkin, Ikake-ji, Kamakura-bori, Kanshitsu, Kô-ami, Yûshoku, Jôhana Maki-e, Kajikawa, Kokuso, Shunkei-nuri, Kirigane, Kinji, E-Nashi-ji, Maki-e, Dôho, Chôshitsu, Chirimaki, Dakkatsu-Kanshitsu, Nashi-ji, Sakata Heiichi, Wajima-nuri, Chinkin, Ume-mono, Tsugaru-Nuri, Tsuishu Heijurô, Kinma, Kingin-e, etc.

SE Asia : Wael-Kuoppetya, Yun, Yun-de, Somada, Lâi-rot-nâm, Trần Tu'ô'ng Công, So'n, etc.

LAC THU

Vietnam, rel. Sacred Scriptures of Vietnamese Taoists. Represented carried on the back of a tortoise.

LAC TU'O'NG

see Vân Lang.

LAC VIÊT *

China, Vietnam, ethn. A tribe of the «Hundred Yue of the South» estab. in the Bac Viêt along the coast of Tonkin and in the valley of the Red River, c.2,000 B.C.

LADAG

See Ladâkh.

LADĀKH

India, geog. Himālayan range of mountains E of Karakoram, 6700 m high, in which the upper course of the Indus and the Shyak river cut deep gorges.
- District E of Kashmîr also called «Small Tibet». Area ab.119,000 km² ; Pop. 200,000. Chief town Leh. Tibetan in the 7th cent., it was conquered by Sultân Saïd of Kashgar in 1531. Annexed to Kashmîr by Gulâb Singh c. 1850. Geographically depending of Tibet, this territory is claimed by China and was the object of a local war bet. China and India in 1959. Populated by Balti in its W part (Baltistan) who are Muslims and represent ab. 80 percent of the population, and by Buddhist Ladâkhî. Wheat and various cereals are cultivated in the valleys. Fruits,

goats. Numerous Lama monasteries (Gompa). Also called Maryul, Mangyal, Nearis. *Kashmiri* : Brihadbhuttadeśa ; *Tib.* : La-Dvags, Ladag.

LADANG

SE Asia, geog. Malay word : Cultivation of rice (or other things) in temporary dry fields conquered on forest by burning it up or deforestation. *Burmese* : Taungya ; *Viêt.* : Ray ; *Môn-Khmer* : Miir ; *Thai* : Tamrai ; *Assam* : Jhum ; *India* : Bewar ; *Moi* : Nuiz ; *Philip.* : Caingin.

LADANG SI (W : La-tang Szu)

China, art. Tibetan Lama monastery 20 km from Shigatse, f. in 1235. Houses the most ancient «printing office» in Tibet. Three-storeyed pagoda Jimiluobu Sangcha Ta, decorated with statues and mural paintings from the 12th century.

LADDAR DEO

India, hist. A Rāja of Telingana, vassal of Sultān Ala-ud-Dīn Sikandar Sānī in 1310.

LĀD KHĀN

India, art. Brahmanical temple at Aiholi (Mysore) dedicated to Śiva, c. 500. Built on a square plan with two rows of squarish pillars concentrically (12 and 4) arranged around a statue of Nandi facing a small shrine with a Linga. Entrance porch with 4 pillars. Corbelled stone slabs on the double roof. Perforated windows. Cubical tower built on the top in the 8th century.

LADLĪ BEGĀM

India, hist. Sister of Abū-l Faḡl, who married Islām Khān c. 1620.

LĀD MALIKĀ

India, hist. Widow of Taj Khān who married Sher Shāh Sūri c. 1530, bringing him the Chunar fortress as dowry.

LADU

SE Asia, geog. In volcanic areas, hot (800° C) lava and ashes avalanches, which can explode when reaching water.

LA DU'ONG

see Thai Tuān.

LA DU'ONG THI CAO

see Thai Tuān.

LA-DVAGS

see Ladākḥ, Maryul.

*LA FONTAINE

see Pañcatantra.

LAGA

Indonesia, ethn. Ball game of the Dayak of Borneo, similar to the Chinlōn of SE Asia.

LAGĀTA

see *Jyotiṣa Vedanga.*

LAGHIMĀ

see Siddhi.

LAGHMAN

Afghan., geog. Province in the NE of Kābul. Area : 7,510 km² ; Pop. 225,000. Chief town Mehtarlam. Rock-edicts (fragments of the Edict VIII) of Aśoka near Jalālābād. A fertile plain, densely populated, irrigated by the Kābul river and its tributaries. Dry subtropical climate.

LAGHMANĪ see Dardī.

LAGHU JĀTAKA

India, lit. Skt. treatise on Astrology, an abbreviated version of the *Brihajjātaka*, by Varāhamihira.

LAGHU KAUMUDĪ

India, lit. Skt. grammatical treatise, abbreviated version of the Grammar of Pāninī, by Varadarāja. Also titled *Laghusiddhantakaumudī.*

LĀGHULA see Rāhula.

LAGHUMANJŪṢĀ

India, lit. Skt. treatise on Philosophy and Grammar, by Nāgeṣa. Also titled *Paralaghumanjūṣā.*

LAGHUṢABDENDUṢEKHARA

India, lit. Skt. commentary on the *Siddhāntakaumudī*, by Nāgeṣa.

LAGHUSIDDHANTAKAUMUDĪ

see *Laghukaumudī.*

LAG

LAGHUYOGAVĀSĪŚTHA

see *Yogavāsiśthasāra*.

LAGHVĪ

India, lit. «Brief», a short Skt. commentary on the *Sabarabhāṣya*, by Prabhākara.

LAG-NA RDO-RJE

see Vajrapāni.

LAGUNA

Philip., geog. Province in the region of Luzon-Sur. Area : 1,760 km² ; Pop. 750,000. Chief town Santa Cruz. Highest summit at 1,494 m. Mineral spas, rice, abaca, sugar cane, corn. Chinese from this prov. rebelled against the Spanish in 1639 and the British in 1840. The prov. participated in the fight for liberty in 1896.

LAGUNA BAY

Philip., geog. Lake in Laguna prov. (Luzon-Sur). Area : 895 km². Its outlet is the Posigan river, in its NW part.

LA-HA

Vietnam, ling. A Thai language in the upper Black river valley, spoken by ab. 1,700 people and belonging to the Kadai group, recently (1973) discovered by G. Condominas and Haudricourt. Its antiquity shows a links of very ancient origin with the Austronesian languages.

LA-HAN

see Luohan, Arhat.

LAHAR

SE Asia, geog. Hot or cold mud flows characteristic of volcanic activity in SE Asia.

LAHARA

India, art. «Wave», in architecture, the outer surface of a corbelled roof.

LAHARĪ-TALA

India, art. In architecture, the base of a corbelled roof.

LĀHAUR

see Lahore.

LAHNDĀ

India, ling. Indo-European language in W

Panjab, spoken by ab. 8,500,000. Also called Lahnde-di-Bolī, Hindkī.

LAHNDE-DI-BOLĪ

see Lahndā.

LAHORE (LĀHAUR)

Pakistan, geog. Former capital of the Panjab (Ancient Lohawar, Pancalnagar in the 11th cent.) on the banks of the Rāvī river, ab. 1,000 km NE of Karachi at an alt. of 215 m. Pop. 1,400,000. Important industrial center (Electrical and mechanical, metallurgy, textiles, chemical, leather, tobacco industries, railways workshops) and University (f. in 1882, nuclear research). Of ancient foundation (before the 7th cent.), it was capital of the Ghaznevids and Ghurids in the 11th and 12th cent. Part of the Sikh Empire of Ranjit Singh in 1767. British in 1846-1849. Capital of the Panjab before the Partition of 1947. Numerous monuments : Anārkalī tomb (1615), Badshāhī Masjid (1674), Samadh (tombs of Mahārājas, 1840), Fort (late 17th cent.) with various buildings (Moti Masjid, Diwān-i Ām, Hathi pool, Shāh Burj, Shish Mahāl), Sonehri Masjid (1753), Shalimar gardens, tomb of the Muslim holy man Muhammad Mīr (Mian Mīr, 1635), tomb of Jāhangīr (1627), tomb of Asaf Khān, brother of Nūr Jāhan (1611), Dai Anga Masjid (1635). Museum of the art of Gandhāra (f. in 1894). Also Lāhaur. – *Pakistan, hist.* Place of the signature of a treaty bet. the Sikh and Great-Britain (1842) by which Kashmir and the Hazara region were annexed to the British Empire. - Treaty signed in 1846 bet. Great Britain and Gulab Singh by which the British sold to the Sikh leader «all the mountain region to the E of the Indus and Rāvī rivers, excepted the Lahul».

LAHU

China, Laos, Thailand, ethn. Tibeto-Burmese group forming an ethnic minority (180,000) in Yunnan and which settled in the upper valley of the Mekong. The use of opium decimated them. Also called Museo. See Cō Sung.

LAHUL

India, geog. Region in Panjab, W of Kashmir, in the Chenāb and its tributary valleys. Lead,

antimony, zinc mines. Transit of caravans. Barley cultivation, fruits. Populated by Tibetan people (and Nepalese) speaking a Tibetan dialect called Lahulī. Also Lohara.

LAHULĪ

see Lahul.

LAHUSSA

Indonesia, rel. Sacred place on Nias island, with an ancient megalithic culture, site of a former village on which are found numerous carved stones (seats and menhirs), vestiges of an antique cult of Ancestors, which seems to be still alive.

LĀHŪTĪ, Abdūlqāsem

USSR, lit. Tadjik revolutionary politician and poet (1887-1959) who led the 2nd Tabriz rebellion in Iran and was then forced to flee to USSR where he died. His poems are much appreciated in the Tadjik SSR. *Tadjik name* : Lohuti Abolqosim.

LA HUYĒT THU'

Vietnam, lit. «The Bloody Letter», a historical novel (1934) by Dō Phon.

LAI

China, ling. Thai language mixed with Malayo-Polynesian related to the Vietnamese, spoken in the center of Hainan Island by ab. 200,000 people.

LAI' AN' (W : Lai-an)

China, art. Buddhist monk and painter (Yuan dyn.) of fish.

LAI-BUM-PA

Tibet, rel. Shallow vase used by Lamas during their meditation and symbolizing abstract thought.

LAI BUYI (W : Lai Pu-i)

see Lai Wenji.

LAI CHIWIT

see Pramoj Khukrit.

LAI CAU

see Tay Bac.

LAI-HAROBA

India art. Classical ancient form of Manipuri

dance characterized by its fluid movements, generally conducted by Shaman-sorcerers called Maibi. Also sometimes danced in Hindu temples by Devādasī.

LAIKA

USSR, sci. A type of dog from Siberia, weighing ab. 25 kg, utilized by hunters. A she-dog from this race was sent a-board a satellite in 1957.

LAI KANOK (or Lai Kranok)

Thailand, art. Thai and Lao decorative design, like a flame (perhaps a stylization of the Indian Makara design) often found in stucco and wooden carvings on monuments and statues. When set as a free ornament, it is called Kranok nang.



LAILA i-MAJNŪN

Afghan., lit. A novel by Nevāi (1440-1501) based on the Arabic «Romeo-and-Juliet» famous story Leila i-Majnūn.

LAILEWO

Indonesia, ethn. On Nias Island, the sacred «Rhinoceros-bird» (*Buceros*) whose image is generally placed on top of a massive pillar (Behu) to immortalize a deceased chieftain. Called Djiup-bang-bui among the Dayak tribes in Kalimantan.

LAI NAI LU (W : Lai Nai Lu)

China, lit. «To come South» a description of a travel from Luoyang to Canton under the Tang, by Li Ao.

LAINGA-PURĀNA

see *Linga-Purāna*.

LAI

LAIQOR KHĀN

Central Asia, hist. Mongol Khan, a cousin of Altin Khān. He defeated the Kalmuk in early 17th cent. and settled on their domains. His son Subati succ. him.

LAIREN (W : Lai-jen)

see Hakka.

LĀI ROT NĀM

Thailand, art. A technique of lacquer in which the black lacquer is decorated with gold foils.

LAI WENQUANG* (W : Lai Wen-kuang)

China, hist. Taiping general (Prince Zhun Wang) allied with the Nian and who went on fighting the Manchus until his death in 1868.

LAI WENJIN* (W : Lai Wen-chin)

China, lit. Taoist scholar (13th cent) in Geomancy who collab. in the *Si Yuan Tianxing*. Also called Lai Buyi.

LAIYANG* (W : Lai-yang)

China, geog. Town in Shandong prov. Silk weaving. Pop. 50,000.

LAI ZHUO* (W : Lai Chuo, Lai Cho)

China, rel. Taoist spirit, guardian of crops. Also called Yu Biao Zhuo.

LAI ZI (W : Lai Tzu)

see Lao Laizi.

LAJANG

see Latsang.

LAJANG KHĀN

see Latsang Khān.

LAJAR TERKEMBANG

Indonesia, lit. «At Full Sail», a partly autobiographical novel (1929) by Alisjahbana.

LAJPAT LAI LĀLA

see Lāla Rājpat Rāi.

LAK

see Lakṣmana.

LAKANG (W : La-k'ang)

China, rel. In the lama monasteries of the

S of the Gansu prov., a building reserved to the Living Buddhas (see Jiamu Yanghuo Fo).

*LAKE

Chin. : Hu, Hai, Chi, Tang ; *Jap.* : Ko, Gata ; *Mongol* : Kul, Nor, Nur, Göl, Kōl ; *Türk* : Göl, Kōl ; *Malay* : Telaga ; *Khmer* : Tonle ; *Persian* : Hamūn ; *Russian* : Ozero ; *India* : Jala, Kalappu, Sāgar ; *Indonesia* : Danau, Kenohan. The largest lakes in Asia are : Caspian Sea (436,000 km²), Aral Sea (62,000 km²), Baikal (33,000 km²), Balkash (18,400 km²), Issyk-kul (5,900 km²), Kuku-nor (4,800 km²), Dongting (4,800 km²), etc.

LAKH

India, techn. Lacquer, obtained from the exsudation of an insect (*Tachardia Lacca*) on certain trees. It is the «Shellac», not to be confused with the true lacquer (see Qishu). The origin of the word *Lacquer*.

– *India, sci.* Unit of quantity equivalent to 100,000. Also Lakkha, Lakhṣa. *Singh.* : Lakhan ; *Tib.* : Laksh. It is the 100th part of a Kōti.

LĀKHĀ

India, hist. Rana of the Mewār (:1382-1418).

LA KHAI

Vietnam, hist. Lieutenant of Chê Bông Nga who, on the death of the latter in 1390, took the throne of the Champā which he kept until 1400. He lost the provinces N of the «Col des Nuages» to the Đai Viêt. His son Ba Dich succ. him. See Jayasimhavarman.

LAKHAN

see Lakh.

LAKHIMPUR

India, geog. Town in Uttar Pradesh, a suburb N of Lakhnaū. Pop. 20,000. See Lakhnaū.

LAKHNAŪ

India, geog. Capital of the Uttar Pradesh (English name : Lucknow) on the Gumti river, a tributary of the Ganges, ancient Lakhimpur, f., according to tradition, by Lakṣmana, the brother of Rāma, in fact created in the 14th cent. by a Hindu architect called Lakhnaū (or Lakhnâ). Capital of Oudh in 1724. Asaf ud-Daula (1775-1798) rebuilt it completely. Under British control in 1857.

Railway work-shops, cotton weaving. Pop. 600,000. College of La Martinière f. by Cl. Martin (1735-1800). University (1920). Several monuments, almost all from the period 1775-1856, of little artistic value : Large Imâmbara (1784) ; Small Imâmbara (1837-1842) ; ruins of the British residency (built in 1800, destroyed by the Sepoys in 1857) ; tomb of Saâdat Ali-Khân (1814) ; Shâh Najaf : tomb of Ghâzî ud-Dîn Haidar (1827) covered with a very large low cupola ; Nadan Mahal (tomb of the first Mughal governor of Oudh, c.1600) in Mughal style, red sandstone. Archeological museum.
 - *India, hist.* An Agreement was signed here in 1916 bet. the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League to partake responsibilities bet. Hindu and Muslims in the self-government of India. Called the Lucknow Pact.

LAKHNAÛTĪ

India, archeo. Ancient name (also Lakṣmanāvati) of the town of Gaur (Bengal) until 1202, built on a site near Malda, in the Pâla and Sena dyn. Hindu temples in black basalt from the Râjmahal Mts. Destroyed by the Muslims in 1197. Their stones were re-used in the construction of Gaur. Varendra temple similar to the Mahâbodhi temple at Bodh-Gayâ (stones are jointed with molten metal).

LAKHŌN

Thailand, Cambodia, art. A form of theater introduced to Siam and Cambodia by Javanese in the 14th cent. It takes its subjects first from the *Phra Rot* and the *Manôra* (see Nôra) and later from other sources. It is a popular show which was first danced and acted by 3 men while a speaker made the announcement at the beginning of each action. This first form was called *Lakhôn Chatri* (or Lakhôn Jatri). Several other forms of Lakhôn were later introduced :

- *Lakhôn Nay* performed only by women inside the royal palace. It disappeared in 1932.
- *Lakhôn Nok*, popular, performed only by men, in the villages. A variant is the *Lakhôn Chatri*, also called Like or Yike.
- *Lakhôn Dükdamban* (Classical theater),
- *Lakhôn Ram* (a danced drama, of modern expression) stylized,
- *Lakhôn Phantang*, a variant of the Lakhôn Nok,

- *Lakhôn Pud*, a court drama with dialogues. In Cambodia also, the Lakhôn (ór Lakon) drama has several forms :

- *Lakhôn Bassac*, the most popular,
- *Lakhôn Kawl*, a masked theater similar to the Thai Khôn, etc. *Jav. Khmer* : Lakon.

LAKHŌN BASSAC

Cambodia, art. A form of Lakhôn theater with spoken and danced parts accompanied by Chinese music or a Pi Phat orchestra. Court dresses. Clowns. Subjects from the *Jâtaka* or romanesque comedies. Generally performed at night on the place of the villages. They are very long and can have until 50 «acts». Also Lakon Bassac.

LAKHŌN CHAI

Thailand, art. Dancer (classical style) in Thai ballet (Lakhôn).

LAKHŌN CHATRI

Thailand, art. A Lakhôn theater which takes its chief subjects from the *Paññasa Jâtaka*. In the S of Thailand, it is called Nora. Also Lakhôn Jatri. See Lakhôn.

LAKHŌN DÜKDAMBAN

see Lakhôn Phan Tang.

LAKHŌN NAY

Thailand, art. A type of Lakhôn theater (disappeared in 1932) at the royal court in which the emphasis was put on dance and music, the story being of no importance. See Lakhôn.

LAKHŌN NOK

Thailand, art. A type of Lakhôn theater danced with swift movements of the actors who try to tell a story to the audience, with comic elements. The music is rapid and there is few dancing. See Lakhôn.

LAKHŌN PHAN TANG

Thailand, art. A type of Lakhôn theater in which the music and the acting combine the characters of both the Lakhôn Nok and the Lakhôn Dükdamban (popular) and in which the action is divided into several parts or scenes. See Lakhôn.

LAKHŌN YING

Thailand, art. Classical dancer (female) in

LAK

Lakhôn ballets.

LAKHṢADVĪPA

see Laccadive.

LAKKANDI

see Lakkundi.

LAKKHA

see Lakh.

LAKKHAM

see Nhotkeo.

LAKKHANA

see Lakṣana.

LAKKHANA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 11 : Story of a stupid deer and a clever stag.

LAKKUNDI

India, art. Village near Gadag (Mysore), ancient Lakkikandi, with many temples from the 11th to the 13th cent. : Kâṣi-Viṣvanâtha (or Kâṣi-Viṣveṣvara) in late Câlukya style, built in soapstone ; two shrines with a tower on each ; finely carved doorways. Nandeṣvar temple, Īṣvareṣvar temple, Manikeṣvar temple, Bâoli, Jaina temple with a Śikhara 13 m high from the late 11th century. Also Lakkandi.

LAK MUANG

Thailand, rel. A divinity protector of a place or a town. The small shrine dedicated to this divinity. There is a Lak Muang shrine in every village or town. The most ancient and noteworthy are those at Savankhalôk (laterite Prang built against the wall of a Buddhist Viharn, 14th-16th cent.) ; at Sukhōthai (small cubical structure 3 m on the side surrounded with laterite base columns, 13th cent. ? ; at Chiang Mai (a shrine in brick and stucco built in the 13th cent. and encased in a more modern structure, also called Sao Intra Kin).

LAKON

Indonesia, art. Texts said by the Dalang during a performance of Wayang tales from the origins (battles of gods, demons and men), stories from the *Ardjuna Sasra Bau*, the *Râmâyana*, the *Mahâbhârata*, etc. Also a form of theater. See Lakhôn.

LAKON BASSAC

see Lakhôn Bassac.

LAKON KAWL

see Lakhôn.

LAKOR

Indonesia, geog. Small island E of Leti island Pop. 2,000.

LAKṢANĀ

India, lit. In Skt. poetry, implication of a word of a phrase, which has generally a different meaning from what is written.

LAKṢANA

Budd. «Character, mark», the 32 upper marks (signs) and 80 lesser ones which distinguish a Buddha from other men. Also applied in Hinduism for the various characters which differentiate a Mahâpuruṣa. *Pāli* : Lakkhana ; *Singh.* : Assulakunu ; *Jap.* : Sô.

LAKṢANĀNUSĀRAŚĀSTRA

India, lit. «Treatise which is Conform to Characteristics», the extract of a Skt. commentary on the *Abhidharmakośa* (now lost) by Gunamati. Translated into Chinese by his disciple Paramârtha.

LAKṢANĀVALĪ

India, lit. Skt. lexicon of Vaiseṣika philosophy terms composed in 984. Author unknown.

LAKṢASIMHA

see Mewâr.

LAKṢAVARMAN

see Yaṣovarman.

LAKSH

see Lakh.

LAKSHANAWONG

Thailand, lit. Tale in verse by Sunthon Phu.

LAKṢMANA

India, myth. In the *Râmâyana*, younger brother of Râma and Śatrughna. *Thai* : Lak.

- *India, sci.* Hindu era f. in the region of Mithilâ in 1118. Used only locally and since long in disuse.

- *India, hist.* Râjput ruler of the Kachhawaha clan, who reigned at Gwâlîor from 950 to

975.

- *India, art.* Hindu temple at Khajurâho dedicated to Viṣṇu in 953-954 by King Yaṣovarman of the Candela. Sandstone 33 x 15 m. Also called Râmacandra, Caturbhujâ.
- *See* Câhumana.

LAKṢMANABHATTA

India, lit. Skt. author of the completion of the *Râmâyanacampû* (11th cent.) Also called Lakṣmanakavi.

LAKṢMANADEŚIKA

India, lit. Skt. author (11th cent.) of the *Sârâdâtîlaka*. Also called Lakṣmanadeśikendra.

LAKṢMANADEŚIKENDRA

see Lakṣmanadeśika.

LAKṢMANADEVA

see Lakṣmana Sena, Kaṣmîr.

LAKṢMANAKAVI

see Lakṣmanabhata.

LAKṢMANARĀJA

see Dahâla.

LAKṢMANA SENA

India, hist. King (:c.1185-1205) of the Sena dyn. in Bengal. Defeated by Muhammad Khiljî in 1199 (or 1202) he abandoned his capital Nûdîah and took refuge in Dacca. Protector of the poet Jayadeva. Some authors think he died before the raid of Muhammad Khiljî and was succ. by 3 of his sons: The sovereign who was defeated by the Muslim ought to be a certain Lakṣmana (II). The composition of the *Adbhutasâgara* is attr. to him. Also called Lakṣmanadeva.
See Sena.

LAKṢMANĀVATĪ

see Lakhnauti, Gaur.

LAKṢMAN SINGH

India, hist. Râja (1826 : 1877-1896) of Bulandshâhr, of a Râjput family.

LAKṢMĪ

India, myth. Śakti of Viṣṇu, goddess of the «Multiplicity», «She who is Millionaire», and goddess of Wealth. She is born from the Ocean,

and brings luck to her worshippers. Also a Goddess of Beauty, of Elegance. Represented holding a red Lotos (hence her other name of Kamalâ) and a fruit. She takes an infinity of names, according to her incarnations or the names and forms assumed by her Divine Lord : Śrî, Śrî Devî, Devî, Padmâ, Kamalâ, Sîtâ, Rukminî, Durgâ, Indîrâ, Lolâ, Mahâ Lakṣmî, Nârâyanî, Hirâ, Râmâ, Jaladhî-jâ, Lokamâtâ, Śrî Mahâdevî, etc. Specially worshipped on the day of the Dîpavali festival. In art she appears on Gupta coins c. 460 (*see* Kriyâ-śakti). Her sister is Jyeṣṭhâ (or Alakṣmî).

- *Kashmir, rel.* Buddhist nun (11th cent.) who translated several texts and preached the cult of Avalokiteṣvara. *Tib.* : Dge-slong-ma Dpal-mo.

LAKṢMĪ BĀI

India, hist. Rânâ of Jhansi (late 19th cent.). With the help of her general Tantia Topi she rebelled against the British rule in 1857, thus helping the Sepoy Mutiny. Killed in battle at Gwâlîor in 1858.
- *See* Gangâdhâr Râo.

LAKṢMĪDEVA *See* Paramâra.**LAKṢMĪDEVĪ**

India, lit. Skt. Poetess (18th cent.), wife and collaborator of Bâlambhatta.
- *India, art.* Hindu temple at Dadda Gadavali (Mysore) built in the Hoysala style, with 4 shrines, in 1113.

LAKṢMĪDHARA

India, lit. Skt. poet (c.1000-c.1050) and minister under King Govindacandra (:1114-1156), author of the *Kriyâkalpataru* (*Smṛitikalpataru*).
- Skt. author (14th cent.) of the *Advaitamakaranda*.

LAKṢMĪKARNA

India, hist. King (:c.1040-1070) of the Cedi, son and succ. of Gangâyadeva Kalacurî. Also called Karnâ.
- *See* Dahâla.

LAKṢMĪKĀRA *see* Indrabhûti.**LAKṢMĪ-NARASIMHA**

India, art. Hindu temple at Nuggihalli

(Mysore) built in Hoysala style, with 3 shrine, in 1249.

LAKṢMĪ-NĀRĀYANA

India, myth. A form of Viṣṇu represented seated with Lakṣmī on his left knee.

- *India, art.* Hindu temple at Pedgaon (Ahmadnagar district) dedicated to Viṣṇu, with a pillared hall 16,45 m by 9,20 m and walls with perforated screens, built in the 12th century.
- See Jaintia.

LAKṢMĪNĀRĀYANA UNNAVA

see Unnava.

LAKṢMĪNĀTHA

see Mithilā.

LAKṢMĪNDRA BHŪMĪŚVARA GRĀMA-SVĀMIN

see Indravarman (III).

LAKṢMĪNDRALOKEŚVARA

Vietnam, rel. Buddhist monastery of the Mahāyāna f. at Đông Du'o'ng in 875.

LAKṢMĪNRISIMHA

India, lit. Hindu philosopher (1552-c.1624) of the Śankarācārya school, author of the *Siddhāntaleśa*.

LAKṢMĪPRASAD DEVKOTA

Nepāl, lit. Poet (1908-1960).

LAKṢMĪŚA DEVAPURA

India, lit. Skt. and Kannara author (active c. 1760) in Mysore, author of the popular poem in Satpadi verse, *Jaimini-Bhāratam*, dedicated to Kṛiṣṇa. Also perhaps the author of the *Aśvamedhika*. See Jaimini.

LAKṢMĪSTHALA

India, art. In architecture, the central part of a lintel with the figure of Lakṣmī.

LAKṢMĪVARMAN MAHĀKUMĀRA

see Paramāra.

LAKṢMĪVYĀKHYĀNA

see *Bālabhāttī*.

LAKULĪ

India, rel. Hindu ascetic (2nd cent. ?), the

last of the 28 Avatāra (incarnations) of Śiva, said to have been one of the founders of the Pāśupata sect. Also Lakulīn, Lakulīṣa.

LAKULĪN

see Lakulī.

LAKULĪŚA

India, myth. A form of Śiva as an ascetic meditating in a forest. Represented with a club in his left hand: It was specially venerated by the Kalacuri dynasty. See also Lakulī.

LAKULĪŚA-PĀŚUPATA

India, rel. Hindu sect of the Pāśupata, perhaps founded by Lakulī.

LĀL

India, art. Painter (active c. 1600) of miniatures (Moghol style) who illustrated, together with Sanwlah, the *Akbar-nāma*. He specialized in the representation of animals, especially elephants.

LĀLA CHOTU RĀM

India, hist. Chieftain of the Jāt in 1937.

LĀLA RĀJPAT RĀI

India, hist. Lawyer and politician (1858-1928) and rāja in Panjāb until 1907. Exiled to Burma by the British, he came back after the World war I and was elected President of the Calcutta Session of the National Congress in 1919. Joined Gandhi's movement and helped Tilak. Founder of the «Society of People's servants». Wrote in English several political books such as *Unhappy India* (1928). Also Lajpat Lai Lāla.

LA LAWA

see Wa.

LĀLBAGH

see Gumbaz.

LĀL BAHĀDUR ŚĀSTRĪ

see Shāstrī Lāl Bahādur.

LĀLCHAND AMARDINOMAL

India, lit. Sindhī novelist (d. 1954).

LĀLCHAND UŞTAD

India, art. Muslim architect who built the Hawa Mahal at Jaipur in 1799.

LĀL DARWAZA MASJID

India, art. Small mosque at Jaunpur built by Bibī Rāja, the queen of Mahmūd Shāh (:1436-1458) c. 1450. Its architect was a Hindu called Kamau, son of Visadru (?).

LĀL DED

see Lallā.

LĀLGIRI

see Viṣṇupur.

LĀLGUAN MAHĀDEVA

see Khajurāho.

LĀL HUṢAIN, Madho

Pakistan, lit. Panjābī poet (1539-1593) from Lahore.

LA LIBERTAD

Philip., geog. Town in Negros Oriental, on the Strait of Tañon. Pop. 20,000.

LALIN* (W : La-lin)

China, geog. A tributary to the Sungari river, in Jilin province.

LALITĀ

India, myth. «Passionated», an erotic aspect of the Śakti (Durgā) whose form is the Universe (in Tantrism). Carries a śanka, a box of cosmetics and a fruit. Also called Tripurā. *See* Devī, Kālī.

LALITĀDITYA MUKHTĀPĪDA

Kashmir, hist. Hindu king (:c.724-761). He f. several Buddhist centers and a new capital, Parihāsapura, and with the help of his minister Tuhkara Cangkuna, made several foundations, the best known being the Sun temple at Mārtand.

LALITAGIRI-RATNAGIRI

India, art. Site of an ancient Buddhist monastery built before the 7th cent. on the hills of Puṣpagiri, Ratnagiri and Udayagiri 25 km NE of Cuttack (Orissā).

LALITAPATAN *see* Patan.**LALITĀPĪDA** *see* Kārkota.**LALITĀSAHASRANĀMAN**

India, lit. «The 1,000 names of Lalitā», a Skt.

litany from S India, a fragment of the *Brahmānda-Purāna* on which Śankarācārya wrote a commentary.

LALITĀSANA

Budd. A position (Āsana) of relaxation, one folded leg, the other free or vertically folded. *Jap.* : Tōka-zō.

LALITĀVAJRA

India, rel. Buddhist monk (7th-8th cent.) disciple of Lūyipa, who spread in India Tantric books and specially the *Hevajra Tantra*. - *See* Lshang-skya Hutuqtu Lalitāvajra.

LALITĀ-VISTARA SŪTRA

India, lit. «Development of the Games (of the Buddha)», a Skt. text of the Mahāyāna, in prose and verse, dealing with the life of the Buddha as he told it Himself to his disciples. An anonymous compilation of stories and ancient legends. Part of the *Tripitaka* (Stanzas of the *Mahāvastu*). Translated into Chinese by Dharmarākṣa c. 308 and by Divākara c. 683. *Tib.* : *Rgyacher Rol-pa*.

LALIT KĀLA AKADEMI

India, art. Academy instituted at New Delhi in 1954 to encourage and promote study and research in the field of painting, sculpture, architecture and applied arts.

LALITPURA

see Patan.

LĀLJUI

India, art. Temple at Viṣṇupur (Bengal). Laterite, built in 1658.

LĀL KOT

India, art. «Red Fort», built on the site of an ancient city in Delhi f. by Rāi Pithora c. 1180. Also called Qila Rāj Pithora. *See* Delhi, Lāl Qila.

LALLĀ

Kashmir, lit. Poetess and ascetic (late 14th cent.) of Śiva faith, writing in Kaśmīrī, author of the *Lallāvākyaṇi*. Advocating the unity of all religions, she danced and sung her poems without being veiled. Her poems are still widely read by Hīndus and Muslims. Also called Lāl Ded.

LALLĀVĀKYĀNĪ

Kashmir, lit. Songs and poems of Śiva inspiration, written in Kaśmīrī by Lallā (late 14th century).

LALLIYA

see Kallara.

LALL SINGH

India, hist. Sikh leader and minister (1843) under Rani Jhinda in Panjāb. Lost against the British the first Sikh War at Mukdi (1845) and Salraon (1846). Dismissed by the British after the Treaty of Lahore (1848).

LALLŪ LĀL

India, lit. Hindu writer (1763-1835) from Gujarāt, writing in Hindī, Braj and Urdū. A Brahmin by birth, he created a new style called Kharī-bolī and in his works tried to imitate Skt. texts. Wrote political and moral sentences. His best known books are *Premśāgar* (1804-1810) and *Rājñīti*, an adaptation of the *Pañcatantra*.

LĀL MASJID

India, art. Mosque at Aurangābād built by Zain ul-Abdīn Mufti, overseer of monuments under Aurangzeb in 1665. Basalt paint red and decorated with stucco ornaments.

LALMI *see* Aimag.

LĀL QILA

India, art. «Red Fort» in Delhi built by Shāh Jāhan from 1639 to 1648 in red sandstone, on the bank of the Yamunā river. High wall and gates are battlemented and ornamented with pavillions. Advanced posts had been added by Aurangzeb. Inside are noteworthy buildings : Dīwān-i-Ām (30 x 30 m) in white marble with numerous columns and multilobed arches. Dīwān-i-Khās (30 x 22 m) in which stood the famous «Peacock throne», in white marble and inlays. Moti Masjid, a small mosque in white and grey marble, with 3 arches in facade, enclosed by high grey walls, built by Aurangzeb in 1659. Royal apartments, baths. Near the E gate, the Zinat ul-Masjid, a mosque built by Aurangzeb for one of his daughters in 1707.

LĀL QILA SE LALU KHET TAK

India, lit. Urdū novel by Muin ud-Dīn dealing

with the drama of the Partition in 1947.

LALSONT

India, hist. Site of a battle in which the Mughal army defeated Mahācājī Sindhia in 1787.

LAMA

Tibet, rel. Buddhist monk, adept of the Lamaism. *Tib.* : Bla-ma, Dge-slong. *See* Bla-ma. - *See* Gurung.

LAMA DARJA

see Darja.

LAMAK

Indonesia, ethn. In Bali, a type of long decorated panel in palm leaves used to decorate altars. Also a fabric, part of the dress of the dancers (girls) of Legong.

LAMA MAO SHAN (W : Lama Mao Shan)

China, art. «Mountain of the Head of the Lama» a site 15 km SW of Linyou (Shānxi prov.) with Buddhist caves with Tang sculptures.

LĀM ÂP*

Vietnamese name of the Linyi the future kindom of Champā.

LAMARI

Ancient Arabic name of Atjeh (Sumatra, Indonesia).

LAMAYURU

India, geog. Lama monastery, a 6-storeys building in the Ladakh valley, f. in the 10th century.

LAMBĀ

(*Jap.* : Nirambā) *see* Vairambā.

LAMBA

Burma, hist. An Indian giant who, according to legend, was killed by Kun Atha in 855.

LAMBĀDA

India, ethn. Indo-Āryan nomad groups in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Orissā and Madhya Pradesh, coming originally from the Rājasthan. Numbering more than 100,000, they chiefly are peddlars using for their trade cattle. Some of them settled as farmers, other concentrate on the trade with the Gond and Bhil tribes. *See* Banjarī.

LAMBĀDĪ

see Banjārī.

LAMBIKĀ

see Kundalinī.

LAM-BRAS-SLOB-BSHAD

Tibet, lit. One of the Sacred books of the Sa-skyapa.

LAMBUNAO

Philipp., geog. Town in Iloilo prov., Panay island. Pop. 25,000.

LĀM CHUNG

see Lin Zhong.

LAM CON PHAI HIĒU

Vietnam, lit. «Children must Cultivate Filial Love», a book on Confucian ethics by Hoang Cao Khai (1850-1933).

LAM DONG

Vietnam, geog. An administrative division in the center of S Vietnam.

LAMENG (W : La-meng)

China, geog. Town in Yunnan, a station on the «Burma Road» W of the Salween river.

LAMLUNG

see Ramvong.

LAMMA

China, archeo. Cantonese name of a small island near Hong Kong on which vestige of Neolithic (soft pottery) and Bronze age (hard pottery) were found. These are in relation with the Yangshao and Anyang culture. Adzes in stone (square section), bronze adzes with iron alloy, clay moulds, weapons.
- *See* Rāma.

LAM NU

see Mohlam Luong.

LAM OI

China, art. Woman-painter (1930-) working at Honolulu (Hawaii).

LAMON

Philipp., geog. Bay on the E coast of Luzon, in Camarines Norte and Tayabas provinces. In the center, small island of Alabot.

LAMONGAN

Indonesia, geog. Town in E Java, W of Surabaya. Pop. 15,000.

LA MONJA

Philipp., geog. Small rocky islet near Corregidor, in the Bay of Manila (Luzon).

LAMPA

see Lumbinī.

LAMPANG

Thailand, geog. Province in the NW. Area : 12,518 km² ; Pop. 470,000. Lumbering (teak), leather, cotton, small metallurgy. Chief town Lampang, on the Me Wang river, f. in the 6th cent. by Môn kings. Pop. 50,000. Ancient Khelang.

LAMPHUN

Thailand, geog. Town in the NW on the Me Ping river, a Môn capital f. in 654 by a dyn. from Lavo (Lopburi) and conquered by Meng Rāi in 1287. Surrounded by wall with square battlements in 1516. Lacquer industry, silver works. Pop. 20,000. Ancient Haripuñchai or Haripuñjaya. Also Lampunchai.
- District area : 4,407 km² ; Pop. 320,000.

LAMPONG

Indonesia, geog. Region in the S of Sumatra facing Java, on the Sunda Strait. Area : 28,889 km². Pop. 400,000. Exportations of rubber, tobacco, pepper, copra, by the seaport of Teluk-Betong. Populated by Muslim and animist migrants from Java, in 1905, 1931 and 1951. Also Lampung, Abung. *See* Lampung-Redjang.

LAMPONG RĀJA

Cambodia, hist. Khmer king (:1351-1353) of Angkor, son and succ. of Nirvānapada. Defeated and killed by the Thai army of Rāmadhipati. Sons of the Siamese king succ. him until Sūryavamśa Rājadhī rāja, one of his brothers took over the city and crowned himself king, in 1357.

LAMPONG-REDJANG

Indonesia, ethn. A group of people (ab. 1,000,000) in SE Sumatra, in the Lampung region, perhaps of Batak origin, with admixture of Sundanese peoples. They inhabit a region with megalithic vestiges from the

LAM

Đông So'n bronze culture. Divided into 2 groups : Orang Abung in the hills, and Orang Pablan (mixed with Sundanese). They are Muslims and animists.

LAMPUNCHAI

see Lamphun.

LAMPUNG

see Lampong.

LAM-RIM

Tibet, lit. «Ways to Perfection», a book on Buddhist doctrine and discipline, by Tsong-Kha-pa in 1403. Two vol. : *Lam-Rim* and *Snags-rim*. Abbreviation of *Khams-gsum Chos-kyi-Rgyal-po Tsong-Kha-pa-chen-pos Mjad-pa'i-byang-chub-lam-gyi-rim-pa-chen-mo*. Also abbreviated in *Chen-mo* or *Lam-rim Chen-bo*. Several other Mahâyâna treatises have the same title.

LAM ROKAM

see Atjeh.

LAM SO'N THU'C LUC

see Nguyễn Trai.

LAM-SO'N VINH LANG THAN DAO BI ^{KY}
Vietnam, lit. Text of the stelae of Lam-so'n written by Nguyễn Trai in honour to Lê Lo'i.

LAM TAN PHAC

see Dong Hô.

LAM THO

see Dpa-Mkhar.

LÂM TUYÊN KỶ NGŨ

Vietnam, lit. «Wonderful Meeting in Forests Among Sources», a novel from the 17th cent. in 200 poems, inspired from a Chinese love poem from the Tang period. Author unknown.

LAM TURKĪ

India, ethn. A game in favour in the NE of India, somewhat similar in its principle to the «Solitaire» game, played on a pentagonal (or star-shaped) checker-board, the pawns being placed on the angles or crossing of lines. Also called Kowadand, Nao-Gutiya Baithane-ka.

LAMURI see Atjeh.

LAMUT

USSR, ethn. Tungus group of peoples in the NE of Siberia and the coast of the Okhotsk sea. Now only ab. 40,000. They traditionally are reindeer-breeders. But they also used dog to pull carts and hunted seals. Organized into clans, they build houses in wood. Also Even, Eveni.

LAM VONG

see Ramvong.

LAM-YIG

Tibet, ethn. A safe-conduct or pass necessary to travel across Tibet. In Bhûtan, it is called Kashag.

LAN

see In, San-Kyi.

LANAO

Philip., geog. Region in Mindanao (Area : 6,965 km² ; Pop. 1,200,000), a plateau of volcanic origin, ancient fief of the Moros (conquered by Spain in 1891) with a lake 30 km by 24 km, whose outlet is the Agus river emptying into the Iligan bay. Divided into 2 provinces : Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte.

- *Philip., ling.* Malayo-Polynesian language chiefly spoken in the hilly part of Mindanao island.

LANAO DEL NORTE

Philip., geog. Province in the N of Mindanao island. Area : 3,092 km² ; Pop. 400,000. Chief town Iligan.

LANAO DEL SUR

Philip., geog. Province in the S of Mindanao island. Area : 3,873 km² ; Pop. 800,000. Chief town Marawi.

LAN BIN (W : Lan Pin)

see Jiang Qing.

LAN CAIHE (W : Lan Ts'ai-ho)

China, myth. The 3rd Immortal being (Xian, see Baxian) of the Taoists, sometimes considered as a woman. Symbolize poor people. Represented playing a flute or cymbals. Also as a young man (or woman) carrying a basket of fruits and flowers. He (she) is the Protector of flower sellers.

LANCAN CHANSHI (W : Lan-ts'an
Ch'an-shih)

China, rel. Buddhist monk (Shenzan Chanshi, Mingzan, early 8th cent.) and a friend of the poet Li Bi. Considered as the 14th of the 18 Luohan.

LANCANG JIANG (W : Lan-ts'ang Chiang)
see Mekong.

LANCHA

Burma, techn. Sorts of rickshaws which appeared c. 1893 in Burma. They were suppressed in 1949. *See* Rikisha.

LÂN CHANG
see Lân Xang.

LANCHOW
see Lanzhou.

LAN DAO (W : Lan Tao)

China, geog. Small island in Hong Kong «New territories», 151 km².

***LAND**

India : Bhûmi, Desh, Bhârata ; *Indonesia* : Barat ; *Russian* : Zemlia. *See* Country.

***LAND (Tenure of)**

India : Ryot, Râiyatvârî, Zamîndârî, Jâgir.
China : Jingtian Fa, Zuyong Dao, Juntian, Kanlong, Huang Zhuang, Jia Sîdao, Guantian.
Japan : Handen, Jôri, Jitô, Kantokoro, Kosaki, Ji-Samurai, Myôden, Kubunden. *Korea* : Jeong-jeon.

LANDEY

Afghan., lit. Pashto short form of poem with two unrhymed lines of 9 and 13 syllables on love theme.

LAN DINGYUAN (W : Lan Ting-yüan)

China, hist. Official (Lan Yulin, Lu Zhou, 1680-1733) and magistrate, author of several books on criminal cases, education of women (*Nü Xue*, 1712). A fervent opponent to Buddhism, he wrote notes on the acting of foreigners in China. Among his best known books : *Pingtai Ji* (Annals on the Pacification of Taiwan, pub. in 1723), *Xiushi Shibi*, 1728 (a collection of 36 biographies of famous Tang Chinese), *Luzhou Chuan Ji* (a complete collection of his own works, printed in 1865).

LANFANG GONGSI (W : Lan-fang
Kung-szu)

see Luo Fangbai.

LANG (W : Lang)

China, art. In architecture, open gallerie linking two pavillions. *See* Dian.
- *See* Hui Wang.

LANGALI

«Armed with a Ploughshare», *see* Balarâma.

LANG BIAN

Vietnam, geog. Region in S Vietnam, NW of Saigon, of plateaus and savanna, in the vicinity of Dalat.

LANGCHU HE (W : Lang-ch'u Ho)

see Sutlej.

LANGENDRIAN

Indonesia, art. A type of Javanese court opera, rarely staged. Also Langenmandra.

LANG GONG (W : Lang Kung)

China, rel. Buddhist monk (d.c. 420) who founded the Shentong Si at Zhonggong (Shandong province).

LANGJIASHU (W : Lang-chia-shu)

see Langyaxiu.

LANGJIATAO (W : Lang-chia-t'ao)

China, archeo. Site in Xianyang (Shanxi prov.) with vestiges of the Han dynasty.

LANGKAT

Indonesia, hist. Small sultanate in Sumatra :
- Kedjuran Tuwa Hitam (? -c.1818)
- Raja Amat (:c.1818-c.1840)
- Tunku Ngah (:1840-1893)
- Abdul Aziz (:1894-1927)
- Mahmud (:1927-1948).

LANGKAWI PULAU

Malaysia, geog. Mountainous island (highest point at 880 m alt.) off the E coast of the Kedah State, in the Andaman Sea.

LANGLU LA

China, geog. Mountain pass 5,000 m high in Tibet, bet. the sources of the Tsang Po and the Salween.

LĀNGNĀJ

India, archeo. Prehistorical site in Mahārāṣṭra, which yielded several complete human skeletons from the Mesolithic period. *See* Jalahalli.

LA NGOC CANH VANG

Vietnam, lit. «Jade Blades and Golden Branch», a novel (1934) by Nguyễn Công Hoan.

LANGQIAN (W : Lang-ch'ien)

See Shen Hao.

LANG QUỐC CÔNG

See Trinh Kiêm.

LANGSA

Indonesia, geog. Town in Sumatra, on the Malacca Strait. Sea-port (Kuala Langsa) exporting rubber and palm-oil.

LANG SHINING* (W : Lang Shih-ning)

China, hist. Chinese name of the Italian jesuit father Giuseppe Castiglione (1688-1766) who came to China in 1715. Famous for his painting of horses.

LANG SHIYUAN (W : Lang Shih-yüan)

China, lit. Poet (8th century)

LANGSON* (LANG SO'N)

Vietnam, geog. Town in N Vietnam on the Chinese border, in the Việt Bắc prov. Lead and zinc mines. Pop. 10,000. This town was made famous for the battles the French fought against the Chinese for the conquest of Tonkin (1885) which provoked the fall of the French Ministry of Jules Ferry, and again the battles the French troops fought against the Japanese (1940 and 1945) and against the Vietnamese in 1950 and 1953.

LANGSUN

See Tsaipa.

LANGTAN*

China, hist. Manchu general (1634-1695), son of Ubai. Imperial Bodyguard, he rose to prominence and fought Russia near Albazin and bandits N of the Great Wall.

LANG TINGJI* (W : Lang T'ing-chi)

China, hist. Official and scholar (1663-1715) from Liaodong prov. Governor of the Shandong prov. (1686-1687) and Jiangxi prov.

(1705-1712) he promoted the creation of ceramic kilns (Lang-yao) at Jingdezhen.

LANG TINGXIU (W : Lang T'ing-hsiu)

China, art. Book of calligraphy by Wang Xizhi which Emperor Tai Zong of the Tang dyn. ordered numerous copies to be made.

LANGU (W : Lan-Ku)

See Bai Pu.

LANGUR

India, sci. General name of monkeys common in N India, of the *Colobinae* family. Slender with a grey fur and a black face, a long tail, they are arboreal. Sacred for the Hindu, who identify him with Hanumân.

LANGUTI

Thailand, ethn. Thai name of the loin-cloth worn in Thailand and Laos by peasants. Also name of the Buddhist Sanghâti.

LANGYA* (W : Lang-ya)

China, hist. A kingdom vassal of the Han dyn., created for Liu Ze, a cousin of Gao Zu in 181 B.C. It was suppressed in 180 B.C. and Liu Ze became King of the Yan kingdom.

LANG YAO* (W : Lang Yao)

China, art. Monochrom ceramics chiefly made during the reign of Emperor Kangxi of the Qing dyn., especially the Baoshi Hong or «Red Ox-blood» ceramics. Some have discoloured and thus are green or «Peach's skin» with brown or green spots. These wares were produced from early 15th century.

LANGYA SHAN* (W : Lang-ya Shan)

China, art. Site of a hill in the Shandong prov. where a stela from the Qin dyn. was discovered. It was inscribed with texts from Shihuang and his son. Now in the Jin'an museum.

LANGYASIJIA (W : Lang-ya-szu-chia)

see Langyaxiu.

LANGYAXIU (W : Lang-ya-hsiu)

Malaya, hist. Chinese name of a small Hinduized State in the Perak region (Malay peninsula) said to have been founded in the 2nd cent. The Lankasuka of the Malay and Javanese chronicles. Called Langjiashu in the 7th cent. and Langyasija in the 12th century.

LANGYE DAIZUI BIAN (W : Lang-yeh
Tai-tsui Pien)
China, lit. Encyclopaedia, pub. in 1597.

LANGZHONG* (W : Lang-chung)
China, geog. Town in Sichuan prov. on the
right bank of the Jialing river. Formerly call-
ed Baoning. Pop. 100,000.

LANHU SHE* (W : Lan-hu Shê)
China, lit. Group of 7 poets from Lingnan,
founded in Nanhai (Guangdong prov.) by
Liang Peilan, with Chen Gongyin, Cheng Keze,
Wang Bangji, Fang Dianyuan, Fang Huan and
Fang Chao.

LAN JIESOU (W : Lan Chieh-sou)
see Lan Ying.

LANJA TISSA
Ceylon, hist. King (:119-109 B.C.) succ.
Thūlatthana. Khallātanāga succ. him.

LANKĀ
Ceylon, geog. Ancient Skt. name of the Ceylon
island. Also called Simhala. In mythology, it
was the residence of Kuvera, then that of
Rāvana. Believed to be the summit of Mt
Meru which had been thrown down the waters
by Vāyu the divinity of Wind. Now the Repu-
blic of Srī Lankā. *Tib.* : Sing-ga Glin. *See*
Ceylon.

LANKĀ SAMA SAMAJ PARTY
see L.S.S.P.

LANKĀSUKA
see Langyaxiu, Chitu.

LANKĀTILAKA
Ceylon, art. Immense meeting hall at Polonna-
ruwa, housing a brick statue of the Buddha
20 m high, from the 12th cent.
- Buddhist monastery built in wood at Pera-
denya, in 1344.

LANKĀVATĀRA SŪTRA
Budd. «Descent to Ceylon», a Skt. Mahāyāna
sūtra in 10 chapters (one in verse) on a preach
the Buddha is said to have delivered on the
invitation of Rāvana at Ceylon. It contains
the essentials of the Dhyāna doctrine. Translat-
ed into Chinese by Gunabhadra c. 443, by
Bodhiruci c. 513 and by Śikṣānanda c. 700-

704. This text is at the origin of the Chan
which, in its early beginning was called
«Lankāvatāra School». The definitive text
of the Chan was composed in Chinese on
this model (10 chapters) by Bodhidharma in
the 6th century. *Chin.* : *Rulengqie Jing*,
Dacheng Rulengqie Jing ; *Jap.* : *Ryōga Kyō*,
Daijōn ryūryōga Kyō, *Nyūryōga Kyō*.

LANKESH, P.
India, lit. Kannara poet and writer (1935-),
author of plays, short stories, novels and poe-
try.

LAN MENG* (W : Lan Meng)
China, art. Painter (Lan Cigong, Lan Yiyū,
active c. 1680), son of Lan Ying. Landscapes.

LĀN-NA
Thailand, hist. Thai kingdom «of the Million
rice fields, f. by Mangrai c. 1290 with
Chiengmai as capital. United with the Lān-
chang in 1548, occupied by the Burmese from
1556 to 1661. Took over in 1661 by King
Phra Narai from Ayuthyā, independant from
1728 to 1863, re-occupied by the Burmese un-
til 1774, then liberated by the Siamese and
incorporated into Siam at the close of the
19th cent. *Chin.* : Babaixifu. Also called Lān-
na Thai.
- *See* Yonakaraththa.

LĀN-NA THAI
see Lān-na.

LAN ÔNG
see Lê Hu'u' Trac.

LAN PING (W : Lan P'ing)
see Jiang Qing.

LAN PU (W : Lan P'u)
see Jingdezhen Taolu.

LAN QI (W : Lan Ch'i)
see Rankei Dōryū.

LANQI DAOLONG (W : Lan-ch'i Tao-lung)
see Rankei Dōryū.

LANQUAN XIAN SHENG (W : Lan Ch'üan
Hsien Sheng)
see Wang Chang.

LAN

LAN SHEN* (W : Lan Shen)

China, art. Painter (Qing dyn.), son of Lan Meng. Landscapes.

LAN TAO* (W : Lan T'ao)

China, art. Painter (Qing dyn.), son of Lan Meng. Flowers.

*LANTERNS

see Tenmyô, Chôchin, Tsuridôrô, Ishidôrô, Andon.

LANTIAN* (W : Lan-t'ien)

China, archeo. Prehistorical site near Gongwanglin 50 km SW of Xi'an (Shanxi prov.), probably Upper Paleolithic, recently discovered. Remains of men (*Sinanthropus Lantianensis*) contemporary with the men of Djetis and Mauer (ab. 600,000/500,000 years). In a thick layer of red earth was discovered the jaw of a woman (perhaps *Homo Sapiens*) without wisdom teeth, in 1963. The top of the skull of a man was found in 1964 (thickness of skull bone .16 mm, skull capacity 780 cubic centimeters) associated with quartz points and scrapers.

LAN TIANSHU (W : Lan T'ien-shu)

see Lan Ying.

LANTING JIXU (W : Lan-t'ing Chi-hsü)

China, lit. «Preface to the Orchids Pavilion», an introductory text to poems written by Wang Xizhi and his friends.

LAN-TSA

Tibet, art. A system of writing inspired from the Devanagari script.

LAN WAN (W : Lan Wan)

see Yang Zifu.

LĀN XANG

Laos, hist. «Million of Elephants», a name given to his Laotian possessions by Fa Ngum in 1353. Also styled Lân Chang. *See* Laos.

LANXU (W : Lan-hsü)

China, geog. Chinese name of the Botel-Tobago islands, 180 km E of the S point of Taiwan. Populated with Yami people. *Jap.* : Kotosho.

LAN YING* (W : Lan Ying)

China, art. Painter (Lan Tianshu, Lan Jiesou,

Shi Toutuo, 1578-after 1660). Landscapes. He was the master of Yü Zhiding.

LANYI SHE* (W : Lan-i Shê)

China, hist. «Society of the Blue Shirts», a secret society formed by a group of men who controlled the secret police for Jiang Jieshi in his anti-communist activities on the mainland. *See* Dai Li, S.A.C.O., Zhen Lifu.

LAN YU* (W : Lan Yu)

China, hist. General (? -1393) of early Ming dyn. Brother-in-law of Chang Yuchun. Led an army against Toqus Temur in Mongolia in 1388 and took 77,000 prisoners. Though rewarded he was later executed for complicity in plotting against the Emperor.

LAN YULIN (W : Lan Yu-lin)

see Lan Dingyuan.

LANZANG (W : Lan-tsang)

see Mekong.

LAN ZHEN ZI (W : Lan Chen Tzu)

see Ma Yongqing.

LANZHOU* (W : Lan-chou, Lanchow)

China, geog. Chief town of the Gansu prov. on the Huang He river. Road and railway junction to the Chinese «Far-West», near the oil fields of Yumen. Important river-port (dam of Linjia) and industrial city (uranium, oil, chemical industries, automobiles, etc.) and commercial center (cattle, wool). Pop. 1,000,000. Average temp. : January -6° C, July 22° C. Average annual rainfall : 333 mm. Also called Gaolan.

LANZIN

Burma, hist. Burmese Socialist Party created by Ne Win in 1962. Also called British Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP).

LAO

Laos, ling. National Thai language, monosyllabical with 6 tones, with borrowings to the Khmer, Pâli and Skt. Writing invented by Râma Khamheng c. 1296, derived from the Nâgarî. Numerous dialects in which the tones can have different meanings. Spoken by ab. 2,000,000.

- *See* Bo Kho Pa.

LAOAG

Philipp., geog. Town on the W coast of Luzon island, on the river of the same name. Rice.

Pop. 25,000.

- A river (100 km long) in the Ilocos Norte prov. (Mindanao island).

LAOANG

Philipp., geog. Small island (32 km²) off the NE coast of Samar island. Pop. 20,000.

LAO BOYANG (W : Lao Po-yang)

see Laozi.

LAO CAI

Vietnam, geog. Administrative division in N Vietnam, on the Hong Ha river and the Chinese border.

LAO CAN* (W : Lao Ts'an)

China, lit. Writer (Liu Hu, Liu Tiejun, Liu E, 1854-1909), engineer, mathematician and hydraulician, a specialist in the study of ancient engraved bones (Jiagu Wen) and physician. He advocated industrialization and scientific education in China and was exiled in Xinjiang where he died. Author of an essay, *Laocan Youji* (1901-1906).

LAOCAN YOUJI* (W : Lao-Ts'an You-chi)

China, lit. «Travel Notes of an old crippled Man», an essay by Lao Can relating the travels of a physician (himself) and written against the mandarins (Guan) of the Qing government.

LAOCHANG DEZHIXUE (W : Lao-ch'ang Tê Chê-hsüeh)

China, lit. «The Philosophy of Lao Chang», a satirical novel (1926) on the Peking society, by Lao She, pub. in the «*Xiaoshuo Yuebao*»

LAO CHONGGUANG* (W : Lao Ch'ungkuang)

China, hist. Statesman (Lao Xinjie, 1801-1867), viceroy of Canton and Yunnan, author of essays, poems and a report on his mission to Annam in 1849.

LAO DAN (W : Lao Tan)

see Lao Zi.

LAO ĐÔNG*

Vietnam, hist. Party of the Vietnamese Work-

ers, created in 1951. Leading element of the Patriotic Front created in 1955. Ab. 200,000 members.

LAO DONG JIE (W : Lao Tong Chieh)

China, ethn. National Workers Day, the 1st of May. Also Wuyi.

LAOET

Indonesia, geog. Small island (1,935 km²) off the SE coast of Kalimantan (Borneo). Coal mines. Pop. 30,000.

LAO FO* (W : Lao Fo)

China, hist. «Old Buddha», a popular nickname of Empress Cixi of the Qing dynasty.

LAO GAI* (W : Lao Kai)

China, hist. Political re-education in Communist China.

LAOHA (HE)*

China, geog. River in Inner Mongolia (Neimenggu) rising in the Anshan and flowing NE, meeting the Sira-muren river and flowing into the Liao He river.

LAO HANGSHI (W : Lao Hang-shih)

China techn. A flat stone (schist) used to polish dry lacquer objects.

LAO HE KOU* (W : Lao Ho Kow)

China, geog. Town in Hubei prov., former US troops base in 1945.

LAO HU BAN (W : Lao Hu Pan)

see Hanlin Yuan.

LAO ISSARAK

Laos, hist. A political party asking for independence, f. by Princes Suphanuvong, Suvannaphuma and Petsarath on the 13th of August, 1950. It later united with the Pathet Lao and took the name of Neo Lao Haksat. Also called Lao Isara.

LAO JUN (W : Lao Chün)

see Lao Zi.

LAOJUN HUI* (W : Lao-chün Hui)

China, hist. Secret Society of «the Old Master» which was at the origin of a violent strike of the Hanyang arsenal workers in 1913.

LAO

LAO KAY

Vietnam, geog. Town in N Vietnam, on the Hong Ha river and the Chinese border. Graphite mines. Pop. 20,000.

LAO LAIZI* (W : Lao Lai-tzu)

China, hist. One of the masters of Kongzi (Confucius) and one of the 24 examples of Filial Love. See Ershisi Xiao.

LAO LANG* (W : Lao Lang)

China, myth. Taoist divinity, divinization of Zhuang Zong of the Hou Tang dyn. Protector of actors.

LAOLIAN (W : Lao-lien)

see Chen Hongshou.

LAO NAIKUAN* (W : Lao Nai-hsüan)

China, lit. Writer (1843-1921) the first to propose a National language. Adopted the phonetic writing system proposed by Wang Zhao and estab. an institute for its propagation.

LAONIUI BIQI (W : Lao-niu Pi-ch'i)

see Qianjing Fang.

LAONIUI HUI* (W : Lao-niu Hui)

China, hist. Secret society of «the Old Buffalo» created by the Qing government and wealthy owners to fight the popular uprisings of the Nian Dang c. 1853. Another secret society, Niutou Hui, «the Buffalo Head», fought also the Nian Dang in the Henan prov. in 1858.

LAO PHUEN

Thailand, Laos, hist. Thai name given to the Vieng-Chan (Vientiane) kingdom by the Siamese who annexed it in 1835.

LAO QUA

Vietnamese name of the upper Laos region.

LAO QUAN (W : Lao Ch'üan)

see Su Xun.

LAOS

A country in SE Asia, bet. Thailand, Vietnam, Burma and China.

- *Local name* : Laos, Phra Anak Tiak Lao.

- *Ancient names* : Lân Xang.

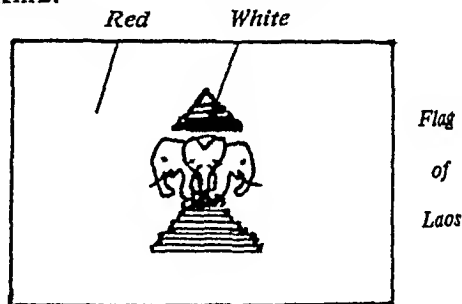
- *Type of Government* : A People's Republic

since the 3rd of december, 1975.

- *Capital* : The royal one is Luang Prabang, the administrative one Vientiane (Viengchan). Pop. 170,000.

- *Area* : 237,000 km².

- *Population* : Ab. 2,900,000. Density 8 to the Km².



- *Physical characteristics* : Located 14° N - 22°30' N and 100° E - 107°30' E. A hilly country composed of 4 natural regions : Upper Laos, Annamitic range (highest point at the Phou Bia 2,817 m), Valley of the Mekong river, S Laos (region of arid plateaus).

- *Climate* : Monsoon type with a dry season (November to March) and a rainy season (June to October). Average temp. : January 20°C, July 29°C. Precipitations vary according to altitude.

- *Peoples* : Majority of Thai Lao. Several various ethnic minorities in the mountains (Khâ, Meo, Yao, etc.) of Proto-Indonesian or Tibeto-Burmese origin.

- *Religion* : Buddhism of the Hinayana is widely practiced. Some animist tribes.

- *Agriculture* : Rice, maize, tobacco, fruits in the valleys, opium, tea and coffee (Bolo-ven) on the plateaus. Teak forests. Family fields only. Fishing in the rivers.

- *Industry* : Small undevelopped industries, artisanal work. Lumber work in the forests with elephants (Teak exploitation). Tin mines.

- *Handicrafts* : Well developed in wood carvings, silver repoussé works, silk weaving, ivory carving, bronze implements.

- *Currency* : The Kip is the unit.

- *Languages* : Lao, French, languages of the minorities.

- *National Holiday* : The 3rd of December.

- *Administrative divisions* : The Laos is divided into 16 Khuang or provinces : Attopeu, Borikhane, Champassak, Hua Khong, Hua Phan, Kham Muan, Luang Prabang, Phong Saly, Saravane, Savannakhet, Sayabury,

Sedone, Sithandone, Vientiane, Wapikhamthong, Xieng-khuang.

-*History* : Formed by the union of Thai tribes who came down from Yunnan in the course of the 13th cent., it was long a object of contention for Vietnam and Thailand, but it managed to keep its independence (see Lân-Xang): Divided into several kingdoms (Luang-Prabang, Vieng-chan, Champassak) it was made a French protectorate in 1893 through the efforts of Auguste Pavie. Became independent again in 1946 and integrated into the French Union in 1949. In 1953 the French troops were obliged to leave the country, the Laotian people asking for complete independence. Civil war broke out bet. the USA supported Vientiane Government and the popular forces backed by the Pathet Lao and N. Vietnam. Cease fire took place in 1961 and a National union government constituted headed by Prince Suvannaphuma of neutral trend in 1962. Declared a People's Republic replacing the Constitutional Monarchy on the 3rd of December, 1975.

-*Correlates* : Khâ, Fa Ngum, Suligna Vongsa, Mekong, Pathet Lao, Lao Issarak, Suvannaphuma, etc.

LAO SHAN WAN* (W : Lao Shan Wan)
China, geog. Bay in Shandong prov. and hilly region NE of Jingdao, famous for their scenery, loved by painters.
- See Yun.

LAO SHANG* (W : Lao Shang)
China, hist. Shanyu of the Xiongnu tribes (c.174-161 B.C.) succ. Mao Dün. He drove toward the W the Yuezhi tribes of the Tarim and Gansu. His son Junchen succ. him.

LAO SHE* (W : Lao Shê)
China, lit. Writer (Shu Qingshun, Shu Sheyu, 1898-1966), of Manchu origin b. in Peking. Studied in London (1924-1930). Professor in Peking (1930-1935), rector at Jin'an University (1937). Professor at Harvard (1945-1949). Committed suicide during the «Cultural Revolution». Wrote many essays, satirical novels, theater plays and restituted the integral text of the *Jing Ping Mei*. Author of : *Laochang Dezhexue* (1926), *Erma, Luotuo Xiangzi*, 1931 (Joyful Heart, Rickshaw-boy), *Lao Niu Po-che*(1938), *Zhao Ziyue* (c. 1928), *Mao Chengji*, 1930 (The

City of Cats), *Sishi Tong Tang*, 1946 (The House with 4 generations), *Longxugou* (1951), *Chaguan* (1957).

LAO SHENG'ER (W : Lao Sheng-erh)
China, lit. «An Old Man who was a Father», a comedy in the *Yuan Renbai Zhongchu* compiled in 1616, with musical intermedes.

LAO SOAI
see Kui.

LAO TIANYE* (W : Lao T'ien-yeh)
China, myth. «Old Heavenly Father», ancient Master of the Sky, who knows everything and protects human beings, always invoked in case of immediate danger. In S China he is called Tian Gong. See Yu Huang.

LAO-TZU
see Laozi.

LAO XINJIE (W : Lao Hsin-chieh)
see Lao Chongguang.

LAOWO (W : Lao-wo)
Chinese name of the Laos.

LAO ZHENG* (W : Lao Cheng)
China, art. Painter (Lao Zaizi, Linwu Shanren, Qing dyn.) from Jiangu. Landscapes.

LAO ZHONGER (W : Lao Chung-êrh)
see Laozi.

LAOZI* (W : Lao-tzu)
China, hist. Taoist philosopher (Li Erbaiyang, Lao Dan, Lao Jun, Li Er, c.570-470 B.C.?) said to be the author of the *Daode Jing* and the founder of Taoism or «Way of the Dao». Considered as the Divine protector of iron-smiths. Also called Lao Boyang, Lao Zhonger. *Temple names* : Taishang Xuan, Yuan Huang-di, Taishang Lao Jun. *Jap.* : Rôshi ; *Korean* : Noja.

LAOZI (W : Lao-tzu)
see *Daode Jing*.

LAOZI GUA (W : Lao-tzu Kua)
see Su Zhe.

LAOZI HUAHU JING (W : Lao-tzu Hua-hu Ching)
see Wang Fu.

LAO

LAOZI MING YU (*W : Lao-tzu Ming You*)
see Yu Fan.

LAPABURĪ
see Lopburī.

LAPAC
Philip., geog. Small island (42 km² ; Pop. 7,000) in the group of the Tapul islands, in the center of the Sulu archipelago.

LAP-CHA
see Der-chog.

***LA PEROUSE** (Strait of)
see Sôya Kaikyô.

***LAPIS PHILOSOPHORUM**
see Jindan.

LAPPA
China, geog. Cantonese name of a small island in the mouth of the Zhujiang (Pearls river) facing Macao, in Guangdong prov. Also called Patera.

***LAPTEVYKH MORE** (LAPTEV Sea)
USSR, geog. Part of the Arctic Ocean off the N coast of Siberia, in which empty the waters from the Lena, Khatanga and Yona rivers. Not very salty. Navigation possible only in Summer. Took its name from Dmitri Y. Laptev and Khariton P. Laptev who explored it in 1736-1741.

LÂP TRAI
see Pham Qui Thich.

LAPU-LAPU
Philip., hist. Aborigine chieftain of the Mactan (or Matan Cebu) Island who killed Magellan on the 27.4.1521. Also called Sliapulapu.

LĀRA
see Mâlava.

LARA-DJONGGRANG (Tjandi)
Indonesia, art. Complex of Hindu temples at Prambanan (Java) probably built c.856. It was left unfinished in 928 when the seat of the realm of King Sindok was transferred to the East. Built either by King Balitung or King Dakṣa of the Mataram dyn. Also perhaps the funerary temple of King Rake Kayuwangi.

Composed of 3 shrines dedicated to Śiva (center), Viṣṇu and Brahmâ facing 3 other and smaller shrines dedicated to Nandin, Śūrya and Candra (or possibly to Gaṇeṣa or Agastya). Two temples in the N and S completed the complex which was surrounded by a quadrangular wall 110 m on the side, outside which were built on 4 rows and 4 terraces 224 small shrines enclosed in a wall 220 m on the side. The entire complex was surrounded by a wall 390 m on the side. The main temple dedicated to Śiva, is 47 m high, the small shrines are 14 m high. Numerous sculptures and bas-reliefs (on the first gallery of the 3 main temples) illustrating episodes from the *Râmâyana*.

LARA KIDUL
Indonesia, myth. Goddess of the Sea, venerated in Java, who has her good and evil aspects.

LARANTUKA
Indonesia, geog. Sea-port on the NE coast of Flores Island. Also name given to people living in East Flores and descending from Portuguesees. *See* Sika, Sumbawa.

LARIĀ
see Chhattisgarh.

LARKHANA
Pakistan, geog. Town on the Indus river 320 km N of Karachi, in the Sind. Cotton, silk, leather industry. Pop. 50,000.

LAS
see Karma, Lumri, Lassi.

LAS BELA
Pakistan, geog. A district in Karachi division, on the SE coast of Baluchistân. Area : 18,324 km² ; Pop. 100,000. Chief town Bela (Pop. 5,000) 180 km W of Karachi. Inhabited by Las (Lassi, Lumri) Muslim people. Former independent State until 1947.

LASHI
see Burmese.

LASHIO
Burma, geog. Town in the NE of the Shan States. Linked by rail to Mandalay, 200 km away in the SW. Departure point of the «Burma Road» to Chongqing (China).

LASHKAR (LAṢKAR)

India, geog. Town in Madhya Pradesh, near Gwālior. Industrial center (ceramics, small metallurgy, tobacco, leather). Pop. 250,000. *See* Gwālior.

LAṢKARI-BAZAAR

Afghan., archeo. Site near Ghaznī, with 3 citadels and palaces in sun-dried and backed bricks, decorated with mural paintings (before 1149) of the Ghaznī dyn. Discovered by Schlumberger in 1948. Square courtyard with iwan in Iranian style. Minarets with star-shaped base and cylindrical body. Decorated with glazed tiles and marble bas-reliefs describing military scenes. Painting of Buddhist and Sassanid inspiration.

LA SO'N PHU TU

Vietnam, lit. A study on the life of a Vietnamese scholar in 19th cent. Paris, by Hoang Xuan Han, pub. in Paris in 1952.

LAS PIÑAS

Phillip., art. An ancient quarter in Manila. Its church has a bamboo organ from 1794, unique in the world.

LASSI

Pakistan, ethn. Group of peoples (ab. 70,000) living in the Las Bela province. They are poor agriculturists and fervent muslims. Also called Las, Lumrī.

***LASSO**

see Urag, Paša.

LASYA

India, myth. A female aspect of Dance, assumed by Pārvatī.

***LAST DAY of the Year**

see Ō-Misoka.

LĀT

India, art. Tamil word for a commemorative column, in stone or cast in metal, to carry emblems or bear inscriptions. The most ancient were those erected by King Aśoka. *Skt.* : Stambha ; *Pāli* : Thabo ; *Gujarātī* : Tekana.

LAT (U)

Burma, lit. Writer (1866-1921) author of

The Jasmin Plant and the Singer of the Kingdom.

LĀTA

India, lit. Skt. author of the *Sūryasiddhānta* (unknown date).

***LATE MIDDLE INDO-ĀRYAN**

see Apabhramṣa.

LA THANH

see Hanoi.

LATĀ

India, art. In architecture, a decoration of creepers or scroll-work. *See also* Kutilā.

LATI

Vietnam, ling. An isolated language spoken in the Hokien (N Vietnam) by ab. 450 people in 1906. Now considered extinct.

LATIN-HUA

see Latinxua.

LATINXUA (W : Latin-hsūa)

China, ling. Russian Romanization system of the Chinese languages created in 1929 and now obsolete.

LĀT MASJID

India, art. Mosque at Dhar (Mālvā) built with Hindu spoils in 1405. Wrought iron pillar from the 4th century (?).

***LATRINES**

see Zigu Shen, Keng Sangu.

LATSANG KHĀN

Central Asia, hist. Kalmuk (Koshot) Khān (:1700-1717) son and succ. of Dalai Khān (Gontsok), general of the Ōlöt in the Qinghai (Kukunor) region. Appointed to Lhasa, he opposed the regent Sangs-rgyas Rgya-mcho who tried twice to poison him. Finally, Latsang killed him in 1705 and sent to China the young 6th Dalai-lama (who was too much addicted to pleasure) and had him murdered on his way to Peking in 1706. Then he put a new Dalai-lama on the throne of Lhasa. The chief of the Choros (or Dzungar), Tsereng-Dondub, rebelled, took Lhasa and killed Latsang Khān (1717). This murder induced Emperor of China Kangxi to conquer Tibet (1720). Also called

LAT

Lajang Khân.

LATUKAN

Philip., geog. A volcano (2,158 m high) in the Lanao prov. on Mindanao island.

LATUKIKA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 357 : A quail avenge herself on an elephant who had killed his children.

LATURA

see Lowalangi.

LĀTYĀYANA

Indiā, lit. A Rṣi of Vedic times, founder of a school of *Sāma-Veda* and the author of the *Lātyāyana-Śrautasūtra*.

LAUAN

Philip., techn. Wood of various trees chiefly used for plywood.

LAUGĀKṢI BHĀSKARA

India, lit. Philosopher (14th cent.) of Viṣṇu faith, who expounded the Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika and the Mimāṃsā in his *Arthasangraha* and *Tarkakaumudī*.

LAUGĀKṢI-GRIHYASŪTRA

see Kāthaka.

LAUKIKA

India, rel. Bengali name of ancient popular cults.

LAUKIKASAMVAT

India, sci. An era beginning in 3076 B.C. formerly used only in Kashmir and Panjāb. Also called Saptarṣikāla, Lokakāla, Śāstrakāla.

LAUKPYA

Burma, hist. Shan chieftain of Myaungimya (late 14th cent.) who attacked his uncle Razadarit of Pagan in 1385 but was finally vanquished. This marked the beginning of a war bet. the Shan and the Talaing (or Mōn) and which ended only in 1422.

LAUNGYET

Burma, hist. A capital of the Arakan Kingdom, from 1237 to 1433.

LA UNION

Philip., geog. Province in the Region II of the

Ilocos. Area : 1,494 km² ; Pop. 375,000. Chief town : San Fernando.

LAUREL, José Paciano

Philip., hist. Patriot (1891-1959) and nationalist who fought the US influence in his country. Nominated President of the Republic by the Japanese on the 23.9.1943. After the war, he fought for independence and signed in 1954 with the USA the Langley-Laurel Agreement which modified the Bell Act. Head of the Nationalist Party, he was defeated in the elections of 1949 but win them again in 1951. In 1945, Roxas succ. him to the Presidency.

LAURIYĀ-ARARĀJ

India, archeo. Site in Champaran (Bihār) with a Lāt of Aśoka inscribed with the Edicts I-VI. No capitel.

LAURIYĀ-NANDANGĀRH

India, archeo. Site in Champaran (Bihār) with the vestiges of an huge Stūpa 27 m high, and 15 earthen tumuli from before the 3rd cent. B.C. Lāt of Aśoka 11 m high with inscription (Edicts I-VI) and topped by a polished sandstone lion image.

LĀU SENA

India, hist. King of Maina (Bengal) in the 11th cent., a propagator of the Dharma cult. Also Lāu Sen.
- Bengali general under King Devapāla (:c.810-850) who conquered Assam and Kalinga (Orissā). Also called Lavasena.

LĀVA

India, sci. Ancient unit of time equivalent to 1 minute and 36 seconds, the 900th part of a Takṣatra.

LAVA

India, myth. In the *Rāmāyana*, one of the twin sons of Rāma and Sītā, the second being Kuṣa. He reigned at Sravastī.

LAVANA

India, myth. In the *Rāmāyana*, a Rākṣasa, king of Mathurā and brother-in-law of Rāvana. Killed by Śatrughna who succ. him at Mathurā.

LAVANAPRĀSADA

India, hist. Minister under King Bhīmadeva (II) of the Solankī dyn., who seems to have

usurped power after the defeat of the king by the Muslims in 1197 and founded the Vāghelā dyn. His Jaina ministers Vastupāla and Tejapāla built temples on Mt Abu. Father of Viradhavala.

LAVANASENA

see Lāusena.

LĀVANĪ

India, lit. Erotic songs in Marathī literature after the 17th century.

– See Tamasha.

LĀVANYAVATĪ

see Upendrabhanja.

LAVAPURĪ

see Lopburi.

LAVE

see Brao.

LAVŌ

Thailand, hist. Ancient name of the town of Lopburi and a Mōn (?) independant State before its annexion by the Khmers in the 11th century.

LAWA

Thailand, ethn. Ethnic group of Mōn-Khmer origin, estab. bet. the Me Ping and Salween rivers, in the Chieng-mai region. Cultivators of rice and ironsmiths.

LAWAQUAN

see Bajâu.

LAWKANANDA

Burma, art. Stūpa (Zedi) in the village of Myinpagan (Pagan) built by Anawratha in 1059. Cylindrical body with a multi-ringed cone topped by a Hti. Pentagonal triple base. Said to contain a tooth of the Buddha brought from Ceylon.

LAWKANITI

Burma, lit. Collection of Burmese proverbs in relation with the life of the people, translated from the Pāli (*Lokantīti*) by Chakkindabhisiri in 1882.

***LAWRENCE, John**

English politician (1811-1879), administrator

in India from 1830 to 1840. He helped his brother Henry to administer the Panjāb in 1849, and administered it himself (1806-1857) from 1853 to 1859. Henry having been killed at Lakhnaū, he took back Delhi from the Sepoys in 1857. The 3rd Viceroy of India in 1863. Retired in 1869.

***LAWS**

see Adat, Dharma, Fa, Hô, Dhamma, Ritsuryô, Lü.

LAWU

Indonesia, geog. Volcano 3,570 m high in Java, E of Surakarta.

LAXMAN PAI (LAKṢMAN PAI)

India, art. Painter (1926-) from Goa.

LAYA

India, mus. A musical tempo based on syllables (each one being equivalent to one fourth of a Mâtrâ or «meter»). One can distinguish the Bilambita Laya or slow rhythm, the Madhya Laya or middle rhythm and the Druta Laya or rapid rhythm. They compose together with the Mâtrâ a Tala or rhythm with several divisions (120 in number according to the *Sangît Ratnakara*) among which 40 are normally of common use. A silence bet. two Tala is called Khali. See also Sholukattu.

LAYANG

see Tulodong.

LAYANG-LAYANG

Indonesia, ethn. «Swallow», general name given to flying kites.

LAYAR TERKAMBANG

Indonesia, lit. «At Full Sails», a novel by Takdir Alisjahbana.

LAYA-YOGA

India, rel. A Hindu Yoga discipline in which the Sadhaka tries to obtain the diffusion of the individual mind into the universal one by the purification of the elements of his body, utilizing the lowest grades of the Energy (see Kundalini-Yoga) to progressively attain the various levels of the subtil body. See Tāntra.

LCHAG-BRUG see Gengchen.

LCH

LCHAG-BYA

see Xinyu.

LCHAG-BYI

see Gengzi.

LCHAG-GLANG

see Xinchou.

LCHAG-KHYI

see Gengxu.

LCHAG-LCHAGS

see Xinhai.

LCHAG-RTA

see Gengwu.

LCHAG-SBRUL

see Xinsi.

LCHAG-SPREL

see Gengshen.

LCHAG-STAG

see Gengyin.

LCHAG-YOS

see Xinmao.

LCHAM-SRING

see Beg-tse.

LCHANGS-SKYA

China, rel. Title of the Khutukhtu of Peking. Also Huofo.

LCHANGS-SKYA ROL-PA'I RDO-RJE

China, rel. Khutukhtu of Peking (1717-1786). His biography was written by Blo-bzang-choskyi (r) ñi-ma in 1792.

LDAN-DKAR

Tibet, art. Royal palace in Lhasa. It had an immense library. Also called Lhan-kar.

LDE

Tibet, hist. «Exceptional Beings» (8 in number) who succ. Gna-khri Bcan-po and formed the 3rd royal dyn. succ. that of the Legs.

These kings did not reign effectively, power being in the hand of their magician-ministers. They were succ. by 5 other kings, the last one being killed by Stag-bu-sna-gzigs (6th cent. ?)

who founded the Sa-la-lde dyn. Also called Khri-lde. See Legs.

LDE'U

Tibet, lit. Wandering minstrels who traveled from a monastery (Gling) to another singing enigmas, traditional poems and epics.

L.D.P.

see Liberal Democratic Party.

LÊ*

Vietnam, hist. Name of two Vietnamese dynasties :

1 - * *Lê anteriors.* A dyn. f. by Lê Hoan in 980, succ. the Đinh dyn. Replaced by the Ly dyn. in 1009. Three kings who reigned on the 'Đai-cô-Việt at Hoa-lu' :

- Lê Đai Hanh (Lê Hoan, :980-1005)

- Lê Trung Tông (Long Việt, : 1005)

reigned only 3 days

- Lê Long Đinh (:1005-1009).

2 - * *Lê Posteriors.* A dyn. f. by Lê Loi in 1418, succ. the Trần dyn. Replaced by the Nguyễn dyn. in 1789. It reigned from 1418 to 1457 and, with interruptions, from 1533 to 1789. It had 31 kings :

1 - Lê Loi (:1418-1428)

2 - Lê Nga (Trần Cao, :1426-1428)

3 - Lê Thai Tô (:1428-1433)

4 - Lê Thai Tông (:1433-1442)

5 - Lê Nhân Tông (:1443-1459)

6 - Lê Nghi Dân (:1459-1460)

7 - Lê Thanh Tông (:1460-1497)

8 - Lê Hiến Tông (:1497-1504)

9 - Lê Tư'c Tông (:1504-1505)

10 - Lê Huy Muc (1504-1509)

11 - Lê Tư'ong Du'c (:1509-1516)
(Trần Cao usurper in 1516)

12 - Lê Chiêu Tông (:1516-1526)

(Trần Thang usurper, :1516-1521)

13 - Lê Bang (:1518)

14 - Lê Du (:1518)

15 - Lê Hoang Đê Thung (:1527)

(Mac dyn. : Mac Đang Dung, Mac Đang Doanh)

16 - Lê Trang Tông (Ning, :1533-1548)

(Mac dyn. : Mac Phúc Hai, Mac Phúc Nguyên)

17 - Lê Trung Tông (:1548-1556)

(Mac Phúc Nguyên)

18 - Lê Anh Tông (:1556-1572)

(Mac Mâu Ho'p)

19 - Lê Thê Tông (:1573-1599)

(Mac dyn. : 4 kings)

20 - Lê Kinh Tông (:1599-1619)

21 - Lê Thanh Tông (first period :1619-1643)
(Mac Kinh Khoan)

22 - Lê Chân Tông (:1643-1649)

21 bis - Lê Thân Tông (2nd period, :1649-1662)

23 - Lê Huyền Tông (:1662-1671)

24 - Lê Gia Tông (:1671-1675)

25 - Lê Hi Tông (:1675-1705)

26 - Lê Du Tông (:1705-1729)

27 - Lê Duy Phu'ong (:1729-1732)

28 - Thuần Tông (:1732-1735)

29 - Lê Y Tông (:1735-1740)

30 - Lê Hiến Tông (:1740-1786)

(Nguyên Nhạc)

31 - Lê Mân Đê (:1786-1789)

* LEAGUE OF COMMON ALLIANCE

see Sun Yat-sen.

* LEAGUE OF NATIONS

see Kokusai Renmei.

LÊ ANH TÔNG*

Vietnam, hist. King (Lê Duy Bang, :1556-1572) of the Lê dyn. succ. Lê Trung Tông. He fought Mac Phu'c Nguyên and Mac Mậu Ho'p but was defeated and died during his flight. Lê Thế Tông succ. him.

LÊ BANG*

Vietnam, hist. King (? :1518, 3 months) of the Lê dyn. during King Lê Chiêu Tông reign. Followed by the ephemeral Lê Du (:1518). *Niên Hiếu* : Đại Du'c.

LÊ BANG CO'

see Lê Nhân Tông.

LE BAO* (W : Lê Pao)

China, hist. Manchu official and general (1740-1819) of the Feimo clan. Translated Buddhist Chinese literature into Manchu (1756). Head of the Board of War (1777). Governor of the Shânxi prov. (1786). Campained against rebels in Yunnan and the Bailian Jiao. Grand Secretary in 1810. Retired in 1814.

LÊ BA QUAT see Lê Quat.

LEBED see Shor.

LÊ CANH TUÂN

Vietnam, lit. Poet (Lê Tu' Mu'u, 15th cent.)

from the Hai Hung prov. Graduated Thai Hoc Sinh, he opposed the Ming partisans and was exiled to China in 1407.

LE CAO TANG SI (W : Lê Ts'ao T'ang Szu) *China, art.* Ancient Buddhist temple 60 km S of Xi'an (Shânxi prov.). Small stone pagoda (2 m high) dedicated to Kumârajîva. Tang (?) period.

LÊ CHANH

see Lê Hiến Tông.

LÊ CHÂN TÔNG*

Vietnam, hist. King (Lê Duy Hu'u, :1643-1649) succ. Lê Thân Tông who came back to power after his death (1649).

LÊ CHIÊU TÔNG*

Vietnam, hist. King (Lê Y, :1516-1424:1526) succ. Lê Tu'ong Du'c. Trần Cao and Trần Thang usurped the throne from 1516 to 1521 and two ephemeral sovereigns (Lê Bang and Lê Du) reigned a few months only in 1518. In the same time reigned Lê Hoang Đê Thung from 1522 to 1527. Mac Đang Dung drove him away and proclaimed himself emperor in 1527. Lê Thân Tông was proclaimed emperor by Nguyên Kim in 1533.

- See Lê Mân Đê.

LE-CHO

Burma, mus. Song in four part with musical accompaniment.

LÊ ĐAI HANH*

Vietnam, hist. King (:980-1005) of the Lê (anterior) dyn. A general and regent, he overthrow Prince Đinh Tuê of the Đinh dyn., defeated China and the Champâ killed Parameśvara and destroyed the Cham capital Indrapura in 982. He coined local currency to replace the Chinese coins in 983. Lê Trung Tông succ. him.

LÊ DANH PHU'O'NG

see Lê Qui Don.

LEDI PANDITA

see Ledí Sayadaw.

LEDI SAYADAW

Burma, rel. Buddhist monk (1879-1939) author of religious and political (nationalist)

LED

books. Also called Ledi Pandita, Maung Tyi, Than Sin.

LEDO

India, geog. Village in the NE of Assam, the terminus of the «Stillwell Road» which, during World War II linked India to Burma. This road 1,674 km long was abandoned in October 1945 and is now covered with a thick jungle.

LÊ DOAN HAU

see Lê Quy Đôn.

LEDU* (W : Luo-tu)

China, hist. Ancient capital of the Nan Liang dyn. in the 4th cent., replacing Lianchuan and Xiping (E of Qinghai lake).

LÊ DU

see Lê Bang, Lê Chiêu Tông.

LÊ DU'

Vietnam, lit. Contemporary writer, author of research on Vietnamese literature : *Nu Lu'u Van Hoc Su'* (1949), *Nam Quốc Nu Lu'u* (1929), *Vi-Xuyên Thi Van Tập* (1931), etc.

LÊ DUAN

Vietnam, hist. Communist politician who replaced Nguyễn Bình as head of the military resistance in 1951. General Secretary of the Lao Đông in 1960.

LÊ DUC THO

Vietnam, hist. Politician (1911-) from Nam Ha prov. near Hanoi, and diplomat. Imprisoned in Poulo Condore by the French from 1930 to 1936, then again from 1939 to 1944. Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party. Member of the Political Bureau in Hanoi (1964). Conducted negotiations of Paris (1970-1973) to obtain USA disengagement in Vietnam. He refused the Nobel Prize 1973 because peace was not estab. in his country.

LÊ DU TÔNG*

Vietnam, hist. King (Lê Duy Đu'ông, :1705-1729:?), succ. to Lê Hi Tông. He abdicated in favour of Lê Duy Phu'ông.

LÊ DUY BANG

see Lê Anh Tông.

LÊ DUY CU'

Vietnam, hist. A descendant of the Lê dyn. who rebelled against the Nguyễn (Tu' Đu'c) in 1854.

LÊ DUY ĐAM

see Lê Thê Tông.

LÊ DUY ĐIỀU

see Lê Hiên Tông.

LÊ DUY ĐU'ÔNG

see Lê Du Tông.

LÊ DUY HIỆP

see Lê Hi Tông.

LÊ DUY HU'U

see Lê Chân Tông.

LÊ DUY KHIÊM

see Lê Mân Đê.

LÊ DUY KHOAI

see Lê Gia Tông.

LÊ DUY KY

see Lê Thân Tông, Lê Mân Đê.

LÊ DUY MAT

Vietnam, hist. A descendant of the Lê dyn. who rebelled against the Trịnh dyn. and took the leadership of a Tonkinese peasant uprising. The revolt lasted until 1770 in the Thanh Hoa. Betrayed by one of his lieutenant, he committed suicide in 1770.

LÊ DUY NINH

see Lê Trang Tông.

LÊ DUY PHU'ÔNG*

Vietnam, hist. King (:1729-1732), succ. Lê Du Tông. Lê Thuần Tông succ. him.

LÊ DUY TÂN

see Lê Kinh Tông.

LÊ DUY THÂN

see Lê Y Tông.

LÊ DUY TỰ'ÔNG

see Lê Thuần Tông.

LÊ DUY VU *see* Lê Huyền Tông.

LEE (*Chinese and Korean names*)
see Li, Yi.

LEEBOO
see Lu Wenjing.

LEE KUAN YEW
Singapore, hist. Statesman (1923-) who f. a Socialist Party, fighting imperialism. Elected Prime Minister of Singapore in 1959, succ. Lim Yew Hock. Reelected in 1963 and 1968. President of the PAP (People's Action Party). *Pinyin* : Li Guanyao.

LEE ÜNG-NO
see Yi Eung-no.

LEE TSUNGDAO
see Li Zhengdao.

* **LEFKOI OUNNOI**
see Yuezhi.

LEGASPI
Philip., geog. Town on Luzon island, on the Albay bay, formerly (before 1925) called Alabay. F. by Miguel Legaspi in 1636. Partly destroyed by an eruption of the Mayon volcano in 1814. Sea-port (copra). Pop. 50,000.

* **LEGASPI, Lopez Miguel**
Spanish conquistador (c.1510-1572) d. in Manila, who conquered the island of Luzon (Philippines) in 1564 and f. the town of Manila in 1571.

LEGDAN KHĀN
Central Asia, hist. Khān of the Chaqar (:1604-after 1634), succ. Sechen. Tried to unite the Mongol tribes but could not succeed owing to the raising power of the Manchus. Defeated by the Ordos in 1627, then again by Abaqai in 1634. Fled to Tibet where he disappeared. Said to be the author of the *Altan Tobchi*. Also Ligdan Khān.

LÊ GIA TÔNG*
Vietnam, hist. King (Lê Duy Khoai, :1671-1675), succ. Lê Huyền Tông. Lê Hi Tông succ. him.

LEGONG
Indonesia, art. In Bali, traditional religious dance performed on some events by 2 or 3

young girls under the direction of a Dalang. These young girls, trained since their very youth, are often in transe, probably provoked by some drug the priests and Dalang gave them before each performance.

LEGS
Tibet, hist. «Exceptional Beings», benevolent ones, 6 or 7 in number, said to have succ. Gna-khri Bcan-po. They constituted the 2nd Tibetan dyn., perhaps f. by Bya-khri c. 427 (?). They taught metallurgy to the people. The Lde dyn. succ. them.

LEGS-BSHAD-GSER-PHRENG
Tibet, lit. A religious book attr. to Tsong-kha-pa.

LEGS-PAR-BSHAD-PA CHU-YI-BSTAN-CHOS
Tibet, lit. «Śāstra of the Water», a text in 95 stanzas 4 verses each, on the various aspects of the waters, by Blo-bzang Thub-bstan Chos-kyi Rñi-ma Dge-legs-rnam Rgyal-dpal-bzang-po.

LEGWET KYA
Burma, ethn. «Tiger Game», a Burmese game in which 3 «great Tigers» are opposed to 11 or 12 «small tigers» on a checkerboard. Similar to the English «Fox-and-Geese» game

LEH
India, geog. Chief town of the Ladākḥ, at 3,500 m alt., on the right bank of the upper course of the Indus river. Meteorological station. Caravan center to Tibet and Xinjiang. Lama monasteries. Dardī tombs (1st-6th cent.). Pop. 5,000.

LÊ HI
Vietnam, lit. Historian and writer (Lê Tram Khê, 1648-1702), and Ambassador to China. Author (in Chinese) of historical essays titled *Ban Ky Tuc Biên*.

LÊ HIÊN TÔNG*
Vietnam, hist. King (Lê Tang, Lê Chanh, :1497-1504) succ. Lê Thanh Tông. Lê Tu'c Tông succ. him.

- King (Lê Duy Diêu, :1740-1786) of the Đai Việt in the Trinh period, succ. Lê Y Tông. Gave his daughter Ngoc Han in marriage to Quang Trung (Nguyễn Huệ). His son Lê

Chiêu Tông being put aside by Nguyễn Huệ, it was Lê Mân Đê who succ. him after the reign of Nguyễn Nhạc.

LÊ HI TÔNG*

Vietnam, hist. King (Lê Duy Hiệp, :1675-1705:?) succ. Lê Gia Tông. He abdicated and Lê Du Tông succ. him.

LÊ HOAN

see Lê Đại Hanh.

LÊ HOANG ĐE THUNG*

Vietnam, hist. King (:1522-1527) who reigned in the same time as Lê Chiêu Tông. Died a few months after the latter. Mạc Đăng Dung succ. him.

LÊ HONG PHONG

Vietnam, hist. Communist politician. Studied in USSR until 1933. Became the right hand of Ho Chi Minh and General Secretary of the Communist Party. Arrested in 1939 by the French, and executed in 1940.

LEHPET

Burma, ethn. A condiment or drug made with *Eloeodendron Orientale* (or *persicum*) said to have the propriety of keeping people awaked.

LÊ HU'U' CHAN

see Lê Hu'u' Trac.

LÊ HU'U' TRAC

Vietnam, lit. Physician and writer (Lê Hu'u' Chan, Hai Thu'o'ng Lan Ông, Lan Ông, 1721-after 1786, perhaps 1791) author of a famous treatise on medicine in 10 books and 26 chapters, the *Hai Thu'o'ng Y Tông Tâm Linh Toàn Trát* (or *Y Tông Tâm Linh*), pub. in 1868.

LÊ HUYỀN

see Lê Trung Tông.

LÊ HUYỀN TÔNG*

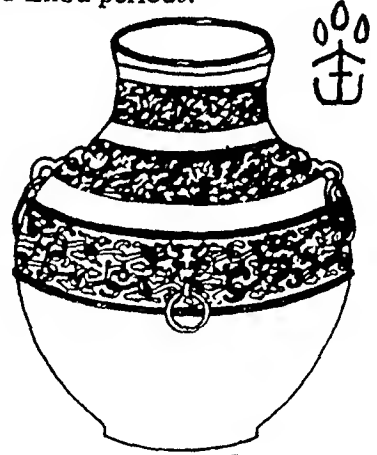
Vietnam, hist. King (Lê Duy Vu, :1662-1671) succ. to Lê Thân Tông. He made a reform of the taxation system in 1664 and 1669. Lê Gia Tông succ. him.

LEI

China, geog. A tributary of the Xiang river,

in the Hunan prov., 350 km long.

- **China, art.* Large bronze jar with wide shoulders, a narrow base and mouth, and a rounded cover, similar to the Hu. Two vertical small ears on the shoulders. Chiefly from the Yin and Zhou periods.



LEI BU* (W : Lei Pu)

China, myth. Heavenly Taoist ministry of Storm and Thunder, presided over by Leizu. See Leigong.

LEI FENG (W : Lei Feng)

China, hist. Soldier, «hero of the Mao Zedong thought» in the period 1966-1975, proposed as model of discipline.

LEIFU TA (W : Lei-fu T'a)

see Hangzhou.

LEI GONG* (W : Lei Kung)

China, myth. Taoist divinity of Thunder, attendant to Huangdi (the Yellow Emperor) and a mythical physician. His son is called Lei Zhenzi. He is married to Dian Mu, who holds the mirrors which provoke flashes of lightning. Represented with a monkey's head, horns of a cow, a falcon bill, wings and arms. Around his neck are small drums. Sometimes represented with the head of a cock. Also a divinity of the grain dealers. Also called Jianhe Zhong. See also Rajjin.

LEIHAI QING (W : Lei-hai Ch'ing)

see Wudai Yuanshuai, Tiandu Yuanshuai.

LEIJING (W : Lei-ching)

see Zhang Jiebin.

LEIMENA, Johannes

Indonesia, hist. Politician, elected Prime minister in 1966, succ. Subandrio. Suharto succ. him on the same year.

LEIMIN CHUAN (W : *Lei-min Ch'uan*)

China, lit. «Biography of the People of Thunder» by Li Bi (Tang period).

LEIPIAN (W : *Lei-p'ien*)

China, lit. «Book on Categories», a sort of encyclopaedia by Sima Guang (1019-1086).

LEISHU* (W : *Lei-shu*)

China, lit. A literary form, compilation of various references on a given subject.

LEISI JING (W : *Lei-szu Ching*)

China, techn. «Classic on Ploughs», on the various sorts of ploughs and how to use them, by Lu Guimeng.

LEISI SUI CHAN (W : *Lei-szu Sui Ch'an*)

see Xing Bing.

LEISONG LIANG ZHU (W : *Lei-sung Liang Chu*)

see Liu Zhen.

LEITAI (W : *Lei-t'ai*)

China, archeo. A district in Wuwei (Gansu prov. where the tomb of a general (1st-3rd cent.) was discovered (1969). Numerous bronze statuettes of horses, chariots and important funerary objects (220 pieces).

LEIWEN* (W : *Lei-wen*)

China, art. A design representing thunder or flashes of lightning, in the shape of simple or double spirals, which ornates ancient bronzes.

LEIYU (W : *Lei-yu*)

China, lit. Drama by Cao Yu, in which Destiny and the Chinese family system are dealt with.

LEI ZHEN (W : *Lei Chen*)

China, lit. Poet (11th century).

LEI ZHENZI* (W : *Lei Chen-tzu*)

China, myth. One of the sons of Lei Gong.

LEIZHOU (W : *Lei-chou*)

China, geog. Peninsula SW of the Guangdong

prov. and rocky strait facing Hainan island.

LEIZU* (W : *Lei-tsu*)

China, myth. Taoist divinity, ancestor of Thunder and President of the Heavenly Ministry of Thunder (Leibu). A son of Huangdi (the Yellow Emperor) he is considered as the divinity of travellers. Represented with 3 eyes and mounted on a unicorn. Also called Wenzhong Taishi, Wen Taishi. See also Xi Lingsi, Lei Gong.

LEJAK see Leyak.**LEKEDEHUN***

China, hist. Imperial Manchu prince (c.1618-1652), grand-son of Nurhaji. Commanded armies against the Sanfan. Member of the Council of the State (1650).

LÊ KHAC

Vietnam, techn. Vietnamese craftsman said to have brought from China the technique of weaving silk brocade in the 17th century.

LÊ KHAM

Vietnam, lit. Contemporary communist writer, author of books and novels on war after 1954.

LÊ KINH TÔNG*

Vietnam, hist. King (Lê Duy Tân, :1599-1619) succ. Lê Thê Tông. Fought the Mac. Lê Thân Tông succ. him.

LEKRA

see Lembaga Kebudajaan Rakjat.

LE-KYEL see South.**LELANG*** (W : *Lo-lang*)

Korea, hist. One of the four Chinese Commanderies estab. by Emperor Wu c. 108 B.C. in present N Korea, with its capital at Lelang (*Korean* : Nag-nang) on the banks of the Dadong river, on the site of the ancient kingdom of Chaoxian taken over by the Chinese general Xunzhi c. 108 B.C. It lasted until 313 A.D. Also called Wangxian. *Jap.* : Rakurô. See also Ugeo, Hyeondo, Im-dun, Jin-beon.

LELAT INDRA KESARI

India, hist. King (:617-657) of Orissâ, the

founder of the first Lingarāja temple at Bhubaneśvar.

LÊ LIÊU

Vietnam, hist. A Vietnamese prince, who sided with Lê Lo'i against the Ming c. 1417.

LÊ LO'I*

Vietnam, hist. King (Lê Thai Tô, 1385 : 1418-1434). A local chieftain from the Than Hoa, he fought the Chinese and proclaimed himself king at Lam So'n on the 7.2.1418 with the name of Binh Dinh Vu'o'ng, thus founding the 2nd dyn. of the Lê, succ. Trần Đê Qui Khoang. With other local chiefs such as Lê Thach and Lê Liêu he fought a guerilla war against the Chinese who occupied the N Vietnam and defeated them in 1426 and 1427. The peace having been signed, a son of Lê Lo'i, Lê Nga, ascended the throne but died a few months later. A descendant of the Trần was crowned emperor with the name of Trần Cao. This one having committed suicide in 1428, Lê Lo'i took power, estab. the kindom of the Đại Việt and took the name of Lê Thai Tô. He made his capital at Dong Kinh from this date. A poet, he proclaimed the *Binch Ngo Dai Cao* in 1427. On his death his son Lê Thai Tông succ. him. *See also* Lê Nga.

LÊ LONG ĐINH*

Vietnam, hist. King (:1005-1009) of the Đại Cô Việt who assassinated, and succ. his brother Lê Long Viêt (Lê Trung Tông). Received the nickname of «Lying King» (Lê Ngoa Triêu) as being cruel and a debauchee. On his death, dignitaries elected Ly Công Uân who reigned under the name of Ly Thai Tô.

LÊ LONG VIÊT

see Lê Trung Tông.

LEMAHABANG

Indonesia, geog. Town in Java, S of Tjeribon. Pop. 15,000.

LÊ MAI PHONG

see Lê Quat.

LEMANAK

see Iban.

LÊ MÂN ĐÊ*

Vietnam, hist. King (Lê Duy Ky, Lê Duy

Khiêm, :1786-1789:1793) son and succ. of Lê Hiên Tông. Fought the Tây So'n but was defeated by Nguyễn Huê and obliged to abandon his town of Huê. He then asked the Chinese who sent an army of 20,000 men under the command of Tôn Sĩ Ngự in 1788. He was however again defeated by Nguyễn Huê near Hanoi in 1792. Died in exile in Peking. The Nguyễn dyn. came to power with Nguyễn Nhạc as emperor.

LEMBAGA KEBUDAJAAN RAKJAT (LEKRA)

Indonesia, lit. «Institute for Popular Culture», f. in Djakarta on the 17.8.1950, in reaction against the Gelanggang. It advocated the reasearch of a «Creative Realism».

LEMENI AMBO HERANA SALAMEVAN

see Silâkâla Ambosâmanera.

LEMENI BŌNĀ MUGALAN

see Moggallāna (III).

LEMENI DALUPATIS

see Dâthopa Tissa, Hatthadâtha.

LEMENI TIS

see Chattagâhaka Jantu.

LEMENI UPATISSA

see Upatissa (II)

LEMRO

Burma, geog. River 340 km long in Arakan, rising in the China hills and emptying into the Bay of Bengal E of Akyâb.

LEMYETHNA

Burma, art. Buddhist brick temple at Minnanthu (Pagan) built by the minister Anantathuriy in 1222. High quadrangular terrace, lofty Śikhara. Protruding porch with a stairs to the W side.

- Buddhist temple at Hmawza (Prome), built in stone on a square plan, with a massive inner central pillar and abutments each side of the four entrances. Pyû style (5th century ?).

LENA

USSR, geog. River 4,270 km long, rising on the W range of Mts Baikal at 1,812 m alt., emptying with a huge delta (30,000 km²) into the Laptev sea (Arctic Ocean). Its mouth

was discovered in 1617. Receives the waters of the Vitim, Olekma, Aldan, Viliui rivers. Average flow : 15,500 m³/second. Frozen a great part of the year. Waters Irkutsk. Basin of 2,433,600 km².

- *India, art.* A carved cave used as a shrine, in India and Ceylon. Also called Lenen.

LÊ NAI

Vietnam, lit. Historian and poet (Lê Nam Hiên, 16th cent.) author of the historical work *Việt Su Thông Giam*.

LÊ NAM HIÊN

see Lê Nai.

LENEIK CIR HONGHABA

see Sakridâgâmin.

LENEN

see Lena.

LÊ NGA*

Vietnam, hist. King (:1419) who reigned only one month, succ. his father Lê Lo'i. Trần Cao succ. him.

LÊ NGHI DÂN*

Vietnam, hist. King (:1459-1460) of the Đại Việt, who assassinated and succ. his brother Lê Nhân Tông. Reigned only 8 months and was forced to commit suicide. Lê Than Tông, a son of Lê Nhân Tông, succ. him.

LENG MEI* (W : Leng Mei)

China, art. Painter (Leng Jichen, Jinwen Huashi, active c. 1713), a pupil of Father Castiglione (Lang Shining). Painted chiefly human figures.

LENG NGETH

Cambodia, hist. Head of the Khmer government who succ. Penn Nouth in the 25.1.1955. Norodom Sihanuk, then Um Chhean Sun succ. him.

LÊ NGOA TRIÊU

see Lê Long Đĩnh.

LÊ NGOC TRU'

Vietnam, lit. Scholar and linguist (1909-). Awarded the Prize of the Literary National Committee for his scholarly work in 1960-1961.

LENG SHUN

China, hist. Thai king (861 :878-898) of the Nanzhao, son and succ. of Shi Leng. After having signed peace with Tang China, he married a Chinese princess. Was assassinated. His son Shun Hua succ. him.

LENG QIAN* (W : Leng Ch'ien)

China, art. A Taoist painter (Leng Qijing, Longyangzi, 14th cent.) from Hunan. Landscapes.

LENGZHAI YE HUA (W : Leng Chai Yeh Hua)

see Hong Juefan.

LÊ NHÂN TÔNG*

Vietnam, hist. King (Lê Bang Co', :1442-1459) succ. Lê Thai Tông. Assassinated by his brother Lê Nghi Dân who usurped the throne.

LENINĀBĀD

USSR, geog. Town in Tadjik SSR, on the Amû-Dâryâ river, ancient Alexandria Eshkatê, f. in 329 B.C. Called Khodjend (Khujand) in the middle Ages. Became Russian in 1865. Silk weaving, fruits, vegetables. Pop. 120,000. *Tadjik* : Leninobad.

LÊ NINH

see Lê Trang Tông.

LENINO

see Leninsk-Kuznetski.

LENINOBAD see Leninâbâd.

LENINOGORSK

USSR, geog. Town in Kazakh SSR, former Ridder, at the foot of Altai Mts. Industrial center (copper, lead, zinc, aluminium). Pop. 80,000.

LENIN PIK

USSR, geog. A summit 7,130 m high in the Pamir (Trans-Alai Mts) on the Xinjiang (China) border. Conquered in 1928. Formerly called Kaufmann Pik. Geochemical Institute V.I. Vernadsky.

LENINSK

USSR, geog. Town in Fergâna (Uzbek SSR) and oasis. Coal mines. Pop. 20,000. See Chardjou.

LENINSK-KUZNETSKI

USSR, geog. Town in the Kuzbass region, 30 km S of Kemerovo, on the Tom river. Formerly called Lenino (1925), Kolchugino. Coal, iron mines, metallurgy, lumbering. Pop. 150,000.

LENONG

Indonesia, sports. A martial art, similar with the Aikidô and Jûjitsû.

*** LENT (Buddhist)**

see Tod (Tot) Kathin, Wa, Thvoeu Bon Chaul Preah Vosa, Preah Vosa, Vrata, Varṣa, Pavâraṇa.

LENYA

see Pakchan.

*** LEO (Zodiac)**

Skt. : Simha ; *Burmese* : Thein ; *Jap.* : Shishi-gû ; *Korean* : Sa-ja Gung ; *Chin.* : Zhunhuo.

LÊ OANH

see Lê Tu'o'ng Du'c.

*** LEOGRIF**

see Šardula.

*** LEONARDO da VINCI (Chinese)**

see Tao Hongjing.

LEPA

Philip., ethn. Wooden boats used by the Bajâu peoples for fishing. It has a fore-mast and squarish sail, and serves as dwelling place during the fishing season. Each Bajâu owns his Lepa which is used to make his coffin after his death. Also called Vintas.

LEPAKṢI

India, art. Small locality in Andhra Pradesh, 150 km N of Bangalore. Hindu temple dedicated to Śiva (14th-15th cent.) with mural paintings from the 16th century.

LEPANTO-AMBURAYAN

Philip., geog. Former name of a prov. in Luzon, now divided into Ilocos-Sur and La Union.

LEPCHA

Nepâl, Sikkim, ethn. Tibeto-Burmese people in E Nepâl and Sikkim, numbering at 60,000. Also called Rongpa or «Men of the Ravines»

and Sherpa. Their language, of Tibeto-Burmes type, is written with a Nagari derived script. They are organized into exogamic patrilineal clans (Ptso). *See* Sherpa.

- House built on stilts, in Assamese style.

LÊ PHUNG HIÊU

Vietnam, hist. General of Ly Thai Tông. He permitted the latter to have access to the throne, in 1028.

LEQUAN (W : Lo-ch'üan)

see Zhang Fangping.

LÊ QUANG LU'O'NG

see Bieh Khê.

LÊ QUAT

Vietnam, hist. Poet and Statesman (Lê Ba Quat, Lê Mai Phong, 14th cent.) from the Thanh Hoa. A disciple of Chu Van Ân, he became a minister under Trần Minh Tông. A fervent Confucian, he was strongly opposed to Buddhism.

LÊ QUÊ DU'O'NG

see Lê Quy Dôn.

LÊ QUY ĐÔN*

Vietnam, lit. Politician and historian (Lê Do: Hau, Lê Quê Du'o'ng, Lê Danh Phu'o'ng, 1726-1783). He collab. with Phan Huy Chu to write in Nôm and Chinese an abundant work. Among his best known books are : *Toan Viêt Thi Luc, Lê Triều Thông Su'* (1789), *Phu Biên Tâp Luc* (in 6 vol. on administration and uses under the Nguyễn rule), *Kiên Van Tiêu Luc* (a collection of notes on the Vietnam from the Trần to the Lê), *Vân Đại Loai Ngu'* an encyclopaedia, etc.

LÊ QUI LY *see* Hô Qui Ly.**LEQ WEŠONDARA**

Burma, lit. A minister and poet (late 18th cent.) author of *Tola* (Season's poems).

LERE-LERE

Indonesia, mus. A gamelang melody for Wayang play, in Java.

LÊ SÁT

Vietnam, hist. Minister under King Lê Thai

Tông (:1434-1442). Not popular, he was dismissed by the king.

* **LEROY, Jean Léon**

Vietnam, hist. French military officer (1920-) of Vietnamese origin. He fought the Japanese in 1945, then the Việt-minh. In 1951-1952, he «pacified» the rich province of Ben-tre (Kiên Hoa), in Cochinchina and created military corps of Christian Vietnamese to fight communism. He allied himself with the Cao-Đai, Hoa Hao and Binh Xuyên sects but was obliged to retire from Việtnám after 1956.

LÊ SI QUY

see Lê Thiêu So'n.

* **LESSER SUNDA Islands**

see Tenggánu Sunda.

LEŚYA

India, rel. According to Jaina doctrine, complexion more or less dark, result of the merits or faults of men.

LÊ TAC*

Vietnam, lit. Historian (13th-14th cent.) in the service of Trần Kiên, and vice-governor of the Nghệ An prov. in 1284-1285. He sided with the Mongols and took refuge in China after 1285. Wrote in Chinese the *An Nam Chi Lu'o'c* c. 1333. *Chin.* : Li Ze.

LÊ TANG

see Lê Hiên Tông.

LÊ THACH

see Lê Lo'i.

LÊ THAI TÔ

see Lê Lo'i.

LÊ THAI TÔNG*

Vietnam, hist. King (Nguyên Long, 1423 :1333-1442) son and succ. of Lê Lo'i. He dismissed the minister Lê Sát and initiated in Việtnám the Chinese system of State Examinations for Officials. Poisoned by Nguyễn Thị Lô, a concubine of Nguyên Trai. Lê Nhân Tông succ. him.

LÊ THANH TÔNG*

Vietnam, hist. King (Lê Tu' Thanh,

1442 :1460-1497) son of Lê Thai Tông and princess Ngo Thi Ngoc Giao, succ. Lê Nghi Dân. He reformed the administration, divided the country into 12 provinces (Đao) and 13 regions (Xu). Fought against the Champa and campaigned in Laos (1479). Took over Vijaya, the capital of Champã in 1471. A scholar and a protector of letters, he founded (1495) a literary circle (Tao Dan, «Poetry Altar», see Tao Dan Nhi Thập Bát Tu) with 28 members whose poems (more than 300) were collected in the *Hông Đúc Quốc Âm Thi Tập* (Collection of Poems from the Hồng Đúc Reign) in the national language. Wrote several poems in Nôm and Chinese. Author of the *Thập Gio'i Cô Hôn Quốc Ngư' Van* (The Wandering Soul of the Ten Social Classes, in prose), *Thanh Tông Di Cao* (Posthumous texts by Thanh Tông, 20 tales and legends in Chinese characters), poems such as the *Minh Lu'o'ng Cầm Tu'*, *Xuân Vân Thi Tập* and initiated the literary genre called Vinh Su'. Participated in the compilation of the *Cô Tâm Bạch Vinh*. Lê Hiên Tông succ. him.

LÊ THÂN

see Trần Lê Thân, Trần Trong Kim.

LÊ THÂN TÔNG*

Vietnam, hist. King (Lê Duy Ky, :1619-1643) succ. Lê Kinh Tông. He reorganized and uniformized the tax system in 1625. Lê Chân Tông succ. him temporarily and he came back to power from 1649 to 1662 to be succ. by Lê Huyên Tông.

LÊ THÊ TÔNG*

Vietnam, hist. King (Lê Duy Đám, :1573-1599), succ. Lê Anh Tông. Fought the Mac. Lê Kinh Tông succ. him.

LÊ THIÊU DINH

Vietnam, lit. Official and poet (Lê Tu' Ky, Lê Tiết Trai, 15th cent.) from the Hai Hung prov. Dismissed of his charge for having given advices which were not agreed. Author of the collection of poems titled *Tiết Trai Thi Tập*.

LÊ THIÊU SO'N

Vietnam, lit. Writer (Lê Si Quy, 1908-) author of literary criticisms and political books.

LET-HPET see A-se.

LÊ THUÂN

see Lê Tu'c Tông.

LÊ THUÂN TÔNG*

Vietnam, hist. King (Lê Duy Tu'o'ng, :1732-1735) succ. Lê Duy Phu'o'ng. Lê Y Tông succ. him.

LETI

Indonesia, geog. Archipelago in the Maluka, SE of Timor, with 3 main islands : Leti (120 km²), Moa, Lakor. Total area : 1,211 km². Pop. 15,000 (almost all Muslims called Alfur). See Alfur.

LÊ TIẾT TRAI

see Lê Thiêu Dinh.

LET-KUT

see A-se.

LÊ TRAM KHÊ

see Lê Hi.

LÊ TRANG TÔNG*

Vietnam, hist. King (Lê Ninh, Lê Duy Ninh, :1533-1548) proclaimed emperor by Nguyễn Kim. He fought Mạc Đăng Doanh, Mạc Phu'c Hai and Mạc Phu'c Nguyễn and succ. them. Lê Trung Tông succ. him.

LÊ TRIỆU THÔNG SU'

Vietnam, lit. Historical book written in Chinese by Lê Qui Đôn in 1789. Also titled *Đại Việt Thông Su'*.

LÊ TRUNG TÔNG*

Vietnam, hist. King (Lê Long Việt, :1005) succ. Lê Đại Hành. He reigned only 3 days and was replaced by Lê Long Đĩnh. - * King (Lê Huyền, :1548-1556) succ. Lê Trang Tông. Fought Mạc Phu'c Nguyễn. Lê Anh Tông succ. him.

LET-SŌN

see A-se.

LET-SŌT

see A-se.

LET-THIT

see San-kyi.

LÊ TUÂN see Lê Uy Muc.

LÊ TU'c TÔNG*

Vietnam, hist. King (Lê Thuân, :1504-1505) succ. to Lê Hiên Tông. Lê Uy Muc succ. him.

LÊ TU' KY

see Lê Thiêu Dinh.

LÊ TU' MU'U

see Lê Canh Tuân.

LÊ TU'O'NG DUC*

Vietnam, hist. King (Lê Oanh, :1510-1516) succ. Lê Uy Muc. Overthrown by Trịnh Duy Sản, he was succ. by Lê Chiêu Tông (Trần Cao usurper).

LÊ TU THANH

see Lê Thanh Tông.

LETWETHONDARA

Burma, hist. Minister and Military officer (Myat-San, active from 1752 to 1783) under Kings Alaungpaya and Hsinbyushin. A poet of Yadu he wrote 2 of them when in exile in the N of Burma, at Meza (*Mezataungche*).

LETWIN MINGALA

Burma, hist. Royal annual ceremony of the «Opening of the Fields», performed by the king himself with a plough on the royal fields.

LETYAMINNAN

Burma, hist. Prince of Arakan, son of an overthrown king, re-installed on his throne by Alaungsithu in 1118. He made repairs to the Bodh-Gayā temple (India).

LEUDLA NAPHALAI

see Phra Leudla Naphalai.

LÊ UY MUC*

Vietnam, hist. King (Lê Tuân, :1505-1510) succ. Lê Tu'c Tông. Killed in a rebellion. Lê Tu'o'ng Duc succ. him.

LÊ VAN HOACH

Vietnam, hist. Head of an autonomist government in Saigon, who succ. Dr. Thinh in 1947. General Nguyễn Văn Xuân replaced him in January 1955.

LÊ VAN HU'U*

Vietnam, lit. Official and scholar (1229- ?)

who was charged by emperor Trần Thái Tông of the compilation of the *Đại Việt Su Ky* (Official Annals from 207 B.C. to 1224). He reproached the king the favour he gave Buddhist monks.

LÊ VAN LANG

Vietnamese name of the French diplomat de Forçant.

LÊ VAN SIÊU

Vietnam, lit. Writer and journalist (1911-), author of books on literature and economics.

LÊ VAN TRUNG

Vietnam, rel. A «Colonial officer» (d.c. 1936) who proclaimed himself «Pope» of the Cao Đài in 1926. Obligated to abandon his charge on the ground of malversations, provoking the creation of sub-sects. Phạm Công Tac succ. him.

LÊ VAN TRU'ÔNG

Vietnam, lit. Novelist (1906-1964) author of more than 50 books, among which *Tru'ông Canh Hoàng Tân Đế Thiên Đế Thích*, *Cô Tu' Thung* (1937), *Tôi La Me* (1939), *Trung Doi* (1941), *Sơ' Sông* (1942), etc.

LÊ VAN VIÊN

Vietnam, hist. Head of the Bình Xuyên sect. Rallied to general Nguyễn Văn Xuân in 1948. Also called Bai Viên.

LEW BUAH

see Lu Wenjing.

LÊ Y

see Lê Chiêu Tông.

LEYAK

Indonesia, myth. In Bali, blood-thirsty ogres who like pregnant women and new-born children. Also human being practicing «Black Magic» and having the power to transform themselves at will. They are adepts of the Pengiva of «Magic of the Left Hand» vs. the Penengen or «White Magic» (Right Hand Magic). Also Lejak.

LEYTE

Philip., geog. Island in the Visaya group, bet. Samar and Mindanao island. Area : 8,014 km² ; Pop. 1,600,000. Volcanic soil bet. 700 and

1,300 m alt. Eastern plain of sedimentary and volcanic origin. Discovered by Magellan in 1521 and explored by Legaspi in 1565. Cultivation of rice, maize, sugar cane, abaca. Populated with Malay and Negrito tribes. Formerly called Abulog, then Filipina. Divided into 2 provinces :

- *Leyte del Norte* (Area : 6,279 km² ; Pop. 1,300,000). Chief town Tacloban.

- *Leyte del Sur* (Area : 1,735 km² ; Pop. 250,000). Chief town Maasin.

- *Philip., hist.* Site of a naval battle bet. Japan and USA, from the 24.10.1944 to the 26.10.1944 in which the Japanese fleet was destroyed (Admirals Kurita, Nishimura, Ozawa, Toyoda, Vice-admiral Shima).

LÊ Y TÔNG*

Vietnam, hist. King (Lê Duy Thân, 1735-1740 : ?), succ. to Lê Thuần Tông. He abdicated and Lê Hiến Tông succ. him.

LHA

Tibet, rel. In the Mi-chos, a divinity of the Sky, of a white colour. General name of a divinity. *Skt.* : Deva.

LHA-BCUN

Tibet, Sikkim, rel. Tibetan Buddhist monk (1597-1655) of the Rdzogs-chen-pa who introduced Buddhism to Sikkim.

LHA-BLA-MA BYANG-CHUB-OD

Tibet, hist. A king (11th cent.) of the Pu-hrang, who tried to make a reform of Buddhism.

LHA-BLA-MA YE-SHES-OD

Tibet, hist. A king (Khor-re, c.1000) of the Mnga-ris prov. He abdicated in favour of his brother Srong-nge. He was a Buddhist.

LHA-BRI-BA

Tibet, art. A title of the painters-monks who decorate Tankha and monasteries with images of divinities. See Lha-bzo-ba.

LHA-BSANGS

Tibet, rel. In the Dge-lugs-pa sect, a fumigation rite in which the text *Bsangs-gi Cho-ga* is read.

LHA-BU MGO-DKAR

Tibet, myth. A minister under the Legs kings (or under King Khri-gnyan Gzungs-btsan) said to have developed agriculture in

LHA

Tibet. He lived with his father Lha-bu Monshung and is considered as the 2nd of the 7 Tibetan Sages. Also called Ru-las Skyes.

LHA-BU MON-SHUNG

Tibet, myth. A minister under the kings of the 1st dyn., father of Lha-bu Mgo-dkar. Considered as the 1st of the 7 Sages of Tibet.

LHA-BZO-BA

Tibet, art. A title of the sculptors-monks who carve images of divinities. *See* Lha-bri-ba.

LHA-CHOS

Tibet, rel. «Sacred Things», a term for the «Religion of the Gods», the Bon, or Buddhism.

LHAG-PA

Tibet, sci. The planet Mercury.

LHA-GSAR-PA

Tibet, rel. A new divinity (Jong-den), the soul of a deceased Lama (c. 1900) whose cult has many followers, chiefly in Sikkim.

LHA-HI BU MO

see Apsaras.

LHA'I RGYAL-PO

see Indra.

LHA-KHANG

Tibetan designation of Buddhist temples in monasteries (Gling).

LHA-LDAN

see Lha-sa.

LHA-LDE-BCAN

Tibet, hist. King (:c.1040) of the Guge region, brother of Byang-chub-od and a protector of scholars.

LHA-MA-YIN

see Asura.

LHA-MIN

see Asura.

LHA-MO

see Dpal-ldan Lha-mo, Kâladevi.

LHAN-KAR

see Ldan-dkar.

LHA-PA

Tibet, Nepal, rel. A sort of medium who, possessed by a tutelary divinity, being in trance, makes diagnosis. *See* Jhâkri.

LHARDEI

China, ethn. Small Tibeto-Burmese groups (4 villages composed of polygonal tents made with black Yak skins, in a valley between Qinghai and Sichuan). They breed a cattle called Pinyu (crossing between Yak and cow) and live a precarious life.

LHA-RGYA-RI

Tibet, geog. A semi-autonomous territory in W Tibet until 1959.

LHA-SA

China, geog. Capital of the Autonomous region of Tibet, on the Kyishu river (a tributary of the Tsang Po) by 29° 39' N and 91° 6' E, 350 km NE of Darjeeling, at an alt. of 3,600 m. Pop. 50,000. The chief center of Lamaism, and the residence of the Dalai-lama. Tends to be replaced as administrative center by Skra-mo. Average temp. : January -1° C ; July 16° C. Average annual rainfall : 500 mm. Founded in the 7th cent. it developed only in the 17th cent. with the building of the Potala, the monastery-palace of the Dalai-Lama. Numerous temples : Jo-khang, Ra-mo-che, Rme-ru, Yao Wang Shan, Xiao Zhao Si, etc. In the neighbourhood, monasteries of Drepung, Sera, Ganden. Commercial center (grain, furs, tea, salt, caravan halt, minor handicrafts) and garrison town. Also styled Hla-sa, Lha-ldan, Ra-sa.

— *Tibet, hist.* Treaty imposed in 1904 by Francis Younghusband who led an expedition corps to Tibet, which opened trade relations bet. Tibet and India through Gartok and Gyantse. Tibet had to pay an annual indemnity to the British and see the Chumbi valley occupied. In 1906, China agreed to respect the integrity of Tibetan territory. Tibet however became a part of China in 1951.

LHA-SA RDO-RING

Tibet, hist. «Long Stone of Lhasa», a stelae in the Jo-khang monastery, inscribed with the text of a peace treaty signed bet. Tibet and China in 821-822.

LHAS-BCHAS

Tibet, lit. Monk and religious writer in the Gos monastery. Date unknown.

LHAS-BON

Tibet, hist. A son (d. 739) of king Khri-lde-gsug-bcan.

LHAS-BYIN

see Devadatta.

LHA-SRAS

Tibet, hist. «Divine Son», a title of the Tibetan kings before the introduction of Buddhism in the 7th century.

LHASSA

see Lha-sa.

LHA-THO-THO-RI

Tibet, hist. The 26th king according to Tibetan chronicles. Said to have miraculously received the teachings of Buddhism (6th-7th cent. ?) and built the Yam-bu-lha-khang.

LHA-YUL

see Devaloka.

LHENDUP DORJE

Sikkim, hist. Prime minister (Kazi) and leader (1974) of the Congress Party. Forced the king (Chogyal) to accept a constitution which deprived him of all effective power, in June 1974.

LHO-BRAG

Tibet, geog. A province on the border of Sikkim and Bhûtan.

LHO'I CHOS-BYUNG

Bhûtan, lit. Historical chronicle of the country.

LHO-TSE

Nepâl, geog. Southern peak 8,545 m high of the Chomolungma (Everest) Mt (the 4th highest summit in the world). Conquered by a Swiss team (Luchsinger and Reiss) in 1956.

LHUNG-BZED

see Patra.

LI* (W : Li)

China, hist. Name of several kings :

- Duke of Jin (:580-573 B.C.)

- Duke of Zheng (:679-673 B.C.)

- Duke of Chen (:706-700 B.C.)

- Duke of Qi (:824-816 B.C.)

- King of the Zhou dyn. (*see* Li Wang)

- * Family name of the Chinese dyn. of the Shu, Xi Liang, Hou Tang and Tang.

- * First name of Kongzi (Confucius) meaning «carp».

- * *China, phil.* In 8th cent. B.C. China, separation of the land in cultivated allotments.

In the 5th-6th cent. the rational order of the universe and its correspondance in human affairs (Shi). It was something like the Buddhist concept of the Tathâta. In the writings of Zhi Duan, it is similar to the Buddhist Prajñâ. According to Neo-confucian theories it is the universe of the principes, of the organization, which resides in the Taiji.

It is complementary to the universe of the «instruments» or material principle (Qi). It is the «Example» of all that exist : there is a Li for everything. The totality of the Li of the things is the Wuji, the «unlimited» which is absolute, indivisible. *See* Zhu Xi.

- * *China, geog.* A tributary of the Xiang river in the Guangxi, 250 km long. Formerly called Wu.

- * *China, ethn.* An ethnic minority in the Guangdong and Hainan. Ab. 400,000 people. They speak Kadai. Also called Blai, Dai Dli, Hiai, Le, Loi, Slai, etc. They practice agriculture.

- * *China, sci.* Ancient unit of length equivalent to ab. 5km. In present-day, it is equivalent to about 576 m :

1 Li or 180 Zhang or 576 m

1 Zhang or 10 Chi or 3,30 m.

1 Chi or 10 Cun or 33 cm

1 Cun or 10 Fen or 33 mm

1 Fen or 3,3 mm.

*A nautical Li** is equivalent to ab. 3,22 terrestrial Li (ab. 1,852 m).

- * *China, myth.* A pear, symbol of purity, justice, longevity and a wise administration. A plum, symbol of knowledge and spiritual awakening.

- * *China, art.* Large bronze cauldrons with 3 or 4 short hollow legs, used in Zhou period for sacrifices.

- *China, hist.* A group of five village, in the Tang dynasty.

- *See* Li Wang, Lishu (style of calligraphy), Xiu, Liang.

LI* (*Korean words*) see Yi.

LIABI-KHAUZ

USSR, art. Architectural complex in Bukhârâ (Uzbek SSR) composed of the Medersa Kukeltash (1568-1569), the Khanaka (built before 1629), Medersa Nâdir Divan Bighî (1622), all located around a large stepped pool. All buildings are in brick.

LI AIZHI* (W : Li Ai-chih)

China, art. Painter (active c.910-925) of cats and landscapes.

LIAKA

India, hist. Independent Satrap of Indo-Parthia at Takṣaṣîla (beginning of our era ?). His son Patika succ. him.

LIAKOVSKIE Ostrov

USSR, geog. The Southermost island of the Novosibirskiye group in the Laptev Sea, bet. 140° E and 143° E at 73° of N latitude. Separated from Siberian coast by the Dmitrija Lapteva strait, bet. the Laptev Sea and the E Siberian Sea. Also styled Lyakov.

LIAM-PO

Ancient Portuguese name of the town of Ningbo (Zhejiang prov., China).

LIAN* (W : Lien)

China, art. Cylindrical bronze box, plain or with several parts, used during the Yin and Zhou period to put a mirror and cosmetics on, and during the Han period to bring food on the table. Generally with 3 legs and a cover.

LIAN BU* (W : Lien Pu)

China, art. Painter (Lian Zhongxuan, Shezhai Laonong, active c. 1130-1160) of landscapes, old trees and bamboos in the style of Su Dongpo.

LIANCHI DASHI (W : Lien-ch'ih Ta-shih)
see Zhu Hong.

LIANCHUAN (W : Lien-ch'uan)

China, hist. Ancient first capital of the Nan Liang dyn. (4th cent.), replaced by the towns of Xiping and Ledu (E of the Qinghai).

LIANG* (W : Liang)

China, hist. Name of several Chinese dyn. :

See Qian Liang (302-376), Nan Liang (397-414), Hou Liang (386-404, 555-587, 907-923). *Jap.* : Ryô ; *Korean* : Yang ; *Viêt.* : Lu'o'ng.

- * Chinese dyn. of the Nan Zhao, of the Xiao family, which ruled at Jiankang from 502 to 557. Four kings :

- Wudi (:502-549)
- Jianwendi (:549-551)
- Xiaoyuandi (:552-555)
- Jingdi (:555-557).

- * *China, sci.* Unit of currency (the «faël») equivalent to 37,783 gr of gold at 98/100°. Divided into 10 Qian (Sapeque) of 100 Fen or 1,000 Li. Its value vary according to the epochs :

- Qian Han : ab. 16,14 gr,
- Hou Han : 13,92 gr
- Nan Qi : 20,88 gr
- Bei Qi : 27,84 gr
- Bei Zhou : 15,66 gr
- Sui : 41,76 (silver) or 13,92 gr

(gold)

- Tang and after : ab. 37,30 gr.

- in 1423, it was equivalent to 4 Shi (36 gr of silver or 240 liters of grain). Hence name given to a measure for grain or liquid of this equivalent. *Viêt.* : Ta.

- *Cambodia, sci.* A unit of weight equivalent to 37,5 grams.

- One tenth of a Tael or One Chin or 3,75 grams.

- 1/10th of a Chin or one Hun : 0,375 gram.

- 1/10th of a Hun or one Lin : 0,0375 gram.

Belonging to the same order of weights are the Neal (600 gr), the Chong (30 kg) and the Hap (60 kg).

- * *China, hist.* Kingdom vassal of the Han created in 202 B.C. at Huaiyang (Henan prov.) and abolished in 97 B.C. Seven kings :

1 - Pong Yue (:202-197 B.C.)

2 - Liu Kui (:196-181), son of Gao Zu, named King of the Zhao kingdom in 181 B.C.

3 - Lu Chan (:181-180 B.C.), a nephew of Empress Lu,

4 - Liu Yi (Prince Huai, son of Wen, :180-169 B.C.)

5 - Liu Wu, ex-king of Dai, :168-144 B.C.)

6 - Liu Mai (Prince Gong, :143-137 B.C.)

7 - Liu Xiang (Prince Ping, :136-97 B.C.).

- See Dan, Liang Ji.

LIANG (W : Li -ang)

see Wen Zong (Tang dynasty).

LIANG AFA* (W : Liang A-fa)

China, hist. Chinese protestant minister (early 19th cent.) whose books had a great influence on the philosophy of Hong Xiuquan.

LIANG BI (W : Liang Pi)

China, lit. Buddhist monk and annalist (717-777).

LIANG BOLONG (W : Liang Po-lung)

see Kunqu.

LIANG BOLUAN (W.: Liang Po-luan)

see Liang Hong.

LIANG CAI XIAN SHENG (W : Liang

Ts'ai Hsien Sheng)

see Cai Shiyuan.

LIANG CHE (W : Liang Ch'è)

see Liang Rifu.

LIANGCHENG ZHEN* (W : Liang-ch'en
Chen)

China, archeo. Site at Rizhao (Shandong prov.) with remains of the Long Shan culture.

LIANG CHENYU (W : Liang Ch'en-yü)

China, lit. Dramatist (1510-1580) author of the *Huansha Ji*.

LIANG DAO (W : Liang Tao)

see Si Dao.

LIANG DAOMING (W : Liang Tao-ming)

China, hist. Cantonese adventurer (late 14th cent.) who rebelled and went to Sumatra where he founded an independant Chinese colony.

LIANGCUN XIANSHEG (W : Liang-ts'un
Hsien-sheng)

see Cai Shiyuan.

LIANGDU FU* (W : Liang-tu Fu)

China, lit. «Fu of the two Capitals» a collection of poems by Ban Gu, describing the towns of Chang'an and Luoyang. See *Erjing Fu*.

LIANG DUNYAN (W : Liang Tun-yen)

China, hist. Official and administrator (d. 1924).

LIANGFENG (W : Liang-feng)

see Luo Ping.

LIANG FENGZAI (W : Liang Feng-tsai)

see Liang Kai.

LIANG GU (W : Liang Ku)

China, art. Calligrapher (c. 185) who was appreciated by King Wu (c.216-220).

LIANG GUO FU REN (W : Liang Kuo

Fu Jên)

see Song Ruo Zhao.

LIANG GUOZHI* (W : Liang Kuo-chih)

China, lit. Official and writer (Liang Jieping, Yao Feng, Feng Shan, 1723-1787), author of a collection of essays, the *Jingsi Tang Wen Ji*.

LIANG HAN JUE YI (W : Liang Han

Chüeh-i)

see Zhang Lei.

LIANG HAO* (W : Liang Hao)

China, hist. Official (913-1004) from Shandong. Graduated Jinshi in 985. Confident of Emperor Zhen Zong.

LIANG HONG* (W : Liang Hung)

China, lit. Poet (Liang Boluan, Yunqi Yao, Liang Houguang, 1st cent.). One of his poems having been disliked by Emperor Su Zong (:76-89) of the Hou Han dyn., he was forced to flee. He thus changed his name for that of Yunqi Yao and hide himself until his death.

LIANG HOUGUANG (W : Liang Hou-kuang)

see Liang Hong.

LIANG HOU ZHU (W : Liang Hou Chu)

see Li Xin.

LIANG JI* (W : Liang Chi)

China, hist. Minister (d. 159) under the Hou Han dyn. Brother-in-law of Emperor Chongdi. On the death of Chongdi, Zhidi was set on the throne. But Liang Ji poisoned Zhidi and set Huandi on the throne instead. For this his whole family received honours and impor-

tant posts, and Liang Ji made a fabulous fortune, amounting to 3 billions of coins. In 159, on the death of Empress Liang (who was his sister) Huandi managed to plot with his personal guard Dan Chao to get rid of the whole Liang family.

LIANGJIE CHANSHI* (W : Liang-chieh Ch'an-shih)

China, rel. Buddhist monk (Yu Langjie, Wuben Chanshi, 806-869), master of Benji Chanshi and one of the founders of the Caodongmo branch of the Chan.

LIANG JIEPING (W : Liang Chieh-p'ing)
see Liang Guozhi.

LIANG JINGGUAN (W : Liang Ching-kuan)
see Liang Lunshu.

LIANG JING XIN JI (W : Liang Ching Hsin Chi)

China, lit. «Description of the Two Capitals» (Chang'an and Luoyang) by Wei Shu (7th-8th century).

LIANG KAI* (W : Liang K'ai)

China, art. Painter (Liang Fengzai, late 13th-c.1225) from Shandong and Chan monk, pupil of Jia Shigu (active c.1131-1161) who was a disciple of Li Longmian. Hanlin academician in 1203, he painted in several styles various subjects, particularly Luohan (portrait of Li Taibo, *Museum of Tôkyo*) and landscapes. Imitated by Yûshô.

LIANG LINGZAN (W : Liang Ling-tsan)
China, techn. Astronomer and mathematician (8th cent.). In collab. with Yi Xing he built in 723-725 a water-clock with an escapement which antedated that of Su Song (1008).

LIANG LUNSHU* (W : Liang Lun-shu)
China, hist. A merchant and banker (1790-1877) of Canton, who had a considerable political influence in his time. Known by foreigners under the name of Kingqua. Also called Liang Jingguan.

LIANGOU (W : Lien-Kou)
see Sancun Jinlian.

LIANG PEILAN* (W : Liang P'ei-lan)
China, lit. Poet and calligrapher (Liang Zhiwu,

Yao Ting, 1632-1708), Jinshi in 1688. He founded the Lanhu She. Associated also with Chen Gongyin and Qu Dajun to form a group known as «the Three masters of Lingnan».

LIANG QIAN (W : Liang Ch'ien)
China, art. Painter of the Song dyn. *Jap.* : Ryôkai.

LIANG QICHAO* (W : Liang Ch'i-ch'ao)
China, lit. and hist. Politician and writer (1873-1929) b. in Canton, d. in Peking. A disciple of Kang Youwei and Councilor to Emperor Guangxu (1898), he was compromised in the «Reform of the Hundred Days», and obliged to leave China with his master ; he took refuge in Philippine and Japan. Wrote numerous violent articles against Empress Cixi and the Qing administration which were collected in the *Yin Bing Shi Chuan Ji*. Returned to China in 1911, he advocated a certain form of Westernization of China (harmonization of Chinese and European thoughts) and a religious ideal based on a Confuciano-Buddhist syncretism. He separated from Yuan Shikai in 1915. Founded with Kang Youwei the «Bao Huang Hui». Became Finance minister in 1917. In his numerous books on philosophy and politics he used the popular style instead of the official one, thus initiating the modern prose. Also a good calligrapher.

LIANG QUEXUAN (W : Liang Ch'üeh-hsüan)
see Liang Xiyu.

LIANG QUAN* (W : Liang Ch'üan)
China, art. Painter (Liang Keweng, Wushi, Sikan) who went to Japan in 1299 and worked there.

LIANG RIFU (W : Liang Jih-fu)
China, lit. Confucian scholar (Liang Che, active c. 1520) disciple of Wang Yangming.

LIANG RUYUAN (W : Liang Ju-yüan)
China, lit. Confucian philosopher (d. in 1579) of the Wang Yangming school.

LIANG SHIMIN* (W : Liang Shih-min)
China, art. Painter (Liang Xunde) in the Song dyn., from Kaifeng. Governor of

Zhongzhou. Painted bamboos, flowers, landscapes. Also a poet.

LIANG SHIQIU (W : Liang Shih-ch'iu)
China, lit. Literary critic and translator (1901-) from Peking. He translated the complete works of Shakespeare.

LIANG SHIYI* (W : Liang Shih-i)
China, hist. Politician (1869-1933). Finance minister under Yuan Shikai in 1913 after having been in charge of the Communications (1911). Prime minister (1922) in the Northern government. Head of the Jinbudang party. After the defeat of Zhang Zuolin, he was obliged to leave Peking.

LIANG SHI YIN YUAN (W : Liang Shih Yin Yüan)
China, lit. «Love Still Exist in the After-World», a poetical drama by Qiao Ji (1279-1340).

LIANG SHIZHENG* (W : Liang Shih-cheng)
China, lit. Official and writer (1697-1763) b. at Hangzhou. Served at court as high official and compiled several works under Imperial orders.

LIANG SHU* (W : Liang Shu)
China, lit. History of the Liang dyn., composed c. 629.

LIANG SHUJING (W : Liang Shu-ching)
see Liang Song.

LIANG SHUMING* (W : Liang Shu-ming)
China, lit. Philosopher (Liang Souming, 1893-). A Buddhist converted to Confucianism, he fought the Nationalists as well as the Communists and created a National Socialist Party. Author of the *Dongxi Wenhua Ji Qi Zhexue* (Comparative Study of the Philosophies in the West and East).

LIANG SIYONG* (W : Liang Szu-yung)
China, sci. Archaeologist (1904-1954) b. in Shanghai, second son of Liang Qichao. Studied at Harvard. Vice-President of the Academia Sinica after World War II. Pioneer of Chinese archeology.

LIANG SONG* (W : Liang Sung)
China, lit. Philosopher and writer (Liang

Shijing, Qin Min, d. 83), author of the *Qixu*.

LIANG SOUMING (W : Liang Sou-ming)
see Liang Shuming.

LIANG TINGNAN* (W : Liang T'ing-nan),
China, art. Philosopher, geographer and art collector (1796-1861) from the Guangdong prov., author of an Art catalogue, the *Denghuating Shuhuaba* (4 vol., 1855) and several other books including 4 treatises on foreign countries (*Haiguo Sishuo*).

LIANG TONGSHU* (W : Liang T'ung-shu)
China, lit. Scholar and calligrapher (1723-1815) from Hangzhou.

LIANGTOU KUI* (W : Liang-t'ou Kuei)
China, art. Decorative design on the Zhou bronzes, represented two Kui in «head-to-tail» position.



LIANG WANG (W : Liang Wang)
see Hui Wang.

LIANGWEI LONG* (W : Liang-wei Lung)
China, art. Decorative design on Zhou bronzes representing a dragon with two symmetrical tails.

LIANG WUDI (W : Liang Wu-ti)
see Wudi (of the Liang dyn.), Xiao Yan.

LIANG XIYU* (W : Liang Hsi-yü)
China, lit. Writer (Liang Quexuan, Juren in 1724) b. in Shanxi prov., author of books on the Classics.

LIANG YUANDI (Liang Yüan-ti)
see Yuandi (Liang dynasty).

LIANG YUSHENG* (W : Liang Yu-sheng)
China, lit. Historian (1745-1819) from Hangzhou. Author of criticisms and studies on ancient historical works and epigraphy, collected in the *Qingboshi Ji*.

LIANG ZHANGJU* (W : Liang Chang-chü)
China, lit. Official and scholar (1775-1849) from the Fujian prov. Held various posts at

court and wrote ab. 70 books (essays, poems, notes, historical studies).

LIANG ZHIWU (W : Liang Chih-wu)
see Liang Peilan.

LIANG ZHIZHONG* (W : Liang Chih-chung)
China, art. Painter (Ming dyn., c. 1630), of landscapes.

LIANGZHU ZHEN (W : Liang-chu Chen)
China, archeo. Site in Hangzhou (Zhejiang prov.) with vestiges of the Longshan culture.

LIANGZHU (W : Liang-chu)
China, archeo. Prehistoric (Mesolithic) culture (4000-2500 B.C.) S of the Jiangsu province.

LIANG ZONGDAI* (W : Liang Tsung-tai)
China, lit. Contemporary poet in Western style. A friend of Paul Valéry, he translated the works of Dao Jian (365-427). Among his books : *Wandao* (Evening Prayer, 1924).

LIANHE GUO* (W : Lien-ho Kuo)
Chinese term for United Nations Organization.

LIANHE TUAN* (W : Lien-ho T'uan)
China, hist. Secret society of the «Group of the Community» formed of peasants in the Sichuan prov. in 1924.

LIAN HUA* (W : Lien Hua)
Chinese flower of Lotus, symbol of purity and creative power. *Skt.* : Padma ; *Jap.* : Renge.

LIANHUA QIAO* (W : Lien-hua Ch'iao)
China, art. «Bridge of the Lotus flowers» N of Yangzhou (Jiangsu prov.) with 3 arches topped by pavillions, built in 1755. Also called Wuting Qiao.

LIANHUA SHI* (W : Lien-hua Shih)
China, art. Ceramic form of bowls in the shape of a lotus flower.



LIANHUA SHOU (W : Lien-hua-shou)
see Padmapāni.

LIANHUA ZONG (W : Lien-hua Tsung)
see Jingtū Jiao.

LIANHUA ZUO (W : Lien-hua Tso)
see Padmāsana.

LIANPENG DANG* (W : Lien-p'eng Tang)
China, hist. A secret society «of the Lotus calyx» in Zhejiang prov. which joined the Taiping rebels in 1861. It was headed by He Wenqing (killed in 1862).

LI ANQUAN (W : Li An-ch'üan)
See Xiang Zong (Xi Xia dynasty).

LIAN QI* (W : Lien Chi)
China, art. Buddhist monk and painter (active c. 1860) in Shanghai. Bamboos, animals, birds.

LIAN SHANFU (W : Lien Shan-fu)
see Lian Xixian.

LIANSHE ZONG (W : Lien-shê Tsung)
see Jingtū Jiao.

LIANXIANGBAN (W : Lien-hsien-pan)
China, lit. «Love of the Scented Wife», an erotical theater play by Li Yu (1611-after 1679).

LIANXI SI (W : Lien-hsi Szu)
China, art. Buddhist temple at Wuchang (Hubei prov.) f. in the Wu period (220-280).

LIANXIXIAN* (W : Lien Hsi-hsien)
China, hist. Uighur minister (Lian Shanfu, 1234-1280) and governor of Peking, under the Yuan dynasty.

LIANYI (W : Lien-i)
China, hist. Thai king of Dali (:1076-1081). Assassinated by Yangyizhen who usurped the throne during 4 months before being killed. Shihui, a nephew of Lianyi succ. him.

LIAN YUN (W : Lien Yün)
see Xin Hai Lian.

LIANYUNKAN (W : Lien-yun-k'an)
see Jiangsu.

LI ANZHONG* (W : Li An-chung)
China, art. Painter (active bet. 1117 and

1140) of birds and flowers, at Kaifeng and Hangzhou.

LIAN ZHONGXUAN (W : Lien Chung-hsüan)
see Lian Bu.

LIANZHOU (W : Lien-chou)
see Wang Jian.

LIANZHU JI (W : Lien-chu Chi)
see Dou Shuxiang.

LIANZONG BAOJIAN (W : Lien-tzung Pao-chien)
China, Budd. Classical text of the Bailian Jiao, composed in 1305.

LIAO* (W : Liao)
China, hist. King (:526-515 B.C.) of Wu.
- * A dyn. of the Qidan f. in the Rehe (Jehol) by Abaoji in 907, and which conquered Peking in 947. They belonged to a Yelu family estab. at Bian in 973-982 and 1066-1125.
Jap. : Ryô ; *Korean* : Yo. Ten kings :

- Tai Zu (:907-926)
- Tai Zong (:927-947)
- Shi Zong (:947-951)
- Mu Zong (:951-969)
- Jing Zong (:969-982)
- Sheng Zong (:982-1031)
- King Zong (:1031-1055)
- Dao Zong (:1055-1101)
- Tianzuodi (:1101-1125)
- Xuan Zong (:1125- ?).

LI AO* (W : Li Ao)
China, lit. Philosopher and naturalist (800-844) a disciple of Han Yu. In his writings he tried to concile Buddhism and Taoism and advocated the return to Nature (Fuxingshu) expounding new conceptions of classical philosophical concepts. According to him, the Xin (Spirit) and the Xing (Nature) are unseparable from the Qing (Passion). The Truth (Cheng) is sincerity and impassibility, outside of all kind of discrimination. Author of the *Heshou wu Zhuan* (a Monograph on the Polygonum), the *Wumu Jing*, the *Lainan Lu*, the *Zhuoyi Ji*, etc.
- * *China, art.* Painter (Ming dyn.) of animals.

LIAO-AN QINGYU* (W : Liao-an Ch'ing-yü)
China, art. Chan monk who made inscriptions on the paintings of Mokuan Rei'en when he

stayed in Yuan China. *Jap.* : Ryô-an Seiyoku.

LIAO CHENGYUN (W : Liao Ch'eng-yün)
see Chen Yun.

LIAO CHENGZHI* (W : Liao Ch'eng-chih)
China, hist. Politician (1908-) son of Liao Zhongkai, b. in Tôkyô. Dropped out of Waseda university and travelled to Europe. Expulsed from Holland for revolutionary activities, returned to China in 1932. Arrested and imprisoned. Active in anti-Japanese war after his release. Again imprisoned from 1942 to 1946. Held important posts after 1949 in the People's Republic.

LIAODI TA (W : Liao-ti T'a)
China, art. Watch tower in the town of Dingxian (Hebei prov.), 11 storeys, 80 m high, built in brick from 1001 to 1055, in the Song dynasty.

LIAODONG* (W : Liao-tung)
China, hist. Small kingdom f. at Yutian (Zhili prov.) by Han Guang, ex-king of Yan in 206 B.C. The same year Han Guang was killed by Zangtu, king of Yan who took over the territory.
- *China, geog.* Former prov. (until 1949) now the Liaoning.
- * Peninsula in Liaoning prov. E of the Bohai Gulf, on which are the Seaports of Dalian and Shenyang.

LIAO FASHOU (W : Liao Fa-shou)
China, hist. Taiping general (Prince Rong Wang), killed before Jiaying in 1864.

LIAOGAI CHANSHI* (W : Liao-kai Ch'an-shih)
China, rel. Buddhist Monk (1334-1421) of the Qingyuan school.

LIAO HE* (W : Liao Ho)
China, geog. River (1,450 km long) rising in the Xingan Mts, watering the Liaoning and Rehe prov., and emptying into the gulf of Bohai. Navigable on the greatest part of it. Basin of 219,000 km². Alluvial charge : 7,350 gr/m³.

LIAO JINSHI* (W : Liao Chin-shih)
China, lit. «History of the Liao and Jin» composed by the Hanlin Yuan on the orders

of Kublai Khân c. 1261.

LIAONING* (W : Liao-ning)

China, geog. Province in the NE, E of the gulf of Bohai, created with the former Liaodong, Liaoxi and part of the Rehe prov. in 1954. Former Fengtian, Shengjing. Area : 151,000 km² ; Pop. 28,000,000. Chief town Shenyang. Soja, tobacco, cotton, oilseeds cultivation ; coal and iron mines. Industrial region.

LIAO PING* (W : Liao P'ing)

China, lit. Philosopher (1852-1932), master of Kang Youwei.

LIAOSHI* (W : Liao-shih)

China, lit. «History of the Liao», a historical compilation estab. on the orders of Emperor Shundi of the Yuan dyn. by his prime minister Tuotuo, in 115 vol. Rewritten by Li E with the title of *Liaoshi Shiyi*.

LIAOSHI SHIYI (W : Liao-shih Shih-i)

China, lit. «Supplement to the *Liaoshi*», by Li E. Pub. in 1743.

LIAOXI* (W : Liao-hsi)

China, geog. Ancient prov. in the W of the present-day Liaoning province.

LIAO XINGZONG (W : Liao Hsing-tsung)

China, art. Painter (1016-1055).

LIAOYANG* (W : Liao-yang)

China, geog. Town in Liaoning prov. on a tributary of the Liao He river, 50 km S of Mukden. Textile industry. Pop. 200,000. Site of a battle during the Russo-Japanese war, from the 26.8.1904 to the 4.9.1904.

LIAOYI CHANSHI* (W : Liao-i Ch'an-shih)

China, rel. Buddhist Monk (15th cent.) of the Nanyo Zhengzong school, disciple of Yuanmiao Chanshi.

LIAOYUAN* (W : Liao-yüan)

China, geog. Town in Jilin prov., 50 km S of Chanchun. Important commercial and market-town on the Liao He. Pop. 230,000. Coal mines, paper mills.

LIAOYUAN CHANSHI* (W : Liao-yüan Ch'an-shih)

China, rel. Buddhist Monk

(d. 1098) of the Qingyuan school.

LIAOZHAI ZHIYI* (W : Liao-chai Chih-i)
China, lit. «Fantasy Tales of the Liao Studio», a collection of fantasy tales by Pu Songling composed c. 1681 and printed in 1740. Contains 431 tales, written in an elegant classical style.

LIAO ZHENGWEI (W : Liao Cheng-wei)
China, art. Potter (early 18th cent.) from Canton who discovered Kaolin near Liling (Hunan prov.) and created the first kilns in that city.

LIAO ZHONGKAI* (W : Liao Chung-k'ai)
China, hist. Political leader (1877-1925) of the left wing of the Guomindang. Assassinated on the 20.8.1925. Married He Xiangning.

LIAQAT ALĪ KHĀN

Pakistan, hist. A leader of the Muslim League (1895-1951) b. in Uttar Pradesh (India). Studied at Oxford. Finance minister of India, he sided with Alī Jinnah and succ. him as Prime minister in 1947. Assassinated by an Afghan extremist during a public address. Kwājâ Nazîruddîn succ. him.

LI ASAN (W : Li A-san)

see Modi (Hou Tang dynasty).

LI BABAI* (W : Li Pa-pai)

China, myth. One of the Taoist Immortals (Xian), sometimes included into the Baxian group. A legendary being.

LI BAI (W : Li Pai) see Li Taibo, Li Zongren

LI BAISHI (W : Li Pai-shih)

see Li Shanchang.

LIBAI SI* (W : Li-pai Szu)

China, art. Mosque in Peking f. during the Song dyn. in the 12th cent. and renovated under the Ming, the Qing and in 1955. Also an astronomical observatory. Also called Qingzhen Si «Mosque of Purity».

LI BAIYUAN (W : Li Pai-yüan)

see Li Baojia.

LI BAN* (W : Li Pan)

China, hist. King (Li Shiwen, :288-334) of

the Shu dyn., nephew and succ. of Wu. A son of the latter, Yu Gong (Prince Li Qi) killed him and took the throne.

LI BAOJIA* (W : Li Pao-chia)

China, lit. Writer (Li Boyuan, Li Baiyuan, Nanting Changting, 1867-1906) author of novels (*Guanchang Xianxing Ji*) and articles against the corrupted officials. Created several papers.

LI BAOZHANG (W : Li Pao-chang)

China, hist. General in Shanghai in 1927 who took the command of the 8th army of the Guomindang and severely repressed the local insurrection in Shanghai.

LI BEIHAI (W : Li Pei-hai)

China, art. Calligrapher (Tang period).

*** LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY (L.D.P.)**

Japan, hist. Political party ruling Japan since the end of World War II and which gave Japan at least 4 Prime ministers until 1977. Members of it seceded and founded the New Liberal Club in 1976.

LI BI* (W : Li Pi)

China, lit. Taoist scholar (Zhen Jiji, Shen Jiji, 722-799) and governor of Hangzhou. A hydraulician, he built dams and canals in the Xihu (W lake) at Hangzhou. Bai Juyi completed his works. His library was very great, and his learning. As he became very thin on the end of his life, he was called Li Changyuan, Ye Xian Suo Zigu. His biography (*Libi Chuan*) was written by Li Fan in the 9th cent. He was the author of the *Zhenzhong Ji*, *Leimin Chuan*, *Renshi Chuan*.

LI BIAN (W : Li Pien)

see Lie Zu (Nan Tang dynasty).

LIBI CHUAN (W : Li-pi Ch'uan)

China, lit. A Biography of Li Bi, by Li Fan in the 9th century.

LI BIN* (W : Li Pin)

China, art. Painter (Li Wenzhong, Ming dyn.) of figures.

LI BING* (W : Li Ping)

China, sci. A hydraulician in the «Warring

States» period (475-206 B.C.) who made public works in the Sichuan. Father of Er Lang. Prefect of Chengdu. Became the divinity of the sewers with the name of Guankou Shen.

- See Ren.

LI BINGSHOU* (W : Li Ping-shou)

China, art. Painter (Li Yünfu, Peizhi, Zhuping, Qing dyn.) from Jiangxi. Flowers.

LI BINZHI (W : Li Pin-chih)

see Li Dongyang.

LI BO (W : Li Po)

see Li Taibo.

LIBOCHUN (W : Li-po-ch'un)

China, hist. A king of Qarashahr (Kuche) set by the Chinese on the throne on the death of Haripuśpa (Duqizi) in 648. He rebelled and he was defeated the same year by his cousin Xiepo Anazhi.

LI BOYAO* (W : Li Po-yao)

China, lit. Scholar (Li Zhonggui, 565-648) son of Li Delin. He completed the «History of the Bei Qi dyn.» begun by his father.

LI BOYU (W : Li Po-yü)

see Yuan Zong (Nan Tang dynasty).

LI BOYUAN (W : Li Po-yüan)

see Li Baojia.

*** LIBRA** (Zodiac)

Skt. : Tulā ; *Burmese* : Tu ; *Jap.* : Ten-bin Gū ; *Korean* : Cheon-byeong Gung ; *Chin.* : Shouxing.

LI BU* (W : Li-pu)

China, hist. Minister of the Public administration in the Qing dynasty.

- * Ministry of Rites in charge of Confucianism and ceremonies.

LIBUYUN LUE (W : Li-pu-yun Lueh)

see Ding Du.

LIBU ZHIGAO* (W : Li-pu Chih-kao)

China, lit. A collection of monographs on the Ministry of Rites (Libu) and the relations of China with Foreign countries, composed by a scholar, Yu Ruji, c. 1620.

LICHAVĪ

India, hist. People, clan or kingdom estab. in the N of Bihār in the 6th cent. B.C., with Vaiśālī (now Basarh) as capital on the E bank of the Gandhak river (region of Videha). This people was perhaps of Tibetan origin. Their kingdom lasted until c. the 3rd century A.D.

- *Nepāl, hist.* Nepalese dynasty which appeared in 110 A.D. (an era of this name was created on this date) and lasted until c.651. It had 33 kings, most of them unknown to us. Traditional genealogy :

- Vṛiṣadeva
- Śankaradeva
- Dharmadeva
- Mānadeva (the 16th or 20th, :386-413)
- Mahīdeva
- Vāsantasena (or Vāsantadeva, the 18th or 22th, :c.435-c.449)
- Śivadeva I (28th, :629-649), co-regent with his son-in-law Amśuvarman who f. the co-dynasty of the Thākuri,
- Jīṣnugupta
- Narendradeva
- Śivadeva II
- Jayadeva II, the last king (:640-651).

LICH

see West.

LI CHANGGENG* (W : Li Ch'ang-keng)

China, hist. Admiral (Li Chao-ren, Xiyan, 1750-1808) from the Fujian prov. who fought the pirates on the coasts of Fujian and Guangdong and was killed by them. Author of a book (*Shuizhanji Lue*) on naval warfare, as well as poems and essays.

LI CHANGJI (W : Li Ch'ang-chi)

see Li He.

LI CHANGSHENG (W : Li Ch'ang-sheng)

see Wuzhao Wang (Xi Liang dynasty).

LI CHANGYUAN (W : Li Ch'ang-yüan)

see Li Bi.

LI CHAO (W : Li Ch'ao)

China, art. Calligrapher (Tang period).

LICHAO GUIYA* (W : Li-ch'ao Kuei-ya)

China, lit. Anthology of poems by various women authors, in 12 vol. by Kuixu (1703).

LI CHAOREN (W : Li Ch'ao-jên)

see Li Changgeng.

LICHAO TONG LUE (W : Li-ch'ao T'ung Lüeh)

see Chen Li.

LI CHAOWEI (W : Li Ch'ao-wei)

China, lit. Writer (8th cent.) author of fantasy novels and the *Liuyi Zhuan*.

LI CHENG* (W : Li Ch'eng)

China, art. Painter (c.918-c.967) from Shandong in the Wudai period. A landscapist, he made monumental compositions for Buddhist temples. His paintings have almost all disappeared. Also a poet.

- Architect (c.1101-1125), and writer, author of the *Ying-zao Fashi*.

LI CHENGDONG* (W : Li Ch'eng-tung)

China, hist. General (d. in 1649) famous for his cruelty. Treacherous to the Ming dyn. he collab. with the Manchū then reverted to the Ming rulers (1648) but was defeated and killed by the Manchu army.

LI CHENGLIANG* (W : Li Ch'eng-liang)

China, hist. General (1526-1615) of the Ming dyn. Commander of the frontier guard in Liaodong, he fought the Ruzhen and defended Manchuria. Dismissed from office for 10 years for abuse of power in 1591.

LI CHONG* (W : Li Ch'ung)

China, lit. Calligrapher and philosopher (4th cent.), author of a treatise on Buddhism and Taoism and books against scholars and officials. Also called Li Hongdu.

LI CHONG'ER* (W : Li Ch'ung-êrh)

China, hist. King (:421-423) of the Xi Liang dyn., son of Hou Zhu and succ. of Li Xün. He was the last sovereign of his dynasty.

LI CHONGFENG (W : Li Ch'ung-feng)

China, sci. Mathematician (4th cent.), author of the most ancient treatise on mathematics, the *Shubi Xuang Jing*.

LI CHONGGUANG (W : Li Ch'ung-kuang)

see Hou Zu (Nan Tang dynasty), Li Yu.

LI CHONGMAO (W : Li Ch'ung-mao)

see Wen Wang (Tang dynasty).

LICH TRIÊU HIÊN CHUONG LOAI CHI*

Vietnam, lit. Encyclopaedia of knowledge on political and social aspects of his time (49 vol.) by Phan Huy Chu (1782-1840) with the collab. of Lê Qui Đôn, divided into 10 chapters, with references to the documents consulted.

LI CHUN (W : Li Ch'un)

- *China, techn.* Engineer (7th cent.), author in 605-617 of the Zhaozhou Qiao (Anji bridge) at Zhaoxian.

- * *China, sci.* A period of the Chinese year corresponding to the «beginning of Spring» (c. the 4th of February). *Jap.* : Risshun. See Qijie.

- See Xian Zong (Tang dynasty).

LI CHUNFENG (W : Li Ch'un-feng)

China, lit. Astronomer and scholar (d. 670), who collab. to the *Shuishu*.

LI CHUNYU (W : Li Ch'un-yü)

China, lit. Poet (9th cent.) from the Shânxi province.

LI CHUO (W : Li Ch'o)

see *Shangshu Gushi*.

LI CIMING* (W : Li Tz'u-ming)

China, lit. Official and scholar (1830-1894) from the Zhejiang prov. Jinshi in 1880. Wrote several books of poems, prose, articles.

LI CIQING (W : Li Tz'u-ch'ing)

see Li Yuandu.

LI CONGHOU (W : Li Ts'ung-hou)

see Mindi (Hou Tang dynasty).

LI CONGJIA (W : Li Ts'ung-chia)

see Hou Zhu (Nan Tang dyn.), Li Yu.

LI CONGKE (W : Li Ts'ung-k'o)

see Modi (Hou Tang dynasty).

LI CONGXUN* (W : Li Ts'ung-hsün)

China, art. Painter (12th-13th cent.) in Hangzhou. Figures, flowers, birds.

LI CONGZHOU (W : Li Ts'ung-chou)

China, lit. Scholar (12th cent.), author of a dictionary, the *Zitong*.

LI CUI (W : Li Ts'uei)

see Yi Zong (Tang dynasty).

LI CUN (W : Li Ts'un)

China, archeo. Site at Mei (Shânxi prov.) of Zhou vestiges.

LI CUNXU (W : Li Ts'un-hsü)

see Zhuang Zong (Hou Tang dynasty).

LI DA* (W : Li Ta)

China, hist. Eunuch (early 15th cent.) who travelled extensively in Central Asia on the orders of Emperor Yongle (Ming dyn.) He visited Mogholistan in 1407, 1413, 1416 and 1418. On his last journey he visited Herât and Samarqand where he was accompanied by an envoy of Ulugh Beg to the court of Ili Baliq. His whereabouts are unknown after this visit. Mentioned in the Persian chronicles. See also Fu An.

LI DABO (W : Li Ta-po)

China, mus. Musician (Tang dyn.) author of pentatonic music for Sheng and Ti.

LI DAHONG (W : Li Ta-hung)

see Li E.

LIDAI DIWANG MIAO* (W : Li-tai)

Ti-wang Miao)

China, art. Temple of «the Generations of Emperors» built in 1523 at Peking. The tablets of the deceased emperors were kept in it.

LIDAI JIZHI NIANBIAO (W : Li-tai)

Chi-chih Nien-piao)

see Wang Zhichou.

LIDAI MINGCHEN ZOUYI (W : Li-tai)

Ming-ch'en Tsou-i)

China, lit. A collection of reports sent to the emperors since antiquity until the 14th cent., pub. in 1415. See Yang Yu.

LIDAI MINGHUA JI* (W : Li-tai)

Ming-hua Chi)

China, art. «Introduction to Landscape Painting», a Taoist essay on the technique of painting by several authors, among which Zong Bing (375-443) and Wang Wei (415-443).

- A book (pub. in 845/847 by Zhang

Yanyuan) in which the author expounds and develops the «Six Canons of Painting» of Xie He and gives critical notes on 371 painters and calligraphers from the Jin dyn. until 841.

LIDAI SANBAO JI (W : *Li-tai San-pao`Chi*)
China, lit. A history of Indian Buddhism, written in Chinese in 597.

LI DAN (W : *Li Tan*)
see Rui Zong (Tang dyn), Ming Zong (Hou Tang dynasty).

LI DAOYUAN* (W : *Li Tao-yüan*)
China, sci. Geographer (d. 527) author of the *Shui Jing Zhu*, a commentary on historical geography in the Bei Wei times.

LIDAO ZHAO JI JI DE QI GONGYI WENXIAN WU RUI HE ZHI XIAO (W : *Li-tao Chao chi chi tê ch'i kung-i wen-hsien wu juei ho ehil hsiao*)
China, hist. Posthumous name conferred on Xi Zu (Song dyn.) in 1107.

LI DAZHAO* (W : *Li Ta-ehao*)
China, hist. Scholar (1888-1927), professor at the Peking University, b. in Hubei prov. (his librarian was Mao Zedong). He introduced Marxist philosophy to China and was editor, with Chen Duxiu of the review *Xin Qingnian* (1918). Founder with Mao Zedong and Zhang Guotao of a society for the study of Marxism, and was one of the founders of the Chinese Communist party (1920). Executed by the Guomindang in 1927. In his books he favoured the diffusion of the use of the Baihua in literature.

LI DE (W : *Li Tê*)
see Jingdi, Braun Otto.

LI DEMING (W : *Li Tê-ming*)
see Tai Zong (Xi Xia dynasty).

LI DENG (W : *Li Teng*)
China, lit. Scholar (3rd cent.) author of the *Shenglei*.
- Poet (Li Ludao, mid-13th century).

LI DEQUAN* (W : *Li Te-ch'üan*)
China, hist. Woman politician (1896-), widow of Feng Yuxiang, b. in Hebei prov.

Married Feng in 1918. President of the Chinese Red Cross in 1950. Active also in international politics.

LI DESHENG (W : *Li Tê-sheng*)
China, hist. Military officer (1914-) and political commissaire, from the Hubei prov. Governor of the Anhui prov. (1971) under Xu Shiyu. Rose in importance after he commanded in Korea (1953) and the 12th Army of the South in 1959. Played an important role in the «cultural Revolution». Opposed to Lin Biao. Member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party since 1973. Commander of Manchuria since January 1974. Elected 5th Vice-president (1975).

LI DEXIN (W : *Li Tê-hsin*)
see Li Pin.

LI DEYU* (W : *Li Tê-yü*)
China, hist. and art. Politician (787-849) and minister. As an architect he created the vast garden of Lushan.

LI DI* (W : *Li Ti*)
China, art. Painter (c. 1100-after 1197) from Henan, of village scenes, flowers and fruits, birds, dogs, landscapes. Received the «Golden Belt» from the hands of Emperor Gao Zong (of the Nan Song dynasty).

LI DINGGUO* (W : *Li Ting-kuo*)
China, hist. Ming general (d. 1662) who rebelled against the Qing in the Yunnan from 1647 to his death. He was a lieutenant under Zhang Xianzhong. A temple was dedicated to his memory at Mengla.

LI DONG* (W : *Li Tung*)
China, sci. A period of the Chinese year, corresponding to the «beginning of Winter» (beginning c. the 8th of November). *Jap.* : Rittô. *See* Qijie.

LI DONGBI (W : *Li Tung-pi*)
see Li Shizhen.

LI DONGTAN (W : *Li Tung-t'an*)
see Li Zhu.

LI DONGXUAN (W : *Li Tung-hsüan*)
China, sci. Physician (7th cent.) Director of

the Imperial Medicine School, author of the *Dongxuanzi*.

LI DONGYANG* (W : Li Tung-yang)
China, lit. Official and poet (Li Binzhi, 1447-1516) author of treatises on poetry.

LI DONGYUAN (W : Li Tung-yüan)
China, sci. Physician (1179-1251).

LI DUNUO* (W : Li Tu-no)
China, art. Scholar (Li Jingong, 1628-1703), b. in Zhili prov., one of the tutors to Emperor Gao Zong of the Qing dyn. and a famous calligrapher.

LIE* (W : Lieh)
China, hist. Marquis of Zhao (:408-400 B.C.),
* - Marquis of Han (399-387 B.C.)
* - Duke of Jin (419-393 B.C.)
- King (Tuoba Yihuai, :329-335, then :337-338) of the Wei dyn., son of Ping Wen and succ. to Yang. One of his brothers, Zhao Cheng, succ. him.
- See Lie Wang.

LI E* (W : Li O, Li Wo, Li Wu)
China, lit. Poet (Li Dahong, Fan Xie, 1692-1752) author of a critical history of the Song poets (*Song-shi Jishi*), a collection of poems from the Liao dyn. (*Liaoshi Shiyi*) and a biography of the court painters under the Song dyn., the *Nan Song Yuanhua Lu*. His collected literary works were printed in the *Fanxie Shanfang Ji*, in 1884.

* **LIEGNITZ**
Town in Poland where the Mongols of the Altan Ordo under the leadership of Batu Khân, won a decisive battle against Russians and Polish troops, in 1241.

LIE HU* (W : Lieh Hu)
China, hist. A title of the independant Lords in Zhou China.

LIÊN TÔN*
Vietnam, rel. A Buddhist Chan sect f. at Hanoi by a prince of the Trần family in the 17th century, and emphasizing faith.

LIENÜ ZHUAN (W : Lieh-Nü.Chuan)
China, lit. «Biographies of noteworthy Women» a confucian work by Liu Xiang.

See *Gulienü Zhuan*.

LIÊN VIÊT

Vietnam, hist. People's National Front of Việt Nam (Ho'i Liên Hiệp Quoc Dan Việt Nam) created by Ho Chi Minh in 1945, rallying the Việt Minh, the Cu'u Quoc and the Đông Minh Ho'i, with Huynh Thuc Khang as president. It absorbed the Việt Minh in 1951. Suppressed in 1955 in favour of the Mat Trân To Quoc Ho'i with Ho Chi Minh as President. See Việt Minh.

LIEP NAM

Laos, lit. Thai writing of peoples bordering the Mekong river.

LI ER (W : Li Erh)
see Laozi.

LI ER BAIYANG (W : Li Erh Pai-yang)
see Laozi.

LI ERSHISAN (W : Li Êrh-shih-san)
see Modi (Hou Tang dynasty).

LI ESHENG* (W : Li O-Sheng)
China, art. Painter (Qing dyn.) from Jiangsu. Flowers.

LIÊU CHONG

Vietnam, lit. «Hut and Bamboo Chair», a historical and Folklore novel by Ngô Tất Tô, pub. in 1941.

LIÊU HANH

Vietnam, myth. An Immortal Taoist woman.

LIE WANG* (W : Lieh Wang)
China, hist. The 31st king (:c.375 c.369 B.C., Prince Xi) of the Zhou dyn., son and succ. of An Wang (Prince Jiao). His brother Xian Wang (Prince Bian), succ. him. Also called Xi Wang, Yilie Wang.

LIEXIAN ZHUAN (W : Lieh-hsien Chuan)
China, lit. Biographies of Taoist saints compiled toward the close of the 1st cent. by Liu Xiang. This text was later imitated by Buddhist biographers.

LIE YÜKOU* (W : Lieh Yü-k'ou)
China, lit. Legendary Taoist writer (Liezi, perhaps c. 450-375 B.C.) said to have been

the author of the *Liezi* and the *Zhong Xuzhen Jing*. An allegorical personage perhaps created by Zhuangzi.

LIEZI (W : Lieh-tzu)
see Lie Yükou.

LIEZI* (W : Lieh-tzu)
China, lit. «Book of Master Lie» a Taoist composite book influenced by the *Zhuangzi* and Buddhist doctrines, attr. to Lie Yükou but compiled at a later period, perhaps in the 3rd cent. A.D.

LIE ZONG* (W : Lieh Tsung)
China, hist. King (Jing, Yang Wu, Yang Fengtian, 886 : 905-908) of the Huai Nan (or Wu) dyn., son and succ. of Tai Zu. His brother Gao Zu succ. him.
- See Huimin (Hou Yan dyn.), Liu Cong (Qian Zhao dynasty).

LIE ZU* (W : Lieh Tsu)
China, hist. King (Li Bian, Xu Zhigao, Li Zhenglun, 888 : 937-943) of the Wu who founded the Nan Tang dyn. at Yangzhou. He changed his family name Xu for that of Li. He succ. his father Yi Zu and to Rui of the Huai Nan dyn. His son Yuan Zong succ. him.
Posth. name : Guang Wensu...
- See Dao Wudi (Wei dyn.), Jing Zhao (Qian Yan dyn.), Xuanlie Wang (Xi Qin dyn.), Wu Wang (Nan Liang dynasty).

LIEZU JING ZHAO (W : Lieh-tsu Ching Chao)
see Murong Zun.

LI FAN* (W : Li Fan)
China, art. Painter (Li Sufu, Li Jiezen, active c. 1720). Landscapes.
- See *Libi Chuan*.

LI FANG* (W : Li Fang)
China, lit. State minister and scholar (Li Mingyuan, 925-995), compiler of the *Taiping Yulan* in 983, an encyclopaedia in 1,000 chapters, and the *Taiping Guangji* (Strange Stories, 500 chapters) in 977-981.
- * *China, rel.* Chinese name of an Indian Buddhist monk who came to China with 17 other monks to preach Buddhism c. 220-209 B.C.

LI FANGYING* (W : Li Fang-ying)
China, art. Painter (Li Qinzong, Qingjiang, Qinqi, 1695-1754) from Jiangsu. Pine-trees, bamboos, flowers.

LIFAN YUAN (W : Li-fan|Yüan)
see Zongli Yaman.

LIFAN YUANZE (W : Li-fan Yüan-tsê)
Chinese translation of the Mongol code of Law, in 1789.

LI FEIGAN (W : Li Fei-kan)
see Ba Jin.

LI FENG (W : Li Feng)
see Li Yuanshuai.

LI FENGBAO* (W : Li Feng-pao)
China, hist. Politician and diplomat, (1834-1887) ambassador to France, Germany, Italy, Holland and Austria. Published several books on European countries.

LI FU* (W : Li Fu)
China, hist. and lit. Official (Li Mutang, 1675-1750), Viceroy of the Zhili prov., several times sentenced to death for abuse of power but pardoned. He retired from office in 1741. His works are collected in the *Mutang Chugao* (printed in 1740) and the *Mutang Biegao* (1747) both pub. under the title *Li Mutang Shiwen Quanji* in 1831.

LI FUCHUN (W : Li Fu-ch'un)
see Li Fuxun.

LI FUGUO* (W : Li Fu-kuo)
China, hist. Eunuch (d. 762) in the service of Ming Huang, who held full power. He assassinated the Empress who was opposed to him but Emperor Tai Zong had him killed.

LI FUREN (W : Li Fu-jên)
see Li Yannian.

LI FUSUN* (W : Li Fu-sun)
China, lit. Scholar (1764-1843) from the Zhejiang prov. Author of several books on the Classics and historical works (*Hezheng Lu*, 1797 ; *Hezheng Hou Lu*, 1807) and biographies of scholars.

LI FUXUN* (W : Li Fu-hsün)

China, hist. Politician and diplomat (1901-1975) b. in Hunan prov. Studied in France (1919-1924). Married Cai Chang and joined the Communist Party. Participated in the «Long March». Minister of Heavy Industry (1949). Minister of the Plan (1955). Replaced Bo Yipo as Minister of Finance in 1966. Theorician of the «Great Leap Forward» (1958-1961) and a collab. to Zhou Enlai. Member of the Central Committee (1956). Also Li Fuchun.

LI FUYAN (W : Li Fu-yen)

see *Yougui Lu*.

LI GANG* (W : Li Kang)

China, hist. Politician (1085-1140) in the Song dyn. Fought the Jin. Appointed minister by Gao Zong after the Jingkang incident. His advice to continue the war against the Jin was discarded and he resigned his post after only 77 days in office.

LI GAO (W : Li Kao)

China, techn. Tang prince of Cao and engineer who made warships propelled by paddle-wheels actioned by winding drums, c. 784.
- *China, sci.* Physician (Li Mingzhi, 1180-1251) who completed the works by Zhang Ji.
- See Wu Zhao Wang (Xi Liang dynasty).

LIGA FILIPINA

see Rizal.

LIGDAN KHĀN

see Legdan Khān.

LIGEDUO (W : Li-Ko-to)

China, archeo. Archaeological site at Taihe (Anhui prov.) of the Han dynasty.

LIG MYI RHYA

Tibet, hist. King (c.630-c/640) of the Chang-Chun in E Tibet, defeated by Srong-bcan Sgam-po.

LI GONG* (W : Li Kung)

China, lit. Philosopher (1659-1733) who advocated a pragmatism similar to that of Yan Yuan, his master. Author of a great number of commentaries on the Classics.
- * *China, hist.* Duke of Qin (:476-433 B.C.).

LIGONG CI (W : Li-kung Tz'u)

China, art. «Temple of Duke Li» at Tianjin, built in the memory of Li Hongzhang (1823-1901) in 1905.

LI GONGLIN* (W : Li Kung-lin)

China, art. Painter (Longmian Jushi, Li Longmian, Baishi, c.1049-1106) and poet from Anhui. Following Yan Liban's style, he painted horses and was as eclectic in his styles as in the choice of his subjects. Painted Arhat as young men. He made a wide use on lines in his paintings.

LI GONGNIAN (W : Li Kung-nien)

China, art. Painter (12th century).

LIGONG YI GONG YIGAO (W : Li-kung-i Kung I-Kao)

see Li Hu.

LI GONGZUO* (W : Li Kung-tso)

China, lit. Taoist novelist (early 9th cent.) author of the *Nanke Ji*, *Nanke Taishou Chuan* and the *Xie Xiao E Zhuan*.

LIGOR

see Nakhon Si Thammarat.

LI GOU (W : Li Kou)

see Li Taibo.

LI GUANGBI* (W : Li Kuang-pi)

China, hist. General (708-763) under Su Zong of the Tang dyn., who opposed An Lushan and fought the Turkic tribes.

LI GUANGDI* (W : Li Kuang-ti)

China, hist. Statesman and scholar (Li Jinqing, 1642-1718). He conquered the island of Taiwan, edited the Classics and wrote numerous commentaries on them, thus founding a new school of philosophical and classical criticism.

LI GUANGLI* (W : Li Kuang-li)

China, hist. General (d. c. 94/90 B.C.) who conquered the Ferghāna and obtained a annual tribute of 3,000 horses in 102 B.C. Taken prisoner by the Xiongnu and executed.

LI GUANGRUI (W : Li Kuang-juei)

see Tuoba Kerui.

LI GUANGTIAN* (W : Li Kuang-t'ien)
China, lit. Contemporary poet (1907-)
in Western style : *Xi Xingji*, 1949 («Travel
to the West»).

LI GUANGXIN (W : Li Kuang-hsin)
China, lit. Philosopher (Li Long-chuan, 19th
cent., master of the syncretical doctrine of
the Taigu.

LI GUANGXIU (W : Li Kuang-hsiu)
China, art. Sculptor (17th cent.) from the
Sichuan province.

LI GUANYAO (W : Li Kuan-yao)
see Lee Kuan-yew.

LI GUINIAN* (W : Li Kuei-nien)
China, mus. A musicologist (Li Mu, 8th
cent.) at the court of Emperor Ming Huang
of the Tang dynasty.

LI GUIZU (W : Li Kuei-tsu)
see Zengfu Xianggong.

LIGU JING (W : Li-ku Ching)
see Shili, Yili.

LI GUO* (W : Li Kuo)
China, hist. A nephew (Li Jin c. 1605-)
of Li Zicheng who, after the beheading of
his uncle by peasants, replaced his severed
head by another made out of bamboo before
inhumation in 1645, in order to obey the
precepts of Filial Love.

LIGUO ZHUAN* (W : Li-kuo Chuan)
China, lit. «Relation on Visited Countries»,
a relation of his travel by Fa Yong who left
China with 25 disciples for Central Asia in
420 and returned via the SE Asia.

LI HAN (W : Li Han)
see Wen Zong (Tang dynasty).

LI HANG* (W : Li Hang)
China, hist. Statesman (Li Taichu, Li
Shengcu, 946-1004) and minister under Tai
Zong of the Song dyn., famous for his integrity.

LI HANGZHI* (W : Li Hang-chih)
China, art. Painter (Li Sengfa, 17th cent.)
son of Li Liufang. Landscapes

LI HANZHANG* (W : Li Han-chang)
China, hist. Military officer and diplomat
(1821-1899) brother of Li Hongzhang and
a disciple of Zeng Guofan.

LI HAOGU (W : Li Hao-ku)
China, lit. Dramatist under the Yuan dyn.
b. at Baoding (or Dongping) said to have
written 3 or 4 plays. Only one has survived :
Zhang boils the Sea.

LI HE* (W : Li Ho)
China, lit. Poet (Li Changji, 790/791-816/817)
of the Bai Juyi school. Led a life of poor man.
Difficult to understand in reason of the density
of his style.
- * *China, sci.* Astronomer (Li Mengjie, d. 126)
from the Shanxi province.

LI HENG* (W : Li Heng)
China, art. Painter (Li Changshi, active c.
1335-1340) of flowers and birds. Pupil of
Wang Yuan.
- *See* Mu Zong (Tang dyn.), Su Zong (Tang
dynasty).

LI HONGDU (W : Li Hung-tu)
see Li Chong.

LI HONGZAO* (W : Li Hung-tso)
China, hist. Scholar and politician (1820-
1897). Jinshi (1852), compiler in the Hanlin
Yuan (1853). Preceptor to prince Zaichun
in 1861 and Grand Councillor in 1868. Held
several high posts.

LI HONGZHANG* (W : Li Hung-chang)
China, hist. Statesman (Li Shaoquan, c.
1823-1901) b. in Hebei prov. Fought the
Taiping rebels and negotiated the military
help of Foreigners against them. Governor
of Jiangsu and Zhili prov. (1870) Signed
with France in 1884 the treaty of
Tianjin by which Chinese troops had to eva-
cuate the Tonking and the Convention esta-
blishing French consulates in China on the
25.4.1886. Signed also a Sino-Japanese
treaty on Korea on the 18.4.1885, and the
Treaty of Shimonoseki (1895) ending the
Sino-Japanese war. In 1900, he signed a
treaty ending the «Boxers war» and the
«55 days of Peking occupation». Appointed
Vice-roy of Canton and Zhili in 1901. He
exiled Prince Duan. He traveled to Europe

and advocated the adoption of Western methods. Called «the Chinese Bismarck», the «Iron Chancellor», he was also the founder of the National navy. During his stay in Shimonoseki he was wounded in the face by a Japanese extremist called Koyama Toyotarô. *Jap.* : Rikôshô. Brother of Li Hanzhang.

LI HOUZHU (W : Li Hou-chu)
see Li Yü.

LI HU* (W : Li Hu)
China, hist. Statesman and scholar (Li Youchuan, 18th cent.). He fought the pirates of the Guangdong region bet. 1780 and 1790. Author of several books and the *Ligongyi Gong Yigao*.
- *See* Xiang.

LI HUA* (W : Li Hua)
China, myth. The Pear-tree flower, symbol of a good administration. Also the Plum-tree flower.

LI HUAN* (W : Li Huan)
China, lit. Scholar (1827-1891) son of Li Kingyuan. He wrote biographies of over ten thousand people of the Qing dyn., the *Guochao Qixian Leizheng* (completed by a collection of biographies of women, titled *Guochao Xianyuan Leizheng*) in 294 vol. in 1884.
- *See* Xi Zong (Tang dynasty).

LI HUANG (W : Li Huang)
see Li Yu.

LIHUAN JI (W : Li-huan Chi)
China, lit. «On the Soul Separated from the Body», a tale by Chen Yuanyou.

LI HUANZHI (W : Li Huan-chih)
China, mus. Contemporary composer, author of the music for the *Dongfang Hong* (words by Li Youyuan).

LI HUIBO (W : Li Huei-po)
see Li Yue.

LIHUI CHANSHI* (W : Li-huei Ch'an-shih)
China, rel. Buddhist monk (677-744) of the Nanyue Zhenzong school, disciple of Hui-

neng. He transmitted the Doctrine to Mazu Daoyi.

LI HUISI (W : Li Huei-szu)
see Huisi.

LIHUO LUN (W : Li-huo Lun)
China, lit. «Disposition of Error», an apologetical treatise on Buddhism, by an unknown author (5th-6th cent.), falsely attr. to Mouzi. Also called *Mouzi*. Written in Vietnam.

LI HUSHU (W : Li Hu-shu)
see Li Yü.

LIYILIL
see Chukchi.

LI JI* (W : Li Chi)
China, hist. General (Xu Shiji, Li Shiji, Li Mougong, 584-669). He conquered Korea in 658.
- * *China, sci.* Archaeologist (1896-). Studied at Clark University (USA). Professor of Anthropology at Harvard. After his return to China, he led the excavations of Yin dyn. sites. Wrote many articles on Yin pottery, bronzes and stoneware.
- * *China, lit.* Contemporary poet b. in Shânxi prov., in Western style. Author of the *Wang Guili Xiangxiang*, a ballad in 800 verse in 1945, and *Baoxin Guniang* (Girl Reporter).
- * *China, art.* Painter (10th cent.) from Kaifeng. Birds and flowers.
- *See* Jiu Yao.

LI JI* (W : Li Chi)
China, lit. «Memoir on the Rites», one of the *Wujing*, based on codes and customs in the Zhou dyn. This work was rewritten by Dai De (1st cent. B.C.) in 85 chapters under the title *Dadai Li Ji*. His cousin Dai Sheng condensed it into 46 chapters and titled it *Xiaodai Li Ji*. Ma Yong wrote the definitive version of it. However, two of the chapters of the *Li Ji* were published separately (*Zhong Yong* and *Da Xue*) as a part of the Confucian *Si Shu* (Four Books). *See also* *Wu Jing*.

LIJIA* (W : Li-chia)
China, hist. Group of ten families who were

collectively responsible and serving as a base for the establishing of taxes. They were obliged to maintain the order. This functioned chiefly during the Ming dynasty.

LI JIAN* (W : Li Chien)

China, art. Painter (Li Jianmin, Li Weicai, Erqiao, active c. 1790) from Guangdong. Landscapes.

LIJIANG* (W : Li-chiang)

China, geog. A loop formed by the Jiangzi river in Yunnan.

- * Small city in Yunnan, near which are found several palaces and temples (Guiyi Tang, Dajue Gong, Tabaoji Dian, etc.) decorated with mural painting from the Ming and Qing dyn. These paintings with Buddhist subjects were made for the local princes of the Naxi (Mexie). Also Li Jiang Naxizu Zizhixian.

LI JIANJIAN (W : Li Chien-chien)

see Sixun.

LI JIAO* (W : Li Chiao)

China, lit. Scholar (Li Jushan, 7th-8th cent.), poet and essayist.

LI JICHEN* (W : Li Chi-ch'en)

China, hist. Politician (1886-1959), former leader of the Canton warlords. Imprisoned by Jiang Jieshi bet. 1929 and 1931. Formed the anti-Japanese people's government in Fujian in 1933. Created the Revolutionary Committee in 1948 and became its Chairman. Established the People's Government in 1949 and became Vice-chairman.

LI JIE (W : Li Chieh)

China, art. Architect (d. 1110), author of a treatise on architecture, the *Yingzao Fazhe*, in 1003. Built several temples and buildings at Kaifeng.

- *China, lit.* Taoist philosopher (late 6th century).

- See Zhao Zong (Tang dynasty).

LI JIEFAN (W : Li Chieh-fan)

China, mus. Contemporary piano virtuoso.

JIFENG (W : Li Chi-feng)

e Tuoba Jifeng.

LI JIFU (W : Li Chi-fu)

China, sci. Geographer (9th cent.), author in 813 of the *Yuanhe Junxian Tuzhi*.

LIJIN* (W : Li-chin)

China, hist. A tax on commercial affairs (internal dues) created in 1853.

LI JIN* (W : Li Chin)

China, lit. Poet (8th cent.) a friend of Li Bai and one of the Jiuzhong Baxian.

- See Jiang Qing, Li Guo.

LI JINFAN* (W : Li Chin-fa)

China, lit. Contemporary symbolist poet who lived in France in 1922, translated French symbolist poets and imitated them. Among his best know poems : *Wei Yü* (Fine Rain, 1925), *Wei Xingfu Erge*, 1926 (Song of Happiness), *Shikeyu Xiongnian*, 1927 (Pains in Years of Exile), etc. Also called Li Shuliang.

LI JING (W : Li Ching)

China, lit. Official and poet (Li Shengyi, 17th century).

- * *China, hist.* General (571-644) under the Tang dyn. Quelled several revolts, repelled attacks by the Tujue tribes (625). As minister of War (629-633) he solved the Tujue problem by attacking their strongholds. He crushed the invasion of Tuguhun in 635 and set up Murong Shun to guard the NW frontier.

- * *China, myth.* Taoist Prime Minister of Heaven and guardian of the Gates of Heaven. Sometimes represented in Buddhist temples as holding a pagoda (see Vaiśravaṇa). Said to have 3 sons : Li Nezha, Li Jinzha, Li Muzha, collectively called the San Taizi «Three Princes». Also called Li Tianwang.

- See Yuan Zong (Nan Tang dynasty).

LI JINGONG (W : Li Chin-kung)

see Li Dunuo.

LI JINGTONG (W : Li Chin-t'ung)

see Yuan Zong (Nan Tang dynasty).

LI JINGYU (W : Li Ching-yü)

see Li Yu.

LI JINGZHAI (W : Li Ching-chai)

see Li Ye.

LI JINGZHAO (W : Li Ching-chao)
China, lit. Poetess (1081-1140), author
of famous Ci poems.

LI JINNU (W : Li Chin-nu)
see Li Sheng.

LI JINJING (W : Li Chin-ching) *see* Li Ye.

LI JINQING (W : Li Chin-ch'ing)
see Li Guangdi.

LI JINZHONG (W : Li Chin-chung)
China, hist. Chieftain of the Qidan, who
allied himself with Beg Chor in 695. However
Beg Chor, faithful to China, defeated him in
696-697. *See* Wei Zhongxian.

LIJING ZHUAN TONGJIE (W : Li-ching
Chuan T'ung-chieh)
China, lit. «General Explanation on the
Book of Rites», a book on musical theory
by Zhu Ziyi in the 8th century.

LI JINJING (W : Li Chin-ching)
see Li Ye.

LI JIPENG* (W : Li Chi-p'eng)
China, hist. Brother of Li Jiqian (10th
cent.) He offered his lands to the Song dyn.
but was opposed by his brother. Though he
was hunted and sentenced, he was pardoned
and thereafter he pledge loyalty.

LI JIQIAN* (W : Li Chi-ch'ien)
China, hist. King and founder (963-1004)
of the Xi Xia kingdom, brother of Li Jipeng.
He united the Tangut tribes and opposed
the Song dyn. Though he surrendered
temporarily to the Song and the Liao, he
expanded his territories and opposed his
brother. He attacked Xiliang Fu in 1003
but was killed in a counter-attack by the
Tufan chief Pan Luozhi. He was given the
name Zhao Baoji by the Chinese. His son
Li Deming (Tai Zong) succ. him. *See* Tai Zu
(Xi Xia dynasty).

LI JISHAN (W : Li Chi-shan)
see Li Jisheng.

LI JISHENG* (W : Li Chi-sheng, Li
Chi-sen)
China, hist. General (1886-1959) of the

Guomindang. In 1927 he crushed in Canton
the dissidence of the Soviet. First President
(1948) of the Zhongguo Guomindang
Geming Weiguan Hui. Vice-President (1949)
of the People's Republic of China. Also Li
Jishan.

LI JIYUN (W : Li Chi-yun)
see Tuoba Jiyun.

LI JUN (W : Li Chün)
see Su Zong (Tang dynasty).

LI JUSHAN (W : Li Chü-shan)
see Li Jiao.

LI KAI (W : Li K'ai)
see Li Qie.

LI KAIFANG* (W : Li K'ai-fang)
China, hist. General of the Taiping (execut-
ed in 1855) who commanded in chief the N
army of the Taiping.

LI KAIXIAN (W : Li K'ai-hsien)
China, lit. Dramatist (1501-1568) to whom
the *Jingpingmei* is sometimes attributed.

LI KAN* (W : Li K'an)
China, art. Painter (Li Zhongbin, Xizhai
Daoren, 1245-1320) of bamboos. Author
of the *Zhupu*, a work on bamboos. He was
a high official at court.

LI KANG* (W : Li K'ang)
China, art. Painter (Li Ningzhi, active c.
1340-1360) from Zhejiang. Figures.

LIKAY
Thailand, lit. A drama with songs and dances
(Lakhôn Nai type) accompanied by a Piphat
orchestra. All kinds of subjects, classical
and contemporaneous ones, mainly Arabic
stories in modern Thai.

LI KEFEI (W : Li K'o-fei)
see Li Qingzhao.

LI KENONG* (W : Li K'o-nung)
China, hist. Politician (1907-1962).

LI KERAN (W : Li K'o-jan)
China, art. Contemporary painter (1907-

LIK

LI KERUI (W : Li K'o-ju-ci)

see Tuoba Kerui.

LI KEYONG (W : Li K'o-yung)

see Tai Zu (Hou Tang dynasty).

LIKO

see Mclanau.

LI KONGMU (W : Li K'ung-mou)

see Li Tieguai.

LI KONGXIU* (W : Li K'ung-hsiu)

China, art. Painter (Li Zichang, Bao-Zhenzi, 15th-16th cent.) from Guangdong. Landscapes, birds.

LI-KO-TO

see Lige duo.

LIKṢĀ

India, sci. Unit of length, equivalent to the 131,712,000th part of a Yōjana.

LI KUN* (W : Li K'un)

China, art. Painter (Li Piangyc, Bailong Shanren, active c. 1780) from Jiangsu. Flowers.

LI KUO (W : Li K'uo)

see De Zong (Tang dynasty).

LĪLĀ

India, phil. In Hindu philosophy, the real «Divine play» behind the appearances of the Māyā.

LĪLĀCARITRA

India, lit. The most ancient Marathī prose work (c. 1280) describing the life of Cakra-dhara, the founder of the Mahānubhava sect.

LI LAOJUN* (W : Li Lao-chün)

China, myth. Taoist divinity of leather workers and cutlery sharpeners, considered the creator of alchemy.

LĪLĀṢUKA

see Bilvamangala.

LĪLĀTILAKAM

India, lit. Skt. treatise on Malayālam grammar (14th cent.) *See* Manipravālam.

LĪLĀVATĪ

Ceylon, hist. Queen (:1197-1200) succ. Coḍaganga. Sāhassamalla succ. her. She came a second time on the throne (:1209-1210) succ. Anikanga Mahādīpa, then took power a 3rd time (:1211-1212) succ. Lokissara. Parākrama Pandu succ. her in 1212.

LĪLĀVATĪ

India, sci. Skt. treatise on Mathematics in the form of poems, a part of the *Siddhāntaśiromani*, by Bhāskarācārya who gave it the name of his daughter Līlāvati.

- The first novel written in Kannara (late 12th cent.) by Nemicandra, relating the adventures of a Prince and a Princess who tried to join each other. Influenced by Jaina ethics.

LI LI (W : Li Li)

see Wu Zong (Tang dynasty).

LI LIANG WANG (W : Li Liang Wang)

China, hist. Son (d. 420) of King Wu Zhao Wang of the Xi Liang dynasty.

LI LIN* (W : Li Lin)

China, art. Painter (Li Cigong, c. 1635). Pupil of Ding Yunpeng. Painted Buddhist figures. Used to sign Longmian Housheng.

LI LINFU* (W : Li Lin-fu)

China, hist. Prince (d. 752) of the valley of the Wei river, and minister under the Tang dyn. who headed the empire from 737 to his death. He opposed the scholar official Zhang Jiuling and favoured the generals of the Northern armies and especially An Lushan.

LI LINFU WAI CHUAN (W : Li Lin-fu Wai Ch'uan)

China, lit. A Biography «of the left hand» of Li Linfu by Wang Mingshi (8th-9th century).

LI LING* (W : Li Ling)

China, hist. General (Li Shaoqing, 2nd-1st cent. B.C.) under Emperor Wudi of the Han dyn. Taken prisoner by the Xiongnu in 62 B.C. he entered their service. During his captivity he composed poems he gave to his companion General Su Wu returning to China in 81 B.C. Said to have created the

«5 characters line» style.

- * *China, art.* A town in Hunan prov. where porcelains were made from early 18th cent. (kilns of Liao Zhengwei). They are white with a blue decoration. Still an important production center.

- Painter (Ming dyn.) of horses.

LI LISAN* (W : Li Li-san)

China, hist. Politician (1896-). Studied in France. General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party in 1928 to assist Xiang Zhongfa. Accused of «putschism», he was called back to Moscow. In 1931, he opposed Mao Zedong and advocated guerillas in towns. Returned to China in 1945 and headed an «anti-Mao» group with Lin Biao and Chen Yi.

LILIT

see Ray.

LILIT PHRA LO

see Phra Lo.

LILIT TALENG PHAY

see Taleng Phay.

LILIT YUEN PHRAI

see Yuen Phrai.

LI LIU (W : Li Liu)

see Qinwen Wang (Shu dynasty).

LI LIUFANG* (W : Li Liu-fang)

China, art. Painter (Li Changheng, Tan Yuan, 1575-1629) from Anhui. Landscapes, flowers and birds. Also a poet.

LI LIWENG (W : Li Li-weng)

see Li Yu.

LI LIZAO (W : Li Li-tsao)

China, hist. Communist general, commander-in-chief of the XXth Army, who rebelled in 1931.

LI LONG (W : Li Lung)

China, hist. The first Imperial Commissary to Nanjing (Nanjing Shoubei) under Yongle (:1403-1424) of the Ming dynasty.

LI LONGCHUAN (W : Li Lung-ch'uan)

see Li Guangxin.

LI LONGJI (W : Li Lung-chi)

see Xuan Zong (Tang dynasty).

LI LONGMIN (W : Li Lung-min)

see Li Gonglin.

LI LUDAO (W : Li Lū-*tao*)

see Li Deng.

LILUGU

see Dri-gum.

* «LILY»

see Kawasaki Ki-48.

LIMADOU* (W : Li-ma-tou)

see Ricci Mateo.

LI MAHONG (W : Li Ma-hung)

China, hist. Chinese pirate who attempted to take over Manila in 1574. The Spanish defeated and killed him.

LI MANZHU* (W : Li Man-chu)

China, hist. Chieftain (d. 1467) of the Ruzhen tribes of Jianzhou (Manchuria). Son of Shijia Nu (Li Xianzhong). Forced to lead his tribe E under Mongol and Chinese pressure. Living a hard existence on the Korean border, he raided Korean towns for provisions. Though appointed as frontier guard by the Ming rulers, he was attacked and killed by Korean forces in 1467.

LI MAOZHEN* (W : Li Mao-chen)

China, hist. A minister (Song Wentong, d. 924) under Emperor Xi Zong, famous for having put a tax upon lamps and oil.

LIMBE

Central Asia, mus. Mongol traditional flute.

LIMBU see Kirānti.

LI MEIAN (W : Li Mei-an)

China, art. Painter (1866-1920).

LI MENGYANG* (W : Li Meng-yang)

China, lit. Official, poet (Li Tianxi, Li Xianji, 1472-1529) and painter. He imitated the ancient poets.

LI MI* (W : Li Mi)

China, hist. General (Li Xuansui, Fa Zhu,

LIM

582-618) in the Henan prov. who commanded the SE of the Luoyang prov. A pretender to the throne after 618, he submitted to Li Yuan.

- General of the Guomindang who settled in N Burma with his troops after having been routed from Yunnan by Chinese Communists in 1950. His troops were ravaging and looting N Burma.

- *China, Japan, sci.* Chinese physician of Persian origin who travelled to Japan and arrived to Nara in 735.

LI MIN (W : Li Min)
see Zhao Zong (Tang dynasty).

LI MING (W : Li Ming)
see Le Comte.

LIMINGDE TONGZHI (W : Li-ming-tê
T'ung-chih)
see Ai Qing.

LI MINGYUAN (W : Li Ming-yüan)
see Li Fang.

LI MINGZHI (W : Li Ming-chih)
see Li Gao.

LI MINGZHONG (W : Li Ming-chung)
China, art. Architect in the Song period, author of a method of building, the *Shiying Song Li Mingzhong Yingzao Fashi*.

LI MOJILIE (W : Li Mo-chi-lieh)
see Ming Zong (Hou Tang dynasty).

LI MOUGONG (W : Li Mou-kung)
see Li Ji.

LI MU (W : Li Mu)
see Li Guinian.

LIMUCHUIDI JI (W : Li-mu-ch'uei-ti Chi)
China, mus. «Memoir on the Flutist Li Yu» by Yang Juyuan (8th-9th century).

LIMUS
Indonesia, hist. Rake of Matarâm who reigned perhaps in the E of Java, c. 892. Also called Devendra.

LI MUTANG (W : Li Mu-t'ang)
see Li Fu.

LIM YEW HOCK
Singapore, hist. Politician, elected Prime minister (1956 to 1959) succ. David Marshall (from 1955 to 1956). Lee Kuan Yew succ. him.

* **LIMYRIKĒ**
see Kerala.

LIN
see Taëi, Liang.

LIN'AN* (W : Lin-an)
China, hist. Capital of the Nan Song dyn. from 1127 to 1279. During this period it was called Xingzai and was known by the *Central Asian countries* as *Khinzai, Khansai, Khanzai* or *Qinsai*. *See* Hangzhou.

LIN BIAO* (W : Lin Piao)
China, hist. General (1907-1971) b. in Hunan. Took a part in the Nanchang uprising (1927). Wounded, he traveled to USSR. Accompanied Zhou Enlai to Chongqing (1942). Member of the Central Bureau (1945). Occupied Manchuria (1947). Commanded the 4th army (700,000 men), took Peking and Tianjin then reconquered the S of China (1949). First Secretary of the Party for S China (1950). Joined Mao Zedong in 1927. President of the Military Academy and chief of Military forces (1934). Commander in chief of the Chinese army in Korea (1950). Named Marshall (1955). Member of the Political Committee (1958). Replaced Peng Dehui as Minister of the Armies (1959). Modernized the army and suppressed the external signs of grades. Chief of the «Red Guards» (1966). Following a plot against Mao Zedong, he tried to take refuge in URSS, but his plane crashed down in Mongolia on the 12/13.9. 1971. Married Ye Qun. Also called Ling Biahé. *See* Pilin Pikong.

LIN BOTONG* (W : Lin Po-t'ung)
China, lit. Scholar (1775-1845) from Canton, author of two commentaries on the «Classic of Poetry» and prose philosophical books.

LIN BOQU* (W : Lin Po-ch'ü)
China, hist. Politician (Lin Zouhan, 1882-1960) who studied in Japan. Helped the organization of the Shanghai Communist

Party. After the break-up bet. the Guomindang and the Communists, he went to study in Russia. Studied with Wu Yuzhang the possibility of romanizing the Chinese language. Held various important posts after the founding of the People's Republic (1949).

LIN BU* (W : Lin Pu)

China, lit. Poet (Lin Junfu, 967-1028) and hermit. His friends collected and pub. ab. 300 of his poems.

LIN CEN* (W : Lin Ts'en)

China, myth. Taoist spirit of the pools.

LINCHENG* (W : Lin-ch'eng)

China, geog. Small town in Hebei prov. 300 km SW of Peking, 70 km S of Shijiazhuang. Jiu Ta built c. 770.

LIN CHI

Vietnam, art. Contemporary painter, influenced by Matisse.

LIN CHUAN (W : Lin Ch'uan)

see Wu Cheng.

LIN CHUN* (W : Lin Ch'un)

China, art. Painter (active bet. 1174 and 1189) and Hanlin Academician. Flowers and birds in the style of Zhao Chang.

LINDAN HAN* (W : Lin-tan Khân)

China, hist. Khân (1592-1634) of the Chagar (Chagar) tribe of Inner Mongolia. Under pressure by the Qing he led his tribe West. In 1631, he took advantage of the conflict bet. the Qing and the Ming at Sira-Muren but was attacked by the Qing armies in 1632 and obliged to retreat to Qinghai where he died.

LINDE* (W : Lin-tê)

Chinese Year-title of the Tang dyn. : 2.664-2.666 (Emperor Gao Zong).

LIN FEN* (W : Lin Fen)

China, geog. Town in Shânxi prov., formerly called Pingyang. Said to have been the capital of the legendary Emperor Yao (prehistorical cave of Ding Cun). Square six-stories pagoda decorated with glazed tiles (c. 1719) in the Dayun Si.

LIN FENGMIAN (W : Lin Feng-mien)

China, art. Painter (1898-).

LIN FENGXIAN* (W : Lin Feng-hsien)

China, hist. Taiping general (c.1825-1855) who commanded the expedition to the N. Taken prisoner and executed by the Qing armies.

LING* (W : Ling)

China, hist. -Duke Wu of Chen (:795-781 B.C.)

- Duke of Zheng (:605 B.C.)

- Duke of Qi (:581-554 B.C.)

- Duke of Wei (:534-493 B.C.)

- Duke of Jin (:620-607 B.C.)

- Duke of Qin (:424-415 B.C.)

- Marquis of Cai (:542-541 B.C.)

- King of Chu (540-529 B.C.)

- Posthumous name of Liu Jian king of Yan.

- See Ling Wang (Zhou dynasty).

- * *China, art.* Ancient bronze bell, generally worn around the neck.

- *China, rel.* Concept of spirituality, of supernatural efficiency and heavenly power. *Viêt.* : Linh.

- * Low squat vessels with narrow mouth (Zhou period, 2nd and 3rd phases). Also Fou.

- See Fou, Gling.

LINGA (or LINGAM)

India, rel. «Sign», represents the universe, the fundamental nature (vs. the Yoni which is its manifested energy). Also called Śisna (or Śisana) «Viril membrum». A phallic form of Śiva, usually associated to the Yoni, symbolizing the male energy which creates and destructs. It is unknown in the *Veda*. India venerates especially 12 «great sacred Linga» :

- *Somanātha* (at Somnāthpur, destroyed by the Muslims),

- *Mallikārjuna* (Śri Saila) on the Kṛṣṇā river,

- *Omkāra* (at Ujjein or at Omkāra, on the Narmadā river),

- *Amareśvara* (at Ujjein),

- *Vaidyanātha* (or *Nāganātha*) at Deogarh (Bengal),

- *Rāmeśvara* (at Rāmeśvaram),

- *Bhīmaśankara*, at Dracharām (Rajmundry),

- *Viṣveśvara*, at Varanāsi,

- *Tryambaka*, on the Gomati river,
- *Gautameśa* (or *Vāmeśvara*),
- *Kedāreśa* (at Kedārnāth, Himālaya),
- *Śriṣa*.

In the S of India, four types of Linga are venerated :

- *Apaslingam* (of Water) in the Jambukeśvar temple in Śrī Rangam,
- *Ākaśalingam* (of Ether) at Chidambaram.
- *Tejaslingam* (of Fire) at Tiruvannamalai,
- *Vāyulingam* (of Air) at Kālahastī,
- *Prithivīlingam* (of Earth) at Kāncīpuram.

These lingams can be of round or hexagonal section, and their dimensions can greatly vary according to the epoch and regions. Some are finely carved and decorated, sometimes adorned with one or four heads of Śiva (Ekalingam, Caturlingam, etc.). Some lingam are only simple stones (pebbles) more or less ornate and painted white or red. They all are constantly bathed with water by the worshippers. They are rarely represented without their Yoni. In Cambodia, the Lingam symbolized the cult of the Devarāja. *See also* Snānadronī.

LINGA

see *Pyo*, *Alamkāra*.

LINGADRĪ

see *Lingapārvata*.

LINGAL PEN

see *Lingo Pen*.

LINGAM

see *Linga*.

LINGAMANI

India, art. The upper rounded part of a Linga. Also called *Manikā*.

LINGĀNUŚĀSANA

India, lit. Skt. name of lexicons in which words are classified according to their nature.

LINGAOYU CHANSHI* (W : Lin-kao-yü Ch'an-shih)

China, rel. Buddhist monk (17th cent.) of the Nanyue Zheng Zong school.

LINGAPĀRVATA

Cambodia, hist. Sacred mountains dedicated

to Śiva on which were built temples in Zhen-la, Champā and the Khmer empire. Also called *Lingadrī*. *Chin.* : *Lingpopo*. *See also* *Vat Phu*.

LINGAPATI

Indonesia, hist. Javanese rebel defeated by Viṣṇuvardhana (:1 248-1268).

LINGAPURĀNA

India, lit. The 11th text of the Śiva Skt. *Purāna*, on Virtue, Wealth, and final Liberation, in 11,000 Śloka. Also called *Laingapurāna*.

LINGARĀJA

India, art. Śiva temple at Bhubaneśvar (Orissā) dedicated to Tribhuvaneśvara, built bet. 1090 and 1104 on a shrine founded in the 7th cent., in the center of a complex surrounded by walls 158 by 142 m. It is composed of a Deul, a Jagmohan, a Natmandir and a Bhogmandir in decreasing height. The Deul or tower is 39 m high and topped with a large Āmalāka. Grey sandstone. The outer surface is decorated in Orissā style, the inner one is devoid of decoration. *See also* *Mercara*.

LINGĀYAT

India, rel. Hindu sect (also called *Vīraśaiva*, *Jangama*) created by Basava c. 1160. It worships Śiva but rejects the authority of the *Veda* and the transmigration doctrine. It approved the re-marriage of widows and was opposed to the Brahmins and the Jainas. Took their name from the Skt. *Lingavantah* (Those who Carry a Linga). Their «Guru» are called *Jangama*. They have 5 centers f. by 5 ascetics said to be emanations of the «five heads» of Śiva, all belonging to the 12th cent. : at Kedārnāth, Śrīśaila, Bālihalli, Ujjaini (Ujjein) and Banaras (Vārānasi). They recognize themselves by painting a white spot on their forehead. Ab. 6,000,000 adepts.

LINGAYEN

Philip., geog. Town in Luzon island, on the China Sea. Copra. Pop. 6,000.

LINGBAO DA FASHI* (W : Ling-pao Ta Fa-shih)

China, rel. The second member of the Taoist

Triad (San Jing), also called Lingbao Tianzun.

LINGBAO DAO CHUAN QI (W : Ling-pao Tao Ch'uan Ch'i)
see Chen Yujiao.

LINGBAO JING* (W : Ling-pao Ching)
China, rel. Taoist text of «The Sacred Jewel» on the Five Elements (Wu Xing), rewritten by Ge Chaofu (late 4th cent.) a nephew of Ge Hong, with the title of *Taishang Dongxuan Lingbao Wuliang Duren Shang Pin Miao Jing*, abbreviated in *Duren Jing* (Book of the Salvation of Men). Its recitation is still a part of the Taoist funerary ritual. The original text is lost.

LINGBAO TIANZUN (W : Ling-pao T'ien-tsun)
see Lingbao Da Fashi.

LING BIAHE (W : Ling Pia-ho)
see Lin Biao.

LINGBIAO LU (W : Ling-piao Lu)
China, lit. «Written on the Hills» in 3 books, by Lu Xun (Tang period), describing a site and his animals in order to infer favourable omens from it.

LING BIZHENG* (W : Ling Pi-cheng)
China, art. Painter (Ling Zhenqing, active c. 1630) from Jiangsu. Landscapes, flowers, birds.

LINGCHI* (W : Ling-ch'ih)
China, hist. Condamnation to a «slow death» applied to great criminals, and introduced to China by the Mongols in the 13th century.

LING CIZHONG (W : Ling Tz'u-chung)
see Ling Tingkan.

LINGDI (W : Ling-ti)
see Xiao Lingdi.

LINGGA
Indonesia, geog. Archipelago off the E coast of Sumatra on the Equatorial line. Two main islands : Lingga and Singkep. Cassiterite (Tin), copra, pepper. Pop. 30,000. See Riau.

LINGGADJATI

Indonesia, hist. Small village near Tjirebon (Java) in which was signed the Tjirebon (Chirebon) Agreement bet. Indonesia and the Netherlands, recognizing the independence of the Republic of Indonesia, 15.11. 1946. See Malino.

LINGGAO (W : Ling-kao)
see Fang Bao.

LINGGUANG SI (W : Ling-kuang Szu)
China, art. Second site in the Bada Chu, «Temple of the Divine Light», f. in 1017 (Longquan Si) as a reliquary for a tooth of the Buddha brought from India. The Jin renamed it Jueshan Si in 1162. Restored in 1428 and renamed in 1478. Thirteenth-storeyed modern pagoda.

LINGGU HOU* (W : Ling-ku Hou)
China, hist. Marshall (10th cent.) of the Hou Zhou dyn., considered as a demi-god of war.

LINGGUI ZHI (W : Ling-kuei Chih)
China, lit. «On the Spirits of the Deceased», a spiritist essay by Chang Yi.

LINGGU SI (W : Ling-ku Szu)
China, art. «Temple of the Valley of the Spirits» built at Nanjing near his mausoleum by Emperor Gao Zu of the Ming dyn. in 1381. Only the Wulian Dian, entirely built of stone (vaulted arch) is still standing.

LINGHUA SHI* (W : Ling-hua Shih)
China, art. A flat ceramic bowl with a ringed base and an wavy rim.



LINGHU CHENG (W : Ling-hu Ch'eng)
China, lit. Writer and historian (9th cent.) author of the *Dazhong Yishi* and the *Xinluo Guoji*.

LINGHU DEFEN* (W : Ling-hu Tê-fen)
China, lit. Historian (583-666) who revised the *Nanshi* and the *Beishi* of Li Yanshou.

He prepared also the histories of the Bei Zhou and Wei dynasties.

LINGHUI FUREN (W : Ling-huei Fu-jên)
see Mazupo.

LINGJIAPOPO (W : Ling-chia-p'o-p'o)
see Lingapârvata, Vat Phu.

LING JUN (W : Ling Chün)
see Qu Yuan.

LING KONGZI (W : Ling K'ung-tzu)
see Wu Lao.

LINGLONG* (W : Ling-lung)
China, art. Decoration on porcelains of the types called «Blue and White» or White monochroms from the 17th and 18th cent., of «lattice-openwork».
— * *China, mus., art.* The sound produced by the tinkling of Jade instruments. Hence, fine open-work carving in jade or porcelain.

LING LUN* (W : Ling Lun)
China, mus. Mythical musician under Huangdi (:2697-2597 B.C.). Said to have been the creator of the fundamental sounds used in Chinese music. See Huang Zhong.

LINGMAO* (W : Ling-mao)
China, art. A genre of painting composed of birds and animals. Synonym : Qinshou.

LING MENGCHU (W : Ling Meng-ch'u)
China, lit. Writer (Ling Xuan feng, Ji Kong-guan Zhuren, 1580-1644) author of the *Pai'an Jingqi* bet. 1628 and 1633. Also a dramatist.

LINGMO* (W : Ling-mo)
China, rel. Taoist divinity of the neck.

LINGNAN* (W : Ling-nan)
China, geog. «South of the Mountains», an ancient name for the Guangdong and Guang-si provinces.
- See Liang Peilan, Lanhu She.

LINGNAN DAOREN (W : Ling-nan Tao-jên)
see Su Renshan.

LIN GONG (W : Lin Kung)
China, lit. Scholar (12th.cent.) who begun

the Encyclopaedia *Gujin Yuanliushi Lun*.

LINGO PEN
India, myth. «Priest-ancestor of Gods», hero of the civilization and a mediator bet. Gods (Bhagavan) and men, among the Gond tribes. Also called Lingal Pen.

LINGPOPO (W : Ling-p'o-p'o)
see Lingapârvata, Vat Phu.

LINGSHI (W : Ling-shih)
China, myth. Empress and wife of Huangdi the mythical «Yellow Emperor», said to have invented the art of sericulture.

LINGSHU JING (W : Ling-shu Ching)
China, sci. «Book on the Fundamental of Soul», a medicine treatise in 12 vol. by Wang Bing (7th cent.), one of the two *Nei Jing*. The surviving edition dates from the 11th century.

LING TAI (W : Ling T'ai)
see Xu Dachuan.

LING TINGKAN* (W : Ling T'ing-k'an)
China, lit. Writer (Ling Cizhong, 1757-1809) and mathematician, author of essays, biographies, a treatise on music and another on the observance of rites.

LI NGUYÊN CAT
Vietnamese name of the Chinese comedian Li Yuanji who introduced theater to Viêt-nam in the 13th century.

LING WANG* (W : Ling Wang)
China, hist. The 23rd king (Prince Xiexin, :c.571-544 B.C.) of the Zhou dyn., son and succ. of Jian Wang (Prince Yi). Married Qi Jiang. His son Jing Wang (Prince Gui) succ. him. Also called Xiexin Wang, Daxin Wang.

LINGWAI DAIDA (W : Ling-wai Tai-ta)
China, geog. «Questions about what is behind the Pass» a book on geography ab. the Đai-Viêt and the Champâ by Zhou Qufei, in 1178.

LING WEIYANG (W : Ling Wei-yang)
see Mu Xing, Jupiter.

LINGXIAN (W : *Ling-hsien*)

China, sci. Book on astronomy by Zhang Heng, c. 118.

LING XUANFANG (W : *Ling Hsüan-fang*)

see Ling Mengchu.

LINGYAN SHANREN (W : *Ling-yen Shan-jên*)

see Bi Yuan.

LINGYAN SI* (W : *Ling-yen Szu*)

China, art. «Monastery of the Magic Mountain» in the Lingyan Shan (Shandong prov.) f. in 357. Numerous stûpa (funerary monuments to the abbots, from the Tang to the Qing dyn.), Bizhi Ta (an octagonal 9-storied pagoda, Song period), temple of the 1,000 Buddha (Qianfo Dian, from the Tang period, with 40 carved figures of the Luohan), etc.

LINGYAN ZHU CHANSHI* (W : *Ling-yen Chu Ch'an-shih*)

China, rel. Buddhist monk (1619-1693) of the Qingyuan Zheng Zong school, a disciple of Daomi Chanshi.

LING YIDONG (W : *Ling I-t'ung*)

China, lit. Historian (date unknown), author of the *Shiji Ping Lin* and the *Shiji Duanchang Shuo*.

LINGYING LU (W : *Ling-ying Lu*)

China, lit. «Memoir on the Spiritual» by Yu Ti.

LINGYIN SI* (W : *Ling-yin Szu*)

China, art. Buddhist temple at Hangzhou (Zhejiang prov.) f. by Huili in the 4th cent. and reconstructed in 569 and 20th cent. Octagonal 9-storied 20 m high stone pagoda ornamented with mouldings (10th cent.). Funerary stûpa of Huili (1590). Feilai Feng hill, a cliff with numerous Buddhist caves (9th-14th cent.) with sculptures of the Luohan. On the cliff itself, sculptures from the Yuan period. Also called Yunlin Si. *See also* Tianxia Chanzong Wushan.

LINGYOU CHANSHI* (W : *Ling-yu Ch'an-shih*)

China, rel. Buddhist monk (Zhao Lingyu, d. 840) founder of the Weiyang Zong school.

LINGYUAN HONGJI WANG (W : *Lin-yüan Hung-chi Wang*)

see Chen Xu.

LING ZHI (W : *Ling Chih*)

see Reishi, Kinoko.

LINH

Vietnam, myth. A thing or being supposed to be endowed with supernatural efficient power, such as the Tiger by example. Also called Thiêng. *Chin.* : Ling.

LINHAI WANG* (W : *Lin-hai Wang*)

China, hist. Emperor (Feidi, Chen Bozong, Chen Fengye, Chenyue Wang, 554 : 566-568 : 570) of the Chen dyn., son and succ. of Wendi. A son of Zhaolie Wang, Xiao Xuandi succ. him.

LINH BAO

Vietnam, lit. Woman novelist (Vo Thi Dieu Viên, 1926-). Among her books : *Gio Bâc* (1952), *Tâu Ngua Cù* (1961).

LINH NAM*

Ancient name of the N Việt-nam, in mythical times. *See* Hông Bang.

LINH NAM TRICH QUAI*

Vietnam, lit. «Strange Stories from the Linh Nam», a collection of tales by an unknown author under the Trân, completed and prefaced by Vu Quynh and Kiêu Phu in 1493. Composed at the origin of 23 tales about the Hông Bang.

LINH TRIET

see Chu An.

LINHUANG* (W : *Lin-huang*)

China, hist. Capital of the Qidan from 916 to 936 and from 983 to 1065. The Jin changed it to Beijing in 1138 but changed it back to Linhuang later.

LI NIANZI (W : *Li Nien-tzu*)

China, lit. Poet (18th cent.) from the Shanxi province.

LIN JI* (W : *Lin Chi*)

China, rel. Buddhist Chan monk (Huang Long, d. in 867) creator of a Chan sect (Linji Zong) known in Japan as Rinzai-shû.

LIN

His teachings were pub. by one of his disciples with the title of *Linji Lu*. See Linji Zong, Yi Xuan.

- * *China, lit.* Calligrapher and librarian (1666-after 1708).

LINJI LU (W : *Lin-chi Lu*)
see Lin Ji. Also called *Linji Yulu*.

LINJI ZONG* (W : *Lin-chi Tsung*)
China, rel. Buddhist Chan sect, a branch of the Nanyue Zheng Zong f. by Lin Ji (see Yi Xuan) a disciple of Xiyun. Opposed to the Cao Dong. *Jap.* : Rinzai-shû, Rinzai Zenshû ; *Korean* : Im-je.

LINJIA* (W : *Lin-chia*)
Chinese Year-title of the Qian Zhao dyn. : 2.316-2.318 (Emperor Liu Cong).
- Chinese Year-title of the Hou Liang dyn. : 2.389-1.396 (king Lü Yiwu).

LINJIANG* (W : *Lin-chiang*)
China, hist. Kingdom vassal of the Han created in 155 B.C., with its capital at Jiangdu. Two kings :
- Liu E (prince Ai, :155-153 B.C.)
- Liu Yong (Prince Min, :151-147 B.C.).

LINJIAN LU (W : *Lin-chien Lu*)
see Hong Juefan.

LINJI SI* (W : *Lin-chi Szu*)
China, art. Buddhist temple at Chengding. Eleventh-storeys brick pagoda (Qing Ta) built in 1185 and several times restored. Base decorated with false-doors and false-windows with cylindrical columns to the corners. Wide corbelled cornices.

LINJI YULU (W : *Lin-chi Yu-lu*)
see *Linji Lu*.

LINJI ZHONGFENG MING BEN (W : *Lin-chi Chung-fen Ming Pen*)
China, lit. Chan Buddhist philosopher (1263-1323) author of the *Zhong-feng Heshang Guang Lu* (Archives of Master Linji). *Jap.* : Chûhō Myōhon.

LIN JUN* (W : *Lin Chün*)
China, art. Painter (Lin Yishan, 17th cent.) of landscapes.

LIN JUNFU (W : *Lin Chün-fu*)
see Lin Bu.

LIN LIANG* (W : *Lin Liang*)
China, art. Officer (Lin Yishan, active from 1488 to 1505) from Guangdong, in the Imperial Guard and painter. Monochrom ink, flowers and birds, trees.

LIN LINGXU* (W : *Lin Ling-hsü*)
China, art. Painter (Lin Yüzhong, Qingjiang, active c. 1740) from Jiangsu. Flowers, birds.

* **LINNÉ** (Japanese)
see Makuo Tomitarō.

LI NOCHA
see Nezha.

LIN PEIHUAN (W : *Lin P'ei-huan*)
see Zhang Wentao.

LIN PIAO
see Lin Biao.

LINQING* (W : *Lin-ch'ing*)
China, lit. Manchu official and writer (1791-1846) compiler in the Hanlin (1821). Held several posts and collected many books. Imperial resident to Mongolia in 1845. Author of an autobiography.

LIN QINNAN (W : *Lin Ch'in-nan*)
see Lin Shu.

LINQUAN GAOZHI JI* (W : *Lin-ch'üan Kao-chih chi*)
China, art. «The Message from Forests and Rivers», a treatise on landscape painting, composed with texts of Guo Xi and collected by his son Guo Si. It develops the idea of the intimate communion of the artist with Nature.

LINSANG
SE Asia, sci. A carnivorous Viverridae (*Prionodon Linsang*) 75 cm long, with a pale buff coloured fur. Lives in Burma, Malaysia, Java, Borneo.

LIN SEN (W : *Lin Sen*) see Lin Zichao.

LIN SHAN* (W : *Lin Shan*)
China, art. Painter (Ming dynasty).

LIN SHAOMU (W : Lin Shao-mu)

see Lin Zexu.

LIN SHIHONG (W : Lin Shih-hung)

China, hist. A rebel in Canton who proclaimed himself king of the Nanyue in 590. Defeated and killed in 618.

LIN SHU* (W : Lin Shu)

China, lit. Scholar (Lin Qinnan, 1852-1924), painter, writer and politician b. in Fujian prov. He completed the work of Yan Fu and translated into Chinese 93 English books, 25 French ones (including *La Dame aux Camélias*), 19 American ones, 6 Russian ones, etc. Among the authors he translated : Daniel de Foë, W. Scott, Swift, Dickens, V. Hugo, A. Dumas, Tolstoï, Balzac, Ibsen, Cervantes, etc.

LIN SHUANGWEN* (W : Lin Shuang-wen)

China, hist. Chief of the secret society Tiandi Hui who rebelled in Taiwan in 1787. Defeated, he was executed in Peking in 1788.

LIN TAIHENG* (W : Lin T'ai-heng)

China, art. Painter (Lin Zhaoqing, active c. 1620) and poet, from the Fujian. Landscapes and flowers.

LINTAN (W : Lin-t'an)

China, rel. Lama monastery in the S of Gansu prov., from the Dge-lugs-pa sect, 100 km S of Lanzhou.

LINTANG (W : Lin-t'ang)

see Zhaoying.

LIN THONG

Laos, lit. Popular novel (16th cent.) in verse.

LIN TINGGUI* (W : Lin T'ing-kuei)

China, art. Painter (active c. 1160-1180) of Chan subjects, chiefly Luohan. Worked with Zhou Jichang to a series of 100 Arhats (Daitoku-ji, Kyôto).

LINTUN* (W : Lin-t'un)

China, hist. A commanderie estab. on the NE coast of Korea c. 106 B.C. *Korean* : Im-dun.

LINWAI YEYAN (W : Lin-wai Yeh-yen)

see Guo Yu.

LINWEN* (W : Lin-wen)

China, art. A decorative scale design on ancient bronzes.

LIN WANG (W : Lin Wang)

see Huan Wang (Prince Lin).

LINXI* (W : Lin-hsi)

China, archeo. «Microlithic of the Sands», a Neolithic culture (c.5000-c.2500 B.C.) of hunters and fishermen extending N of the Huanghe river from Dzungaria to Manchuria.

LIN XIAN (W : Lin Hsien)

China, sci. Contemporary physicist who, with Wang Shi, devised the first Chinese nuclear reactor working with Deuterium.

LIN XIN (W : Lin Hsin)

see Xiong Xin.

LIN XIZHONG* (W : Lin Hsi-chung)

China, lit. Scholar (Lin Yunming, early 17th cent.) who pub. a critical edition of the *Zhuangzi* and a collection of ancient texts, the *Guwen Xiyi*.

LIN XU* (W : Lin Hsü)

China, hist. One of the «Six Martyrs» of the «Hundred days movement» (1875-1898), with Yang Rui, Liu Guangdi, Kang Guangren, Yang Shenxiu and Tan Sitong.

LIN XUE* (W : Lin Hsueh)

China, art. Courtesan and painter (active c. 1620 at Nanjing). Landscapes, flowers.

LINYE QI CHANSHI* (W : Lin-yeh-ch'i Ch'an-shih)

China, rel. Buddhist monk (17th cent.) of the Nanyue Zheng Zong school.

LINYE TANG JI (W : Lin-yeh T'ang Chi)

see Niu Xiu.

LINYI* (W : Lin-yi)

Vietnam, hist. Chinese name of the first kingdom of the Champâ (Vietnam) used until 758 and replaced by that of Huanwang. *Viêt* : Lâm Ấp. See Haiyin Jun.

— *China, archeo.* Small town in Shandong prov., in which a tomb from the 2nd cent. B.C. was discovered in 1972. It contained texts on Military arts, written on bamboo

plaques.

LIN YISHAN (W : Lin I-shan)
see Lin Jun, Lin Liang.

LIN YUANFU (W : Lin Yüan-fu)
see Lin Zexu.

LIN YUCHUN* (W : Lin Yu-ch'un)
China, art. Painter (Lin Changyin, active c. 1640) from Fujian. Landscapes.

LIN YUNMING (W : Lin Yun-ming)
see Lin Xizhong.

LIN YUTANG* (W : Lin Yü-t'ang)
China, lit. Philosopher, writer (1895-1976) and novelist, of Taoist inspiration, founder of the satirical review *Lunyu*. Author in English of numerous novels : *My Country and my People* (1936), *The Importance of Living* (1937), *Moment in Peking* (1939), *With Love and Irony* (1940), *A Leaf in the Storm* (1941), *The Wisdom of China and India* (1942), *Lady Wu* (1956), etc. Author of a Chinese-English dictionary (1972). He lived 30 years in the USA, and died in Hong Kong.

LINZE* (W : Lin-tsê)
China, hist. Small kingdom created at Linze (Shandong prov.) on the Qi territory by Tian Du (a Qi general). It lasted only a few months and was quickly reconquered by the Qi (2nd cent. B.C.). Vestiges of walls. Now the village of Qicheng. See Qi. Also called Linzi.

LIN ZENXIN (W : Lin Tsen-hsin)
see Lin Zexu.

LIN ZEXU* (W : Lin Tsê-hsü)
China, hist. Official (Lin Yuanfu, Lin Shao-mu, Lin Zenxin, Juncun Laoren, 1785-1850). Overseer of salt in Zhejiang (1822) ; Head of Justice in Jiangxi (1823) and Shanxi (1827). As Viceroy of Canton he ordered to throw into the sea 20,291 ballots of opium imported by the British in 1839 and sent to Queen Victoria of England a letter to protest against opium traffic. Dismissed and exiled on the Ili, he was rehabilitated a few years later and appointed General Governor of Shanxi and Yunnan prov. Several temple have been built to his memory in 1851-1865.

His souvenir is celebrated on the day commemorating the prohibition of opium (3.7.1929) which recall that day of the 3.6.1839 during which Lin Zexu destroyed the imported drug.

LIN ZHAO'EN* (W : Lin Chao-en)
China, rel. Philosopher (1517-1598) b. in Fujian prov., founder of the syncretist sect called Sanyi Jiao.

LIN ZHIFAN* (W : Lin Chih-fan)
China, art. Painter (Lin Kongshi, Hanzhai, active c. 1640) and magistrate in Zhejiang. Landscapes, flowers.

LIN ZHONG (W : Lin Chung)
China, mus. The 8th fundamental sound of Chinese music, corresponding to the note Zhi (European «C»). See Huang Zhong. *Viêt.* : Lâm Chung.

LINZI (W : Lin-tzu)
see Linze.

LIN ZICHAO* (W : Lin Tzu-ch'ao)
China, hist. Politician (Lin Sen, 1867-1943), ancient president (from 1932 to 1943) of the State Council of the Chinese Republic succ. Jiang Jieshi who took again this charge after the death of Lin Zichao and kept it until 1949.

LIN ZOUHAN (W : Lin Chou-han)
see Lin Boqu.

LI O
see Li E.

LIO
see Ngada.

LIOCHOW
see Liuzhou.

* **LION**
see Qiushan Xian, Bixie, Bug-cheong-sa-ja Noli, Manaṣṭhâla, Yali, Kara-shishi, Bo Fo, Shishi, Barong, Jiucangzhou, Chinthe.
— In the Saurâstra (India) live the last surviving group of the Asian species of lions, in the forest of Girnâr. These lions closely resemble the Abyssinian species. They actually number about 50.

LIPA

Philipp., geog. Town in Batangas prov. (Luzon island) 60 km SE of Manila. Sugar, abaca. Pop. 100,000.

LI PANLONG* (W : Li P'an-lung)

China, lit. Imperial official, poet and writer (Li Zilin, 1514-1570) author of the *Tangshi Xuan*.

LI PIN (W : Li P'in)

China, lit. Poet (Li Dexin, 9th century).

LI PINGSHOU* (W : Li P'ing-shou)

China, art. Painter (Qing period) from the Guangxi province.

LI PINHU (W : Li P'in-hu)

see Li Shizhen.

LI PO

see Li Taibo.

LI PUSANU (W : Li P'u-sa-nu)

see Mindi (Hou Tang dynasty).

LI QI* (W : Li Ch'i)

China, hist. King (d. 338) of the Cheng dyn., deposed and killed by Li Shou. Also called Li Shiyun.

- *China, lit.* Poet (early 8th century).

- See Yu Gong (Shu dynasty).

LI QIE* (W : Li Ch'ieh)

China, lit. Scholar (Li Tiejun, Li Kai, Qing Sharen, 1688-1755) and poet, author of a great history book on Ancient China, the *Shangshi*.

LI QING* (W : Li Ch'ing)

China, lit. Historian (1602-1683) loyal to the Ming dyn. Jinshi in 1631. Censor at the court of Peking (1638-1642) and Nanjing (1644-1645). Author of history books.

- See *Hegongqi Jutu Shuo*, Gu Zuo.

LI QINGLIAN (W : Li Ch'ing-lien)

see Li Taibo.

LI QINGXI (W : Li Ch'ing-hsi)

see Li She.

LI QINGZHAO* (W : Li Ch'ing-chao)

China, lit. Poetess (Li Yi'an, 1084 1101-1151

1141) b. at Jin'an in a family of high officials, daughter of Li Kefei and grand'daughter of Wang Gongzhen (1012-1085). She married Zhao Mingcheng when aged 17. Fled before the Jin advance (1127). Her husband died in 1129 and she expressed her sorrow in melancholic Ci poems. Disciple of Zhou Bangyan. She wrote in collab. with her husband a «Catalogue of inscriptions on Stone and Bronze» (*Jinshi Lu*) in which she recorded more than 2,000 ancient documents.

LIQIU* (W : Li-ch'iu)

China, sci. A period of the Chinese year, of «the beginning of Autumn» (c. the 8 of August). *Jap.* : Risshû. See Qijie.

LIQI XUE* (W : Li-ch'i Hsüeh)

China, lit. The bases of Confucianism (Rujiao) in the Song dyn. which incorporated elements from Taoism (Daojiao). It explained the creation of the universe as the interaction of the Yin with the Yang which produced the 5 elements (Wuxing) which made up everything else. This was expounded by Zhou Dunyi and later summarized by Zhu Xi. Lu Jiuyuan then proposed the theory of the oneness of the universal principle and the mind. This was taken up by Wang Yangming who established his school of thought on this premise.

LI QUAN* (W : Li Ch'uan)

China, art. Painter (late 13th cent., prior to 1274) from Kaifeng. Figures and landscapes.

LI QUANZHONG (W : Li Ch'üan-chung)

see Zhu Wen, Tai Zu.

LI QUE* (W : Li Ch'üeh)

China, art. Painter (13th cent.) of Buddhist figures.

- See Long Men.

LI RENFU (W : Li Jên-fu)

see Guo Wang, Li Tao.

LI RIHUA* (W : Li Jih-hua)

China, art. Painter (Li Junshi, Zhulan, 1565-1635), from Zhejiang. Landscapes.

LI RONG BAO* (W : Li Jung Pao)

China, hist. Manchu prince (d. 1738) and

official, son of Mishan. Father of Empress Xiao Xian (1712-1748).

LI ROUPU (W : Li Jou-p'u)
see Li Shousu.

LI RUI* (W : Li Jui)
China, sci. Mathematician (Li Shangzhi, 1765-1814), author of a collection of books on astronomy and mathematics, the *Lishi Yishu* (printed in 1823).

LI RUIQING (W : Li Juei-ch'ing)
China, art. Calligrapher (19th cent.)

LI RUN (W : Li Jun)
China, art. Contemporary film director.

LI RUSONG* (W : Li Ju-sung)
China, hist. General (d. 1598) of the Ming dyn. b. in Liaodong. Commander-in-chief in Liaodong. Defeated the Japanese at Pyeong-yang (Korea) but was pushed back. Killed in an ambush in 1598.

LI RUZHEN* (W : Li Ju-chen)
China, lit. Writer (Li Songshi, 1763-1831) b. in Peking, author of a work on phonetics, the *Lishi Yinjian* (1805-1810) and a novel *Jinghua Yuan* (Mysterious Union of the Mirror and the Rose, 1810-1820, printed in 1828) in 100 chapters. A feminist, he was opposed to the binding of the feet of women.

LI SANNIANG* (W : Li San-niang)
China, myth. Female divinity of millers, a taoist divinization of the wife of Emperor Gao Zu of the Han dynasty.

LISĀN al-TAYR
see Nevā'i.

LI SANWEI* (W : Li San-Wei)
China, art. Painter (Li Jiliu, Baifu, 18th cent.) from Jiangsu. Bamboos, flowers, landscapes.

LI SANYI (W : Li San-i)
see Jiu Yao.

LI SAO* (W : Li-sao)
China, lit. «Pain of Exile», a poem by Qu Yuan (333-285 B.C.) of the school of Chu,

in 93 stanzas (374 verses) written while he was exiled from the court of Chu. Part of the *Chu Ci*.

LI-SAW
see Lisu.

LI SEZHEN (W : Li Se-chen)
see *Xuhua Pin Lu*.

LI SHAN* (W : Li Shan)
China, lit. Scholar (Li Shuliu, 7th-8th cent.) from Hubei prov., author of a commentary on the *Wuchengzhu Wenxuan* (*Wenxuan* by 5 commentators, 719) by Xiao Tong. His lectures were known as *Wenxuan Xue*.
- * *China, art.* Painter (Li Zongyang, Futang, 1711-after 1756) of fruits and flowers, birds.
- * Painter (early 13th cent.) from Shānxi (Jin State). Landscapes.

LI SHANCHANG* (W : Li Shan-ch'ang)
China, lit. Scholar (Li Baishi, 1314-1390), Taoist seer, general and minister under Hongwu of the Ming dyn., collab. to the *Yuanshi*. Sentenced to death and executed on the false accusation of plotting against the emperor. See *Damingling*.

LI SHANGYIN* (W : Li Shang-yin)
China, lit. Poet (Li Yishan, Yuxisheng, 813-858), Jinshi in 837, Hanlin academician, and non-classical writer. He sung love and women in a precious and archaic language (*Yishan za Zhuan, Xikun Chou Chang Ji*).

LI SHANGZHI (W : Li Shang-chih)
see Li Rui.

LI SHANLAN* (W : Li Shan-lan)
China, sci. Mathematician (1810-1882) from Zhejiang prov., author of an original theory on logarithms. Collab. with Western scientists in the Yangwu Yundong movement. Translated, in collab. with A. Williamson, a treatise on Botany of Lindley in 1859 and numerous other scientific European books.

LI SHAO (W : Li Shao)
see Su Zong (Tang dynasty).

LI SHAOJUN* (W : Li Shao-chün)
China, rel. Taoist magician (2nd cent. B.C.) said to have discovered the drug of Immorta-

lity. Created the divinity Zao Jun for Emperor Xiao Wudi of the Han dynasty.

LI SHAOLUO (W : Li Shao-lo)

China, sci. Astronomer and mathematician (1769-1841). He made a map of the sky in 1834.

LI SHAOQI* (W : Li Shao-ch'i)

China, art. Painter (Li Moucheng, Ming dyn.), pupil of Gu Zhengyi. Landscapes.

LI SHAOQING (W : Li Shao-ch'ing)

see Li Ling.

LI SHAOQUAN (W : Li Shao-ch'üan)

see Li Hongzhang.

LI SHAOWEN (W : Li Shao-wên)

see Li Yangbing.

LI SHE* (W : Li Shê)

China, lit. Poet (Li Qingxi, Li Yuexi, 9th century).

LI SHEN (W : Li Shen)

China, lit. Poet (8th cent.) from Shandong prov., professor at the Imperial Academy. — * *China, art.* Painter (Li Zhen, active c. 780-804) who went to Japan with Kūkai. Buddhist painter in Heian-Kyô. — See Xuan Zong (Tang dynasty).

LI SHENG* (W : Li Sheng)

China, art. Buddhist painter (Li Jinnu, early 10th cent.) from the Sichuan province, in the style of Wang Wei. — * *China, hist.* Statesman and general (727-793) who fought in the Turfan.

LI SENGCU (W : Li Sheng-ts'u)

see Li Hang.

LI SHENGYI (W : Li Sheng-i)

see Li Jing.

LI SHENQI (W : Li Shen-ch'i)

see Li Zhaoluo.

LI SHI* (W : Li Shih)

China, hist. King (Li Ziren, :343-347 :361) of the Shu (Cheng) dyn., son and succ. of Zhao Wen. Deposed by the Dong Jin, he was the last king of his dynasty.

- *China, lit.* Poet (12th century).

- See Guhyaka.

LISHI (W : Li-shih)

China, lit. Book on epigraphy by Hong Gua, pub. in 1168.

LISHI CANGSHU* (W : Li-shih

Ts'ang-shu)

China, lit. Bibliography of books based on the bibliographies of famous historical figures from the Zhanguo (Warring States) period to the Yuan dyn. It was compiled by Li Zhi and pub. in 1599.

LI SHIDA* (W : Li Shih-ta)

China, art. Painter (Li Yangchuai, Li Yanghuai, c. 1556-1620), b. at Wuxian. Author of a treatise on landscape painting. Landscapes and figures.

LI SHIJI (W : Li Shih-chi)

see Li Ji.

LI SHIMIN* (W : Li Shih-min)

see Tai Zong (Tang dynasty).

LI SHISHI (W : Li Shih-shih)

China, lit. A favourite courtesan of Emperor Hui Zong and lover of the poet Zhou Bangyan (11th century).

LI SHIWEN (W : Li Shih-wên)

see Li Ban (Shu dynasty).

LI SHIXIAN* (W : Li Shih-hsien)

China, hist. Taiping general (Prince Shi Wang) and a cousin of Li Xiucheng. Assassinated by Wang Haiyan in 1865.

LI SHIXING* (W : Li Shih-hsing)

China, art. Painter (Li Zundao, 1282-1328) son of Li Kan. Landscapes and bamboos.

LI SHIYAO* (W : Li Shih-yao)

China, hist. Official and general (d. 1788). Governor general of Yunnan (1777). Imprisoned for lack of competence in 1780, and freed in 1781. Appointed Governor general in Shanxi and Gansu prov., then of Hunan and Hubei prov. in 1786.

LI SHIYE (W : Li Shih-yeh)

see Hou Zhu (Xi Liang dynasty).

LISHI YINJIAN (W : Li-shih Yin-chien)
see Li Ruzhen.

LISHI YISHU (W : Li-shih I-shu)
see Li Rui.

LI SHIYUN (W : Li Shih-yun)
see Li Qi, Yu Gong (Shu dynasty).

LI SHIZENG* (W : Li Shih-tseug)
China, sci. Biologist (Li Yuying, 1882-)
son of Li Hongzhao. Studied in France
(Montpellier) and sided with the Guomindang.
Translated the books of Kropatkin and f. in
Paris the review *Xin Shiji* (New Century)
with Wang Guowei in 1907-1908.

LI SHIZHEN* (W : Li Shih-chen)
China, sci. Physician, herbalist and writer
(Li Dongbi, Li Pinhu, 1518-1598) from
Hubei prov., who completed the *Bencao
Cangmu* in 1578, which was pub. by his
son Li Zhenyuan in 1596.

LI SHIZHI* (W : Li Shih-chih)
China, lit. Poet (d. 787), one of the
Jiuzhong Baxian.

LI SHIZHUO* (W : Li Shih-cho)
China, art. Painter (Li Hanzhong, Guzhai,
active c. 1750 at court) from Korea. Land-
scapes, flowers and birds.

LI SHOU* (W : Li Shou)
China, hist. King (:338-343) of Cheng. He
changed the name of the dyn. to that of Han.
- * *China, myth.* An assistant and minister
to Huangdi the «Yellow Emperor», said to
have invented mathematics.
- see Zhao Wen (Shu dynasty).

LI SHOULI (W : Li Shou-li)
see Hejia Cun.

LI SHOUSU* (W : Li Shou-su)
China, lit. Scholar and genealogist (7th cent.)
nicknamed the «Walking Dictionary of Bio-
graphies» (Li Roupu).

LI SHOUXIAN (W : Li Shou-hsien)
China, sci. Physician (c. 1796-1820), author
of a treatise on acupuncture, the *Zhenjiu
Yixue* (Study on Needles and Moxa).

LISHU* (W : Li-shu)
China, lit. «Writing of Officials», simplified
Chinese characters said to have been invent-
ed by a guardian of prison (or according to
another legend, by Cheng Miao) during the
Qin dynasty (221-204 B.C.) *Jap.* : Reisho.
- See Dai Zong (Tang dynasty).

LI SHUAITAI* (W : Li Shuai-t'ai)
China, hist. Manchu official (Li Yanling, d.
1666) b. in Liaodong prov. Accompanied
Abahai in his campaigns and Dorgon to
Peking. Fought in China.

LI SHUANG (W : Li Shuang)
China, archeo. Official (Tang period) whose
tomb is at Yangtouzhen, near Xi'an.

LI SHUCHANG* (W : Li Shu-ch'ang)
China, lit. Diplomat (1837-1897) from
Guizhou, and scholar, author of books call-
ed collectively *Zhuozun Yuan Conggao*.

LI SHUDE (W : Li Shu-tê)
see Gao Zu (Tang dyn.), Li Yuan.

LI SHULIANG (W : Li Shu-liang)
see Li Jinfa.

LI SHULIU (W : Li Shu-liu)
see Li Shan.

LI SHUN (W : Li Shun)
see Xian Zong (Tang dynasty).

LI SHUYING (W : Li Shu-ying)
see Li Xun.

LI SHUZI (W : Li Shu-tzu)
see Li Yi.

LI SI* (W : Li Szu)
China, hist. Statesman (c.280-c.208 B.C.)
and minister under Qin Shihuangdi. A
disciple of Xunzi, he unified the characters
of the writing (Lishu), the measures and
laws and created roads. In 213 B.C. he
ordered the destruction of all Confucian
and philosophical books, excepted those
on technical subjects. He imprisoned Han
Fei and sentenced him to commit suicide
in 233 B.C. Said to have pub. a book on
calligraphy, the *Cangxie*. Killed in a palace
intrigue.

- *China, myth.* Taoist divinity of thieves.

LI SIGONG (W : Li Szu-kung)

see Tuoba Sigong.

LI SIJIAN (W : Li Szu-chien)

see Tuoba Sijian.

LI SISHENG (W : Li Szu-sheng)

see Su Zong (Tang dynasty).

LI SIXUN* (W : Li Szu-hsün)

China, art. Painter (Li Jianjian, Da Li Jiangjun, c.650-c.716/720) of Imperial descent b. at Chang'an, father and master of Li Zhaodao. Lived at the imperial court of Chang'an and was, at the close of his life, appointed general. Painter of landscapes in green and blue with gold lines, he is considered as the master of landscape painting (as an autonomous genre) and the founder of the so-called Northern School.

LI SIYUAN (W : Li Szu-yüan)

see Ming Zong (Tang dynasty).

LI SONG* (W : Li Sung)

China, art. Painter (active from 1190 to 1230 at least) b. at Hangzhou, adopted son of Li Zongxun. A Buddhist carpenter, he painted Buddhist and Taoist figures with heavy lines. Painter at the Royal Academy of the Nan Song dynasty.
- See Shun Zong (Tang dynasty).

LI SONGQIN* (W : Li Sung-ch'ing)

China, hist. General (Li Yuanhong, 1864-1928) who commanded the revolutionary troops which took Hangzhou in 1911 and routed generals Ruicheng and Zhangbiao. Formed a Revolutionary government with Huang Xing at Wuchang. Vice-president of the Yuan Shikai government, he succ. him as president in 1916. Replaced in 1917 by Fen Guozhang, he came back to power from 1922 to 1923 after the dismissal of Xu Shichang. Cao Kun succ. him.

LI SONGSHI (W : Li Sung-shih)

see Li Ruzhen.

LISSU see Lisu.

LISU* (W : Li-su)

China, ethn. Tibeto-Burmese minority in

Yunnan and in the N of Thailand and Burma, semi nomadic tribes. Ab. 300,000 people. Also called Lissu, Lisaw.

LISUAN QUANSHU (W : Li-suan Ch'üan-shu)

China, sci. A treatise on Mathematics by Mei Wending, pub. after the death of its author, in 1723.

LI SUN (W : Li Sun)

see Xiao Cha.

LI TAIBO* (W : Li T'ai-po)

China, lit. Poet (Li bo, Li Bai, Li Qinglian, 699-762), b. at Suyab (Türkmen SSR, USSR). Compromised in the An Lushan rebellion, he was exiled. The legend says that being drunk he tried to fish out the reflexion of the moon on the surface of a pool and drowned himself. He sung wine and friendship in his poems. He lived at the court of Chang'an in 742 where he was invited on the recommendation of the Taoist Wu Yun. One of the Zhuxi Liuyi and the Jiuzhong Baxian. His poems are collected in the *Li Taibo Shi*.

LI TAIBO SHI (W : Li T'ai-po Shih)

see Li Taibo.

LI TAICHU (W : Li T'ai-ch'u)

see Li Hang.

LI TAN* (W : Li T'an)

China, hist. Warlord (d. 1262) in Shandong who surrendered to the Mongols to preserve his autonomy. Joined the Song dyn. in 1262 and started a revolt which was quickly crushed by the Mongols who used this as a pretext for dissolving the power of all Chinese warlords since this date.

- *China, art.* «Sun Altar» in Peking, built in 1351 and enlarged under Emperor Qianlong. The Emperor performed here annual sacrifices according to an ancient ritual.

LI TANG* (W : Li T'ang)

China, art. Painter (Li Xigu, c. 1050-after 1130) b. at Hangzhou, master of Li Di, a painter of flowers and birds, in the style of Li Sixun. Painted landscapes and village scenes. Academician at Kaifeng. The great-

est painter of the Northern school in the Song dynasty.

LI TANGJIE* (W : Li T'ang-chieh)
China, hist. Politician (1798-1865) from Henan prov. and Confucian philosopher, disciple of Tang Bin. He headed the reaction after the Taiping rebellion and was the chief artisan of the so-called «restoration of the Tongzhi era» (1862-1865).

LI TAO* (W : Li T'ao)
China, lit. Writer and historian (Li Renfu, 1115-1184), author of an uncomplete suite to the *Zizhi Tongjian* (*Xu Zizhitong Changbian*) of Sima Guang, and various treatises and essays.
- Historian (d. 1959).

LITCHI (or LYCHEE)
Sci. Fruit of the *Litchi Sinensis*, a tree of the Sapindaceae. Ab. 50 varieties in China, SE Asia, India.

LI TE (W : Li T'ê)
see Jing (Shu dynasty).

*** LITERATI PAINTING**
see Wenren Hua, Bunjin-ga, Wen, Bun.

*** LITERATURE**
see Kuixing, Bungaku, Wen, Bun...

LI-THAI
see Lü-Thai.

LITHAY
see Lü-Thai.

LI TI* (W : Li T'i)
China, art. Painter (Li Shihong, 14th cent.) and scholar. Bamboos.

LI TIAN* (W : Li T'ien)
China, myth. Taoist divinity of fireworks crackers.

LI TIANCI (W : Li T'ien-tz'u)
see Guang.

LI TIANFU* (W : Li T'ien-fu)
China, lit. Poet (Li Xiangbei, Rongzhai, 1635-1699) from Anhui prov., Hanlin academician, author of a collection of poems,

the *Rongzhai Ji* (or *Rongzhai Qianshou Shi*), in 1697.

LI TIANJING* (W : Li T'ien-ching)
China, sci. Official (1579-1659). Held several high posts and worked to the calendar with A. Schall.

LI TIANWANG (W : Li T'ien-wang)
see Li Jing.

LI TIANXI (W : Li T'ien-hsi)
see Li Mengyang.

LI TIANXIA (W : Li T'ien-hsia)
see Li Cunxu.

LI TIAOYUAN* (W : Li T'iao-yüan)
China, lit. Scholar and poet (Li Yucun, Mozhuang, 1734-1803) from Sichuan prov. A bibliophile, he compiled a collection of Korean poets (*Chaoxiansjia Shi*, «Poems from the 4 Schools of Korea») and an encyclopaedia (*Han hai*) which completed that of Yang Shen. A prolific writer of 14 books on the Classics and dictionaries, essays, poems, etc. His collected works were pub. in 1869-1882 : *Jinhua Congshu*.

LI TIEGUAI* (W : Li T'ieh-kuai)
China, myth. One of the Baxian, the first of the Taoist Immortals (also called Tieguai Li, Kongmu), a disciple of Xi Wangmu. Symbolizes the ill and the crippled. Represented with iron crutches and a gourd containing medicine. Also represented on a crab or with a deer on his side.

LI TIMOTAI (W : Li T'i-mo-t'ai)
see Richard Timothy.

LI TING (W : Li T'ing)
see Su Zong (Tang dynasty).

LI TINGYI* (W : Li T'ing-i)
China, art. Official and calligrapher (1669-1732) from the Zhili prov. Jinshi in 1700. Hanlin compiler in 1704.

LI TONG* (W : Li T'ung)
China, lit. Philosopher (Li Yanping, Li Yuanzhong, 1088-1158), master of Zhu Xi.

LI TONGCHUI (W : Li T'ung-ch'uei)
see Hou Zhu (Xi Liang dynasty).

LITTA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 91 : A cheater swallows a poisoned dice. *Var.* : *Akkhadhutta Jātaka*.

*** «LITTLE BOY»**

see Hiroshima.

LI TUOTA (W : Li T'o-t'a)

see Li Jing, Vaiśramaṇa.

LI TUYE (W : Li T'u-yeh)

see Li Xin.

LIU* (W : Liu)

China, hist. Family name of several Chinese dynasties : Hou Han (Dong Han), Qian Han (Xi Han), Shu Han, Qian Zhao, Nan Han, Dong Han.

- see Hejian, Vinaya, Ritsu, Lou, Music.

LIU AN* (W : Liu An)

China, lit. Prince of Huainan (c. 130-122 B.C.) and Taoist philosopher. A nephew of Emperor Wudi of the Han dyn., he had a court of scholars and poets and is perhaps the author of the *Huainanzi*. Accused of plotting he committed suicide (or was executed) in 122 B.C.

LIU'AN* (W : Liu-an)

China, hist. Chinese Commanderie (122-121 B.C.) then kingdom vassal of the Han created at the expenses of the Huainan kingdom in 121 B.C. and given to King Liu Qing (Prince Gong) who made his capital at Chen (Anhui prov.) This kingdom was suppressed on the death of Liu Qing in 84 B.C.

LIU AO (W : Liu Ao)

see Xiao Cheng (Han dynasty).

LIU BAIYU (W : Liu Pai-yū)

China, lit. Writer (1880-1932).

- Novelist (1915-) and film writer, awarded the Staline Prize in 1950 for his film «Victory of the Chinese People».

LIU BAN (W : Liu Pan)

see Shaodi (Han dynasty).

LIU BANG (W : Liu Pang)

see Gaodi (Han dynasty).

LIU BANNONG* (W : Liu Pan-nung)

China, lit. Poet (Liu Fu, 1890-1934) disciple

of Hu She. A philologist, he studied at the University of Paris (France). Advocated the romanization of Chinese and the abolition of the four tones. Taught at Peking University. Wrote numerous books on linguistics and poems in *Baihua* : *Wafuji*, 1926 (Earthen Pottery) ; *Yangbianji*, 1926 (Horsewhipping), etc.

LIU BAO* (W : Liu Pao)

China, art. Painter (2nd cent.). None of his work has come to us.

- * *China, lit.* Poet (Liu Bochong, Meishan Laoren, 12th century).

- See Xiao Shundi (Han dyn.), Liu Zhen.

LIU BAONAN* (W : Liu Pao-nan)

China, lit. Scholar (1791-1855) who compared the ancient teachings of Confucianism with that of his contemporaries and wrote the *Lunyu Zhengyi* (The Meaning of the Confucian Analects) in 24 volumes.

LIU BEI (W : Liu Pei)

see Xian Shu (Shu Han dynasty).

LIUBEIQU (W : Liu-pei-ch'ü)

China, lit. Pavillion used for the contests of poetry in the Qingfu palace near Songzhou (Henan prov.) a Song residency, discovered in 1918.

LIU BIAN (W : Liu Pien)

see Hongnong Wangdi, Shaodi.

LIU BIN* (W : Liu Pin)

China, art. Painter (active c. 1750) from Hunan province. Birds.

- *China, lit.* Historian (11th cent.) who collab. with Sima Guang in the compilation of the *Zizhitong Jian* in 1084.

- See Shang (Nan Han dyn.), Xiao Chongdi (Han dynasty).

LIU BINGJI (W : Liu Ping-chi)

see Xiao Xuan.

LIU BINGZHONG* (W : Liu Ping-chung)

China, hist. Ex-Chan monk (Liu Zhonghui, 1216-1274) called to Qaraqorum by Kublai Khân in 1249. He chose the name of the new Mongol dyn., Yuan, and was asked to build the new capital of the Yuan empire, Khânbalik (or Qânbaligh) i.e. Peking in

1267.

LIU BINKE JIAHUALU (W : Liu Pin-K'o Chia-hua-lu)
see Binke Jiahualu.

LIU BOBO (W : Liu Po-po)
see Wulie (Xia dynasty).

LIU BOCHENG* (W : Liu Po-ch'eng)
China, hist. General (1892-), b. in Sichuan prov. Fought the Manchu troops in 1911 and lost an eye. Organized the uprising of Nanchang in 1927. Took in USSR from 1927 to 1930. Participated in the Long March. In 1945, was Commander-in-chief of the Red Army in Center China. On the Yangzi Jiang he commanded to 40,000 men against the Guomindang armies of Bai Zhongxi, in 1948. Marshall in 1955.

LIU BOCHONG (W : Liu Po-ch'ung)
see Liu Bao.

LIU BOHE (W : Liu Po-ho)
see Xiao Xiandi.

LIU BOLUN (W : Liu Po-lun)
see Liu Ling.

LIU BOWEN (W : Liu Po-wên)
see Liu Ji.

LIU BU (W : Liu Pu) see Xiao Zhao.

LIU CAI* (W : Liu Ts'ai)
China, art. Painter (Liu Daoyuan, Liu Hongdao, active c. 1068-1085) from Kaifeng. Painted chiefly fish.

LIU CAICHUN (W : Liu Ts'ai-ch'un)
China, lit. Poetess and singer (9th cent.) praised in Yuan Weizhi's poems.

LIU CAN (W : Liu Ts'an)
see Yin (Qian Zhao dynasty).

LIU CHANG (W : Liu Ch'ang)
see Nanyue Wang, Xiao Wendi, *Changshi Yanzhi*.

LIU CHANGQING (W : Liu Ch'ang-ch'ing)
China, lit. Poet (Liu Wenfang, active c. 733)

and official, famous for the simplicity of his style.

LIU CHANGYOU* (W : Liu Ch'ang-you)
China, hist. General (1818-1887) fought the Taiping and the Nianfei. Governor of Guangxi (1860-1862), of Guangdong (1871) and Yunnan (1876).

LIU CHAO* (W : Liu Ch'ao)
China, hist. Period of history of the «Six Dynasties» (220 to 589) succ. the Hou Han :
- Dong Wu (from the Sanguo, 220-280),
- Dong Jin (317-420),
- Nan Song (or Qian Song, 420-479),
- Nan Qi (479-502),
- Nan Liang (502-557),
- Chen (557-589). The Sui dyn. succ. them.
Jap. : Rikuchô. Also Liu Dai.

LIUCHAO SHIJI BIANLEI (W : Liu-ch'ao Shih-chi Pien-lei)
China, lit. Notes on the History of the Six dynasties (Liu Chao) in S China, pub. in 1160.

LIU CHE (W : Liu Ch'ê)
see Xiao Wu (Han dynasty).

LIUCHENG* (W : Liu-ch'eng)
China, archeo. Site in Guangxi prov. where the remains of a giant ape called *Gigantropithecus* dated 1,000,000 years have been discovered.

LIU CHENGJUN (W : Liu Ch'eng-chün)
see Rui Zong (Dong Han dynasty).

LIU CHENGYU (W : Liu Ch'eng-yu)
see Yindi (Hou Han dynasty).

LIU CHI (W : Liu Ch'ih)
see Xiao Zhidi, Jingdi, Liu Ji, Liu Bang.

LIU CHONG (W : Liu Ch'ung)
see Shi Zu (Dong Han dynasty).

LIU CHONGRU (W : Liu Ch'ung-ju)
see Liu Yong.

LIUCHOW see Liuzhou.

LIU CIQING (W : Liu Tz'u-ch'ing)
see Xiao Xuan.

LIU CONG* (W : Liu Ts'ung)

China, hist. Xiongnu chieftain and king (Lie Zong, Liu Xuanming, 310-318) of the Qian Zhao dyn., son and succ. of Guang Wen. In 311 he attacked the Jin, took Luoyang and captured the Emperor Huaidi he executed in 313. In 316 he also captured Emperor Mindi and killed him (317). His son Yin succ. him but was overthrown by Shile. Also called Liu Zai. Nicknamed the «Attila of China».

LIU CONGJIAN (W : Liu Ts'ung-chien)

China, hist. Governor of the Lufu in Hebei prov., who rebelled in 843. He was defeated in 844.

LIU DA (W : Liu Ta)

see Xiao Lingdi, Xiao Zhangdi.

LIU DABAI* (W : Liu Ta-pai)

China, lit. Contemporary poet, in Western style : *Jiu Meng*, 1923 (Old Dreams), *Youwen*, 1926 (Postal Kiss).

LIU DAI (W : Liu Tai)

see Liu Chao.

LIU DAO* (W : Liu Tao)

see Gati.

LIU DAOMIN (W : Liu Tao-min)

see Xiao Wudi (Liu Song dynasty).

LIU DAOREN (W : Liu Tao-jên)

see Xiao Wudi (Liu Song dynasty).

LIU DAXIA* (W : Liu Ta-hsia)

China, art. Painter (Liu Shiyong, 1436-1516) and official (minister of War). Painted chiefly bamboos.

LIU DELIU* (W : Liu Tê-liu)

China, art. Painter (Liu Zihe, 1806-1875) from Jiangsu. Flowers and birds.

LIU DEREN (W : Liu Tê-jên)

see Zhenda Daojiao.

LIU DERONG (W : Liu Tê-jung)

see Cangwu Wang.

LIU DEYU (W : Liu Tê-yü)

see Wudi (Liu Song dynasty).

LIU DINGZHI* (W : Liu Ting-chih)

China, lit. Historian (1409-1469), author of books on Peking and the Mongols (*Pitai Lu*).

LIU DU* (W : Liu Tu)

China, art. Painter (Liu Shuxian, late Ming dyn.) from Hangzhou. Landscapes, figures. Pupil of Lan Ying.

LIUDUJI JING* (W : Liu-tu-chi Ching)

China, Budd. «Collection of Sûtra on the 6 Pâramitâ», composed by Seng Hui c. 247. It contains numerous Buddhist tales and apologues. *Jap.* : *Rokudojikkyô*.

LIU E (W : Liu O) see Lao Can, Linjiang.**LIU ER** (W : Liu Erh) see Liu Yongfu.**LIU FANG*** (W : Liu Fang)

China, hist. General (d. 605) who defeated Ly Phât Tu and pillaged Indrapura, the capital of the Champâ in 605.

LIU FANGPING (W : Liu Fang-p'ing)

China, lit. Poet (8th cent.) from Henan province.

LIU FASHI (W : Liu Fa-shih)

see Qian Feidi.

LIU FEI* (W : Liu Fei)

China, hist. Politician (1897-).

LIU FENGLU* (W : Liu Feng-lu)

China, lit. Writer and scholar (Liu Shenshou, Liu Shenfu, Siwu Jushi, 1776-1829) and official from Zhejiang prov. He took interest in the Jinwen texts and advocated a reform in poetry, rehabilitating the *Chunqiu Fanlu* and the *Gongyang Zhuan*. Author of several studies on the Classics. His disciples were Gong Zizhen and Wei Yuan.

LIU FU (W : Liu Fu)

see Xiao Andi, Liu Bannong.

LIU FUHENG (W : Liu Fu-heng)

China, hist. Admiral of the Mongol fleet which attempted to invade Japan in 1274.

LIU FULING (W : Liu Fu-ling)

see Xiaozhao.

LIU FUTONG* (W : Liu Fu-t'ung)
China, hist. General (d. 1363) who helped set up the Song kingdom together with Han Lin'er after the revolt of the Red Turbans (Hongjin). Defeated by the Yuan and killed by one of Zhang Shicheng's men at Anfeng.

LIU GAO (W : Liu Kao)
see Gao Zu (Hou Han dynasty).

LIU GONGGAN (W : Liu Kung-kan)
see Liu Zheng.

LIU GONGQUAN* (W : Liu Kung-ch'üan)
China, lit. Statesman and calligrapher (778-865), author of the *Xiaoshuo Jiuwen Ji*.

LIU GONGSI (W : Liu Kung-szu)
see Hou Zu (Xi Shu dynasty).

LIU GONGZHU (W : Liu Kung-chu)
China, hist. Politician (d. 1089) member of the Conservative party.

LIU GUANDAO* (W : Liu Kuan-tao)
China, art. Painter (Liu Zhongxian, active c. 1270-1300) from Helei. Figures, portraits (Kublai Khan 1279).

LIU GUANG* (W : Liu Kuang)
China, art. Painter (Liu Yuanbo, Ming dyn.) from Suzhou. Flowers.

LIU GUANGDI* (W : Liu Kuang-ti)
China, hist. One of the «Six martyrs» (1859-1898) of the Chinese movement of reform (1898) with Yang Rui, Lin Xu, Kang Guangren, Yang Shenxiu and Tan Sitong.

LIUGUI* (W : Liu Kuei)
USSR, hist. Chinese name of an ancient kingdom on the Kamchatka peninsula. Its king sent an envoy to the Tang court in China in 640.

LIU GUOSONG (W : Liu Kuo-sung)
China, art. Painter (1932-) from Shandong prov., founder of the «Fifth Moon Association» in Taiwan.

LIU HAI SU (W : Liu Hai-su)
China, art. Painter (1894-).

LIUHAI XIAN* (W : Liu-hai Hsien)
China, myth. Taoist Immortal (Xian) represented keeping a tight hand over a three-legged toad or carrying on his shoulder a rosary of eggs and gold coins.

LIU HAN (W : Liu Han)
China, sci. Physician who directed the writing (c. 873) of the *Kaibao Bencao* (pub. in 968).

LIU HE (W : Liu Ho)
see Xiao Xiandi.

«**LIUHE CONGKAN**» (W : Liu-ho Ts'ung-k'an)
China, lit. Chinese newspaper created at Shanghai by British missionaries, in 1857.

LIU HEDONG JI* (W : Liu Ho-tung Chi)
China, lit. «Collection of the works of Liu Zongyuan», compiled by his friend Liu Yüxi (772-842) in 6 books and 45 vol., in prose and verse, with a critic of the *Guoyu*.

LIU HEIDA* (W : Liu Hei-ta)
China, hist. Rebel (d. 623). First a bandit, he joined Dou Jiande's peasant army and took over command when Dou Jiande was killed by the Tang army in 621. He obtained help from the Tujue in 622 but was defeated. Returned to Hebei prov. with a Tujue regiment in 623 but was again attacked and killed.

LIU HENG (W : Liu Heng)
see Xiao Wendi.

LIUHE TA (W : Liu-ho T'a)
China, art. «Pagoda of the Six Harmonies» at Hangzhou (Zhejiang prov.) f. in 970. Seven storeys (13 inside) and 60 m high. Was used as a Lighthouse.

LIU HONG* (W : Liu Hung)
China, myth. Taoist divinity of Hours.
- *China, hist.* King (:117-110 B.C.) of Qi.
- *See* Xiao Lingdi (Han dynasty).

LIU HONGDU (W : Liu Hung-tu)
see Shang (Nan Han dynasty), Liu Bin.

LIU HONGXI (W : Liu Hung-hsi)
see Zhong Zong (Nan Han dyn.), Liu Sheng.

LIU HOU (W : Liu Hou)

China, hist. Empress (969:1022-1033) who held power in the Bei Song dynasty.

LIU HU (W : Liu Hu)

see Xiao Andi (Han dyn.), Lao Can.

LIU HUAN (W : Liu Huan)

see Xiao Wendi (Han dynasty).

LIU HUI* (W : Liu Hui)

China, sci. Mathematician (late 3rd cent.) who found the value of π as being the equivalent of

$$\frac{157}{50} = 3.14159$$

by using the inscribed polygons method. He lived in the Wei kingdom. Wrote commentaries on the *Jiuzhang Suan Shu* in which he tried to resolve the problem of the quadrature of the circle and introduced new problems in his *Zhong Cha* (Annex) retitled *Haidao Suan Jing* in Tang period.

- See Xiao Zhangdi (Han dynasty).

LIU HUIZHEN (W : Liu Hui-chên)

see Cangwu Wang.

LIU HULAN (W : Liu Hu-lan)

China, hist. Young patriot girl (1930-1946) who was beheaded by the Nationalists in Shanxi prov. to have refused to betray the position (at Yan Xishan) of the Red Army.

LIU HUO (W : Liu Huo)

China, hist. Rebel prince of the Wei dyn. who proclaimed himself independant in 527. He took the Nianhao of Tianshou.

LIU JI (W : Liu Chi)

see Xiao Zhidi, Jingdi, Liu Bang, Jiude.

LIU JI* (W : Liu Chi)

China, rel. A Taoist official (1311-1375) and confidant of Tai Zu (Ming dyn.) whose predictions were famous. The *Shaobing Ge*, a book of prophecies, is attr. to him.

LIU JI (W : Liu Chi)

China, lit. Poet (Liu Mengxi, late 15th cent. and painter).

- * Writer (Liu Yun, 11th cent.) author of the *Donggui Ji*.

- Scholar, politician, mathematician (Liu

Bowen, 1311-1375) and painter (flowers and birds), author of the *Datong Li* in 1370. Poisoned by the favourite concubine of the Emperor.

LIU JIA (W : Liu Chia)

China, lit. Poet (9th century).

LIUJIA (W : Liu-chia)

China, techn. Large dam on the Huanghe river, 70 km upstream from Lanzhou (Gansu prov.), with a lake of 4,900,000,000 m³, begun in 1958. Its power plant produces 1,000,000 of Kwh.

LIUJIANG* (W : Liu-chiang)

China, archeo. Prehistorical site of the Lower Palaeolithic in Guangxi prov., discovered in 1958. The same culture (50,000-15,000 B.C.) appears in Heilongjiang prov. at Yushu (discov. in 1958) and at Ziyang (1951) and Qilin Shan (1956).

LIU JIANYE (W : Liu Chien-yeh)

see Liu Yongfu.

LIU JICHI (W : Liu Chi-ch'ih)

China, lit. Scholar who collab. to the compilation of the *Yongle Dadian*.

LIU JIE* (W : Liu Chieh)

China, art. Painter (bet. 1520-1560) of landscapes and animals (fish).

LIU JI'EN* (W : Liu Chi-en)

China, hist. King (:968) of the Dong Han dyn., adopted son of Shi Zu and succ. Rui Zong. His brother Ying Wu succ. him.

LIU JIEQIU (W : Liu chieh-ch'iu)

see Kun Can.

LIU JIN* (W : Liu Chin)

China, hist. King (:285-289) of the Hou Han dyn., son and succ. of Liu Kang. His son Qiu succ. him.

- * Eunuch (d. 1510) at the Ming court who succ. in taking over actual power by immersing Emperor Wu Zong in sensual pleasures. He cruelly tortured to death all those who opposed him. He was finally arrested for treason by Anhua Wang who had to raise an army to do this, and in turn he was tortured to death.

- See Jiu Yao.

LIU JING* (W : Liu Ching)

China, art. Painter (Jinshi in 1073) from Sichuan. Bamboos.

LIU JINSHU* (W : Liu Chin-shu)

China, lit. Philosopher and official (c. 390-470) at the Song court, author of the *Yi Yuan* (Garden of Strange Tales) a collection of ghost stories.

LIU JINSHEN (W : Liu Chin-shen)

China, hist. Wealthy landlord (8th cent.) who created factories of tea and used foremen to survey the work.

LIU JI'NU (W : Liu Chi-nu)

see Wudi (Liu Song dynasty).

LIU JIXING (W : Liu Chi-hsing)

see Nanyue Wang, Liu Chang.

LIU JIYUAN (W : Liu Chi-yüan)

see Ying Wu (Dong Han dynasty).

LIU JIZI (W : Liu Chi-tzu)

see Xiao Ping.

LIU JUBING (W : Liu Chü-p'ing)

see Yingyang Wang.

LIU JUE* (W : Liu Chüeh)

China, art. Painter (Liu Tingmei, Wan'an, 1410-1472) from Suzhou. Also an official and a calligrapher. Landscapes.

LIU JU'ER (W : Liu Chü-êrh)

see Wendi (Liu Song dynasty).

LIU JUN* (W : Liu Chün)

China, art. Painter (Liu Tingwei, active c. 500) at court (officer in the Imperial Guard). Taoist figures and landscapes.
— See Xiao Cheng, Xiao Wudi (Liu Song dynasty).

LIU JUNHAN (W : Liu Chün-han)

see Liu Lun.

LIU JUNZI (W : Liu Chün-tzu)

see Yang liang.

LI UK see Yi Ug.

LIU KAI (W : Liu K'ai)

see Xiao Jing.

LIUKAIXIA (W : Liu-k'ai-hsia)

China, techn. Great dam built on the Huang He river in the Gansu prov., with a reservoir of 5.7 billions M3. Hydro-electrical plant with 5 turbines (5.7 billions kW/h a year) producing electricity for the provinces of Gansu, Shanxi and Qinghai. Begun in 1964.

LIU KAN (W : Liu K'an)

see Xiao Ping (Han dynasty).

LIU KANG* (W : Liu K'ang)

China, hist. King (:234-285) of the Hou Han dyn., grandson and succ. of Xiao Xiandi. His son Liu Jin succ. him.

LIU KE* (W : Liu K'o)

China, lit. The Six ranks used to classify officials according to their success in public examinations : Xiucan, Mingjing, Jinshi, Mingfa, Shu, Suan. See also Guan.

LIU KEYU (W : Liu K'o-yu)

see Liu Zizhuang.

LIU KEZHANG* (W : Liu K'o-chuang)

China, lit. Poet (Liu Qianfu, Hou Lin, 13th cent.) famous for a poem on Chessgame (Xiangqi).

LIU KONGCAI (W : Liu K'ung-ts'ai)

see Liu Shao.

LIU KUNYI* (W : Liu K'un-i)

China, hist. General (Liu Xianzhuang, 1830-1902). Governor of Nanjing, he received the title of Baturu in 1864. Held various high posts and offices.

LIU LAN (W : Liu Lan)

see Liu Yuan.

LIULI see Mugat.

LIU LIANGZUO* (W : Liu Liang-tso)

China, hist. Ming general (d. 1667) who surrendered with 100,000 men to the Manchus in 1645 and passed to their service.

LIU LICHUAN* (W : Liu Li-ch'uan)

China, hist. Leader of the Sanhe Hui sect

and general of the Taiping. Took the town of Shanghai in 1853-1855, but was vanquished by the Qing general Jierhanga in 1855. Was a popular «guerisseur».

LIULI FO (W : Liu-li Fo)
see Bhaiṣajyaguru.

LIULIGE (W : Liu-li-ko)
China, archeo. Site at Hui (Henan prov.) with vestiges of the Yin dynasty.

LIULIN* (W : Liu-lin)
China, archeo. Site of a prehistorical culture in the N of Jiangsu prov. (4 000-2500 B.C.).

LIU LING* (W : Liu Ling)
China, lit. Poet (Liu Bolun, 221-300), one of the «Seven Sage of the Bamboo Grove» (Zhulin Qi Xian), b. in Jiangsu prov. Traveled in a chariot drawn by a stag, doing nothing (Wuwei) and living all naked. Said to have written a poem in praise to the wine.

LIU LISHENG (W : Liu Li-sheng)
China, hist. Rebel prince of the Wei who proclaimed himself independant from 525 to 527, taking the Nianhao of Shenjia.

LIULI TA (W : Liu-li T'a)
China, art. «Faienza pagoda», in the Guangsheng Si, also called Feihong Ta.

LIU LONG (W : Liu Lung)
see Xiao Shangdi (Han dynasty).

LIU LUN* (W : Liu Lun)
China, lit. Scholar (Liu Junhan, Liu Shengan, 1710-1773), Hanlin academician, author of essays and a treatise on arithmetics, the *Qimeng Suan Jie*. His works are collected in the *Shengan Neiwai Ji*, pub. in 1774.

LIU LUO (W : Liu Lo)
see Xiao Ping.

LIU MAN (W : Liu Man)
see Xiao Hui.

LIU MAO (W : Liu Mao)
see Guang Wudi.

LIU MAOJIN (W : Liu Mao-chin)
see Liu Xiang.

LIU MENGDE (W : Liu Meng-tê)
see Liu Yuxi.

LIUMENG JIANGJUN* (W : Liu-meng Chiang-chün)
China, myth. Taoist spirit protector of crops against locusts, a divinity of agriculture. Also called Liu Taiwei.

LIU MENGXI (W : Liu Meng-hsi)
see Liu Ji.

LIU MIAN (W : Liu Mien)
China, lit. Official, prefect of Fuzhou c. 627-649, historian and poet in the Guwen style.

LIU MIANJIN (W : Liu Mien-chin)
see Wu Han.

LIU MIN (W : Liu Min)
see Shi Zu (Dong Han dyn.), Liu Chong.

LIU MING (W : Liu Ming)
see Xiao Chongdi.

LIU MINGCHUAN* (W : Liu Ming-ch'uan)
China, hist. Politician and General (1836-1896). Fought the Taiping rebellion. Defended Taiwan against the French in 1884-1885. Appointed the first governor of Taiwan when this island was made a province.

LIU MINSHU* (W : Liu Min-shu)
China, art. Painter of portraits (Yuan period).

LIU MOU (W : Liu Mou) *see* Xiao Xuan.

LIU PENZI* (W : Liu P'en-tzu)
China, hist. Emperor (:25-26) of the Qian Han dyn., succ. Gongsun Shu. Liu Yong overthrew him and proclaimed himself Emperor.

LIU PUWEI (W : Liu P'u-wei)
China, mus. Musician (3rd cent.) who fixed the progression of the fifths (quints) in the 12 notes scale (Liu). *See* Huang Zhong.

LIU QI (W : Liu Ch'i)
see Xiao Jing (Han dynasty).

LIU QIANFU (W : Liu Ch'ien-fu)
see Liu Kezhuang.

LIU

LIU QIAONAN (W : Liu Ch'iao-nan)
see Liu Yinshu.

LIU QIDONG (W : Liu Ch'i-tung)
see Liu Zongshou.

LIU QINGZHOU (W : Liu Ch'ing-chou)
China, lit. Taoist philosopher (390-470).

LIU QIQING (W : Liu Ch'i-ch'ing)
see Liu Yong.

LIU QIU* (W : Liu Ch'iu)
China, hist. King (:289-309) of the Hou Han dyn., son and succ. of Liu jin. Killed by bandits, he was the last of his dynasty.

LIUQIU* (W : Liu-ch'iu)
Chinese name of the Ryû-kyû islands, conquered by China in 1371.

LIUQIU (W : Liu-ch'iu)
«Six Ways (of Rebirth)». *See* Gati.

LIUQIUGUO ZHILUE* (W : Liu-ch'iu-kuo
Chih-lueh)
China, lit. History of the Ryû-kyû kingdom, pub. in 1757. It contains illustrations on the navigation in the 18th century.

LIU QIUSUN (W : Liu Ch'iu-sun)
see Liu Zhen.

LIU QU (W : Liu Ch'iu)
see Gâti.

LIU QUAN (W : Liu Ch'üan)
see Pu Songling.

LIU RENGONG (W : Liu Jên-Kung)
see Liu Shonguang.

LIU RENGUI (W : Liu Jên-kuei)
China, hist. General (601-685).

LIU RONG* (W : Liu Jung)
China, lit. Poet (d. 1034) author of *Manci* and a collection of Ci, the *Ruozhang Ji*.
- *China, hist.* Administrator (1816-1873) counselor of Zeng Guofan.

LIU RONGQI (W : Liu Jung-ch'i)
see Mingdi (Liu Song dynasty).

LIURONG SI (W : Liu-jung Szu)
China, art. «Temple of the Six banians» at Canton, f. in 479. Its pagoda Hua Ta, built in 537 was renovated in 1098 ; 53 m high, it is octagonal in plan and has nine roofs covered with green glazed tiles.

LIURU (W : Liu-ju) *see* Tangyin.

LIU RUIFEN* (W : Liu Juei-fen)
China, hist. Diplomat (1827-1892) from Anhui prov. Appointed to England (1886), Russia, France, Italy and Belgium. Governor of the Guangdong prov. in 1889.

LIU RUZI (W : Liu Ju-tzu)
see Liu Ying.

LIU SANMEI (W : Liu San-mei)
China, lit. Legendary woman-hero of Man literature.

LIUSHA (W : Liu-sha)
China, geog. «Flowing sand», a name of the Gobi desert.

LIU SHAN (W : Liu Shan)
see Hou Zhu (Xi Shu dynasty).

LIU SHANG* (W : Liu Shang)
China, art. Painter (Liu Zixia, late 8th cent.) pupil of Zhang Zao. Figures, rocks, trees.

LIU SHAO* (W : Liu Shao)
China, lit. Official and scholar (Liu Kongcai, c. 224). He edited the Classics, wrote a treatise on the division of the society, the *Renwu Zhi* which unites the concepts of the legalists and nominalists. Compiled the new code of laws of the Cao Wei, the *Xinlü*. - *See* Yingyang Wang (Qian Song dynasty).

LIU SHAOQI* (W : Liu Shao-ch'i)
China, hist. Politician (1898-1974) b. in Hunan prov. A theorician of Chinese communism and a member of the Party in 1921. Vice-president of the Trade-unions (1925), member of the Central Committee (1931). Participated in the «Long March». Political commissaire in the 4th Army (1941). Secrétaire general of the Party (1945). Vice-President of the People's Republic in 1949. Followed the same school than Mao Zedong. Studied in Moscow (1920). Active in Peking,

Tianjin and Shanghai from 1936 to 1942. President of the International Labour Federation (1943).

Elected President of the People's Republic on the 27.4.1959, replacing Mao Zedong. Re-elected in 1964. Accused of «revisionism» during the «Cultural Revolution» he was stripped of all his rights in 1968. Married Wang Guangmei. His political lectures were collected in 1939 under the title *Gongchandang Yuande Xiuyang*.

LIU SHEN (W : Liu Shen)

China, hist. A Mongol general who attacked the Champâ in 1281.

LIU SHENFU (W : Liu Shen-fu)

see Liu Fenglu.

LIU SHENG* (W : Liu Sheng)

China, hist. Imperial prince (d. 113 B.C.) of the Qin branch of the Xi Han dyn., b. in Hebei at Mansheng. His tomb and coffin have been discovered at Mansheng in 1969. His sarcophagus (as well as that of his wife Dou Wan) was covered with 2,960 quadrangular pieces of jade linked by gold threads. In his tomb were also discovered 2,800 objects in gold, bronze, silver. The tomb of a capacity of 3,000 m³. was hewn into the rock. - See Zhong Zong (Nan Han dyn.), Xiao Shangdi, Xiao Yuan.

LIU SHENGAN (W : Liu Sheng-an)

see Liu Lun.

LIU SHENGGONG (W : Liu Sheng-kung)

see Huaiyang Wang.

LIU SHENSHOU (W : Liu Shen-shou)

see Liu Fenglu.

LIU SHI* (W : Liu Shih)

China, lit. Poetess and calligrapher (Yang Ai, Yang Yin, Liu Yin, 1618-1664). A singsong girl in Wujiang, she became the concubine of Qian Qianyi.

- See Xiao Yuandi.

LIU SHIGUANG (W : Liu Shih-kuang)

see Yin (Qian Zhao dynasty).

LIU SHIJI (W : Liu Shih-chi)

China, lit. Historian (d. 721) author of a

critic of the *Hanshu* and the *Shitong*.

LIUSHI JILI (W : Liu-shih Chi-li)

see Liu Xisou.

LIU SHIKUN (W : Liu Shih-k'un)

China, hist. A pianist who saw his wrist broken by the «Red Guards» in 1966, because he loved too much Western music. He is the son-in-law of Ye Jianying.

LIU SHIPEI* (W : Liu Shih-p'ei)

China, hist. Politician (1884-1919).

LIUSHISI GUA (W : Liu-shih-szu Kua)

see Bagua.

LIU SHIYONG (W : Liu Shih-yung)

see Liu Daxia.

LIU SHIRU* (W : Liu Shih-ju)

China, art. Painter (Liu Jixiang, Xuehu, early 16th cent.) from Zhejiang. Plum flowers. Author of the *Meipu*.

LIU SHOU (W : Liu Shou)

see Xiao Shundi.

LIU SHOUGUANG* (W : Liu Shou-kuang)

China, hist. Ephemeral emperor (:911-912) who f. the Dayan dyn. Defeated and killed in 912 with his father Liu Rengong by the general Zhou Dewei.

LIU SHOIJUN (W : Liu Shou-chün)

see Zhong Zong (Nan Han dynasty).

LIU SHOZHEN (W : Liu Shou-chen)

see Liu Wansu.

LIU SHU* (W : Liu Shu)

China, lit. Historian (Liu Yuandao, 1052-1078) collab. with Sima Guang in the writing of the *Zizhi Tongjian* in 1084. Author of the *Tongjian Waiji*.

LIU SHU (W : Liu Shu)

see Dai Tong.

LIUSHU BENYI* (W : Liu-shu Pen-i)

China, lit. A dictionary of roots and styles of writing characters (classified according to 360 radicals), by Zhao Huiqian (1352-1395).

LIU SHUYIN (W : Liu Shu-yin)

see Liu Xun.

LIU SIYI* (W : Liu Szu-i)

China, art. Painter (Liu Qingyan, active c. 1130-1160). Blue and green landscapes.

LIU SONG* (W : Liu Sung)

China, hist. Dynasty of the «anterior» Song (also called Qian Song, Shui Song) of the Liu family, part of the «Six Dynasties» (Liu Chao, Liu Dai), f. by Wudi at Jiankang.

Jap. : Zensô. Eight sovereigns :

- Wudi (:420-422),
- Yingyang Wang (:422-424),
- Wendi (:424-453),
- Xiao Wudi (:453-464),
- Qian Feidi (:464-466),
- Mingdi (:466-472),
- Cangwu Wang (:472-477),
- Shundi (:477-479).

- * Leader of the Bailiao (White Lotus) sect, exiled in 1775 for fomenting revolts, and executed by Lebao in 1794. The sect was crushed in 1775 and 1803 by Ole Deng Bao.

LIU SONGNIAN* (W : Liu Sung-nien)

China, art. Painter (active c. 1180-1220) from Zhejiang of landscapes and figures. Pupil of Zhang Dunli.

LIU SONGSHAN* (W : Liu Sung-shan)

China, hist. General (1833-1870) of the N Army, killed at Jingzhu by rebel Muslims headed by Ma Hualong (*see* Dong Fuxiang). His nephew Liu Jintang (1844-1894) succ. him as leader of his troops, defeated and executed Ma Hualong in 1871.

LIU SU (W : Liu Su)

China, lit. Scholar (897-946) author of the *Annals of the Tang dyn.* (*Datang Xinyu*) and the *Suitang Jiahua*, a collection of jokes.

LIU TAIGONG* (W : Liu T'ai-kung)

China, lit. Scholar (1751-1805) who studied the Classics with a spirit of independence. His works were pub. after his death by Ruan Changsheng, his son-in-law, in 1806.

LIU TAISUN (W : Liu T'ai-sun)

see Xiao Cheng.

LIU TAIWEI (W : Liu T'ai-wei)

see Liუმeng Jiangjun.

LIU TAO (W : Liu T'ao)

China, art. Painter (Liu Yi'an, 1892-) b. in Guangdong prov., and calligrapher. Lived in Hong Kong during World War II.

LIUTAO SANLUE* (W : Liu-t'ao San-lüeh)

China, techn. Ancient books on military strategy. The original texts being lost, existing versions are thought to have been written after the Hou Han dynasty.

LIUTENGWEIGONG (W : Liu-t'eng-wei-kung)

Indonesia, hist. Chinese name of a king of Śrīvijaya said to have sent envoys to China in 728 and 742.

LIU TI* (W : Liu T'i)

China, art. The Six forms of Chinese writing :

- Jiagu Wen,
- Zhuanshu, «Seal» characters, very ancient,
- Lishu, used for official writing,
- Kaishu, simplified characters,
- Caoshu, cursive writing «Herbs characters»,

- Songshu, printed characters (from the Song dyn.).

In the Han dynasties, they were :

- Guwen, for the ancient texts,
- Qizi, rare characters found in ancient texts,
- Zhuanshu and Moushu, used for official texts,
- Lizhuan, sharp characters used for engraving seals,
- Chongshu, «in the shape of insects».

However, Xu shen, in his *Shuo Wen*, describes 8 styles, including the Da Zhuan (prior to 121 B.C.) and the Xiao Zhuan (after 121 B.C.).

LIU TIANJIN (W : Liu T'ien-chin)

China, myth. Taoist magician (4th cent.?) said to have had power on rain and wind.

LIUTIAO BIANQIANG* (W : Liu-t'iao Pien-ch'iang)

China, hist. «Frontier Walls with willows», a defensive line of walls from the mouth of the Yalu river to Kaipin N of Peking and in Jilin, made by ditches lined with willow trees, built during the Ming dyn. to contain the cavalry of the Ruzhen (Manchus).

LIUTIE YUN (W : Liu-t'ieh Yun)

see Lao Can.

LIU TING* (W : Liu T'ing)

China, hist. General (c. 1552-1619) of the Ming dyn. Fought the rebel troops with his father in Sichuan prov. Killed at the battle of Surhü.

LIU TINGZHI (W : Liu T'ing-chih)

see Liu Xiyi.

LIU TONG (W : Liu T'ung)

see Xiao Wu.

LIU TONGXUN* (W : Liu T'ung-hsün)

China, hist. Official (1700-1773) from Shandong prov. Graduated Jinshi in 1724. Governor of Shanxi and Gansu prov. in 1754. Held various posts and was twice Chancellor of the Hanlin Yuan, in 1750 and 1763-1773.

LIUTUOBAMO (W : Liu-t'o-pa-mò)

see Rudravarman.

LIU WANSU (W : Liu Wan-su)

China, sci. Physician (Liu Shouzhèn, 1127-1200). He studied epidemics and wrote a treatise on the «Circulation of the Breath» (*Yunqi Yaozhi Lun*), as well as a «Compendium of Medicine» (*Yifang Jingyao*).

LIU WEI (W : Liu Wei) see Xiao Xuan.

LIU WEICHEN (W : Liu Wei-ch'en)

China, hist. Xiongnu Chief in the service of King Fu Jian of Wei c. 365. His son Liu Popo succ. him.

LIU WENFANG (W : Liu Wen-fang)

see Liu Changqing.

LIU WENQI* (W : Liu Wen-ch'i)

China, lit. Scholar (1789-1856) from Jiangsu prov. Author of criticisms on the Classics.

LIU WENSHU (W : Liu Wen-shu)

see Guang Wudi, Liu Xu.

LIU WUSHUANG CHUAN (W : Liu

Wu-shuang Ch'uan)
China, lit. «Story of Liu Wushuang», an

epic novel by Xue Diao (8th century).

LIU XI (W : Liu Hsi)

China, lit. Scholar (2nd cent.) author of an encyclopaedia, the *Shiming*.
- See Xiao Ai.

LIU XIAHUI* (W : Liu Hsia-hui)

China, hist. A disciple of Kongzi (Confucius) and brother of the famous brigand Liu Zhi.

LIU XIABIAO (W : Liu Hsia-piao)

see Liu Xun.

LIUXIA JUSHI (W : Liu-hsi Chü-shih)

see Mei Gucheng.

LIU XIANG* (W : Liu Hsiang)

China, lit. Scholar and writer (Liu Zizheng, Liu Gengsheng, Maojin, 77 B.C.-6 B.C.). An Imperial officer and a descendant of Liu Bang, he directed the revision of the Imperial archives, reorganized the *Xunzi* and revised the *Yili*. Author of a «Biographies of Famous Women» (*Gulie Nü Zhuan*), a «Biography of Taoist Immortals» (*Liexian Zhuan*) and the *Guoce*. Wrote the story of the *Zhaoshi Gu'er* which was later rewritten by Ji Junxiang, and numerous treatises on government as well as poems. His son Liu Xin helped him and wrote the *Qilie*.

LIU XIANGDU (W : Liu Hsiang-tu)

see Li Yan.

LIU XIANTING* (W : Liu Hsien-t'ing)

China, lit. Philologist (1648-1695) from Peking, founder of the study of Chinese dialects. Most of his writings are lost but two books of poems.

LIU XIANZHU (W : Liu Hsien-chu)

see Xianzhu.

LIU XIANZHUANG (W : Liu Hsien-chuang)

see Liu Kunyi.

LIU XIAOBIAO (W : Liu Hsiao-piao)

see Liu Xun.

LIU XIAODE (W : Liu Hsiao-tê)

see Liu Zixun.

LIU XIE* (W : Liu Hsieh)

China, lit. Scholar and critic (Liu Yanhe, c.

465-521), author of an important literary treatise, the *Wenxin Diao Long* (Literary Spirit and Engraving of Dragons) in 2 books and 25 chapters, and the *Dinglinsi Jing Cang*, a literary canon. Became a Buddhist monk with the name of Huidi.
- See Xiao Xiandi.

LIU XIHAI* (W : Liu Hsi-hai)
China, lit. Epigraphist and philologist (d. 1853).

LIU XIN* (W : Liu Hsin)
China, hist. Prince Liu Yang of the Qian Han dyn., from Dongping, who became emperor of China (:7-24), succ. Liu Ying. See Xiao Aidi.
- * *China, lit.* Scholar (Liu Zijun, Liu Xiu, Liuyingshu, 32 B.C.-23 A.D. or 46 B.C.-23 A.D. ?), son of Liu Xiang. Minister of Wang Mang and Imperial Librarian. He revised the *Zhouli*. In the 18th and 19th cent. he was accused of having bowdlerized several ancient texts. Author of the *Qilie*.

LIU XINGSI (W : Liu Hsing-szu)
see Xingsi.

LIU XISOU (W : Liu Hsi-sou)
China, sci. Astronomer and mathematician (c. 1060) author of the *Liushi Jili*, in which he describes the use of the Sexagesimal cycles (see Yuanjia), the intercalary months and the solstices since the Han period. His work was completed by Qian Daxin (1728-1804).

LIU XIU (W : Liu Hsiu)
see Guang Wudi, Liu Xin.

LIU XIUBING (W : Liu Hsiu-ping)
see Mingdi (Liu Song dynasty).

LIU XIULONG (W : Liu Hsiu-lung)
see Xiao Wudi (Liu Song dynasty).

LIU XIUYUAN (W : Liu Hsiu-yüan)
see Liu Shao.

LIU XIYI (W : Liu Hsi-i)
China, lit. Poet (Liu Tingzhi, c. 651-c. 678) author of the *Baifa Yin* (Complaint of the White Hair) and the *Daibei Baitou Weng*.

LIU XU* (W : Liu Hsü)
China, lit. Historian (Liu Wenshu, 897-946)

who composed with some collab. the monumental *Jiutang Shu*.

LIU XUAN (W : Liu Xsüan)
see Huaiyang Wang.

LIU XUANDE (W : Liu Hsüan-tê)
see Xian Zhu (Xi Shu dynasty).

LIU XUANMING (W : Liu Hsüan-ming)
see Liu Cong (Qian Zhao dynasty).

LIU XUN* (W : Liu Hsün)
China, lit. Scholar (Liu Xiaobiao, Liu Shuyin, Yuanqing Xiansheng, d. 521) from Shandong prov., author of several philosophy and history books.
- See Xiao Xuan, Xuandi.

LIU YAN* (W : Liu Yen)
China, hist. Financial administrator (715-780) in the Tang dyn. Honoured for his part in the quelling of the revolt of An Lushan. He reformed methods of the salt monopoly and improved the transportation of grain from the South by water ways. Architect of the economic revival after the revolts, he was falsely accused by Yang Yan when the latter became minister, and executed.
- See Gao Zu (Nan Han dyn.), Xiao Mingdi.

LIU YANHE (W : Liu Yen-ho)
see Liu Xie.

LIU YANSHI (W : Liu Yen-shih)
China, lit. Historian (c. 1100), author of the *Sungong Tanpu*.

LIU YANYU (W : Liu Yen-yu)
see Liu Yu.

LIU YAO* (W : Liu Yao)
China, hist. Xiongnu chieftain who, on the death of his cousin Liu Can took the throne founding the Qian Zhao dyn. (Liu Yongming, :318-329), after having taken Chang'an and overthrown the Xi Jin dyn. Defeated and killed in 329, he was the last king of his dynasty.

LIU YAZI* (W : Liu Ya-tzu)
China, lit. Writer (1887-1958).

LIU YE* (W : Liu Yeh)

Cambodia, hist. Chinese name of the queen of Funan who became the wife of Kaundinya (*Chin.* : Huntian) c. the 1st cent. A.D. Also Somâ, a daughter of the king of the Nâga (aborigines) of the Indian legend.
- See Feidi (Liu Song dynasty).

LIU YI* (W : Liu I)

China, myth. Taoist Immortal of the Waters. Said to have been a scholar in the 7th cent. Also called Jinlong Dawang.
- * *China, art.* In ancient China, the «Six Arts»: Rites (Li), Music (Yue), Archery (Shi Zhou), Driving chariots (Yu), Writing (Shu) and Mathematics (Shu), taught in the Zhou period.
- See Xiao Huandi, Shaodi, Liu Yongfu.

LIU YI'AN (W : Liu I-an)

see Liu Tao.

LIU YICHANG* (W : Liu I-ch'ang)

China, lit. Contemporary writer active first in Shanghai then in Hong Kong where he moved after 1945. His first works were short stories in the style of o'Henry (collected in the anthology *Tiantang yi Diyu* «Heaven and Hell»). His later works attempted to break with tradition and had an originality of style rarely found in modern Chinese literature. His major novels include *Longnü* (Dragon Girl), *Weiqiang* (The Surrounding Walls), *Jiutu* (The Alcoholic).

LIU YI'ER (W : Liu I-êrh)

China, art. Painter and sculptor (Tang period) who worked at Dunhuang.

LIUYI FO (W : Liu-i Fo)

see Bhaisajyaguru.

LIU YIFU (W : Liu I-fu)

see Yingyang Wang.

LIU YIJIAN (W : Liu I-chien)

China, hist. Politician (d. c. 1044) and reformer, friend of Wang Anshi.

LIUYI JUSHI (W : Liu-i Chü-shih)

see Ouyang Xiu.

LIU YILONG (W : Liu I-lung)

see Wendi (Liu Song dynasty).

LIU YIMIN* (W : Liu I-min)

China, rel. Buddhist monk and Taoist patriarch (2nd cent.) one of the co-founder (with Hui Yuan) of the Bailianshe.

LIU YIN* (W : Liu Yin)

China, hist. Son of a Governor of the Guangdong prov., and founder of the principality of Lingnan (:905-all).

- * *China, art.* Woman-painter (Liu Rushi, d. 1664), wife of Qian Qianyi. Flowers, birds, Yuan style landscapes.

- * Painter, poet and philosopher (Liu Mengzi, 1249-1293). Landscapist.

- See Xiang (Nan Han dyn.), Liu Shi.

LIU YING* (W : Liu Ying)

China, hist. Prince of the Han dyn. who rebelled (with Liu Xiu and Liu Xuan) against Wang Mang in 22 A.D. He had been emperor (Ruzi Ying, Liu Ruzi, Yingdi, 4 : 6-9 : 25) of the Qian Han dyn., as a descendant of Xiao Xuan and succ. to Xiao Ping. Deposed by Wang Mang, he came back on the throne in 25, but died a few months later.

- See Huidi (Qian Han dynasty).

LIU YINSHU* (W : Liu Yin-shu)

China, lit. Official and scholar (Liu Xiangdou, Liu Qiaonan, Bingzhuzi, 1636-1723), author of commentaries on the Classics and a collection of essays.

- See Liu Xin.

LIU YIQING* (W : Liu I-ch'ing)

China, lit. Writer and scholar (402-444), author of the *Qingtán* (Urban Talks), the *Shishu Xinyu* (New Urban Talks), *Yuanyan Ji*, etc., fantasy tales.

LIUYI ZHUAN (W : Liu-i Chuan)

China, lit. Fantasy novel by Li Chaowei (8th cent.) telling the story of a young man who has not succeeded to the public examinations and his meeting with the daughter of a dragon.

LIU YONG* (W : Liu Yung)

China, hist. Emperor (:26 A.D.) of the Qian Han dyn., succ. Liu Penzi. Defeated and killed by Shi Zu (Hou Han dynasty).

- * *China, lit.* Poet (Liu Qiqing, 987-1053) from Fujian, author of numerous Manci

(Long Ci poems) and popular books describing the life in the S China towns. He used a popular language. D. in poverty. Author of the *Yuezhang Ji* (a collection of musical pieces).

- * Official, calligrapher and poet (Liu Chongru, Shi'an, 1720-1805) from the Shandong prov., famous for his honesty. A State minister in 1751. Calligrapher in classic style. His works were collected in the *Shi'an Shi-Ji*.

- See Linjiang.

LIU YONGFU* (W : Liu Yung-fu)

China, Vietnam, hist. Rebel (Liu Jianye, Liu Yi, Liu Er, Liu Yuanting, 1837-1917) of the Taiping revolt. Pursued by the Qing armics he fled to Tonkin with Wu Kun and organized there the Hciqi Jun (Army of the Black Flag, see Ho) in 1867. He maintained his army from taxes levied on merchants using the Sông Cai river. He also offered his services to Emperor Tu' Đu'e of the Nguyễn dyn. in Viêt-nam to subdue the Miao bandits infesting the Tonkin area. Later cooperated with Qing troops and the forces of the Nguyễn dyn. against the French, preventing the enforcement of the 2nd treaty of Saigon (1874) and eventually defeated the French army at Sơn Tay in June 1884. After the death of Tu' Đu'e, relations with the Nguyễn dyn. became strained and he was recalled to China in Sept. 1885 on the request of Zhang Zhidong and pardoned. Seems to have helped the Republicans against the Qing, but this is controversial. See Ho.

LIU YONGMING* (W : Liu Yung-ming)
see Liu Yao.

LIU YONGNIAN* (W : Liu Yung-nien)
China, art. Painter (Liu Junxi, Liu Gongxi, c. 1020- ?) and Military officer of the Song family. Painted figures, flowers, birds.

LIU YOU (W : Liu Yu)
see Xiao Andi (Hou Han dynasty).

LIU YU* (W : Liu Yü)
China, hist. Local king (Jin Yanyou, :1130-1137:1143), set up by the Jin. Sent by the Song to fight the Jin but was defeated in 1128 and surrendered to them who made him King of Qi (Da Qing dyn.) according

to a plan by Zong Han of the Jin, with his capital at Dongping, then at Bianjing. This was supposed to be a front for the Jin, but as the plan did not work, it was abolished in 1137.

- See Mingdi (Liu Song dyn.), Wudi (Liu Song dynasty), Da Qing.

- *China, lit.* Writer and Buddhist monk (?) who wrote down in his *Xishiji* the relation of the travels of Chang De in 1259.

- See Cangwu Wang.

LIU YU* (W : Liu Yü)

China, art. Painter (Liu Xianqi, active c. 1700) from Suzhou. Figures and flowers.

- * Painter (Liu Gonghan, Yügu, late 17th cent.) from Nanjing. Poet and calligrapher. Landscapes.

LIU YUAN* (W : Liu Yüan)

China, hist. Founder (Liu Yuanhai, :304-310) of the Bei Han kingdom of the 16 kingdoms of the 5 Barbarians (Wuhu Shiliuguo), son of a tribal chief of the Xiongnu in Shanxi prov. He took advantage of the unrest in the N and proclaimed himself king of the Bei Han in 304 (Qian Zhao dyn.). He attempted to overthrow the Jin dyn. by furious attacks on Luoyang, but died before he could succeed. See Guang Wen.

- * *China, art.* Buddhist, sculptor and painter (early 14th cent.) also called Liu Lan. A pupil of Anige. The Miaoying Si of Peking is attributed to him.

- * Painter (Liu Banyüan, active c. 1660) from Kaifeng. Dragons, flowers, figures.

- Garden 1 km NW of Suzhou (Jiangsu prov.) created in the 16th cent. with the name of Dong Yuan. Well preserved.

LIU YUANDAO (W : Liu Yüan-tao)
see Liu Shu.

LIU YUANHAI (W : Liu Yüan-hai)
see Liu Yuan, Guang Wen (Qian Zhao dynasty).

LIU YUANQI* (W : Liu Yüan-ch'i)
China, art. Painter (Liu Zu, Liu Zicheng, Zhenzhi, active from 1620 to 1633) from Suzhou. and a poet. Painted landscapes.

LIU YUANTING (W : Liu Yüan-t'ing)
see Liu Yongfu.

LIU YUN (W : Liu Yun)

China, lit. Poet (10th-11th cent.) in the Song dyn. He followed the style of the last poets of the Tang dyn. His poems were collected in the anthology *Xikunchou Tangji*.

LIU YUSONG* (W : Liu Yü-sung)

China, lit. Scholar (1818-1867) from the Jiangsu prov., son of Liu Wengi. He completed the studies of his father on the Classics.

LIU YUXI* (W : Liu Yü-hsi)

China, lit. Writer and Chan philosopher (Liu Mengde, 772-942), a friend of Liu Zongyuan (773-819). He compiled the works of the latter in his *Liu Hedong Ji* and wrote mystical Ci Poems and satirical books for which he was exiled. On his return he was appointed State Secretary to the Board of Rites. As a philosopher, he was opposed to the doctrines taught by Han Yu and Li Ao.

LIU ZAI (W : Liu Tsai) see Liu Cong.

LIU ZEDAN (W : Liu Tsê-tan)

see Liu Zhidan.

LIU ZEIQING* (W : Liu Tsê-ch'ing)

China, hist. General (d. 1648) of the Ming dyn., b. in Shandong prov., famous for his cruelty and corruption. Passed in the service of the Manchus in 1645 with 50 officers, 2,000 men and 30 ships. Executed on a charge of plotting against the throne.

LIU ZEYUN (W : Liu Tsê-yun)

see Liu Zhiji.

LIU ZHAO (W : Liu Chao)

China, lit. Writer in the Liang dyn. (502-556) who wrote an annotated edition of the *Hou Han shu*.

- *China, sci.* Chinese astronomer in the Tang dynasty.

- See Xiao Hedi (Han dynasty).

LIU ZHECHE (W : Liu Chê-ch'ê)

China, lit. Writer (14th cent.) who collab. to the writing of the *Yongle Dadian*.

LIU ZHEN* (W : Liu Chen)

China, hist., lit. Statesman and official (Liu

Gonggan, Liu Bao, Liu Qiusun, Luoxi, d. 217). As prefect in Jingzhou (Hebei prov.) he f. the Academy of this town. A minister under Cao Cao, he was sentenced to hard labour by Cao Pi. One of the «Seven Scholars» of the Jian'an period and a poet, he wrote a collection of elegies (*Leisong Lian Zhu*) and a fantasy dictionary, the *Shiming*.

LIU ZHENGJIAO (W : Liu Cheng-chiao)

China, archeo. Site of a tomb from the Zhou dyn. (5th cent. B.C.) near Changcha, discovered in 1971. The tomb is 6 m by 4 m and contained 3 encased coffins in cypress wood. Numerous funerary objects were found in this tomb : 23-strings zither, halberds, lacquer artifacts and sculptures, pottery ware imitating old bronzes, etc.

LIU ZHENGYOU (W : Liu Cheng-yu)

see Yindi (Hou Han dynasty).

LIU ZHI* (W : Liu Chih)

China, lit. Scholar (8th cent.), son of Liu Zhiji, author of a treatise on Politics, the *Zhengdian* in 740.

- Poet (late 13th century).

- Muslim Chinese writer (active c. 1710).

- * *China, myth.* A Taoist divinity of Brigands.

He was a brother of Liu Xiaohui and also a disciple of Kongzi (Confucius). Also called Dao Zhi.

- See Xiao Huandi (Han dyn.), Xiao Yuan, Xia Hedi, Gao Zu (Nan Han dynasty).

LIU ZHIDAN* (W : Liu Chih-tan)

China, hist. Peasant (Liu Zedan, 1902-1937), member of the Gelao Hui. Together with Gao Gang, he provoked bet. 1927 and 1935 several uprisings in the Shanxi prov. Joined the Red Army during the «Long March» and was killed in a battle. Received the title of «Martyr of the Revolution».

LIU ZHIGUAN (W : Liu Chih-kuan)

see Shundi (Liu Song dynasty).

LIU ZHIJI* (W : Liu Chih-chi)

China, lit. Historian (Liu Zeyun, Liu Zixuan, 661-721), the first to have made a critical general history (*Shitong*) in 713. His son Liu Zhi completed his studies and wrote the *Zhengdian* in 740.

LIU

LIU ZHIXIE* (W : Liu Chih-hsieh)
China, hist. Rebel (18th cent.) belonging to the Bailian Jiao society. He managed to evade capture for 6 years until he was spotted and taken prisoner in the Henan prov. in 1800.

LIU ZHIYUAN (W : Liu Chih-yüan)
see Gao Zu (Hou Han dyn.), Zhi Juan, *Baitu Ji*.

LIU ZHONGHUI (W : Liu Chung-hui)
see Liu Bingzhong.

LIU ZHONGMOU (W : Liu Chung-mou)
see Shundi (Liu Song dynasty).

LIU ZHONGRONG (W : Liu Chung-jung)
China, lit. Poet (8th century).

LIUZHOU* (W : Liu-chou, Liuchow)
China, geog. Town in Guangxi prov. on the Xijiang river, 200 km NE of Nanming. Mechanical constructions. Pop. 180,000.

LIU ZHUANG (W : Liu Chuang)
see Xiao Mingdi, Yuan Cong.

LIU ZHUN (W : Liu Chun)
see Shundi (Liu Song dynasty).

LIU ZHUO (W : Liu Chuo, Liu Cho)
see Xiao Zhangdi.

LIU ZIHOU (W : Liu Tzu-hou)
see Liu Zongyuan.

LIU ZIJING (W : Liu Tzu-ching)
China, hist. General who, in 1642, in order to stop the troops of the usurper Li Zicheng, broke the embankment S of the Huanghe, thus provoking the inundation of the town of Kaifeng.

LIU ZIJUN (W : Liu Tzu-chün)
see Liu Xin.

LIU ZIXUAN (W : Liu Tzu-hsüan)
see Liu Zhiji.

LIU ZIXUN* (W : Liu Tzu-hsün)
China, hist. Rebel prince (Liu Xiaodc) son of Emperor Xiao Wudi of the Liu Song dyn. He proclaimed himself emperor in 460.

Defeated and taken prisoner, he was executed in 466.

LIU ZIYE (W : Liu Tzu-yeh)
see Qian Feidi.

LIU ZIYU* (W : Liu Tzu-yü)
China, art. Painter (active c. 1320-1350). Landscapes.

LIU ZIZHENG (W : Liu Tzu-cheng)
see Liu Xiang.

LIU ZIZHUANG* (W : Liu Tzu-chuang)
China, lit. Scholar (Liu Keyu, Liu Zichuan, Qisi, 17th cent.) from Hubei province. His works are collected in the *Qisi Tang Ji*.

LIU ZONG (W : Liu Tsung)
see Xiang Yingong (Hou Han dynasty).

LIU ZONGYUAN* (W : Liu Tsung-yüan)
China, lit. Poet and writer (Liu Hedong, Liu Zihou, 773-819). Secretary in the Board of Rites, he plotted with Wang Shuwen and was sent in exile to Liuzhou. As governor of the Guangxi prov. he revealed an excellent administrator (a temple was dedicated to him at Liuzhou in 822). Influenced by Buddhism and a friend of Han Yu he wrote admirable descriptions of the Hunan prov. (where he had been sub-prefect at Linlin) in Guwen style. Author of the *Jinhua Ziza Bian*. The *Longchen Lu* is also attr. to him. His works were compiled by Liu Yuxi in the *Liu Hedong Ji*. A calligrapher, master of Hayanari.

LIU ZONGZHOU* (W : Liu Tsung-chou)
China, lit. Scholar (Liu Qidong, Niantai, 1578-1645), author of a book on Man's duty (*Renpu*) and a collection of writings, the *Luozi Quanshu*.

LIU ZUAN (W : Liu Tsuan)
see Xiao Zhidi (Han dynasty).

LIUZUFABAO TANJING* (W : Liu-tsu-fa-pao T'an-ching)
China, Budd. «Platform Sûtra» or «Sûtra of the 6th Patriarch» (*see* Huineng) of the Chan Buddhism. Manuscript discovered at Dunhuang in 1900. It was preached by Huineng in the temple Dafan Si at Shaozhou

and written down by his disciple Fa Hai.
Jap. : *Rokusô Hôbôdangyô, Rokusôdaishi hôbôdangyô. See also Tanjing.*

LI WA CHUAN (W : Li Wa Ch'uan)
China, lit. «Story of Li Wa», Tale on the life of a courtesan, by Bai Xingjian (9th century).

* **LIVADIA**
Treaty signed bet. China and Russia in 1879, giving the latter the W part of the Ili region and the passes in the Tianshan Mts. The treaty of St Petersburg (1881) gave back these territories to China.

* **LIVING BUDDHA**
Reincarnations of a great Lama in Lamaism.
Tibet. : Phrul-sku ; *Mongol* : Hutuktu, Qutuqtu, Hôbilgan.

LI WANG* (W : Li Wang)
China, hist. King (Fu Sheng, Fu Changsheng, 335 : 355-357) of the Qian Qin dyn., son and succ. of Ming. A grandson of Sanqin Wang, Xuan Zhao succ. him.

LI WANG* (W : Li Wang)
China, hist. The 10th king (Prince Hu, Hu Wang, c.853/861-c.828 B.C.) of the Zhou dyn., son and succ. of Yi Wang (prince Xie). Gonghe deposed him on the ground he levied too much taxes on the people and exiled him, assuming the regency from 841 to 828. He married Shen Jiang. On his death, his son Xuan Wang (Prince Jing) succ. him.

LI WEI* (W : Li Wei)
China, hist. Official (c. 1687-1738) known for his campaigns against the pirates. Built dykes to contain the sea at Songjiang Fu.
- * Official and poet (1625-1684) from the Zhili prov. Hanlin academician. Grand Secretary in 1658. Directed compilations of official works.
- *China, art.* A woman calligrapher (271-349) author of a treatise on her art.
- * Painter (Li Gongzhao) son-in-law of Ren Zong (of the Bei Song dyn.) and a calligrapher.

LI WEISHAN (W : Li Wei-shan)
see Gao Zong (Tang dynasty).

LI WEN (W : Li Wen)
see Yi Zong (Tang dynasty).

LIWENG (W : Li-weng)
see Li Yu.

LI WENTIAN* (W : Li Wen-t'ien)
China, lit. Scholar and official (Li Zhongyue, Li Yuguang, 1834-1895), Hanlin academician and Director of Examinations. B. in Guangdong, Jinshi in 1859. Headed the Ying Yuan Academy in Canton from 1874 to 1882. Held various educational posts. He studied the transcription of the Mongol with Chinese characters. Also a calligrapher, physician, geomancian. His poems were collected by his disciple Xi Ke and printed in 1925 with the title *Xinyuan Congke*.

LI WENZHONG (W : Li Wen-chung)
China, hist. General under Gao Zu (Ming dyn.) and his nephew. He took prisoner Maitilipâla the last sovereign of the Yuan dyn. His tomb lies near Nanjing.

LI WENG (W : Li Weng)
see Li Yu.

LI WU (W : Li Wu)
see Zhong Zong (Tang dyn.), Li E.

LI WUKAO (W : Li Wu-k'ao)
see Zhao Wen (Shu dyn.), Li Shou.

LI XI (W : Li Hsi)
China, sci. Physician (5th cent. B.C.) at the court of the Qin.
- *See* Xuanjian Gong.

LIXIA* (W : Li-hsia)
China, sci. A period in the Chinese year corresponding to the «Beginning of Summer» (c. th 6th of May). *Jap.* : Rikka. *See* Qijie.

LI XIALING (W : Li Hsia-ling)
see Li Yanshou.

LI XIAN* (W : Li Hsien)
China, hist. Tangut king (Tuoba Xian, : 1226-1227) of the Xi Xia. Defeated by Genghis Khân, he saw his capital Ningxia pillaged, its population massacred and himself died in the battle. *See* Tuoba Xian.
- * *China, lit.* Historian and geographer (Li

Yuande, 1408-1466), author of notes on the early history of the Ming dyn., the *Gurang Zalu*, the *Jiangu Lu* (a Biography of 22 emperors) and, with other geographers, the *Daming Yitong Zhi* in 1461.
- See Zhong Zong (Tang dynasty).

LI XIANGBEI (W : Li Hsiang-pei)
see Li Tianfu.

LIXIANG KAOCHENG (W : Li-hsiang K'ao-ch'eng)
China, sci. A treatise on astronomy pub. in 1722, completed by Father Kögler in 1737.

LI XIANHUI (W : Li Hsien-hui)
see Yongtai.

LI XIANJI (W : Li Hsien-chi)
see Li Mengyang.

LI XIANNIAN* (W : Li Hsien-nien)
China, hist. Politician (1906-1908), b. in Hubei prov. Headed guerrilla troops in 1927. Joined Mao Zedong in 1935. General in 1948 he opposed 20,000 men to the Nationalist general Bai Zhongxi on the Yangzi Jiang. General Secretary of the Communist Party (1958), Minister of Finances (1954) he reform the currency (1955). In charge of Economic problems and organization by Zhou Enlai (1967), he is appointed Vice-Premier. Elected member of the Politburo in 1975. Deputy Premier under Hua Guofeng (1977), then co-vice President with Wang Dongxing, in the 11th Congress of the Communist Party (August 1977).

LI XIAO* (W : Li Hsiao)
China, art. Painter (early Qing dyn.) from Anhui. Birds.

LI XIFAN (W : Li Hsi-fan)
China, lit. Contemporary writer. He denounced the literary criticism of the *Hongloumeng* by Yu Bingbo as anti-communist in 1954.

LI XIGU (W : Li Hsi-ku)
see Li Tang.

LI XIN* (W : Li Hsin)
China, hist. King (Liang Hou Zhu, Li Tuye, : ? -417 : 420) of the Liang dyn., son and succ. of Li Gao. He was the last king of his

dyn., his brother Lixun having been executed in 421. See Hou Zhu (Xi Liang dynasty).

LI XINCHUAN (W : Li Hsin-ch'uan)
China, lit. Historian (1166-1243) author of a «Summary of Events since the Jianyan era, year by year» (*Jianyan Yilai Xinian Yaolu*).

LI XINGYUAN* (W : Li Hsing-yüan)
China, hist., lit. Official (1797-1851) from Hunan. Jinshi in 1832. Compiler in the Hanlin Yuan. Held several posts. General Governor in Yunnan (1846). His wife, the poetess Guo Runfu, left a collection of poems, the *Zanhua Ge Shichao*.

LI XIONG* (W : Li Hsiong)
China, hist. King (:303-334) of the Cheng dyn., son and succ. of Li De. He settled his capital at Pi and proclaimed himself Emperor in 306. Also called Li Zhongquan, Wudi.
- See Wu (Shu dynasty).

LI XIONGCAI (W : Li Hsiong-ts'ai)
China, art. Contemporary painter (1915-)

LI XITAI* (W : Li Hsi-t'ai)
China, art. Painter (Xiao Dong, Qing dyn.) of landscapes.

LI XIUCHENG* (W : Li Hsiu-ch'eng)
China, hist. Military chief (1824-1864) of the Taiping, also called Prince Loyal (Zhong Wang), b. in Guangxi. Arrested in 1864, he wrote down the whole story of the Taiping rebellion, then was executed.

LI XIUYI* (W : Li Hsiu-i)
China, art. Painter (Li Zijian, Qianzhai, 18th cent.) from Zhejiang. Landscapes.

LI XIYI (W : Li Hsi-i)
see Li Xubin.

LI XUANSHENG (W : Li Hsüan-sheng)
see Wuzhao Wang (Xi Liang dynasty).

LI XUANSUI (W : Li Hsüan-sui)
see Li Mi.

LI XUANTONG (W : Li Hsüan-t'ung)
see Qinwen Wang (Shu dynasty).

LI XUANXIU (W : Li Hsüan-hsiu)
see Jing (Shu dynasty).

LI XUBIN* (W : Li Hsü-pin)
China, hist. General (c. 1817-1858) from Hunan. Killed in a battle against the Taiping. His brother Li Xiyi (c.1822-1863) took command of his armies.

LI XUE* (W : Li Hsüeh)
China, lit. «School of Laws and Principles» philosophical school of Zhu Xi, which became Imperial Doctrine in Ming and Qing periods.

LI XUEFENG (W : Li Hsüeh-feng)
China, hist. Politician (1905-). Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (1956). Succ. Peng Zhen in Peking in 1966.

LI XULUN (W : Li Hsü-lun)
see Rui Zong (Tang dynasty).

LI XUN* (W : Li Hsün)
China, hist. King (:420-421) of the Xi Liang dyn., son and succ. of Hou Zhu. A son of the latter, Li Chong'er succ. him.
 - * Warrior and cartographer (Li Shuyin, 1st century).
 - *China, lit.* Author (Tang period) of the *Fuyi Ji*.
 - *See* Li Xin.

LI XUZHONG* (W : Li Hsü-chung)
China, sci. Astrologer and mathematician (8th century).

LI Y *see* Gadzar.

LI YAN* (W : Li Yen)
China, sci. Scholar (d. 1963), a member of the «Academia Sinica». Author of books on the History of Mathematics.
 - *China, rel.* Buddhist monk (8th cent.) author of a Skt.-Chinese Dictionary.
 - * *China, hist.* Politician (d. 1644), one of the councillors (with Niu Jinxing) of Li Zicheng c. 1640.
 - *See* Wu Zong (Tang dyn.), Xi Zong (Tang dynasty).

LI YANG* (W : Li Yang)
China, archeo. A district in Jiangsu prov.,

NW of Guoyuan, in which was discovered (in 1972) a tomb from the «Six Dynasties» (Jin dyn.) Composed of an entrance, a causeway and a room 5,32 m long. Engraved inscriptions dated 374, 358 and 392. The tomb had been already pillaged.

LI YANGBING* (W : Li Yang-ping)
China, art. Calligrapher (Li Shaowen, 8th cent.), a relative of Li Taibo. Author of a treatise on Calligraphy, the *Lunzhuan*.

LI YANGHUAI (W : Li Yang-huai)
see Li Shida.

LI YANLING (W : Li Yen-ling)
see Li Shuaitai.

LI YANNIAN* (W : Li Yen-nien)
China, mus. Musician at the court of Emperor Wudi (:140-87 B.C.) of the Qian Han and poet, official in the Board of Music (Yuefu). His sister Li Furen was the favourite of the Emperor. On her death he was sentenced to death.

LI YANPING (W : Li Yen-p'ing)
see Li Tong.

LI YANSHOU* (W : Li Yen-shou)
China, lit. Historian (Li Xialing, 7th cent.) author of the *Nanshi* (History of the S Dynasties, 659) and the *Beishi* (History of the N Dynastie, 645). He collab. to the *Suishu*.

LI YANZHI* (W : Li Yen-chih)
China, art. Painter (Song dyn.) of fish, insects, trees.

LI YAO (W : Li Yao)
China, lit. Confucian philosopher and reformer (d. 844).

LIYAQAT ALĪ KHĀN
see Liaqat Alī Khān.

LI YAZI (W : Li Ya-tzu)
see Zhuang Zong (Hou Tang dynasty).

LI YE* (W : Li Yeh)
China, sci. Mathematician and astronomer (Li Zhi, Li Jinjing, Li Jingzhai, 1178-1265), b. at Luancheng. Appointed governor of Qinzhou, he refused (in 1264) to serve in

the Mongol administration, but became a Hanlin academician. Author of the *Cuanhai Jing* (1248), the *Yiguyan Duan* (1257) and the *Ceyuanhai Jing* (1249). Wrote numerous scientific papers. His method of calculation «of the Celestial elements» (Tianyuanshu) is called Tengen Jutsu in Japan.
- See Zhao Zong (Tang dynasty).

LI YI* (W : Li I)

China, lit. Poet (d. 713). His poem as well as the poems written by his two brothers were collected in the *Hua'E Ji*.

- * Poet (Li Shuzi, Wenzhang Li Yi, d. 827) and official. Son of the Prime minister Li Kui under Emperor Su Zong (Tang dyn.), he was State Secretary in the Board of Rites and Imperial Librarian.

- *China, techn.* Engineer in the Song period, who invented a dredger to sweep canals.
- See Xuan Zong (Tang dynasty).

LI YI'AN (W : Li I-an) see Li Qingzhao.

LI YIBAI* (W : Li I-fo)

China, art. Painter (16th cent.) of landscapes.

LI YIBIAO (W : Li I-piao)

China, hist. Statesman (7th cent.) sent as ambassador to the court of King Harṣavardhana of Kanauj (India) in 643-646, and to the court of King Kumāra Bhāskaravarman of Assam (Kāmarūpa).

LI YICHANG (W : Li I-ch'ang)

see Tuoba Yichang.

LI YICHAO (W : Li I-Ch'ao)

see Tuoba Yichao.

LI YIFU* (W : Li I-Fu)

China, hist. Politician (614-666), one of Empress Zetian's trusted men. He abused his power and was finally dismissed.

LI YIHE* (W : Li I-ho)

China, art. Painter (active c. 1430) from Fujian. Animals.

LI YI LUNNAN (W : Li I Lun-nan)

see Fan Xuan.

LI YIN* (W : Li Yin)

China, art. Woman painter (Li Jinsheng,

Shi'an, 1610-1685) wife of Ge Zhengqi. Flowers and birds.

- * Painter (Li Baiye, active c. 1700) from Jiangsu. Landscapes in the Tang and Song styles.

LI YING* (W : Li Ying)

China, hist. Minister (d. 169) of the Hou Han dyn. A courageous critic of the evil caused by the royal eunuchs, he was imprisoned in 166. Recalled to court by Lingdi, he again tried to abolish the eunuch power but failed and was executed.

- See Yuan Zong (Nan Tang dynasty).

LI YINZHENG (W : Li Yin-cheng)

see Wen Zhenming.

LI YINZHI (W : Li Yin-chih)

see Xuedou Zhongxian.

LI YISHAN (W : Li I-shan)

see Li Shangyin.

LI YIXING (W : Li I-hsing)

see Xia Wang.

LI YIYIN (W : Li I-yin)

see Xia Wang.

LI YIZHE (W : Li Yi-che)

China, hist. Collective name of 3 writers (Li Zhengtian, Chen Yiyang, Huang Xizhe), authors in 1974 of a pamphlet criticizing the politics of Mao Zedong. They were arrested in 1976, and accused of complicity with the «Gang of Four». Authors of the pamphlet «*Chinese, if you knew !*».

LI YIZHENG (W : Li I-cheng) see Li Zai.

LI YONG (W : Li Yung)

China, lit. Poet (active c. 1045) lyricist author of erotic poems.

- * Scholar (1627-1705) and philosopher, an authority on Yangming Xue and Zhu Xi Xue.

- * *China, art.* Calligrapher (678-747) and official. One time governor of the Beihai province.

- See Riyu, Wu Sangui.

LI YONGCHANG* (W : Li Yung-ch'ang)

China, art. Painter and poet (late Ming dyn.)

from Anhui. Yuan style landscapes.

LI YONGFANG* (W : Li Yung-fang)
China, hist. General (d. 1634) in the service of the Ming dyn., who passed to the side of the Manchus.

LI YOUCHUAN (W : Li You-ch'uan)
see Li Hu.

LI YOUYUAN (W : Li You-yüan)
China, mus. Contemporary musician, composer of the words of the *Dong Fang Hong* song on a music by Li Huanzhi.

LI YU* (W : Li Yü)
China, lit. Writer and dramatist (Li Liweng, Hushang Liweng, Li Wong, 1611-c.1680) b. in Jiangsu prov., author of popular plays, essays and novels. Among his plays, the *Yipeng Xue*, the *Renshou Guan*, the *Zhanhua Kui* are noteworthy. His most outstanding novels are the *Rouputuan* and the *Lanxiangban* as well as the *Huiwen Chuan* (later prohibited on the ground of its erotic contents). He pub. also the *Liweng Yijia Yan*, a collection of miscellanea in 28 chapters (1672), with two supplements (*Yijia yan Bieji*, 1664) and *Yijia Yan Erji* (1678). His theater plays (like *Shi'er Lou*, «The 12 Pavillions») were collected in the *Shidong Qu* and the *Shizhong Qu*. Li Yu lived in Nanjing where he owned a troop of dancers and actors. He composed himself the music to accompany his plays. Also a painter, architect and decorateur.

- * Scholar (Li Jingyü, 1625-1684) and official. Grand Secretary in 1657, he collab. in the *Ming shu* and other official works.

- *See* Su Zong (Tang dyn.), Dai Zong (Tang dyn.), Mu Zong (Tang dyn.), Hou Zhu (Nan Tang dynasty).

- * *China, art.* Military officer (d. 1635) and painter of landscapes.

- * *China, art.* Painter (Li Meisheng, Zhuxi, active c. 1820) from Jiangsu. Trees and flowers.

LI YUAN* (W : Li Yüan)
China, mus. «The Pear Orchard», an orchestra created by Emperor Xuan Zong of the Tang dyn. He sought to adopt foreign music and created a group of 300 musicians who practiced in the royal pear orchard. The emperor personally trained these people.

- *See* Gao Zu (Tang dynasty).

LI YUANDE (W : Li Yüan-tê)
see Li Xian.

LI YUANDU* (W : Li Yüan-tu)
China, hist., lit. Politician (Li Ciqing, 1821-1887), magistrate in the Yunnan prov. Author of a collection of biographies on the Qing dyn. (*Guochao Xianzheng Shilue*, 1866) and a collection of various works (*Tianyue Shangguan Wenchao*, 1878).

LI YUANHAO (W : Li Yüan-hao)
see Jing Zong (Xi Xia dynasty).

LI YUANHONG (W : Li Yüan-hung)
see Li Songqing.

LI YUANJI (W : Li Yüan-chi)
China, art. Chinese comedian who introduced the traditional art of Chinese theater (Hat Tu'o'ng) to Viêt-nam (Đai-Viêt) in the reign of Trần Du Tông. *See* Li Nguyên Cat.

LIYUAN JIAOFANG (W : Li-Yüan Chiao-fang)
China, art. Imperial college of dramatic art, f. by Emperor Ming Huang (Tang dynasty) in his Li Yuan or «Pear Orchard».

LI YUANLIN (W : Li Yüan-lin)
see Li De, Jingdi.

LI YUANSHUAI* (W : Li Yüan-shuai)
China, hist. A pirate (Li Feng, 592- ?) considered a Taoist demi-god.

LI YUANZHONG (W : Li Yüan-chung)
see Li Tong.

LI YUCUN (W : Li Yu-ts'un)
see Li Tiaoyuan.

LI YUE* (W : Li Yüeh)
China, lit. Philosopher (Li Huibo, 12th cent.) disciple of Zhu Xi and Lü Zuqian.

LI YUEXI (W : Li Yüeh-hsi)
see Li She.

LI YUGUANG (W : Li Yu-kuang)
see Li Wentian.

LI YUHE (W : Li Yü-ho)
see *Hongdeng Ji*.

LI ('I)-YUL-LUNG-BSTAN-PA
Tibet, lit. «Story of Khotan». A part of the *Bstan-gyur (Tanjur)*. It records the replies of the monk Dge-dun-phel to questions posed by his disciples regarding the future of Buddhism in Khotan, Kashgar and Parthia. Supposed to have been written during the reign of the Khotanese king Vijayakirti, but probably composed in early 9th cent. *Chin.* : *Yutianguo Ji*.

LI YUN (W : Li Yun)
China, techn. Ironsmith (10 th cent.), author in 954 of the «Iron Lion» of Jiucangzhou (Hebei province).
- See Xiang Wang.

LI YUN* (W : Li Yun)
China, lit. «Evolution of Rites», an important part of the *Li Ji*, with a syncretic trend, written during the Han period.

LI YUNHE (W : Li Yun-ho)
see Jiang Qing.

LI YUNXIN (W : Li Yun-hsin)
see Maiji Shan.

LI YUTANG (W : Li Yutang)
China, techn. Engineer who invented in 1948 a typewriter to type Chinese characters.

LI YUYING (W : Li Yu-ying)
see Li Shizeng.

LI ZAI* (W : Li Tsai)
China, art. Painter (Li Yizheng, early 15th cent.) from the Fujian, famous for his snowy landscapes. He was the master of Sesshū in 1467.

LI ZAN (W : Li Tsan)
see Jing Zong (Tang dynasty).

LI ZANHUA* (W : Li Tsan-hua)
China, art. Painter (Yelü Tuyu of the Liao dyn.) of horses and Qidan chieftains.
See Dongdan Wang.

LI ZAODAO (W : Li Tsao-tao)
see Li Zhaodao.

LI ZE (W : Li Tsê)
see Lê Tac.

LI ZHAI (W : Li Chai)
see Xu Yuanwen.

LI ZHAN (W : Li Chan)
see Jing Zong (Tang dynasty).

LI ZHAO (W : Li Chao)
see *Guo Shibu*.

LI ZHAODAO* (W : Li Chao-tao)
China, art. Painter (Li Zaodao, active c. 670-730) son and pupil of Li Sixun. He followed the style of his father in «Gold, blue and green», and initiated the so-called Jiehua technique.

LI ZHAOHENG (W : Li Chao-heng)
see Changying.

LI ZHAOLUO* (W : Li Chao-lo)
China, lit. Poet and geographer (Li Shenqi, 1769-1841), author of numerous books on astronomy, geography and poetry : *Hengxing Chi Daojing Weidutu* (with maps of the sky, pub. in 1855), *Haiguo Jiwen* (on Foreign Countries, 1823), *Lidai Dili Zhi Yunbian Jinshi* (a dictionary of place names), *Lidai Yudi Yangge Tu* (a historical atlas), and several anthologies of poems.

LI ZHE (W : Li Chê)
see Zhong Zong (Tang dynasty).

LI ZHEN (W : Li Chen)
see Li Shen.

LI ZHENG* (W : Li Cheng)
China, art. Painter and sculptor (active bet. c. 780 and c. 804) who worked at Dunhuang (Buddhist subjects).

LI ZHENGDAO* (W : Li Cheng-tao, Lee Tsungdao)
China, sci. Physician. Worked in Columbia university, USA. Awarded the Nobel Prize in 1957 for his theory of the non conservation of parity (together with Yang Zhenning). Also Li Zongdao.

LI ZHENGLUN (W : Li Cheng-lun)
see Lie Zu (Nan Tang dynasty).

LI ZHENG Tian (W : Li Cheng-tien)

see Li Yizhe.

LI ZHEN Yuan (W : Li Chen-yüan)

China, sci. Physician, son of Li Shizhen. He pub. in 1596 the *Bencao Gangmu* of his father.

LI ZHI* (W : Li Chih)

China, lit. Neo-Confucian philosopher (Li Zhuowu, 1527-1602) from a Muslim family in the Fujian prov. A disciple of Wang Gen and Zhu Xi he was favourable to the merchant class and put to an extreme the ideas of his teachers. Became a Buddhist monk in 1581. His works were prohibited and he was persecuted for his criticism of Taoists. Committed suicide in prison. Influenced by the Chan, he was fond of literature in ordinary language. Author of the *Lishi Cansu*, he annotated also the *Shuihu Zhuan* and the *Sanguozhi Yanyi*. He exerted a certain influence on Wu Cheng'en and the Yuan brothers (Yuan Zongdao, Yuan Hongdao, Yuan Zhongdao).

— * *China, art.* Painter (Li Huaguang, early 11th cent.) from Kaifeng. Landscapes, flowers.

— See Li Ye, Gao Zong (Tang dynasty).

LI ZHI Chang (W : Li Chih-ch'ang)

China, lit. Taoist disciple of Qiu Changchuan who transcribed the *Xiyou Ji* after having returned from their journey to Persia, in 1228.

LI ZHI Yuan (W : Li Chih-yüan)

China, lit. Poet (Yuan period).

LI ZHI ZAO* (W : Li Chih-tsao)

China, lit. Geographer and mathematician (d. 1630) who embraced Christianity. He was «one of the three pillars of the evangelization of China» with Xu Guanqi and Yang Tingyun. B. at Hangzhou, he studied cartography with Father Ricci from 1604 to 1610 and was his translator. Protected the Christians in Hangzhou during the persecutions ordered by Shen Que (1616 and 1622). Identified Christianity with Nestorianism and made a study of the stelae of Xi'an Fu. Charged in 1629 of the establishing of a new calendar in collab. with Xu Guanqi and Father Longobardi. Translated from Italian

the *Taixi Shuifa* in 1612 and the *Tongwen Suanzhi* (with father Ricci) in 1613. He also translated the *De Coelo et Mundo* from Aristotle, with the title of *Huanyu Quan* in 1628.

LI ZHONG Guang (W : Li Chung-kuang)

see Li Yu.

LI ZHONG GUI (W : Li Chung-kuei)

see Li Boyao.

LI ZHONG JUN (W : Li Chung-chün)

see Wu (Shu dynasty).

LI ZHONG QUAN (W : Li Chung-ch'üan)

see Li Xiong.

LI ZHONG RUN (W : Li Chung-jun)

see Yide.

LI ZHONG XUAN* (W : Li Chung-hsüan)

China, art. Eunuch painter (Li Xiangxian, late 11th cent.) from Kaifeng. Flowers and birds.

LI ZHONG YUE (W : Li Chung-yüeh)

see Li Wentian.

LIZHOU* (W : Li-chou)

China, art. Painting scroll to be hanged vertically. *Jap.* : Kakemono. Other names Guafu, Zhifu, Dantiao, Zhou.

LIZHU (W : Li-chu)

China, archeo. Site of the Hou Han dyn. at Shaoxing (Zhejiang province).

— *China, sci.* Abbreviation to denote the medicinal art of Li Dongtan and Zhu Danqi, based on physiology conceived in Song Confucianism.

LI ZHU* (W : Li Chu)

China, art. Painter (Li Qianfu, Mohu, active c. 1500) from Nanjing. Pupil of Shen Zhou. Landscapes.

— See Aidi (Tang dynasty).

LI ZHUN* (W : Li Chun)

China, techn. Engineer who conceived and realized the bridge at Zhaoxian for the Sui dyn. in 610.

— *China, hist.* Politician who was appointed head of the Nanchang by Yuan Shikai in

1913. He rebelled in 1916 and became an independent Dujun.

LI ZHUOWU (W : Li Chuo-wu)
see Li Zhi.

LI ZICHENG* (W : Li Tzu-ch'eng)
China, hist. Rebel (c. 1605-1645) from the Shanxi prov. He joined Wang Ziyong in 1627 and called himself General Chuang (also called Chuang Wang by the peasants). Succ. to the head of the rebels on the capture of Wang Ziyong in 1636 and conquered Kaifeng in 1642. He took Peking in 1645 and proclaimed himself Emperor of the Da-Shun dyn., with the Year-title of Yongchang, and buried Chongzheng the last emperor of the Ming dyn. with Imperial honours. However he had 400,000 men and 600,000 cavalry men, he was defeated by Wu Sangui and the Manchus, and finally killed by peasants.

LI ZIREN (W : Li Tzu-jen)
see Li Shi (Shu dynasty).

LI ZISHENG* (W : Li Tzu-sheng)
China, hist. Official (d. 1487) at Nanchang (Jiangxi prov.) and geomancian. Favoured by Emperor Xian Zong of the Ming dyn. he controlled all official appointments. On the death of the emperor, he was banished and d. in prison.

LI ZONG* (W : Li Tsung)
China, hist. Emperor (Zhao Yun, Zhao Jun, Zhao Guihe, Zhao Guicheng, 1205 : 1224-1264) of the Nan Song dyn., cousin and succ. of Ning Zong. His nephew Du Zong succ. him. *Posth. name* : Jian Dao Bei De Da...

LI ZONGCHENG* (W : Li Tsung-ch'eng)
China, art. Painter (11th cent.) of landscapes.

LI ZONGDAO (W : Li Tsung-tao)
see Li Zhengdao.

LI ZONGGE (W : Li Tsung-ko)
see Modi (Hou Tang dynasty).

LI ZONGMO* (W : Li Tsung-mo)
China, art. Painter (Li Xiaoqiao, c. 1550 - c. 1630) from Fujian and Yunnan. Figures. landscapes.

LI ZONGREN* (W : Li Tsung-jen)
China, hist. General (1890-1969) b. in Guangxi prov. Reorganized his prov. (1936-1939), joined Jiang Jieshi and defeated several times Japanese troops (Hubei, 1940). Elected Vice-president of the Republic (1948) he took power as President when Jiang Jieshi retired to Taiwan (1949). Tried twice without success to negotiate with Mao Zedong and finally took refuge to the USA. Known (jointly with General Bai Zhongxi) as Li Bai.

LI ZONGWAN* (W : Li Tsung-wan)
China, art. Official, painter and calligrapher (1705-1759) from the Zhili prov. Son of Li Tingyi. *Jinshi* in 1721. Director of Imperial entertainments.

LI ZONGYANG (W : Li Tsung-yang)
see Li Shan.

LI ZUO (W : Li Tso)
see Aidi (Tang dynasty).

LLOYD BARRAGE
see Sukkur.

LO
see Luo, Bian, Mustang, Le.

LOA THANH*
Vietnam, hist. Ancient name of the town of Cõ Loa. See Âu-lac.

LOB-NOR see Luobubo.

LOBZANG (Blo-Bzang)
Central Asia, hist. Altin-khân of the Khalkha (:1658-1691). He defeated the Jasaqtu-khân but was in turn defeated by the Tushetu-khân Tsaghun Dorji and obliged to flee (1691).

LOBZANG DAKPA
see Tsong-Kha-pa.

LOBZANGDANDZIN
see Blo-bzang-bstan-jin.

LOBZANG RINDZIN
see Blo-bzang Rig-dzin.

LO-CHABA
Tibet, Budd. A title of the translators of

Indian texts.

LOCANĀ

Budd. In Tantric Buddhism, an ideal representation of the essence of the Buddha, the Śakti of Akṣobhya (in Nepāl) and Vairocana. *See* Śakti, Viṣvadeva. *Chin.* : Lushena.

LOCANĀ

India, lit. «Examination», a Skt. commentary on the *Dhvanyāloka* by Abhinavagupta.

LOCANA DĀSA

India, lit. Bengālī poet (1523-) author in Brajbulī of a biography of Caitanya, the Caitanyamangal. Also called Lochan Dās, Trilochan Dās.

LOCHAN DĀS

see Locana Dāsa.

«LOCOMOTIEF»

Indonesia, lit. Newspaper f. at Semarang (Java) in 1890 by Democrat-social Dutchman, P. Brooshodt, advocating an amelioration of the life of the Javanese people. Discontinued in 1956.

LODĪ

India, hist. Afghan dynasty of sultāns in Delhi, f. by Bulhūl (or Balhūl) Lodī, in 1526, succ. the Sayyīd dyn. It lasted until 1526 and had 3 sultāns :
- Bulhūl Lodī (:1450-1489),
- Sikandar Lodī (Nizām Khān, :1489-1517),
- Ibrāhīm Lodī (:1517-1526) defeated and killed at the battle of Panipat by Bābur.

LODODAMBA CHADRĀVALYIN

Mongolia, lit. Contemporary writer (1917-1970) author after 1945 of novels, dramas and an historical essay on Genghis Khān : *Altai*, 1951 (on the Altai), *Tungalag Tamir*, 1962 (The Clear Tamir), etc.

LOEI

Thailand, geog. Province in the NE. Area : 10,936 km² ; Pop. 250,000.

LOE JIRGA

see Shura.

LOG-DREN

see Vināyaka.

LO-GNAM

Tibet, hist. Usurper of the throne who killed King Dri-gum in 414 (?) and founder of the dyn. of the Stod-kyi-ltengs (2 kings). Bya-Khri, one of the sons of Dri-gum, reconquered the throne. *Chin.* : Jifuzhiban.

LOGO

see Angkor.

LOHA-DĀRAKA

see Naraka.

LOHAKA JĀTAKA

see Valāhassa Jātaka.

LOHAKUMBHI JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 314 : A king is terrified by the cries of the damned souls and decides not to perform sacrifice.

LO-HAN

see Luohan, Arhat.

LOHANĪ

India, hist. Afghān tribe which settled in Bihār in early 16th cent. Rebelled against Ibrāhīm Lodī and set an independant State. Defeated by Bābur at the Gahrā battle in 1529.

LOHAPRĀSADA

Ceylon, archeo. Nine storeys Prāsada at Anurādhapura built in the 2nd century A.D. The storeys were in wood and the roof covered with copper plates. Destroyed in the 5th cent. and rebuilt 5 storeys high. The ground floor was composed of 1,600 granite pillars covering an area of more than 6,000 m². Only these pillars remain of it.

LOHAR

Afghan., Pakistan, techn. A sort of war axe used in the Khybar pass region.

- *India, ethn.* A caste of ironsmiths in the N and center of the peninsula. *See* Jāti.

LOHARA

Kashmīr, hist. Hindu Princely house which came to power with Queen Diddā in 958. It estab. two dyn., the first succ. the Utpāla dyn. in 1003.

First dynasty :

- Sangrāmarāja (:1003-1028)

- Harirāja
- Ananta (:1028-1063), his brother
- Kalaša (:1063-1089), his son
- Utkarṣa, his son
- Harṣa (:1089-1101), his brother.

Second dynasty :

- Uccala (:1101-1111)
- Salhana (:1111-1120)
- Bhikṣācara (:1120-1121)
- Sussala (:1121-1128)
- Jayasimha (:1128-1154)
- Paramānuka (:c.1154-1164)
- Varttideva (or Vantideva, :1164-1171).

See the list of the last kings of Hindu faith to the Kaśmīr entry.

- See Lahul.

LOHA-ŚANKU

see Naraka.

LOHAWAR

see Lahore.

LOHGAR

Afghan., geog. Prov. in the S. of Kābul. Area : 4,787 km² ; Pop. 300,000. Chief town : Baraki.

LOHUTI, A

see Lāhūtī A.

LOIAH JIRGAH

Afghan., hist. Legislative Assembly of the heads of tribes, Summoned by the king to deliberate on urgent and important matters.

LOIKAW

see Karenni.

LOI KRATHONG

Thailand, ethn. Festival of the 12th month (October-November), of the «candels floating on water» dedicated to the spirits (Phi) of the water. Also Loy Krathong. See Loy Prathip.

LOINANG

Indonesia, ling. Group of Malayo-Polynesian dialects on the E coast of the islands of Sulawesi (Celebes). Spoken by ab. 200,000. The group includes the Balantak, Banggai and Wana tribes. They cultivate corn, beans and export copra, spices. They are Muslims.

LOKA

India, myth. «World», a division of the Hindu universe, three, seven or eight in number (see Triloka) : the Earth (Bhūrloka), the space bet. Earth and Sun (Bhūvārloka), the space bet. the sun and the polar star (Svarloka), the abode of the saints (Mahārloka), the abode of the «Pure ones» (Janaloka), the abode of the Vairāgī (Taparloka), the abode of Brahmā (Satyaloka). Another list gives : Brahmāloka (residence of Brahmā), Pitṛiloka (residence of the Pitṛi, Ṛiṣi and Prajāpati), Somaloka (space of the Moon and the Planets), Indraloka (dwelling of the inferior divinities), Gandharvaloka (residence of Gandharva and Apsara), Rākṣasaloka (residence of the Rākṣasa), Yakṣaloka (residence of the Yakṣa) and Piśacaloka (residence of the Piśaca). In Buddhism, the 3 spheres of existence which compose the universe : Kāmaloka (World of sensations), Rūpaloka (material and subtle world, of forms), Arūpaloka (immaterial world, without form). See also Brahmāloka, Devaloka, Lokapāla.

— *Ceylon, hist.* King (Lokatissa, Lokeśvara, :1048-1054) succ. Parakkama rāndu. Kassapa (VII) succ. him.

LOKACAKṢU

India, myth. «Eye of the world», a name of Sūrya.

LOKĀCĀRYA PILLAI

see Pillai Lokācārya.

LOKĀDITYA

see Pallava, Parameśvaravarman (I).

LOKAJYEṢṬHA

India, myth. «Honoured by the Universe» a title of every Buddha. *Tib.* : Njig Rtengyi ; *Thai* : Lokavithu.

LOKAKĀLA

see Laukikasamvat.

LO-KAM

Vietnam, ethn. A family among the «Black Thai» in Upper Tonkin in which are always chose the hereditary chiefs of their tribes.

LOKAMAHADEVĪ

India, hist. Queen of King Vikrāmādityadeva

(11) Cālukya. She built the Virūpākṣa temple at Pattadakal on the model of the Kailāśanātha of Kāncīpuram.
-See Gunda.

LOKAMANYA

see Tilak Bālgangadhar.

LOKAMĀTĀ

«Mother of the World» see Lakṣmī.

LOKĀNANDA

India, lit. «Beatitude of the World», a Skt. Buddhist drama by Candragomin. The only extant version is in Tibetan.

LOKANĀTHA

(Tib. : Jig-rten-mgon-po) see Lokeśvara, Avalokiteśvara, Kṛiṣṇa.

LOKANĪTĪ

see Chakkindabhisiri, Lowkaniti.

LOKĀNTARIKA

see Naraka.

LOKA OKSHAUNG

Burma, art. Buddhist temple in Pagan, decorated with stucco reliefs and mural paintings from the 12th century.

LOKAPĀLA

India, myth. The 8 guardians of the points of the compass, and in the Buddhist mythology, the 4 guardians of the universe and the Buddhist Law. Each of these guardians, represented as a warrior clad in armour, is mounted on an elephant (Dig-gaja) accompanied by his female. They are :

N Kuvera (or Vaiśravaṇa), ma or Himapāndara,	Sārvabhau-
NE Soma (or Iśāna),	Supratīka,
E Indra (or Dhṛitarāṣṭra), (or Virūpākṣa),	Airāvata
SE Agni,	Pundarīka,
S Yama (or Virūdhaka), Mahāpadma,	Vāmana or
SW Sūrya (or Nirṛiti),	Kumuda,
W Varuna (or Virūpākṣa), Saumanasa,	Anjana or
NW Vāyu,	Puṣpadanta.
(Chin. : Hushizhe, Tian Wang, Sida Tian Wang ; Jap. : Shidai Tennō, Shidai Ten-ō, Shi Tennō ; Tib. : Rgyal-chen-bzhi). See al-	

so Caturmahārāja.

-Indonesia, hist. Javanese prince (Śrī Bhuvanēśvara Viṣṇusakalātmaka Digvijaya Parā-kramottungadeva). See Iśānatungavijaya.

LOKAPĀÑNATTI

Budd. Pāli text, translation of the Skt. Lokaprajñapti by Sadhammaghosa (early 15th century).

LOKAPRAJÑAPTI

India, lit. «Description of the Universe», a Skt. Buddhist text of the Sarvāstivādin sect, describing the Buddhist universe. Pāli : Lokapaññatti.

LOKAPRAKĀSA

India, lit. «Illustration of the World», a lexicon and Skt., Persian and Prākṛit notes, attr. to Vyāsadāsa, but written in the 17th century.

LOKATHEIKPAN

Burma, art. Buddhist brick temple at Pagan, decorated with important Ari and Mōn mural paintings with inscriptions from early 13th century.



LOKATISSA *see* Loka.

LOKATISSA JĀTAKA
see *Losaka Jātaka*.

LOKATTHACHARIYA JĀTAKA
see *Dummekha Jātaka*.

LOKATTHACHARIYI JĀTAKA
see *Ayakūta Jātaka*.

LOKAVITHU
see Lokajyeṣṭha.

LOKĀYATA
India, rel. A Hindu philosophical doctrine which refutes the transmigration theory and pretends to an absolute materialism admitting only the perception as way of knowledge, not recognizing reasoning and attr. to Cārvāka. Also Lokāyatika. *See* Nātha.

LOKĀYATA JĀTAKA
see *Anabhirati Jātaka*.

LOKĀYATIKA *see* Lokāyata.

LOKEŚVARA
Tibet, Cambodia, Budd. A Divine combination of Śiva and Avalokiteśvara.
— *See* Loka, Lokissara.

LOKEŚVARA SAMANTAMUKHĀ
Cambodia, art. A Bodhisattva, emanation of Lokeśvara, which presents faces in every directions (generally four) and whose image adorns the towers of the Bayon and the gates of Angkor-thom.

LOKKIKANDI
see Lakkandi.

LOKISSARA
Ceylon, hist. King (Lokeśvara, :1210-1211) succ. Līlāvati who succ. him in turn.

LŌKŌPAKĀRAYA
Ceylon, lit. «Help of the World», a Singhalese didactic poem in 238 *Gi* stanzas (17th-18th century).

LOKOTTARA
Budd. According to Mahāyāna cosmogony,

a supramundane being who appeared on Earth as Śākyamuni Gautama, the Buddha.

LOKOTTARAVĀDIN
Budd. A Buddhist school, division of the Mahāsamghikā which estab. at Bāmiyān (Afghanistan) in the 7th century.

LOK SABHĀ
India, hist. «Chamber of People» in the Assembly, composed of 525 members elected for a term of 5 years by the direct universal franchise.

LOLĀ
India, myth. «Inconstant», a name of Lakṣmī.

LOLĀ JĀTAKA
Budd. Jātaka No 274 : A miser crow is punished. *Var.* : *Kāka Jātaka*.

LO-LANG
see Lelang.

LOLASĀDIKA JĀTAKA
see *Anusāsika Jātaka*.

LOLEI
Cambodia, art. Khmer temple No 589 at Roluos, built by Yaśovarman in the center of a Baray in 893. Pyramid with two steps and four towers (2 have never been constructed) on the same terrace. Sculptures of lions on top of stairs. Door-frames carved into one block of sandstone. Its stucco decoration has disappeared. Good carvings in the recesses and on the lintels.

LOLI JĀTAKA
see *Kāka Jātaka*.

LOLIMBARĀJA
India, sci. Physician (16th cent.) author of a treatise on medical erotism, the *Vaidya-jivana-Rahasya*.

LOLO
SE Asia, ethn. Mountain populations of Tibeto-Burmese origin (ab. 3,000,000), semi nomadic, breeding sheeps and cultivating maize, buckwheat and oats, in N Laos and N Viêt-nam. They are composed of several endogamic classes and exogamic

clans in their tribes, the Lolo, Lisu (Yawyin), Lahu, Muhso (Museo), Kwi, Kaw, Ako. Also called Nosu, Nesu, No-Seu. They use a pictographic script. Opium cultivation. Cremation of the dead. *See also* Yi, Nakhi.

LO-MA-GYON-MA

see Parnašavarī.

LOMAHAMSĀ JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 94 : On the futility of ascetic practices.

LO MANTANG

Nepāl, geog. Chief town of the Mustang region and residence of the king of Lo, at 3,500 m alt. Surrounded by battlemented walls, it is composed of ab. 120 houses (ab. 1,000 inhabitants). Founded c. 1440 by Ame Pal, the mythical founder of the Lo kingdom.

LOMA-RĪṢI

see Barābar.

LOMASAKASSAPA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 433 : An ascetic refuses to marry the daughter of the king.

LOMAŚĀ RĪṢI

India, myth. In the *Rāmāyana* a sage who obtained immortality.

LOMBOK

Indonesia, geog. Island in the Lesser Sunda group, separated from Bali by the Lombok Strait and from Sumbawa by the Allos Strait. Mountainous, with its highest summit at the volcano Rindjani (3,775 m). Area : 5,000 km² ; Pop. 1,500,000. Chief town Matarām (Pop. 15,000) on the W coast. Belonged to the sultān of Makasar in 1640 (Dutch in 1667), to Bali in the 18th cent. Dutch in 1894. Paddy fields, manioc, groundnuts, tobacco. Populated by Sasak, a people of Malay origin (Muslims).
- The strait of Lombok is the zoological and botanical frontier (Wallace line) bet. Australian continent and Asia.

LOMI

Central Asia, lit. Mongol general and prince who wrote a historical chronicle, the *Monggol Borchigit Obog-un Tēüke*, in

1732-1735.

LOMPOBATANG

see Makasar.

LOMPONG REACHEA

Cambodia, hist. King (:1346-1352) in Angkor, succ. Preah Nipean Bat (Si Thean Reachea). Killed during a battle against the Syām (Thai) who took the town of Angkor. His two sons Barom Reachea and Thommo Sokkarach and his brother Srei Soryotey were obliged to abandon Angkor.

* LONDON

Treaty signed in 1824, by which Holland gave England the port of Malacca and the island of Singapura (Singapore).
- Agreement signed on the 9th July 1963, by which the union of the Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore, created the new State of Malaysia.

* LONDON ROUND TABLE

see Simon report, India act.

LONG* (W : Lung)

China, myth. Dragon, a mythical animal. Chinese people distinguishes several sorts of dragons : the Yunlong (Dragon in clouds) is the symbol of the sky and Spring, the Haishuilong (Dragon in waves) is the symbol of the earth and Autumn. The Imperial dragon has 5 claws, others only 4. The Japanese dragon (Ryū) has 3 claws only. Dragons are never seen in their entirety, a part of their body being always hidden in clouds or water. Dragons are benevolent animals and are synonyms with chance, good luck and auspicious omen. They generally represent the benevolent aspects of water, source of life. *Jap.* : Ryū, Tatsu ; *Mongol* : Klu ; *Tib.* Brug (Drug) ; *Viêt.* : Long ; *Korean* : Ryong, Yong.
- * The 5th sign of the 12 animals of the 12 years cycle, corresponding to the Dragon (Chen), to the ESE, 8 o'clock, and the years 1904, 1916, 1928, 1940, 1964, 1976, 1988, etc. *Jap.* : Tatsu ; *Mongol* : Klu. *See* Yuanjia, Zhixu.

LONG AN

Vietnam, geog. Administrative division SW of Saigon. Pop. 425,000. Chief town Tân An.

LONG'AN* (W : Lung-an)

Chinese Year-title of the Dong Jin dyn. :
2.397-2.402 (Emperor Andi).

LONG BIÊN

Vietnam, hist. Capital of the Giao Châu (see Giaochi) from 264 to 579. Replaced by Tong Binh (Hanoi) in 679.

LONG BORET

Cambodia, hist. Prime minister under Lon Nol, executed by the «Red Khmer» in May 1975.

LONGCHANG* (W : Lung-ch'ang)

Chinese Year-title of the Nan Qi dyn. :
1.494 (Emperor Yulin Wang).

LONGCHENG* (W : Lung-ch'eng)

China, geog. Town NW of the Bohai Gulf, ancient capital of the Hou Yan dyn. from 337 to 370, then of the Bei Yan dyn. from 409 to 438.

LONGCHENG LU (W : Lung-ch'eng Lu)

China, lit. «Book on the Town of the Dragon» dealing with the first Tang emperors, attr. to Liu Zongyuan but most probably written by Wang Shi in the 12th century.

LONGCHUAN* (W : Lung-ch'uan)

see Jingdu.

LONG CHU'ÔNG THIÊN TỬ*

Vietnamese era of King Ly Thanh Tông :
1.1066-2.1068.

LONGDE* (W : Lung-té)

Chinese Year-title of the Hou Liang dyn. :
2.921-1.923 (Emperor Modi).

LONGDAN (W : Lung-tan)

see Longtan.

LONG DEJU (W : Lung Tê-chü)

see Long Yao.

LONG DOI SO'N

Vietnam, art. Stüpa built at Ha-nam in 1121, now destroyed.

LONG-DOL

Tibet, lit. Buddhist monk and writer. See *Gsung-bum*.

LONG ĐU'C*

Vietnamese era of King Lê Thuân Tông :
9.1732-5.1735.

LONGFEI* (W : Lung-fei)

Chinese Year-title of the Hou Liang dyn. :
1.396-1.400 (King Lü Yiwu).

LONG-GLAT

see Kenyah.

LONGGUI (W : Lung-kuei) see Naga.**LONGHAI*** (W : Lung-hai)

China, techn. Chinese railway bet. the Shandong prov. to the Xinjiang, created in early 20th cent. by a French society.

LONGHE* (W : Lung-ho)

Chinese Year-title of the Dong Jin dyn. :
2.362-1.363 (Emperor Aidi).

LONG-HÔ*

Vietnam, geog. Ancient name (1731) of the Vietnamese prov. of Vinh Long.

LONGHUA* (W : Lung-hua)

Chinese Year-title of the Qi dyn. : 2.576-1.577 (King Ande Wang).

LONGHUA HUI* (W : Lung-hua Hui)

China, hist. Secret society of peasants «of the Flowers of Dragon» f. in the Zhejiang by Tao Chengzhang in 1904.

LONGHUA SI (W : Lung-hua Szu)

China, art. Buddhist temple in Shanghai with a seven-storied wooden pagoda, from Qing period.

LONGHUA TA (W : Lung-hua T'a)

China, art. Stone pagoda at Shentong Si in Shandong prov., built at the close of the Tang period on 3 terraces, with a high quadrangular base decorated with reliefs in stone and a door. Topped by two false storeys with massive double rows of corbelling.

LONGJI* (W : Lung-chi)

Chinese Year-title of the Tang dyn. :
2.889-1.890 (Emperor Zhao Zong).

LONG JIANG (W : Lung Chiang)

see Qiqiha'er.

LONGJIANG CHUAN CHANG ZHI (W : *Lung-chiang Ch'uan-ch'ang Chih*)
China, techn. A description of the shipyards at Longjiang (Nanjing) in 1553.

LONG JIGUANG* (W : *Lung Chi-kuang*)
China, hist. Military officer (1860-1921).

LONGJING* (W : *Lung-ching, Lungchow, Lungtsin*)
China, geog. Town in Guangxi prov., on the Vietnamese border. Small river port opened to Foreign trade in 1899. Pop. 20,000. Also called Longzhou.

LONGKAN SHOUJIAN* (W : *Lung-k'an Shou-chien*)
China, lit. Dictionary for the correct pronunciation of Buddhist texts, compiled by Xing Jun, a monk who lived under the Liao dyn., from 992 to 997. It gives not only the pronunciation but also the tones and other explanations for more than 25,000 words.

LONGKEDUO (W : *Lung-k'o-to*)
see Lungkodo.

LONG KHANH*
Vietnam, geog. Administrative division W of Saigon. Chief town Xuân Lộc. Pop. 75,000.
- * Vietnamese era of King Trần Duệ Tông : 1.1373-6.1377.

LONG LANG (W : *Lung Lang*)
China, hist. King (914 : 926-929) of the Nan Zhao, son and succ. of Ren Ming. He was assassinated and the Thai general Chao Shan Zheng succ. him, founding the Datian Sheng dynasty.

LONG MA*
Vietnam, myth. Vietnamese sort of «dragon-horse», similar to the Chinese Jilin.

*** LONG MARCH**
see Wanli Changzheng.

LONGMEN* (W : *Lung-mên*)
China, art. Buddhist caves 15 km S of Luoyang (Shandong prov.) and artistic complex composed of 1,352 caves, 97,306 sculptures and 3,608 inscriptions. The sites

are on both banks of the Yi river. Among the main monuments :

- Caves of Guyang (495-575)
 - Cave of the Lotus (lotus ceiling, early 6th cent.)
 - Cave (I) of Bin Yang (early 6th cent., carved triad)
 - Cave (II) of Bin Yang (500-523)
 - Cave (III) of Bib Yang (completed in 616)
 - Qianqi Si (641)
 - Jingshan Si (627-663)
 - Wanfo Dong (Cave of the 10,000 Buddhas, 680)
 - Lianhua Dong (c. 527)
 - Weizi Dong (Wei period)
 - Tangzi Dong (c. 661)
 - Juxian Si, the largest cave, with a carved Buddha 17 m high (672-675)
 - Yaofang Dong (Wei, Bei Qi, Tang periods)
 - Huoshao Dong (c. 522)
 - Shiku Si (Bei Wei period)
 - Lu Dong (c. 539-572)
 - Kanjing Si (or Ganjing Si, with a sculpture of the preaching Buddha on an octagonal base, 700-720)
 - Leigutai San Dong (3 caves, Tang period)
 - Wanfo Gou (Cave of the 10,000 Buddhas, Tang period)
 - Cave 14 (early 6th cent.)
 - Fengxian Si (large carved Bodhisattva in the cliff, 672-675), etc.
- Most of these caves have been pillaged and destroyed by antiquarians in the 19th and 20th century.

LONG MENG (W : *Lung Meng*)
see Nāgārjuna.

LONGMIAN (W : *Lung-mien*)
see Li Gonglin.

LONGMIAN HOUSHENG (W : *Lung-mien Hou-sheng*)
see Li Lin.

LONGNŪ CHUAN* (W̄ : *Lung-nū Ch'uan*)
China, lit. «Biography of the Girls of the Dragon», by Xie Yong.

LONG PHU*
Vietnamese era of King Ly Nhân Tông : 1.1101-1.1110.

LONGPRAO

Cambodia, archeo. Prehistoric site 30 km from that of Samrong Sen (same period).

LONGQI* (W : Lung-ch'i)

Chinese Year-title of the local dyn. of the Min dyn. : 2.932-1.934 (King Tai Zong).
- See Zhangzhou.

LONGQING* (W : Lung-ch'ing)

Chinese Year-title of the Ming dyn. : 2.1567-2.1573 (Emperor Mu Zong).

LONG QIUZI (W : Lung Ch'ü-tzu)

see Chen Zao.

LONGQUAN* (W : Lung-ch'üan)

China, art. Center of ceramic kilns in the Zhejiang prov., flourishing under the Song and Yuan dyn., which produced from the 12th cent. onward celadons with a grey-blue glaze, also called «Southern Celadons». See also Kinuta.

LONGQUAN AN (W : Lung-ch'üan An)

see Longwang Tang.

LONGSHAN* (W : Lung-shan)

China, geog. Mountain range in Central China NW of Boyang lake, praised by numerous poets (including Li Taibo) for its scenery. Several hermits (Tao Yuanming, Zhu Dunyi, etc.) used to live there.

- * *China, art.* «Mountain of the Dragon» near Jinci (Shanxi prov.) with cliffs carved with reliefs (a «Great Buddha» 50 m high has been deleted), caves and monasteries :

- Tongzi Si (556),
- Simen Si (or Longquan Si, with caves from the Sui and Tang dyn.),
- Gugu Dong,
- Haotian Guan (Taoist temple f. in 1295, and 8 caves from late 13th century).

- * *China, archeo.* Prehistorical site in Shandong prov. characterized by its black pottery and its agricultural culture (Lower Neolithic period, c. 4,000-2,000 B.C.) Similar sites at Sanli Qiao, Miaodi Gou (near Shanxian, Henan province).

LONGSHAN JI* (W : Lung-shan Chi)

China, lit. «Book on the Longshan» by Su Ting.

LONGSHEN (W : Lung-shen)

see Nâga.

LONGSHENG* (W : Lung-sheng)

Chinese Year-title of the Xia dyn. : 1.407-2.413 (King Wulie).
- See Nâgârjuna.

LONGSHU (W : Lung-shu)

see Nâgârjuna.

LONGSHUO* (W : Lung-shuo)

Chinese Year-title of the Tang dyn. : 2.661-2.664 (Emperor Gao Zong).

LONG-SPYOD KYI-SKU

see Sambhogakâya.

LONGSUZISI (W : Lung-su-tzu-szu)

see Nâgârjuna.

LONGTAN (W : Lung-t'an)

China, rel. Buddhist Chan philosopher (d. 838) disciple of Tian Huang. He transmitted the Doctrine to Deshan. *Jap.* : Ryûtan.

LONG THAI*

Vietnamese era of King Mac Kinh Khoan : 7.1623-7.1625.

LONG THANH

see Sa Huynh.

LONG THUY THAI BINH*

Vietnamese era of King Ly Thanh Tông : 11.1054-2.1059.

LONG TING* (W : Lung T'ing)

China, art. «Pavillion of the Dragon», a hall for the State examinations built under Emperor Kangxi (:1662-1723) at Kaifeng (Henan prov.) on a high terrace (perhaps from the Song period) 20 m high. Access through a long stepped sloping causeway with «Imperial path» in the middle in grey calcareous stone.

LONGTU GONG'AN (W : Lung-tu

Kung-an)

see Bao Cheng.

LONG VIÊT

see Lê Trung Tông.

LONG WANG (W : Lung Wang)
see Anavatapta, Hailong Wang.

LONG WANG MIAO (W : Lung Wang Miao)
see Guangsheng Si.

LONG WANG TANG* (W : Lung Wang T'ang)
China, art. The 5th site on the Bada Chu, called «Temple of the King of Dragons», f. under the Qing. Also called Longquan An.

LONGWEN BIAN YING (W : Lung-wên Pien Ying)
see Xiao Liang Yu.

LONGWU* (W : Lung-wu)
Chinese Year-title of the Ming dyn. : 1.645-2.646 (King Tang Wang).

LONGXING* (W : Lung-hsing)
Chinese Year-title of the Hou Zhao dyn. : 1.336-2.339 (King Shi Hu).
- * Chinese Year-title of the Nan Song dyn. : 2.1163-2.1165 (King Xiao Zong).

LONGXING SI* (W : Lung-hsing Szu)
China, art. Buddhist temple at Zhengding (Hebei prov.) f. in 586. Present-day buildings from 971 (Song dyn.) ; Bronze statue of Guanyin 22 m high with 42 arms, dated 963-976 ; Revolving library from the Song period ; temples dating from the Jin dyn. and ancient stelae (one dated 586). The buildings were renovated in 1954-1955.
See Zhengding Fu.

LONGXIXIAN SHENG (W : Lung-hsi-hsien Sheng)
see Wang Gongzhao.

LONGXU* (W : Lung-hsü)
Chinese local Year-title of king Xiao Baoyin : 527-530.

LONGYAN* (W : Lung-yen)
China, myth. Taoist divinity of the Liver. Also called Kaijun Tong and Fang Changyi.

LONG YANGJUN* (W : Lung Yang-chün)
China, hist. Minister of a prince of Wei during the Zhou dyn. (c. 400 B.C.) whose name has become a synonym for «homo-

sexual».

LONGYAO* (W : Lung-yao)
China, myth. Taoist divinity of the gall-bladder. Also called Longdeju.

LONGYI
Burma, ethn. A sort of skirt, somewhat similar to the Indonesian Sarong but sewn in the shape of a tube, worn by men (cloth decorated with square patterned designs) as well as by women (cloth with flower patterns). Also called Pasoe.

LONG YUN* (W : Lung Yun)
China, hist. General (1888-) and governor of Yunnan until 1941. Was suspected by Jiang Jieshi and retained as a prisoner in Chongqing in 1944. Freed, he occupied the Tonkin in 1945 and his troops looted the country.

LONG YUNUS see Kelantan.

LONGZHOU (W : Longchou)
see Longjing.

LONKAŚA see Sthānavāsi.

LON NOL
Cambodia, hist. Politician, Prime minister (1966-1967) succ. Prince Norodom Kantol. Sihanuk, then Penn Nuth succ. him. He made a «coup d'Etat» on the 28 of March 1969 and overthrew Prince Sihanouk's regime, proclaiming the Republic on the 9th of October 1970 under the presidency of Cheng Heng. He retired in April 1971 and was temporarily replaced by Prince Sirik Matak. Came back to power a few months later. With the support of the USA, he resisted to the «Red Khmers» (F.U.N.K.) armies who, little by little conquered all Cambodia but Phnom Penh and vicinity (1974). Under the pressure of the Communists, General Lon Nol abandoned Phnom Penh and took refuge in Djakarta on the 1st of April 1975. General Saukam Khoy took the interim. His brother (same name), also a general, was lynched by the mob in May 1975.

LON-SAL SÑIYING-PO
Tibet. Buddhist master and a king.

LON

LONTAR

see Olle.

LONTOR

Indonesia, geog. Volcanic island in the group of Banda islands, 13 km long. Pop. 5,000.

LOO

see Lû.

LOOSA*

China, hist. Manchu general (d. 1641) who made campaigns with Nurhaji and participated in the conquest of China. Killed in a battle.

LOPA JĀTAKA

see *Sakunagghi Jātaka*.

LOPĀMUDRĀ

India, myth. The wife of the Sage Agastya. Also called Kauṣītakī.

LOPBURĪ

Thailand, geog. Town E of the Chao Phraya river, 100 km N of Bagkok, f. according to Tradition by a certain King Kalavarnadis who came from Takṣaṣīla (India) in 468. Mōn capital, it was conquered by the Khmer in the 10th cent. (architecture and sculpture style from 957 to ab. 1257). The town has a few Khmer monuments and other from King Narai period (:1656-1688). Also called Lavo, Lavapurī.

- Thai province (Area : 6,588 km² ; Pop. 350,000 ; chief town Lopburī).

* LOPEZ, Gregory

see Luo Wenzao.

LOP-NOR

see Luobubo, Luobuno'er.

LO RGYAL-PO

see Mustang.

LO-RGYUS

Tibet, lit. General name of annals, chronicles.

LOSAKA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 41 : A shipwrecked man takes refuge on an island populated by ogresses. One of these sends him among goats

to Banaras. He finally is sentenced to death.

Var. : Lokatissa Jātaka, Mittavindaka Jātaka.

LOS-KRIMS

see Dharma.

LO-SUO

see Pāṣa.

LOT

see Tical.

LOTAN MASJID

India, art. Mosque at Gaur (Bengal) built c. 1480.

LÖ THAI

Thailand, hist. Thai chieftain (Phra Ruang dyn.) of Sukhōthai who succ. his father Rāma Khamheng in 1318 and died c. 1347. A pious Buddhist, he lost the sovereignty over Martaban but took Tavoy and the Tenasserim. In 1335 he sent an envoy to Trần Hiên Tông of the Đai-Viêt. Appointed his son Lū Thai as Viceroy of Si Sacchanalai. On his death the latter succ. him. Received the title of Dharmarāja and Dharmikarāja. Also called Phra Ruang Arunarot.

LOTHAL

India, geog. Small seaport at the mouth of the Sabarmatī river, W of Cambay (Gujarāt), of very ancient foundation. Excavated in 1953-1956, it revealed a city-port of the Indus Civilization which seems to have been important in the 3rd-2nd Millenium B.C. Abandoned c. the middle of the 2nd Millenium. Houses built on a high brick base.

LO-TSAVA

Tibet, lit. A title of the Tibetan translators of Buddhist texts.

* LOTUS

see Pundarīka, Utpala, Padma, Kamala, Renge, Lian Hua, Balian Jiao.

* LOTUS of the GOOD LAW

see *Saddharmapundarika Sūtra, Myōhōren-gēkyō*.

LOU

see also Lu.

LOU (W : Lou)

China, mus. A note of Chinese music, corresponding to the European «c». *Viêt.* : Liu.
- * *China, art.* Pavillions with several storeys.
See Dian.

LOUCHUAN* (W : Lou-ch'uan)

China, techn. Sort of ships with several decks used on Chinese coasts by the Wudoumi Dao and Sun En pirates (crushed in 402).

LOU DESU (W : Lou Tê-su)

see Zhizhe Guoshi.

LOUDONGZAN (W : Lou-tung-tsan)

see Mgar-stong-rcañ-yul-zung.

LOUFEI QI* (W : Lu-fei Ch'i)

China, lit. Official and scholar (c. 1730-1790). Compiler in the Hanlin Yuan for the *Siku Quanshu*. Accused of having committed errors, he was sentenced to pay for all the corrected re-editions of the book.

LOU GUAN* (W : Lou Kuan)

China, art. Painter. (active c. 1270) from the Academy of Hangzhou. Landscapes, flowers and birds.

LOU HU* (W : Lou Hu)

China, sci. Physician (Lou Junqing, 1st cent.) at the court of Wang Mang.

*** LOUIS IXth of France**

see Al-Jigidai.

*** LOUIS XIVth of France**

see Witsutsunthon.

LOU JIANZHENG* (W : Lou Chien-tseng)

China, lit. Official and scholar (1690-1768) from Shandong prov. Estab. academies in several places and edited an anthology of 620 writers from the Shandong, in 1653. Accused of corruption he died in prison.

LOU JIASHU (W : Lou Chia-shu)

see Lou Longqi.

LOU JUNQING (W : Lou Chün-ch'ing)

see Lou Hu.

LOULAN* (W : Lou-lan)

China, hist. A kingdom estab. at the close

of the 2nd cent. B.C. in the oasis of Lob-nor (Luobubo).

LOU LIANG (W : Lou Liang)

China, lit. Confucian scholar (1422-1491) influenced by the Chan doctrine. He was the master of Wang Yangming.

LOU LONGQI* (W : Lu Lung-ch'i)

China, lit. Confucian magistrate (Lou Jiashu, Pinghu, Danghu, 1630-1693) and reformer, author of a commentary on the Classics and other works collected under the title of *Sanyutang Ji*.

LOUT

see Lût.

LOU TSENG-SIANG

see Lu Zhenxiang.

LOU XINYUAN* (W : Lou Hsin-yüan)

China, lit. Scholar and bibliographer (1834-1894) from Zhejiang prov. He compiled important books and wrote historical studies.

LOU XIXIONG (W : Lou Hsi-Hsiung)

see Yongle Dadian.

LOU YAO (W : lou Yao)

see Beixing Rilü.

LOUZHI (W : Lou-chih)

see Rucika.

*** LOVE**

see Kâma, Kâmasûtra, Ai, Erotism.

LOVE

see Brau.

LOVÊK

Cambodia, hist. Ancient capital in the 16th cent. 45 km NW of Phnom Penh. Taken by the Siamese. Ruines of the 16th century.

LÔVEDASANGARA VA

Ceylon, lit. «Compendium of World's Good», a Sinhalese poem on popular Buddhist doctrine, by Vidâgama Thera (late 15th century).

LOVEN

Laos, ethn. Khâ population, animists, living on the Boloven plateau, in the S of the country.

Marquis)

- Liu Yü (Prince Gong, :154-129 B.C.)
- Liu Guang (Prince An, :128-89 B.C.) being the last, the kingdom having been suppressed in 89 B.C.

- * *China, hist.* A term used to design the «Silk Roads»: the Nanlu (S Road) via Yarkand and Khotan and the Beilu (N Road) via Kuche, Aqsu and Ferghâna (later via Qomul, Turfân and Qarashâhr).

- * *China, art.* Incense burners from the Han period, generally in bronze, in the shape of an animal or a fruit.



- Ritual bronze vessel, quadrangular and shallow.

- *Bhûtan, rel.* A divinity of the Bon (from Tibet) or spirit of the Earth. Others have their abode in trees.

LÛ

India, geog. A warm wind from the SW of Râjasthan which is the cause of the formation of sand dunes in the Thar desert. Also Loo.

LÛ*

China, hist. A kingdom vassal of the Han, created in 187 B.C. Four sovereigns :

- Lü Tai (King Su, 187-186 B.C.)
- Lü Jia (W : Lü Chia, :186-182 B.C.). He was degraded,
- Lü Chan (:182-181 B.C.) named King of Liang,
- Tai (W : T'ai, :181-180 B.C.). This kingdom was suppressed in 180 B.C.
- * Chinese family of the Hou Liang dynasty (386-403).
- * Empress (:195-180 B.C.) widow of Liu Bang and regent. See Gao Zu (Han dyn.),

Liu Bang.

LÛ* (W : Lü)

China, mus. Chromatic scales in which the combinations of sounds (12 Lü with 5 modes) can give 60 different tones. Also a «sound tube», base of all tempos. See Huang Zhong, Ryô.

- * See Vinaya, Ritsu, Lü Mu, Tham.

LUA

Thailand, ethn. Descendants from the first Thai invaders in Siam, they live now in the NW near the Burmese frontier. They number ab. 10,000. Each village is headed by a Semang (chief) whose task is to chose the right place of forest to burn in order to sow rice. They are animists and Buddhists.

LU'AN (W : Lu-an)

China, geog. Ancient name of the town of Changzhi (Shanxi province). See Sip-song Panna.

LUANFENG (W : Luan-feng)

see Feng-Huang.

LUANG

Thailand, hist. Ancient nobility title given to people owning more than 2,000 units of land. See Sakdi-na, Phya.

LUANG ADUL

Thailand, hist. Politician, Prime minister in the Phanomyong cabinet. Called «Betty» in the code of the USA secret services. He was instrumental in the secret talks with the Allied powers against the Japanese, during the Second War II.

LUANG HAWAT

see Uthumphon.

LUANG KHAO

Thailand, geog. Mountain 1,786 m high W of Nakhon Si Thammarat on the Malay peninsula.

LUANG PIBUL SONGKHRAM

see Songkhram L.P.

LUANG PRABANG (Phrabang)

Laos, geog. Royal capital built on the confluence of the Mekong and Nam Khan rivers.

LUA

formed by the reunion of two ancient villages (Xiengdông-Xiengtông, Chieng-dông, Chieng-tông or Chawa). River port (benzoin, teak lumber, silk, products of the Yao and Miao tribes). Pop. 45,000. Small airport. Numerous pagodas (34). Also called Nakhon Luang Prabang.
- Province in the center N of Laos (Area : 37,200 km² ; Pop. 450,000).

LUANG PRADIST MANUDHARMA
see Phanomyong.

LUANG PRASEURT AKSORANIT
Thailand, lit. Official in the National Library in Bangkok who gave his name to the *Ayuthyâ Chronicle* (by Phra Hôra, 17th cent.) which he discovered c. 1895. This chronicle describes events from 1350 to 1604.

LUANG SĪ PRICHA
see SĪ Pricha Seng.

LUANG VICHITR VADHAKHARN
Thailand, hist. Journalist and Director of the Fine Arts department after 1932, author of the «Pan-Thai» doctrine for the annexion of all Thai speaking peoples, chiefly the Shan and the Lao. His doctrine promoted the adoption, in 1939, of the name «Thailand» for his country, replacing that of Siam.

LUÂN NGU
see Lunnyü, Si Shu.

LUAN SHUMENG (W : Luan Shu-meng)
see Jiang Qing.

LU AO (W : Lu Ao)
see Fenglai Dao.

LUA THIÊNG
Vietnam, lit. «Sacred Fire», a collection of poems by Huy Can, pub. at Hanoi in 1940.

LU BAN* (W : Lu Pan)
China, myth. Taoist divinity of carpenters. Said to have been a famous carpenter (Gongshu Ban, Gongshuzi, 506- ? B.C.) in the Lu kingdom, the inventor of the flying kites and of some war machines. Also a sculptor and painter.
- *See* Zhao Zhou Qiao, Chu Qi.

LUBAN JING (W : Lu-pan Ching)
China, techn. Treatise on carpentry, attr. to Lu Ban. Unknown date.

LU BAO* (W : Lu Pao)
China, lit. Scholar (Lu Yuandao, late 3rd cent.) author of a satire on his time and the power of money, the *Qianshen Lun*.

LÛ BAOZHONG* (W : Lü Pao-chung)
China, hist. Scholar (d. c. 1708) from Zhejiang prov., son of Lü Liuliang. Compromized in a rebellion he was arrested and died in prison.

LUBDHAKA
see Tanakung.

LUBIN (W : Lu-pin)
see Manzhouli.

LUBIS MOCHTAR
see Mochtar Lubis.

LÛ BOGONG (W : Lü Po-kung)
see Lü Zuqian.

LUBSAN
Mongolia, lit. Poet and bard (d. 1943) author of epic poems.

LUBU
Indonesia, ling. Malayo-polynesian language, akin to the Batak, in Sumatra island.

LUBUNGAN
see Katipunan.

LU BUTE* (W : Lu Pu-t'ê)
China, hist. General under Wudi of the Han dyn. who conquered the Nan-yüe (Nam-Viêt) and took its capital Panyu in 111 B.C. *See* Giao-chi.

LÛ BUWEI* (W : Lü Pu-wei)
China, hist. Statesman and scholar (c. 300-235 B.C.). A rich merchant in Henan prov., he became a minister under the Qin rulers, and a regent during the minority of Shi-huangdi. Gathered a private court of 3,000 men of talent and Taoist magicians from the Qi country. Compiled the *Lüshi Chunqiu*, sometimes attr. to Gao Yu. He was replaced in his charge of minister by Li Si in 237 B.C.

LU CAI (W : Lu Ts'ai)

China, lit. Dramatist and puppet performer, d. c. 1540.

LUC BAT*

Vietnam, lit. «Six-Eight», a typical form of prosody, in which the 6 and 8 syllable lines alternate and rhyme.

LUC DÂN*

Vietnam, hist. Vietnamese name of a Chinese «Inspector» of the Giao-châu who repressed a popular rebellion led by Triệu Au from the Cu'u-châu in 248.

LU CHAO* (W : Lu Ch'ao)

China, art. Painter (Liu Fangbai, Haimen, active c. 1760) from Jiangsu. Flowers.

LU CHANG (W : Lu Ch'ang)

see Jiang Ziya.

LU CHAOYANG* (W : Lu Ch'ao-yang)

China, art. Painter (16th cent.) from Fujian. Painted birds.

LU CHENG (W : Lu Ch'eng)

China, lit. Philosopher (Lu Yuanjing, early 16th cent.) disciple of Wang Yangming.

LUCHOW

see Luzhou.

LUCHU

see Ryû-kyû.

LU CHUANG (W : Lu Ch'uang)

see Dai Xi.

LU CHUDAO (W : Lu Ch'u-tao)

see Lu Zhi.

LU CHUN (W : Lu Ch'un)

China, lit. Scholar (Tang period), disciple of Tan Zhu.

LU CIBEI (W : Lu Tz'u-peï)

see Lu Fayan.

LUCKNOW

see Lakhnau.

LUC NGHÊ

Vietnam, art. The six «Liberal arts»: Rites

(Lê), Music (Nhoc), Archery (Xa), Horsemanship (Ngu'), Letters (Tho') and Mathematics (Sô).

LUÇON *see* Luzon.**LUC VÂN TIÊN***

Vietnam, lit. Poem by Nguyễn Đình Chiểu (1822-1888) in verse of 6 and 8 feet, a popular work written in Chû-nôm. The hero (called by this name) stricken by a bad luck, after a number of misadventures finally succeeds in marrying the girl he loves and in becoming the Heir Apparent to the king.

LÜDA* (W : Lü-ta)

China, geog. Urban agglomeration of the two towns of Lüshun (former Port-Arthur) and Dalian (Dairen) at the S tip of the Liaoning peninsula. Main sea-port of NE China, open all year through to heavy ships. Important industrial center. Average temp. : January -4° C, July 23° C ; average annual rainfall : 600 mm. Pop. 3,600,000. *See also* Dalian, Lüshun.

— *China, archeo.* Archeological site of the Hou Han period.

LU ĐAI

see Si Nhiêp.

LÜ DALIN* (W : Lü Ta-lin)

China, lit., art. Scholar (1044-c.1096), author of the *Keji Ming* and archeological studies (*Kaogutu*, 1092) classifying antiques bronzes.

LU DAOHUAI* (W : Lu Tao-huai)

China, art. Painter (Lu Shangyu, active c. 1700), pupil of Wu Li. Painted landscapes.

LU DAOWEI (W : Lu Tao-wei)

see Lu Shiyi.

LU DEMING (W : Lu Tê-ming)

see Lu Yuanlang.

LU DEZHI* (W : Lu Tê-chih)

China, art. Painter (Lu Shen, Lu Lushan, Lu Gongsun, active c. 1640) from Zhejiang. Flowers, bamboos in ink. Calligrapher.

LUDHIĀNA

India, geog. Town in Panjâb (Jummunpore)

LUD

160 km SE of Lahore and 312 km N of Delhi, near the Sutlej river, f. in 1840. Center of the cultivation of cotton and breeding of sheeps. Metallurgy, wood and metal works. Pop. 300,000.

- District area : 3,429 km² ; Pop. 1,100,000.

LUDHNA SINGH MAJITHIA

India, techn. Industrialist in the service of Ranjit Singh (:1780-1839).

LU DIAN* (W : Lu Tien)

China, lit. Scholar (Lu Nongshi, 1042-1102) disciple then adversary of Wang Anshi. Author of books on ceremonies and rites.

LU DINGYI* (W : Lu Ting-i)

China, hist. Politician and general (1907-1966). Participated in the «Long March». Member of the Central Committee (1954). A minister of Culture (1959) he opposed Mao Zedong and was dismissed in 1966.

LÜ DONGBIN (W : Lü Tung-pin)

see Lü Zu.

LUDONGCAN (W : Lu-tung-ts'an)

see Stong-bcan Yul-zung.

LÜ DONGLAI (W : Lü Tung-lai)

see Lü Zuqian.

LÜ DONGLAI WENJI (W : Lü Tung-lai Wen-chi)

China, lit. A history of ancient China, begun by Lü Zuqian and left unfinished, expounding new concepts in historiography.

LUDRUK

Indonesia, lit. A sort of drama written on contemporary events, in realist style, performed in contemporary dress. Sometimes comical. Several variants : the Ludruk Lerog is a magical dance which was said to confer invisibility ; it is at the origin of the present-day Ludruk. The Ludruk Besutan is generally a folk-play describing the stages of human life. The Ludruk Bendang is a variant of the Ludruk Lerog. These drama are chiefly performed on the evening on village places in Java.

LÜ DUANJUN* (W : Lü Tuan-chün)

China, art. Painter (Ming dyn.) of bamboos.

LU ERKUI (W : Lu Erh-k'ui)

China, lit. Contemporary scholar who compiled the *Ciyuan* in 1915.

LU FANGWENG (W : Lu Fang-weng)

see Lu You.

LU FAYAN* (W : Lu Fa-yen)

China, lit. Lexicographer (Lu Cibeï, 6th-7th cent.) author (in 601) of a phonetical dictionary (*Qīeyun*) in which works are classified according to 206 rhymes.

LU FEI (W : Lu Fei)

China, art. Painter (Lu Qiqian, active c. 1765) from Hangzhou. Landscapes, flowers. Also a poet and calligrapher.

LU FEN

see Shi Tuo.

LU FU* (W : Lu Fu)

China, art. Painter (Lu Mingben, Meihua Zhuren, 15th cent.) from Jiangsu. Painted plum flowers.

LÜ FU (W : Lü Fu)

see Dong Zhuo.

LU FUTING (W : Lu Fu-t'ing)

see Lu Shiyi.

LU' GIA*

Vietnam, hist. Prime Minister of the Nan-Yue (Nam Viêt) and general, defeated by the Chinese troops in spite of his strong resistance at Phiên Ngu (Canton) in 111 B.C.

LÜ GONG* (W : Lü Kung)

China, hist. Scholar and official (1603-1664) from Jiangnan. Compiler in the Hanlin Yuan. Grand Secretary in 1654.

LU GONG (W : Lu Kung)

Tibet, hist. Chinese (or Tibetan ?) minister who became all powerful in Tibet after 845. See Qilihu.

LU GONGJI (W : Lu Kung-chi)

see Lu Ji.

LÜ GONGZHU* (W : Lü Kung-chu)

China, hist. Scholar and Statesman (Lü Huishu, d. 1089), son of Lü Yizhen, a

friend of Sima Guang whom he replaced at the head of the State on his death. He was opposed to Wang Anshi.

LUGOU HE (W : Lu-Kou Ho)

see Yongding He.

LUGOU QIAO* (W : Lu-kou Ch'iao)

China, art. «Marco Polo's bridge», SW of Peking on the Hun He (or Yongding, Lugou) river, built in 1189-1194 and renovated in 1444 and 1698. Marco Polo called it Puli-sangin. Long of 310 m (220 m plus 2 abutments 30 and 60 m) it is composed of 11 arches (ab. 14 m each) of 6 m rise. The key-stones are 1 m thick. The middle arch is decorated with a lion mask. The roadway is 7,50 m wide and is paved with large flat stones. The massive parapet has pillars decorated with lions heads and elephants. All the structure is in marble.

- *China, hist.* Incident (7th of July 1937) near this bridge which led to the escalation of the Sino-Japanese war. The Japanese claimed that their army was fired upon at this place by the Chinese during night-time exercises. *Jap.* : Rokôkyô.

- *China, lit.* *Dramā* (1937) by Tian Han, idealizing Guomindang soldiers.

LÜ GUANG (W : Lü Kuang)

see Yi Wu (Hou Liang dynasty).

LU GUANG* (W : Lu Kuang)

China, art. Painter (Lu Jihong, Tianyu, mid-14th century). Landscapes.

LÜ GUANGLUN (W : Lü Kuang-lun)

see Lü Liuliang.

LU GUANGWEI (W : Lu Kuang-wei)

see *Wudi Ji*.

LUGUAN YU (W : Lu-kuan Yu)

China, lit. Contemporary philosopher and writer of Chan inspiration, who spread into the West the books of his master Xu Yun. Known also under the name of Luk Charles.

LU GUI (W : Lu Kui)

China, art. Painter (1851-1920).

LUGUIBU (W : Lu-kui-pu)

China, lit. «Repertory of Spirits», a reperto-

ry of theater compiled by Zhong Sicheng in 1330, giving the names of 84 dramatists from the Yuan period with their plays.

LU GUIMENG* (W : Lu Kui-meng)

China, lit. Poet (Lu Luwang, Lu Tiansui, d. in 881) famous for his *Yuefu*. A tramp and tea drinker, he is the author of fantasy tales (*Jinqiun Ji*), of the *Leisi Jing* and the *Xiaoming Lu*.

LÜ HAIHUAN (W : Lü Hai-huan)

China, hist. Politician (1840-1927). Ambassador to Berlin in 1898.

LU HAN (W : Lu Han)

China, hist. General (c. 1890-) who replaced Long Yun (1888-) at the head of the Yunnan prov. Joined Mao Zedong in 1946.

- * *China, art.* Painter (Lu Shaozheng, 17th cent.) from Hangzhou. Figures.

LU HAORAN (W : Lu Hao-jan)

see Lu Hong.

LU HEZHENG (W : Lu Ho-cheng)

China, lit. Poet (Lu Xiangwu, 17th century).

LUHIT see Mishmi.

LU HONG* (W : Lu Hung)

China, lit. Scholar (Lü Hongyi, Lu Haoran, early 8th cent.) who studied the seal characters in his *Zhengnanshi Zhi*. A poet and a painter of landscapes.
- Poet (18th century).

LÜ HOU (W : Lü hou)

see Gao Hou.

LU HUANG* (W : Lu Huang)

China, art. Painter (late 10th cent.) of landscapes and fairy tales.

LÜ HUANCHENG* (W : Lü Huan-ch'eng)

China, art. Painter (Lü Jiwen, 18th cent.) from Zhejiang. Figures, flowers, landscapes.

LU HUANGHOU (W : Lu Huang-hou)

see Nimachar.

LU HUINENG (W : Lu Hui-neng)

see Huineng.

LUH

LÜ HUI SHU (W : Lü Hui-shu)

see Lü Gongshu.

LUI

India, ling. A Tibeto-Burmese dialecte in SE Assam.

LŪIPA see Lûyipa.

LU JI* (W : Lu Chi)

China, lit. Poet (Lu Shiheng, 261-303), general and Prince Ying of Zhengdu, executed after he had been defeated. Author of more than 200 poems, in which he defined the ideal of Harmony bet. Substance and Form (*Wenfu*). Also a calligrapher, he wrote the *Pingfutie*.

- * Writer and astronomer (3rd cent.) author of a celestial map and notes on the *Yi Ji*. Died aged 32.

- One of the 24 examples of Filial Love. See Ershisi Xiao.

LÜ JI* (W : Lü Chi)

China, art. Painter (Lü Tingzhen, Luoyü, active bet. 1488 and 1506) of flowers and birds. Officer in the Imperial Guard.

LU JIA* (W : Lu Chia)

China, lit. Scholar (c. 200 B.C.) and general under Liu Bang (Gao Zu of the Han dyn.). Author of the *Xinyu* a historical book in which he tries to explain the Taoist point of view on the triumph of the Han dyn. Also author of the *Chu Han Chunqiu*.

LÜ JIABIN (W : Lü Chia-pin)

China, art. Painter of animals under the Ming dynasty.

LUJIANG* (W : Lu-chiang)

China, hist. A kingdom vassal of the Han dyn., created in 164 B.C. Only one sovereign, Liu Se (:164-153 B.C.) who was named King of Hengshan in 153 B.C., the kingdom of Lujiang being suppressed.

LU JIANG (W : Lu Chiang)

see Salween.

LU JICI (W : Lu Chi-tz'u) see Lu Yü.

LÜ JINGFU* (W : Lü Ching-fu)

China, art. Painter (14th cent.) of grass and

insects.

LU JINGYU (W : Lu Ching-yu)

see Lu Zhi.

LU JINZAI (W : Lu Chin-tsai)

China, art. Collector of art (1880-1957) objects and protector of arts. Also called Loo Chin-tsai.

LU JIULING (W : Lu Chiu-ling)

China, lit. Confucian scholar (1134-1182) of the Xin Xue (School of Spirit), brother of Lu Jiuyuan. He discussed with Zhu Xi, his brother and Lü Zuqian in the «Monastery of the Goose Lake» in order to concile their opinions, a most famous *Confucian conversation*.

LU JIUYUAN* (W : Lu Chiu-yüan)

China, lit. Confucian scholar (Lu Xiangshan, Lu Zijing, Wenan, 1139-1193) from the Xin Xue, influenced by Buddhism. Opposed to Zhu Xi, he and his brother Lu Jiuling are famous for the discussions they had on Confucian philosophy (see Lu Jiuling). Author of the *Xiangshan Quan Ji*. See also Liqi Xue.

LU JUNSHI (W : Lu Chün-shih)

see Lu Xiufu.

LU KAI* (W : Lu K'ai)

China, lit. Poet (Lu Zhijun, d. c. 504) and official under the Bei Wei dynasty.

LUK, Charles

see Luguan Yu.

LUKCHIN

see Lukjin.

LUKCHUN

see Turfan.

LU KEZHENG* (W : Lu K'o-cheng)

China, art. Painter (Ming dyn.) of landscapes.

LUKJIN

Thailand, ethn. The Nationals born from a Chinese father and a Thai mother. Also Lukchin.

LUKKEO see Nhotkeo.

LÜK KHUN

see Khun.

LUKMAN

see P.K.I.

LUK PHU CHAI

see Si Burapha.

LUK THUNG

Laos, lit. «Paddy-fields Children» a sort of satirical Lao songs.

LÜ KUN* (W : Lü K'un)

China, lit. Scholar (Lü Shujian, Xinwu, 1536-1618) author of a book on the ladies in the Imperial seraglio and a collection of political essays.

LU KUN* (W : Lu K'un)

China, hist. Official (1772-1835) from the Zhili prov. Jīnshi in 1799. Governor of Shanxi and Viceroy of Canton. He opposed the landing of the British at Canton in 1834.

LULING XIANSHENG (W : Lu-ling

Hsien-sheng)

see Ouyang Xiu.

LU LENGJIA* (W : Lu Leng-chia)

China, art. Painter (active c. 730-760) pupil of Wu Daozi. Buddhist wall-paintings.

LÜ LIULIANG (W : Lü Liu-liang)

China, lit. Confucian philosopher (Lü Guanglun, Lü Zhuangsheng, Lü Yonghui, 1629-1683) and a famous physician. He wrote a book on medicine, the *Lüshi Yiguan* and gave up practice in 1674. Studied Confucianism in his own studio called «Monastery of Rain and Wind (Fengyü An) and wrote a «Lecture on the Four Books» (*Sishu Jiangyi*) which was pub. after his death by his disciples. First of the Zhu Xi school, he became a Buddhist monk in his late years. A Ming loyalist, son of a magistrate of Fangchang (Anhui prov.) Lü Xuan-cue (c. 1559-1628), most of his books were banned by the Qing rulers.

LÜLI YUANYUAN* (W : Lü-li Yüan-yüan)

China, sci. A collection of scientific texts on Calendars, mathematics and music, by He Guozong in 1724.

LÜLI ZHI* (W : Lü-li Chih)

China, lit. Ancient chronicles by Ban Gu.

LÜ LONG* (W : Lü Lung)

China, hist. King (Lü Yongji, :401-404), of the Hou Liang dyn., a nephew of Yi Wu and succ. of Lü Zhuàn. Executed after a plot, he was the last ruler of his dynasty.

LU LUN (W : Lu Lun)

China, lit. Poet (8th century).

LU LUWANG (W : Lu Lu-wang)

see Lu Guimeng.

LÜLÜ XINSHU* (W : Lü-lü Hsin-shu)

China, sci. Treatise on the techniques of meteorology, music and other sciences, by Cai Yuanding (1135-1198) and perhaps also by Zhu Xi.

LÜLÜ ZHENGYI* (W : Lü-lü Cheng-i)

China, mus. The first Chinese treatise on European music, pub. bet. 1680 and 1713 by Father Pereira in collab. with an Italian Jesuit father.

LÜ MATONG (W : Lü Ma-t'ung)

China, hist. General of Cavalry under Emperor Gao Zu (Tang dyn.), who defeated the Chu kingdom and killed its king Xiang. He received the title of Marquis of Zhong-shui, a prefecture in the Zhili province.

LUMBINĪ

Nepāl, geog. Small place in the present-day village of Rumindei, in the Nepalese Terai, W of Gorakhpur, in which the Buddha Siddhārtha Gautama was born. King Aśoka erected here a commemorative pillar (Lât). *Mongol* : Lampa. See Rumindei.

LUMBUNG (Tjandi)

Indonesia, art. Buddhist temple in Prambanan (Java) open to the E, built on a quadrangular plan and surrounded by 16 shrines. Decoration made with separate sculptures in stone. Late 9th century ?
- In Bali, a sort of raised cellar to keep dry rice out of the reach of animals.

LU MEIPO (W : Lu Mei-p'o)

China, lit. Poet (Song period).

LUM

LÜ MEN (W : Lü Men)
see Meng Haoran.

LUMPĀKA
see Sthānavāsī.

LUMRI
Pakistan, ethn. A group of Muslim tribes in the Las Bela district of Baluchistān. Also called Las.

LÜ MU (W : Lü Mu)
China, hist. «Mother Lü», a peasant woman and Taoist priestess who headed a peasant rebellion in Shandong prov. in 17 A.D.

LUN (U)
see Hmain Thakin.

LUNA, Antonio
Philip., hist. General (1866-1899) who fought Americans during the Americano-Philippines war. Assassinated in 1899.

* **LUNAR MANSIONS**
see Nakṣatra.

* **LUNAR CALENDAR**
see Calendar.

LUN CÔNG NHÂN
Vietnam, art. Contemporary painter, expressionist.

LUND-DU STON-PA
see Vyākaraṇa.

LUNGCHOW
see Longjing.

LUNGKODO*
China, hist. Manchu Imperial bodyguard (c. 1670-1728), «maternal Uncle» of Empress Shizu. Sent to serve on the borders of the Empire. Found guilty of 41 offences in 1727, he died in prison. *Pinyin* : Longkeduo.

LUNG-STON RGYA-MCHO
Tibet, hist. The 9th Dalai-lama (Ocean of Prophecy, 1806-1815) succ. Djam-pal. His death was mysterious. Chul-khrims Rgya Mcho succ. him. Also Lung-tog-gya-tso.

LUNGTA *see* Rlung-ta.

LUNG-TOG GYA-TSO
see Lung-ston Rgya-mcho.

LUNGTSIN
see Longjing.

LUN HENG* (W : Lun Heng)
China, lit. «Examination of Criticism», «Lectures on the Balance», a philosophical and scientific book written c. 83 by Wang Chong (27-97) to refute irrational theories of Confucianism as well as superstitions. In it is found a description of the «magnetic spoon» which always indicated the South.

LUNHUI (W : Lun-hui) *see* Samsāra.

LUNI
India, geog. River in SW Rājasthān S of Jodhpur, on the banks of which were found 19 Stone age sites (rhyolite, grey chert, quartzite implements). The river, rising in the N slopes of the Aravalli range, dries up into the sands of the Rann of Kutch.

LUN JIAN (W : Lun Chien)
see Yang Ji.

LU NONGSHI (W : Lu Nung-shih)
see Lu Dian.

LUN QINLING (W : Lun Ch'in-ling) or
LUN JINLING (W : Lun Chin-ling)
Chinese name of the Tibetan minister Khri-bring (c. 700).

LUNSHI (W : Lun-shih)
see Ai Qing, Cheng Kegong.

LUNYŪ* (W : Lun-yū)
China, lit. «Conversations of Kongzi», a collection of the conversations and lectures of Confucius and his disciples, in 20 chapters. One of the *Si Shu*. *Korean* : Non-*eo* ; *Jap.* : Rongo.

LUNYU ZHENGYI (W : Lun-yū Cheng-i)
see Liu Baonan.

LUN ZHUAN (W : Lun Chuan)
see Li Yangbing.

LUO (W : Lo)
China, mus. A sort of Gong. *See* Yunluo.

- See Bian.

LUOBA* (W : Lo-pa)

China, ethn. An ethnic minority in W Tibet (Xizang Autonomous region).

LUO BEN (W : Lo Pen)

see Luo Guangzhong.

LUO BI* (W : Lo Pi)

China, lit. Scholar (Luo Changyuan, 12th cent.) author of an essay on the prehistory of China, the *Lu Shi*.

LUO BIN* (W : Lo Pin)

China, art. Painter (Qing dyn.) from Fujian. Landscapes.

LUO BINWANG* (W : Lo Pin-wang)

China, lit. Poet (c. 640-684), one of the «Four Princes of Poetry». Having rebelled against Empress Wu Zetian, he was killed. See Lu Zhaolin.

LUO BINGZHANG* (W : Lo Ping-chang)

China, hist. Official and general (1793-1867). He fought the Taiping at Zhangsha in 1851 under the command of Zeng Guofan.

LUOBU (W : Lo-pu)

China, sci. «Encyclopaedia of Drugs» a medicinal treatise by Hou Ningji (Tang period).

LUOBUBO* (W : Lo-pu-po)

China, geog. Lake in Xinjiang prov. (40° lat. N - 90° long. E) in which the Tarim river empties. Situated at 790 m alt. it has an area of ab. 3,000 km² and is very shallow (2 to 4 m deep). Its location is uncertain for its place shifts very often among marshes, owing to the displacements of the Tarim bed. Also called Luobuno'er, Lob-nor, Lopnor.

LUOBUNO'ER (W : Lo-pu-no-Erh)

see Luobubo.

LUO CHANGYUAN (W : Lo Ch'ang-yüan)

see Luo Bi.

LUOCHANÜ (W : Lo-ch'a-nü)

see Râkşasî.

LUOCHAPO (W : Lo-ch'a-p'o)

see Râkşasa.

LUOCHAQI (W : Lo-ch'a-ch'i)

see Râkşasî.

LUOCHUANG* (W : Lo-ch'uang)

China, art. Painter and Buddhist monk (c. 1250-1275) in Hangzhou. Birds.

LU'O'C KHAO VÊ THÂN THOAI

Vietnam, lit. «Study on the Legends of Việt-nam», by Nguyễn Đông Chi pub. at Hanoi in 1955.

LUO CONGYAN* (W : Lo Ts'ung-yen)

China, lit. Scholar (Luo Zhongshu, 1072-1135) a disciple of Yang Shi and author of a essay criticizing the Song emperors.

LUO CUN (W : Lo Ts'un)

see Huang Honggang.

LUO DUNFU (W : Lo Tun-fu)

see Luo Ping.

LUO ERGANG (W : Lo Erh-kang)

China, lit. Contemporary historian of the Taiping rebellion, criticized by Qi Benyu in 1963.

LUO FANGBAI* (W : Lo Fang-pai)

China, Indonesia, hist. Chinese founder of the Lanfang Gongsi, a Chinese colony in the Pontianak sultanate (Borneo) in 1777. This colony lasted until 1884.

LUO FANNIU (W : Lo Fan-niu)

see Luo Ping.

LUOFU (W : Lo-fu) see Zao Xi.

LUO FENGLU* (W : Lo Feng-lu)

China, hist. Official (1850-). Studied in London (1877) and Berlin. Secretary to Li Hongzhang. Travelled with him to Russia. Minister to London (1897). Also a mathematician.

LUOFU ZA LU (W : Lo-fu Tsa-lu)

China, mus. «Various Notes on Melodies», a musical treatise on dance and drama, with the notation of 28 tunes, by Duan Anjie (10th century).

LUO GONGSHENG (W : Lo Kung-sheng)

China, lit. Poet (Luo Shihuang, late 13th cent.).

LUO GUANG* (W : Lo Kuang)

China, art. Painter (early 19th cent.) from Zhejiang. Landscapes.

LUO GUANZHONG* (W : Lo Kuan-chung)

China, lit. Novelist and dramatist (Luo Ben, Luo Mu, Luo Mou, c. 1330-c. 1400) from the Shânxi prov. Compiled and edited popular editions of numerous books. A long time presumed author of the *Sanguo Zhi Yanyi* and the *Shuihu Zhuan*. Also a good poet and dramatist, author of 3 plays, only one being extant.

LUOHAN* (W : Lo-han)

China, rel. The Chinese equivalent of the Indian Buddhist Arhat, 18 in number in China. *Jap.* : Rakan, Arakan ; *Viêt* : La-han. *See* Arhat.

- Buddhist monk, author in 370 of the *Gengsheng Lun*.

- Chan philosopher and monk (867-928) disciple of Xuan Sha. He transmitted the Doctrine to Fa Yan.

LUOHAN TA (W : Lo-han T'a)

see Xiyu Si.

LUOHAN TANG (W : Lo-han T'ang)

see Xiao Dao Hui.

LUO HE* (W : Lo He)

China, geog. A tributary to the Huang He, in Shanxi prov., 400 km long.

LUOHUASHENG

see Xu Dishan.

LUOHULUO (W : Lo-hu-lo)

see Râhula.

LUOHULUODUO ZUNZHE* (W : Lo-hu-lo-to Tsun-chê)

China, Budd. One of the 18 Luohan, the Indian Buddhist monk Râhulata. Represented seated on a rock and holding a mendicant's staff.

LUO JIALUN* (W : Lo Chia-lun)

China, hist. Politician (1896-), head of the «Movement for the Renewal».

LUO JIAO* (W : Lo Chiao)

China, rel. Secret religious society of the

Ming and Qing dyn., founded by Luo Mou (1443-1527). He advocated the unity of the San Jiao (3 teachings of Buddhism, Taoism and Confucianism) and stressed the achievement of the Way by the lay house holder.

LUO JINGXIN (W : Lo Ching-hsin)

see Yuanshi Tianzun, San Qing.

LUO LIANGFENG (W : Lo Liang-feng)

see Luo Ping.

LUO LONGJI* (W : Lo Lung-chi)

China, lit. Scholar and journalist (1896- Traveled and studied in Great Britain and USA (1928). He was opposed to the ideas of Sun Yatsen. A convinced Communist, he was accused of sympathy for the reactionary elements in 1957.

LUO MOU (W : Lo Mou)

see Luo Jiao, Luo Guanzhong.

LUO MU* (W : Lo Mu)

China, art. Painter (Luo Fanniu, Yunan; 1622-after 1706), poet and calligrapher, founder of the Jiangxi school.

— *See* Luo Guanzhong.

LU'O'NG

Vietnamese name of the Chinese dyn. of the Liang.

LU'O'NG CÂY NỮA ĐÊM

see Dôi Lu'a Xung Dôi.

LU'O'NG DAC BANG

see Nguyễn Bình Khiêm.

LU'O'NG HU'U' HOI

Vietnam, hist. «Society of Friends» a secret society against the French, created in early 20th century.

LU'O'NG HU'U KHANH

see Nguyễn Bình Khiêm.

LU'O'NG KHAI SIÊU

Vietnamese name of Liang Qichao.

LU'O'NG NGOC QUYÊN

Vietnam, hist. Member of the Đông Du' movement who studied War in Japan.

Arrested in Hong Kong in 1915, he was handed over to the French. Once freed, he rebelled again and was killed in battle.

LUO'NG NHU' HÔC*

Vietnam, techn. A Vietnamese said to have brought back from China to Viêt-nam the techniques of printing.

LUO'NG THÊ VINH*

Vietnam, sci. Mathematician (18th cent.) who introduced to Viêt-nam the use of the Chinese abacus (Suanpan).
- Poet (Canh Nghi, 1440- ?), from the Nam Hoa, graduated Trang Nguyên in 1463, author of numerous Buddhist books and collab. of Vu Hu'u. Author of the *Toan Phap Dai Thanh*.

LUOPING (W : Lo-p'ing)

China, hist. Name given to the region controlled by the rebel Dong Chang in 895.

LUO PING* (W : Lo P'ing)

China, art. Painter (Luo Danfu, Luo Liang-feng, Huazhiseng, Hua Zhihui, 1733-1799/1819) from Yangzhou, pupil of Jin Nong. Landscapes and figures (Taoist and Buddhist), flowers, bamboos. He studied Chan Buddhism.

LUO QINSHUN* (W : Lo Ch'in-shun)

China, lit. Confucian philosopher (Luo Zhengan, Luo Yunsheng, 1465-1547) disciple of Wang Yangming and author of books against Buddhism and various essays (*Kunzhi Ji, Shiwencun*, etc.).

LUO QIU (W : Lo Ch'ü)

China, lit. Author of the *Huajixi* and the *Bi Hong'er Shi* (Tang period).

LUO RAODIAN* (W : Lo Jao-Tien)

China, hist. Official (1793-1854) Jinshi in 1829. Governor of Hubei (1849) and fought the Taiping in Hunan. Viceroy to Yunnan (1853). Killed by Muslim rebels.

LUORAWETLAN

see Chukchi.

LUO RONGHUAN* (W : Lo Jung-huan)

China, hist. Politician and Military officer (1902-1963).

LUO RUFANG* (W : Lo Ju-fang)

China, lit. Philosopher (1515-1588) influenced by the Chan, advocating spontaneity.

LUO RUIQING* (W : Lo Juei-ch'ing)

China, hist. Military officer and politician (1906-) from Sichuan prov. Studied at Whampoa Military Academy. Joined the Communists in 1926. Took refuge in USSR, then studied in France. Participated in the «Long March» as chief of Security. Minister of the Security (1945-1959). Vice-president of the Council of Government. General chief of general Staff, Vice-minister of Defense. Accused of plotting against the government in 1966 after having opposed Mao Zedong in 1960, he was revoked. Broke his legs when attempting suicide. Rehabilitated in 1975.

LUO SHEN* (W : Lo Shen)

China, myth. Taoist spirits of the eye-sickness Yanmu Si and Yanmu Hou, created in the 16th century.

LUO SHI (W : Lo Shih)

see Yue Shi.

LUO SHIHUANG (W : Lo Shih-huang)

see Luo Gongsheng.

LUO SHILIN* (W : Lo Shih-lin)

China, sci. Mathematician (d. 1853) from Yangzhou. Author of numerous books on mathematics and algebra and translator of European Mathematical works.

LUOSHU* (W : Lo-shu)

China, sci. Ancient «Magic square», 3 by 3 totalizing 15 in all directions, first form of all magic squares, attr. to Yü the Great. Said to have discovered it on the back of a tortoise from the Luo He river. Traced back to the 4th cent. B.C. See *Luotu*, Ming Tang.

2 9 4
7 5 3
6 1 8

LUO SHU (W : Lo Shu)

see He tu.

LUOSHUI JIANCAN (W : Lo-shui)

Chien-ts'an) see Phags-pa.

LUOSHUWEI (W : Lo-shu-wei)

see *Hetu*, *Luotu*.

LUO SHUYUN (W : Lo Shu-yun)

see Luo Zhenyu.

LUOSUO (W : Lo-suo)

see Pāṣa.

LUOTU* (W : Lo-t'u)

China, lit. «Diagram from the Luo River», a symbolical picture of Heaven and Earth brought to Emperor Fuxi by a divine tortoise. An esoteric commentary the *Luoshuwei*, was written on it in the 2nd cent. B.C. See also *Hetu*, *Luoshu*, *Ming Tang*.

LUOTUO XIANGZI (W : Lo-t'o

Hsiang-tzu)

see Lao She.

LUO WANGCHANG (W : Lo Wang-ch'ang)

China, lit. Historian and critic, author c. 1608 of a book describing ancient seals, the *Qinhan Yintong*.

LUO WENGAN* (W : Lo Wen-kan)

China, hist. Politician (1888-1941).

LUO WENZAO* (W : Lo Wen-tsau)

China, rel. Chinese Dominican (Bishop Gregory Lopez, d. 1691) the first catholic Bishop in China, consecrated in Canton, named Bishop of Basilinopolis and Vicar apostolic in Nanjing.

LUO XI (W : Lo-hsi)

see Gu Yingxiang, Liu Zhen.

LUOXIA HONG (W : Lo-hsia Hung)

China, sci. Astronomer (c. 100 B.C.) who worked on the calendar.

LUOXIAN (W : Lo-hsien)

China, Korea, hist. Temporary name given to the Chinese Commanderie of Lelang (Nag-nang) in Korea, during the reign of Wang Mang (9-24).

LÜ OXÜ (W : Lū O-hsü)

see Gao Hou.

LUO XUAN (W : Lo Hsüan)

see Huede Xingjun.

LUOYANG* (W : Lo-yang)

China, geog. Town 100 km W of Zhengzhou (Henan prov.) on the Luo He river, a tributary to the Huang He. Industrial center (tractors since 1955) and market-town (cereals, cotton). Pop. 180,000. The Saraga (or Thinae) of the Ancient European geographers, it was the capital of many Chinese dyn. : Hou Han (25-220), Qian Wei (220-265), Xi Jin (265-316), Bei Wei (493-534), Tang (618-907). Said to have been f. by the Zhou dyn. c. 700 B.C. Empress Wu Zetian gave it the name of Shendu. Numerous ancient monuments (Baima Si, Longmen caves, Han tombs) and several archeological sites (Zhou, Zhong Zhoulu, Jincun, Warring States, etc.). Present-day capital of the Henan province.

LUOYANG MOUDAN JI (W : Lo-yang

Mou-tang Chi)

see Ouyang Xiu.

LUOYANG JIALAN JI* (W : Lo-yang

Chia-lan Chi)

China, lit. A description of the Buddhist monuments in Luoyang (1,367 monasteries) by Yang Xianzhi c. 545.

LUO YE (W : Lo Yeh)

China, lit. Writer (Tang period) author of the *Jiangziwen Chuan*.

LUOYE (W : Lo-yeh)

China, lit. «Withering Flowers», an epistolary novel by Guo Moruo, composed of 42 letters sent by a Japanese woman to her husband.

LUOYI (W : Lo-yi)

China, hist. Ancient capital (after 770 B.C.) of the Zhou dyn., near Luoyang (Henan province).

LUO YIN* (W : Lo Yin)

China, lit. Poet (Luo Zhaojian, 833-909) said to have been very ugly, author of satirical verse (*Jiangnan Jiayi Ji*, *Guangling Yaoluan Zhi*).

LUO YU (W : Lo Yü)

China, myth. Taoist divinity of tea, together with Jing Lingzi and Song Sugong.

LUO YUAN (W : Lo Yüan)
China, lit. Scholar (1136-1184) author of a supplement to the *Erya*, the *Erya Yi*.

LUO YUNSHENG (W : Lo Yun-sheng)
see Luo Qinshun.

LUO YUXI (W : Lo Yu-hsi)
China, lit. Poet (772-842) of the *Fuboshen Ci Shi* among other poems.

LUO ZENAN* (W : Lo Tsê-nan)
China, hist. Politician (1808-1856) and general in the Taiping rebellion. Fought in Jiangsi in 1851. Killed at the siege of Wuchang.

LUO ZHANGYUAN (W : Lo Chang-yüan)
see Luo Bi.

LUO ZHAOJIAN (W : Lo Chao-chien)
see Luo Yin.

LUO ZHENG'AN (W : Lo Cheng-an)
see Luo Qinshun.

LUO ZHENYU* (W : Lo Chen-yü)
China, sci. Scholar (Luo Shuyun, Xuetao, 1866-1940). Created in Shanghai a Society for the study of East Asian Civilizations (Dongwen Xueshe) in 1896. Director of the Agronomy Institute at Peking in 1909. Took refuge in Japan from 1912 to 1919. Preceptor to Emperor Puyi at Tianjin from 1925 to 1929, and an official in the Manchukuo. Studied the manuscripts from Dunhuang and the ancient inscriptions on bone and tortoise scales.

LUO ZHICHUAN* (W : Lo Chih-ch'uan)
China, art. Painter and Scholar (Yuan dyn.) from Jiangxi. Birds.

LUOZHONG JIULAO HUI (W : Lo-chung Chiu-lao Hui)
China, lit. «Meeting of the 9 Old Men at Luoyang», a short story by Bai Juyi.

LUO ZHONGSHU (W : Lo Chung-shu)
see Luo Congyan.

LUO ZINAN (W : Lo Tzu-nan)
China, lit. Poet (9th century).

LUOZI QUAN SHU (W : Lo-tzu Ch'üan Shu)
see Liu Zongzhou.

LUO ZU (W : Lo Tsu)
see Lu Tongbin.

LUOZU DAXIAN* (W : Lo-tsu Ta-hsien)
China, myth. A disciple of Laozi who renounced his studies and became a barber. Taoist divinity of mendicants and barbers.

LUO ZUN (W : Lo Tsun)
China, art. Chinese name of an Indian Buddhist monk who, in 366, saw in a vision the «Paradise of the 1,000 Buddhas at Dunhuang». He built therefore on this site the first temple in the Mogao Ku at Dunhuang.

LU PU* (W : Lu P'u)
China, art. A sacrificial stand, generally of a round shape, hollow and decorated on its outer surface. In bronze, used during the Zhou dynasty.



LÜQIU YIN (W : Lü-ch'iu Yin)
China, lit. Minor official (late 8th-early 9th cent.) who collected the poems by Hanshan and Shide.

LÜ QIAN* (W : Lü Ch'ien)
China, art. Painter (Lü Kongzhao, Banyin, Shishannang, active c. 1643) from Sichuan. Landscapes, flowers.

LURAH-DESA
Indonesia, ethn. In Javanese villages (Desa), an elected mayor.

LU RONG* (W : Lu Jung)
China, lit. Historian (1436-1497).

LUS

see Nāga.

LUSHAI

Burma, ethn. Tibeto-Burmese population (ab. 250,000) which emigrated from Yunnan to Mts Lushai conquering the Kuki tribes, a jungle people c. 1830. They practice a Ladang type cultivation of rice, sesamum, tobacco. They are christianized. Called Mizo in India. Also Lushei. See Chittagong Hill Tract, Kuki.

- *Burma, geog.* Mountain range in Assam and Burma, N of Arakan, NE of Chittagong, also called Mts Mizo.

LU SHAN* (W : Lu Shan)

China, art. Buddhist monastery f. by Hui Yuan (333-416) in the Jiangsi province.

LÜSHANG (W : Lü-shang)

see Jiang Ziya, Daigong Huang.

LUSHAN KUANGFU XIANSHENG (W :

Lu-shan K'uang-fu Hsien-sheng)

see Kuangxu Junping.

LUSHAN SHILU (W : Lu-shan Shih-lu)

see Yi Shunding.

LÜ SHAO (W : Lü Shao)

see Yin Wang (Hou Liang dynasty).

LUSHEI

see Lushai.

LU SHEN* (W : Lu Shen)

China, lit. Scholar (Lu Ziyuan, Lu Yan, 1477-1544) author of a book on the art of writing, the *Zixue*.

- * *China, myth.* Taoist divinity of office work and salary.

LUSHENA (W : Lu-shê-na)

see Locana.

LU SHENG* (W : Lu Sheng)

China, myth. Taoist magician (3rd cent. B.C. who went to the search of the islands of Immortality, and never came back.

- Taoist sage (8th century). According to legend, in 732, he gave a lesson to a poor man, making him dream of another life when resting on a magic pillow. This legend

is also sometimes related to Lü Zu.

LU SHI (W : Lu Shih) see Luo Bi.

LÜ SHI (W : Lü Shih)

see Lü Hou, Gao Hou.

LÜSHI* (W : Lü-shih)

China, lit. A genre of poems of Xinti sort, with a fixed metric, which appeared with Shen Yue in the 6th cent. and received its rules (Stanzas of 8 verses of 5 to 7 characters, with rhymes in the same tone and identical place of caesura) in the 7th cent. A variant called *Pailü*, has no limit in the number of verses nor the rhymes.

LÜSHI CHUNQIU* (W : Lü-shih

Ch'uan-ch'iu)

China, lit. «Spring and Autumn of the State of Lü», a compilation directed by Lü Buwei a minister of Qin (d. 235 B.C.) which collects all the knowledge of the late Chunqiu period in a Confuciano-Taoist syncretism. Based on the text of the *Yueling*. Sometimes attr. to Gao Yu.

LU SHIDAO* (W : Lu Shih-tao)

China, art. Painter (Lu Zichuan, Yuanzhou, Wuhu, c. 1510-1570), poet and calligrapher from Suzhou. Landscapes (Ni Zan's style).

LU SHIHENG (W : Lu Shih-heng)

see Lu Ji.

LÜ SHIMING (W : Lü Shih-ming)

see Yi Wu (Hou Liang dyn.), Lü Guang.

LU SHIREN* (W : Lu Shih-jen)

China, art. Painter (Lu Wenjin, Chenghu, active c. 1600), son of Lu Shidao. Landscape.

LU SHIRONG* (W : Lu Shih-jung)

China, hist. Economist (d. 1285) of the Yuan dyn., recommended by Sangga to Emperor Shi Zu. He reformed the tax system, improved foreign trade and monopolized the salt trade. Though favoured by the Emperor, he was opposed by many colleagues until he was thrown into prison and executed.

LU SHIYI* (W : Lu Shih-i)

China, lit. Confucian philosopher (Lu Fu-

ting, Lu Daowei, 1611-1672) author of a book on education, the *Sibian Lu*.

LU SHOU (W : Lu Shou)

China, sci. Agronomist, author in 1145 of the *Gengzhitu*.

LUS-HPHAGS (or Lus-phags)

see Väidehī.

LÜ SHUJIAN (W : Lü Shu-chien)

see Lü Kun.

LÜSHUN* (W : Lü-shun)

China, geog. Seaport on the S tip of the Liaodong peninsula, part of the conurbation of Lüda, former Port-Arthur. Military port. Taken by the Japanese in November 1894, it was given back to China in 1895 on the demand of European powers. Russian obtained permission (dec. 1897) to base their Eastern fleet, in the port which was ceded as a leased territory to Russia in march 1898 for 25 years (with Liaodong peninsula). The Japanese took the town in 1904 after a long siege. The treaty of Portsmouth gave the leasing to Japan, and this was augmented to 99 years in 1915. Under Sino-Soviet administration after the World War II from 1945 to 1954, then returned to China, in 1955. *Jap.* : Ryūjun. Also ancient name : Guandong.

LÜ SHUNYANG (W : Lü Shun-yang)

see Lü Zu.

LU SHUPING (W : Lu Shu-p'ing)

see Lu Zhi.

LU SILANG (W : Lu Szu-lang)

see Lu Xinzhong.

LU SIN (W : Lu Sin)

see Lu Xun.

LUS-NGAN-PO

see Kuvera.

LUSONG

see Punan.

LUS-PHAG *see* Väidehī.

LÛT

Afghan, geog. Dunes of quick-sand in the SW Afghanistan.

LÛ-TA

see Lüda.

LUTAI (W : Lu-t'ai)

see Wang Yuanqi.

LU TANWEI* (W : Lu T'an-wei)

China, art. Painter (4th cent.) from Jiangsu prov., protected by Emperor Mingdi of the Xi Jin dynasty.

*** LUTE**

Japan : Biwa, *Tsunemasa*, Shamisen, Sawazumi Kengyō,

China : Pipa, Qin, Zhu, Sanxian.

India : Sitâr, Sarod, Vinâ, Ektâr, Esrâj, Sârinda.

SE Asia : Ðan Tam, Ðan Xen, Tam, Song, Ðan, Ðon Nhat, Ðon, Bra, Chapei, Ta-khé, Sgra-snyan, Shandz, Ty Ba, Sadiêu.

LUTF

see Mirzâ Ali Khân.

LUTFI

Central Asia, lit. Türk poet (15th cent.) from Samargand.

LÛTFULLAH

India, lit. Muslim writer (1802-) from Mâlwa, secretary of Mir Jaafar Ali. Traveled to England (1844) and wrote his autobiography in 1857.

LÛTF un-NISĀ

India, hist. Consort of Sirāj ud-Daula (:1756-1757) of Bengal. She fled with him after the battle of Plassey in 1757. Killed in 1760.

LÛ THAI

Thailand, hist. Thai king (:c.1347-1361:1370), son and succ. Lō Thai and grandson of Rāma Khāmheng. Ruled at Sukhōthai with the title of Śrī Sūryavamsa Rāma Mahādharmarājadhīrāja (Mahādharmarāja). Abdicated in 1361 and became a Buddhist monk. Introduced Buddhist monks and books from Ceylon and wrote a Buddhist cosmology, the *Traibhūmikathā*. Made an inscription (1357) at Nakhon Chum, and another (1347) in the Vat Mahāthāt at Sukhōthai. Reformed the calendar. Obligated to recognize himself the vassal of Rāmādhīpati, king of Ayuthyā in 1349. Also called Phya Li-

thay, Lithay. *See also* Jaysāri.

LUTIAN (W : Lu-t'ien)
see Juntian.

LU TIAN SUI (W : Lu T'ien-sui)
see Lu Guimeng.

LU TIANZHENG (W : Lu T'ien-cheng)
China, lit. Poet (c. 1580-1620) from the Nanjing school.

LÜTING (W : Lü-t'ing)
see Mo Yuzhi.

LUTINGZA JI (W : Lu-t'ing-tsa Chi)
China, hist. A history book (now lost) on the Liao dyn., composed by Zhao Zhizhong c. 1045.

LUTONG
Malaysia, geog. Small town in Sarawak (N Borneo) E of Brunei State. Oil refineries.

LU TONG* (W : Lu T'ung)
China, lit. Poet (Lu Yuchuanzi, 7th-8th cent.) pupil of Han Yü, and famous for his love of tea.

LU TONGBIN (W : Lu T'ung-Pin)
see Lu Zu.

LUTZU (or **LUTSEU**)
Burma, ethn. Tibeto-Burmese Yi group of peoples on the upper course of the Salween river (ab. 16,000) divided into several tribes : Anu, Lutze, Nutze, Nu, etc. They are lamaist and animist. Hog and horse breeders. They use to tattoo their face. Also Lisi.

LU'U KY TÔNG
Vietnam, hist. Vietnamese rebel against Lê Hoan who, on the death of King Indravarman (IV) in 985 proclaimed himself king of the Champā. A revolt drove him away c. 988 and set on the throne King Harivarman (II) at Indrapura in 989. Lu'u Ky Tông disappeared the same year.

LU U MIN
Burma, lit. Contemporary poet.

LU'U THI YÊN
see Thuy An.

LU'U THUY*
Vietnam, mus. A song on a soft rhythm, from the Huê region.

LU'U TRONG LU
Vietnam, lit. Poet (Thê-lu, : 1907/1912-), author of *Tiêng Thu* (1939), *Vàng và Mau*, 1934 (Gold and Blood), *Mây Vân Tho* (poems, 1935-1941), *Trai Bô Tung Linh*, 1941 (novel), etc.

LU'U VINH PHU'C
Vietnam, hist. A chief of the Ho pirates who fought the French in 1884.

LU'U XUÂN TIN*
Vietnam, techn. A smith (c. 1460) from Hanoi who used for the first time in Vietnam the process of casting metal for coins.

LUVSANVANDAN
see Damdinsüren Tsendiyd.

LU WANG (W : Lu Wang)
see Yongming Wang, Lu Guimeng.

LU WEI* (W : Lu Wei)
China, art. Painter (Lu Riwei, Lu Chi, active c. 1700) from Jiangsu. Landscapes.

LÜ WEITANG (W : Lü Wei-t'ang)
see Lü Wenjing.

LU WENCHAO* (W : Lu Wen-ch'ao)
China, lit. Scholar (Lu Zhaogong, Baojing, 1717-1795) author of a concordance of 38 books, the *Qunshushibu*, and a commentary on the *Yili*.

LÜ WENJING* (W : Lü Wen-ching)
China, hist. Navigator (Lü Weitang, late 19th cent.). Studied in England, fought the pirates and made many friends among foreigners. Known under the names of Captain Leebo, Captain Lew Buah.

LU WENMING (W : Lu Wen-ming)
China, lit. Poet (17th cent.) from the Jiangsu province.

LU WENYI (W : Lu Wen-i) *see* Wenyi Chanshu

LÜ WENYING* (W : Lü Wen-ying)
China, art. Painter (Xiao Lü, bet. 1488 and

1505) from Zhejiang. Figures.

LU WUGUAN (W : Lu Wu-kuan)
see Lu You.

LUXIAN (W : Lu-hsien)
see Luzhou.

LÜ XIANG* (W : Lü Hsiang)
China, lit. Poet (Lu Zihui, 8th cent.) and calligrapher, Hanlin academician in 722.

LÜ XIANJI* (W : Lü Hsien-chi)
China, hist. Official (1800-1853). Fought the Taiping and killed at Shucheng.

LU XIANGSHAN (W : Lu Hsiang-shan)
see Lu Jiuyuan.

LU XIANGWU (W : Lu Hsiang-wu)
see Lu Hezheng.

LÜXING (W : Lü-hsing)
China, lit. A Law code from the 10th century.

LUXING* (W : Lu-hsing)
Chinese local Year-title of the Xianyü Xiuli dyn. : 526.

LU XING (W : Lu Hsing)
China, myth. Taoist divinity of the «Star of the Rank», venerated as a «giver of children». Represented as carrying a child.

LU XINLAO (W : Lu Hsin-lao)
see Lu Zhi.

LU XINZHONG* (W : Lu Hsin-chung)
China, art. Painter (Lu Zhongyuan ? , Lu Silang ? late Song dyn.) at Ningpo. Buddhist subjects and figures.

LU XIUFU* (W : Lu Hsiu-fu)
China, hist. Minister (Lu Junshi, 1236-1279) who fled together with Emperor Duan Zong of the Song before the advance of Kublai Khân's troops. He drowned himself with the emperor.

LU XIUJING (W : Lu Hsiu-ching)
China, rel. Taoist patriarch (407-477) at the court of the Song after having led an eremitic life on the Lushan. He began to collect Taoist texts to constitute the *Dao*

Zang.

LU XU* (W : Lu Hsü)
China, lit. One of the 24 examples (Lu Zhichu, 1st cent.) of Filial Piety. *See* Ershisi Xiao.

LÜ XUANXUE (W : Lü Hsüan-hsüeh)
see Lü Liuliang.

LÜ XUE* (W : Lü Hsüeh)
China, art. Painter (Lü Shimin, Haishan, active c. 1670) from Zhejiang. Figures, animals, landscapes.

LÜXUE XINSHUO* (W : Lü-hsüeh Hsin-shuo)
China, mus. «New Talks on Music», a technical text by the Imperial prince Zhu Zaiyu (1536- ?) written in 1584 and giving the definition of the equally tempered scale.

LU XUN* (W : Lu Hsün)
China, lit. Novelist (Lu Sin, Lu Xin, Zhou Shuren, 1881-1936) b. in Shaoxing (Zhejiang prov.), d. in Shanghai. Called the «Chinese Gorki». First a physician and University professor, he translated numerous books from the French (Jules Verne), Russian (Gogol) and Japanese. Married Xu Guangping. An «engaged» writer, he became a marxist on the close of his life, and was influenced by Lunacharski. He pub. the books of his friend Qu Qiubai and wrote a great many books. Among the best known are : *Ye Cao*, 1924 (Wild Herbs), *Pang Huang*, 1926 (Hesitations), *A.Q. Zhengzhuan*, 1921 (The True Story of A.Q.), *Neihan*, 1923 (Appeal), *Moluo Shili Shuo*, 1907 (The Forces of the Poets from Mora), *Zhaohua Xishi*, 1927 (Morning Flowers Picked up on Evening), *Gushi Xibian*, 1935 (Ancient Tales in Our Manner), etc. One of his best translation was the *Kuangren Riji* from the *Diary of a Madman* of Gogol (1921). Brother of Zhou Zuoren.
- Writer (Tang period) of the *Zhigui Lu*, the *Jiyi Zhi* and the *Lingbiao Lu*.

LU YAN (W : Lu Yen)
see Lu Shen, Lu Zu.

LÜ YAN (W : Lü Yen) *see* Lü Zu.

LÜ YI (W : Lü Yi)

see He Bo.

LU YIN (W : Lu Yin)

China, lit. Woman novelist (Huangying, 1898-1934) and a teacher : *Haibin Guren* (1925).

LÜYING* (W : Lü-ying)

China, hist. «Green Banner Army» (Gōsa), the Chinese regular army under the Qing, often composed with mercenaries whose charge was hereditary. It formed the Imperial troop called Gushan (*Manchu* : Kusai). See Gōsa, Qi.

LÜYIPA

India, rel. Buddhist monk (7th cent.) b. at Ujjayinī, living in Bengal. A disciple of Saraha he f. a school of Tantrism which spread to Tibet. Considered by orthodoxes as a sorcerer. He had 4 main disciples : Kambala, Lalitavajra, Padmavajra and Anangavajra. Called Na-lto, Na'i Rgyu-lto Gsol-ba in Tibet. Also Lūipa.

LU YITONG* (W : Lu I-t'ung)

China, lit. Poet (Lu Tongfu, Lanchen, 19th century), Juren in 1847, and a painter of plum blossoms.

LU YIZHEN (W : Lü I-chen)

see *Yuyanlu Shufa*.

LU YONGTING* (W : Lu Yung-t'ing)

China, hist. Former Manchu official who rallied the Peking Government in 1920. Defeated by the troops of Sun Yatsen, he took refuge in the Guangxi province.

LÜ YONGHUI (W : Lü Yung-hui)

see Lü Liuliang.

LÜ YONGJI (W : Lü Yung-chi)

see Lü Long (Hou Liang dynasty).

LU YONGXIANG* (W : Lu Yung-hsiang)

China, hist. Politician (1870-1930).

LU YONGXU (W : Lü Yung-hsü)

see Lü Zuan (Hou Liang dynasty).

LU YOU* (W : Lu You)

China, lit. Poet (Lu Fangweng, Lu Wuguang,

1125-1209) b. in Zhejiang. An official, he was protected by Emperor Xiao Zong (Nan Song dyn.). Fought for the reunification of China. In his works (*Weinan Wenji*, edited by Mao Jin in the 13th cent., more than 9,000 poems) he expresses his personal life, his love of his country, its landscapes.

LU YU* (W : Lu Yu)

China, lit. Scholar (Lu Ji, Lu Jici, Sangziweng, Jinglingzi, Dongyuan Xiangsheng, d. 804), author of a famous book on tea, the *Cha Jing*.

LU YUAN* (W : Lu Yuan)

China, art. Painter (Lu Jingzhi, 18th cent.) from Suzhou. Landscapes in the style of Mi Fei.

LU YUANDAO (W : Lu Yüan-tao)

see Lu Bao.

LU YUANJING (W : Lu Yüan-ching)

see Lu Cheng.

LU YUANLANG* (W : Lu Yüan-lang)

China, lit. Scholar (Lu Deming, c. 581-630) and Imperial Librarian. He defended Confucianism against Buddhism and Taoism in his *Jingdian Shiwen*. Wrote also commentaries on the *Laozi* and the *Yijing*.

LU YUCHUANZI (W : Lu Yu-ch'uan-tzu)

see Lu Tong.

LÜ YUE* (W : Lü Yüeh)

China, myth. In Taoist mythology, the President of the Heavenly ministry of Epi- demics. See Wen Bu.

LUYUNA (W : Lu-yu-na)

see Ailuo Guo.

LÜZANG (W : Lü-tsang)

see Jielü.

LU ZANNING (W : Lu Tsan-ning)

China, rel. Buddhist monk, author c. 980, of the *Wulei Xianggan Zhi*.

LUZ CHURCH

see Madras.

LUZE (W : Lu-tsê) see Jiuze.

LU ZHAI (W : Lu Chai)

see Lu Che, Xu Heng, Wang Bo.

LU ZHAOGONG (W : Lu Chao-kung)

see Lu Wenchao.

LU ZHAOLIN* (W : Lu Chao-lin)

China, lit. Poet (618/640-680/713) one of the «Four Princes of Poetry» of late 7th cent., together with Wang Po, Yang Qiong and Luo Binwang. He followed the style of the «Six Dynasties». Died drowned.

LU ZHEN (W : Lu Chen)

China, hist. Official who was sent as envoy to the Qidan court in 1008. He wrote his Souvenirs in his *Chengyao Lu*.

LÜ ZHENG (W : Lü Cheng)

see Shihuangdi (Qin dynasty).

LU ZHENGXIANG* (W : Lu Cheng-hsiang)

China, hist. Statesman (1870-1949). Foreign Affairs minister under Yuan Shikai in 1913. President of the government of Yuan Shikai, then Delegate to the Peace Conference (1919). Retired from office and became a Benedictan monk in Belgium. Wrote a book of souvenirs. Also called Lou Tseng-siang.

LÜ ZHENYU* (W : Lü Chen-yu)

China, lit. Historian (1900-) b. in Hunan prov. Studied in Japan. Taught at Peking University. He became a Marxist and held various posts after the founding of the People's Republic (1949). Author of the *Zhongguo Zhengzhi Sixiang Shi*, 1937 (History of Chinese Political Thought).

LU ZHI (W : Lu Chih)

China, lit. Poet (Lu Chudao, Lu Xinlao, c. 1236-1306) a member of the Hanlin Yuan.
- * *China, art.* Painter (Lu Shuping, Baoshan, 1495-1576), pupil of Wen Zhengming in Suzhou. Painted flowers, bamboos, land - scapes.
- * *China, hist.* Politician (Lu Jingyu, 754-805), a Hanlin member, author of numerous political essays.

LUZHI (W : Lu-chih)

see Wang Guxiang, Huang Tingjian.

LU ZHICHU (W : Lu Chih-ch'u) see Lü Xū.**LU ZHIJUN (W : Lu Chih-chün)**

see Lu Kai.

LU ZHIWEI* (W : Lu Chih-wei)

China, lit. Contemporary poet, in Western style : *Duhe*, 1923 (Passing over the River).

LU ZHONGLIAN* (W : Lu Chung-lien)

China, lit. Philosopher (mid-3rd cent. B.C.) who acted as mediator bet. the Qin at the siege of Handan (258 B.C.) His name became synonym of «peace-maker».

LU ZHONGYUAN (W : Lu Chung-yuan)

see Lu Xinzhong.

LUZHOU* (W : Lu-chou, Luchow)

China, geog. Town in Sichuan prov., on the Yangzi Jiang. Mining center (coal, iron ore) and riverport. Pop. 300,000. Ancient Luxian.
- See Hefei, Lan Dingyuan.

LÜ ZHUANGSHENG (W : Lü Chuang-sheng)

see Lü Liuliang.

LÜ ZIHUI (W : Lü Tzu-hui)

see Lü Xiang.

LUZON (LUÇON)

Philip., geog. Main island of the Philippine archipelago, separated from Taiwan island by the Luzon Strait. The most populated island (18,000,000), mountainous (highest peaks : Mt Pulog 2,930 m ; Mayon volcano 2,420 m) with high plateaus (1,400 m) and narrow coastal plains. The S is of volcanic origin (last eruption of the Taal volcano in 1965) with active volcanoes. N of Luzon, the Babuyan and Batanes islands are volcanic rocks. Agriculture is based on rice, coconuts, copra, sugar cane, tobacco, abaca. Mines of gold, manganese, chrom, iron. Total area : 105,700 km². Divided into 2 administrative regions :

- *Luzon-central* in the W, composed of 7 prov. : Bataan, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan, Tarlac and Zambales.

- *Luzon-sur* in the SW (including the small islands near the main island), composed of 9 prov. : Batangas, Cavite, Laguna, Marinduque, Mindoro Occidental, Mindoro Oriental, Palawan, Quezon, Rizal. The main town on the island, Luzon, is also the capital of the Philippines.

LUZ

LÜ ZI (W : Lü Tzu)
see Lü Zu.

LU ZIJING (W : Lu Tzu-ching)
see Lu Jiuyuan.

LU ZIYUAN (W : Lu Tzu-yüan)
see Lu Shen.

LU ZONGGUI* (W : Lu Tsung-kuei)
China, art. Painter (active c. 1228-1233 in Hangzhou) from Zhejiang of flowers and birds, bamboos, animals.

LU ZONGYU* (W : Lu Tsung-yu)
China, hist. Politician (1875-1932).

LÜ ZU* (W : Lü Tsu)
China, myth. The 6th Taoist Immortal (*see* Baxian) also called Lü Tongbin, Lü Shunyang, Lü Yan, Fuyou Dijun (755-805). B. in Shanxi prov. in a family of minor officials, the legend says he was small in height. A dragon gave him a sword with which he could hide himself in the air. He met Han Zhongli at Chang'an. The patron of barbers and ink makers, he is venerated by sick and feeble people. Represented as an old man carrying a sword and a fly-whisk (or a fan). Sometimes represented holding in his arms a male child (for he is considered a giver of children). Also called Luo Zu. Was divinized by Taoists in 1115. The Taoist temple Yongle Gong in Shânxi prov. is dedicated to him. Festival on the 14th day of the 4th months.

LÜ ZUAN* (W : Lü Tsuan)
China, hist. King (Lü Yongxu, :400-401) of the Hou Liang dyn., son of Lü Guang (d. in 401), brother and succ. of Yin Wang (Lü Shao) he assassinated. A nephew (or cousin) of him, Lü Long, assassinated and succ. him.

LÜ ZUQIAN* (W : Lü Tsu-ch'ien)
China, lit. Historian (Lü Bogong, Lü Donglai, 1137-1181) brother of Lü Jiuling and a friend of Zhu Xi. Author of an uncompleted *Ancient History of China*, (*Lü Donglai Wenji*), a collection of documents on the Song dyn., and a commentary on the Classics. *See* Lü Jiuling.

LWA GAJAH *see* Goa Gajah.

LY*

Vietnam, hist. Name of 2 dyn., the anterior one and the posterior one. The first one was f. by Ly Bôn, c. 540/544. Defeated by the Chinese, it was his general Ly Phât Tu' who succ. him, but was obliged to recognize the sovereignty of China in 602. Four kings :
- Nam Viêt Đê (Ly Bôn, :541-548)
- Triêu Viêt Vu'o'ng (:549-571)
- Đao Lang Vu'o'ng (:550-555)
- Ly Hâu Đê (Ly Phât Tu', :571-602).

The second Ly dyn. was f. by Ly Thai Tô in 1009 succ. to the Lê dyn. It lasted until 1225 and was replaced by the Trần dyn. It had 9 kings :

- Ly Thai Tô (:1009-1028)
- Ly Thai Tông (:1028-1054)
- Ly Thanh Tông (:1054-1072)
- Ly Nhân Tông (:1072-1127)
- Ly Thân Tông (:1127-1138)
- Ly Anh Tông (:1138-1175)
- Ly Cao Tông (:1175-1210)
- Ly Huê Tông (:1210-1224)
- Ly Chiêu Hoang (:1224-1225).

LYAKOV

see Liakov.

LYALLPUR

Pakistan, geog. Town in Panjâb in Multân prov. (Sargodha division) named after Sir James Lyall, a Lieutenant-governor, f. as a market town in 1892. Agricultural center ; phosphates factory, electrical power station. University f. in 1961. Pop. 500,000. - District formed in 1904. Area : 9,139 km² ; Pop. 2,800,000.

LY ANH TÔNG*

Vietnam, hist. King (Ly Thiên Tô, :1138-1175) succ. to Ly Thân Tông of the Ly dyn. His son Ly Cao Tông succ. him.

LY BI*

Vietnam, hist. Local king of Chinese origin (Nam Viêt Đê, Ly Bôn :544-547) who rebelled against the Chinese governor Xiaozi, took the town of Long Bian in 543 and proclaimed himself Emperor of the Đai-Viêt he renamed Van Xuân in 544. Defeated and killed by the Chinese in 547.

LY BÔN

see Nam Viêt Đê, Ly Bi.

LY CAN

see Ly Nhân Tông.

LY CAO TÔNG*

Vietnam, hist. King (:Ly Long Can, :1175-1210) of the Ly dyn., son and succ. of Ly Anh Tông. Having caused the assassination of the general Pham Binh Gi in 1208, he was obliged to flee. His son Sam quelled the rebellion, married a Trần princess and the king was set again on his throne. His son Lu Huê Tông (Ly Sam) succ. him.

LYCHEE

see Litchi.

LY CHIÊU HOANG*

Vietnam, hist. Queen (Princess Chiêu Thanh, Ly Phát Kim, 1218 : 1224-1225) daughter and succ. of Ly Huê Tông. She married Trần Canh then aged 8 and gave him the throne. He then reigned with the name of Trần Thái Tông and was the first sovereign of the Trần dynasty.

LY CHUYẾT ÂM

see Ly Tu' Tân.

LY CÔNG*

Vietnam, lit. A popular novel in verse, from the 19th century.

LY CÔNG BÌNH

See Ly Thân Tông.

LY CÔNG UÂN

see Ly Thái Tô.

LY ĐẠO TAI

see Huyền Quang.

LY DU'ONG HOAN

see Ly Thân Tông.

LY HẦU ĐÊ*

Vietnam, hist. King (Ly Phát Tu', :571-602) of the first Ly dyn. First a minor king of the Giaochi he rebelled against the Chinese in 503, but was defeated by the general Liu Fang in 504. A general of Ly Bôn, he fought Triệu Việt Vu'ông in 557 and proclaimed himself king. Defeated king Rudravarman of the Champá c. 543. Defeated in turn by the Chinese in 602, he was exiled in China. Thus

ended the first Ly dyn. and Vietnam was made a Chinese prov. until 939 (see Ngo Vu'ông Quyên). Also called Ly Xuân.

LY HỒ

Vietnam, hist. Vietnamese name of a Chinese governor of Annam, driven away by the Nam Chiêu in 860.

LY HUÊ TÔNG*

Vietnam, hist. King (Ly Sam, :1210-1224) the last sovereign of the first Ly dyn. Married a Trần princess in 1208. On his death, his younger daughter Chiêu Thanh took the throne with the name of Ly Chiêu Hoang.

LY KHAI*

Vietnam, hist. Vietnamese name of a Chinese governor of the Giao Châu. He rebelled, but was defeated and killed by the governor Ly Tac appointed by the Liang in 505.

LY KIÊN ĐU'C

see Ly Nhân Tông.

LY LONG CAN

see Ly Cao Tông.

LY NGO TUÂN

see Ly Thu'ông Kiệt.

LY NGUYỄN CAT

see Tu'ông.

LY NHÂN ĐANG

Vietnam, hist. A political party of «Reason and Justice» created against Communism in Huê in 1930.

LY NHÂN TÔNG*

Vietnam, hist. King (Ly Can, Ly Kiên Đu'c, 1066 : 1072-1128) of the Đại Việt (Ly dyn.) son and succ. of Ly Thanh Tông. He fought victoriously the Chinese, the Cham and the Khmer who had rebelled and created literary examinations to recruit officials. In 1075, he invited the people to take refuge in the Quang Binh. He reformed provincial administration and ordered the establishing of maps. His son Ly Thân Tông succ. him.

LY NHẬT TÔN

see Ly Thanh Tông.

LY PHẬT KIM

see Ly Chiêu Hoang.

LY PHẬT MA

see Ly Thai Tông.

LY PHẬT TU'

see Ly Hậu Đế.

LY SAM

see Ly Huệ Tông.

LY TAC*

Vietnam, hist. Vietnamese name of a Chinese governor of the Giao Châu, appointed by the Liang in 505. He defeated and killed his predecessor who had rebelled, Ly Khai.

LY TÊ XUYỀN*

Vietnam, lit. Writer (14th cent.) under Trần Hiến Tông, author of the *Viết Điển U Linh Tập* (Invisible Powers in Việt Country), a collection of texts, legends, edifying stories, and biographies of important men, composed in Chinese c. 1329.

LY THAI TÔ*

Vietnam, hist. King (Ly Công Uân, :1009-1028) who succ. to Lê Long Đĩnh and f. the Ly dyn. He shifted his capital to Thang Long (Hà-nôi). Made several social reforms and protected Buddhism. His son Ly Thai Tông succ. him after he had defeated his brothers.

LY THAI TÔNG*

Vietnam, hist. King (Ly Phật Ma, :1028-1054), son and succ. of Ly Thai Tô after having defeated (with the help of his general Lê Phụng Hiêu) his brothers. In 1031 he built 95 Buddhist pagodas and the Một Cột in 1049. Enacted a new law code in 1042, defeated the Cham in 1044 and pillaged their capital Vijaya. Created a sort of feudality, a system of roads and reformed the tax system. A poet, he was inspired by the Buddhist ideal. His son Ly Thanh Tông succ. him.

LY THANH TÔNG*

Vietnam, hist. King (Ly Nhật Tôn, :1054-1072) son and succ. of Ly Thai Tông. He defeated and took prisoner the king of Cham-pã Rudravarman (III) in 1069. A pious Buddhist, he reformed the instruction. His son Ly Nhân Tông succ. him.

LY THÂN LOI

Vietnam, hist. A son (?) of Ly Nhân Tông who provoked a rebellion in order to take the throne in 1141. He was quickly crushed and killed by King Trần Thai Tông.

LY THÂN TÔNG*

Vietnam, hist. King (Ly Du'ong Hoan, Ly Công Bình, :1128-1138) of the Đại Việt (Ly dyn.) son and succ. of Ly Nhân Tông. He repulsed the Khmer attacks (1128, 1132 and 1138) of King Sūryavarman (II). His son Ly Anh Tông succ. him.

LY THIÊN BAO

see Đào Lang Vu'ong.

LY THIÊN TÔ

see Ly Anh Tông.

LY THU'C HIÊN*

Vietnam, hist. Vietnamese name of a Chinese governor of the Giao Châu in 479.

LY THU'ONG KIẾT

Vietnam, lit. A biography of a general of the Ly dyn. by Hoàng Xuân Han, pub. at Hanoi in 1949-1950. It exhorts patriotism.

LY THU'ONG KIẾT

Vietnam, hist. General (Ly Ngo Tuan, 1019-1105) under the Ly sovereigns, and an eunuch official. Fought victoriously the Song Chinese troops in 1076 and was authorized to take the royal patronym of Ly. Also a poet, his life was told in a book by Hoàng Xuân Han, the *Ly Thu'ong Kiệt*.

LY TIÊN*

Vietnam, hist. Vietnamese governor of the Gioa-chi for the Chinese, c. 187.

LY TRU'ONG

Vietnam, ethn. Mayor of a village. He is attended by 4 to 20 advisers called *Toc Biên*. See Man Giac, Quan.

LY TU'ONG CÔ*

Vietnam, hist. Vietnamese name of a Chinese governor of the Giao-châu killed by the rebel Du'ong Thanh in 819.

LY TU' TÂN

Vietnam, lit. Poet (Ly Chuyết Âm, 1378-

1457) from the Ha Tây. Graduated Thai Hoc Sinh in 1400. Author of a collection of poems.

LY VAN PHU'C*

Vietnam, lit. Poet and writer (1785-1849). He was Ambassador to the Peking court for Emperor Minh Mênh. On his return he introduced to Vietnam the use of the Noria with paddle-wheels to elevate water. Wrote his souvenirs in Chinese and Nôm.

LY XUÂN

see Ly Hâu Đê.

M

MA* (W : Ma)

China, hist. Family name of the rulers of the Chu dyn., f. by Wu Mu at Changsha in 927.

- * Family of Muslim generals in the Xinjiang who rebelled in 1911 and took the head of the government in the province. They surrendered to the official government of China in 1927. Some of them played an important role in the Guomindang after 1937.

- * *China, art.* Family of painters (11th - 13th cent.) from the Imperial Academy : Ma Fen (late 11th cent.), Ma Kui (late 12th - early 13th), Ma Yuan (late 12th - early 13th cent.), Ma Lin (early 13th cent.), Ma Xingzu (son of Ma Fen), Ma Gongxu and Ma Shiyong (sons of Ma Xingzu).

- * *China, sci.* The 7th annual sign of the Yüanjia, of the Horse (Wu), corresponding to the South, 12 o'clock, and the years 1906, 1918, 1930, 1942, 1954, 1966, 1978, 1990, etc. Jap. : Uma. *See* Yüanjia, Zanzang.

- *Burma, ethn.* A deferent address to young girls, the equivalent to «Miss».

- *Vietnam, ethn.* «Corpses», souls or spirits of the deceased, ghosts, devils, invoked by sorcerers and believed to be malevolent. They are very numerous.

- *See* Mazu Daoyi, Saoqing Niang, Ma Yuelu, Qu Jia.

MAA

SE Asia, ethn. Group of tribes in the upper region of Djiring (S Vietnam) and Cambodia, famous for the skill of their craftsmen (ivory carvers and weavers). Intermediary bet. the Srê and the Stieng. They practice the cultivation of wet rice according Cham techniques.

MAABĀR

see Malabār.

MA'ANG* (W : Ma-ang)

China, art. Painter (Mu Yünshang, Tuishan, early 18th cent.) Figures, flowers, landscape.

MAĀNĪ

see Quli Qutb Shāh (II).

MAANJAN *see* Dayak.

MA-AO

Philip., geog. Town on Negros island. Pop. 25,000. Rice, sugar cane.

MAASIN

Philip., geog. Town on the SW coast of the Leyte island, and port (exportation of Abaca). Pop. 35,000.

MAĀSIR-i ĀLAMGĪRĪ

India, lit. A historical chronicle by Muhammad

MAA

Saqī (late 17th - early 18th cent.) on Aurangzeb's epoch.

MAĀSIR-i RAHĪMĪ

India, lit. A chronicle of Akbar times, by Abdul Baqī (d. 1642) a scholar protected by Khān Khānan, and completed in 1616.

MABA (W : Ma-pa)

China, archeo. Site in the Guangdong prov. of the Middle Palaeolithic period (200,000-50,000 B.C.) in which were found human skeletons of Neandertal type, contemporary with the «Man of the Ordos» and the «Man of Changyang». The Maba man was discovered in 1958, the one from Changyang (Hubei prov.) in 1957.

MABADONG

Indonesia, art. Funerary dances and choirs among the Batak peoples N of Sumatra.

MA BAGUO (W : Ma Pa-kuo)

see Wu Mu (Chu dynasty).

MABALACAT

Philip., geog. Town in Pampanga prov. (Luzon island). Pop. 30,000.

MA BAOGUI (W : Ma Pao-kui)

see Wenzhao Wang (Chu dynasty).

MABAO QUAN (W : Ma-pao Ch'üan)

China, archeo. Site in Gansu prov. (Tianshui district) in which studies have been made on the stratification of the Qijia and Yangshao types of cultures.

MABARA-DARUKI*

Japan, art. In architecture (Wa-yō style), small joists put a large intervals (Shi-gedaruki).

MABIKI*

Japan, ethn. « Thinning the crop », practice of abortion and infanticide in Edo period, among peasantry to relieve families from famine. Also called Yomogi-tsugi ni Yaru, Modosu, Yama-e Asobi ni Yaru (To send children play in the mountain).

MA BATU (W : Ma Pa-t'u)

see Wu Mu (Chu dynasty).

MABESASHI *see* Kabuto.

MABI

see Kibi no Makibi.

MA BIN (W : Ma Pin)

China, hist. Admiral who commanded the expeditionary fleet sent by Emperor Yongle (Ming dyn.) to Java and Calicut in 1413, under the command of Zheng He.

MABUCHI TOSHIMOTO

see Senshin-kyō.

MA BUFANG* (W : Ma Pu-fang)

China, hist. Military and politician (1903-) who joined the army in 1920. During the Sino-Japanese incident, he was commander of the 40th brigade in the 8th army. Governor of Qinghai. Became the strongest of Dujun during the troubles of 1936. Sided with Jiang Jieshi in 1949. Retired in 1961 from his post of Nationalist Ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

MAC*

Vietnam, hist. A dynasty of usurpers who reigned on Tonking from 1527 to 1532. Founded by Mac Đàng Dung. Driven out of Tonking, they took refuge in Cao Bang where they ruled (nominally only) until 1677. Ten sovereigns :

- 1 - Mac Đàng Dung (:c.1527-1530)
- 2 - Mac Đàng Doanh (:1530-1540)
- 3 - Mac Phuc Hai (:1540-1546)
- 4 - Mac Phuc Nguyên (:1546-1561)
- 5 - Mac Mâu Ho'p (:1562-1592)
- 6 - Mac Toan (:1592-1593)
- 7 - Mac Kinh Chi (:1592-1593)
- 8 - Mac Kinh Cung (:1593-1625)
- 9 - Mac Kinh Khoan (:1623-1625)
- 10 - Mac Kinh Hoan (:1638-1677).

MACA

India, sci. Unit of weight in ancient India, equivalent to 5 Raktikā (ab. 0,6075 gram).

MACABEBE

Philip., geog. Town in Pampanga prov. (Luzon island) on the mouth of the Pampan-ga river. Pop. 30,000.

MACAO* (AOMEN)*

China, geog. Portuguese colony on a peninsula (Aomen Area : 5,4 km²) and two small islands (Taipa, or Xiaohengqing Dao, 3,4 km² ;

Coloane, or Jiu'ao Dao, 6,6 km²) ab. 64 km from Hong Kong on the mouth of the «Pearls River». Cantonese pronunciation of the name of the town Majiao (San Nome de Deus de Macao), formerly dedicated to a divinity of the Sea (Ama Shen) and called Amahao (or Amakao, the Bay of the Mother) and Aomen. It is the ancient Oquem (*Chin.* : Hejing) of the Portuguese. Also called Kaomen by the Cantonese. A Portuguese trade-post in 1557, it was open to European trade in 1717 and recognized as a Portuguese territory by the Sino-Portuguese treaty of the 1.12.1887. Saint Francis-Xavier died here. The Portuguese poet Camoêns lived here in 1558-1559. The first Portuguese government was appointed in 1680. Presently a minor sea-port, it is famous for its hasard games houses (prohibited in Hong Kong). Artificial deep water harbour (1926) and causeway linking the two islands. Fishing, transit trade with mainland China. The currency unit is the Pataca. Pop. 250,000 (10,000 Europeans, mostly Portuguese). Also called Xiangshan, Macau, Puzhan.

MACAPAGAL, Diosdado
Philip., hist. Statesman (1910-), Deputy (1949-1956), Vice-president of the Republic (1957-1961), President (1961-1965), succ. Garcia. Ferdinand Marcos succ. him in 1965.

MACASSAR
see Makasar.

MACAU
see Macao.

MACCHA
see Cha, Matsya.

MACCHA JĀTAKA
Budd. Jātaka No 34 : A fish caught in a net is freed by a Brahmin.
- *Jātaka* No 75 : A fish saves his likes from a drought.
- *Jātaka* No 216 : A captured fish laments on the loss of his spouse and is freed.

MACCHAMUNI
see Sittar.

MACCHENDRANĀTH
see Patan.

MACCHĪ
see Matsuri.

MACCH-UDDĀNA JĀTAKA
Budd. Jātaka No 288 : A coin which had been lost in a river, is found into the stomach of a fish.

MAC CU'U*
China, Vietnam, hist. Vietnamese name of a Chinese lord of Canton, a vassal of the Nguyễn of Huế, who colonized the Ha-tiên region in 1708, in order to avoid a Thai invasion by sea. His descendants were the effective rulers of that region until the arrival of the French. On his death in 1735, his son Mac Thien Tu' succ. him and was nominated general by Minh Vu'o'ng in 1739.

MAC ĐANG DOANH*
Vietnam, hist. King (:1530-1540) succ. Mac Đang Dung. He opposed Lê Trang Tông who became Emperor in 1533. Mac Phuc Hai succ. him at Cao Bang.

MAC ĐANG DUNG*
Vietnam, hist. King (:c.1527-1530), succ. Lê Hoang Tung. A Vietnamese governor of the Dong Nam, he rebelled and drove away Lê Chiêu Tông and f. his own dyn. (*see* Mac) which opposed the Lê and was recognized by China. Mac Đang Doanh succ. him.

MAC DINH CHI
Vietnam, lit. Poet (Mac Tiêt Phu', d. 1346) from Hai Hung prov. Graduated Trang Nguyễn in 1304. Famous for his ugliness, he was author of *Kê* and *Phu* which had a large audience.

MACE (W : Ma-tz'ê)
see Qian.

MACHAI
USSR, archeo. Prehistoric site in Uzbek SSR, with stone artifacts dating back c. 7500 B.C.

MA CHANG (W : Ma Ch'ang)
see Ban Shan.

MACHANGGOU (W : Ma-ch'ang-kou)
China, archeo. A site at Lingyuan (Liaoning) with Zhou dyn. vestiges.

MAC

MACHEON-MYEON (R : Ma-ch'ön-myön)
Korea, art. Site in Hamyang (S Korea) with a large standing Buddha carved on a rock (5,8 m high) in the 14th cent. Also stone seated Buddha, 2,45 m high, from the 13th century.

MACHEONGRYEONG* (R : Ma-Ch'öng-ryöng)
Korea, geog. Volcanic mountain range in the N of the peninsula. Highest summits : the Turyu (2,309 m), the Gwandu (2,136 m), the Nanpo (2,435 m) and the Baegdu (2,744 m).

MA CHEUK
see Mah-jong.

MACHI*
Japan, geog. A quarter in a large city, or a city which developed from a market-place or at the foot of a castle.

MACHIBORI*
Japan, art. A decorative style on metal, popular in inspiration, created by Yokoya Sömin in the 18th century.

MACHI-BUGYÖ*
Japan, hist. A governor of a town or city, during the Edo shögunate (1603-1868).

MACHIDA*
Japan, geog. Industrial town 30 km SW of Tökyö, and residential suburb. Pop. 180,000.

MACHI-ESHI
see Machi-Kanö.

MACHI-KANÖ*
Japan, art. Painters of the Kanö school who worked for themselves and not for an official organism. They belonged neither to the Oku-eshi or the Omote-eshi groups. Also called Machi-eshi (Painters in town).

MACHI SHUNSÖ
Japan, art. Contemporary woman calligrapher, founder of the Nanihazu school of calligraphy. Awarded the Grand prix of the National academy of Calligraphic art in Japan (1946). Author of several books on calligraphy and Haikai. Made several exhibitions in the USA and Europe.

MA-CHU
Bhütan, geog. Bhütanese name of the Gaddhâr (or Sankosh) river, a tributary of the Brahmaputra. Waters the capital Punakha.

MA-CHU HE (W : Ma-ch'u Ho)
China, geog. Name of the upper course of the Huang He river.

MACI*
China, hist. Manchu official (1651-1739) and able administrator. Held various posts. President of Censorate (1688), then Grand Secretary (1699). Was the captain of a Company of Russians. Imprisoned for plotting, he was freed in 1710 and headed all negotiations with Russian traders. He played an important role in the signature of the Kiakhta treaty (1727). Supervised the *Wanshou Sheng Dian*. Also Maqi.

MA CIXI (W : Ma Tz'u-hsi)
see Ma Guohän.

MAC KINH CHI*
Vietnam, hist. King (:1592-1593) succ. Mac Toan at Cao Bang. Mac Kinh Cung succ. him.

MAC KINH CUNG*
Vietnam, hist. King (:1593-1625), succ. Mac Kinh Chi at Cao Bang. Mac Kinh Khoan reigned in the same time from 1623 to 1625. The last of the Mac dyn., Mac Kinh Hoan succ. him and reigned from 1638 to 1677, at Cao Bang.

MAC KINH HOAN
see Mac Kinh Cung.

MAC KINH KHOAN
see Mac Kinh Cung.

MAC LON
Vietnam, hist. Sino-Vietnamese pirate who took the town of Ha-tiên c. 1715 and settled there to practice cultivation (pepper).

MAC MAU HO'P*
Vietnam, hist. King (:1562-1592), succ. Mac Phuc Nguyên. Defeated by the Lê he fled to China and settled in the Cao Bang region where his son Mac Toan succ. him.

*** MAC-MAHON (line)**

A demarcation line on the border of NE India, bet. India and Tibet, delimitating the border of Bhûtan and following the line of separation of waters of the Irawady and the Salween rivers. It was proposed by Sir Arthur Mac-Mahon (1862-1949) and adopted at the Conference of Simla in 1914. This agreement was rejected by China who claimed a part of the NEFA. The continuation of this line forming a frontier bet. Burma and China was recognized by China in 1960. See Simla.

MA CONGYU (W : Ma Ts'ung-yu)

see Ma Su.

MAC PHUC HAI*

Vietnam, hist. King (:1540-1546) succ. Mac Đàng Doanh. Fought Lê Trang Tông. Mac Phuc Nguyên succ. him.

MAC PHUC NGUYÊN*

Vietnam, hist. King (:1546-1561) succ. Mac Phuc Hai. Fought Lê Trang Tông, Lê Trung Tông and Lê Anh Tông. Mac Mâu Ho'p succ. him.

*** MACROBIOTICS**

see Ôsawa J.G.

MACTAN

Philip., geog. Small coral island facing the port of Cebu, discovered on the 7.4.1521 by Magellan who was killed here by the chieftain Lapu-lapu. Area : 30 km² ; Pop. 60,000. Coconuts, fishing.

MAC THIÊN TỊCH

Vietnam, lit. Poet (18th cent.), son of a Chinese emigrant. Author of the *Ha Tiên Thập Vinh* (The Ten Appraisals of Ha-tiên).

MAC THIÊN THU'

Vietnam, hist. Local king (:1776-1778:1780) who tried to deal with the Thai against the Nguyễn. His sons Mac Thu' Duyên and others having been killed on the orders of Phya Tak, he committed suicide.

MAC THIÊN TU'

see Mac Cu'u.

MAC TIẾT PHU' see Mac Dinh Chi.**MAC TOAN***

Vietnam, hist. King (:1592-1593), succ. Mac Mâu Ho'p at Cao Bang. Fought the Lê. Mac Kinh Chi succ. him.

MAC TRAI

see Doan Hanh.

MAKAH KELANA

Indonesia, lit. «Songs of a Wandering Knight» a collection of 50 poems by Sanusi Pane, pub. at Batavia (Jakarta) in 1931.

MA DAI (W : Ma Tai)

China, lit. Poet (9th century).

MĀDAMĀLINGAM

India, geog. Ancient Tamil name of the Tāmbralinga.

MADANA

India, myth. In the *Mahābhārata*, a name of Kāma and Rati, divinity of Love.

- *India, lit.* Skt. poet (12th cent.) author of the *Pārijātamanjarī*. He was the preceptor of the Pāramāra king Arjunavarman.

MADANA BRAHMA

India, hist. A Candela rāja (:1015-1070) at Mahoba (Madhya Pradesh). Kirat Brahma succ. him.

MADANAKAI

India, art. A Telugu term for sculptures representing dancing girls, used as brackets under the eaves of the Hoysala temples at Belûr, Halebîd and Somnathpur (Mysore).

MADANAPĀLA

India, hist. Gāhadavāla king (12th - 13th cent.) succ. Gopāla (?). His son (?) Govindracandra succ. him.

- *India, lit.* Physician and Skt. lexicographer (late 14th century).

- See Pāla, Gāhadavāla, Madan Pāl.

MADANAPĀRĪJĀTA

India, lit. «The Heavenly Tree of Madana», a Skt. religious and juridical treatise (on the rights of succession) by Visveṣvara.

MADANAVARMADEVA

India, hist. Candela rāja (:1129-1162). He defeated the Kālacuri and the Pratihāra from

MAD

the Málvâ.

MADAN GOPAL

India, art. Hindu temple of the Pancayatana type, in laterite, built at Viṣṇupur (Bengal) in 1665.

MA DANIAN (W : Ma Ta-nien)

see Ma Yongqing.

MADAN MOHAN

India, art. Hindu brick temple built at Viṣṇupur (Bengal) in 1694. Śikhara.
- *See* Vrindavan.

MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA

see Malaviya Madan Mohan.

MADANOTSAVA

India, rel. Hindu festival of Love and the Spring dedicated to Śiva and Kṛiṣṇa, performed on the 13th-14th days of the month of Caitra. Also called Vasantotsava.

MADAN PĀL

India, hist. Mahârāja (d. 1869) of Karaulī. Lakṣman Pāl, son of his brother Birhan Pāl, succ. him.

MADAPOLAM

India, geog. Small town near Narasapur (Tamilnâdu) on the delta of the Godâvari river. In the 18th cent. was weaved there a blue cotton fabric known by the name of that town in Europe to where it was exported.

MADARI-KHĀN

see Koch-Medrese.

MA DAXIN (W : Ma Ta-hsin)

see Du Wenxiu.

MADDALAM

India, mus. A sort of drum similar to the Mṛidangam, used in Kerala.

MADD-u JAZR-i ISLĀM

India, lit. «Ebb and Flow of Islâm», a historico-political poem in Urdû by Altaf Husain Alî (1837-1914).

MA DEGONG* (W : Ma Tê-kung)

China, hist. A general (d. 1663) of the Ming who passed to the service of the Qing and

fought the Ming loyalists. Killed in a naval battle against Zheng Chenggong.

MA DEPEI (W : Ma Tê-p'ei)

see Ma Xiguang.

MA DEXIN (W : Ma Tê-hsin)

see Du Wenxin.

MĀDGŪLKAR VYANKATESH DIGAMBA

India, lit. Marâthî novelist (1927-) author of *Bangarvâdî*, 1958 (The Village without Walls).

MĀDHARĪPUTRA ĪŚVĀRASENA

India, hist. Traikutaka (Abhîra) king (c. 400) at Nasik and Junnar, son and succ. of Śivadatta.

MĀDHAVA

India, myth. «Master of Knowledge», a name of Viṣṇu and Kṛiṣṇa (at Prayâga). His śakti is called Mâdhavî.

- *India, hist.* Hindu prince (5th cent. ?) perhaps from Ujjayinî, who founded in the Mysore region the Ganga dyn., with the help of the Jaina philosopher Simhanandî. *See* Ganga (Mâdhava (I, II, III)).

- *See* Mâthava, Modhva, Mâdhavâcârya.

MĀDHAVABHATTA

India, lit. Skt. author (unknown date) of the *Râghavapâṇḍavîya* and perhaps the *Subhadrâharana*. Also called Kavirâja.

MĀDHAVĀCĀRYA

India, lit. Hindu scholar and Viṣṇu philosopher (1267/1302-1387), brother of Sâyana. A minister under Kings Bukka I (:1350-1379) and Harihara II (:1379-1399) of Vijayanagar, he wrote in Skt. numerous religious and philosophical books following Śankarâcârya's doctrine : *Sârvadarsanasangraha* (Explanation of all Darśana), *Śankarâdigvijaya* (Biography of Śankarâcârya), *Pancadâśî*, *Jivanmuktiviveka*, *Vivaranaprameyasangraha*, *Nyâyamâlâvistara*, *Parasarsasmṛitivyākhyā* (a commentary on the *Parasarsasmṛiti*) and other commentaries. He became a Sannyasin at the close of his life. Some scholars identify him with Vidyâranya. He was the abbot of the Śringeri math f. by Śankarâcârya.

MĀDHAVA DEVA

India, lit. Mystic poet (1489-1596) from Assam b. in Cooch Behar, disciple and succ. of Śankaradeva. Author of the *Nama Ghosa* and the *Hazari Ghosa*, collections of stanzas dedicated to Kṛṣṇa and *Bargīt (Baragīta)* religious songs, composed in Brajbuli and Assamese.

MĀDHAVA GUPTA

India, hist. A king of the Magadha (7th cent.), vassal of Harṣavardhana of Kanauj. His son Āditya Sena succ. him. *See* Bhānu Gupta.

MĀDHAVĀKARA

India, sci. Bengali physician (7th cent.) and Skt. author of a medical treatise known by the compilation of it made by Vṛinda in his *Rugviniścaya* (or *Mādhavanidāna*).

MĀDHAVAMANTRIN

India, hist. Statesman, warrior and Skt. author, contemporary with Mādhavācārya.

MĀDHAVAMŪRTI

see Harivarma (IV).

MĀDHAVĀNALAKĀMAKANDALĀ

India, lit. Skt. prose tale (Kathā) in praise of Vikramāditya, by Ānanda (dhara). Very popular in the 16th and 17th century.

MĀDHAVANIDĀNA

see *Rugviniścaya*, Mādhavakara.

MĀDHAVARĀJA

see Śailodbhava.

MĀDHAVA RĀO (I)

India, hist. The 4th Maratha Peshwa (:1761-1772) son and succ. of Balājī Rāo. A nephew of Raghunātha Rāo. Invaded the N of India and defeated Haidar Alī in 1770-1771. His son Nārāyana Rāo succ. him.
— *See* Sindhia.

MĀDHAVA RĀO (II)

India, hist. The 7th Maratha Peshwa (:1774-1795) nephew and succ. of Raghunātha Rāo. During his minority, Nāna Faḍnavis formed a Regency Council (Bara Bhāi). During his reign took place the first Maratha war (1775-

1782) against the British. Bājī Rāo (II) succ. him.

MĀDHAVA RĀO SINDHIA

India, hist. Rāja (1876 : 1886-1925) of Gwālior. *See* Sindhia, Madhojī, Malādajī Sindhia.

MĀDHAVASENA

see Sena.

MĀDHAVA SINGH

see Rāo Ratna Singh.

MĀDHAVAVARMAN (I,II,III)

see Viṣṇukundin.

MĀDHAVAVARMAN JANĀŚRĀYAMA-HĀRĀJA

see Viṣṇukundin.

MĀDHAVĪ

see Mādhava.

MADHAVIAH, A.

India, lit. Novelist (1874-1926) in English and Tamil.

MĀDHAV RĀO NĀRĀYAN

see Gangā Bai, Mādhava Rāo I.

MĀDHAV RĀO SINDHIA

India, sports. Mahārāja of Gwālior (1945-pilot of cars and planes.

MĀDHO

India, lit. Panjābī Brahmin and poet (16th cent.), a companion to Lal Husain from Lahore.

MĀDHOJĪ BHONSLE

India, hist. Rāja (:1772-1788) of Berar at Nāgpur, son of Raghōjī Bhonsle and succ. of his brother Rānojī Bhonsle. His son Rāghōjī Bhonsle (II) succ. him.

MĀDHOJĪ RĀO SINDHIA

see Mahādajī Sindhia, Sindhia.

MĀDHOLĀL HUSAIN

see Shāh Husain.

MĀDHO RĀO (II)

see Śivājī Madho Rāo.

MAD

MĀDHO RĀO SINDHIA

see Mādhava Rāo Sindhia, Sindhia.

MĀDHO SINGH

India, hist. Rāja of Jaipur (:1750-1768) son of Jai Singh (II) of Śiṣodia, brother and succ. of Īśvar Singh. He attacked his brother and after a defeat, allied himself to the Holkar and succeeded in eliminating him from the throne.

MĀDHO SINGH (I)

India, hist. Mahārāja of Jaipur (:1774-1779). His son Partāb Singh succ. him.

MĀDHO SINGH (II) BAHĀDUR

India, hist. Mahārāja of Jaipur Sawāi Mādhō Singh (1861 : 1880-1922). Son and succ. of Dhirāj Sawāi Rām Singh. Man Singh Bahādur succ. him.

MĀDHU

India, myth. A demon killed by Viṣṇu (hence the title of Mādhūsūdana). *See* Kaitabha, Māthava, Caitra.

MĀDHU...

see Mādhō...

MADHUBALĀ

India, art. Film actress (Mumtāz Jāhan Begām, 1932-1962) who started her career in 1941 and quickly won fame throughout India.

MĀDHUBANI

India, geog. Town in Bihār prov. Pop. 50,000. *See* Mithilā.

MADHUCCHANDAS

India, lit. A Ṛṣi of Vedic India, son of Viśvāmitra to whom Tradition attr. some hymns in the *Ṛig-Veda*.

MĀDHUVIT

see Hari.

MĀDHUKAŚĀ

India, myth. Hindu divinity, grand daughter of the Marut, mother of the Āditya and daughter of the Vasu.

MADHUKERI

see Mercara.

MADHUPURI

see Mathurā.

MADHURA

India, lit. Kannara Jaina writer (c. 1385) and poet at King Harihara's court, author of the *Dharmanātha-Purāna*, (Biography of a Jaina Tīrthankara).
- *India, myth.* A king of Gandharva.

MADHURA CHENNA

India, lit. Contemporary Kannara poet.

MADHURAKAVI

see Nammālvār.

MADHURĀNIRUDDHA

India, lit. Skt. drama in 8 acts by Sayani Candrasekhara, on the love of Aniruddha and Uṣā.

MĀDHU RĀO

see Mādhava Rāo (I, II).

MĀDHU RĀO SINDHIA

India, hist. Rāja of Gwalior (:1886-1925).

MADHURASVARA

India, myth. A king of Gandharva.

MADHURATTHAVILĀSINĪ

India, lit. A commentary on the *Buddhavamśa* by Buddhadatta (4th-5th century).

MADHURA VIJAYAM

India, lit. Skt. drama relating the conquests of her husband Kumāra Kampana, by Gangadevī.

MĀDHUSŪDANA

India, myth. «Destroyer of Mādhū», a name of Viṣṇu and Kṛiṣṇa. *See* Mādhū.

MĀDHUSŪDANA DATTA

see Datta M. M.

MĀDHUSŪDANA RĀO

India, lit. Oriyā contemporary writer and story-teller.

MĀDHUSŪDANA SARASVATĪ

India, lit. Skt. philosopher (16th-17th cent.), author of numerous Vedānta treatises (*Prasthānabheda*, c. 1600, *Siddhāntabindu*,

Vedântakalpalatikâ, Advaitasiddhi, Gûdhârthadîpikâ and a commentary on the *Bhagavad-Gîtâ*).

MADHVA

India, lit. Philosopher (Ānantatīrtha, Madhvācārya, 1199/1238-1278/1317) b. at Udipi (N Mysore), founder of the Viṣṇu devoted secte of the Mād̄hva. His biographer Nārāyana relates his life in the *Manimanjarī* and the *Madhvavijaya*. A pupil of Acyūtaprekṣa, he separated from his master and became an opponent to the doctrine taught by Śankarācārya. Thirty-seven philosophical books are attr. to him, among which commentaries (*Brahmasūtrabhāṣya*), exegetic texts on the *Upaniṣad*, the *Bhagavad-Gîtâ*, the *Vedāntasūtra* and the *Mahābhārata* (the *Mahābhārata-tātparyanirnaya*) in which he expounds a convinced monist philosophy, with Viṣṇu as the Unique and Omnipresent personal Divinity. Also called Ānandajnāna, Ānandagiri, Pūrnaprajna.

MĀDHVA

see Madhva.

MADHVĀCĀRYA

see Madhva.

MĀDHVADEVA

see Śankaradeva.

MADHVĀNTIKA

see Ānanda.

MADHVA VIJAYA

see Madhva.

MADHYADEŚA

India, geog. Skt. name sometimes given by Indian authors to the Gangetic plain, meaning «Country of the Center». *Pāli* : Majjadesa ; *Thai* : Matchima Prathet, Majjima Prathet. See also Madhya Pradesh.

MADHYĀDRI

Cambodia, art. A Skt. term for the Phnom Bakheng or the Bayon at Angkor.

MADHYAMĀGAMA

Budd. A collection of *Sūtra* of the «Middle Doctrine» (Madhyamika) composed of 152 *Pāli* and 222 Chinese texts. *Pāli* : Majjhimā-

gama. See Nikāya, Agama.

MADHYAMAKAHRIDAYAKĀRIKĀ

Budd. «Heart of the Madhyamika Doctrine» a summary in Skt. verse of the Madhyamika by Bhavya and its prose commentary, the *Tarṅjavālā* «Flame of Reasoning».

MADHYAMAKĀLAMKĀRA

India, lit. «Ornament of the Madhyamika», a doctrinal Buddhist treatise by Śāntarakṣita, preserved only in Tibetan.

MADHYAMAKĀLOKA

India, lit. «Vision of the Madhyamika», a doctrinal Buddhist treatise by Kamalaśīla.

MADHYAMAKARATNAPRADĪPA

India, lit. «Jewel Lamp of the Madhyamika», a Buddhist doctrinal treatise by Bhavya.

MADHYAMAKĀRTHASAMGRAHA

India, lit. «Collection of the Meanings of the Madhyamika», a Summary of the doctrine of the Madhyamika by Bhavya.

MADHYAMAKAŚĀSTRA

see *Mūlamadhyamakakārikā*.

MADHYAMAKĀVATĀRA

India, lit. «Apparition of the Madhyamika», a text in verse on the Madhyamika doctrine, by Candrakīrti.

MADHYAMAMĀRGA

India, Budd. «The Way of the Middle» of the Buddhists, sometimes compared to the *Chinese Dao*. *Pāli* : Majjhimamagga ; *Jap.* : Chūdō.

MĀDHYAMA PANDAVA

see Arjuna.

MADHYAMĀ PRATIPADA

Budd. «The Noble Octuple Way», the 4th Buddhist Truth which must lead to perfection, according to the Buddhist Law. See Āryasatya. *Pāli* : Majjhima Patipada.

MADHYAMA VYĀYOGA

India, lit. Skt. drama in one act, on a theme from the *Mahābhārata*, attr. to Bhāsa.

MĀDHYAMAYĀNA

see Mādhyamika.

MĀDHYAMIKA

India, phil. Buddhist doctrine of the «Middle Path» expounded by Nāgārjuna. It separated into two schools, the Prāsanghika (which became in the 8th cent. the Svātantrika-Yogācāra school) and the Svātantrika. This philosophy does not part into the reality and the non-reality of things, the latter being only a sort of vacuity (Śūnyata). It criticizes the mundane knowledge as illusory. According to it «the Absolute Truth is neither the Being or the Nothing ; it is independant of this couple, i.e. it is elusive». Also called Mādhyamayāna it is sometimes placed bet. Hīnayana and Mahāyāna. The Tibetan tradition divided this sect into 3 branches : Prāsanghika, Svātantrika (Śāutrāntika) and Yogācāra. *Pāli* : Majjhamika ; *Jap.* : Chūron Sanron ; *Tib.* : Dbu-ma (Dbu-ma-pa) ; *Chin.* : Sanlun Zong.

- *India, geog.* Ancient city near Chitor (Rājasthan), once besieged by King Menander (Milinda). Ruins with inscriptions from the Sunga dynasty.

MĀDHYAMIKA ŚĀSTRA

India, lit. Buddhist treatise on the Mādhyamika doctrine by Nāgārjuna. Translated into Chinese by Kumārajīva in 409. *Jap.* : Chūron ; *Chin.* : Sanlun.

MĀDHYANDINA

India, lit. A recension of the *Bṛihad-Āraṇyaka Upaniṣad*. Another text by the White Yajur-Veda school, the *Mādhyandina-samhitā*.

MĀDHYĀNTA VIBHANGA

India, lit. «Distinction bet. the Middle and the extremes», a didactic Skt. treatise in verse on Buddhist doctrine, attr. to Maitreya-nātha or Asanga. *Jap.* : *Benchūbenron* ; *Chin.* : *Bianzhong Bianlun*. See Asanga.

MĀDHYĀNTIKA

Budd. Arhat disciple of Ānanda said to have spread Buddhism into Kashmīr. *Tib.* : Ni-maigung. See Sarvāstivādin.

MADHYA PRADESH

India, geog. Province in Central India, N of Dekkan, bet. Uttar Pradesh (N), Rajasthan (NW), Gujarāt (W), Bihār and Orissā (E), Mahārāstra (SW). Area : 443,500 km². Pop. 42,000,000. Capital : Bhopal. Main towns :

Indore, Jabalpur, Gwālior, Raipur. Produces millet, wheat, sesamum, cotton. Mines of manganese, coal, bauxite, iron ores. See Madhyadeśa.

MADHYO

Indonesia, ling. Bahasa Indonesian vocabulary used bet. people of equal status, vs. the Kromo and Ngoko speeches.

MADIA, Chunilāl

India, lit. Gujarātī writer (1922-), translator of Ibsen.

MADIGIRIYA

Ceylon, art. Buddhist temple with a great brick reclining Buddha (10 m long) from the 10th century.

MADIOEN

see Madiun.

MADIRĀ

India, myth. Hindu divinity of Wine, wife of Varuna. Also called Varunī, b. from the Churning of the Ocean of Milk (see Amṛita).

MADIUN

Indonesia, geog. Town in Java, 140 km SW of Surabaya. Commercial center. Railway workshop, cotton and lumber industry. Pop. 150,000. Also Madioen.

MADJAKERTA (MADJAKERTO)

see Modjokerto.

MADJAPAHIT

see Modjopahit.

MADJELIS SJURO MUSLIMIN**INDONESIA**

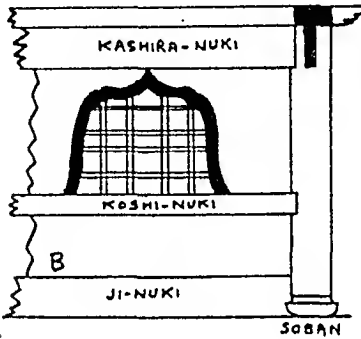
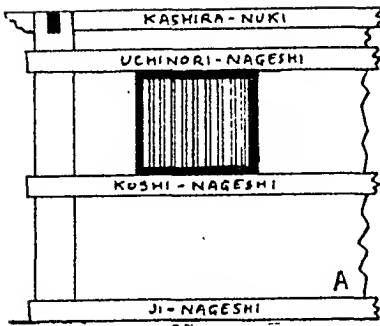
see Masjumi.

MADJELIS PERMUSJAWARATTAM**RAKJAT**

Indonesia, hist. Consultative Assembly of the People, composed by members of the Parliament (Perwakian Rakjat) and representatives of socio-professional groups (920 members).

MADKUKAR SHĀH

see Orcchā.



A : Wa-yō

B : Kara-yō

MADO

Japan, art. In architecture, types of windows, square in shape in the Wa-yō style, and more ornate in the Kara-yō. They generally are placed between an upper rafter called Uchinori-nageshi (or Kashira-nushi) and a lower one called Koshi-nageshi (or Koshi-nuki).

MA DONGLI (W : Ma Tung-li)

see Ma Zhiyuan.

MADRA.

India, ethn. A people of Ancient India, in Panjāb, on the Asikinī river. Capital at Śakala (*Pāli* : Sagala).

MADRADHIPA

see Salya.

MADRARĀJA

see Salya.

MADRARĀJASUTĀ

see Madrī.

MADRĀS

India, geog. Town on the SE coast of India (Coromandel coast), the Mylarpā of Ptolemy (Mailapuram, Mylapore), also called Tamilnādu, and Chennaya, Chenai (or Sennei) in Tamil. Capital of the prov. of Tamilnādu, f. in 1639 by Francis Day as a trading-post for the East India Co. Fort of Chennaya-pattinam built in 1644, renamed Fort Saint-George (Madrāssapattinam) in 1714. Taken by La Bourdonnais in 1746, it was given back to Great Britain in 1748 and then developed around Fort St-George. Occupied by Haidar Alī (1767-1769). University (1857) and Art museum (Amaravati, Dravidian bronzes). Artificial Seaport. Exports cotton, groundnuts, tobacco, mica, magnesium. Metallurgy, chemical industries, textiles, leather works. Pop. 2,000,000. Airport at 16 km (Mīnambakkam). Average temp. Jan. : 24° C, July : 31° C ; average annual rainfall : 1,300 mm. Numerous monuments : Cathedral San Tome (San Thome, Betumah, f. in 1504, renovated in 1893) said to contain the relics of the apostle, buried here. St-Mary Church f. 1678, renovated in 1759. St-Andrew church (1818-1820) ; Cathedral of Saint-George ; Church of Mt San Thome (1547, restored in 1707, vestige of the 9th cent.). «Little Mount Church» (1612). Śrī Parthāsarāthi Svāmī temple dedicated to Kṛiṣṇa (8th cent., rec. in 1564). Śrī Kapaleśvara temple dedicated to Śiva-Rudra (rebuilt in the 16th cent.), Marmalang bridge (1726).

- Former Indian State, reduced in 1953 by the formation of the Andhra Pradesh, and now called Tamilnādu.

MADRASA see Madrassa.

MADRASSA

India, art. A tomb at Chanderī (Gwālīor dist., Madhya Pradesh) built c. 1450.

— A Muslim school. Also Medrese, Madrasa, Medersa.

MADRĀSSAPATTINAM

see Madras.

MĀDRAVAS

see Viśvadeva.

MADRĀVATĪ see Madrī.

MAD

MADREŚVARA

India, myth. In the *Mahābhārata*, a king of the Madra, father of Madrī and Salya.

MADREYA

India, myth. In the *Mahābhārata*, Nakula and Sahadeva, the sons of Madrī.

MADRĪ

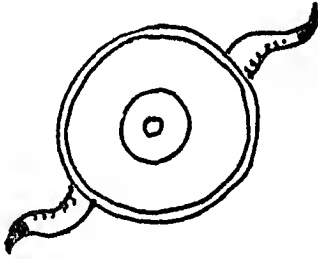
India, myth. In the *Mahābhārata*, a daughter of Madreśvara, the 2nd wife of Pandu, mother of Nakula and Sahadeva. She committed suicide on the tomb of her husband and let her sons to Kuntī. Also called Madrarājasutā, Madrāvati.

MA-DROS

see Anavatapta.

MAḌU

India, techn. Small parrying shield, a weapon held in left hand and used to parry blows and to give blows with the two protruding horns tipped by steel points. Chiefly used by Bhīl tribesmen and Hindu mendicants. Also called Maru, Singauta.



MA DUANLIN* (W : Ma Tuan-lin)

China, lit. Encyclopedist (Ma Maizi, 1245-1322) author of the *Wenxian Tongkao* (1317, a complement to the *Tong Dian* of Du You, 732-812), the *Duo Shilu* and the *Daxue Ji Chuan*.

MA DUANSU (W : Ma Tuan-su)

see Ma Wensheng.

MADUGALLE

Ceylon, hist. Singhalese chieftain who rebelled against the British in 1818. Taken prisoner, he was executed.

MA DUNG*

Vietnam, hist. Vietnamese name of a Chinese governor of the Giao-chi, appointed in 265.

Died in the same year, he was replaced by Du'o'ng Tac.

MADURA

Indonesia, geog. Island off the NE coast of Java (area : 6,000 km² ; Pop. 2,800,000), with the small dependant islands of Sapudi and Kangean on its E coast. Separated from Java by a channel 3 km wide. Low lying (220 m high) it is volcanic in its N part. Chief towns Sumenep (Pop. 50,000) and Pamekasan (Pop. 30,000). Overpopulated. Rice, groundnuts and maize (the main crop since 1930) cultivation. Salt industry, cattle rearing. Its people (Wong Madura) speaks a Malayo-Polynesian language close to the Malay and Javanese, with 3 status styles : Alos (for deferent speech), Kasa (for familiar), Tengngaqaan (for ordinary speech). - See Madurai.

MADURAI

India, geog. Town in the W of Tamilnādu, on the Vaigai river, 425 km WSW of Madrās, formerly called Madura (Tamil : Maturai). A place known by the Roman traders, it was the capital of the Pāndya dyn. (4th-14th cent.), then belonged to Vijayanagar (14th cent.) and to the Nāyaka dyn. (16th-1739). British in 1801. Textile and machines industry. University (1958). Pop. 500,000. Several important monuments and temples : Minakṣī, Tirumala Nāyak palace (17th cent., renovated in 1870), Maryamman Teppakulam reservoir from 1645 (300 m by 285 m). At 8 km, temple of Tirupparankundram (8th cent.) dedicated to Subrahmanya. - District area : 12,766 km² ; Pop. 3,500,000.

MADURAIKONDA

see Cola.

MADURAI VĪRAN

India, rel. Village divinity (Grāmadevatā) in Tamilnādu, a general in the Aiyānār's armies. Represented as a standing warrior holding sword and shield.

MADURĀNTAKA UTTAMACOLA

see Cola:

MADURĀSTHALA-PURĀNA

India, lit. Tamil religious book (Śiva faith) of legends related to the Minakṣī temple at

Madurai, and the mystical wedding of Mīnak-
ṣī and Śiva-Sundareśvara.

MA-DUS-PA
see Asamkrīta.

MADYA, Chunilāl K.
see Madia Chunilāl.

MAEBARA ISSEI*
Japan, hist. Warrior (1834-1876) and minister of War in 1871. Having rebelled at Hagi (Yamaguchi-ken) in 1876 he was defeated and executed.

MAEBASHI*
Japan, geog. Town in Gunma-ken (Honshū), formerly called Umayabashi and seat of the Matsudaira family. Communications center 100 km NW of Tōkyō. University (1949). Silk industry. Pop. 230,000.
— *See* Kabuto.

MAE-BYEONG* (R : Mae-pyōng)
Korea, art. A vase, similar to the Chinese Meiping, to contain an apple-tree branch, made as early as the Goryeo dynasty.

MAE-CHANG (R : Mae-ch'ang)
see Jo Ji-jun.

MAE-CHANG JIB (R : Mae-ch'ang Jip)
Korea, lit. «Works by Mae-chang» by Joeng Sa-sin with a biography of Jo Wan-byeong, a scholar made prisoner by the Japanese and taken away to Annam.

MAEDA GEN'I
see Maeda no Munchisa.

MAEDA KANJI*
Japan, art. Painter (1896-1930) in Western style. Studied in France.

MAEDAKŌ KŌICHIRO*
Japan, lit. Writer (1888-1957) of the Bungei Sensen. Author of *Santo Senkyaku*, *Semuga*, etc.

MAEDA MITSUYO
Japan, sports. Famous contemporary Jūdōka.

MAEDA MUNEHISA*
Japan, hist. Buddhist monk (Gen'i, Minbukyō

Hō-in, Tokuzen'in Gen'i, 1539-1602) and statesman. As a councilor of Hideyoshi, he modified the etiquette at the Jūrakudai. Soshidai at Kyōto, he favoured Christian missionaries.

MAEDARE*
Japan, ethn. An apron generally worn by workers. Also called Maekake.

MAEDA RENZŌ
see Maeda Seison.

MAEDA SEISON*
Japan, art. Painter (*F.N.* : Maeda Renzō, 1885-1977) at Nakatsugawa (Nagano-ken), pupil of Kajita Hanko. Director of the Fine Arts Institute at Tōkyō. Awarded the Culture Order (Bunka Shō) in 1955. Gave painting lessons to the Empress from 1959 until his death.

MAE-DATE
see Kabuto.

MAEDA TOKU
see Hikawa-kyō.

MAEDA TOSHIIE*
Japan, hist. Warrior (Kaga-Dainagon, 1538-1599) in the service of Oda Nobunaga and Hideyoshi. The latter appointed him Tairō and entrusted him his son Hideyori in 1592. Fought Tokugawa Ieyasu. *See also* Go-Tairō.

MAEDA YŪGURE*
Japan, lit. Poet (1883-1951) influenced by the Naturalistic school. Author of *Shūkaku*, *Genseirin*, etc.

MAEGASHIRA *see* Sumō.

MAE GYEONG (R : Mae Kyōng)
see Mejing, Wang Shuhe.

MAE HONG SONG
Thailand, geog. Province in the NW (Area : 13,222 km² ; Pop. 120,000). Chief town of the same name on the Burma border NW of Chiang Mai (Pop. 5,000). Also called Muaito.

MAEJIMA HISOKA*
Japan, techn. Politician (1835-1919). In

MAE

1871 he created a postal service on the model of European ones.

MAEKAKE

see Maedare.

MAEKAWA KUNIO

Japan, art. Painter and architect (1905-), b. at Niigata, master of Tange Kenzō and pupil of Le Corbusier until 1935. Belonged to the avant-garde movement «Kosabu Bunka Renma». Awarded the B. Perret Prize in 1963 for his architectural realizations (reinforced concrete), among them : International House of Tōkyō (1955), Town-hall at Fukushima (1958), Community center at Setagaya, Tōkyō (1959), Harumi building at Tōkyō (1957), Kyōto Kaikan, Tōkyō Bunka Kaikan, etc.

MAEKU-ZUKE

see Senryū.

MAE NAM KHONG

see Salween.

MAENG JA (R : Maeng Ja)

see Mengzi.

MAENG MAN-SI* (R : Maeng Man-si)

Korea, art. Painter and calligrapher (1636- ?).

MAENG YEONG-GWANG* (R : Maeng Yōng-kwang)

Korea, art. Painter (16th-17th century).

MAENO RYŌTAKU*

Japan, sci. Physician (1723-1803) a pupil of Aoki Kon'yō, co-author with Sugita Genpaku of the *Kaitai Shinsho* and the *Rangaku Kotohajime* (1744).

MAE ONG

see Malai Chuphinit.

MAESAN

Indonesia, art. An Islamic tombstone. Also called Mesan.

MA'ERHAN* (W : Ma-êrh-han)

China, hist. Military official (1633-1718) who fought Wang Fuchen in 1675. President of a Board and a minister.

MAESHIMA REIKI

see Shizen-shindō.

MAE THA

Thailand, archeo. A district in Lampang area in which were discovered on the 3rd terrace of the river, artifacts in red quartzite, from the Palaeolithic era.

MA-EUI TAE-JA* (R : Ma-üi T'ae-dja)

Korea, lit. «The Prince dressed in Hemp Cloths» a novel (1925) by Yi Gwang-su.

MAE-WEOL-DANG (R : Mae-wöl-tang)

see Gim Si-seub.

MA FANTUO (W : Ma Fan-t'o)

see Yuan Shuipai.

MA FEN* (W : Ma Fen)

China, art. Painter (Ma Pen, 1051-1127) the founder of the Ma family of painters. Academician at Kaifeng from 1119 to 1125, he painted animals and «Hundred Subjects» rolls in monochrom wash-tint.

MA FENG (W : Ma Feng)

China, lit. Writer (Ma Shuming, 1922-) from the Shenxi prov., co-author with Xi Rong of the *Lüliang Yingxing Zhuan* (The Heroes of Lüliang) in 1945, a drama which became popular.

MA FUTU (W : Ma Fu-t'u)

see Ma Wensheng.

MA FUXI (W : Ma Fu-hsi)

see Ma Yuanyu.

MA FUYI* (W : Ma Fu-i)

China, hist. Politician (1865-1905). Head of the Sanhe Hui (Gelao Hui), in the Hunan prov., he organized a general uprising in the province. Defeated and captured, he was executed.

MAGADAN

USSR, geog. Town and harbour on the N coast of the Okhotsk Sea, Khabarovsk Territory, f. in 1933, facing the industrial city of Nogaev. Shipyards, fishing, canning. Airport. Pop. 100,000. In the oblast formed in 1953 (Area : 1,119,100 km² ; Pop. 380,000), gold, tin mining, lumber exploitations.

MĀGADHA

India, hist. Ancient Hindu kingdom in the S Bihār, with its capital at Girivraja (Rājagriha) then at Pātaligrāma (Pātaliputra, now Patna) in Mauryā times and before.

MĀGADHĒŚVARA

see Jarasandha.

MĀGADHĪ

India, ling. Indo-European language from the NE of India, spoken at the time of the Buddha (6th cent. B.C.) in the Māgadha, and which was replaced in the Buddhist scriptures by the Pāli (sometimes also called Māgadhī). The Buddha preached in this language. Now a Prākrit derived from the Mahārāṣṭrī and a form of the Bihārī spoken by ab. 10,000,000 people. Divided into 3 groups of dialects : Bhojpurī, Sadanī (or Chhota-nagpurī) in the W ; Maithilī, Māgadhī (or Māgahī) in the center ; Bengālī, Assamese, Oriyā in the East.

MĀGADHĪ PRĀKRIT

see Pāli.

MĀGAHĪ

see Māgadhī.

MA-GAL GUNG (R : Ma-gal Kung)

Korea, sci. Constellation of the Capricorn.

MAGALIPUTRA

see Mogalliputta Tissa.

MĀGANGĀ

see Mekong.

MAGAR

Nepāl, ethn. Ethnic group in the upper valleys of the W, speaking a Tibeto-Burmese language. Their name comes from a Tibetan word meaning «Military camp». They are influenced by Hinduism.

MAGARI no ŌINE-HIROKUNI-OSHITAKE-KANAMI

see Ankan Tennō.

MAGARI SHINNŌ

Japan, lit. Imperial prince (c. 513), one of the poets of the *Man'yōshū*.

MAGARI YARI *see* Yari.

MAGASAWANG TUBIG

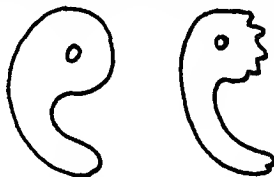
see Halcon.

MAGAT

Philip., geog. A tributary (140 km long) of the Cagayan river.

MAGATAMA*

Japan, Korea, archeo. Prehistorical and proto-historical magic ornaments in the shape of a claw (or tooth), in amber, stone, jade or even glass, belonging to the last Jōmon period, the Yayoi and Kofun periods. Their exact use is still unknown. They were perhaps a kind of passport to the Heavenly regions, used by shamans for their «travels» and their mounting (horse). Used to decorate



crowns in Korea and early Japan. These «amulets» are found in the Altai tombs of Pazyryk and are in wood, used as ornament on horses harness. They are still worn as collar ornament (called Mitama) by the chief priestesses at Okinawa during ceremonies. A mold in sandstone for glass Magatama (ab. 4 cm long) was discovered at Akaide (Fukuoka-Ken) in 1977.

MA-GCHIG LAB-SGRONG-MA

Tibet, rel. Buddhist nun (1055- ?) of the Gchod school, pupil and collab. of Dam-pa Sangs-rgyas (d. 1117).

MAGE (W : Ma-ko)

China, mus. Composer of the music of the Opera *Baimao Nū* (The White-haired Girl, after 1945).

MAGE*

Japan, ethn. Styles of hair-dressing formerly used by women according to their status or events, more than 35 in number. Among them, the most common were the Marumage for married women, the Ichogaeshi (or Chocho-mage) for young girls, the Shimada-mage for girls of marriageable age the Tsuno-kakushi worn for wedding ceremonies, etc. *See also* Chonmage.

MAG

MAGELANG

Indonesia, geog. Town in Central Java, on the Praga river, 40 km N of Jogdjakarta. Commercial center (tobacco, sugar cane, textile weaving). Pop. 100,000. Near by, site of Bārābudur. The Kabupaten (district) is 1,134 km², with a Pop. of 750,000.

* MAGELLAN

see Sliapulapu, Lapu-lapu, Mactan, Cebu.

MAGGA

see Mārga.

MAGGHADEVA JĀTAKA

see Makhādeva Jātaka.

MAGGHADEWA LINGATHIT

see Sayadaw Manli.

MAGH

Bānglā Desh, hist. A name given by the Bengalī to the Burmese immigrants in E Bengal and to the Arakanese pirates allied to the Portuguese (Feringhi) who haunted the waters of the Bay of Bengal. They were defeated by Shayista Khān c. 1680. Now divided into clans such as the Bohmong and the Mong Rāoja and practice shifting cultivation in the region S of Chittagong.

MĀGHA

Ceylon, hist. Tamil prince (Kālinga Vijayabāhu, : 1215-1236) who invaded Ceylon and succ. Parākrama Pandu. He persecuted Buddhism. Vijayabāhu (III) succ. him.
– *India, lit.* Skt. poet from Gujarāt (7th cent.), perhaps the son of a minister of a certain King Varmalāta cited in an inscription dated 625. Author of the *Śiṣupālavadhā* (also titled *Māghakāvya*).
– *India, sci.* Luni-Solar month (January-February). *Vedic* : Tapas ; *Bengalī* : Mōgho ; *Tamil* : Tei ; *Malayālam* : Makaram.

MAGHADEVĪ JĀTAKA

see Sutano Jātaka.

MĀGHAKĀVYA

see Śiṣupālavadhā, Māgha.

MAGHAN TEGĪN

see Istemi.

MĀGHĀ PŪJĀ

Budd. Buddhist festival of the Full Moon of the 3rd lunar month, in which is celebrated the Great Preach of the Buddha. *Thai* : Makha Bucha.

MĀGHAVĀN

India, myth. «The Magnificent», a name of Indra.

MAGHAVEŚMA

India, myth. «He Who Resides above the Clouds», a name of Dyaus.

MAGHEŚVAR

see Bhuvaneśvar.

MĀGHO

see Māgha.

MAGHRABĪ (el-)

see Sheikh Ganj Baksh.

* MAGICS

see Chāyopasevana.

* MAGIC SQUARE

see Ming Tang, Luoshu, *Luotu*.

MA-GIL (R : Ma-gil)

see Heo Yu.

MAGINDANAO

Philip., ling. Malayo-Polynesian language and cultural group in Mindanao island, on the Cotabato river, composed of ab. 200,000 people divided into 3 groups : Sa Ilud, Sa Laya, Ilanum. Also Maguindanao.

MAGIRI*

Ryū-kyū, hist. Ancient administrative division composed of several tribal units (Son). The Magiri on small islands were simply called Shima (island) in the 11th-12th cent. Each Magiri was ruled by an Anji.

MĀGISAN

India, sci. Indian era in use in the Chittagong district, beginning in 638 and similar to the San era of Bengal.

MAGNITOGORSK

USSR, geog. Industrial town on the upper course of the Ural river, 250 km SW of

Cheliabinsk. Important metallurgical center, taking its ore from near-by Mt Magnitnaya since 1930. Massive complex of metallurgical plants and factories. Research institutes. Pop. 400,000.

MAGODAYŪ

see Kōkan.

MAGOEMON

see Sukenobu.

MAGOH

see Punan.

MAGOJIRŌ*

Japan, art. Sculptor (Ukyō Hisatsugu ; *F.N.* : Shintarō, 1538-1564) of Nō masks, son of Kongō Shinroku Ujimasa, famous for his masks representing young girls.
- See Shigenaga.

MAGOKI-ATTARI

see Bukhārā.

MAGOKORO

see Makoto.

MA GONGXIAN* (W : Ma Kung-hsien)

China, art. Painter (12th cent.), son of Ma Xingzu. A member of the Academy, he was awarded with a «Golden belt». Landscapes, figures, flowers, birds.

MAGORAKA

see Mahōrāga.

MAGOSABURŌ

see Kuniyoshi, Shigenaga.

MA-GRĀMA

India, mus. Indian scale which is a complement to the Sa-grāma (see Ga-grāma). Composed of seven notes separated by intervals (Śruti) as follows :

	4 Śruti		4 Śruti
- Ma		- Sa	
	3 Śruti		3 Śruti
- Pa		- Ri	
	4 Śruti		2 Śruti
- Da		- Ga	
	2 Śruti		
- Ni			

MAGSARJAV BĪS

Mongolia, lit. Politician and jurist (1869-1928), author of 4 codes of Law and a «History of the Mongol Government» in 60 vol. (bet. 1911 and 1919) completed in 1927.

MAGSARJAV KHATAN-BATAAR

Mongolia, hist. Politician (1879-1927). Fought China (1912). Awarded the Soviet Order of the Red Banner in 1922. Minister of War in 1924.

MAGSAYSAY, Ramon

Philipp., hist. Statesman (1907-1957) b. in Luzon city, d. in Cebu. A liberal deputy (1946-1950) he fought the Huk (1950-1953) and was elected President of the Republic in 1953, succ. Quirino (with the US help which saw in him a faithful anti-communist). Died in a plane crash. Carlos P. Garcia succ. him.

MA GU* (W : Ma Ku)

China, myth. Name of 3 Taoist Immortal women (Xian Nü) from various origins. The main one «the Hemp Lady» a divinity of the Tian Shan, is venerated on the 7th day of the 7th month.

MA GUA (W : Ma Kua)

see Pao.

MAGUDI

India, mus. A flute of the snake-charmers, with a calabass as air reserve. Also called Nāsajantra, Bhujangasvaram, Punji.

MAGUINDANAO

see Magindanao.

MA GUN-HU* (R : Ma Kun-hu)

Korea, art. Painter (18th-19th century).

MA GUOHAN* (W : Ma Kuo-han)

China, lit. Official and scholar (Ma Cixi, 1794-1857) from Shandong prov. Graduated Jinshi in 1832. Held various posts as magistrate. Collected books and restored ancient ones, publishing them in his *Yuhan Shanfang Jiyishu* (580 books). Author of the *Mugeng Tie* (a collection of texts from various Classics). Also a poet.

MAGWE

Burma, geog. Administrative division NE of Arakan, including Thayetmyo, Minbu, Magwe, Pakkokku) and its chief town on the Irawady river, SW of Mandalay (Pop. 12,000).

MAGYAUN

Burma, mus. A zither in the shape of a crocodile, with strings disposed on a vertical plane.

MAHA

Ceylon, geog. One of the two singhalese «seasons», from October to March, the second being the Yala, from April to August.

MA-HA

see Mahâmâyâ.

MAHĀ

A *Skt.* epithet meaning «Great», «Large». *Chin.* : Da, Dai ; *Jap.* : Maka, Dai ; *Khmer* : Thom ; *Thai* : Maha ; *Pāli* : Maha ; *Korean* : Dae.

MAHĀASSĀROHA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 302 : A king, obliged to seek refuge is welcome at a poor man's house. He gave him half of his kingdom. *Var* : *Mahāyādu Jātaka*.

MAHA AUNG MYE BONZAN

Burma, art. Buddhist monastery built at Ava by Queen Nanmandaw Me Nu in 1818. Destroyed by an earthquake in 1838 it was restored by Queen Sinbyumashin in 1873.

MAHĀBALA

China, lit. Buddhist Śrāmana from Central Asia, translator into Chinese (c. 197) of the *Caryānidāna Sūtra* (A Life of the Buddha).

MAHĀBALEŚVAR

India, geog. Small town in Mahārāṣṭra prov., 145 km SE of Bombay, at 1,500 m alt on the Western Ghāt, near the source of the Kṛiṣṇā river. Sanatorium created in 1828.

MAHĀBALI

India, myth. A demon defeated by Viṣṇu during his Vāmana-Avātara. A king and oppressor of the whole earth, he received the visit of a dwarf asking him the grant of

3 stride of earth. Having obtained it, the dwarf revealed himself as Viṣṇu and growing up indefinitely, in 3 strides took possession of all the universe, thus precipitating Mahābali into the Hell. See Bali, Dāsavātara.

MAHĀBALLIPURAM

India, art. Site in Tamilnādu, 70 km S of Madras, of an ancient seaport (and perhaps a sacred city) built by the Pallava kings in the 7th cent. Numerous temples, Rātha and Mandapa (carved caves) in granite. Perhaps founded by King Māmalla (Narasimhavarman I, : c. 630-668). The Rātha, 8 in number, are carved out huge granite blocs : Valayan-kuttai, Pidari, Draupadi, Arjuna, Bhima, Dharmarāja, Sahadeva, Ganeṣa. The mandapa (ten in number) are : Dharmarāja, Kotikal, Mahiṣasura, Kṛiṣṇa, Panca Pandava (uncompleted), Varaha (dedicated to Lakṣmī, with portraits of Pallava kings), Rāmānuja (lion-pillars), Trimurti (dedicated to Śiva, with 5 cells), and two other unfinished ones. Not far is the huge boulder called «Descent of the Ganges» or «Arjuna's Penance», whose face (27 m by 9 m) is entirely carved. Near the shore of the Indian ocean, stands the Jālasāyāna temple (or «Seventh Pagoda» or «Sea-shore temple») built by King Narasimhavarman II (:690-715) in granite blocks, dedicated to Śiva and Viṣṇu. Further North, a curious carved boulder called Saluvankuppam (Tiger cave), presents a carved front in the shape of a throne. Another built temple, on the summit of a boulder, the Olakkaneṣvara, seems to be posterior in date. This site is also known by the names of Māmallipuram, Māvallapuram.

MAHABANDULA MENGYE

Burma, hist. Warrior (1780-1825) who conquered Assam (1821) and was defeated in defending Rangoon with 60,000 men against the British in 1824. Killed in a battle at Danyubu. See Bagyidaw.

MAHABAT KHĀN

India, hist. A Mughal title, given to Zamāna Beg, a valiant general in the service of Jāhan-gir in 1605. He conquered the Mevār in 1614 (with Abdullāh Khān-Firūz Jang) and defeated Prince Khurram who had rebelled in 1623, forcing him to take refuge in the Dekkan.

Appointed governor of Kābul, he aroused the jealousy of Nūr Jāhan and joined Prince Khurram in his rebellion in 1626. Aided by the Rājput chieftains he took Jāhangir prisoner. Awarded the title of Khān Khānan by Shāh Jāhan. Died in 1634. His tomb is near that of Humāyūn in Delhi.

MAHĀBHADRĀ

see Gangā.

MAHĀBHĀRATA

India, lit. Great Sanskrit epic «The Great War of the Bhārata» (ab. 120,000 śloka of two verses) in 19 books, a collective work dating from the Vedic times to the 6th cent. A.D. and relating a war bet. two groups of Indo-European tribes in N India. It is in the same time a sort of encyclopaedia of the sacred and profane knowledge of the Indian people in this remote epoch. Tradit. attr. to the sage Vyāsa, its definitive form was composed most probably bet. the 2nd and 7th cent. The subject is based on a war bet. the Kaurava (sons of Dhṛitarāṣṭra) and the Pāndava led by Yudhiṣṭhira. It takes place in the plain called Kurukṣetra. Almost all the warriors (but 3 on each side) perished in this homeric battle. After reconciliation, the five sons of Pāndu and their common wife Draupadī went to the Paradise of Indra on Mt Meru. Books (called Parvan) of this immense epic are as follows :

1 - *Ādi-parva* : Introduction. Genealogy of the Kaurava and Pāndava. Life and marriage of Dhṛitarāṣṭra and Pāndu. Birth of their children. Marriage of the Pāndava with Draupadī.

2 - *Sabhā-parva* : Assembly. The princes meet at Hastinapura. At the issue of a dice game, Yudhiṣṭhira loses his kingdom and Draupadī is won over by the Kaurava. The Pāndava are obliged to exile.

3 - *Vana-parva* : The forest. Life of the Pāndava into the forest of their exile, Kāmakya. Story of Nala and beginning of the *Rāmāyana*.

4 - *Virāta-parva* : Adventures of the Pāndava at the court of King Virāta.

5 - *Udyogya-parva* : Preparations of war in the two clans.

6 - *Bhīṣma-parva* : Bhīṣma commands in chief the Kaurava army. Here the episod of

the *Bhaghavad-Gītā* in which Arjuna asks his charioteer why the utility of this war and why that of fighting, was probably a later interpolation.

7 - *Drona-parva* : Drona commands in chief the Kaurava army.

8 - *Karna-parva* : Arjuna kills Karna, a chieftain of the Kaurava.

9 - *Śalya-parva* : Arjuna kills Śalya, a Kaurava officer and massacres all the Kaurava, but three of them.

10 - *Sauptika-parva* : The three Kaurava survivors attack by surprise the camp of the Pāndava and massacre them.

11 - *Strī-parva* : Lamentations of Queen Gāndhārī and the wives of the victims.

12 - *Sānti-parva* : Bhīṣma discourses on the duties of a king.

13 - *Anuśāsana-parva* : End of the speech of Bhīṣma and his death.

14 - *Aśva-meḍhika-parva* : Yudhiṣṭhira performs a «Sacrifice of the Horse» (*Aśva-medha*).

15 - *Aśrāma-parva* : Dhṛitarāṣṭra, Queen Gāndhārī and Kunti retire in a forest. A fire destroys the forest and they are killed.

16 - *Mausala-parva* : Death of Kṛiṣṇa and Balarāma. The town of Dvārka is submerged by the sea. The Yādava kill themselves with maces.

17 - *Mahā-prasthānīka-parva* : Yudhiṣṭhira abdicates and starts toward the Himālaya with his brothers to reach Mt Meru.

18 - *Svargārohana-parva* : The five Pāndava brothers enter the paradise of Indra together with their wife Draupadī, and their faithful dog.

19 - *Harivamśa-parva* : This last book, also attr. to Vyāsa, was added at an ulterior date. Composed of 16,000 śloka, it deals with the genealogy and the birth of Kṛiṣṇa. It is to be logically completed by the *Rāmāyana*. The *Mahābhārata* is also sometimes called *Jaya*. — See also Parikṣit.

MAHĀBHĀRATA TĀTPARYANIRNAYA
see Madhva.

MAHĀBHĀRAT LEKH

Nepāl, geog. Pre-himālayan mountain range, oriented E-W, bet. the Sivalik range and the Himālaya. Highest peak at ab. 3,000 m. Also called Chura.

MAHĀ-BHĀṢYA

India, lit. «Great Commentary», a Skt. thorough commentary on the *Sūtra* of Pānini and the *Varttika* of Kātyāyana, by Patanjali.

MAHĀBHĀṢYABHATTA

India, rel. Religious philosopher (10th cent.), master of Yamunācārya.

MAHĀBHĀṢYAPRADĪPA

see Pradīpa.

MAHĀBHĀṢYAPRADĪPODDYOTA

see Uddyota.

MAHĀBHĀVAGUPTA JANAMEJAYA

India, hist. A king of Orissā (:680-712), founder of the Somavamśi dyn. He enlarged his kingdom. Mahāśivagupta Yayati (I) succ. him.

MAHĀBHAYA

see Nirṛitī.

MAHĀBHERĪ

India, Budd. «Great Drum», a text of the Skt. Buddhist canon, in praise of the Buddha Gautama. *See Tripitaka.*

MAHĀBHIJÑĀ JÑĀNA

India, Budd. A fabulous Buddha of the past, whose 16 sons are said to be the preaching Buddhas.

MAHĀBHOGAPATI

India, myth. A name of Ananta.

MAHĀBHŪTA

see Rūpaskandha.

MAHĀBHŪTAVARMAN

see Kumāra Bhāskaravarman.

MAHĀBĪR

see Hindu-bhāt.

MAHĀBODHI

Budd. The Enlightenment of the Buddha Gautama under the Pippal tree at Bodh-gāya. - *India, art.* Buddhist temple in Bodh-Gāya (Bihār) with a high square Śikhara (60 m high) and four similar small Śikhara at the corners (Pancayatana type). Entrance to the E, opening on a small shrine with a large

Buddha statue. This temple, built on the spot where the Buddha Gautama is said to have been enlightened, said to have been built in the 3rd cent. B.C. (?) by King Aśoka was probably reconstructed in the 4th-5th cent. A.D. Surrounded by a stone railing (Vedikā) whose 85 pillars (a few on the spot, others in museums) are decorated with carved medallions and date back to the 2nd cent. B.C. The temple itself, whose high plinth is decorated with Buddha statues, was several times restored, especially by the Burmese in 1306-1309. All around the main temple are stūpa and shrines. Among these, the most important are the Animesh-loca a brick votive stūpa in the shape of a N style Śikhara, built in the 7th-8th cent., and the Vajrāsana or «Diamond Seat» which the Buddha is said to have seated on during his meditation. - *Burma, art.* Buddhist temple at Pagan (city) built on the model of the Bodh-gāya temple by Htilominlo in the 13th century. Smaller than its model, it is in brick and white-washed. Badly damaged in the 1975 earthquake.

MAHĀBODHI JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 528 : An ascetic, favoured by the king, is confronted with the jealousy of the ministers who plot his death. He is saved by a dog. *Var. : Bodhiparibbāja Jātaka.*

MAHĀBODHI SOCIETY

see Dharmapāla.

MAHĀBODHIVAMŚĀ

Ceylon, lit. «Story of the Bodhi-tree», a Pāli chronicle on various subjects in relation with the Buddhist doctrine and which relates the legend of the sapping of the Bodhi-tree brought to Ceylan from Bodh-gāya. Written by Upatissa c. 1000.

MAHĀBRĀHMA

see Dhyāna.

MAHABRAMAS

see Mahābrāhmanas.

MAHĀBRĀHMANAS

Budd. The 3rd Brahmāloka and the 3rd region of the 1st Dhyāna. *Singh. : Mahabramas ; Tib. : Changs-pa Chen-po.*

MAHĀBUDDHA

Nepāl, art. Buddhist temple at Patan, built by the Nepalese monk Abhaya Rāj in the 14th cent. Each brick of the structure is imprinted with an image of the Buddha. Śikhara (5 m high) in the N style. Destroyed by an earthquake in 1935 and restored.

MAHĀCAKRARĀJA

Budd. A Vidyārāja emanating from Maitreya and who symbolizes the forces of the faithful fighting against rebirth. *Jap.* : Dairin Myō-ō, Dairin Kongō.

MAHĀCAKRAVAJRAPĀNI

Tibet, Budd. A Tibetan form of Vajrapāni with 3 heads, 3 eyes, 6 arms, 2 legs. His heads are blue, white and red in colour.

MAHACHAI *see* Samut-sakhon.**MAHACHAKRAPAT**

Thailand, hist. Thai king (Chakrapat, :1548-1568) of Ayuthyā, younger brother and succ. of Yodfa. He was compelled to give two white elephants to the Burmese king Hongswadi. His son-in-law Thammarat (Mahindrādhirat), allied to the Burmese, succ. him, then became a Buddhist monk.

MAHA-CHAKRI

Thailand, hist. Order of Merit (created in 1882).

MAHACHĀT KHAM LUANG

Thailand, lit. «The Great Re-incarnation», a history of the Buddha Gautama and his previous incarnation or *Vessantara Jātaka* (*Thai* : *Wesandon Jadōk*), composed by unknown monks on the orders of King Phra Trailokanāt in 1482. The original text is lost and is only known through recensions or copies from the 19th cent. Phra Khlang wrote two chapters of it in Ray verse, and 11 chapters were later added by King Nang Khiao, also in Ray verse.

MAHĀCINTYA-ŚĀSTRA

Budd. Skt. text «Treatise on the Great Unconceivable One», attr. to Nāgārjuna. *Jap.* : *Daifushigiron*.

MAHĀCŪLĪ MAHĀTISSA

Ceylon, hist. A king (:77-63 B.C.) succ.

Vattagāmanī Abhaya. Coranāga succ. him.

MAHĀDĀJĪ SINDHIA

India, hist. Maratha chief (1727/1733 : 1760-1794) son and succ. of Ranojī Sindhia at Gwālior. Escaping from the battle of Pāni-pat (1761) he enrolled French officers (De Baigne) and reorganized the armies of the Maratha confederation. In 1771 he occupied Delhi and set the blind emperor Shāh Ālām again on the throne. He was thus appointed regent of the Mughal empire. He lost Gwālior to the British in 1780, then was defeated by them at Lalsont in 1785. He however came back to Delhi in 1788 but was defeated again by the Holkar in 1792. Daulat Rāo succ. him. Also Madhojī Rāo Sindhia, Mādho-va Rāo Sindhia. *See* Sindhia.

MAHADAMMAYAZA-DIPATI

Burma, hist. King (:1733-1752-1754) of Ava, succ. Taninganwe. Unable to contain the Bandits of Gharib Newaz, he was defeated by the Talaing (Môn) of King Binnyadala of Pegu and taken prisoner. Ava was set to fire and destroyed. Accused of plotting against the government of Pegu, he was sentenced to death and executed. *See* Taungū.

MAHĀDANDANĀYAKA

India, hist. A title of Military officer in the Gupta empire.

MAHADANWUN

Burma, rel. Title of a Buddhist religious censor.

MAHĀDĀTHIKA TISSA

see Mahādhātika Mahānaga.

MAHADENAMUTTA

Ceylon, lit. A popular puppet (Rukada) play, in the Nadagama tradition.

MAHĀDEO (MAHĀDEV)

India, geog. Mountain range in Madhya Pradesh, S of the Narmadā river. Plateaus of red sandstone. Coal and manganese ore mines. Cultivation of cotton and millet. Forest of Sal and Teak (lumbering).
- *See* Khajurāho.

MAHĀDEO (MAHĀDEV) GOVIND

see Rānad.

MAHĀDEVA

India, myth. «Great God», an aspect of Śiva (and Rudra) as creative Power. Symbolized by the Linga. His śakti is Rohinī (the Red One) and his son Buddha (Mercury).

- *India, hist.* Kakatiya king (:1195-1199) succ. Rudra. Killed in a battle against the Yādava. Ganapati succ. him.

- *India, rel.* Buddhist monk (5th cent. B.C.) who, according to Tradition, provoked the formation of the first schism at the Council of Vaiśālī and f. the Mahāsāṅghika sect. His philosophy announced that of the future Mahāyāna.

- *India, art.* Hindu temple at Ittagi, near Gadag, Marwār district (Mysore), dedicated to Śiva. Of large size (40 by 20 m), partly ruined, it was built in the 11th cent. (late Cālukya style). Closed hall with an open mandapa. Śikhara of a primitive type, 13 m high, partly destroyed. Open pillared hall at the entrance with lathe-turned pillars (Hoysala style).

Jamb and lintels of the entrance, walls elaborately carved.

- Hindu temple dedicated to Śiva at Ambar-nāth (Thana district), near Bombay, built in the 11th century.

- See Ahīr, Yādava.

MAHĀDEVĪ

India, myth. «Great Goddess», a name of Devī.

- *Laos, hist.* A queen (:1406-1438) of Luang Prabang. Sakkaphatlilenleo succ. her.

MAHĀDEVĪ VARMA

India, lit. Mystic Hindī poetess (1907-).

MAHĀDHAMMA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 447 : A father refuses to believe to the death of his son.

MAHĀ DHAMMARĀJA

Thailand, hist. King (:1569-1590) of Ayutthya, succ. Mahīndradhirat. Naresuen succ. him. Also called Mahā Thammaraja.

- See Lü Thai.

MAHADHAMMAYAZA

see Mahadammayaza-Dipati, Taungū.

MAHĀDHĀTIKA MAHĀNĀGA

Ceylon, hist. King (Mahādātika Tissa, :7-19), succ. Bhātika Abhaya. Ānandagāmanī Abhaya

succ. him.

MAHĀDHYĀNAGURU

see Buddhmitra.

MAHĀDIGNĀGA (MAHĀDIGNĀGĀRJUNA)

see Dignāga.

MAHĀGANAPATI

see Ganeśa.

MAHĀGANDI

Burma, rel. Buddhist sect forming the majority of the Burmese Sangha, the Sūlagandī one being less numerous.

MAHĀ-HAMSA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 534 : A queen asks for a golden goose to the king. The golden goose preaches the queen and the king.

MAHA HSWEI

Burma, lit. Poet and writer (Bha Shein-U, 1900-1953) author of 60 novels and short stories (more than 500). He defended the positive traditions and fought the superstitions who, according to him, were negative : *Thupounyī*, 1936 (The Rebel).

MAHĀJANA

Kashmīr, lit. Buddhist theologian and translator (late 11th cent.), son of Ratnavajra. His son Sajjana was one of the foremost scholar and translator in his time.

MAHĀJANAKA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 539 : A prince rebels against his brother and kills him. The son of the latter marries later the daughter of the usurper. They become both of them wandering ascetics. *Var.* : *Janaka Jātaka*.

MAHĀJĪ SINDHIA BAHĀDUR

see Mahādājī Sindhia.

MAHĀJJĀTAKAMĀLĀ

see *Jātakamālā*.

MAHĀKA JĀTAKA

see *Mahākanha Jātaka*.

MAHĀKĀL

see Ujjain.

MAHĀKĀLA

India, rel. In Hinduism, destructive aspect of Śiva considered as «The Great Time», «The Duration». Represented with eight arms and holding the veil of night above his head. In Buddhism, he is a Dharmapāla, a disciple of Mahādeva and a guardian divinity in monasteries. *Tib.* : Mgon-po, Nagpo Chen-po ; *Mongol* : Yeke Gara ; *Chin.* : Dahei Wang ; *Jap.* : Daikoku, Makakiara-Ten. *See also* Linga, Daikoku.

MAHĀKĀLA

India, lit. «The Great Black», a Tantric Buddhist treatise expounding the Kālacakra system.

MAHĀKĀLA BRĀHMANARŪPA

see Mgon-po Bram-zei.

MAHĀKĀLEŚVAR

see Ujjain.

MAHĀKĀLĪ

Nepāl, geog. A prov. in the extreme W of the country.
- *See* Kālī.

MAHĀKALVANA *see* Ujjain.**MAHAKAM**

Indonesia, geog. River, 900 km long, in Kalimantan (Borneo) rising in the central range and emptying into the Makasar Strait by a large delta. Navigable. Coal mines on its lower course. Also called Kutai, Mehakam.

MAHĀ-KANHA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 469 : Sakka transforms a man into a dog and sends it to frighten people. *Var.* : *Mahāka Jātaka*.

MAHĀKAPI JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 407 : A monkey saves his companions from certain death and pays his deed with the loss of his own life. *Var.* : *Rājovāda Jātaka*.

- *Jātaka* No 516 : A farmer lost in a forest falls down into a ravine and is saved by a monkey he attempted to kill. He becomes a leper.

MAHĀKARMA VIBHANGA

India, lit. Skt. Buddhist book on ethics, giv-

ing details on Indonesia and SE Asia (Dvīpāntara). Translated into Chinese in 582.

MAHĀKĀŚYAPA

Budd. One of the 10 Great disciples of the Buddha (*see* Jūdai Deshi), the first for ascetic practices. He headed the Sangha on the death of the Buddha. Also one of the 16 Arhat. Also called Pippalayāna. *Jap.* : Makakashō, Dai Kashō ; *Chin.* : Changmei Chanshi, Jigong Laofu Pusa, Mohejiaye Zunzhe ; *Tib.* : Od-srung Chen-po ; *Mongol* : Gascib.

MAHĀKĀUṢṬHILA

India, rel. Buddhist monk, maternal uncle of Śākyamuni (or of Śariputra), to whom is attr. the *Samghātīparyāya Śāstra*.

MAHĀKĀVI

India, lit. «Poet par Excellence» a Skt. title given to famous poet and especially to Kālidāsa.

MAHĀKĀVYA

India, lit. The Six Great Classical Poems of Indian literature, according to the rules edited by Dandin in his *Kāvyādarsa* : *Raghuvamśa*, *Kumāra-sambhava*, *Megha-dhūta*, *Kirātārjunīya*, *Śiṣupālavadha*, *Naiṣadha-caritra*. There exist also some *Mahākāvya* in Prākṛit.

- A general Skt. term meaning a long epic poem.

MAHA KOLA SANNI

see Daha Ata-Sanniya.

MAHĀKOSALA

India, hist. Ancient name of the Madhya Pradesh in its E part (also called Cedi) and kingdom with its capital at Ratnapura. A Haihaya dyn. ruled it, related to that of the Dahāla from the 10th to the 13th cent. Traditional genealogy :

- Kalingarāja, son (or grandson) of Kokkadeva (*see* Dahāla)

- Kamala

- Ratnarāja I (Ratnaśa), founder of Ratnapura,

- Prīthivīdeva I (Prīthivīśa)

- Jājalladeva (I)

- Ratnarāja (II)

- Prīthivīdeva (II)

- Jājalladeva (II)

- Ratnadeva III (attested in 1182)

- Pṛithivīdeva III (:c. 1190).

This dynasty seems to have been conquered by the Dahāla of the Cedi. Also Kośala. *See* Kosala.

MAHĀ-RUGYI

Burma, art. Buddhist brick temple in Pagan (13th century).

MAHĀKŪTEŚVAR

India, art. Hindu temple at Bādāmi (Mysore) built c. 600, with one of the first examples of tower (Vimana) of the Dravidian type with an octagonal finial.

MAHAL

India, art. In architecture, a palace. More especially in Indo-muslim architecture.

- *See* Mahalvarī.

MAHĀLĀ

see Mahālāna Kittī.

MAHĀLAKṢMĪ

India, myth. A form of Pārvatī as Devī, especially venerated at Kolhapur. Represented seated with a Linga on her head, or like Lakṣmī with four arms.

- *Nepāl, art.* Temple dedicated to Viṣṇu, with 3 roofs, built at Patan in the 17th century.

MAHĀLĀNA KITTĪ

Ceylon, hist. King (Mahālā, :1040-1042) succ. Kassapa (IV). Vikkama Pandu succ. him.

MAHĀ LAWKA (-MARAZEIN)

see Kuthodaw.

MAHALEPĀNŌ

see Mānavannā.

MAHALL

see Subas.

MAHĀLLAKANĀGA

Ceylon, hist. A king (Mahālunā, Mahālumāna, :136-143) succ. Gajabāhugāmanī. Bhātika Tissa succ. him.

MAHĀLUMĀNA

see Mahāllakanāga.

MAHALVARĪ

India, hist. A land tenure system estab. in Uttar Pradesh in the 18th cent., in which a whole community of farmers (Mahal) was recognized as owner of the land and liable to pay taxes for it. *See also* Zamindari, Ryotvarī, Talukdarī, Mamlatdarī.

MAHĀMAKHAM TANK

India, rel. Great sacred pool at Kumbhako-
nam (Tamilnādu) in which the Ganges is said to resides once every twelve years (1969, 1981, etc.). A great Khumbmela is held here on these auspicious years.

MAHĀMALLA

see Pallava, Narasimhavarman (I).

MAHĀMALLAPURAM

see Mahāballipuram.

MĀHAM ANAGA

India, hist. One of the 10 nurses in the gynaeceae of Akbar. She had a great influence on the youth of the sovereign bet. 1560 and 1564. Her son Adham Khān was a general of Akbar. Also called Māham Anga.

MAHĀMANDHĀTU

India, hist. Legendary king, famous for his infinite generosity. Also called Mandhātu.

MAHĀMANDIR

see Jodhpur.

MĀHAM ANGA

see Māham Anga.

MAHĀ-MANGALA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 453 : On the futility of omens.

- *See* Mahāpingala Jātaka.

MAHĀMANTRĀNUSĀRINĪ

see Pancarakṣā.

MAHĀMATI *see*. Vidura, Manjuśrī.

MAHĀMATRA

India, hist. A title of chief of a province, in the time of King Aśoka.

MAHĀMAUDGALYĀNA

Budd One of the 10 Great Disciples of the

Buddha (see Jūdai Deshi), «the first for the surnatural powers» (Siddhi), said to be born on the same day as Śāriputra. On their ashes were built the «Large Stupa» (No 1) at Sāñcī. Represented standing with a book or a Sūtra-box in hand. Also called Maudgalyāyana, Mudgalaputra, Kōlita. *Singh.* : Mughalan ; *Tib.* : Muh Dgali-bu ; *Chin.* : Mulian, Fuluobu, Damu Qianlian ; *Jap.* : Dai Mokkenren, Mokuran.

MAHĀMĀYĀ

Tibet, Budd. A Yi-dam form of Brahmā. Also called Atala-devī. *Tib.* : Ma-ha, Mhaya, Tsangs-pa ; *Chin.* : Dashuan Jingang. See also Māyā Devī.

- Also a name given to the mother of the Buddha.
- Also the «Great Goddess of Time» as measurer of the Time and Space, with a sense of delusion.

MAHĀMĀYĀ

see Mahāparinirvāna Sūtra.

MAHĀMAYŪRĪ

Budd. In the Mahāyāna, a Vidyārāja «the Peacock-Queen», a wrathful (or not) manifestation of Śakyamuni considered as remover of the poisons (of ignorance) and protector against natural calamities. She represents the virtue which produces all the Buddhas and is, in esoterism, one of the merits of Akāṣagarbha Bodhisattva. Represented mounted on a peacock spreading out its tail. At least 6 sūtra were dedicated to her. Also called Mayūrarāja, Mahāmayūrī vidyārājñī. *Tib.* : Rma-bya-chen-mo ; *Chin.* : Gunshoming Wang ; *Jap.* : Kujaku Myō-ō, Kujaku-ō Mo, Kujaku Butsu-mo. See Pancarakṣā.

MAHĀMAYŪRĪVIDHYARĀJNĪ

see Mahāmayūrā.

MĀHAM BEGĀM

India, hist. Wife of Humāyūn, and daughter of Ahmad Jām.

MAHĀMEGHA

see Mahāparinirvāna Sūtra.

MAHĀMERU

India, art. A type of Rekha temple. See Garbhaka.

MAHAMONTRI

Thailand, lit. Thai poet (early 19th cent.) author of poems in Klon verse, of common style.

MAHĀ-MORA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 491 : A virtuous peacock, prisoner of its desire, is freed of it by the queen.

MAHAMU

Central Asia, hist. Chieftain of the Oirat tribe. He allied himself with Aruqtai and defeated Ügechi in 1404. Then he turned against Aruqtai and defeated him also, proclaiming himself Khagan of the Mongols. He killed also Öljei Temür. The Chinese attacked him in vain in 1414-1415. His son Toghôn succ. him.

MAHĀMUCILINDA

see Mucilinda.

MAHĀMUDRĀ

see Nin Kan.

MAHĀMUNI

Burma, art. Sacred image of the Buddha, palladium of the Arakan kingdom. Taken as a looty by the son of Bodawpaya, it was transported into the Arakan Pagoda at Mandalay in 1785, where it still is. Much restored it has lost its original form, which we ignore, the statue being encased in several layers of plaster. This statue, originally at Mrohaung (Arakan), 4 m high, was partly destroyed by a fire in 1884 and reconstructed. Also Mahāmyat Muni, Mahāmuni Zedi, Payagyi (Arakan pagoda).

MAHĀ MYAT MUNI

see Mahāmuni.

MAHĀN

India, myth. «The Great», a name of Varuna.

MA-HAN* (R : Ma-han)

Korea, hist. A confederation of 54 tribes in the SW of the peninsula, one of the Sam-han, formed c. 194 B.C. One of its tribes, the Baeg-je took the lead of the confederation and founded the State of this name c. 18 B.C. (see also Jin-han, Byeon-han, Bakan). Eight kings :

MAH

- Guei Syun (Si-jo, Gang Wang, :194-191 B.C.)
- An Wang (:191-159 B.C.)
- Hye Wang (:159-146 B.C.)
- Myeong Wang (:146-115 B.C.)
- Hyo Wang (:115-75 B.C.)
- Syang Wang (:75-60 B.C.)
- Weon Wang (:60-34 B.C.)
- Gye Wang (:34-18 B.C.)

MAHĀNĀDI

India, geog. River 820 km in the Dekkan, rising in the W Ghāt 40 km S of Nagpur, crossing from W to E the Dekkan plateau, emptying into the Bay of Bengal E of Cuttack by a delta (area : 115,000 km²) and draining a basin area of 132,700 km². Receives the Seonath. Flow of 8,000 m³/sec. maximum. Used mainly for irrigation.

MAHĀNĀGA

Ceylon, hist. King (Senevi Mohana :569-571) succ. Kittisirimegha. Aggabodhi (I) succ. him.

MAHANAK

Thailand, lit. Buddhist monk (18th cent.) author of the poems *He Rūa* and *Bunnōwat*.

MAHĀNĀMA

Budd. One of the five first disciples (*see* Bhadravargīya) of the Buddha.

- *Ceylon, hist.* King (:406-428) succ. Upatissa (I). Buddhaghosa lived in Ceylon during his reign. Chattagāhaka Jantu succ. him. *See. Mahāvamsā.*

MAHĀNANDIN

India, hist. The 10th Śāisunāga king (5th B.C.) of Māgadha, succ. Nandivardhana. Said to have been assassinated by Mahāpadma the founder of the Nanda dynasty.

MAHĀ-NĀRADA-KASSAPA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 544 : A heretical king is saved by his daughter, with the help of the Buddha.

MAHĀ-NARAKA

see Naraka.

MAHĀNĀRĀYANA-UPANIṢAD

India, lit. Vedic *Upaniṣad* composed of stanzas and formulas on ritual, ascetism and

«mental rite».

MAHĀNĀTAKA

India, lit. «The Great Drama», a Skt. drama (before the 9th cent.) based on the story of Rāma and attr. to Hanumān. It is only known by the recensions made by Dāmodara (in 14 acts) and Madhusūdana (in 9 acts). Also titled *Hanumānnātaka*.

MAHĀNĀTAKA VĪNA

see Vīna.

MAHANDAYOK

Thailand, hist. Mōn king (8th cent.) of Haripunchai (Lamphun), son and succ. of Queen Chamatdevī.

MAHANDEU

see Jestak.

MAHĀNDHRA

see Rājamundry.

MAHĀ-NIBBĀNA SUTTA (Mahānirvāna Sūtra)

see *Dīgha-Nikaya, Suttapitaka.*

MAHANIKAI

see Mohanikay.

MAHĀNIPĀTA

Budd. Collective name given to the ten last *Jātaka* : *Mūgapakkha* (538), *Mahājanaka* (539), *Sāma* (540), *Nimi* (541), *Khandahāla* (542), *Bhūridatta* (543), *Mahānāradakassapa* (544), *Vidhurapandita* (545), *Mahā-Ummagga* (546) and *Vessantara* (547).

MAHĀ NIPPEAN

see Nippean Bat.

MAHĀNIRVĀNA-SŪTRA (Mahā-nibbāna Sutta)

Chin. : *Daniepan Jing.* *See* *Dīgha-Nikaya, Suttapitaka, Niepan Zong.*

MAHĀNIRVĀNA TANTRA

India, lit. Skt. treatise on Tantric ritual (18th century ?).

MAHAN KO'S

India, lit. Panjābī encyclopaedia of Sikh literature, pub. by Kānh Singh Nābhā in 1960.

MAHĀNAWRAHTA (or MAHĀNĀRATHA)

Burma, hist. General of King Hsinbyushin, killed in the siege of Ayuthyā (Siam) in 1767.

MAHĀNUBHĀVA

India, rel. Religious Maratha movement (also called Mānbhāu) of the Kṛiṣṇa and Dattatreya worshippers f. by Cakradhara and his disciple Nāgadeva c. 1260. It refused the division of the society into castes and the authority of the Sacred Scriptures, thus rejecting almost all Hindu cults. The members of this sect used to clad themselves in dark blue cloths.

MAHĀPADMA

India, hist. The 11th Śāiṣunāga king (4th cent. B.C. ?) succ. Mahānandin whom he assassinated, thus founding the Nanda dyn. He enlarged his territories. According to the *Purāna*, his eight sons succ. him. Traditions about this king are also found into the Jaina and Buddhist books as well as in the *Mudrā-rākṣasa*. See Nanda, Navananda, Vāmana, Lokapāla, Naraka.

MAHĀ-PADUMA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 472 : A queen tries to seduce her brother-in-law who refuses. She avenges herself accusing him of having seduced her.

MAHĀ-PALOBHANA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 507 : A misogynous prince, seduced by a woman, renounces the world.

MAHĀ-PANĀDA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 264 : see *Suruci Jātaka* (No 489).

MAHĀ-PANTHAKA

see Panthaka.

MAHĀPARAMASAUGATA

Cambodia, hist. Posthumous title of King Jayavarman (VII).

MAHĀPARINIBBĀNA SUTTA

Budd. «Great Lecture on the Perfect Nirvāna of the Buddha», a text from the Pāli Buddhist scriptures, part of the *Sutta-pitaka*, dating back to the 3rd cent. B.C. (?) and relating events which preceded the death of the Buddha. See also *Mohāparinirvāna Sūtra*.

MAHĀPARINIRVĀNA

see Nirvāna.

MAHĀPARINIRVĀNA SŪTRA

Budd. Skt. part of the Buddhist canon composed of several works such as the *Mahāmegha* (Great Cloud), the *Caturdāraśamādhi* (Concentration of the 4 Adolescents), the *Sarvapūnyasamuccayasamādhi* (Concentration of the Accumulation of Merits) and the *Mahāmāya* (Lecture of the Buddha on his Mother), all from the *Vaipulya-sūtra*. Translated into Chinese by Dharmarākṣa bet. 416-423, by Faxian and Buddhabhādra in 217-418, by Xuanzang in 652. Part of the Chinese Buddhist Scriptures. See *Divyādāna*, *Mahāparinibbāna-sutta*.

MAHĀ PASAMAN CHAO

Laos, hist. Khmer Buddhist monk and master of Fa Ngum. He settled in Laos and brought at Chieng-dông-Chieng-tông the statue called Phra Bang which gave its name to the town of Luang Prabang. Also called Phra Mahāsamana.

MAHĀ-PASANA GUHA

Burma, rel. Huge artificial concrete cave built at Rangoon in 1954 to house the participants of the 6th Buddhist Council to celebrate the 2500th anniversary of the Enlightenment of the Buddha.

MAHĀPATRA, Godavarish

India, lit. Writer (1898-1965) and poet in Oriyā. B. in Puri district, he was also a journalist. Wrote more than 50 novels, poems, essays, biographies, etc. Author of *Banapura*, *Banka O Sidha* (1966). Awarded the Sahitya Akademi Prize in 1966.

MAHĀPEINNE

see Shwesandaw.

MAHĀPILLAI

see Mapillai.

«MAHĀ PICHAÏ»

see Nōy.

MAHĀ-PINGALA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 240 : A servant is lamenting over the death of his tyrannical master.

Var. : *Mahāmangala Jātaka, Akanhanetta Jātaka.*

MAHĀPINNYAKYAW

Burma, hist. Minister under King Mirazagyi of Arakan, and a jurist, author (c. 1600) of the *Mahāpinnyakyaw Pyatton.*

MAHĀPINNYAKYAW PYATTON

Burma, lit. A compilation of juridical judgements on a Buddhist base, by Mahāpinnyakyaw (c. 1600).

MAHĀPITAKA SŪTRA

(Korean : Daejang Gyeong). See *Sutta-pitaka.*

MAHĀPRAJĀPĀTĪ GAUTAMĪ

Budd. Younger sister of Mahāmāyā the mother of the Buddha Gautama. She created a nun order (of Bhikṣuṇī) devoted to the service of the Buddha. Also called Gautamī.

MAHĀPRAJÑĀPĀRAMITĀ

see *Prajñāpāramitā.*

MAHĀPRAJÑĀPĀRAMITĀ-ŚĀSTRA

India, lit. A collection of 16 Skt. sūtra «of the Great Wisdom» expounding the philosophical doctrines of the Mahāyāna, a commentary in 25,000 stanzas on the *Prajñāpāramitā Sūtra.* Perhaps composed by Kashmirī disciples of Nāgārjuna. Translated into Chinese by Kumārajīva in the 5th century. *Chin.* : *Mohebanruoboluomi Jing ; Jap.* : *Dai Hannyā Kyō.*

MAHĀPRALAYA

India, rel. The complete dissolution of the universe at the end of a Kalpa. Also called *Jahānaka, Sanhāra, Kṣiti.*

MAHĀPRATISARĀ

Budd. A Bodhisattva of the esoteric Buddhist pantheon, generally represented with 8 arms. *Jap.* : *Daizuisu Bosatsu.* See *Pancarākṣa.*

MAHĀPURĀNA

India, lit. Collective name of the 18 main *Purāna* vs. the secondary *Purāna* or *Upapurāna.* Also collective name of the 2 great Viṣṇu *Purāna,* the *Viṣṇu-purāna* and the *Bhāgavata-purāna.* Also a cosmological book written in Apabhramṣa by Puṣpadanta c. the 10th century. See *Purāna.*

- See *Jinasena, Harivamśa-purāna, Triṣaṭi-lakṣana.*

MAHAPURUB

see *Bhagavan.*

MAHĀPURUṢA

India, myth. «The Great Being», a name of Viṣṇu and of the Supreme Being. See *Puruṣa.*

MAHĀPURUṢA ŚĀSTRA

India, lit. A Viṣṇu Śāstra translated into Chinese in early 5th century.

MAHĀPURUṢĪYA

India, rel. A Viṣṇu sect of Assam, f. by Śankaradeb in the 15th century.

MAHĀR

India, ethn. A caste of untouchables composed of ab. 50 endogamous sub-castes which forms ab. 9 percent of the total population of Mahārāṣṭra (to which they gave its name).

MAHARACHAKHRU

see *Phra Maharachakhru.*

MAHĀRĀGA

India, rel. In Tantrism, the highest form of concentrated passionate energy, in inner knowledge.

MAHĀRĀJA

India, hist. «Great King», a title first used by the Kuṣāna then by the Gupta kings, and later meaning only «Indian prince». The women are called *Mahārānī.* See also *Rāja.* - See *Catur Lokapāla, Rāmācaritra.*

MAHĀRĀJADHIRĀJA

India, hist. «Great King of Kings», a title meaning «Emperor» and used by great kings of India and SE Asian kings.

MAHĀRĀJAKANIKALEKHA

India, lit. A letter which contains Buddhist instruction, sent by the Buddhist monk Mātrīceta to King Kaniṣka (late 2nd century).

MAHĀRĀJALĪLA-ĀSANA

India, rel. A Buddhist meditation posture (Āsana) in «Royal ease», seated folded legs, one horizontally, the other vertically, joined feet. See *Rājālīlāsana.*

MAHĀRĀJALĪLA-MANĀJUŚRĪ

Budd. A form of Mañjuśrī represented seated in «Royal ease» on a lion, holding a blue lotus (Utpāla).

MAHĀRĀJAN

see Dhṛitarāṣṭra.

MAHĀRĀJA PAÑCAPANA

Indonesia, hist. Śailendra king in the center of Java, attested c. 778.

MAHĀRĀJASSAT

see *Wagaru Dhammathat.*

MAHĀRĀJKA

India, myth. A class of minor divinities, numbering ab. 220. *See* Gana-devāta.

MAHĀRĀJ-JĪ

India, rel. Boy-guru (Pratāp Singh Rawat, 1957-). Toured the world in 1970, taking the name of Balyogeśvar «Childgod» to bring his message of peace to the world. He is the son of another Hindu guru, Śrī Hamsjī Mahārāj, and of Matajī who claims to be the supreme head of the «Divine Light» movement. His religious title, Bal Bhagvanjī (Incarnate God) belonged first to his elder Brother. Married an American girl, Marilyn Johnson, and lives in the USA.

MAHĀRĀMĀYANA

see *Yogavāsīstharāmāyana, Padma-purāna.*

MAHĀRĀNA

India, hist. A title of the Rājput mahārāja of Udaipur, belonging to the «Solar race» (Sūryavamśa).

MAHĀRĀNĪ

see Rānī, Mahārāja.

MAHĀRĀṢṬRA

India, geog. A prov. in W India, in the coastal plain of the Konkan, the N of the W Ghāt and the W Dekkan plateau. Archean soil and basalts (Trap), Black earth (Regur) in which grows easily cotton. Divided into 4 natural regions : the Kandesh (Khandesh) in the N, the Berar in the NE, the Mārathwada in the E and the Desh in the S of Bombay. Three regional divisions : Konkan (bet. the Ghāt and the sea), Maval (E of the Ghāt) and Desh. A-

rea : 307,476 km². Pop. 52,000,000. Capital Bombay. Main towns : Pūne, Nagpur, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Nāsik. *See* Mahār.

MAHĀRĀṢṬRĪ

India, ling. A language of the Middle Indian group, ancient Prākrit spoken mainly in Mahārāṣṭra. An ancient variant chiefly used by the Jaina, is called Mahārāṣṭrī-Jaina.

MAHĀRĀṢṬRĪYAJÑĀNAKOŚA

India, lit. Encyclopaedia in Marathī, by Śrīdhār Venkateś Ketkar, pub. bet. 1922 and 1927 at Bombay.

MAHĀRĀTNAKŪTA SŪTRA

India, lit. A collection of 49 Buddhist sūtra arranged by Bodhiruci.

MAHĀRĀTTAŚĀRA

Burma, lit. Buddhist monk (1468-1529/1530) descending from the Shan chieftain Thihathu and a poet. Author of a Mawgun, *Tadauti Mingalacedi*, 1480 (A Pagoda in Ava) and the *Bhurīdat Lingagyi* (1484) in the Pyō. genre. Also author of the *Hatthi-pāla* (Kogonpyō, 1523) and of Yadu poems such as the *Meiktilakanbwemawgun*. Also styled Shin Tatasāra, Shin Mahārattasāra, Rahtathara.

MAHĀRĀURAVA

Budd. The 5th of the 8 Buddhist and Hindu Hells, said to be surrounded by volcanoes. *Thai* : Maharōruva ; *Jap.* : Daikyōkan Jigoku. *See* Nāraka.

MAHĀRAWAL

India, hist. A Title of the Rājput Rāja of Jaisalmer belonging to the «Lunar» race (Candravamśa).

MAHAREUK

see Cakrapani.

MAHĀRBANJĪ

see Malabārī.

MAHĀRDIKA

see Klong Kup.

MAHĀ-RĪṢĪ

«Great Rīṣi» *see* Prajāpati.

MAHARLIKA
see Barangay.

MAHĀRLOKA
see Loka.

MAHĀRNAVAMĪ GASTU
India, art. Small size building at Hampi (Vijayanagar, Andhra Pradesh) erected by Kṛṣṇnadevarāya in 1518. Outer walls decorated with reliefs. Also called Vijaya Mandir.

MAHĀRORUVA
see Mahārūrava.

MAHĀRWADA
see Ullorn.

MAHAS
India, rel. In Vedic philosophy, the power of greatness which permits the enhancing of normal possibilities.

MAHASADUYA (W : Ma - ha - sa - tu - ya)
see Mahāsattva.

MAHĀSAKASRAPRAMARDANĪ
see Pancarakṣā.

MAHASAK
Thailand, lit. Royal prince (1782-1832), brother of King Phuttayotfa and «second king» under King Nang Klao. Author of dramas of the Lakhon type (*Phralo Noralak*), some Phleng Yao and a Nirat.

MAHĀŚAKARĀJ
Laos, sch. Śāka era, beginning in 78 A.D. See Calendar.

MAHĀSAMANA
see Mahā Pasaman Chao.

MAHĀSAMAYA
India, lit. Text of the Skt. Buddhist Scriptures on the results obtained through meditation. See *Triptaka*.

MAHĀSĀMI
see Mūlasikkhā.

MAHĀSANGHIKA
India, rel. «School of the Great Assembly», a Buddhist sect created by Mahādeva after

the 2nd Buddhist Council (443 B.C.) in opposition to the Sthāvira sect. Its basic text was the *Pratimokṣa*. After the 3rd Council (246 B.C.) it splitted into 5 branches : Pūrvaśāilhā, Avaraśāilhā, Hāimavatā, Lokottara Vādinā, Prajñapti Vādinā. It was predominant in the NW of the Ganges valley and in the Kṛṣṇā valley in the 7th cent. Spread out to Java and Sumatra. Also called Kāśyapīya, Kāśyapanikāya, Āryasthāvranikāya. See also Vaiśālī, Dharmakala.

MAHĀSAMNIPĀTA SŪTRA

Budd. A collection of texts from the *Valpulya Sūtra*, pertaining to the Buddhist Chinese Scriptures, dating from the 6th cent. and influenced by Tantrism : *Ākāśagarbha sūtra*, *Bhadrapāla sūtra*, *Tathāgatamahākāraṇānirdeśa sūtra*, *Daśacakraṣṭigarbha sūtra*, *Bodhisattvabuddhānus-smṛtīsamādhi sūtra*.

MAHĀSANA

India, myth. In the *Rāmāyana*, a demon sent by Kamsa to kill Kṛṣṇa and destroyed by the latter.

MAHĀSĀRA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 92 : Monkeys steal a jewel belonging to a queen. Innocents are accused, however the true culprits are finally found.

MAHĀ-SARAKHAM

Thailand, geog. Province in the NE (Area : 5,760 km² ; Pop. 650,000) and town on the Me Si river NE of Roi Et. Also called Talat.

MAHĀSATTVA

Budd. A Bodhisattva of Perfection, however inferior to the Perfection of a Buddha. *Chin.* : Mahasaduya.

MAHĀSENA

India, hist. A title of «Great General».
- *India, myth.* A name of Kārttikeya (Skanda), as God of War.
- *Ceylon, hist.* King (:274-301) of Anurādhāpura, succ. Jettha Tissa (I). Sirimeghavanna succ. him.
- *Ceylon, myth.* A god in Sinhalese folklore, worshipped at Kataragama. Also Mahāsen.

MAHĀSENA GUPTA

India, hist. Gupta king of Magadha (6th cent.) who retired into Mālvā and allied himself

with Prabhākaravardhana of Thanēṣvar. His son Deva Gupta became king of Mālvā. *See* Bhānu-gupta.

MAHASHAY, Nag

India, rel. A disciple (1846-1899) of Rāma-kṛṣṇa, b. in Dacca district, who stressed the essentiality of Divine grace.

MAHĀSIDDHA

India, Tibet, rel. «Great Magicians», Indian and Tibetan sages said to have had magical powers, said to have lived from the 7th to the 12th cent. They were 84 in number according to Tradition. They play an important role in the formation of esoteric traditions of the Tantric buddhism.

MAHĀSIDDHĀNTA

India, sci. «Great Doctrine», a Skt. treatise on Astronomy, c. the 10th cent. Also called *Āryasiddhānta*.

MAHĀSĪLĀVA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 51 : A king refuses to wage war. He is taken prisoner but succeeds in escaping and becomes again a king.

MAHĀ SINGH

India, hist. Rāja of Lahorc (d. 1792), father of Ranjit Singh.

MAHASIRI-UTTAMAJAYA

Burma, hist., lit. A minister and warrior under Alaungpaya, compiler of the *Manu Kye Dhammathat* (c. 1750).

MAHĀSĪTĀVATĪ

see Pancarakṣā.

MAHĀŚIVA

see Ceylon.

MAHĀŚIVAGUPTA YAYATI (I)

India, hist. Somavamśi king (:712-744) of Orissā, succ. Mahābhāvagupta Janamejaya.

MAHĀŚIVAGUPTA YAYATI (II)

India, hist. Somavamśi king (:795-840) of Orissā. He re-estab. the Kesarī dyn. His son Udyot Kesarī Mahābhāvagupta succ. him.

MAHĀŚIVARĀTRĪ

India, rel. «Great Night of Śiva», a Hindu

religious festival held on the 13th day of the month of Magha (Jan.-Feb.) in the praise of Śiva. Prayers are offered to Śiva during all the night and fairs are held on the banks of rivers and beaches.

MAHĀSTHĀMAPRĀPTA

Budd. A Bodhisattva representing the Strength and Wisdom of Amitābha. Perhaps a divinization of Mahāmaudgalyāyana. Represented as a monk with shaved head. *Chin.* : Daishizhe, Dashizi ; *Jap.* : Dai Seishi, Seishi.

MAHĀSTHANA

Bānglā Desh, hist. Ancient State in Rājshāhi district in the 12th cent. under the Sena dyn. Capital at Barendra Bhūmi (now Barind tract).

- *See* Bogra.

MAHĀSTANGĀRH

Bānglā Desh, geog. Town SE of Paharpur, ancient Pundranagar, f. before the 3rd cent. B.C. Provincial capital under the Mauryā, Gupta and Pāla dyn. Headquarters of Majnu Shāh Burhāna from 1763 to 1787. Citadel 1,500 m by 1,300 m. Vestiges of numerous Hindu and Buddhist sites and monuments.

MAHĀSU

India, geog. District in Himachal Pradesh, composed with several Hill States on the upper valleys of the Yamunā and Sutlej rivers bordering Tibet. Area : 5,645 km² ; Pop. 400,000. Dense forests, wheat and barley cultivation. Chief town Solan (Pop. 8,000).

MAHĀSUDASSANA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 95 : The death of King Sudassana.

MAHĀSUKA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 429 : A parrot refuses to leaves an unproductive fig-tree. *Var.* : *Mahā-suvarāja Jātaka, Suva Jātaka.*

MAHĀSUPINA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 77 : Sixteen dreams and their interpretation. *Var.* : *Supinapātaka Jātaka.*

MAHĀSURA SINGA NAT

Thailand, hist., lit. Royal prince (1743-1803).

Uparat in 1782, and a brother of King Phuttayotfa. A warrior and poet, he wrote a Nirat poem, the *Nakhon Sithammarat* and some other poems bet. 1785 and 1791.

MAHĀSUTASOMA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 537 : A king (who is a former Ogre) kills his subjects to eat them. Driven away, he becomes a bandit. He captures his ancient master who compels him to renounce cannibalism. *Var.* : *Sutasoma Jātaka*.

MAHĀSUVARĀJA JĀTAKA

see Mahāsuka Jātaka.

MAHAT

India, myth. The mace of Viṣṇu, symbol of the individual and Cosmic intelligence. — *See* Adhyātma.

MAHĀTABCAND

see Jagat Seth.

MAHĀTALA

see Patala.

MAHĀTĀPANA

see Pratāpana.

MAHATEWI

Laos, hist. Thai princess (d. 1578) of the Phra Ruang dyn. of the Lan-na, regent at Chiang-mai from 1545 to 1556 for a prince of Luang-Prabang, then under Burmese tutelage, from 1564 to 1578. She was the last ruler of the Phra Ruang dynasty.

MAHATHAI

see Mahatthai.

MAHATHAMADA

Burma, hist. According to legend, the first human who was elected a king.

MAHĀTHAMMARĀJA

see Mahā Dhammarāja.

MAHA THIHATURA

Burma, hist. A general under King Hsinbyu-shin. He defeated the Chinese troops in 1769, but was accused of leniency by the king and exiled. In meantime he had invaded the Manipur. Fought afterward the Thai warriors of Phaya Tak, without success. Again exiled by

King Singu in 1776. In the service of Maung-Maung in 1782, he invaded the palace of Singu who was killed by one of his ministers. However, following a plot against Bodawpaya, he was executed the same year (1782).

MAHĀTMA

India, hist. «Great Soul», a Skt. title conferred on important spiritual personalities, considered as «masters of Wisdom». It was conferred on Gandhi M.K.

MAHĀTMA GANDHI

see Gandhi M.K.

MAHĀTMYA

India, lit. «Glorification», collective Skt. name of legends associated with a sacred place of Hinduism. Some of these legends are linked with the *Purāna*. Also called *Sthālapurāna*.

MAHĀTTARĪ

see Tārā.

MAHATTHAI

Thailand, hist. Department of the Northern provinces (19th cent.) vs. that of the Southern provinces (Kralahom).

MAHĀ-UKKUSA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 486 : The children of a falcon bird are saved by the friendship existing bet. a lion, a sea-falcon and a tortoise.

MAHĀ-UMMAGGA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 546 : The story of four pretending wise men and a true wise one. The four false ones try to destroy the true one, who finally triumph over his enemies after many adventures, wars and marvelous deeds. *Var.* : *Mahosadha Jātaka*.

MAHĀ-UPANIṢAD

India, lit. *Upaniṣad* No 61 of the Sāma-Veda, in which the phenomenal world and the way to get rid of it are explained. In this text, Nārāyana is considered the Supreme Being from whom everything proceeds, gods and nature alike.

MAHĀ-UPARAT

see Uparat.

MAHĀVADĀNA

India, lit. «Great Deeds», a Buddhist Sūtra relating the life of the Buddha and his six predecessors (Maṇuṣi Buddha).

MAHĀVAGGA see *Vinaya-pitaka, Khandaka.*

MAHĀVAIROCANA

see *Vairocana, Jina.*

MAHĀVAIROCANABHISAMBODHI SŪTRA

Chin. : *Dapiluzhena, Cheng Foshen Bianjia Chi Jing* ; Jap. : *Dainichi Kyō.*

MAHĀVAIROCANA SŪTRA

Budd. «Sūtra of the Great Illuminator», a Sūtra of Tantric Buddhism (late 7th cent.) expounding the theory of the Garbhadhāta and the aspects and functions of Mahāvairocana (Vairocana). Jap. : *Dainichi-kyō.*

MAHĀVĀKYA → UPANIṢAD

India, lit. *Upaniṣad* No 92 of the *Atharva-Veda* in which Brahṃā considered as the Creator, teaches the great secret of the Knowledge of the Self.

MAHĀVAMŚA

Ceylon, lit. «Great Genealogy», a Pāli historical chronicle from the origins to 352 A.D., including the legend of the Buddha and a relation of the 3 first Buddhist councils. Attr. to Mahānāman (early 6th cent.). Later completed by the *Cūlavamśa.*

MAHĀ-VĀNIJA JĀTAKA

Budd. *Jātaka* No 493 : Merchants find a magical tree.

MAHĀVASTU

India, lit. A Skt. collection of Buddhist legends (a non-canonical text of the N school) relating events in the life of the Buddha, *Jātaka* stories, giving descriptions of the Buddhist Hells, written in verse and prose bet. the 1st and 6th cent. Part of the *Vinaya-pitaka.* See *Lalitavistara-Sūtra.*

MAHĀVELA

India, myth. «Great Veil», a name of Dyaus.

MAHĀ-VESSANTARA JĀTAKA

see *Vessantara Jātaka.*

MAHĀVIBHANGA

see *Vinaya-pitaka.*

MAHĀVIBHĀṢĀ

India, lit. «Great Commentary», a Skt. Buddhist commentary on the *Jñānaprasthana (Abhidharmapitaka)* of the Sarvāstivādin, summarising the doctrine of the latter, attr. to the 500 Arhat of the Council of Kashmīr, but most probably written in the 3rd cent. It is the major text of the Vaibhāṣika school of the Sarvāstivādin.

MAHĀVĪCI

see *Naraka.*

MAHĀVIDYA

India, rel. In Hindu philosophy the ten energy objects of the transcendental Knowledge, the ten aspects of the cycle of Time (Mahācakra Kāla), representing the ten aspects of the Divine life which are the energies (Paraśakti) of Śiva in Tantrism. The multiple aspect of the Great Goddess of Tantrism which subdivided primeval energy nurtures the world. They are :

1 - *Lalitā* (or the Black Kālī).

2 - *Tārā* (of a dark blue colour, represented as putting her left foot on the corpse of Śiva).

3 - *Śoḍaṣī* (represented red in colour, seated on the body of Mahākāla, personalizing the 16 modes of Desire).

4 - *Bhuvaneśvari*, representing the substantial forces of the material world (Golden body).

5 - *Bhairavī*, who presides over the multiplicity of forms. (Represented red in colour, with 3 eyes).

6 - *Chinnamastā*, an associate to Barninī and Dākinī. She represents the distribution of the Vital energy (represented with her cut off neck bleeding) to the universe.

7 - *Dhūmavati*, represented as an old widow, without teeth, of a blemish colour, symbolizing the most obscure forces of creation.

8 - *Bagama-mukhī*, symbolizing the hope of humanity. Represented yellow in colour, killing with a mace an enemy whose tongue she holds.

9 - *Mātāngī*, who impersonates emotional frenzy.

10 - *Kamalā*, pure conscience of the Śakti, represented bathed by four golden elephants. The first seven are creative powers, the last

three ones are destructive. *See* Chinnamastā.

MAHĀVIHĀRA

Ceylon, art. Central monastery in Anurādhā-pura. The primitive structure had 9 storeys and was erected by Dutugammu (c. 161 or 101 B.C.). Only remain of this huge structure the 1,600 stone pillars which composed the ground floor. The storeys which were in wood have disappeared.

- *Ceylon, Budd.* A branch of the Theravādin. *See* Mahāvihāra-vāsinā.

MAHĀVIHĀRA-VĀSINĀ

Ceylon, rel. An orthodox Buddhist sect created by King Parākkamabāhu I (c. 1153-1186) at Anurādhāpura in which the monks inhabited large monasteries. A division of the Mahāsthāvira opposed to Mahāyāna doctrines.

MAHĀVĪRA

see Vardhamana.

MAHĀVĪRACARITA

India, lit. «Story of the Great Hero», a Skt. drama in 7 acts on the story of Rāma, by Bhavabhūti.

MAHĀVĪRACARITRA

India, hist. A Skt. text on the life of the Mahāvīra by Hemacandra.

MAHĀVĪRĀCĀRYA

India, sci. Jaina mathematician (9th cent.), Skt. author of the *Ganitasarāṅgraha*.

MAHĀVRATA

India, rel. Ancient Vedic festival of the Winter solstice dedicated to Indra and Prajāpati, to obtain prosperity. During this festival, a play was performed in which a Indo-European (white) disputed to a Śūdra (black) a leather disk painted black and white, thus symbolizing the fusion of the Dravidian and Indo-European races. Music and erotic scenes to evoke fecundity.

MAHĀVRATIN

India, rel. Śiva dedicated holy men, naked ascetics with their body covered with ashes, holding a skull in hand and wandering, begging for food. They venerate Śiva under his form of Kapaleśvara.

MAHĀVṚITTI

see Kāśikavṛitti.

MAHĀVYUTPATTI

Tib., lit. Skt-tibetan dictionary (9,500 words and entries) compiled by Ral-pa-chan and others on the orders of King Khri-ide Srong-bcan in early 9th century, to facilitate the study of Buddhist scriptures and their translation.

MAHĀWELI GANGĀ

Ceylon, geog. «Great Sandy River», a river in Ceylon, 330 km long (the longest), emptying into the Indian Ocean (at Koddīyar Bay, S of Trincomalee). Receives the Amban Gangā.

MAHAWONG

Thailand, lit. «A History of Ceylon», by Tham Pricha, c. 1800.

MAHAXAY

Laos, archeo. Neolithic site in the Khammuan province.

MAHĀYADU JĀTAKA

see Mahā-assāroha Jātaka.

MAHĀYAJÑĀ

India, rel. Collective name of the 5 great domestic daily sacrifices performed by the orthodox Hindus :

- *Baliharana* (deposit of offerings in various places),

- *Pitriyajñā* (offerings made to the souls of the ancestors, toward the South),

- *Manuṣyayajñā* (offering of a ritual feast to men),

- A sacrifice made in praise of the fire which was used to cook the meal.

MAHĀYĀNA

Budd. «Great Way of Progression» or «Great Vehicle» a form of metaphysical Buddhism which developed in India c. the 1st cent. on doctrines which seems to have appeared very early (perhaps since the 5th cent. B.C.) from the Hinayana doctrines and transforming the philosophy of the latter in a religion with a pantheon of its own. It had a great success in China, Tibet and Japan. In it, sanctity is no more an individual ideal of perfection but a carrier involving the salvation of other

individual through the intercession of Bodhi-sattva (who replace the ascetics in primeval Buddhism). Generally called School of Northern Buddhism, it developed into many sects which had their own philosophy, including pietism (as in the Amidism) and pure philosophic trend (as in Zen). *Chin.* : Mahe-yanna, Moheyan, Mahesheng ; *Tib.* : Reg-le-chimto, Theg-pa chen-po'i ; *Jap.* : Daijō-Bukkyō, Maka'en ; *Mongol* : Jekekü.

MAHĀYĀNA ABHIDHARMA SANGĪTI SĀSTRA

Budd. A Skt. Buddhist treatise by Asanga, translated into Chinese by Xuan Zang in 652, commented upon by Sthiramati and also translated by Xuan Zang in 646.

MAHĀYĀNADEVA

China, Budd. Skt. name of a Chinese Buddhist monk who was invited to Tibet by Khri-srong Lde-bcan c. 780, with two of his disciples. In the course of a debate on Buddhist doctrine he was defeated by the argumentation of Kamalaśīla and asked to return in China. He was an adept of the Dhyāna (Chan). - Also a title given to Xuan Zang.

MAHĀYĀNADHARMADHĀTUNIRVIŚEṢA

Budd. «On the non-differentiation of the elementary things according to the Mahāyāna», a Yogācāra treatise by Sthiramati.

MAHĀYĀNAHASTAMANI

India, Budd. «Jewel in the Hand of the Mahāyāna» a refutation of the various schools of Buddhism by Bhavya.

MAHĀYĀNA-SANGRAHA

Budd. «Compendium on the Mahāyāna», a Skt. treatise on the Mahāyāna doctrine of the Yogācāra school, attr. to Asanga and found only in its Chinese and Tibetan versions.

MAHĀYĀNA-SAMPARIGRAHA ŚĀSTRA

Budd. Skt. collection of texts on the Mahāyāna by Asanga, translated into Chinese by Paramātha c. 563. *Chin.* : *Shedacheng Lun* ; *Jap.* : *Shōdaijō-ron*.

MAHĀYĀNAŚATADHARMAPRAKĀŚA-MUKHA

Budd. «The Mouth which Reveals One Hundred Things about Mahāyāna», a doctrinal

text of the Yogācāra school by Vasubandhu.

MAHĀYĀNĀŚRADDHOTPĀDA-ŚĀSTRA

Budd. A Skt. treatise attr. to Asvagoṣa. In fact a Chinese apocryph text (*Dachengqi Xinlun*) written in the 5th century.

MAHĀYĀNA-STHĀVIRA

India, rel. Ancient Buddhist sect, not well known, which existed in Ceylon, the Saurāṣṭra, Kalinga and at Bodh-Gāya in the 7th century.

MAHĀYĀNASŪTRĀLAMKĀRA

Budd. «Ornament of the Sūtra of the Mahāyāna», a doctrinal treatise of the Yogācāra school in 21 chapters and commentaries, attr. either to Asanga or Maitreya-nātha, translated into Chinese c. 560-577. *Chin.* : *Dachengzhuangyan Jinglun* ; *Jap.* : *Daijōs-hōgon-ron*.

MAHĀYĀNATĀLARATNA-ŚĀSTRA

see Bhavaviveka.

MAHĀYĀNA VIMŚAKA

Budd. A philosophical text on the Śunyata (Universal Vacuity) attr. to Nāgārjuna.

MAHĀYĀNOTTARATANTRA

Budd. A Skt. treatise of the Yogācāra doctrine attr. to Sthiramati (or Sāramati, or Maitreya-nātha). Its Tibetan, Chinese and Skt. versions differ somewhat. The Skt. version is also called *Ratnagotra-vibhaga-Śāstra* «Treatise on the Precious Discrimination». These works are sometimes attr. to Asanga.

MAHA-YAZAWIN GYI

Burma, lit. «Great Burmese Chronicle», a complement to the *Yazawingyaw*, by U Kala (active bet. 1714 and 1733), on Burmese events until 1728.

MAHĀYOGIN

India, myth. «The Great Yogin», a name of Śiva and sometimes of Kṛiṣṇa.

MAHĀYUGA

India, myth. «Great Age» a Hindu era which duration is 4,320,000 years, corresponding to 12,000 Divine years (Divyavarṣa) of 360 solar years each. Also called Caturyuga. See

Manvantara, Yuga.

MAHAZEDI

Burma, art. Pagoda (Stūpa, Zedi) built at Pegu by King Hsinbyushin. Destroyed by Alaungpaya then renovated, it still is almost 60 m high.

MAHAZU KHĀN

see Cuddapah.

MAHBŪB NAGAR

India, geog. Town in Andhra Pradesh, formerly called Palmur, 90 km SW of Hyderābād. Pop. 40,000. District area : 18,510 km² ; Pop. 1,600,000.

MAHBŪB al-QULŪB

see Mīr'Alī Shīr Nevā'i.

MAHDĪ ALĪ KHĀN, Hakīm

India, hist. Prime minister (d. 1837) under King Nāsir ud-Dīn Haidar of Oudh. Built an iron suspension bridge over the Kālinadī river at Khodauf in 1836.

MAHDĪ MĪRZĀ

Central Asia, lit. Historian of the house of Timur, author of the *Majmūa Mirzā Mahdī*, a chronology from 1423 to 1708.

MAHE

India, geog. Town in Kerala on the coast of Malabār, 50 km NW of Kozhikode, ancient Mayyali, and small territory 45 km² which was formerly part of the French Establishments in India. Bought by the Compagnie des Indes in 1721, repeatedly attacked by the Marātha (1725-1741), taken by the British (1761-1763 and 1778-1779) and again French in 1815. Transferred to the Indian Union in 1954 and 1956 (treaty of the 28th of May 1956). Fishing, exports of pepper, vanilla. Pop. 20,000.

- Chief island of the Seychelles group, capital Victoria. Copra, vanilla, fishing, guano. Pop. 30,000.

MAHENDAR

see Mahendra.

MAHENDRA

India, myth. A mythical mountain on which retired Paraśurāma after the defeat of the

Kṣatriya. Also a name «Great Indra» of Indra. *Pāli* : Mahinda. See Mahinda, Indra, Cakradevendra, Devendra.

MAHENDRA BIR BIKRAM SHĀH

Nepāl, hist. King (1920 : 1955-1972), son and succ. of Tribhuvana. Promoted general elections in 1959 and promulgated a new Constitution (1962) after having refuted the former one (1960) and tried to make democratic reforms (1963). His son Birendra succ. him.

MAHENDRADATTĀ

Indonesia, hist. Daughter (Gunapriyadhar-mapatnī) of King Makutavamśavardhana of Mātaram. She married a prince of Bali who became King Udāyana in 989. She died in 1006 in Kutri (see that entry).

MAHENDRADEVĪ

Cambodia, hist. Khmer Queen, wife of Mahendravarman and mother of Rājendrarvarman (II).

MAHENDRANĀTH

Nepāl, art. Buddhist temple f. at Patan and dedicated to Avalokiteśvara in 1408. Quadrangular base and wooden three-storied roof. A small stūpa has been erected near by.

MAHENDRAPĀLA

see Pāla, Pāl.

MAHENDRAPĀLA (I)

India, hist. Pratihāra king (Mahinda, : c. 890-c. 903/910) of Kanauj, son (and succ. ?) of Bhoja. He drove away the Pāla rulers from Māgadha. Was a pupil of the poet Rājaśekhara Yāyāvāra. His sons Bhoja (II) and Mahipāla succ. him at Kanauj.

MAHENDRAPĀLA (II)

India, hist. Pratihāra king (: c. 946-c. 948) son and succ. of Mahipāla (I) at Kanauj. His brother Devapāla succ. him.

MAHENDRAPĀRVATA

Cambodia, hist. «Mountain of Indra», a capital of the Khmer king Jayavarman (II), perhaps located on the Phnom Kulên.
— *India, geog.* Eastern ghāts hills in Andhra Pradesh and Orissā.

MAHENDRAVĀDI

India, art. Pallava rock-cut temple 5 km SE of Sholinghu (Arcot, Tamilnādu), erected bet. 610 and 640.

MAHENDRAVARMAN

Cambodia, hist. King (c. : 580- ?) of the Zhen-la, brother and succ. (?) of Bhavavarman. Mentioned on the first Khmer inscription under the name of Citrasena in 604. He conquered the S of Laos and the Vat Phu shrine. Īśānvarman succ. him c. 615 (?).
-See Kumāra Bhāskaravarman.

MAHENDRAVARMAN (I)

India, hist. King (Mahendravikravarman, Mattavilāsa, : c. 600-c. 630) of the Pallava dyn., son and succ. of Śimhaviṣṇu. Defeated by the Cālukya king Pulakeśin (II) in 610 he lost to him the region of Vengī, thus permitting him to create at Pithāpura and Pallāsur an «Eastern Cālukya» dyn. A Jaina, he was converted to Śiva faith by Appār. As a protector of scholars he received the title of Vicitracittan. The «invention» of the rock-cut temples and Mandapa hewn in rocks (114 in number, among which those at Undavalli, and Mahāballipuram) is sometimes attr. to him. He perhaps hewn out the Jaina cave at Sitannavasal. A poet, he composed dramas in Skt. The *Mattavilāsa* is attr. to him. His son Narasimhavarman succ. him at Kāñcī.

MAHENDRAVARMAN (II)

India, hist. Pallava king (: c. 668-670) at Kāñcī, son and succ. of Narasimhavarman (I). Parameśvaravarman (I) succ. (?) him.

MAHENDRAVARMAN (III)

India, hist. Pallava king (: c. 715-c. 735), son and succ. of Narasimhavarman (II). His brother Parameśvaravarman (II) succ. him.

MAHENDRAVARMEŚVARA

India, art. Small ruined temple dedicated to Śiva at Kāñcī (Tamilnādu) and built by Mahendravarmān (III).

MAHENDRAVIKRAVARMAN

see Mahendravarmān (I).

MAHENDRAYUDHA

see Pratihāra.

MA HENG* (W : Ma Heng)

China, lit. Sholar (1871-1955), an authority on ancient scripts on bronze and stone. Taught at Peking university in 1923. Curator of the Palace Museum in 1933.

MAHEŚA

India, myth. «Great Master», a name of Śiva.
-See Mahesha.

MAHEŚA-MARDINĪ (or MAHEŚA-MARDANĪ)

India, myth. «Destroyer of the Buffalo», a name of Pārvatī-Durgā. See Mahiśāsūramardinī.

MAHESH (Maharīṣi Mahesh Yogi)

India, rel. Philosopher (-) disciple of Brahmānanda Sarasvatī (d. 1963). Studied Physics at the Allāhābād University. Teaches the method of the Transcendental Meditation in the USA and France.

MAHESHA (W : Ma-ho-sha)

China, sci. Muslim general and astronomer, son of Alaowading. He succ. his father in his charge in 1312.

MAHESHENG (W : Ma-ho-sheng)

see Mahāyāna.

MAHEŚVAR

India, geog. Town in Madhya Pradesh (Indore division) 100 km S of Indore, N of the Narmadā river, ancient Maheśvarī, a capital of Ahalya Bāi in 1767. Facing the town and on the opposite bank of the river, prehistorical site of Navdatoli (painted pottery).

MAHEŚVARA

India, myth. A name of Śiva. *Jap.* : Makei-shūra-ten, Daijizai-ten.
- *India, lit.* Skt. lexicographer (12th cent.) author of the *Visvaparakāśa*.

MAHEŚVARA SŪTRA

India, lit. Śiva sūtra said to have been revealed to Pānini. It is composed with all the sounds of the Skt. language and is said to be the key to the structure of language.

MAHEŚVARĪ

see Mātrikā, Maheśvar.

MAHEYANNA (W : Ma-ho-yen-na)
see Mahāyāna.

MA HEZHI* (W : Ma Ho-chih)
China, art. Painter (active c. 1130-1180) from Zhejiang and official at Xiao Zong's court. His landscapes are painted with much fantasy, figures.
- *China, hist.* Father of Zheng He. Tomb at Jinning.

MA-HGAGS-PA
see Aniruddha.

MAHĪ
India, geog. River (580 km long), rising in Madhya Pradesh, emptying into the Cambay gulf. Drainage area : ab. 45,000 km².
- See Bhūmī.

MAHĪCANDRA
India, hist. Gāhadavāla king (11th cent.), succ. Yaśovigraha. Candradeva Candrāditya succ. him.

MAHĪDĀSA
see Aitareya.

MAHĪDHARA
India, lit. Skt. theologian and philosopher (16th cent.) author of the *Pancamahodadhī*, a Tantric treatise c. 1588 and commentaries on the *Veda*.

MAHIDHARĀDITYA
Cambodia, hist. Brother of Narendralakṣmī and father of Dharanīndravarmaṇ (II).

MAHĪDHARAPURA
Cambodia, hist. A town (or region) in the N of Cambodia, in which Jayavarman (VI) was born.

MAHILĪ
India, ethn. Mundā Hindu group in Chota Nāgpur region (ab. 70,000) divided into several tribes.

MAHILĀMUKHA JĀTAKA
Budd. Jātaka No 26 : An elephant, influenced by bad examples, kills his cornac. After a reprimand, he regain his goodness.

MAHIMĀ see Siddhi.

MAHIMABHATTA RĀJĀNAKA
India, lit. Skt. poetry theorician (late 11th century), from Kashmīr, author of the *Vyakti-viveka*.

MAHIMNAHSTAVA
India, lit. «Praise to Greatness», a Skt. Śiva song by Puṣpadanta. Also titled *Mahimnahstotra*, *Śivamahimnahstava*.

MAHIMNAHSTOTRA
see *Mahimnahstava*.

MAHIN
see Mahindrādhīrat.

MAHINDA
India, Ceylon, hist. A brother (or a son) of King Aśoka, viceroy of Udyana. According to Tradition, he introduced Buddhism to Ceylon in the reign of King Devānampiya Tissa. Wrote in Sinhalese the first commentaries on the *Tipitaka* c. 253 B.C. His name was given to the town of Mahindatala (Mihintale). *Singh.* : Mahindo. See Mahendra.

MAHINDA (I)
Ceylon, hist. King of Anurādhāpura (Mihindal, : 730-733) succ. Kassapa (III). Aggabodhi (VI) succ. him.

MAHINDA (II) SILĀMEGHA
Ceylon, hist. King of Anurādhāpura (Salamewan Mihindu, : 777-797) succ. Aggabodhi (VII). Udāya I (Dappula II) succ. him.

MAHINDA (III)
Ceylon, hist. King of Anurādhāpura (Dhammika Silāmegha, Sō-Mihindu, Somi-Mihindu, : 801-804), succ. Udāya I (Dappula II). Aggabodhi (VIII) succ. him.

MAHINDA (IV)
Ceylon, hist. King of Anurādhāpura (Kudā Mahindel, : 956-972), succ. Sena (IV). He left at Mihintale 2 stone slabs inscribed each with a 58-line text on Buddhist monastic rules. Sena (V) succ. him.

MAHINDA (V)
Ceylon, hist. King of Anurādhāpura (Mihindu, : 982-1029) succ. Sena (V). During his reign the island was invaded by the Cola king Rājarāja (I) and the town of Polonna-

ruva was pillaged. The king was taken prisoner in 1017. Kassapa (VI) succ. him.

MAHINDA, Sikkhim

Ceylon, Sikkim, hist. Orator, preacher and poet (1901-1951) b. in Sikkim, who glorified the ideal of Singhalese patriotism. He came to Ceylon in 1914 and entered the Buddhist Order.

MAHINDATALA

see Mahinda, Mihintale.

MAHINDRADHIRAT

Thailand, hist. King of Ayuthyâ (Mahin, :1568-1569) son and succ. of Mahachakrapat. During his reign, the Burmese set on the throne the governor of Phitsanulok, Mahadhammaracha, who succ. him.

MAHINDRA SINGH

India, hist. Mahâraja (: 1862-1876) of Patiala, succ. Narindar Singh. His son Râjendra Singh succ. him.

MAHĪPĀLA

India, hist. Pratihâra king (: c. 914-c. 931/944 ?) of Kanauj, son of Mahendrapâla (I). In 916 the Raṣtrakûta king Indra (III) drove him out of Kanauj. He allied himself with the Candela râja and reconquered his capital. His son Mahendrapâla (II) succ. him.
- See Paramâra.

MAHĪPĀLA (I)

India, hist. The 9th Pâla king of Bengal (: 978/988-1030/1038). Reconquered the N of Bengal on the Kamboja tribes, but was defeated by Râjendra Cola in 1023. A Buddhist king, he sent missions to Tibet.

MAHĪPĀLA (II)

see Pâla.

MAHĪPĀLACARITRA

India, lit. «Story of King Mahîpâla», a Skt. epic in 14 songs by Cârtrasundara.

MAHĪPATI

India, lit. Marâthî poet (1715-1790) author of several stories and legends about ancient Indian poets and the «saints» of the Bhaktî movement in Mahârâṣtra. Imitated the style of Tukârâm.

MAHIR

see Mirzâ Muhammad Alî.

MAHĪRAKULA

see Mihirakula.

MAHISA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jâtaka No 278 : A bad monkey is killed. The patience of a Bodhisattva. *Var.* : *Dusamakkata Jâtaka.*

MAHĪŚA RANGKA

Indonesia, hist. A rebel against Kṛitanagara, defeated in Java in 1280.

MAHĪŚĀSAKA

India, rel. Ancient Buddhist sect, opposed to the Sarvâstivâda, which separated from the Vibhajayavâdin in the N of India. In turn, it produced the sect of the Dharmaguptaka. It was estab. N of Peshawar in the 7th century.

MAHĪŚĀSURA

India, myth. Demon-buffalo (Asura) killed by Skanda (in the *Mahâbhârata*) and Durgâ (Mahîśâsura-mardinî).

MAHĪŚĀSURA MANDAPA

India, art. Rock-cut temple in Mahâballipuram (Tamilnâdu) with lion-pillars (Jâli), hewn c. 650.

MAHĪŚĀSURA-MARDINĪ

India, myth. A form of Durgâ represented on a lion, with 16 arms with weapons, killing the demon Mahîśâsura under the form of a buffalo. See Nârâyanî. Also Maheṣa-Mardinî.

MAHĪSMĀTĪ

India, hist. Ancient capital of the Haihaya dyn. (Avanti kingdom) and King Kartavi-ryârjuna (c. 60 B.C.) on the Narmadâ river. Perhaps the present-day cities of Mandhata, or Mandlâ. Replaced by Ujjayinî (Ujjein).

MAHĪŚŪR

see Mysore.

MAHITARİYAL

see Prânnâthî.

MAHITO

see Yakusa no Kabane.

MĀHJĪ

India, ling. A dialect of the Panjābī, spoken by ab. 4,000,000.

MAH-JONG*

China, ethn. «Sparrow» Cantonese name «I Win», called Maqian Pai in Peking (also Maqiang, Ma Cheuk, Ma-chiau, Ma Que, etc.) imported to Europe by J.P. Babcock, a US resident in Shanghai, after the World War I. Said to have been invented by Hong Xiuquan c. 1860, it was reserved to the Imperial court prior to 1912. Known all over Asia, it knows a large success among people. Played with 134 (or 136) tiles (Pai) and dices. *Jap.* : Mājan.

MAHJŪR, Ghulām Ahmad
see Ghulām M.A.

MAHMŪD

Malaya, hist. Last sultān of Malacca (Malaka), younger brother and succ. of Alā ud-Dīn Tiayat Shāh. The Portuguese having taken Malacca on the 10.8.1511, the sultān lost his throne.

- *See* Saljūq, Pasir, Langkat, Deli, Atjeh, Pahang, Johore, Jaunpur, Multān, Mālvā.

MAHMŪD BADRUDDĪN
see Palembang.

MAHMŪD BAHMANĪ

India, hist. Last sultān of the Bahmanī dyn. (: 1482-1518). The kingdom desagregated during his reign, the government being assumed by Qāsim Barīd and his son Amīr Barīd.

MAHMŪD BAIKARĀ
see Mahmūd Bīgarhā.

MAHMŪD BAKKARĪ
see Jām.

MAHMŪD BEGAḌĀ
see Mahmūd Bīgarhā.

MAHMŪD BEGARĀ
see Mahmūd Bīgarhā.

MAHMŪD BĪGARHĀ

India, hist. Sultān of Gujarāt (1446 : 1459-1511). Waged war against the Kutch and Ahmadnagar and enlarged his territory. He alli-

ed himself with Egypt against the Portuguese and defeated the latter in a naval battle off Chaul in 1508, killing the son of the Portuguese Viceroy. However the Portuguese destroyed his fleet off Diu in 1509. Built several monuments at Ahmedābād and Sarkhej. His tomb, in Hindu style, was erected at Ahmadābād c. 1500. His name is also written Begaḏā, Begarā, Baikarā.

MAHMŪD BĪGARHĀ (II)

India, hist. Sultān of Gujarāt (: 1526-1537) at Ahmadābād, grandson of Ahmad Shāh. He was famous for his long moustaches and his enormous appetite. Died insane and alcoholic.

MAHMŪD GĀMĪ

India, lit. Kashmīrī Muslim poet (c. 1765-1855). He adapted numerous Persian poems into Kashmīrī : *Yūsuf Zulai-Kha*.

MAHMŪD GĀWĀN

see Khwāja Mahmūd Gāwān.

MAHMŪD GĀWĀN MADRASA

India, art. A college at Bidār, f. c. 1472 by Khwāja Mahmūd Gāwān. Vast structure 63 by 56 meters.

MAHMŪD GHAZNĪ

Afghan., hist. Sultān of Ghaznī (c. 971 : 997-1030) son and succ. of Subuktigīn. He raided 17 times the N of India, pillaged Kangrā, Mathurā, Kanauj and Somnāth, destroying cities and looting the country. He defeated Anandapāla the Śāhī king and took Multān. He killed the rebelled king Sevakapāla and subdued Kanauj and Mathurā (1018) as well as the Candela rāja (1021-1022), destroyed Ajmer and Somnāth in 1025. A protector of scholars, he entertained more than 400 of them (among whom were Fīrdūsī, Farbī and al-Bīrūnī) and founded a University in Ghaznī. His son Masūd succ. him.

MAHMŪD GHŪRĪ (or GHORĪ)

India, hist. The last king of the Ghūrī dyn. in Mālvā (: 1432-1436), son and succ. of Hoshang Shāh. Poisoned by his Turk minister Mahmūd Khān Khiljī who took the throne with the name of Mahmūd (I) Khiljī, thus founding a new dynasty.

MAHMŪD HOTAK

Afghan., lit. Poet (18th cent.) writing in Pashtu, author of the *Pata Khazana* in 1729.

MAHMŪD al-KASHGARĪ

Central Asia, lit. Turk writer and philologist (11th cent.) from Kashgar, author of the *Divān-i Luġat at-Türk* (1072-1074), a treatise on Türkic language (written in Arabic, it is a precious work for the study of Türkic language). After much traveling, he settled in Bagdad.

MAHMŪD KHĀN

Central Asia, hist. Chaghatay Khān of Transoxiana (: 1388-1402) son and succ. of Soyūrghatmish, and a vassal of Tamerlane. - Mongol prince (: 1487-1509), eldest son of Yunus Khān. He received as heirloom the W Tūrkestan, his brother Ahmad Khān receiving the Ili and Uighur regions. He helped Muhammad Sheibanī but was attacked by him and taken prisoner (1500-1502). Freed, he rebelled again, was defeated and executed by Sheibanī in 1509.

MAHMŪD (I) KHILJĪ

India, hist. Türkic minister under Mahmūd Ghūrī. He poisoned his master in 1436 and ascended the throne, founding the Khiljī dyn. of Mālvā. According to chronicles he was a good king, however he destroyed many Hindu temples. His fight against Chitor was undecided. His son Ghiyās ud-Dīn succ. him. Also called Mahmūd Shāh Khiljī.

MAHMŪD (II) KHILJĪ

India, hist. Sultān of Mālvā (: 1512-1531), son and succ. of Nāsir ud-Dīn Khiljī. Defeated by Sangrama Singh of Mevār, then again in 1531 by Bahādur Shāh (a grandson of Mahmūd Bīgarhā) who executed him and annexed the Mālvā.

MAHMŪD MUZAFAR SHĀH

see Riau-lingga, Johore.

MAHMŪD SHĀH (I)

Afghan., hist. Sultān of Kandahār and Ispahan (: c. 1720-1722), son and succ. of Mīr Wais. Founded Kābul and the first Afghan State. Ashraf succ. him. Also called Mahmūd Khān. *See* Durānī.

MAHMŪD, Syed

India, hist. Nationalist Statesman (1899-1971) from Uttar Pradesh. Minister in the Bihār Government (1937-1939 and 1946-1952). Minister of State for External Affairs in 1954.

MAHMŪD SHĀH (II)

Afghan., hist. Emir (: 1799-1803, : 1809-1818 : 1829) of Afghānistan, brother and succ. of Zamān Shāh (Timūr Shāh) he blinded. His other brother Shuja ul-Mulk drove him away in 1803 but was defeated. He then ascended again the throne in 1829. Driven away by Dost Muhammad in 1818, he took refuge in Herāt. His son Kamran Shāh succ. him on his death in 1829.

MAHMŪD SHĀH KHILJĪ

see Mahmūd Khiljī, Mālvā.

MAHMŪD SHĀH PURBĪ

India, hist. King (: 1494-1495) of Bengal, son and succ. of Firūz Shāh. Assassinated by Muzaffār Shāh who succ. him.

MAHMŪD SHĀH TUGHLŪQ

see Ghiyās ud-Dīn Tughlūq (II), Mahmūd Tughlūq.

MAHMŪD SHARQĪ

India, hist. King (: 1436/1440-1452/1457) of Jaunpur, son and succ. of Ibrāhīm Sharqī. Hasan Shāh Sharqī succ. him. *See* Sharqī.

MAHMŪD TUGHLŪQ

India, hist. Sultān (: 1394-1398) of Delhi, grand-son of Firūz Shāh Tughlūq. He disputed the sultanate with his relative Nusrat Shāh who had proclaimed himself sultān at Firūzābād (Delhi). The invasion of India by Tamerlane ended his reign.

MAHMŪD YALAWĀCH (or YALAWĀJ)

China, hist. A muslim Turk (d. 1260) b. in Khārezm, and financialist, who joined Genghis Khān in his Western campaigns with his son Masūd Beg in 1221. He was appointed governor and tax officer for Central Asia by Ogödei in 1229. Later he worked for Güyük Khān and became head of the Currency department which made paper-money. His son Masūd Yalawāch (or Masūd Beg) succ. him in his charge. Also Yelwaj.

MAHOBA

India, art. Ancient Candela city in Madhya Pradesh, with ruins of many Candela temples (950-1050) and, on a huge rock, 24 carved images of the Jaina Tirthakara dated 1149.

MAHODARA

India, myth. In the *Rāmāyana*, a demon, son of Rāvana.

MAHODAYA

see Kanauj.

MA HONGKUI* (W : Ma Hung-kui)

China, hist. Politician and Military officer (1893-) b. in Gansu prov. A Muslim warlord who joined the Guomindang in its anti-communist campaigns. Though powerful in Gansu bet. 1929 and 1949, he was obliged to flee to the USA in 1949.

MAHORĀGA

India, myth. «Great Snake», a class of fabulous demons (serpents) of the Hindu pantheon. *Tib.* : Lto-phye Chen-po ; *Chin.* : Mang-shen ; *Jap.* : Magoraka, Makora.

MAHĀRATHĒK

Thailand, archeo. Bronze Thai «rain-making drums» from the Dōng-so'n period, typical of the Yunnan archacology. (found also in Bali, *see* Pedjeng). Decorated on the center of the face with a star and engravings, on the rim with small figures of elephants or frogs. Also called Klōng Khyât, Klōng Kob. *Burmese* : Pasi ; *Karenni* : Klōng Kāriāng.

MAHĀRĪ

Thailand, mus. Thai orchestra (Khmer origin). One type is played by ab. 12 musicians (*see* Seb-noi), another one by only 4 instrumentalists : castanets, three-stringed violin, one-sided drum and the Krachappi lute.

MAHOSADHA JĀTAKA

see Mahā-Ummagga Jātaka.

MA HOU* (W : Ma Hou)

China, hist. Empress (d. 79) of Emperor Mingdi (Han dyn.). Also called Mingdi Huang Hou.

- * Empress (1332-1382) of Emperor Tai Zu (Ming dynasty).

MAHRĀTA

see Marātha.

MAHRĀTĪ

see Marāthī.

MAH SAMPALONG

Thai name of the Manioc (*Manihoc utilissima, esculenta*).

MAHSATĪKAL

see Satī.

MAHSŪD

Afghan., ethn. Warrior Afghân tribes in Sulayman Mts on the so-called Durand line (Afghanistan-Pākistān border) which thoroughly resisted British penetration in the 19th cent. *See* Wazirī.

MAHTAB BAGH

India, art. A place on the Yamunâ river bank opposite the Tāj Mahāl, where Shāh Jahān intended to built for himself a replica of the Tāj, in black marble, linked to the Tāj by a white and black marble bridge. His son Aurangzeb imprisoned him before he could carry on his project.

MAHTAB CHAND RĀI

India, hist. Mahārāja (1820 : 1832-1879) of Burdwān, succ. Tej Chand Rāi. Sided with the British in 1857.

MAHTO *see* Khaīrvarī.

MAHTUMKULI

USSR, lit. Turkmen poet (c. 1733- ?) in Turkmen dialect.

MA HUAISU (W : Ma Huai-su)

China, lit. Scholar (8th cent.) who revised (together with Chu Wuliang) the Imperial Annals and wrote the *Sikushu Mulu* in 719.

MA HUALONG* (W : Ma Hua-lung)

China, hist. Head of the Chinese Muslims in the Gansu prov. (d. 1871) who rebelled following the Taiping rebellion. Defeated by Zuo Zongtang in 1869 and killed by Liu Jintang in 1871. *See* Liu Songshan.

MA HUAN* (W : Ma Huan)

China, lit. Muslim eunuch and geographer

who, from 1406 to 1416 accompanied Zheng He in the Southern seas and in Bengal during the 1st, 4th and 7th expedition led by the latter. Interpreter in Arabic, he wrote (in 1416) the *Yingya Shenglan* (Marvels of the Oceans, pub. in 1451), the *Xiyang Fanguo Zhi*, 1434 (Memoirs on the Western Barbarian Countries), and the *Xingcha Shenglan*, 1436 (Marvels discovered by the Means of the Star-ship).

MAHVAl, Luvsantserengiyñ
Mongolia, art. Contemporary sculptor (1927-).

MAI
see Umāi.

MAIA
see Maya.

MAIBI
see Lai-Haroba.

MAIDĀ
Hindi, Persian and Malay word for a place, a battle-field, an open space. Also Maidan.
- *Afghān., geog.* Province (Area : 9,835 km² ; Pop. 400,000) and chief town (Pop. 60,000).

MAIDAN
see Maidā.

MAIDARI
see Maitreya.

MAIDARI-QUTUQTU
Mongolia, hist. «Living Buddha», a title of the head of the Mongol Lamas from 1602 to 1920. His re-births had the title of Jebt-sun-damba-qutuqtu. *See also* Khutuktu.

MAIDUL RĀO
Indā, hist. Rāja of Jaipur (11th cent.), grand-son of Dhola Rāi. He took the fort of Amber from the Mīna Rājput.

MAIEMIR
USSR, archo. Siberian Bronze age culture of the Altai region (1st Millennium B.C.) similar to the Tagar culture, characterized by the importance of the horse and the use of iron (for horse bits). Links are attest-

ed with Persia and W Asia.

MAIGETSUSHŌ*

Japan, lit. A book of criticism on poetry, by Fujiwara no Teika, in 1219.

MAIGO-FUDA*

Japan, ethn. An oblong copper tag inscribed with the name and address of a child on one side, with the image of his animal of the year (*see* Jūnishi) on the other side, formerly attached to the sash of children to facilitate their identification in case they became separated from their family.

MAI HAC ĐỀ
see Mai Thu'c Loan.

MAIHIME*

Japan, lit. «The Ballet-dancer», a novel by Mori Ōgai (1890) describing his loneliness and poverty stricken years in Berlin.

MAIJDARI
see Maitreya.

MAIJING (*W* : *Mai-ching*)
see Wang Shuhe, *Mejing*.

MAIJI SHAN* (*W* : *Mai-chi Shan*)
China, art. Site 25 km S of Tianshui (Gansu prov.) of ab. 200 Buddhist caves excavated from the Wei to the Qing dyn., decorated with paintings, sculptures (ab. 1,000 in number) and engravings. Main caves are :
- *No 4* : 6th cent., painted ceiling.
- *13* : early 7th cent., Huge sculptured Buddha image.
- *27* : 6th cent. : paintings.
- *43* : early 8th cent., sculpture of a seated (European fashion) Buddha.
- *62* : late 6th-early 7th cent. : sculptures.
- *100* : late 5th cent., sculptures.
- *115* : c. 502, sculptures.
- *117* : late 6th cent., sculptures, paintings
- *133* : early 6th cent., sculptures (triad), paintings, engravings.
- *135* : hewn bet. 386-534.
- «*Temple of the 1,000 Buddhas*» built in 561-571 by Li Yunxin, general governor of Qingzhou.

MAIKAL
India, geog. Mountain range in Madhya Pra-

desh (Mt Amarnatak, 1,500 m) in which the Narmadâ river takes its rise.

MAIKO

see Geisha.

MAILAPURAM

see Madras, Mylapore.

MAIMACHIN

see Kiakhta.

MAIMANA

Afghan., geog. Chief town of the Faryâb prov., 225 km SW of Mazar-i Sharif, at 870 m alt. Ex-capital of a tiny sultanate until 1868. Airport. Pop. 60,000. Also Mymana.

MAIMUN al-RASHĪD

see Deli.

MAINĀLĪ, Guru Prasâd

Nepâl, lit. Writer (1900-1971) of novels on village life.

«**MAINICHI SHINBUN**»*

Japan, lit. Daily newspaper, created in Ōsaka in 1876 (with the title of *Ōsaka Nippo*, then that of *Ōsaka Mainichi* in 1888. It merged with the *Tōkyō Mainichi* and is now one of the foremost newspaper of Japan, with over 8,000,000 daily editions (at Tōkyō, Ōsaka, Nagoya, Kyūshū, etc.).

MAI-NO-HON*

Japan, lit. Texts of dramas with a religious content. See also Kōwaka-mai.

MAINPURI

India, geog. Town in Uttar Pradesh (Āgra div.) 100 km E of Āgra. Carved wooden articles. Pop. 40,000.
- District area : 4,470 km² ; Pop. 1,200,000.

*** MAIN RANGE**

Malaysia, geog. Mountain range on W. Malaya peninsula culminating at more than 1,000 m. Also called Central Range.

MAI PHONG

see Lê Quat.

MAIQAN

see Ger, Kerun Irgen.

MAIQI (W : Mai-ch'i)

China, art. Buddhist monk (of foreign origin) who, in 1648, renovated and enlarged the Daxingshan at Chang'an (Xi'an).

MAISHKAL

Bānglā Desh, geog. Small island facing Chittagong.

MAISŪR

see Mysore.

MAITA RYŌ

see Unsho.

MAITHILĪ

India, ling. A dialect of the Bihārī spoken by ab. 12,000,000 in the N of Bihâr. The Brajbulī is an adaptation of it, with Bengali grammatical forms.

MAI THU'C LOAN*

Vietnam, hist. Patriot who rebelled against the Chinese in 722 and took the title of Mai Hâc-Đê (Black Emperor). He was helped by the Lâm Ấp and the Châm Lâp but was however defeated and killed by the Chinese.

MAITHUNA

see Mithuna.

MAITILIPĀLA

China, hist. The last sovereign of the Yuan dyn., grandson of Toghan Temür. Taken prisoner in 1370 by Suda he was made a prince by Emperor Hongwu of the Ming dynasty.

MAITRAKA

India, hist. Rājput clan, perhaps of Persian origin, estab. by Bhatârka at Valabhî (W India) at the close of the 5th cent. They were Buddhists. Rāja Śīlāditya (I) in the late 6th cent. reinforced their position. However they were overthrown by Harṣavardhana of Kanauj and later (770) destroyed by the Arabs from the Sind. Their last king was Śīlāditya (VI) at Śāmalājī.

Traditional genealogy :

- Bhatârka (late 5th century)
- Dharasena I
- Dronasimha
- Dhruvasena
- Dharapatta

- Dharasena II
- Kharagraha I
- Dharasena III
- Dhruvasena II
- Dharasena IV
- Śilāditya I Dharmāditya (late 6th century)
- Śilāditya II
- Śilāditya III
- Kharagraha II Dharmāditya
- Dhruvasena III
- Śilāditya IV
- Śilāditya V
- Śilāditya VI (c. 700).

MAITRA RABINDRANĀTH

India, lit. Contemporary Bengali writer.

MAITRĀYANA

India, lit. Ṛṣi of Vedic times, founder of a school of the Black *Yajur-Veda* and said to be the author of the *Maitrāyanīsamhitā* and the *Maitrāyaniya-Upaniṣad* (or *Maitri-Upaniṣad*).

MAITRĀYANĪ see *Maitri-upaniṣad*.

MAITREYA

Budd. A Bodhisattva of Benevolence and the 5th Maṇuṣi-Buddha (of the future). Its cult is often mixed with that of Amitābha and Śākyamuni in China. In Japan, he is the link bet. Shaka (the world of the living beings) and Amida (the After-world). Said to come back after 5,670,000,000 years. Represented as a Buddha, or a «Jewelled Bodhisattva». In China, he is the patron deity of jewellers. Few sūtra were dedicated to him. The most characteristic of them were the *Maitreyapari-pricchā*, the *Maitreyapari-pricchā-dharmaśāstra*, the *Maitreyapari-pricchopadeśa* of Bodhiruci, the *Maitreya-vyākaraṇa* of Kumārajīva and the *Maitreyapratījñādhāraṇī* of Hōken. *Pāli* : Metteya ; *Singh.* : Maitri ; *Tib.* : Byams-pa, Mgonpo Champa Jam-pai-dbyangs ; *Chin.* : Miluo Fo, Mile Fo, Dabao Milei, Xiao Fo ; *Mongol* : Maidari, Maijdari ; *Jap.* : Miroku Bosatsu, Hotei, Warai Hotoke, Jishi Bosatsu ; *Korean* : Mirug ; *Thai* : Phrai ; *Khmer* : Metrey. See also Tathāgata, Jina.
- *India, lit.* A Ṛṣi of Vedic times, one of the locutors in the *Purāna*.

MAITREYANĀTHA

Budd. A pseudonym of the master (c. 270-

350) of Asanga, said to be the author of the *Abhisamayālamkāra-kārikā* and the founder of the Yogācāra school. Several text are attr. to him, such as the *Yogācāryabhūmiśāstra*, *Āryaśāsanaprakarana*, *Abhidharmasamuccaya*, *Mahāyānasūtrālamkāra*.

MAITREYĀNĪPUTRA

see Pūrna.

MAITREYĀNĪ-UPANIṢAD

India, lit. *Upaniṣad* No 24 of the *Sama-Veda* in which the Sage Sakayana teaches a king how to attain the Supreme Reality.

MAITREYA-VYĀKARANA

Budd. Buddhist Sūtra on the Veneration of Maitreya, translated into Chinese by Dharmarakṣa c. 303 and by Kumārajīva in 400. *Chin.* : *Foshuo Miluo Xiasheng Jing*.

MAITREYĪ

India, rel. Wife and disciple of Yājñavalkya.

MAITREYYĪ-UPANIṢAD

India, lit. *Upaniṣad* No 29 of the *Yajur-Veda* (Taittirīya School), on the purification of the mind, the renouncing to the self and the rites.

MAITRI

see Maitreya.

MAITRI-UPANIṢAD

India, lit. *Upaniṣad* of the Black *Yajur-Veda*, also called *Maitrāyanī*. See Maitrāyana.

MAI TRUC

see Viēn Chiēu.

MAIWANDWAL, Muhammad Hāshim

Afghan. hist. Prime minister who succ. Muhammad Yūsuf in Nov. 1965. He stayed in power until October 1967. Imprisoned by Daūd Khān he hanged himself in October 1973.

MAIZURU*

Japan, geog. Town in Kyōto-ken, and Seaport on the Japan Sea, former naval base. Lumber, canned food. Pop. 110,000.

MAJAK

see Samghāti.

MAJĀLIS al-NAFĀ'IS

see Nevā'i.

MAJAN*

Japan, ethn. Chinese game of Mah-jong, imported in 1920.

MAJANG

see Juāng.

MAJAZ, Asrār ul-Haqq

India, lit. Urdū poet (1911-1955).

MAJHVARĪ

India, ethn. Mundā group in Madhya Pradesh, Mirzapur district (ab. 400 people).

MA JIAN (W : Ma Chien)

China, sci. Engineer (10th cent.) author of the *Xushishi* (960).

MAJIANG (W : Ma-chiang)

see Mah-jong.

MA JIANZHONG* (W : Ma Chien-chung)

China, hist. Politician (1844-1900) and lawyer in the service of Li Hongzhang. Studied Law in Paris (1879). Took an interest in railways and advocated the adoption of a Constitution. His writing were collected in the *Shikezhai Jiyan Jixing* (1896).

MAJIAO (W : Ma-chiao)

see Macao.

MAJIAYAO (W : Ma-chia-yao)

China, archeo. Site at Linyao (Gansu prov.) of the Yangshao culture, and the Bronze age in the Huang-he plain. Polished stone artifacts, flakes, microliths. Consisted of more than 100 villages. Pottery kilns and pottery with spiral decoration (animal origin).

MA JICHANG (W : Ma Chi-ch'ang)

see Ma Rong.

MA JILIANG (W : Ma Chi-liang)

see Jiang Qing.

MAJIMUNG

see Obake.

MA JING (W : Ma Ching)

see *Yuan Heng Liaoma Ji*.

MAJINAI

Japan, ethn. A sign or a practice used by people to exorcize ill-luck or produce a desired effect.

MA JIUGAO (W : Ma Chiu-kao)

China, art. Poet of mongol origin and calligrapher (Angfu, Yuan period).

MA JIZHANG (W : Ma Chi-chang)

see Ma Rong.

MAJJHADESA

see Madhyadeśa.

MAJJHAMIKA

see Madhyamika.

MAJJHIMĀGAMA

see *Madhyamāgama, Nikāya*.

MAJJHIMAMAGGA

see Madhyamamārga.

MAJJHIMĀ-NIKĀYA

see *Sutta-pitaka*.

MAJJHIMA PATIPADA

see Madhyamā Pratipāda, Āryasatya.

MAJLIS AMANAH RAAAYAT (M.A.R.A.)

Malaysia, hist. «General Council for Indigenous populations», created in 1965 to help the aborigines to develop.

MAJMŪA MĪRZĀMAHDĪ

see Mahdī Mīrzā.

MAJNU SHĀH BURHANA

India, hist. A chieftain of bandits and Muslim fakir in N Bengal who opposed the British from 1763 to 1787 in the Mahāstangāh region where he had built a fortress.

MAJUMDĀR, Ambikā Caran

India, Bānglā Desh, hist. Statesman (1851-1922) of East Bengal, who advocated Partition in 1904-1905. Author of *Indian National Revolution*.

MAJUMDĀR PRATĀPA CHANDRA

see Sen Keshab Chandra.

MAJUMDĀR, Phani
see Phani Majumdār.

MAJUMDĀR, Tarun
India, art. Bengali film director.

MA JUN (W : Ma Chün)
China, myth. Taoist spirit of the lamp. Also called Dengguan Pusa.
 - * *China, sci.* Engineer (220-265) who invented the «South heading chariot» a mechanical device to take geomantical points, bettered the weaving machine, invented the catapult, the chain-pump with square paddles, the revolving arbaete and a mechanical (water-powered) puppet theater. His contemporary Fu Xuan wrote an excellent description of these inventions.
 - * *China, art.* Painter (Ma Weixiu, Nagan, 15th cent.) from Jiangu. Landscapes and Buddhist subjects.

MA JUNWU (W : Ma Chün-wu)
China, lit. Scholar (1866-1940), translator of numerous European philosophers into Chinese, as well as the works of Darwin.

MAK
see Mārga.

MAKABIRUSHANA
see Mahāvairocana, Vairocana.

MAKAEN
see Mahāyāna.

MAKAHŪL
see Masūd (I).

MAKAKASHŌ
see Mahākāśyapa.

MAKAKIARA-TEN
see Mahākāla.

MAKALAN DETATIS
see Jettha Tissa (I).

MAKĀLU
Nepāl, geog. Summit in Himālaya, the 5th in the World (8,487 m) conquered by a French team led by J. Franco and Gyalzen Norbu (head of the Sherpa team) in 1955. Also called Khumbakarna.

MAKANI, Mariam
see Hamīdā Bānu Begam.

MAKARA
India, art. Mythical monster with an elephant body and a crocodile head often used as a decorative design in Indian and SE Asian art on lintels and door jambs, sometimes associated with a Kāla head (Kāla-makara) and vegetal designs. Symbolise the primeval forces and water. It is the Vahāna of Varuna and corresponds to the Springbock sign in the Indian Zodiac. Also called Kantaka, Jalarūpa. *Jap.* : Makatsu-gū ; *Burmese* : Makāya.



MAKARA-KETU
India, myth. «Banner with a fish», a name of Kāmadeva.

MAKARĀKRITI-HARI
India, art. A lion-head with the features of a Makara on the front of a temple.

MAKARAM
see Māgha.

MĀKĀRAS
Budd. In Tantric Buddhism, the 5 «M» used for the cult : Madhya (Wine), Mansa (Flesh), Matsya (Fish), Mudrā (Cereals), Maithuna (Sexuality).

MAKARAVAKTRĀ
India, myth. The Blue Dākinī, attendant on Kāladevī, represented with an elephant or dolphin head.

MAKAR SANKRANTI
India, rel. Hindu festival of purification, in the month of Magha.

MAKASA JĀTAKA
Budd. Jātaka No 44 : A mosquito rests on the head of a man. His son will kill the mosquito with an axe and kills his father. *Var.* : Masaka Jātaka.

MAKASAR (MACASSAR)

Indonesia, geog. Small island and town on the SW coast of Sulawesi island, capital of the prov. of Sulawesi-Selatan. Taken by the Dutch first in 1607 (Vlaardingen) then in November 1668 (admiral Speelman), who estab. a fort (Fort Rotterdam). Became a free port in 1848. Highest summit, an extinct volcano, called Lompobatang (2,900 m). Exportation of lumber, copra, rattan, spices. Pop. 500,000. Grave of Diponegoro. Average temp. 27° C. Average annual rainfall 2,900 mm. Also Macassar, Undjungpandang.

- Strait separating Sulawesi from Borneo islands (140 km wide) with many rocky islets. Swift current.

- *Indonesia, ling.* Group of Malayo-Polynesian dialects in the S of Sulawesi island.

MAKATHŌ

see Wareru.

MAKATI

Philipp., geog. Town in Rizal prov. (Luzon island) on the Pasig river, E of Manila. Pop. 50,000.

MAKĀTĪB

India, lit. A book in Urdū by Altaf Husayn Hālī, pub. in Lahore.

MAKATŌ

see Wareru.

MAKATSU-GŪ

see Makara, Vṛiścika.

MAKATURING

Philipp., geog. Active volcano (1,745 m) in Lanao prov. (Mindanao island). Last eruption in 1872.

MAKĀYA

see Makara.

MAKEISHURA-TEN

see Maheṣvara, Śiva.

*** MAKE-UP**

see Huangxing Yan, Haguro, Beni-bana.

MAKHA BUCHA

Thailand, rel. Buddhist festival (*Skt.* : Māgha

Pūjā). Processions around the Bot of monasteries. Also held in Laos. *See* Māgha Pūjā.

MAKHĀDEVA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 9 : A king, growing old, becomes a hermit. *Var.* : *Magghadeva Jātaka*, *Devadūta Jātaka*.

MAKHAI

see Gobi.

MAKHANLĀL CATURVEDI

India, lit. Hindī writer and poet (1888-).

MAKHDUM, Mohinuddin

India, hist. Statesman (1908-1969) from Andhra Pradesh, Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, and author of several books.

MAKHDUM SHĀH JĀLĀL

see Pandua.

MAKHDUM SHĀH SHARIF ud-DĪN

India, rel. Muslim saint (d. 1379) from Bihār, inhumated at Bihār-sharif.

MAKHFI

see Zeb un-Nisā Begām, Nūr Jahān Begām.

MAKHTUM KULĪ

USSR, lit. Türkmen poet (1733/1735-1782/1805) of the Teke tribe. He advocated union for all Turkmen tribes.

MAKHZAN-i AFGHĀN

Afghan., lit. «Treasure of the Afghāns», a history of Afghan people by Niimat Ullāh. *See* Akhūn Darweza.

MAKHZAN al-ASRAR

USSR, lit. Türkī (Chaghadai) poetry book by Mīr Haidar Mejdhub, in response to the book of the same title by Nizāmī (15th century).

MAKI*

Japan, sci. Ancient surface unit of measure equivalent to the space necessary to sow one Shō of grain. Ab. one-fifth to one-tenth of a Tan.

MAKI BOKUSEN

see Bokusen.

MAKI-E*

Japan, art. A decoration of lacquer ware in which the design is painted with thin lacquer mixed with pigment, gold or silver powder. Several types (Togidashi Maki-e, Hira Maki-e, Taka maki-e, etc.) according to the relief of the design.

MAKIGINU*

Japan, lit. A Nô play : a man, bringing silk to the Emperor, stops at Otonoshi shrine to worship. He is about to be punished for being late when the Kami of Otonoshi manifests himself through a medium who dances and asks for pardon.

MAKIGUCHI JÔZABURÔ*

Japan, rel. Teacher, politician and religious leader (Makiguchi Tsunesaburô, 1871-1944), founder of the Sôka Gakkai sect. Died in prison. Tôda Jôsei succ. him. Author of *Jinsei Chirigaku* (the geography of Human life) and *Sôka Kyoiku Gakkai* (Value-Creating Educational Society) in 1930.

MAKIGUCHI TSUNESABURÔ

see Makiguchi Jôzaburô.

MAKI KINOSUKE

see Kyûseishu-kyô.

MAKIMONO*

Japan, art. Calligraphied horizontal roll (novel or poetry) without illustration. When it is illustrated it is called E-makimono.
Chin. : Shoujuan.

MAKINO NOBUAKI*

Japan, hist. Statesman (1861-1949) son of Okubo Toshihichi, several times a minister. Attended to the Paris conference (1919). Also called Makino Shinken. Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in 1925-1935.

MAKI NOBUMITSU

see Bokusen.

MAKINOHARA

Japan, archeo. Site in Shizuoka-ken in which was discovered a Kofun filled by rich gilted bronze harness pieces with Chinese and Korean designs.

MAKINO SHINKEN *see* Makino Nobuaki.

MAKINO SHÔZÔ*

Japan, art. One of the first film directors (1878-1929). Realized «Kabuki-films».

MAKINO TOMITARÔ*

Japan, sci. Naturalist and botanist (1862-1957) called «The Japanese Linné». He classified 1,000 plants of Japan in his *Nihon Shokubutsu Zukan* (Illustrated Herbalium of Japan).

MAKINO TORAO*

Japan, art. Painter (1890-1946). Exhibited in Paris in 1922.

MAKI RYÔKO

see Ryôko.

MAKITA EIICHI

see Hayami Gyôshu.

MAKI TAININ

see Ryôko.

MAKIWARA*

Japan, sports. A special cushion used in Karate training, made with compressed staw. Also a special rice straw bundle used for Byûdô (archery) training, made especially to receive arrows.

MAKI YÛKÔ

see Manaslu.

MAKKATA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 173 : A monkey disguises himself into an ascetic, but is discovered.

Var. : *Vānara Jātaka.*

MAKKATSU

see Mohe.

MAKKHALI GOSĀLA

see Maskarin Goṣaliputra.

MAKLI HILL

see Thatta.

MAKO

see Makung.

MAKORA TAISHÔ

see Jûni Shinshô.

MAKOTA RADJA-RADJA

Indonesia, lit. «Crown of the Kings», a juridical and administrative Malay treatise (*Arabic : Taj us-Salatin*) of the court of Atjeh (N Sumatra) composed by Buchari ul-Djauhari in 24 chapters, c. 1603. It was a sort of government treatise to the use of the sultân.

MAKOTO*

Japan, ethn. The typically Japanese feeling of «sincerity», an ethical and religious concept said to be understood only by the Japanese. It involves the sense of moral (and physical) cleanliness (the Shintô idea of Kiyoshi) symbolized by cherry blossom and snow. Also called Magokoro, Shisei. *See also* Waka-jini.

MAKOTO-NO-MICHI*

Japan, rel. Religious secte f. by Shinoya Nobuo (1902-) in 1949.

MAKOTO-NO-MICHI-KYÔ

Japan, rel. Shintô sect f. by Matsumoto Tsunetarô (1887-1944) in 1925. Also called Shin-no-michi-kyô. *See also* Fusô-kyô.

MAKRAMAT KHĀN

India, art. Indian architect who worked to the Tāj Mahāl at Āgra in 1634.

MAKRAN

Pakistan, geog. The coastal part of Baluchistan on the Oman Sea (or Arab sea), formerly an Independant State which merged with Pakistan in 1948. A barren land conquered by the Arab leader Abdallâh ibn-Omar ibn Rabî in early 7th cent. Populated by Baluchî. Produces dates in the Kech valley. Chief town Turbot ; main port Gwadar. Also Mekran, Kech-makran, Mokran. *See* Makranî.

MAKRANĪ

Pakistan, ethn. Collective name of Muslim peoples (ab. 160,000) living on the Makran coast. They are divided into several tribes, including the Med, Lori, Darzada and Nakjib (fishermen, minstrels, peasants without land, craftsmen, etc.) of trade. They generally are Sunnî muslims.

MAKU*

Japan, ethn. In ancient times a large curtain used to separate a room into several compart-

ments.

MA KUI* (W : Ma K'ui)

China, art. Painter (active c. 1180-1220), a great grandson of Ma Fen. Awarded the Golden Belt.

MAKUJIKI SHŌNIN

Japan, art. Buddhist monk and sculptor (1718-1810).

MAKUM

India, geog. Coal mining center in N of Assam, in the Brahmaputra valley.

MAKUNDA BRĀHMĀCĀRI

India, rel. A Brahmin ascetic, said to have been reincarnated as Emperor Akbar.

MAKUNG (W : Ma-kung, Mako)

China, geog. Island in the Penghu Liedao (Pescadores), administred by Taiwan. A Japanese naval base transfered to China in 1946. Also the main port of the Peng-hu Liedao. *Jap.* : Makyû ; *Pinyin* : Magong.

MAKURA*

Japan, ethn. Head-pillow, small sized and hard (in porcelain, bamboo or lacquer). Women used formerly a sort of box-shaped Makura (Hako-makura) in order not to disturb their head-dress during the night.

MAKURA-JIDŌ*

Japan, lit. A Nô play : In ancient China, a man who had stepped on the pillow of the emperor was exiled on Mt Rekken where an envoy of a later emperor found him 700 years old. Jidô says he wrote two verse of Buddhist scriptures on Chrysanthemum leaves embroidered on the pillow of the emperor. The dew on them was used to make an elixir which protected him all through the years. Jidô serves this drug of immortality to the envoy.

MAKURA-KOTOBA*

Japan, lit. In poetry, a word without semantic value used only in the beginning of poems to introduce another word or to reinforced it. *See also* Kakekotoba.

MAKURA-NO-SŌSHI*

Japan, lit. «Pillow-notes», a book in 300

chapters by Sei Shōnagon, a lady-in-waiting to Empress Fujiwara Sadako (: 977-1000). A sort of personal diary, of the *Zuihitsu* genre, written in a poetical style, on the life at the Imperial court of Heian.

MAKURA-NO-SŌSHI EMAKI*

Japan, art. Emakimono (one roll) illustrating the *Makura-no-Sōshi* (calligraphed text by Gokōken-in, a Buddhist monk). Illustrations by an unknown woman-painter in the Yamato-e style of the 14th century.

MAKUTAVAMŚAVARDHANA

Indonesia, hist. King (late 10th cent.) of Mātaram, son of Queen Īśānatungavijaya and Lokapāla. Her daughter Mahendradattā married a prince of Bali. His son (?) succ. perhaps him c. 991. He made war against Śrīvijaya but was killed in the battle c. 1006/1007.

MAKUZU CHŌZŌ

Japan, art. Ceramist, active in Kyōto in early 19th century.

MAK YAYAN

see Opium.

MAKYŪ

see Makung.

MĀLĀ

Skt. name of a rosary. Buddhist and Hindu ones are made of 108 beads. In China, it is sometimes made of only 18 beads in honour of the 18 Arhat. Other rosaries may have 9, 21, 42 or 54 beads according to the sect. Also Jayamālā, Akṣasūtra. *Tib.* : Phreng-pa ; *Chin.* : Fuzhu, Nianzhu ; *Jap.* : Juzu, Nenju.

MALABĀR

India, geog. Coastal region of Mysore and Kerala, on the SW of the Dekkan, S of Goa, down to Cape Comorin. Main ports Cochin, Kozhikode. Rainy and fertile, grows coconuts, spices, rice, coffee, tea, hevea, teak.

MALABĀRĪ, Behramjī Mahārbanjī

India, lit. Pārsī poet and reformer (1854-1012) author in English of several books on the status of Indian women : *Indian Muse in Indian Garb* (1877), *Gujarāt and Gujarātī* (1884), etc. Also known under the names of

Mahārbanjī, Merwanjī.

MALABON

Philip., geog. Town in Rizal prov. (Luzon island) on the Manila Bay. Pop. 50,000.

MALACCA

see Malaka.

MALACHERI

India, art. Pallava rock-cut temple 5 km NW of Gingee (Tamilnādu), built bet. 610 and 640.

MALA DE

see Char Khamba, Gyraspur.

MALADEVA

see Maldeo.

MALAI CHUPHINIT

Thailand, lit. Thai writer (Riem Eng, Noi Inthanon, Mae Ong, etc., 1906-1963). Travelled widely across Asia and Europe. Author of numerous novels : *Long Phrai*, 1960 (*Drifting Wood*), *Thung Maharat*, 1964 (*The Great Field*), etc.

MALAIKOLUNDEŚVAR

see Tiruchirapalli.

MALAKA (MALACCA)

Malaysia, geog. Town on the Malaka Strait, on the SW coast of Malay peninsula. Formerly capital of the Malaka State f. in 1403 by Parameśvara, a Sumatranese prince from Tumasik at the mouth of Malaka river. Conquered by Alfonso de Albuquerque who estab. there a fort on the 10.11.1511. St Francis Xavier preached here. The Dutch occupied it in 1641, then the British in 1795. The Dutch came back in 1802 and the British again from 1811 to 1818 and definitely in 1824 (Treaty of London). A colony of the Crown from 1867 to 1946. It is now a large port (Pop. 100,000). City-hall in Dutch style (1641-1660), Fortress (Porta de Santiago), St-Paul church (1521), St-Peter church (1710). The State, with an area of 1,658 km², has a Pop. of ab. 400,000. Average temp. 27° C. Average annual rainfall : 2,300 mm. Also called Malacca, Melaka.
- Strait bet. the Malay peninsula and Sumatra, 780 km long and 55 km wide, main passage-

MAL

way bet. West and East. Formerly haunted by pirates (Bugi and Malays).

MALAKAND

Pakistan, geog. Division in the NW frontier, created in 1969 with the union of 3 districts (Dir, Swât and Chitral). Area : 34,589 km² ; Pop. 2,100,000.

MĀLĀKOTTA

India, hist. Ancient name of the country ruled by the Pândya dyn. in S India (Malabâr coast) before 600. Also Mâlâkuta, Mâlâya.

MĀLĀKUTA

see Mâlâkotta.

MĀLĀLANKĀRA-VATTHU

Burma, lit. «Subject of the Garland», a Pāli life of the Buddha, with historical notes (until the 11th cent.). It was adapted in Burmese by a Burmese Buddhist monk in 1773 (*Malalengara-votthu*).

MALALENGARA-VOTTHU

see *Mâlâlankâra-Vatthu*.

MALALI

Ceylon, ethn. Wooden bow of the Vedda, 1,50 m high, with a bark twisted string.

MALAMANGALAM

India, lit. Poet (15th cent.) writing in Mani-pravâlam, author of Campû.

MĀLĀNANDA

see Mârânanda.

MALANG

Indonesia, geog. Town in E Java, SW of Surabaya on the Brantas river, at an alt. of 450 m. Cultivation of coffee, sugar-cane, tobacco. Metal industries, textiles, lumbering, tobacco. A garrison town since 1914. Indonesian air force base at Abdurrachman Saleh, 8 km nearby. Pop. 350,000. District area 8,840 km². Pop. 1,500,000.
- *Afghan, rel.* Wandering mystical Muslim ascetics and bards.

MALANGAS

Philip., geog. Town and coal mining center (Mindanao island). Pop. 5,000.

MALAPANTARAM

India, ethn. An aboriginal tribe in Kerala, speaking Malayâlam, hunting and gathering food.

MALĀSANA

Ceylon, rel. Offering altars in Buddhist monasteries, generally placed around the Stûpa according to the four points of the compass.

MALASIQUI

Philip., geog. Town in Pangasinan prov. (Luzon island) SE of Lingayen on the Agno river. Pop. 50,000.

MALASPINA

see Canlaon.

MALATE

see Song Yun.

MĀLATĪMĀDHAVA

India, lit. Skt. drama in ten acts, in the Prakarana genre, on a love and ritual sacrifices theme, by Bhāvabhûti (c. 700).

MĀLATĪ PARULKAR

India, lit. Hindî poetess (Mâlatî Sirsikar, 1933-).

MĀLATĪ SIRSIKAR

see Mâlatî Parulkar.

MĀLAVĀ

India, hist. Ancient Indo-European clan or tribe (the Malloi of the Greek) mentioned in the *Mahâbhârata*, as settled in the lower Indus valley. It fought Alexander the Great and was defeated in 326 B.C.
- See Mâlvâ, Vikrama.

MĀLAVĪ

see Mâlvî.

MĀLAVIKĀGNIMITRA

India, lit. Skt. drama on the Puşyamitra Śunga dyn., by Kâlidâsa (5th century ?).

MALAVĪYA, Madan Mohan

See Malvîya M.M.

MALAWI see Melawi.

MALAWIYYA

Central Asia, rel. «Whirling Dervishes», a

Sûfi sect of Muslims known to obtain a sort of ecstatic contemplation by revolving around themselves in a continuous movement. *See also* Naqshbandi, Haidari, Rifa' iyya, Chishti.

MALAY

SE Asia, ethn., ling. Group of Malayo-Polynesian languages spoken in all SA Asia. On the Malay peninsula it is divided into 3 groups : Jakun, Sakai (or Senoi), and Semang (or Pangam). The source of an infinity of dialects in Indochina, Malay peninsula, Indonesia and Philippine. It gave birth to the Bahasa Indonesia, and to the lingua franca called Bahasa Kasar (or Bazaar Malay).

MĀLĀYA

see Mālākotta.

MALAYA

SE Asia, hist. Malay Federation of States on Malay peninsula f. in 1946 by the union of the 9 Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri-Sembilan, Pahang, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis and Trengganu, the island of Singapore maintaining its independence. They became part of the Malaysia Federation in September 1963, with Kuala-Lumpur as federal capital. Part of the British Commonwealth until 1957. *See* Malaysia, Straits Settlements.
- *geog.* The Malay peninsula is composed of a granitic mountain range or cordillera (summit at the Gunung Tahan, 2,190 m) covered with dense forest. The population is concentrated along the rivers and on low hills. The coasts are generally low and marshy (mangrove). Only 30 percent of the total area is cultivated (hevea, copra, banana, palm-oil). The soil is rich in ores (tin, bauxite, iron, phosphates).

MALAYA-GANDHINĪ-KAUMUDIKĀ

see Yoginī.

MALAYAGIRI

India, lit. Skt. Jaina philosopher (12th cent.) who commented upon the Jaina Sacred Scriptures (*see* *Siddhānta, Nijjuttī*) and a poet of the *Tikā*.

MALAYAJ

India, lit. Poet and writer (Bhārat Varma, 1940-) in Hindi.

MALAYALĀM

India, ling. Dravidian language which separated from the Tamil in the 15th cent., presently spoken by ab. 15,000,000 on the Malabār coast and Laccadive islands. Its literature is attested as early as the 10th cent. Script derived from the Granthā.

MALAYA PĀRVATA

India, geog. Eastern Ghāts hills in Tamilnādu.

MALAYARĀJ

India, lit. Skt. poet and dramatist (unknown date) author of *Tāpasavatsarāja*.

MALAYA VARA

see Maldives.

MALAYBALAY

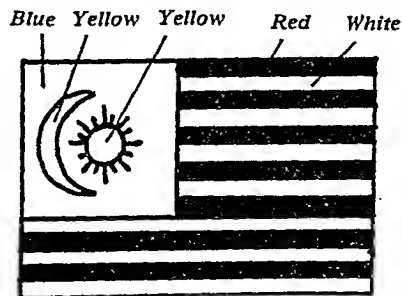
Philip., geog. Town on Mindanao island, near Bukidnon, Pop. 20,000.

* MALAYO-POLYNESIAN

Vast linguistic family, also called Austronesian, of languages spoken in SE Asia and Indonesia.

MALAYSIA

SE Asia, geog. Malay States and Malay speaking peoples federation created on the 16.9. 1963 with the Federation of Malaya and the former British possessions in N Borneo.
- *Local name* : Malaysia Federatio.
- *Geographical location* : On the Malay peninsula and N of Borneo island.
- *Ancient names* : Malaya, Śrīvijaya.
- *Type of government* : Federation of States with a sultan as Federal head, residing in Kuala-Lumpur.
- *Area* : 332,632 km².
- *Population* : 10,500,000. Urban population :



Flag of Malaysia

42 percent. Malays and aborigines, Chinese, Indians.

- *Physical characteristics* : see Malaya, Sarawak, Sabah.

- *Climate* : Equatorial (ab. 27° C throughout the year). Average annual rainfall 2,200 mm.

- *Languages* : Malay, Chinese, aborigine dialects.

- *Religions* : Islâm is the official religion: Taoism, Confucianism, Buddhism and Christians (300,000).

- *Agriculture* : rice, tropical cultures, hevea.

- *Industry* : not very well developed (tin mining, oil).

- *Currency* : Malaysian Dollar.

- *National holiday* : the 31st of August.

- *Administrative divisions* : Divided into 13 federated States :

- *Perlis* (cap. Kangar)

- *Kedah* (cap. Alor Star, Pop. 70,000)

- *Penang* (cap. George-town)

- *Perak* (cap. Ipoh, Pop. 250,000)

- *Kelantan* (cap. Kota-Bahru, Pop. 56,000)

- *Trengganu* (or *Terengganu*, cap. Kuala

Trengganu, Pop. 54,000)

- *Pahang* (cap. Kuantan, Pop. 45,000)

- *Selangor* (cap. Kuala-Lumpur)

- *Negri-Sembilan* (or *Negeri-Sembilan*, cap. Seremban, Pop. 80,000)

- *Malaka* (cap. Malaka, Pop. 100,000)

- *Johore* (cap. Johore-bahru, Pop. 140,000)

- *Sabah* (cap. Kota-Kinabalu, Pop. 45,000)

on Borneo.

- *Sarawak* (cap. Kuching, Pop. 65,000), on Borneo.

- *Correlates* : Śrīvijaya, Singapore, Malaka, Malaya, Malay, etc.

- *History* : Governors of the Strait Settlements and Malay States :

- Fullerton, Robert (: 1826-1828)

- Ibbetson, Robert (: 1828-1833)

- Murchison, Kenneth (: 1833-1837)

- Bonham, Samuel G. (: 1837-1843)

- Butterworth, William J. (: 1843-1855)

- Blundell, Edmund A. (: 1855-1859)

- Cavenagh, Orfeus (: 1859-1867)

- Ord, Harry St. G. (: 1867-1873)

- Clarke, Andrew (: 1873-1875)

- Jervois, William F.D. (: 1875-1877)

- Robinson, William C.F. (: 1877-1879)

- Anson, Archibald E (: 1879-1880)

- Weld, Frederick A. (: 1880-1887)

- Smith, Cecil Clementi (: 1887-1893)

- Maxwell, W. E. (: 1893-1894)

- Mitchell, Charles B.H. (: 1894-1899)

- Swettenham, James A. (: 1899-1901)

- Swettenham, Frank A. (: 1901-1904)

- Anderson, John (: 1904-1911)

- Young, Arthur H. (: 1911-1919)

- Guillemard, Laurence (: 1919-1927)

- Clifford, Hugh (: 1927-1929)

- Clementi, Cecil (: 1929-1934)

- Thomas, Shenton (: 1934-1942)

- Gent, Edward (: 1946-1948)

- Gurney, Henry (: 1948-1951)

- Templer, Gerald (: 1951-1954)

- McGillivray, Donald (: 1954-1957)

- *Yang di-Pertuan Agong* (or kings) with the title of Tunku (or Tuanku) of Malaysia :

- Abdul Rahman (: 1957-1960), from Negri-Sembilan,

- Hisamuddin Alam Shah (: 1960-1961), from Selangor,

- Syed Putra (Jamalullai, : 1960-1965), from Perlis,

- Ismail Nasiruddin (: 1965-1970), from Trengganu,

- Abdul Halim (: 1970-), from Kedah.

MALĀYASUNDARĪKATHĀ

India, lit. Epic poem in Mahārāṣṭrī (date and author unknown), of Jaina inspiration. A summary of it in Skt. prose was made by Dharmacandra (14th century).

MALAY SUT

see *Phra Malay, Malay Sūtra*.

MALĀY SŪTRA

Ceylon, lit. Pāli religious book written by a Sinhalese Buddhist monk in 1153, relating the story of a holy man with magical powers. This work was republished in Pāli by a Buddhist Thai monk from Chieng-mai with the title of *Thika Malay*. It was the source of the *Phra Malay* by Thammathibet. *Thai : Malay Sut*.

MALĀYU

Indonesia, hist. Ancient Indianized kingdom on the E coast of Sumatra, with its capital at Djambi, conquered by the kingdom of Śrīvijaya (cap. Palembang) c. 690. It became the center of the Śrīvijaya empire in the 12th cent. The Chinese Buddhist monk Yijing visited this place in 671. *Chin.* : Moluoyou. Also Melāyu.

MALDA

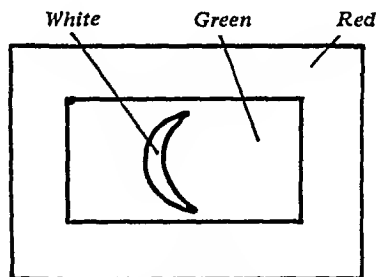
India, geog. Town in W Bengal on the Mahānandā river. Port of Pandua in the 18th cent. Pop. 5,000. District area 3,734 km²; Pop. 1,350,000. Chief town Angrezābād (f. in 1770) with a Pop. of 50,000.

MALDEO RĀO

India, hist. Rāja of the Rāthor clan of the Rājput (: 1532-1568 : 1573) of Jodhpur. He yielded to Akbar in 1568. Rāo Udai Singh succ. him. Also called Mahādeva.

MALDIVES

geog. Archipelago in Indian Ocean SW of Laccadive islands, 730 km W of Ceylon. Composed of 12 coral atolls and hundreds of small islands. Total area : 298 km²; Pop. 106,000, the main island and capital is Male (Pop. 15,000). These islands were explored in 1834. Became a Republic in 1952 and a independant Muslim sultanate in 1954. Member of the British Commonwealth since 1965. Populated with Mahl people (metis of Singhalese and Arabs), sailors, fishermen and Malay traders speaking Maldivian, Urdū, Malayālam, English. Cultivation of corn, millet, fruits. Chief industry : copra. Also Malaya Vara.



Flag of Maldives

MALE

see Maldives.

MĀLEGAON (or MALĒGĀM)

India, geog. Town in Mahārāstra, 200 km NE of Bombay. Pop. 260,000.

MALEGITTI ŚIVĀLAYA

India, art. Temple in Bādāmi (Mysore) built c. 700, with a four-pillared porch and a Vi-

mana in the first Dravidian style (octagonal finial).

MALEM DAGANG

Indonesia, lit. Sumatranese *Hikayat* relating the deeds of Iskandar Muda of Atjeh who conquered Johore in 1615.

MALHAR RĀO

see Holkar, Gāekwar.

MALHAR RĀO (I) HOLKAR

India, hist. Rāja (1694 : 1733-1766) of Mālvā, founder of the Holkar State. He was defeated at Pānipat in 1761. His son Khande Rāo Holkar succ. him, his widow Ahalya Bāi being regent.

— A son of Tukoji Holkar, killed by Daulat Rāo Sindhia in 1797.

MALHAR RĀO (II) HOLKAR

India, hist. Mahārāja of Indore (: 1811-1833 : 1834) son and succ. of Jaswant Rāo, his mother Tulsī Bāi being regent. His adopted son Martand Rāo succ. him but was soon deposed by Khānde Rāo who took power.

MALI

India, ethn. A caste of gardeners in N India. *See* Jāti.

MALIAH

India, ethn. Ancient Hindu tribe in Orissā, in which people used to practice fertility rites with human sacrifices (until the close of the 19th century).

MA LIENG

Vietnam, ethn. Ethnic minority in N Vietnam, still in the pre-agricultural stage.

MALIGAI

India, art. A Tamil word for royal palace.

MALIGAI STŪPA

Indonesia, art. Cylindrical stūpa at Muara Takus (Sumatra) built on a 28-sided terrace. Quadrangular base 10 by 10 m, decorated with images of lions. The brick structure was enlarged (11th-14th cent.) by the process of successive encasing.

MALIKA BĀNU BEGĀM

India, hist. A sister (d. 1640) of Mumtāz Mahal.

MAL

MALIK, Adam

Indonesia, hist. Politician (1917-) b. in Sumatra. Ambassador to USSR (1959-1963), minister of Trade (1963-1965), minister of Foreign Affairs (1966 and 1967) and a member of the Praesidium under General Suharto. *See* Murba.

MALIK AHMAD

see Ahmad Nizâm Shâh.

MALIKA JAHĀN

India, hist. A wife of Jahângir.

MALIK ĀLAM MASJID

India, art. Mosque (Dani Limdi) at Ahmedâbâd (Gujarât) built c. 1460.

MALIK AMBAR HABSHI

India, hist. Abyssinian (c. 1546-1626) in the service of Murtazâ (II) of Ahmadnagar. He founded the town of Aurangâbâd (Devagiri) in 1610 and as governor of the Dekkan, he rebelled against the Mughal of Delhi in 1616. His son Fath Khân replaced him in the service of the Nizâm Shâhî. Tomb at Khultâbâd, built by himself.

MALIK AYĀZ

India, hist. Admiral of the fleet of Mahmûd Bîgarhâ. Allied with the Egyptian fleet (commanded by Amir Husain) he defeated the Portuguese fleet at Chaul in 1508, but was in turn defeated off Diu in 1509.

MALIKĀ ZAMANA

India, hist. A daughter of Farrukhsiyâr who married Emperor Muhammad Shâh in 1722.

MALIK GHĀZĪ SHĀHNA

India, art. Chief architect (late 14th cent.) under Fîrûz Tughlûq, who built the cities of Fîrûzâbâd and Jaunpur, and carried on numerous public projects (among them the canal of the Yamunâ river).

MALI KHA

Burma, geog. A tributary (320 km long) of the Nmai and Irawady rivers near Myitkina.

MALIK HASAN

India, hist. A Brahmin convert to Islâm, appointed governor of Telingana under Muhammad (III) Bahmanî (: 1463-1482). Took

part in the plot against Mahmûd Gawan in 1481.

MALIK HOSHANG

India, hist. A governor of Daulatâbâd who rebelled against the sultân of Delhi Muhammad bin-Tughlûq c. 1336. He was crushed and the town of Daulatâbâd taken again by the Delhi sultanate.

MALIK IBRĀHĪM

Indonesia, rel. One of the first Muslim preachers in Java. His tomb at Gersik is dated 1419.

MALIK IBRĀHĪM BAYA

India, rel. Muslim holy man (13th cent.) Tomb at Bihâr Sharif (Bihâr).

MALIK KĀFÛR

India, hist. Hindu (or Türk ?) eunuch from Gujarât purchased as a slave by Alâ ud-Dîn Khiljî in 1297. Called Hazardinârî, because he was bought for 1,000 dinars. Became the favourite general (Malik Naib) of the sultân, he conquered and pillaged a large part of the Dekkan c. 1310, annexed Devagiri and took Madurâ. On the death (perhaps by his hand) of Alâ ud-Dîn Khiljî, he took power (1316) to be overthrown and beheaded 35 days later by the guards in the service of Alâ ud-Dîn's son, Mubârak.

MALIK KARIM ud-DĪN

India, art. Architect (14th cent.) son of Malik Kâfûr. Built a mosque at Bijâpur with the spoils of Hindu temples in 1320.

MALIK KHALI MUKHLĪ

see Jaunpur.

MALIK KHILJĪ

India, hist. Muslim governors of Bengal who rebelled against Iltutmish and received a tribute from Ghiyâs ud-Dîn. They were at the origin of the Khiljî dynasty.

MALIK, Kumud Ranjan

India, lit. Bengalî poet (Mallick K.R., 1882-1970) : *Shatadal, Bithi, Ajay*, etc.

MALIK-i MAIDAN

see Bijâpur.

MALIK MAQBŪL

India, hist. Muslim vice-governor of Warangal under Muhammad Tughlūq. He was obliged to flee to Delhi, being defeated by Harihara and Bukka c. 1340. Also called Malik Muhammad.

MALIK MUGHIS MASJID

India, art. Mosque at Mandū (Mālvā) built in 1452.

MALIK MUHAMMAD

see Malik Maqbūl.

MALIK MUHAMMAD JĀYĀSĪ

see Jāyāsī M.M.

MALIK NAIB

India, hist. Title of Lieutenant-general of the Kingdom, given to Malik Kāfūr.

MALIK NĀSIR FĀRŪQĪ

India, hist. Sultān (: 1399-1437) of Khandesh, son and succ. of Malik Rāja Fārūqī. He built the town of Burhānpur and protected learned men. His son Mīrān Adīl Fārūqī succ. him. See Fārūqī.

MALIK QULĪ QŪTB

see Qulī Qūtb Shāh.

MALIK QUMMĪ MULLĀH

India, lit. Persian poet (d. 1616) at the court of Bijāpur from 1579.

MALIK RĀJA FĀRŪQĪ

India, hist. Sultān (: 1382-1399) of Khāndesh, son of Khān Jahān Farūqī. He fought with his son Malik Nāsir the Gujarāt. Governor of Khāndesh for Fīrūz Shāh Tughlūq in 1370, he took his independence. See Farūqī.

MALIK es-SĀLEH

Indonesia, hist. Muslim sultān (d. c. 1297) of the Samudra principality (N Sumatra).

MALIK SANDAL

India, art. Architect (active c. 1600) author of several monuments at Bijāpur, among which the Ibrāhīm Rauza and the Taj Baury.

MALIK SARVAR

see Mubārak Shāh Sharqī, Kwājā Jahān, Sharqī, Jaunpur.

MALIK SHĀHBAN RAUZA

India, art. Mosque in Ahmedābād (Gujarāt), built in 1454.

MALIK SHĀH

Central Asia, hist. Türk Saljuq sultān (: 1072-1092) son of Alp Arslān. His vizier Nizām ul-Mulk was regent. He reformed the calendar in 1079. Also called Jalāl ud-Dīn. He created a new era, called Jalālī, beginning on the 15th of March 1079. His 4 sons Barkayāraq, Muhammad, Sanjar and Mahmūd succ. him in turn.

MALIK SHĀHŪ LODĪ

India, hist. Afghān chieftain of Multān who rebelled against Muhammad Tughlūq. Defeated in 1340, he took refuge in Afghanistan where he disappeared.

MALIK ush-SHARQ

India, hist. «King of the East», a title conferred upon the governors of Jaunpur by the Tughlūq sultāns. It is the origin of the Sharqī dyn. See Mubārak Shāh Sharqī.

MALIK SULEIMAN

see Khizr Khān.

MALIK ut-TUJJAR

India, hist. «Prince of Merchants», a title of Khwāja Mahmūd Gāwān.

MALIK WAZIL

see Mubārak Shāh Sharqī.

MALIMLUCA

see Samsarpa.

MA LIN* (W : Ma Lin)

China, art. Painter (c. 1190-c. 1260), son of Ma Yuan with whom he collaborated. His style is however different of that of his father. Landscapes, flowers.

MALINAO

Philip., geog. Town in Albay prov. (Luzon island) N of Legaspi, on the Tabaco Bay. Cultivation of Abaca. Pop. 20,000.

MALINDANG

Philip., geog. Mountain (2,426 m) W of Misamis, on Mindanao island.

MAL

MALINI

Thailand, lit. Siamese verse of 15 feet. *See* Chant.

MALINĪ

India, myth. On the *Mahābhārata*, a name of Draupadī while at Virāta's court.

MALINO

Indonesia, hist. Small city in Sulawesi in which the Dutch called a conference of 39 «delegates of the islands» on the 16th of July, 1946. This conference constituted a «State of Eastern Indonesia» with the intent of disturbing the Indonesian autonomist parties. *See* Linggadjati.

MALITA

Philipp., geog. Town on the Davao Bay, Davao prov. (Mindanao). Pop. 40,000.

MĀLINĪVIJAYOTTARATANTRA

India, lit. Skt. treatise on Śiva Yoga commented by Abhinavagupta.

MALIYU'ER (W : Ma-li-yu-erh)

Chinese name given in the 13th cent. to the Malay States and Malāyu.

MAL KA-BA-CHAN

Tibet, rel. Buddhist monk and mystic (12th cent.) disciple of Dampa Sgom-smon.

MALKANĪ, Mangharām

India, lit. Sindhī contemporary dramatist.

MALKAR

see Oguz.

MALLA

India, ethn. A caste of fishermen and boatmen in N and E India.

- *India, hist.* Ancient clan (6th cent. B.C.) of the Vṛjji in the N of Bihār, with its chief towns at Pāpa (*Pāli* : Pāva) and Kuśinagara.

MALLA

Nepāl, hist. A dynasty at Bhatgaon f. in 1274 and estab. in the valley of Kātmāndu in 1386, succ. the Ayodhya dyn. They were driven out by the Gurkha in 1768. *See* Nepāl.

- List of the Malla Kings :

- Arimalladeva
- Ranāśura

- Abhayamalla

- Anantamalla (: 1274-1310), his son,

- Jayānandadevamalla (: c. 1310-1330), his brother,

- Jayārimalla (: 1320-1344)

- Jayabhīma and Jayarudramalla

- Jayasīhamalla

- Jayarājadevamalla (: c. 1347-1361)

- Jayārjunamalla (: 1361-1382)

- Jayarudramalla (: 1382 ?)

- Jayasthitimalla (: 1382/1386-1395/1429)

- Jayajyotirmalla (: 1408 ? -1428 ?)

- Jayayakṣamalla (: 1429-1480). This king divided his kingdom bet. his 3 sons and a daughter.

MALLA-NĀGA

see Vātsyāyana.

MALLANĀRYA

India, lit. Tamil Lingayat poet from Gubbi, author of the *Vīrasivāmrita*, c. 1530.

MALLAPADEVA

see Cālukya (of Vengi).

MALLE RĀO

see Holkar.

MALLIKĀMĀRUTA

India, lit. «Mallikā and Māruta», a Skt. drama in 10 acts by Uddandin.

MALLIKĀRJUNA

India, art. Hindu temple at Pattadakal, dedicated to Śiva, built by Queen Trailokyā Mahādevī of King Vikramāditya (II) Cālukya. Built on the same basic plan as the Virupakṣa temple, but with a round dome. Stone pierced windows with fine chiseled floral designs. Sculptures are more elaborated than those in the Virupakṣa. Ceiling decorated with a relief of Śiva Tandava and hall adorned with divine couples images.

- Hindu temple dedicated to Śiva at Kuruvatti on the banks of the Tungabhadra river (Harpanapalli district), built on a symmetrical plan 12 by 11 m in the 12th cent. Śikhara 13,50 m high. Large Nandi pavilion in front. - *See* Kādamba, Linga.

MALLIKĀRJUNA SANGAMA

India, hist. King (: 1447-1465) of Vijayanagar, son and succ. of Vijaya (II). He was

attacked by Alā ud-Dīn (II) and Kapileśvara (Kapilendra Gajapati) of Orissā who took Warangal and Kāñcī. His cousin (or brother) Virūpakṣa (II) succ. him.

MALLINĀTHA

India, rel. The 19th Jaina Tīrthankara (a woman according to the Śvetāmbara), son (or daughter) of King Kumbha of Mithila and of Queen Prabhavatī. His body is Gold and Blue in colour. His symbol a water-jug. — See Mārṅwār.

MALLINĀTHA KOLĀCALA

India, lit. Skt. author (15th cent.) from S India, who wrote commentaries on numerous literary books.

MALLISENA VAMANASASURĪ

India, lit. Jaina philosopher (early 14th cent.) from Tiruparuttikunram (Kāñcī). His disciple Puṣpasena was also a philosopher and a poet.

MALLOI

see Mālava.

MALLŪ IQBĀL

India, hist. A minister of the Delhi sultan Nāsir ud-Dīn Mahmūd c. 1392. Killed during the siege of Multān in 1405.

MALLŪ ĀDIL SHĀH

India, hist. Sultān (: 1534-1535) of Bijāpur, son and succ. of Ismāil Ādil Shāh. Uncompetent, he was blinded and overthrown by his brother Ibrāhīm (I) Ādil Shāh who succ. him.

MALO

see Jāti.

MALODDAN NOBI

Malaysia, rel. Muslim Malay festival (June) commemorating the birth of the prophet Muhammad.

MALOLOS

Philipp., geog. Chief town of the Bulacan prov. (Luzon island) NW of Manila. Ancient capital of the Republic in 1898 and head-quarter of Aguinaldo under the «Malolos Constitution» (Proclamation of the Philippine Republic on the 23th Jan., 1899) who was captured here by the USA forces in

1899. Center of rice trade. Pop. 70,000.

MAL PAHĀRIA

India, ethn. Mundā hill people in Bihār and Chota Nāgpur (ab. 60,000), worshipping Antga, a divinity of hunting.

MALTA

USSR, archeo. Prehistorical site on the left bank of the Belova river 85 km W of Irkutsk, discovered in 1928. Several remains (Solutrean type) of permanent dwellings (pit-houses of 3 to 4 m in diam), fire-pits, ivory statuettes, reindeer bone artifacts, nephrite rings and stone industry (end-scrapers, side-scrapers, borers and retouched blades), drawing of a Mammoth. Mammoth bones seems to have been used to built huts. Extensively excavated by Gerassimov.

MALTO

India ling. Archaic dravidian dialect spoken by some Indian groups (ab. 70,000 people) in the Rājmahal range (Orissā) related to the Kurukh or Oraon.

MALUKU

Indonesia, geog. The Easternmost archipelago of Indonesia, bet. Sulawesi and New Guinea, composed of several islands, which main ones are Halmahera, Tidore, Obi, Ternate, Buru, Seram, Banda, Amboina. Colonized and islamized by Indians who came from Gujarāt at the close of the 15th cent. Explored by the Portuguese in 1512 who estab. trade-posts c. 1522 at Ternate. The Dutch created trade-posts at Banda, Amboina and Ternate c. 1600. They massacred the British who were settled at Amboina in 1625, conquered Tidore in 1667. The islands were occupied by the British from 1796 to 1802, then from 1810 to 1814. The Dutch took Seram and Halmahera in 1863. It merged with Indonesia bet. 1950 and 1955. St Francis Xavier visited it in 1546. Populated with Alfur (Proto-Malayans) and Amboinese (Christianized Alfurs). Constitutes a prov. of Indonesia. Area : 47,876 km² ; Pop. 1,000,000. Chief town Amboina. Produces chiefly lumber (precious wood), spices. Also Molucca.

MALUO (W : Ma-lo)

see Mārā.

MĀLUTA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 17 : A tiger and a lion discuss about the moon.

MĀLVĀ

India, geog. A region in the W of the Dekkan (Madhya Pradesh and S Rājasthan), bet. Aravalli Mts in the NW and the Vindhya range in the S and E. Historical capital at Ujjain. Taken by the Muslims in 1235. An independent kingdom was created there by Dilāvar Khān Ghaurī in 1401 which lasted until 1531. The region was annexed by Akbar in 1561. Ancient Mālavā. Also called Lāra, Mālwā.

- Dilāvar Khān Husain Ghūrī (: 1401-1405),
- Alp Khān Hoshang (: 1405-1435), his son,
- Ghaznī Khān Muhammad (: 1435-1436),

his son,

- Masūd Khān (: 1436),
- Mahmūd Shāh Khiljī (I, : 1436-1469),
- Ghiyās Shāh Khiljī (Ghiyās ud-Dīn, : 1469-1500), his son,
- Nāsir Shāh (Nāsir ud-Dīn, : 1500-1511), his son,
- Mahmūd Shāh (II, : 1511-1531). Conquered by Bahādūr Shāh of Gujarāt.

— See Paramāra.

- *India, art.* Indo-Muslim style of architecture from 1405 to 1569 (see Mandū).

— *India, art.* A school of painting which developed in the 16th cent., mainly in the centres of Mandū (Hindu style), Narsingārh (Hindu style) and Ahmadnāgar, influenced by the styles of the Dekkan in the 18th century.

MĀLVĀĪ

India, ling. A dialect of the Panjābī, spoken by ab. 2,500,000. Also called Jangalī, Jatki.

MĀLVĪ

India, ling. A dialect in Mālvā and Rājasthan, spoken by ab. 6,000,000. Also called Mālavī.

MALVĪYA, Madan Mohan

India, hist. Nationalist leader (1861-1946) and social reformer, b. in Allahābād. Edited several newspapers (*Hindustan, Indian Union, Abhindaaya*) and joined the National Congress (elected President in 1909 and 1918). Founder of the Hindu University in Vārānāsī in 1916. Also called Malavīya M.M.

MĀLWĀ

see Mālvā.

MĀLYAVĀNTA

India, myth. In the *Rāmāyana*, a demon, minister under Rāvana.

MAMAGO-MONOGATARI

Japan, lit. A genre of novels in the late Heian period, in which are described the life of women belonging to the gentry and their love affairs. The *Genji-monogatari* and the *Ochikubo-monogatari* are examples of them.

MAMAI

Central Asia, hist. Mongol Minister under several Khāns of the Altan Ordo, defeated by Timūr Malik in 1382.

MA MAIZI (W : Ma Mai-tzu)

see Ma Duanlin.

MĀMAKĪ

Nepāl, rel. Śakti of Ratnasambhava. See also Jina.

MĀMALATAN

India, lit. Tamil poet (1st-3rd century).

MAMALDI

see Khadau-mamaldi.

MA MA LE

Burma, lit. Contemporary woman novelist (Gyanegyaw, 1916-) wife of U Cijs Maung, and journalist. She traveled to Europe and her books describes the conflict bet. Asian and Western civilizations : *Mawn I-wei Mahu*, 1955 (Not That He Hates), *Thuma*, 1944 (She), *Seit*, 1951 (Mind), *Kambhi Myeiwe*, 1952 (In the World), etc.

MĀMALLA

see Pallava, Narasimhavarman (I).

MĀMALLAPURA

see Mahāballipuram.

MA MAOGONG (W : Ma Mao-kung)

see Mao Chang.

MAMBAJAO

Philip., geog. Town on the N coast of Misamis island, in Camiguin prov. (Misamis O-

orientale). Pop. 25,000.

MAMBANOS

see Nahapāna.

MAMBERAMO

Indonesia, geog. River (800 km long) in Irian, emptying into the Pacific Ocean at Cape d'Urville. Formed by the meeting of the Tariku and Taritatu rivers. Navigable. Also called Tarikaika.

MAMBUSAO

Philip., geog. Small town in Capiz prov. (Panay island) on a tributary of the Capiz river, f. in 1605. Pop. 20,000.

MAMEITAGIN*

Japan, sci. Silver currency in Edo period, depending on weight (from one to 10 Monme). Also called Kobutsu-gin, Kodama-gin. See also Chōgin.

MAME MAKI

see Oni Harai.

MAMGALA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 87 : On the uselessness of superstitions and omens. *Var.* : *Yugayoga Jātaka*.

MAMIAN (W : Ma-mien)

see Mezu.

MAMING ZUNZHE* (W : Ma-ming)

Tsun-chê)
China, rel. One of the 18 Luohan, the Indian monk Aśvaghōṣa. Represented seated on a rock and looking at a dragon in clouds.

MAMIYA RINZŌ*

Japan, sci. Explorer (1775-1844) who, together with Matsuda Denjūrō, explored the island of Sakhalin (Karafutō), the E part of Siberia and came back through China. He pub. an illustrated relation of his travels.

MAMKA

Indonesia, lit. Contemporary Muslim writer.

MAMLATDARĪ

India, hist. Land tenure system in Gujarāt and Dekkan in which local officers (Mamlatdar) settled with each Patel (head of village)

the land-taxes to be paid. Replaced in Bombay by the Ryotvarī system (18th-19th cent.). See also Zamindari, Talukdarī.

MAMMACOḌA

see Cālukya (of Vengī).

MAMMATA

India, lit. Skt. poetician (11th cent.) from Kashmīr, author of the *Kāvya prakāśa*. Wrote also commentaries on poetry.

MA MO

see Mātrikā.

MAMORI-GATANA*

Japan, hist. Small sword (in bamboo) worn by Samurai's children.

MAMPAWAH

Indonesia, geog. Ancient Muslim State in the W of Kalimantan (now Pontianak) conquered by the Dutch in 1787.

MAMRĀYA

see Mangray.

MAMSA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 315 : Four merchants try to take off the preys of a hunter. *Var.* : *Sabbamamsalābhi Jātaka*.

MAMSARĀSĪ JĀTAKA

see Nanguttha Jātaka.

MĀMŪLANĀR

India, lit. Tamil poet (2nd cent. B.C.) author of history books and a grammar.

MĀMVĀNI

see Śīlāhāra.

MAMYAY

Burmese poetical name of Mandalay.

MĀN

Vietnam, ethn. Mountain tribes (Proto-Indonesian ?) practicing shifting cultivation (Ray). Ab. 50,000. See Manzi, Yao.
- *India, sci.* Unit of weight equivalent to 25 English pounds at Bombay and 82 English pounds in Bengal since 1883. Also Maund.
- See An (Zhou dyn.), Xinan Man.

MAN

* MAN (First)

see Manu, Yama.

MANA

Indonesia, rel. The spirit of the Community said to be present in each being. It is a living force, the medium of the components of the Cosmos represented by the Community. It is possible to master it by magics and rites. Some objects can be «loaded» with a benevolent or malevolent «Mana».

- * *Japan, lit.* A term meaning «True Script» vs. the Kana or «Borrowed Script». The Chinese characters used in Japanese prose or poems. *See Kokin-waka-shū.*

MĀNA

India, art. A measure based on a particular unit which controls the proportions of a building or a sculpture.

MANAAR

see Mannar.

MANABE AKIKATSU*

Japan, hist. Politician (1802-1884) who sided with Ii Naosuke.

MĀNA DEVA

Nepāl, hist. King (5th cent.) of the Licchavi dynasty.

MANADO

Indonesia, geog. Town in the N of Sulawesi, f. in 1657, in the mountain range of this name, and seaport (exportation of ebony, coffee, tobacco, sugar cane, spices). Airport. Also called Menado.

MANAHPARYAYA JÑĀNA

India, rel. According to the Jaina, the 4th degree of Knowledge (Jñāna) enabling to know the thought and feelings of other people.

MĀNĀJĪ

see Gâekwar.

MANAJO*

Japan, lit. A preface or foreword to a book, written in Mana characters. *See* Mana, *Kokin-waka-shū.*

MANAKA CHINCHŌ *see* Chinchô.

MĀNAKKAVĀRAM

Ancient Tamil name for Nicobar islands.

MĀNAKU

India, art. Painter (18th cent.) of the Kângrā school, at the court of Tehri-Garhwal.

MANAME

Ceylon, art. A sort of danced drama from Paradeniya region (Kandy).

MĀNAMEYODAYA

India, lit. «The Success of Measure», a Skt. treatise on the nature of evidence, by Nārāyana Bhatta.

MAN'AN*

Japan, Budd. Zen monk (1591-1654), builder of the Kôshô-ji at Kyôto.

MANANGITU

Indonesia, ling. A language of Malayo-Polynesian origin, spoken by some groups on Sulawesi island.

MANANGŚĪLĀPATRA

Thailand, hist. A stone seat used for the enthronement of kings at Sukhôthai. Transported to Bangkok by King Mongkut.

MAN-ANHŌ

see Kajiwara Seizen.

MANALIJIANA (W : Ma-na-li-chia-na)

Brunei, hist. Chinese name of a sultân of Brunei (N Borneo) who traveled to China and died at Nanjing in 1408. Tomb at Nanjing.

MANAPERUMAL

see Nonti Nâtakam.

MANAS

India, rel. In Hindu and Buddhist philosophy, the medium of thought or inner sense which centralizes and co-ordinates the facts of sensibility, and creates will and representations. It is considered as a 6th sense (the 6th of the Śadāyatana, perceptions and sensations of the intellect). In the *Upaniṣad*, a name sometimes given to the moon. Also a name of the Supreme Being.

- *Bhûtan, India, geog.* River rising in E Bhûtan, a tributary of the Brahmaputra near

Goalpara. Called Kuru-chu in Bhûtan. Receives the waters of the Mandi-chu and Bumthang-chu.

MANAS

USSR, *lit.* Kirghiz folk epic in 3 parts : on Manas (the Hero), his son Semetey and his grandson Seytek. Generally sung by specialized bards called Manaschi.

MANASĀ

India, *rel.* A divinity in Bengal, Bihâr and Assam, symbolizing the destructive and regenerative powers. It is an aspect of Pârvatî, also called Padmavâtî (the girl with the Lotus) and Pâtâla Kumârî (the Girl from the Hell). Represented by a young woman seated on a snake, she is considered as a daughter of Śiva (or Kaṣyapa) and the goddess of snakes. Symbolized by a water jug and a twig. In Bengal she is venerated chiefly during the Nâgapancami. A sister of Śeṣa, she is called Viṣaharâ. Also Nityâ.

MANASA LUOWOCHI (W : Ma-na-sa Lo-wo-ch'i)
see Mânasarovar.

MĀNASĀRA

India, *art.* «Essence of Building», a Skt. treatise on architecture. Author and date unknown (6th-8th century ?).

MĀNASAROVAR

China, *geog.* Lake in W Tibet, at an alt. of 4,490 m (area 380 km²) at the foot of Mt Kailasa (Meru), the source of the Sutlej river and the mythical source of the Ganges. Sacred for the Hindus who make an annual pilgrimage to its banks. It communicates to the W with lake Rakṣas-tal. See Anavatapta.
Tib. : Ma-phang, Ma-pham ; *Chin.* : Manasa Luowochi.

MĀNASAROVAR

see Prem Chand.

MANASCHI

see Manas.

MANASE*

Japan, *lit.* A family of scholars and poets in the 16th-17th cent. :

- Manase Dōsan (Manase Shōkei, 1506-

1594), a Christian,

- Manase Gen'en (1636-1686)

- Manase Genkan (d. 1626)

- Manase Gensaku (1551-1633)

- Manase Shōchin (1644-1728)

- Manase Shōrin (d. 1601)

MANĀSLU

Nepâl, *geog.* Summit in the Himalâya (8,125 m) conquered by Maki Yûkô (Japanese expedition, 1956), and Kuroishi Tsune, Mori Mieko, Uchida Masako and Kuribayashi Naoko on the 4th of May 1974.

MĀNASOLLĀSA

see *Abhilaṣṭârtacintâmani*.

MANAṢTHĀLA

India, *myth.* The lion on which Devî or Durgâ rides.

MANASU RYÛ-Ô

see Manasvin.

MANASVIN

India, *myth.* A king of Nâga (snakes). *Chin.* : Monasi ; *Jap.* : Manasu Ryû-ô.

MĀNATUNGA

India, *lit.* Skt. Jaina philosopher (3rd cent. ? 7th cent. ?) author of the *Bhaktâmara-stotra*.

MAN-AUNG ZEDI

Burma, *art.* A Burmese style Stûpa in Pagan, built in the 12th-13th century.

MĀNAVA

India, *myth.* A young Brahmin. See Mânu.

MĀNAVĀCAKAM KADANDĀN

India, *rel.* Śiva theologian, disciple of Meykandar in S India (13th century).

MĀNAVA-DHARMAŚĀSTRA

India, *lit.* «Laws of Mânu» a Skt. treatise on Hindu laws in 2,694 Śloka and 12 chapters, attr. to Bhṛigu (c. 200 B.C.-200 A.D.) or more commonly to Mânava (Mânu). Divided into 12 chapters :

- 1 - Introduction,
- 2 - Sources of the Dharma,
- 3 - Life, studies, marriage, sacrifices,
- 4 - Rules for the head of a family, the spouse,

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- 5 - Rules concerning ritual impurity,
- 6 - Rules concerning hermits and errand monks,
- 7 - Duties and rules for kings,
- 8 - 9 - Administration and Justice,
- 10 - The castes,
- 11 - Rules concernings gifts, faults,
- 12 - Retribution of the acts, the Karma, the merits.

Also called *Manusmṛiti*, *Manusamhitā*. See *Mānu*.

MANAVĀLA MAHĀMUNI

India, rel. Tamil Viṣṇu theologian (1390-1443), who preached a complete submission to the will of the Lord.

MĀNAVANNA

Ceylon, hist. King (Mahālepānō, : 684-718) of Anurādhāpura, succ. Hatthadātha (II). Aggabodhi (V) succ. him.

MĀNAVĪ

see *Mānu*.

MĀNAYĪ

see *Mānu*.

MAN BĀĪ

India, hist. Daughter of Baghvan Dās and wife of Jāhangīr, mother of Khusrū. Also called Shāh Begām.

MĀNBHĀU

see *Mahānubhāva*.

MANBI

Japan, art. A type of Nō mask (Nōmen) representing a middle-aged woman.

MĀNC

India, art. A lyric form of drama of the Mālvā region, popularized and played chiefly by artisans and craftsmen.

MANCĀTĪ

India, ling. A Tibeto-Burmese Himalāyan dialect spoken in the region bet. Kashmīr and Nepāl.

MĀN CHAND

see *Nalagārh*.

MĀN CHĀU see Nguyễn Manh Bong.

MANCHENG* (W : Man-ch'eng)

China, archeo. Site 100 km SW of Peking in which were discovered (1968) the twin tombs of Prince Liu Sheng and his wife Dou Wan (Xi Han dyn). with a rich funerary hoard composed of more than 2,800 objects.

«MANCHŌHO»

see *Heimin-sha*.

MANCHU

see *Manzhou*, *Manji*, *Qan-i Araqa*, *Ruzhen*, *Tungus*.

MANCHUKUO

see *Manzhouguo*.

MANCHURIA

China, geog. Large sedimentary basin in the NE of China, very fertile (Chernozium or «Black earth») bet. the Great Khingan which separate it from Mongolia on the W, the Little Khingan which separate it from the Amur basin in the N, the Changbai Mts which separate it from Korea in the E. It opens on the S by the Bay of Bohai (former Petchili). The land of the Manchus (*Manzhou*) who conquered China in 1644 and merged the two countries. In the 19th cent. the Russians constructed across it the Chinese Eastern railway to join Vladivostok (1896-1900). Object of the war bet. Russia and Japan, Manchuria was given back to China after the Treaty of Portsmouth (1905). It was more or less conquered by Japan after 1917 and effectively occupied after the incident of Mukden (1931). The Japanese estab. a Manchukuo (*Manzhouguo*) empire with Emperor Puyi as a puppet sovereign. Given back to China in 1945. The USSR part of Manchuria, called Primorskij Kraj is the part of Siberia bet. the Ussuri and the Amur rivers on the W and the coast of the Sea of Japan on the E. Mountainous (Sikhote-Alin, highest point at the Gora-Tardoki-jani, 2,077 m) and fertile, with a very sparse population, it has several good sea-ports such as Vladivostok, Nakhodka, Sovietskaia-gavan, and is well watered by numerous coastal rivers. *Jap.* : *Manshū*.

* MANCHURIAN INCIDENT

see *Manshū Jiken*.

* **MANCHUKUO** see *Manzhuguo*.

MANCHU-YIN ÜNEN MAGAT QAULI
China, lit. Manzhou chronicle written in Manzhou, Chinese and Mongol on the biography of Nurhaji, in 1635. *Chin.* : *Manzhou Shilu*.

MANCI (W : Man-tz'u)
China, lit. A Ci poem to be sung to the accompaniment of folk music.

MANCHUŚRI
see Manjuśrī.

MANDA
India, myth. «The Slow» *see* Śani.

MANDABYA JĀTAKA
see *Kanhadīpāyana Jātaka*.

MANDAGAPATTU
India, art. Pallava rock-cut temple 10 km SW of Delavanur (Tamilnādu) hewn c. 610-640.

MANDAGHOL
Central Asia, hist. Khaghan of the E Mongol, killed in a battle against his nephew Bolqujiong in 1467. His widow Mandughai-Khatun proclaimed the young Batu-Möngke his succ. in 1470.

MANDAHAI*
China, hist. Manzhou prince (1621-1652) who participated in the conquest of China.

MANDAILING
Indonesia, hist. Former small Batak sultanate S of Lake Toba (Sumatra), conquered by the Dutch in 1832.

MANDĀKINĪ
see Gangā, Baray.

MĀNDĀKYAKĀRIKĀ
see *Gaudapādīyakārikā*.

MANDALA
Budd., Hindu. «Circle» (Skt. word), one of the 10 divisions of the *Rig-Veda*. Also a painted, carved or engraved representation of the Cosmos (according to Hindu or Buddhist concepts) used to master the divine forces and elements, in which the divinities are placed according to their attributes or power.

The mandala can be in a geometrical shape and only used for the purpose of meditation, but they can also serve as magical support. In fact all figurations composed of one central (main) divinity surrounded by other divinities (aspects, emanations, symbols) constitutes a Mandala. It is the visualization of the divine universe. A popular sort of Mandala, belonging to the Vrata Mandala genre, is made, generally by women, in the villages on the event of a religious ceremony or a marriage, painted on sheet of paper or directly on the walls of the houses. They are called Aripāna in Bihār, Alepana (or Alpona) in West Bengal, Osa in Orissā, Chowk in Uttar Pradesh, Mehndi Mandala in Rājasthan, Sathia in Gujarāt, Rangoli in Mahāraṣṭra, Kōlam in Tamilnādu. They are mainly made to promote fertility, to avert disease, to propitiate the dead and to satisfy the ghosts or spirits. Women use cotton-tipped bamboo sticks to apply the paint. *See also* Patuas, Khobarghar, Mathilā. Also each circle of continents around Mt Meru, and a territorial circumscription. *Jap.* : Mandara ; *Tib.* : Chyil-kor, Dkyil-khor. *See also* Bhukti, *R̥ig-Veda*, Dgon-mchog-spyi-dus.

MANDALABRĀHMĀNA-UPANIṢAD
India, lit. *Upaniṣad* No 48 of the *Yajur-Veda* (Vajasaneyi school) in which Yajñavalkya learns from the Solar world the truth about the Self and the Hatha Yoga.

MANDALAM
see Kūrram.

MANDALAPURUDAN
India, lit. Tamil lexicographer (c. 1520).

MANDALAY
Burma, geog. Former capital of Burma (1860-1885), f. by King Mindon-min, on the banks of the Irawadi river, at an alt. of 76 m. to replace Amarapura in 1856. Destroyed in April 1942 and 1945 by bombing, it is now the main town on Upper Burma and the cultural capital of Burma. Silk weaving, wood carvings, silver jewellery, alabaster carvings. Linked by rail to Rangoon, 560 km S of it. University (1958). Several monuments : Fort Dufferin, ancient royal palace destroyed by fire and bombing and reconstructed in concrete, Kuthodaw, Arakan Pagoda, Shwe-

MAN

nandaw Kyaung. Airport. Pop. 350,000. Average temp. Jan. : 21° C, July : 30° C ; Average annual rainfall : 880 mm. District area : 5,500 km² ; Pop. 500,000.

MANDALIN

India, hist. An Adviser. *See* Mantari.

MANDAL PANDE

India, hist. A Brahmin Sepoy (Sipahi) who killed an English adjutant of the 34th Native Infantry Regiment, in 1857, thus giving the signal of the first outbreak of the Sepoy Mutiny.

MANDANA

India, lit. Skt. author (c. 1500) of the *Devatāmūrtiprakarana*.

MANDANAMIŚRA

India, lit. Skt. author of philosophical treatises (9th cent.) on the Vedānta and the Mīmāṃsā : *Brāhmasiddhi*, *Vidhiviveka*, *Sphotsiddhi*, *Sanḥsepasārīraka*, *Mīmāṃsānukramanī*.

MANDAPA

India, art. Religious building with a flat roof supported by pillars. Sometimes a simple pillared pavillion in a temple. Also the pillared antechamber of a shrine. In certain cases, as at Mahāballipuram, a rock-cut small shrine with a pillared entrance. In most cases, pillars are elaborately carved. *Burmese* : Pyatthat ; *Thai* : Mondop ; *Jav.* : Pendapa. *See also* Suttamandapa, Mukhamandapa. Also called Mukhaśālā.

MANDAPEŚVAR

India, art. A group of 3 brahmanical caves (8th cent.), (near Borivli, Bombay) with Śiva sculptures, converted into Christian churches in the 16th cent. Also called Montpezir.

MANDARA

India, myth. A mythical mountain used by Gods (Deva) and Demons (Asura) to churn the Ocean of Milk (*see* Amṛita).
- *See* Mandala.

MANDĀRAVA

see Padmasambhava.

* MANDARIN

A word of Portuguese origin (Mandar, ordnan-

ce) or Indian (Mantrin, Counsellor) or Malay (Mantari, Counsellor) for a high official who had successfully passed the State examinations. *See* Guan, Gwan, Quān.

- *China, ling.* Official Chinese language (Peking dialect) divided into 2 branches (N and S), spoken by ab. 70 percent of the population of China. Now called Putonghua and Baihua. *See also* Guanhua.

MANDASOR

India, geog. Town in Madhya Pradesh, 120 km NW of Ujjain, ancient Daśapura. Commercial center (grain, cotton). Fort built by Alā ud-Dīn Khiljī (14th cent.) Pop. 50,000. Also called Mandsaur. *See* Daśpur.

MANDAU

Indonesia, techn. Dayak sword, a cutting weapon (formerly used in the head-hunt). A variety with a different hilt is called Klewang. Also called Parang-ilang.

MĀNDAUR

see Māndor.

MĀNDAVYAPURA

see Mandor.

MANDAYA

Philip., ethn. Ethnic group of hunters (ab. 35,000) in Davao region (Mindanao island). They live in huts in the forest and also cultivate dry rice, tobacco, cotton. They wear embroidered dresses adorned with silver coins.

MANDELIN

see Dayak.

MĀNDHATA

India, geog. A place in Madhya Pradesh (Nimar district) sacred for the Hindu devotees of Śiva who worship here one of the 12 largest Linga of Śiva in the Omkar temple. Famous place of self-sacrifices of Śiva devotees until 1824. Also called Omkarjī.
- *See* Nurpur.

MĀNDHATA PARKASH

see Sirmūr.

MĀNDHĀTRI

India, lit. A Ṛṣi of Vedic times, author of a song in the *Ṛig-Veda*.

MĀNDHĀTU

see Mahāmāndhātu.

MĀNDHĀTU JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 258 : A never-contented King.

MANDĪ

India, geog. Town in Himachal Pradesh, 60 km NW of Simla, at 920 m-alt. Pop. 15,000. Former Princely State (until 1948). Pahārī school of miniatures. Area : 4,000 km² ; Pop. 400,000. Rock salt extraction. Also Mandial. Ruled by the Sen family :

- Ajbar Sen (: 1499-1534)
- Chatar Sen (: 1534- ?)
- Sahib Sen (: 1534-1554)
- Nārāin Sen (: 1554-1574)
- Keṣab Sen (: 1574-1604)
- Harī Sen (: 1604-1637)
- Surāj Sen (: 1637-1664)
- Shyām Sen (: 1664-1679)
- Gur Sen (: 1679-1684)
- Sidh Sen (: 1684-1727)
- Shamsher Sen (: 1727-1781)
- Śurma Sen (: 1781-1788)
- Īśvarī Sen (: 1788-1826)
- Zahin Sen (: 1826-1839)
- Balbīr Sen (: 1839-1851)
- Bijai Sen (: 1851-1902)...

MANDIAL

see Mandī.

MANDIR

A Hindu temple. *Jav.* : Nalan.

- See Kātmāndu.

MANDLĀ

India, geog. Town in Madhya Pradesh, former capital of the Garh Mandlā Gond (17th cent.), 60 km SE of Jabalpur on the Narmadā river. Pop. 25,000. Perhaps the ancient Ma-
hiṣmatī.

MANDODARĪ

India, myth. In the *Rāmāyana* a daughter of the Dānava Maya and favourite queen of Rāvana ; mother of Indrajit and Meghnad.

MANDOKORO*

Japan, hist. Administrative department in the Bakufu of Kamakura, created with the name of Kumonjo by Minamoto no Yorito-

mo in 1184.

MĀNDOR

India, geog. Town in Rājasthan (Jodhpur div.) and ancient capital (Māndavyapura) of the Marvar before the destruction of Jodhpur, created by a Rājput and taken by the Parihāra c. 1395. Palace (1724), Dewals (16th-18th cent.), Pantheon of the 33,000,000 gods adorned with huge paintings of Gods and heroes, ruins of a fort (Junagārh) and temples. Also Māndaur.

- *India, hist.* A dyn. in N Gurjāra at Māndavyapura and Marwar, f. by the Parihāra Brahmin Haricandra Rohilladdhi, and ancestor of the Pratihāra. Traditional genealogy :

- Haricandra Rohilladdhi (: c. 550), a Brahmin,

- His sons Bhogabhata, Kakka (I), Rājilla, Dadda,

- Narabhata (Pellāpeli) a son of Rājilla, Nāgabhata, his son, estab. his capital at Māndor,

- Tāta, became a Jaina monk,
- Bhoja, son of Nāgabhata,

- Yaśovardhana, a son of Tāta,
- Canduka, his son,

- Śiluka, his son,
- Jhota, his son (became a Jaina monk),

- Bhillāditya (or Bhilluka), became a Jaina ascetic,

- Kakka (II) his son, a poet and astrologer,
- Bāuka, his son (: c. 837),

- Kakkuka, his half-brother (: c. 861).

MANDOR

Indonesia, hist. Former small sultanate on the W coast of Kalimantan, N of Pontianak.

MANDOVARA

India, art. In Solanki style of architecture, a wall face-up to the cornice of a temple exclusively reserved for figure sculpture.

MANDRASENA

China, rel. A Buddhist monk from Funan (or a Mōn country) who came to the court of the Liang dyn. in 503. Worked together with Sanghapāla to the translation of 4 Skt. texts.

MANDSAUR see Mandasor.

MĀNDU see Māndugarh.

MĀNDUGARH

India, art. Town in Madhya Pradesh, 60 km SW of Indore, ancient capital of the Mālvā, now in ruins. Built on a hill of the Vindhya range. Also called Shādiābād. Its Muslim monuments were built bet. 1400 and 1562 and the town was surrounded by a battle-mented wall 10 km long, with a Paramara fortress (8th-13th cent.) rebuilt in red sandstone in the 15th cent. Numerous monuments : Tomb of Hoshang Shāh Ghūrī, in marble (1440) ; Jāmi Masjid, in Indo-Muslim style (1454) ; Ashrāfi-mahāl, ancient Madrassa with the tomb of Mahmūd Khiljī (1450) and a Victory-tower ; Jahaz Mahāl, a two-storied, 100 m long palace of Ghiyās ud-Dīn Khiljī ; Hindola Mahāl, a palace of Ghiyās ud-Dīn on a T-shaped plan and beautiful marble Jāli (screens) ; Champā Bāoli, Baz Bahādur palace built by Nāsir ud-Dīn in 1503 and enlarged by Baz Bahādur in 1555 ; Rupmatī pavillion, a watch-tower ; Nilkanth palace built by Akbar c. 1562 ; Dilāwar Khān Masjid (1405), etc. A school for illustrations of books (paintings) was estab. here in the 15th century.

MANDUGHAI-KHATUN

Central Asia, hist. Widow of Mandaghol, Khaghan of the E Mongols. On the death of Bolqujinong who had defeated and killed her husband in 1467, she placed Batu-Mōngke, a 7 years old descendant of Kublai Khān, on the throne (1470). She then acted as regent, defeated the Kalmuk and married Batu-Mōngke in 1481.

MĀNDUKEYA

India, lit. A Ṛṣi of Vedic times, master of the *Ṛig-Veda*.

MĀNDŪKYAKĀRIKĀ

see *Māndūkyā-Upaniṣad*, *Āgamaśāstra*.

MĀNDŪKYA-UPANIṢAD

India, lit. *Upaniṣad* No 6 of the *Atharva-Veda* in 12 parts, in which the Brahman is identified with the syllable Om and the universe as the manifestation of it. Commentaries written on it by Gaudapāda.

MĀNDVI

India, geog. Seaport in the Rann of Kutch (Gujarāt) with small industries (metallurgy,

cotton). Pop. 30,000.

MANDYA

India, geog. Town in Mysore State, 40 km N of Mysore city. Sugar cane cultivation. Pop. 30,000. District area : 5,000 km² ; Pop. 900,000.

MANEGIR

USSR, ethn. A group of Tungus people living in the valley of the Humar river, composed of less than 500 families. Also called Humari.

MAN'EN*

Japanese Year-name of Emperor Kōmei : 3.1860-2.1861.

MANERI

India, rel. Sūfī Muslim holy man (13th cent.) Tomb at Patna-Dinapur (Bihār) as well as that of his disciple Shāh Daulat.

MANG (W : Mang)

see Huang, Wang Mang.

MANGA*

Japan, art. «Sketch-book», a title of 15 sketch-books (pub. from 1814 to 1878) by Hokusai, composed of thousands of drawings on all subjects.

MANGAḤAS, R.

Philipp., lit. Contemporary Tagalog writer and poet.

MANGALA

India, myth. A Skt. name of the planet Mars, identified with Kārttikeya, son of Śiva and Earth. Also called Angāraka, Bhauma, Lohita, Cara Navārci.

MANGALA

India, lit. A genre of poems written in praise of somebody or something, always ending in a happy mood. They deal with Hindu and popular divinities, and were much in favour during the 18th cent. Bengal. They were orally transmitted. See *Mangal Kāvya*.

MANGALAVARMAN

Thailand, hist. Mōn (or Khmer) king of Cā-nāṣapura, brother and succ. of Narapatisimharvarman. He left a genealogical inscription at Ayuthyā in 937.

MANGALEŚA

India, hist. Cālukya king (: 597-608) brother and succ. of Kīrtivarman (I). Pulakeśin (II) succ. him. *See also* Cālukya (of Vātāpi).

MANGALEŚVARA PRITHIVĪ-VALLABHA
see Cālukya (of Vātāpi).

MANGALGAYAK

India, lit. Purānic stories sung in Bengal by choirs of specialized singers.

MANGALĪ

India, ethn. Hairdressers in Andhra Pradesh. They play an important role in family rituals.

MANGAL KĀVYA

India, lit. Poetical themes of Bengali stories describing the miraculous deeds of local divinities. *See* *Vijaya Kāvya, Mangala.*

MANGALORE

India, geog. Town and Seaport in Mysore, 305 km W of Bangalore on the Malabār coast. Portuguese trade-post in 1596. Taken by Haīdar Alī in 1763. British from 1783 to 1784 then in 1799. Known for its exportations of spices (coffee, tea, sandal wood) since the 14th cent. Chiefly populated by Christians. St Aloysius college (1880). Tiles industry. Pop. 200,000. - *India, hist.* Treaty signed bet. the East India C^o and Tippū Sultān in 1784, concluding the 2nd Marātha war, in which both parts agreed to mutual restitution of their conquests.

MANGAMMAL NĀYAK

India, hist. Queen (: 1689-1706) of Madura. She favoured Christian missionaries. During her reign the Palayakar (or Polygar) began to rebel.

MANGAN-JI*

Japan, art. Buddhist main temple at Nikkō, f. by Kyōbin in 810. Renamed Rinnō-ji by the Tendai-shū in 1654.

MANGAR

Nepāl, ethn. A proto-Nepalese population in the center of the country.

MANGAYI BASTI *see* Sravana-Belgola.

MANGAZEYA

USSR, hist. A town created in the beginning

of the 17th cent., on the Taz river, N of the Arctic circle. It became a famous trade center for ziblin furs. It was destroyed by a fire in 1642, and never rebuilt.

MANG CANG CANG ZHAI SHI (W :
Mang Ts'ang Ts'ang Chai Shih)
see Tan Sitong.

MANG-DEOG-SA* (R : Mang-dōk Sa)

Korea, art. Site in Gyeong-ju, of an ancient Buddhist temple built by King Sin-mun in 686.

MA NGEKU

see Ngeku.

MANGETSU-JI*

Japan, art. Buddhist temple at Usuki, near Fukuda (Kyūshū) built against a cliff on which are carved ab. 50 images of Buddhist divinities (9th to 12th century).

MANGGALĀRTHA

Cambodia, hist. Viṣṇu priest under a Khmer king (late 13th cent.) to whom was dedicated the small shrine No 487 at Angkor-thom.

MANGGARAI

Indonesia, ethn. Group of people (ab. 300,000) on the W of Flores Island, speaking a Bima-Sumba dialect; are agriculturists (Ladang), hunters and fishermen.

MANGGU

see Rākṣasa.

MANGGŪLTAI*

China, hist. Manzhou prince (1587-1633), the 5th son of Nurhaji, in command of the Plain Blue Banner. Became one of the four counselors to Nurhaji. Defeated the Ming armies in Liaodong and Korea in 1619. Abahai destroyed his whole family on the ground of treason.

MANGHARAM MALKHANĪ

India, lit. Sindhī contemporary dramatist.

MAN GIAC

Vietnam, lit. Poet (Ly Tru'o'ng, 1052-1096), son of an official and head of the royal monastery of Gao Nguyễn.

MANGIKU

see Sanokawa Mangiku.

MANGIT

Central Asia, hist. Uzbek tribe from Khârezm, whose chieftains reigned at Bukhârâ until 1920 (Emir Alim).

MANGI YUVARĀJA

see Cālukya (of Vengī).

MANG KHAM

Khmer for Ha Tiên.

MANGKUBUMI

see Hamengkubuwana (I).

MANGKUNEGARA KARTASURA

Indonesia, hist. Javanese prince of Solo who, in 1729, lost power in favour of a younger brother and was obliged to flee to Ceylon and Madagascar. His son Mas Said fought the Dutch, however he had been set on the throne by them.

MANGKUNEGARAN

Indonesia, hist. One of the two reigning court of Surakarta (Solo), headed by the Mangkunegoro (Mangkunegara) dynasty. One of the two courts, that of the Paku Alam, fled from Solo c. 1775 and estab. itself at Djogjakarta. *See* Kasunanan, Paku Alam, Pakubuwana.

MANGKUNEGORO (IV)

Indonesia, lit. Javanese prince (: 1853-1881) of Surakarta, author of didactical, lyricist and erotical poems.

MANGLA DAM

Pakistan, geog. Great Dam on the Jhelam river 100 km SE of Râwalpindi, built at a cost of US \$ 540,000,000. It is expected to silt up completely by the year 2000. *see* Indus Waters Treaty.

MANG-MYEONG* (W : Mang-myōng)

Korea, rel. Buddhist monk (4th-5th cent.) in Goguryeo.

MANGOLE

Indonesia, geog. Small island in the Sula group (Maluku) E of Taliabu, 1,820 km². Pop. 5,000.

MANGORŌ

see Kigyoku, Eizan.

MANGRAY (or MANGRAI)

Thailand, hist. Buddhist Thai chieftain (d. 1317) of Ngön-yang who settled in Chieng-rai (1262). In 1287 he allied himself with An Müöng and Râma Khâmheng, conquered the ancient Môn kingdom of Haripuñjaya (he renamed Yonakaratta) and raided Burma c. 1290. He founded his capital at Chieng-mai. Had 3 sons. He killed the eldest, sent the 3rd in the Salween valley. The second, Khun Kham (Khun-pu, Jayasangrama) succ. him in 1315. Also called Mengrai, Mamraya.

MANG SHEN (W : Mang Shen)

see Mahorâga.

MANG-SRONG MANG-BCAN

see Srong-bcan Sgam-po, Khri-mang Srong-mang, Khri-srong-mang, Gung-srong Gung-bcan.

MANG-U

Vietnam, ethn. An ethnic minority in the NW of N Vietnam, perhaps akin to the Khâ of Laos, speaking a Môn-Khmer language.

MANGU

Indonesia, mus. A Gamelang melody played in the first part of a Wayang plan, in Java.

MANGU (W : Man-ku)

see Bangkok.

MANGUANGAN

Philip., ling. A Malayo-Polynesian dialect spoken in Mindanao island.

MANGUBERTI

see Jalâl ud-Dîn Mangbarnî.

MAN GUI* (W : Man Kuei)

China, hist. Ming general (d. 1630) from Mongol origin. Fought the Manchus and the Mongols. Killed when defending Peking against the Manchus.

MANGÛLDAI

see Enggeder.

MANGUN

USSR, ethn. Tungus-manchu groups in Kha-

barovsk region (ab. 2,400) also called Ultch, Guiliami.

MANGUNSARKORO

see P.N.I.

MANGŪ KHĀN

see Xian Zong (Yuan dyn., Mōngke).

MANGŪ TEMŪR

see Mōngke Temūr, Qipchaq.

MANG WANG (W : Mang Wang)

see An Wang.

MANGYAL

see Ladākh.

MANGYAN

Philip., ethn. Collective name of peoples (ab. 20,000) living in the forested hills of Mindanao. Hunters and agriculturists (rice).

MANGYI (W : Mang-i)

see Xin, Qidan.

MANGYSHLAK

USSR, geog. Peninsula in the NE of Caspian Sea (Kazakh SSR), an arid plateau and dry depression (132 m under Sea level).

MANGZHONG* (W : Mang-chung)

China, sci. A period of the Chinese year «of the Beard of wheat», beginning c. the 6th of June. See Qijie. *Jap.* : Bōshū.

MANGZUO (W : Mang-tso)

see Huang Yue.

MANH

see Māra.

MAN-HAE (R : Man-hae)

see Han Yong-un.

MANH TU'

see Mengzi.

MANH TU'

see Mengzi, Sishu.

MANI

Tibet, art. A religious structure, sort of wall built with dry stones or mortared stones, of

variable length and height, sometimes topped by small towers or Mchod-rten. Adorned with plates engraved with prayers or invocations, and also supporting Rlung-ta.
- See Cintāmani (*Jap.* : Shu).

MANI

India, art. Contemporary painter in a «Da-daist» style, of allegories. Also a sculptor.

MANIAKH

Central Asia, hist. Tujue envoy from Istemi to Constantinopolis to conclude an alliance with Byzantium against Persia, c. 568-570. He came back with a Cilician envoy from the East Roman Empire, Zemarchos, who paid a visit to Istemi Khān.

MANIBHADRA

India, myth. Chief of the Yakṣa and protector of travelers.

MANĪ BEGĀM

India, hist. Wife (d. 1802) of Mir Jafar, Nawāb of Bengal. Regent for her step-son Mu-bārak ud-Daulah in 1772.

MANI-BKA-BHUM

Tibet, lit. «Hundred Thousands Precious orders», a historical book in 12 chapters, composed with the tales and legends concerning Padmapāni Sambhava and King Srong-btsan Sgam-po. It is attr. to this king, and considered as a Gter-ma text said to have been revealed in the 12th cent. Probably written in the 17th cent. Abbreviated title of *Chos-skyo-ng-ba'i-rgyal-po Srong-btsan-po...*

MANĪCAKA

see Candra-kānta.

MANICAND

India, lit. Gujarātī Jaina writer (15th cent.), author of a prose story on Prithivīcand.

MANICANDA

see Candadevī.

* MANICHEISM

see Mani Jiao, Moni Jiao.

MANI-CHOS-KHOR

see Khor-brten.

MANICORA-JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 194 : A king plots to take away the wife of another. Sakka takes the place of the victim.

MANI-DAW

see Uṣṇiṣa.

MANIGALA LANG (W : Ma-ni-ka-la Lang)

China, rel. In the Lama monasteries of Gansu prov., a sort of verandah under which are read the Sūtra.

MANIGHAMSA JĀTAKA

see *Manisūkara Jātaka*.

MANI JĀTAKA

see *Kāka Jātaka*.

MANI JIAO* (W : Ma-ni Chiao)

China, rel. Manicheism which originated in Persia and spread W to Egypt and N Africa, and E to China in late 7th cent. Flourished for a short time among the Uighur in the Tang dyn. when a manichean temple, the Dayun Guangming Si was built at Chang'an. Suppressed in 843, the Uighur brought this religion back to Central Asia where it slowly died out with the spread of Islām.

MANIKĀ

see *Lingamani*.

MANIKANDA

see *Aiyappan*.

MANI-KANTHA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 253 : The friendship bet. a snake and an ascetic.

MANIKARNIKĀ

India, lit. Skt. poem dedicated to a Ghāt in Vārānaśi where corpses are cremated, and attr. to Śankarācārya.

MANIKARNIKĀ-GHĀT

India, rel. A ghāt in Vārānaśi where corpses are cremated.

MANIKCHAND

see *Jagat Seth*.

MANIK CANDRA

India, lit. Bengalī text from the 11th cent.

relating the life of a king-ascetic of the same name.

MANIKEŚVAR

India, art. Temple at Lakkandi, Gadag (Mysore) dedicated to Kṛiṣṇa in the 12th cent. Four-pillared porch in black basalt. Sculptures attr. to Janakācārya.

MANIKHET ZAT-TAWGYI

Burma, lit. Drama (early 18th cent.) attr. to Padettawgyi (Padetha Yaza).

MANI KHOR-LO

Tibet, rel. A Prayer-mill.

MĀNIKKA VĀCAKAM

see *Mānikka Vāṣagar*.

MĀNIKKA VĀDAVURĀR

see *Mānikka Vāṣagar*.

MĀNIKKA VĀŚAGAR

India, lit. Tamil poet (7th-9th cent. ?) and a Śiva brahmin from Madura, minister under a Pāndya king. One of the 63 Nāyanmār, author of two books in the *Tirumurai*, the *Tiruvāśakam* and the *Tirukkōvaiyar*. Represented holding a book in his left hand. Also called Mānikka Vācakam, Mānikka Vāduvurār, Tiruvādavūradigal.

MANIK MAYA

Indonesia, lit. Javanese book (17th-18th cent.) on the themes of the *Tantu Panggelaran*, attr. to an author called Kartamursadah.

MANIK PĀL

India, hist. Rāja (d. 1805) of Karaulī.

MANIKTALA

India, geog. A district in Calcutta, known for its Jaina temple (marble, 18th-19th century).

MANIKUNDALA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 351 : same as the *Ekarāja Jātaka* (No 303). *Var.* : *Bhogavaddhi Jātaka*.

MANIKYA CHAND

see *Kāngrā*.

MANILA

Philip., geog. Former capital of the Philippi-

nes (now Quezon-city) until 1948. Founded by Miguel de Legaspi in 1571, at the mouth of the Pasig river, on the W coast of Luzon island. Occupied by the British in September 1762, by the Americans in 1898. Taken by the Japanese on the 10.12.1941. Reconquered by the USA (General Mac Arthur) on the 23.2.1945. The old city (intramuros) has several monuments : Convent San Agostino (1599), Las Piñas church (with a unique bamboo organ from 1794), Santo Tomas university (a Dominican faculty, 1611). Surrounded by modern quarters (Quezon-city : administrative center ; Malabon : textile industry ; Calaoacan : food industry ; Paranaque : tobacco industry ; Pasay-city : tobacco ; San Juan de Monte : electrical industries ; Mandaluyong : industrial zone, etc.) it has the largest industrial complex of the country. Watered by the San Juan (or Pasig) river, and guarded by the fortress of Cavite (built in 1571). Average annual temp. : 27-28° C ; Average annual rainfall : 2,150 mm. Seat of the University of Philippines, f. in 1908. Province area : 38 km² (included into the Rizal prov.) Pop. 1,500,000.

- *Phillip.*, *hist.* Treaty signed on the 8th of September, 1954, for the organization of the O.T.A.S.E.

MANIMANJARĪ

see Madhva.

MANIMEGALEI (or MANIMEKKALEI)

India, lit. «The Lay of the Ring» a Tamil novel in 30 songs relating the adventures of a young Buddhist girl, virgin and martyr, with long descriptions of sea travels and fantasy adventures, attr. to a S Indian merchant called Śāttan (or Śāttanār) from Madura (6th century ?).

MANI-NĀGA

see Maniyar Māth.

MANINĪ

India, art. Image of a disdainful girl.

* MANIOC

A plant (*Manihot utilissima, esculenta*) whose tuber are used for food throughout the SE of Asia. *Thai* : Mah Sampalong ; *Viêt.* : Khuai-mi.

* MANIOLES

A name given by Ptolemy to the Sunda Islands (Indonesia).

MANI PARBAT

see Ayodhyā.

MANI PHICHAY

Thailand, lit. A drama of the Lakhon type, by King Phuttaleutla.

MANIPRABHA

India, lit. «Brilliance of the Jewel», a Skt. commentary on the *Yoga-sūtra* by Rāmānanda.

MANIPRAVĀLAM

India, ling. A literary hybrid language (Sanskritized Tamil) composed of Skt. and Malayalam used in the 13th and 14th cent. in Tamīlnādu, Ceylon and Java, chiefly illustrated by Vedānta Deśika and the *Līlātīlakam*. This name is also sometimes given to a mixture of Skt. and a vernacular language. Written with the Devanāgarī script.

MANIPUR

India, geog. State in Assam on the Burmese border, part of the Federal State of Assam, with its capital at Imphal (Pop. 80,000), inhabited by Manipurī (or Meithei) people. Long disputed bet. India and Burma. Area : 22,000 km² ; Pop. 1,000,000. Tea, rice, lumber. See Manipuri.

- *Burma, geog.* River 300 km long rising out of lake Loktak in Assam (India), emptying into the Chindwin river.

MANIPURA

see Cakra.

MANIPURI

India, art. A religious devotional dance chiefly dedicated to Kṛṣṇa in E Bengal and Manipur, very slow, in which women, symbolizing the Gopi, dance around with arms and bust only moving, the legs being encased in rigid ornamented gowns. This type of dance is sometimes performed in praise of Śiva or Viṣṇu. Five types : Laiharoba (classic), Astra-vidya, Chalan-gathan, Rasa-līlā, Gostha-līlā.

- See Manipur.

MAÑI-RIMDU

Nepāl, art. A Sherpa dance-drama of Tibetan origin to appease the gods of the mountain, generally performed in the Thami monastery. Also Mani-ril-sgrub.

MANI, S.

see Mowni.

MANĪ SINGH

India, rel. A disciple of Govind Singh (17th-18th cent.) He gathered the songs of his master and composed the *Dasm Granth*. Sometimes called Bhāi Manī Singh.

MANI-SŪKARA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 285 : Boars attempt to tarnish a crystal. The more they rub it, the more it shines. *Var.* : *Manighamsa Jātaka*.

MANIU YIFANG (W : Ma-niu I-fang)

China, sci. A treatise on veterinary art, pub. in 1399.

MANIYĀR MATH

India, art. Gupta style brick temple (7th cent.) at Rājgir, Bihār, built on a circular plan, with stucco sculptures in recesses, associated with the cult of Mani-Nāga, a Serpent deity spoken of in the *Mahābhārata*.

MANJ

Central Asia, ethn. A sort of Mongol tea, mixture of tea-powder boiled with milk, soda, barley and butter, somewhat similar to the Tibetan Tsampa.

MANJHĪ

see Khairvarī.

MANJHU bin-AKBAR

see Sikandar ibn-Muhammad.

MANJI*

Japanese Year-name of Emperor Go-Sai-in : 7.1658-4.1661.
- *See* Aculia, Svastika.

MANJI-Ō

see Hokusai.

MANJIRA

see Nupura.

MANJIRŌ, John

see Nakahama Manjirō.

MANJIRŌJIN

see Hokusai.

MANJI-TAI

see Shogi-tai.

MANJRA

India, geog. A tributary (500 km long) of the Godāvarī river at Nizāmābād.

MANJU*

Japanese Year-name of Emperor Go-Ichijō : 7.1024-7.1028.

- *See* Svastika.

MANJŪ

Japan, lit. Nō play : A man, ulcered for his son has not studied when in college, orders his servant to kill him. Instead of doing it, the faithful servant kills his own son who offered himself as substitute. When the father repents and retrieves his son, the servant recalls memories of his dead son.

MANJŪ

see Manzhou, Manjuśrī.

MAÑJUDEVA

see Manjuśrī.

MAÑJUGHOṢA

Budd. A form of Manjuśrī of a white colour, holding a sword and a book. *See* Manjuśrī.

MANJŪ GISUN-i BULEKU BITHE

China, lit. «Mirror of the Manchu language», a Manchu book defining vocabularies of the Manchu language, compiled under the direction of Emperor Kangxi.

MAÑJUNĀTHA

see Manjuśrī.

MANJU-PATAN

see Kātmāndu.

MAÑJUŚRĪ

Budd. Bodhisattva «whose beauty is charming», representing Wisdom, Intelligence and the power of mind, eloquence, memory, mental perfection. A disciple of Śākyamuni

he is perhaps derived from Sanatkumāra and is represented crowned with a five-pointed diadem. His paradise is to the E and is called Ratneya or Vimala. He is considered the founder of Nepāl and sometimes of Mongol (or Manjū) tribes. Numerous Tantric forms : Manjuśrī Jñānasattva, Vajrānanga (or Āryamanjuḥoṣa), Manjuvajra, Dharmadhātuva-gīśvara, Yamāntaka. His other forms are Manjuḥoṣa, Simhanāda-Manjuḥoṣa, Mahārājalīla-Manjuśrī, Dharmasanka-samādhi-Manjuśrī, Siddhaikavira-Manjuśrī, etc. He is also called Mahāmati, Manjunātha, Manjudeva, Manjuśvara, etc. According to the Hīnayana, he is sometimes identified with the king of Gandharva Pañcaśika. Considered as eternally a young man, he is supposed to have the power to take all kind of forms in order to help other beings to attain salvation. Considered the master of all Buddhas. Represented as a young man or even a child with one to eight hair-knots on the head, clad in a monastic robe and adorned with jewels, sometimes seated on a roaring lion crossing the sea and accompanied by four people, a child, a monk, an old man (Vimalakīrti) and a warrior (in Japan). Often represented as discussing the Doctrine with Vimalakīrti. However his representations differ according to the country and epoch. *Chin.* : Wenshushili ; *Tib.* : Jam-pai Djam-pal, Jam Dbyangs ; *Mongol* : Manchusri, Manjū ; *Jap.* : Monju Bosatsu, Josho-akushu, Myō-on, Kaito Monju, etc.
— *India, art.* A type of Hindu temple.

MAÑJUŚRĪ BUDDHAKṢETRA-GUNANIRDEŚA

Budd. lit. «Summary of the Qualities of the Field of the Buddha Manjuśrī», a text of the *Ratnakūta*.

MAÑJUŚRĪ JÑĀNASATTVA

Budd. A Tantric form of Manjuśrī represented with a yellow body and 4 arms, symbolizing Supreme Intelligence.

MAÑJUŚRĪJÑĀNASATTVAŚYA PARAMĀRTHA NĀMASANGĪTĪ

Budd. A collection of Buddhist songs (author and date unknown) on the acquisition of Knowledge.

MAÑJUŚRĪMŪLAKALPA-SŪTRA

India, lit. «Fundamental Ritual of Manjuśrī», a Skt. collection of Sūtra on Tantric rites and techniques (Vajrayāna) composed before the 10th cent. It is an encyclopaedia in prose and verse on ritual, astrology, legends, making of images, history, etc. of the late Tantrism.

MAÑJUŚRĪNĀMASANGĪTĪ

Budd. «Recitation of the Names of Manjuśrī», a Sūtra of Tantric Buddhism expounding and explaining the Dhāraṇī.

MAÑJUŚRĪVIKRIDITA

Budd. A text of the Skt. Buddhist Scriptures on the conversions made by Manjuśrī. *See Tripitaka.*

MAÑJUŚVARA

see Manjuśrī.

MAÑJUVAJRA

Budd. A Tantric form of Manjuśrī with three heads and six arms, represented in embrace with his Śakti.

MANKEŚVAR

India, art. Brahmanical temple at Jhogda, Nāsik distr., Mahārāṣṭra, built in the 12th century.

MANKHA

India, lit. Skt. lexicographer (12th cent.), pupil of Ruyyaka and a protégé of King Jayadeva of Kashmir. Author of the *Mankha-kośa* and the *Śrīkanthacarita*. Also called Mankhuka.

MANKHKOŚA

India, lit. Skt. lexicon, by Mankha. Also called *Anekārthakośa*.

MANKHUKA

see Mankha.

MANKU AWASE*

Japan, lit. A collection of Tanka poems, composed for the first part (Kami-no-Ku) by Karai Senryū, and for the latter (Shimo-no-Ku) by the audience. Pub. in 1757.

MANLI SAYADAW

see Sayadaw Manli.

MANMAD

see Manmoda.

MĀN MANDIR

India, art. Fortified palace at Gwālior (Madhya Pradesh) built by Mān Singh (: 1486-1516) on the rim of a cliff. Outer walls decorated with bands of glazed tiles. The E wall more than 100 m long, overhanging the cliff, is topped with 6 turrets. The S wall 50 m long is topped by 3 turrets. The palace is a two-storeyed structure with decorated inner courtyards. Also called Chit mandir.

MANMATHA

India, myth. «He Who Troubles the Mind», a Hindu divinity of Love, son of Kṛiṣṇa and Rukminī. Represented with a sugar-cane bow and arrows made with 5 flowers. *See* Kāma. Also called Pradyumna.
- *See* Brihaspati, Yi Wei.

MAN MENG HAN SANHE BIAN LAN
(*W* : *Man Meng Han san-Ho Pien Lan*)

China, lit. A Chinese-Mongol-Manchu dictionary, pub. in Peking in 1792.

MANMODA

India, art. A group of 7 Buddhist caves at Junnar (Pūne distr., Mahārāṣṭra) with an unfinished Caitya-hall and an external gallery on the first front floor, bell-shaped octagonal pillars with squarish capitels, dating from the 1st cent. B.C. Also Manmad.

MANMŌZŌ

see Jālāvanaddhahastapāda.

MAN-NAG RIN-CHEN SPUNGS-PA

Tibet, lit. A sacred book of the Bka-gdams-pa, from the Spungs-pa triad.

MANNAN

India, ethn. Dravidian hill-people (ab. 1,200) in Kerala, Tamil-Malayalam speaking, nomad agriculturists.

MANNANĀR

India, myth. A Tamil name of Viṣṇu.

MAN NAN-HO *see* Kajiwara Sōzen.

MANNAR

India, Ceylon, geog. A small gulf bet. India

and Ceylon island, separated from the Palk strait by the Mannar island (island and town, Pop. 5,000, belonging to Śrī Lankā). Pearl fisheries. Also Manaar.

MANNARUDĀSA

see Vijayaraghava Nāyak.

MANNENTAKE (or MANNENDAKE)

see Reishi.

MANNEN-TSŪHŌ*

Japan, hist. A copper coin minted in 760, equivalent to one-tenth of a silver Taiheigenpō. *See* Kōchō-Jūnisen.

MANNEVARĪ

India, ethn. Dravidian groups (ab. 1,500) in Madhya Pradesh, Telugu speaking, divided into 3 exogamic clans.

MANNOJŌ

see Kawakami Kan.

MANOBO

Philip., ethn. An ethnic group in the E of Mindanao island (Agusan region), of ab. 70,000. Cultivation of Abaca.

MANOCARITA

see Peddana Allasāni.

MANOHAR

India, art. Painter (mid-17th cent.) of miniatures at Udaipur. He illustrated the *Rāmāyana*.

MANOJA

India, myth. «Born from the Mind». *See* Kāma Deva.

MANOJA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 397 : A lion, following the advices of a Jackal, goes to his death.

MANOJAVA

see Īsana.

MANOPAKŌN

see Phya Manopakōn.

MANORĀ

Burma, lit. A type of dramas based on the Jātaka and relating the adventures of a Kumārī (young girl) of this name. Performed in

Burma, Java, Laos, Malaysia, Thailand, Cambodia. Also called Dwemenaw.

MANORĀMA

see *Bālamānorāma*, *Praudhamānorāma*.

MANORATHA

India, rel. The 22nd Patriarch of Indian Buddhism, the son of an Indian prince and succ. (according to Xuan Zang) of Vasubandhu. Preached in the Ferghāna c. 165 A.D.

MANORATHAPŪRĀNĪ

Budd. «Which Fulfills Desires» a Pāli commentary on the *Anguttaranikāya* of Buddhaghoṣa (5th century).

MANORATHA VARMAN

Vietnam, hist. King of Champā succ. (?) Dizhen.

MANOVINODA

India, lit. Skt. poet (bet. 900-1100).

MANOYA KANZAEMON

Japan, art. Kabuki actor and Zamoto in Kyōto c. 1685.

MANPUKU

see *Kōmyō-kōgō*.

MANPUKU-JI*

Japan, art. Zen (Ōbaku sect) temple in Kyōto f. in 1569/1561 by Ingen and built in the Ming Chinese style. Hotei is one of the main divinity venerated in it. Life-size wood sculptures of the 16 Rakan.

MANQABAT see Qawwali.

MANRA, BALRĀJ

India, lit. Urdū writer (1935-) author of short stories.

MANRIKI-GUSARI*

Japan, techn. Weighted chain carried as a weapon by Dōshin people, sometimes with a Jitte and often used in various ways for self-defence or attack in riots. Said to have been invented by Masaki Toshimitsu, a famous swordsman of Edo in Edo period.

MANSABDĀR

India, hist. Title of all officials (servants) in

Mughal administration from the time of Akbar. They formed the Military staff and were divided into 33 classes. Each Mansabdār had to furnish the Imperial army with a certain number of troops, horses and elephants (according to its own class) called Suwar. They were paid in cash by the Emperor and were headed by a Jagir. They formed the great Nobles.

MAN SAE (R : Man-sae)

see *Wansui*, *Sun Jong*.

MĀNSEHRĀ

India, hist. A Rock-edict of King Aśoka at Hazāra (Panjāb) inscribed with the Edicts I-XIII.

MAN-SEOG-JUNG* (R : Man-sök-junk)

Korea, art. «Apostate Monk», traditional marionets play performed on the day of the celebration of the death of the Buddha. It is a mute mime performed with 3 wooden puppets (the hero of this name, a reindeer and a stag) and two in paper (a dragon and a carp), in which the hero symbolizes the Buddhist Virtues. Created in the Goryeo period on the model of the Chinese Nuoli. Also called Monk Mang-seong.

MANSHU (W : Man-shu)

China, lit. Encyclopaedical monograph on the Yunnan, pub. c. 860.

MANSHŪ

see *Manzhou*.

MANSHŪ JIHEN*

Japan, China, hist. Japanese name of the «Manchurian incident» (1931) prepared by ultra-nationalist Japanese officers : Itagaki Seishirō, Ishihara Kanji, Hanaya Tadashi, Chō Isamu, Inada and some others, which led to the Japanese occupation of Manchuria.

MANSHŪKOKU see Manzhouguo.

«MANSHŪKOKU SEIFU KŌHŌ»*

Japan, hist. Official gazette of the Manzhouguo (Manshūkoku) pub. by Japanese from April 1st, 1932 to July, 26th, 1945.

MANSI

USSR, ethn. Groups of people living on the

middle course of the Irtysh river, of Finno-Ugrian language. They settled in the region toward the beginning of our era, coming from West Siberia. They originally formed only one people with the Khant, their Eastern neighbours. They are fishermen and hunters. Numbering ab. 7,700, they are divided (as the Khant are) into two «clans»: Moch (descending from the hare and the goose) and the Por (descending from the bear) who do not intermarry. *See also* Khant, Vogul, Khanty-Mansisk.

MĀN SINGH

India, hist. Rājput chieftain of Ajmer, of the Tomara clan, a nephew and adopted son (d. in 1614) of the Rāja of Amber and Jaipur, Bhagvan Dās and Bihārī Lāl. Enters in 1561 as a general and councilor under Akbar (he was the brother of Shāh Begām, the queen of Jāhangīr). Governor of Kābul in 1587, Patna and Bengal. Conquered Orissā in 1592. Plotted to set on the throne Khusrū, a son of Jāhangīr and obliged to flee. Also a poet. On his death which occurred in the Dekkan where he had to flee to avoid the wrath of Jāhangīr, no less than sixty of his wives committed Satī. His son Rāja Bhāo Singh succ. him.

– Rāja of Gwālīor (: 1486-1516). He acknowledged the supremacy of the Lodī sultans of Delhi. Attacked by Ibrāhīm Lodī, he died prior to the battle. Built the Mān Mandir. His son Vikramāditya withstood the siege for one year, but finally was obliged to surrender. Sent to Agrā, he became a general under Ibrāhīm Lodī.

– Rāja of Jodhpur (: 1803-1843) succ. Bhīm Singh. A sanguinary tyrant. Takht Singh of Ahmadnagar succ. him.
– Rāja (Bahādur Kayan Jung, d. 1870) of Oudh.
– *See* Kulū, Guler.

MĀN SINGH BAHĀDUR

India, hist. The last Mahārāja of Jaipur (1911 : 1922-1956 : ?) succ. Madho Singh (II).

MANSŪR Ustād

India, art. Miniature painter (natural history subjects) at Jahāngir's court, c. 1620.
– *See* Ustād, Kelantan, Sāmānī.

MANSŪR ALĪ FARĪD UN-JĀH

India, hist. Last Nawāb (1829 : 1868-1884) of Murshidābād, succ. his father Humāyūn Jāh. His son Alī Mīrzā succ. him.

MANSŪR ALĪ KHĀN

India, hist. The last Nawāb (: 1829-1880 : 1884) of Murshidābād (Bengal). He resigned his position in 1880.

MANSŪR (II) ben-NŪH

Afghan., hist. Sāmānī sultān (: 997-999) protector of Bīrūnī. Overthrown by Mamūn ben-Muhammad who succ. him. *See* Sāmānī.

MANSŪR-KHĀN

Central Asia, hist. Khān of the Chaghatai Mongols, son and succ. (: 1503-1543 ?) of Ahmad-Khān. Ruled the Uighur country, the Tarim and Mogholistan. During his reign Abū Bakr rebelled and was defeated by Saīd-khān. He defeated Bāyazī in 1513 and settled at Qomul in 1517. Shāh-khān succ. him in 1545.

MANSŪR KHWĀJA SHĀH

see Khwāja Shāh Mansūr.

MANSŪR SHĀH

see Sultan Mansūr Shāh, Trengganu.

MANSŪR SHĀH (II)

see Trengganu.

MANTA

see Mantra.

MANTALAGYI

see Mingun Pagoda.

MANTALINGAYAN

Philipp., geog. Highest summit (2,054 m) on the S part of Palawan island.

MAN TANG (W : Man T'ang)

see Song Luo.

MANTANG MO PIN (W : Man-t'ang Mo P'in)

see Song Luo.

MANTANG SHUO SHI (W : Man-t'ang Shuo Shih)

see Song Luo.

MANTARAM CERAL

see Yanaikkan Cay.

MANTARI

Malay word for «Councilor», perhaps the origin of the word «Mandarin». See Mandarin.

MANTHA THURATH

Laos, hist. King (: 1815/1817-1836) of Luang-Prabang, son and succ. of Anurut. His brother Un Keo was arrested by the Siamese. Send an Embassy to the Vietnamese court at Hué in 1831. His son Sukhaseum succ. him.

MANTINGAN

Indonesia, art. Mosque in Semarang (Java) built in 1559, in which lies the tomb of the Ratu Kalinjamat. Decorated with medallion reliefs.

MANTO Saâdat Hasan

see Mantu Saâdat Hasan.

MANTRA

India, rel. A sacred formula, Hindu or Buddhist (also used in Tantric and Lamaist cults) condensing in a material form the divinity it evokes. It has a magical character and is said to have the power of materialize the divinity it represents and symbolizes. They all have their origin in the sacred syllable Om. They are innumerable, some divinities having several ones. Generally those representing Śiva are composed of 5 syllables, those representing Viṣṇu 8 syllables, Sūrya 12 syllables. The best known and widely used (chiefly in Tibet) is the Mantra symbolizing Avalokiteśvara : *Om Mani Padme Hūm*. Their constant repetition, giving more invocating value (magic power of the repetition, as in Litany) is called Japa. *Tib.* : Ngag-sung, Gsungs-sngags, Sniags ; *Chin.* : Zhenyan, Shenyan ; *Jap.* : Shingon ; *Pāli* : Manta.

- *India, lit.* A part of the *Veda* composed of songs.

- *Malaysia, ethn.* Population with Negrito characters in the Malay peninsula, practicing shifting cultivation. Also called Minitra.

MANTRAMUKTA

India, techn. A class of magic weapons thrown by spells (divided into 6 species). See Mukta.

MANTRAPUṢPA

India, rel. An offering rite of flowers and recitation of sacred texts to the divinity during the Pūjā.

MANTRA-UPANIṢAD

see Svetāsvatara-Upaniṣad.

MANTRAYĀNA

Tibet, rel. A Buddhist doctrine similar with the Vajrayāna.

MANTRI

India, hist. Minister under King Aśoka. See Mentri Besar.

- See Aṣṭāpradhan.

MANTRIKĀ-UPANIṢAD

India, lit. *Upaniṣad* No 32 of the *Yajur-Veda* (Vajasaneyī school) in which is described the apparent belonging of the Brahman to the Māyā concept, and the manifestations of the Brahman in natural phenomenon.

MANTU, Saâdat Hasan

India, lit. Urdū Muslim writer and novelist (1912-1955) b. near Amritsar (Panjāb). Studied at the Islamic University in Aligārh. Translated into Urdū several Western poets (Victor Hugo, Gorki, Tolstoï, Oscar Wilde, etc.) and wrote chiefly short stories. Lived in Pakistan after 1947. Died in Lahore. Also styled Manto.

MANU

India, myth. «The First Man» and progenitor of Human race, the first legislator. According to the *Purāna*, collective name of the 14 progenitors of the Manvantara of Cosmic periods (Kalpa) : Svāyambhūva, Svārociṣma, Auttami, Tāmasa, Raivata, Cākṣuṣa, Vaivaśvata (the Manu of the present Kalpa), Sāvarna, Dakṣa-sāvarna, Brāhma-sāvarna, Dharmasāvarna, Rudrasāvarna, Raucya, Bhautya. The eponym ancestor of Human race, he is a son of Vivasvant, said to be the producer of the 10 Prajāpati. He married Śatarūpa, Mānavī (or Mānavī). Also called Mānava, Vaivaśvata, Śrāddha-deva, Śatyavrata, Samrat, Ādirāja. Traditionally the author of the *Mānavadharmasāstra* (Laws of Manu).

- *India, lit.* A Rīṣi of Vedic times, founder of a school of the Black *Yajur-Veda*, with several texts (*Mānavasrautasūtra*, *Mānava-*

grihyasûtra, Mânavadharmasâstra or *Manu-smṛiti, Mânava-Upapurâna*) commented upon by Medhâtithi.

MANUCARITRA

see Peddana Allasâni.

MANÛCHERI

Afghan., lit. Poet (Abû el-Nadjm Ahmad, 11th cent.) in Persian who lived at the court of Mahmûd of Ghaznî. His style was sometimes compared with that of the French poet Ronsard.

MANÛCHIR

Central Asia, hist. Sultân (: 1012-1070) of Djurdjân (Khorâsân) son and succ. of Qâbris. He yielded to Mahmûd of Ghaznî. His son Gilân Shâh succ. him.

MANUDHARMA

see Phanomyong.

MANUHA

Burma, hist. Môn king of Thatôn (S Burma) defeated and taken prisoner by Anawratha of Pagan in 1058. He was sent to Pagan with all his court, craftsmen and scholars to be dedicated as slaves to the Shwezigon pagoda. - *Burma, art.* Môn stone Buddhist temple built at Myinpagan (Pagan) by the captive king Manuha, in 1059. It is a massive cubical structure with a heavy squarish pillar (decorated with reliefs) in the middle of the dark main hall. This one is enlarged on one side to house a large image of the reclining Buddha.

MANU KYE DHAMMATHAT

Burma, lit. A compilation of laws and mores in Burma, by Mahasiri Uttamajaya a minister under Alaungpaya c. 1750. Partly written in Burmese, partly in Pâli.

* **MANUPUNCTURE**

see Tuina, Shiatsu.

MANU RING DHAMMATHAT

Burma, lit. A compilation of Burmese laws from Kaingsa Manu epoch, by a Buddhist monk from the Minbu district c. 1750. See Manu Sara Shwemin.

MANU-SAMHITĀ

see *Mânavadharmasâstra*.

MANU SARA

see *Wagaru Dhammathat*.

MANU SARA SHWEMIN

Burma, lit. A compilation of Burmese laws, by Kaingsa Manu a minister under King Thalun (: 1629-1648) based on the compilations made during the reign of King Bayinnaung and others, written in Pâli. See *Manu Ring Dhammathat*.

* **MANUSCRIPTS**

see Olle, Puštaka.

MANUSIA BARU

Indonesia, lit. «The New Man», a drama by Pane Sanusi.

MANUŠI BUDDHA

Budd. A group of the «Five Human Buddhas of the Past» in our present Kalpa, part of the «Seven Buddhas of the Past». They are the 4 Buddhas of our present Kalpa : Krakucchanda, Kanakamuni, Kâśyapa and Śâkyamuni, followed by the Future Buddha, Maitreya. They were preceded by the 3 Buddhas of the past, Vipaśyin, Śikhin and Viśvabhû. See *Tathâgata*.

MANUSMRITI

see *Mânavadharmasâstra*.

MANUSSA

see *Manusyâ*.

MANUŠYĀ

Skt. «Human being». *Pâli* : Manussa ; *Chin.* : Ren ; *Jap.* : Ningen ; *Jav.* : Manusia.

MANUŠYAYAJÑĀ

see *Mahâyajnâh*.

MĀNVANTARA

India, myth. The 14 epochs composing a Cosmic period or a Kalpa. The span of life of a Manu. A period of time equivalent to 2.5 equinoxial precessions, i.e. ab. 78,000 years. See *Yuga, Kalpa*.

MAN VIËT

Vietnam, hist. A principality of the Yue tribes in the Nam Viêt which rebelled against Van Vu'o'ng, the son and succ. of Triêu Da in 135 B.C., rebellion which provoked the

armed intervention of the Chinese Han.

MAN WANG (W : Man Wang)

see Mu Wang.

MĀNYAKHETA

India, hist. Ancient name of the Mālkhed city (Hyderābād).

MAN'YŌ DAISHŌKI*

Japan, lit. A commentary (c. 1690) in 54 books on the *Man'yōshū* by Keichū (1640-1701).

MAN'YŌGANA*

Japan, lit. A type of writing used to transcribe the poems in the *Man'yōshū*, in which Chinese characters (Kanji) are taken only for their phonetical value. The *Kojiki* was composed in this way.

MAN'YŌ no GO-TAIKA*

Japan, lit. The five greatest poets of the *Man'yōshū* : Kakinomoto no Hitomaro, Yamabe no Akahito, Yamanoe no Okura, Otomo no Yakamochi and Otomo no Tabito.

MAN'YŌSHŪ*

Japan, lit. «Collection of the 10,000 Leaves» an anthology of poems compiled by Otomo no Yakamochi c. 760, with poems of court poets together with poems made by peasants and unknown people, in 20 books. Contains 4,516 poems (4,173 Tanka, 260 Chōka, the longest has 149 stanzas of 5-7 syllables and ends with a tercet of 5-7-7 syllables), 62 Sedōka and 21 Nagauta, composed by 561 authors (among them 70 women). The chief poets of this anthology were collectively called *Man'yō no Go-Taika*. Numerous commentaries and studies have been written on this ancient anthology, one of the best known being that of Kamochi Masazumi (1791-1868), the *Man'yōshū Kogi*.

MAN'YŌSHŪ KOGI*

Japan, lit. A commentary on the *Man'yōshū* in 141 vol. (or 124 according to the recensions) by Kamochi Masazumi (1791-1868).

MAN'YŌSHŪ RYAKUGE*

Japan, lit. A commentary on the *Man'yōshū* by Tachibana Chikage (1734-1808), in 20 vols. and 30 books.

MANZAI

see Ta-ue Odori.

MANZEI

see Kasamaro.

MANZHOU* (W : Man-chou, Manchu)

China, ethn. A Tungus group mixed with Chinese elements, akin to the Ruzhen which settled in the present-day Manchuria territory in the 13th cent. They spoke various dialects according to their tribes, which were akin to the Golde, the Orok and others Ruzhen peoples. It seems their language unified with the Southern idiom (Altaic group) and a Mongol alphabet was adapted to transcribe it (with diaeretical signs) in 1599. This people, military organized, conquered China proper in 1644 and estab. there its dyn. of the Qing (Pure). *Manchu* : Manjū ; *Jap.* : Manshū. They were called Dongyi in early chronicles, Sushen and Ilu in the 3rd cent. B.C. See Gōsa, Qi. Their name is said to derive from that of Manjuśrī.

MANZHOUGUO* (W : Man-chou-kuo)

China, Japan, hist. A State in Manchuria, established under Japanese control, occupied in September 1931 following the *Manshū Jihen* (Incident of Manchuria) and made theoretically independant in March 1932 with its capital at Xinying, Emperor Puyi (the last of the Qing dyn.) being the head of the State with the name of Kangde, in March 1934. This State remained under Japanese protectorate until the defeat of Japan in 1945. Also *Manchukuo*, *Manchukoku*. — *China, geog.* One of the names of the Manchu kingdom before its founding. *Jap.* : *Manshūkoku*. Also *Manchukuo*.

MANZHOU LI* (W : Man-chou-li)

China, geog. Town in Inner Mongolia on the USSR border, a station on the Transmanchurian railway. Pop. 10,000. Furs trade. Also called Lubin.

MANZHOU SHILU (W : Man-chou Shih-lu)

China, lit. «True Chronicle of the Manzhou», pub. in Chinese in the 17th century.

MANZI (W : Man-tzu)

A name given by Marco Polo to the Nan Song empire.

MAO

— Chinese name given to aborigine tribes in Yunnan and N Vietnam.

MAO* (W : Mao)

China, sci. A contemporary unit of currency. Ten Mao are equivalent to 100 Fen or one Yuan (Renminpiao).

- See U, Tu, Dano.

MAOBI* (W : Mao-pi)

China, techn. Writing brush used in Calligraphy and painting, generally made with animal hair set in a bamboo handle. Said to have been invented in the same time as the paper (see Cai Lun). *Jap.* : Fude. See Meng Tian.

MAO BIN* (W : Mao Pin)

China, lit. Scholar (1650-1726) from Shandong prov., author of the *Pingpan Ji*, a relation on the siege of Maizhou by Kong Yude in 1632-1633.

MAO CHANG* (W : Mao Ch'ang)

China, lit. Scholar (2nd cent. B.C.) son of Mao Heng, and author of commentaries on the Classics. Also called Xiao Mao (The «little» Mao), Ma Zhanggong, Ma Maogong.

MAO CHIHUANG (W : Mao Ch'ih-huang)

see Mao Xianshu.

MAO DAKE (W : Mao Ta-k'o)

see Mao Qiling.

MAO DUN* (W : Mao Tun)

China, hist. Shanyu of the Xiongnu tribes (Mede, 209-174 B.C.) succ. Dومان. He defeated the Donghu in Manchuria and the Yuezhi in 176 B.C. The Chinese emperor Gao Zu of the Han dyn. was compelled to give him a Chinese «princess» in marriage. His son Laoshang succ. him.

- * *China, lit.* Revolutionary writer (Shen Dehong, Mao Yanbing, Shen Yanbing, 1896-) b. in Zhejiang prov. and politician, minister of Culture (1949-1966) and historian of the Revolution, author of numerous novels : *Shi*, 1928 (Eclipse), a trilogy : *Huanmi* (Disillusion), *Tongyao* (Hesitation), *Zhuiqiu* (The Quest), *Hong*, 1929 (Rainbow), *Ziye*, 1932 (Midnight), *Dang Puzi Qian*, 1932 (In front of the Pawn-office), *Chun Can*, 1932 (Spring Silk-worms), *Qiu Shou*, 1933 (Autumn's Crop), *Can Dong*, 1933 (Cruel Winter),

Fushi, 1941 (Corruption), etc.

MAODUN LUN (W : Mao-tun Lun)

China, lit. «On Contradiction», a political and philosophical essay by Mao Zedong, pub. in 1937, to remove dogmatical errors in Communist Party.

MAO HENG* (W : Mao Heng)

China, lit. Scholar (3rd-2nd cent. B.C.) author of a commentary on the Classics. Also called Da Mao (the «great» Mao), to distinguish him from his son Mao Chang.

MAO JIN* (W : Mao Chin)

China, lit. Scholar (Mao Zijin, 1599-1659) and bibliophile, owner of the Jiguge library. He invited scholars to study and edit the books in his possession. He edited the 13 Classics and the 17 Dynastic histories. His son Mao Yi completed his work.

MAO JINPEI (W : Mao Chin-p'ei)

see Mao Zhangjian.

MAO JUNZHI (W : Mao Chün-chih)

see Mao Zedong.

MAO LIHAI* (W : Mao Li-hai)

Central Asia, hist. Chinese name of a Mongol chieftain (d. 1468) who came to power after the death of Esen. He attacked the Ordos and the Chinese border.

MAO LING (W : Mao Ling)

see Wudi (Han dynasty).

MAOLUWAN (W : Mao-lu-wan)

see Wuyasu.

MAO NAN* (W : Mao Nan)

China, ethn. Ethnic minority in Guangxi Zhuang, composed of ab. 25,000 people.

MAO PANG (W : Mao P'ang)

China, lit. Poet (Mao Zemin, c. 1055-c. 1120), a friend of Su Shi.

MAO QILING* (W : Mao Ch'i-ling)

China, lit. Scholar (Mao Sheng, Mao Dake, Mao Zhaiyu, Xihexiansheng, Chiqing, 1623-1716) and inspector of the Imperial Academy, from Zhejiang prov. Wrote commentaries and criticisms on ancient and modern poetry.

the *Gujin Tongyun*, essays and poems. His work were collected in the *Xihe Heji* (1699). He also composed two books on music, the *Jingshan Yuelu* and the *Yueben Jieshuo*. Painted plum-blossoms, flowers.

MAO SHENG (W : Mao Sheng)
see Mao Qiling.

MAOSHI GUYIN KAO (W : Mao-shih
Ku-yin K'ao)
China, lit. «Researches on ancient rhymes in the Book of Odes» by Chen Di, pub. in 1606. See Gu Yuanwu.

MAO SHUNSHENG (W : Mao Shun-sheng)
China, hist. Father of Mao Zedong and husband of Wen Qimei.

MAO SONG* (W : Mao Sung)
China, art. Chinese painter (active bet. 1100 and 1126) famous for its paintings of monkeys, flowers and birds.

MAO SUI* (W : Mao Sui)
China, hist. General of the Zhao dyn. during the Warring States period. See Zhanguo.

MAO TSE-TUNG
see Mao Zedong.

MAO WENLONG* (W : Mao Wen-lung)
China, hist. General (1576-1629) of the Ming dyn. from Hangzhou. Fought the Manchus in Korea and the Liaodong and estab. himself as a local king. Defeated and taken prisoner, he was executed by Yuan Chonghuan.

MAO XIANG* (W : Mao Hsiang)
China, lit. Scholar and poet (1611-1693) from Jiangsu prov. Lived with Dongbo (1625-1651) a singing girl of fame and after her death wrote the *Yingmei Anyiyü* (Reminiscence of Dong Xiaowan), then lived with Cai Han (1647-1686) and Chin Yue, two famous women painters. He maintained a troupe of actors, and painted himself landscapes and flowers.

MAO XIANSHU* (W : Mao Hsian-shu)
China, lit. Writer (Mao Zhihuang, Mao Chihuang, 1620-1688) from Zhejiang prov., author of a treatise on poetry and some other essays.

MAO YANBING (W : Mao Yen-ping)
see Mao Dun.

MAO YANSHOU* (W : Mao Yen-shou)
China, art. Painter (1st cent. B.C.) from Shanxi prov., famous in his time for his portraits. None of his works has been preserved.

MAO YI* (W : Mao Yi)
China, art. Painter (active from 1165 to 1173) son of Mao Song. Painted flowers and animals (chiefly cats and dogs).
- * *China, lit.* Scholar (1640-after 1710), son of Mao Jin. Inherited the Jiguge library and completed the work of his father.

MAO YUANYI* (W : Mao Yuan-i)
China, techn. Engineer (early 17th cent.) author of the *Wubei Zhi*, a technical treatise on Military art and a history of fire-arms from the 10th to the 17th cent., pub. in 1621. He had the idea to use rocket-fired arrows (known since the 11th cent., Feihuo) in series, as in the modern «Stalin's Organs».

MAO ZEDONG* (W : Mao Tsê-tung)
China, hist. Statesman (Mao Junzhi, 26.12. 1893 - 9.9.1976) b. at Shao-shan in Hunan prov., son of Mao Shunsheng, a landowner and Wen Qimei. Librarian in the Peking university (1918) he became a friend of Li Dazhao and Chen Duxiu. Member of the Communist Party since 1921 he founded a Communist section in Hunan in 1922 and organized labour unions. Head of the propaganda of the Party in 1925-1926. After the rupture with Jiang Jieshi, he organized Communist «maquis» in Hunan (1927) and opposed Li Lisan. Headed the guerrilla against the Guomindang forces, with the help of Zhu De (1928). His first wife and his sister were executed by the Guomindang in 1930. President of the Soviet Republic of Hunan and Jiangxi in 1931. Attacked by Jiang Jieshi in 1933, he headed the «Long March» from October 1934 to escape the Nationalist troops and convince peasantry of his action in its favour. On his arrival to his new base at Yan'an in 1935, he took control of the Communist Party. Signed a truce with Jiang Jieshi in 1937 to resist the Japanese invaders, but was obliged to separate from the Nationalist who, under cover of fighting the Japanese, in fact were fighting Communism. After

MAO

the victory of the Allies in 1945, Mao Zedong opposed again Jiang Jieshi and, after a 3-year civil war, obliged Jiang Jieshi to take refuge to Taiwan (1949). Elected President of the People's Republic of China in 1949, he traveled to Moscow to sign a alliance and economic treaty. He abandoned the Presidency in 1954 to stay at the head of the Communist Party, in order to promote a «permanent revolution». Liu Shaoqi, the new President of the Republic, opposing him, was set aside in 1966 during the so-called «Cultural Revolution». Elected Chief of the Army at the Plenum of January 1975. On this date a new Constitution was promulgated, replacing that of 1954, in which the Government was led by a quadrumvirat under the leadership of Zhou Enlai, with Deng Xiaobing, Jiang Zhunjiao, Li Xiannian and Zhen Xilian, which practically replaced Mao Zedong at the direction of the Party. In 1975, after the death of Zhou Enlai, he acted against the Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping, replacing him with Hua Guofeng. Popularly called Mao Zhuxi (President Mao). Married four times, first in 1907 (he was then 14 years old) with a country girl he never lived with, then with Yang Kaihui in 1920 and, after the execution of her by the Guomindang in 1930, married (1931) He Zizhen. He divorced from the latter in 1937 and married Jiang Qing in 1939. Also a theorician and a poet, he wrote numerous political essays. His thought was summarized in a small book popularly known as «Little Red Book». His poems are widely known in China. *See also* Zhongguo...

MAOZEDONG XUANJI* (W : Mao Tsê-tung Hsüan-chi)
China, lit. Anthology of the writings of Mao Zedong, pub. from 1951 onwards.

MAO ZEMING (W : Mao Tsê-ming)
see Mao Pang.

MAO ZHAIYU (W : Mao Chai-yu)
see Mao Qiling.

MAO ZHANGJIAN (W : Mao Chang-chien)
China, lit. Poet (Mao Jinpei, 18th century).

MAO ZHEN (W : Mao Chen)
China, lit. Poet (16th cent.) who compiled the *Songliushi Yixia Ci Xuan* an anthology

of Ci by 61 authors from the Song period.

MAO ZHIHUANG (W : Mao Chih-huan)
see Mao Xianshu.

MAO ZHUXI (W : Mao Chu-hsi)
see Mao Zedong.

MAO ZIJIN (W : Mao Tzu-chin)
see Mao Jin.

MAO ZIYUAN* (W : Mao Tzu-yüan)
China, rel. Buddhist monk (d. 1166) from Suzhou, founder (c. 1133) of the Bailian Jiao (Sect of the White Lotus) advocating devotion to the Buddha Amitâbha. Its members were vegetarians and opposed the payment of taxes.

MAO ZONGGANG (W : Mao Tsung-kang)
China, lit. Writer (17th cent.) who re-edited the *Sanguo Zhi Yanyi*.

MAPAM DALAI
see Anavatapta, Manasarovar.

MAPA REN* (W : Ma-p'a Jen)
China, archeo. Prehistorical remains of a man from Pleistocene discovered (a skull) in a cave in Guangdong in 1958. Similar with the Ngandong man in Java. Ab. 150,000 years old.

MAPATIH
Indonesia, hist. A title of Prime minister and regent in the kingdoms of Java.

MA PEN *see* Ma Fen.

MA-PHAM
see Manasarovar, Anavatapta.

MA-PHANG
see Manasarovar, Anavatapta.

MAPHILINDO
Malaysia, hist. A project of Federation of *Malaysia, Philippines* and *Indonesia*, devised against Communism, proposed by a few Malay politicians since 1962. Would accept Singapore and Thailand.

MAPILLA
India, hist. An Indian word derived from Ma-

hâpillai (Son-in-law) meaning the descendants of Arabs who pillaged the W coast of India in the 7th and 8th cent. and settled on the Malabâr coast, marrying Indian women. Also Moplah. *See also* Labbai.

MAPPŌ*

Japan, Budd. The «Final period of the Good Law» of Buddhism which must, according to various interpretations of the *Sadharmapundarika Sûtra* and other Scriptures, define the 3rd period of a Buddhist cycle, beginning in 1052 in which must occur calamities and disorders, seing the end of the reign of the Buddhist Law. *Chin.* : Hou Fa.

MA PWA GYI

Burma, lit. Poetess (1833-1875).

MAQBARA

India, art. An Urdû word meaning the tomb of a Muslim holy man. The inner chamber of a Muslim tomb. Also called Takhana.

MAQBÛL

see Malik Maqbûl.

MAQBÛL SHĀH

India, lit. Muslim poet (d. c. 1855) from Kashmîr, author of satirical poems on peasants (*Gryust-Nāma*) and Masnavî (*Gulrez*).

MAQI (W : Ma-ch'i)

see Machi.

MA QIANLI (W : Ma Ch'ien-li)

see Ma Zhiyuan.

MA QIANG (W : Ma ch'iang)

see Mah-gong.

MAQIAN PAI (W : Ma-ch'ien P'ai)

see Mah-jong.

MAQSURA

India, art. In Muslim architecture, a screen of arches and the arched front entrance of a mosque.

MAQTUM-QANIM

Central Asia, hist. The sister of Vai-khân and wife of a Kalmuk prince, related to Esen. Her sons Ibrâhîm Ong and Ilyâs Ong opposed A-masanji who obliged them to take refuge in

China c. 1470.

MA QUAN* (W : Ma Ch'üan)

China, art. Woman-painter (Ma Jiangxiang, c. 1768-1848) from Jiangsu. Grand-daughter of Ma Yuanyu. Flowers.

MAQUAN HE* (W : Ma-ch'üan Ho)

China, geog. Chinese name of the upper course of the Brahmaputra in Tibet (Yalu Zangbu Jiang, Zangbu) on its outlet from lake Manasarovar (Chin. : Manasa Luowuchi). Also called Damço Kabab.

MAQUE (W : Ma-ch'üeh)

see Mah-jong.

MA-QUI

Vietnam, rel. An evil spirit tormenting men and trying to take children into the Hells. They are the souls of parents whose cult has been neglected.

M.A.R.A.

see Majlis Amanah Raâyat.

MĀRA

Budd. «Killer», the Prince of Demons, who tempted the Buddha Śâkyamuni (late interpretation) during his meditation at Bodh-Gâya, and said to dwell in the Paranirmita Vaśavartin, the 6th of the Devaloka. In Brahmanism, a name of Kâma Deva. Also a supreme God among Kafir tribes. The Kalash believe he provoke earthquakes. *Tib.* : Bdud, Bdud sdig chan hdod pa ; *Chin.* : Maluo, Moli ; *Thai* : Phajaman ; *Burmese* : Mat, Manh ; *Mongol* : Shimnus. Also called Papiyân.

MARABAN

India, ethn. A caste in Tamilnâdu (region of Madura) divided into 6 branches.

MARACANDA

see Samarqand.

MARAGUINDANAO

see Moro.

MARAH RUSLI

Indonesia, lit. Writer (1889-1968) from the Minangkabau region (Sumatra), author of novels against abuses in his traditional surrounding and forced marriages : *Sitti Nur-*

baja (1922), *La Hami* (a historical novel on Sumbawa island), etc.

MARAHU
see Wareru.

MĀRAJĪVAKA
Vietnam, rel. Indian Buddhist monk (2nd cent.) said to have introduced Buddhism to Vietnam.

MARAJUKIM
Philipp., hist. Muslim Imām who f. the Overseas Chinese Defense Association to gather political informations in 1943. Defeated and killed with Albert Kwok by the Japanese in Malaysia in January 1944.

MARAKKĀYAR
see Labbai.

**MĀRAMARAIYĀR MAGANAR
PIRIDIPADIYĀR**
see Ganga.

MARAN
see Nammālvār.

MĀRĀNANDA*
Korea, rel. Buddhist monk from Central Asia, sent by the court of China (Emperor Xiao Wudi of the Dong Jin dyn.) to the Baegje kingdom in 384 to preach Buddhism. Also called Mārānandha, Mālānanda.

MARANAO
Philipp., ethn. Ethnic group on Mindanao island, in the region of lake Lanao. They are islamized.

MARANASATI
see Saya Pwa.

MĀRASIMHA (I, II)
see Ganga.

MARATAKE
see Aeba Kōson.

MARĀTHA
India, hist. Inhabitant of the Mahārāṣṭra. In the 17th cent. they rebelled against the Mughal rule under the leadership of Śivaji Bhonsle (: 1627-1680) and estab. a large

empire in Mahārāṣṭra. From 1714 to 1818, this empire was headed by a Peshwa (Peṣwa) or Prime minister (*see* Aṣṭapradhan) acting for the rulers who all were descendants of Śivāji. Together with their vassals of Baroda, Gwālior and Indore, they formed a confederation which was defeated at Pānipat by Ahmad Shāh in 1761. They reorganized and opposed the British during the so-called 3 «Marātha wars» (1779-1782, 1802-1804, 1817-1818), and were finally annexed to the British Empire in 1818. *See* Mahar. Also called Mahrata.

MARĀTHĪ
India, ling. Indo-European language derived from the Mahārāṣṭrī, spoken by ab. 30,000,000 people, chiefly in Mahārāṣṭra, composed by numerous dialects (Berarī, Deśī, Varhādī, Nāgpurī, Sangameśvarī, etc.) Written in Modī or Bālbodh styles of writing. Also called Mahrātī.

MARĀTHWADA
see Mahārāṣṭra.

MĀRAVARMAN *see* Pāndya.

MĀRAVARMAN AVANIŚULAMANI
see Pāndya.

MĀRAVARMAN-KULAŚEKHARA (I)
India, hist. Pāndya king (: 1268/1272-1308/1311) of Madura. He destroyed the Cola empire and drove away the Hoysala. Marco Polo visited him in 1293. His two sons disputing his succ., the Pāndya dyn. lost its strength and Malik Kāfūr destroyed it in 1311.

MĀRAVARMAN NEDUNJADAYIAN
see Pāndya.

MĀRAVARMAN RĀJASIMHA (I, II)
see Pāndya.

MĀRAVARMAN SUNDARA (I)
India, hist. Pāndya king (: 1216-1238) of Madura. He pillaged Tanjore (then to the Cola kings) in 1216. His son Jatavarman Sundara (I) succ. him.

MĀRAVIJAYA
Budd. The position of the Buddha taking the

Earth as a witness of his merits (Bhūmiṣparśa Mudrā) in his previous incarnations and subjugating the forces sent against him by Māra. Represented touching the earth with the tip of his right hand to attest the Earth (Dharaṇī) of his resolution. It represents also the Buddha attaining the Full Understanding, the Awakening. *Lao* : Maravixay.

MĀRAVIJAYOTTUNGAVARMAN

Malaya, hist. King (c. 1006/1008- ?) of Śrīvijaya and Kataha, son and succ. of Cūlamanivarmadeva (*Chin.* : Sili Maluopi). Perhaps of Śailendra descent. He estab. a Buddhist monastery at Nagapattinam (S India). He was perhaps succ. by Sangrāma Vijayottungavarman.

MARAVIXAY

see Māravijaya, Bhūmiṣparśa Mudrā.

MARBONDONG

Indonesia, ethn. A Batak game consisting in unknotting a ball made with a long silk scarf tightly rolled. Formerly played as a ritual game by young men to be married.

* MARCH (The long)

see Wanli Changzheng.

* MARCH (of Volunteers)

see Nie Er.

* MARCO-POLO (Bridge of)

see Lugou Qiao, Polo Marco.

MARCOS, Ferdinand Edralin

Philipp., hist. Statesman (1917-) b. in Luzon. President of the Senate (1959), head of the Liberal Party and the Nationalist Party (1964), elected President of the Republic succ. Macapagal in 1965. Re-elected in 1969. Proclaimed a new Constitution on the 17. 1.1973 by which he may rule indefinitely. Married Imelda Romualdez (1929-), ex Miss Manila 1954, who plays an important political role on his side.

MARDALĀ

India, art. Image of a girl playing a drum.

MARDĀN

Pakistan, geog. Town in Peshawar div. Sugar refineries, textile industry. Pop. 100,000.

MARDĀNĀ

India, mus., rel. Muslim musician (1460-1530) who became a disciple of Guru Nānak in 1500. Called Nānak (II) by Angad Dev, he called himself Mardānā Nānak (I).

MARDĀNĀ NĀNAK (I)

see Mardānā.

MARDHEKAR, Bāl Sitārām

India, lit. Marāthī writer (1909-1956), lyricist. His influence was great on modern Marāthī literature. His book *Saundara Ani Sahitya* won him the Sahitya Akademi award in 1956.

MĀRGA

India, mus. Religious music inspired from Vedic music, in which the musician must be in direct contact with the divinity, the sound (Nāda) being the Creator «par excellence», according to Śārngadeva. This «divine music» is linked with the Nāda Brahman.

- *Budd.* The «Eight Paths of Perfection» of Buddhism. See Aṣṭhānga Mārga. *Pāli* : Magga ; *Thai* : Mak ; *Burmese* : Magga ; *Singh.* : Margga ; *Chin.* : Dao ; *Jap.* : Dō. It is also «the Path» (see Dao).

MARGA

Indonesia, ethn. Patrilinear clans of the Batak tribes N of Sumatra.

MĀRGALI

see Pauṣa.

MARGAŚĪRṢA

India, sci. Luni-Solar month (November-December). *Vedic* : Saha ; *Bengali* : Āgrohāyona ; *Tamil* : Kārttigei ; *Malayalam* : Vṛiścikam.

MARGELAN

USSR, geog. Town in Uzbek SSR, E of Kokand, an ancient city and agricultural and commercial center in Ferghāna. Pop. 60,000.

MARGIANA

USSR, geog. Ancient name of the town of Merv (or Mary).

MARGI SIRI AMOGO LANGA ÜILE DÜKCHI

see Bimbisāra.

MAR

MARGUZ BUYURUQ

Central Asia, hist. Kereit Khân (12th cent.) who embraced Christianity. He attempted to conquer the Gobi desert over the Tatar and Ruzhen but was defeated and killed. His son Qurjaquz (Cyriacus) succ. him, then his grandson Toghril (To'oril). Also Buyuruq.

MĀR-HASIĀ

see Tarsā.

MARIA-GOND

India, ethn. Dravidian group (ab. 10,000) in Bastar district (Madhya Pradesh), Gondī speaking, living in the forest.

MARIAMMA

see Māryamma.

MĀRIAM MAHAL

India, art. A building in Fatehpur-Sikrī (Sonchara Makan) and residence of Māriam Zamanī. Profusely decorated with carvings and paintings.

MĀRIAM MAKANĪ

see Hamīdā Bānu Begām.

MĀRIAM ZĀMANĪ

India, hist. Wife (d. 1623) of Emperor Akbar, daughter of Rāja Bihārī Māl Kachhwaha and mother of Emperor Jahāngīr. Her tomb at Sikandra is called Rauza Māriam.

MARĪCA

India, myth. In the *Rāmāyana*, a demon at the court of Rāvana, son of the Rākṣasī Tārakā. He transformed himself in a golden stag to deceive Rāma.
- *See* Kāśyapa.

MARICAR

see Alī Muhammad.

MARĪCĪ

India, myth. «Ray of Light», a Hindu and Buddhist divinity of dawn (Uṣas) and Light, queen of the Sky and a protector against war calamities. Believed to be a Ṛṣi, one of the Prajāpati, father of the Sun and ancestor of the «Solar race» (Sūryavamśa). Linked with the Sagittarius constellation (*Chin.* : Doumu). Mother of Kāśyapa: The chief of

the Marut. Believed to have the ability to become invisible and to make invisible the man who invokes her. His Vāhan is a running boar. Represented with 3 heads (one is that of a sow). Said to be male or female, undifferently. In China, Taoists from the 7th-8th cent. made an Immortal from her (*see* Fengshen Yanyi). In Japan, she is the patron deity of the warriors, protector against fires and the 4 Buddhist worlds. She presides over Victory. Sometimes identified with Cundi and, in Japan, with Uhō Dōji. *Jap.* : Marishiten, Juntei ; *Chin.* : Molizhi, Junti, Zhunti, Tianmu, Daomu, Doumu, Wan Taiyang ; *Tib.* : Rdo-rje Pa-mo, Hod-zer chan-ma.
- *See* Durgā.

* MARIE (I)

see Mayréna.

MA RIG PA

see Avidyā.

MARIKINA

Philip., geog. River (50 km long), a tributary of the Pasig, on Luzon island.

MARIMO

see Akan-ko.

MARINDUQUE

Philip., geog. Province in Luzon S, and an island S of Toyabas. Area : 960 km² ; Pop. 150,000. Chief town Boac.

* MARINE CURRENTS

see Oya-shio, Kuro-shio.

MARINEHUR

Central Asia, mus. A sort of Mongol lute with a trapezoidal sound-box and a long wooden handle ending in a carved horse head. It has 2 strings (with 2 or four keys) and is played with a bow. The sound-box is closed with a horse skin. It generally accompanies Mongol ceremonies.

MARISHI-TEN

see Marîcî.

MĀRIYAMMA, MĀRIYAMMEI

see Māryamma.

MAR JABALAHA *see* Mar Yahballaha.

MĀRJANĪ

see Yoginī.

MĀRJĀRAKĪSORANYĀYA

India, rel. «School of the Cats», a name given to the Viṣṇu followers of the Pillai Lokācārya's school vs. that of the «Monkeys» (Mārkatakiśoranyāya) of Vedāntadeśika.

MARKACHAN

USSR, archeo. Upper Palaeolithic site in the middle valley of the Lena river.

MĀRKANDEŚVAR

see Bhuvaneśvar.

MĀRKANDEYA

India, myth. Faithful servant of Śiva. The god protected him when killing Yama.

- *India, lit.* Skt. author (16th cent. ?) of a Prakrit grammar, the *Prākritisarvasva*.

MĀRKANDEYA, Kāmalā

India, lit. Contemporary woman writer () from Bengal, in English: *Nectar in a Sieve* (1954), *Some Inner Fury* (1956), *A Silence of Desire* (1960), *Possession* (1963), etc.

MĀRKANDEYA-PURĀNA

India, lit. The 7th and most important of the *Purāna* (4th cent. ?) written in the W of India, a compilation of legends and rites in which the hero called Mārkandeya, relates an epic story. Includes the *Devīmāhātmya* (or *Candīmāhātmya*) a «glorification» of Durgā (also an independant book belonging to the Śākta). It is composed of 32,000 Śloka. Some authors think it was a later composition (c. the 8th-9th cent.). Numerous commentaries have been written on it.

MĀRKATAKĪSORANYĀYA

see Mārjārakiśoranyāya.

MARKHA

see Vilyui.

MARKHOR

India, sci. A large species of Himalayan wild goat (*Capra Falconeri*) with spirally twisted horns.

MARKUS see Mar Yahballāha.

MARMA

Bānglā Desh, ethn. Arakanese tribes (ab. 100,000) speaking a Tibeto-Burmese dialect and living in the Chittagong district. They settled there in the 19th century, driven out Arakan by the Burmese. Also called Mogh.

MARMAGÃO

India, geog. Seaport in deep water, near Gao, on the Malabār coast, created in 1888. A former Portuguese colony 12 km S of Panjim, it is the greatest export seaport of India. Its portuary installations have been made by the Japanese who export from this place all the iron ore they extract from the Goa territory. Other exports are Manganese ore, timber, copra. Pop. 20,000. Also called Mormugao.

MARMALANG

see Madras.

MAR-ME-MJAD

see Dipankara Buddha.

MAR-ME-MJAD DPAL YE-SHES

see Atīṣa.

*** MARQUIS**

see Fang Bo.

MA RONG* (W : Ma Jung)

China, lit. Philosopher and legist (Ma Ji-chang, Ma Yuansi, 79-166) who gave its definitive form to the *Li Ji*. He wrote on the *Han Lü* (together with Zheng Xuan) and wrote the *Zhong Jing* (Classic on Loyalty), a comparative study of commentaries on the Chunqiu, the *Chunqiu Sanzhuan Yitong Shuo*. Considered a «Universal Scholar», he had more than one thousand of pupils, including the famous Zheng Xuan (127-200). See also Dai De, Dai Sheng.

MARONG MAHĀVAMŚA

Malaysia, hist. Founder (c. 1200) of the Malay State of Kedah.

MAR-PA

Tibet, lit. Buddhist monk (1012-1096) who brought from India Tantric Bengali songs and the doctrines of the Mahāmudrā. A translator of numerous texts, he was the master (Guru) of Mi-la Ras-pa. Himself a disciple of Brom-ston, he founded the ere-

MAR

mitical sect of the Bka-rgyud-pa. Also called Chos-kyi Blo-gros, Chos-kyi Dbang-phyug, Sgra-bsgyur.

* MARRIAGE

see Ông Nguyêt Lao, Karve, Kanyâdan, Kha Dong.

* MARS (Planet)

Skt. : Skanda, Mangala, Angaraka, Pingala ; *Burmese* : Inga ; *Jap.* : Kayô, Keiwaku-sei ; *Chin.* : Hue Xing ; *Tib.* : Mig-dmar ; *Lao* : Angkharn ; *Korean* : Hwa-seong.
See also Agneya.

* MARSH

Persian : Dasht ; *Thai* : Nong ; *Russian* : Boloto.

MARSĪĀ

see Marsiyâ.

MARSĪYĀ

India, lit. Popular Urdû style of elegiac poetry, in favour during Mughal times. Also *Marsîâ*.

MARTABAN

Burma, geog. Seaport in Thatôn district at the mouth of the Salween river, facing Moulmein, important in the 18th cent. for the exportation of celadons and pottery jars called Martabani or «Jars from Martaban».

MARTABANI

see Martaban.

MĀRTĀND

India, art. Small locality in Kashmîr, 50 km N of Śrīnagar, with a stone temple dedicated to Sūrya (the Sun), 20 m on the side and 20 m high, built under King Lalitāditya Muktapīda (8th cent.). Partly destroyed by the Muslims at the close of the 14th cent. Peristyled courtyard with 79 cells 67 by 43 m. Greek and Bengali influences.

MĀRTĀNDA

India, myth. «Born from an Egg», a Vedic name of the Sun (or the divinity of the Sun).

MĀRTĀNDAVARMA PADMANABHADĀSA

India, hist. King (: 1729-1758) of Travancore State (Kerala) at Trivandrum. He enlarged

his dominions up to Cape Comorin and took the title of Padmanabhadāsa in 1750. Rāma-varta succ. him. He built the Śrī Padmanabha temple.

MARTAPURA

Indonesia, geog. River (160 km long) in Kalimantan, a tributary of the Barito at Bandjarmasin.

MARTAVANEN

Indonesia, ethn. Pottery vessels, sometimes in large size, venerated by Dayak peoples.

* MARTENSITE

see Nie.

* MARTIAL ARTS

India : Akharas, Bahuyuddha, Mukta.
China : Wuxia, Chen Yuanbin, Bodhidharma, Shaolin Si.
Japan : Aikidô, Jûdô, Karate, Iizasa Chôisai, Iai, Kagami-biraki, *Bujutsu Ryûso Roku*, Yu-dô, Daidôji Yûzan, Dan, Daitô-ryû Aiki-jutsu, Funakoshi Gishin, Wadô-ryû, Bugei, Kendô, Kyûdô, Bushidô, Saitô Jogen, Hôzô-in Inei, Genji-no-Heihô.
SE Asia and other : Silat, Pentjak Silat, Lenong, Vo Vu'o'ng Dao, Krabi-Krabong, Kusti.

* MARTIN, Claude

see Asaf ud-Daula.

MARTYAMUKHA

India, art. In decoration, a combined figure of a man and an animal.

MARU*

Japan, hist. Name of almost all Japanese merchant (and sometimes war) ships. Of an unascertained origin, it seems however to come from «Toimaru», a name which meant a large trading house during the Edo period. The ships used by these companies to transport grain and lumber had painted on their hull the name of the company they belonged to, followed by the word Toimaru (or Maru). A number of men-of-war had their name ending in «Kan» (from an ancient Chinese word - now Lan - meaning War-ship).
- Name of the successive courtyards (Ichi-no-maru, Ni-no-maru, etc.) in a feudal castle (Jô), surrounded by a defensive wall and a moat.

- Another way to write the first name Maro.
- See Burmese, Marvani, Madu.

MARUBASHI CHŪYA*

Japan, hist. A samurai from Yamagata (Dewa prov.) said to be a son of Chōsokabe Motochika. In order to avenge his father (killed 30 years before) he plotted together with Yui Shōsetsu against the Shōgun Tokugawa Ietsuna in 1651. The plot discovered, he was caught and crucified.

MARUBASHI CHŪYA*

Japan, art. Eight-acts Kabuki play (Kizewamono genre) by Mokuami, in 1870. Also called *Keian Taiheiki*.

MARU-BORI*

Japan, art. A sculpture in the full-round.

MARUDVATMA

India, myth. «Path of the Winds», a name of Dyaus. Also Marutvatma.

MARUDVRIDHA

India, myth. Vedic name of the Maruvaradhan river in Kashmir-Jammu valley, a tributary to the Chenāb river.

MARUGAME*

Japan, geog. Seaport on Shikoku (Kagawaken). Tobacco, rice, cotton fabrics. Pop. 70,000.

MARUHON-MONO*

Japan, art. Bunraku plays adapted for the Kabuki theater. See Denden-mono.

MARUKI IRI

Japan, art. Painter (1901-).

MARUMAKATHAYAM

India, ethn. A matrilinear succession (through the son of a sister) in use among the Tarwad people of Kerala.

MĀRULADEVA

see Ganga.

MA RUONUO (W : Ma Jo-no)

see Hengyang Wang.

MĀRUSTHALI

India, geog. «Land of Death», a name of the

Thar desert.

MARUT

India, myth. «Brilliant», «Immortal», «He Who Cries Not», a group of Vedic divinities, attendants to Indra, sons of the Bull Rudra and the cow Priṣṇī (which symbolizes the Ocean), under the command of Marīci. They are the divinities of the NW winds. Said also to be sons of Kāśyapa and Diti (in the *Rāmāyana*), or sons of Dharma or Yama. They are guardians of the Soma. Preside to the works of cultivators. Their number is controversial (11 according to the *Mahābhārata*, 21 or 49 in the *Ṛig-Veda*, 24 in the *Harivamśa*, 49 in the *Brahmānanda Purāna*). According to the *Mahābhārata*, they are :

- Mṛigavyādha (Killer of beasts),
- Sarpa (Snake),
- Nirṛiti (Misfortune),
- Ajaekapada (Goat with one leg),
- Ahirbudhnya (Sea-snake),
- Pinākin (Bowman),
- Dahana (He who burns down),
- Iśvara (Lord),
- Kapāli (Carrier of skulls),
- Sthanum (Dry Tree),
- Bhaga (Fortunate).

However these names differ sometimes. The *Devī-Purāna* gave them the names of 7 winds : Prāvāha, Nivāha, Udvāha, Sanvāha, Vivāha, Pravāha, Parivāha. Other *Purāna* give them a quantity of different names. The *Brahmānanda-Purāna* classes them in four groups of seven, dwelling in 7 spheres : Earth, Sun, Moon, Constellations, Planets, Big Dipper, Polar Star. Their Paradise is the Māruta, also the paradise of the Vaiśya caste. Clads of wind and rain, they reside in the N and are the companions of Indra and Indrānī. They represent the Immortality principles. See also Marutvān, Vāyu.

MĀRUTA

see Marut, Vaiśya.

MĀRUTI

India, myth. A name of Hanumān.

— See Gāndhī Sanjay.

MĀRUTI GUTI

India, art. Temple at Nagai (Andhra Pradesh) dedicated to Viṣṇu, built in the Cālukya style in the 12th cent. Surrounding gallery under the eaves. *Rāmāyana* reliefs on walls. Large

MAR

Dîpastambha with 114 brackets for lamps.

MARUTVĀN

see Indra, Marut.

MARUTVAT

see Indra, Marut.

MARUTVATMA

see Marudvatma.

MARUVARDHAN

see Marudvridha.

MARUYAMA

see Tai-kyô, Yûri.

MARUYAMA-HA*

Japan, art. School of painting f. by Maruyama Ôkyo (1733-1795) influenced by the style of Nanpin and the Yoga school. Realist subjects taken from direct study of nature (Shasei-ga).

MARUYAMA KAORU

Japan, lit. Contemporary poet, a former member of the Shiki group.

MARUYAMA-KYÔKAI*

Japan, rel. Mountain Shintô sect f. by Itô Rokurôbei (1829-1894) in 1853, as a subsect of the Fusô-kyô. Ab. 100,000 followers. See Shintô-Honkyoku.

MARUYAMA MASATAKA

see Maruyama Ôkyo.

MARUYAMA ÔKYO*

Japan, art. Painter (Maruyama Masataka ; *F.N.* : Iwajirô, Mondo ; *Az.* : Chûsen ; *Gô* : Sensai, Isshō, Ka-un, Untei, Senrei, Rakuyō-sanjin, Seishûkan, 1733-1795) b. in Tamba, f. of Shasei-ga (Maruyama-ha); a pupil of Ushida Yutei (1721-1786), he was influenced by the painters of Nagasaki (Yoga school). He took the name of Ôkyo in 1766. Decorative style. His work is abundant (*Manpuku Zukan*, 3 scrolls, 1767).

MARUYAMA ÔSHIN

see Ôshin.

MARUYAMA ÔZUI

see Ôzui.

MARUYAMA RYŪHEI

Japan, lit. A publicist, founder of the *Asahi Shinbun* in 1879.

MARVANĪ

India, hist. Râjput princess (13th cent.) also called Maru, heroin of popular novels.

MĀRVĀR

India, hist. Ancient Râjput kingdom and its capital (now Jodhpur) from the 14th to the 18th century. Also Mârwâr. Its rulers had the title of Râthor :

- Śiha (d. 1273)
- Āsthân
- Dhûhada (d. 1309)
- Râyapâla
- Kânhâpâla
- Jalansî
- Chado
- Tido
- Kânhada
- Tribhuvamsî
- Mallinâtha, his cousin,
- Chundâ (or Cundâ), his cousin,
- Kânhâ
- Satâ, his son,
- Ranamalla, his brother,
- Jodhâ (: 1438-1488)
- Sâtal (: 1488-1491)
- Sujâ (: 1491-1515)
- Gângâ (: 1515-1532).

— *India, art.* Group of miniature painting schools centered on Jodhpur, flourishing in the 18th century.

MĀRVĀRĪ

India, ling. A Indo-European dialect in W Râjasthan, spoken by ab. 8,000,000 people. Numerous sub-dialects (Bikânerî, Mevârî, Thâlî, etc.).

MĀRVĀRĪD ABDULLĀH

Central Asia, lit. Türkî (Chaghatai) poet and historian (15th cent.), vizier under Sultân Husain Baiqara.

MĀRWĀR

see Mârvar.

* MARXISM

see Communism, Murba, Li Dazhao, Mao Zedong, Kawakami Hajime, «Red Khmers», etc.

MARY

USSR, geog. Town in Türkmen SSR, former Merv and ancient Margiana. Of ancient foundation, was conquered by Alexander the Great and destroyed by the Mongols in 1219. Taken by Russia in 1884. Fortress from 1873. Ruins from various epochs. Cotton, oil-seeds. Pop. 65,000. District area : 133,000 km² ; Pop. 650,000. Archeological site : *see* Merv.

MAR YAHBALLAHA

Central Asia, hist. Öngüt Nestorian priest (1245-1317) also called Marguz, Markus. A friend of Rabban Šauma, he accompanied him in 1275-1278 to Byzance and Bagdad. Also Mar Jabalaha.

MĀRYAM MAHAL

see Māriam Mahal.

MĀRYAM MAKANĪ

see Hamīdā Bānu Begām.

MĀRYAMMA

India, rel. Dravidian goddess of smallpox, a form of Durgā venerated in Tamilnādu. Represented as a fire surrounded by snakes. She is the sister of Ankamma, goddess of home and family. Also venerated under the form of a pot. Her rival, Home goddess Dilli Polasi is sometimes venerated together with her and represented by superimposed pots hang- ed into a net. Also called Šitala, Vyeṣṭha, Harīti, Māriyammei. In the S she is also i- dentified with Ellammei or Sarvāmba «the Universal Mother». Also Māriamma.

MĀRYAMMAN TEPPAKULAM

see Madura.

MĀRYAM uz-ZĀMANĪ

see Māriam Zāmanī.

MARYŪL

India, China, geog. Himālayan territory (also called Ladakh) claimed by China and India, NW of Nepāl and politically a part of Kash- mīr. Constituted by long valleys at an alt. of 3,000-4,200 m of Tibetan type with a arid climate. Capital Leh (3,515 m alt.). Average temp. : January : - 24° C, July 25° C. Average annual rainfall 80 mm. This region was occu- pied by a Tibetan chief called Ni-ma-mgon c.

900. His descendants became vassals of Au- rangzeb in 1664-1665. *Tib.* : La-Dvags. *See* Ladakh.

MARZBAN, J.B.

see Jāhangīr Behramji Marzban.

MĀSA

India, sci. The Skt. months, twelve in num- ber (*see* Calendar). They are :

- Caitra (March-April)	<i>Vasanta</i>
- Vaiśakha (April-May)	
- Jyeṣṭha (May-June)	<i>Griṣma</i>
- Aṣādhā (June-July)	
- Śrāvana (July-August)	<i>Varṣa</i>
- Bhadra (-pada) - (August- September)	
- Āśvina (September-October)	<i>Śarad</i>
- Kārttika (October-November)	
- Mārgaśīrṣa (November- December)	<i>Hemanta</i>
- Pauṣa (December-January)	
- Māgha (January-February)	<i>Śiṣira</i>
- Phālguna (February-March)	

MĀṢA

India, sci. Ancient unit of currency equivalent to one sixteenth of a Pana. *See* Karṣāpana.
- Ancient unit of weight equivalent to 5 Rak- tikā (or 0,65 grams). *See* Kṛiṣṇala.

MASAAKI*

Japan, art. Netsuke carver in wood (late 18th century).

- * *See* Ganku.

MASAFUSA*

Japan, art. Netsuke carver (early 19th cent.) in wood and ivory.

MASAHARU*

Japan, art. Netsuke carver (early 19th cent.) in ivory.

MASAHIDE*

Japan, art. Netsuke carver (Kurokawa Masa- hide, mid-18th cent.) from Nagasaki. Carved coconut shells.

- * Swordsman (Kawabe Suishinshi, 1750-1825) of Edo.

MASAHIKO

Japan, techn. Swordsman (c. 1661) of Bizen.

MASAHIRO

Japan, art. Painter (Kitao Masahiro, late 18th cent.) in Ukiyo-e style.

MASAHITO SHINNŌ*

Japan, hist. Imperial prince (1552-1586), son of Ōgimachi Tennō and father of Go-Yōzei. Received the posthumous names of Dajō Tennō and Yōkō-in. *See* Go-Shirakawa Tennō.

MASAI KIEKI

see Shintō-senpō-kyō.

MASAJO*

Japan, art. Netsuke carver (early 19th) in wood, shell, at Nagoya.

MASAKA JĀTAKA

see Makasa Jātaka.

MASAKAKALPA-SŪTRA

see Arseyakalpa.

MASAKA-SŪTRA

see Arseyakalpa.

MASAKATSU*

Japan, art. Netsuke carver (Suzuki Masakatsu, 1840-1899) son of Masanao.
- *see* Koryūsai.

MASAKAZU* (I)

Japan, art. Netsuke carver (Sawaki Masakazu, 1839-1891) from Nagoya. Worked in Ōsaka. Also called Kihōdō, Kohōsai.

MASAKAZU* (II)

Japan, art. Netsuke carver (Echizen-ya, Masanao, late 19th cent.) b. in Uji-Yamada. Pupil of Masanao.

MASAKI TOSHIMITSU*

Japan, techn. A Samurai (17th cent.) said to have been the inventor of the Manriki-gusari.

MASAKIYO*

Japan, art. Netsuke carver (Sakai Masakiyo, 19th cent.) from Mie-ken. Carved wood.
- *See* Mondo-no-shō Masakiyo.

MASAMI *see* Keisai.**MASAMITSU***

Japan, art. Netsuke carver (Ejima Masamitsu,

1837-1909) from Niigata-ken.

MASAMUNE*

Japan, techn. Swordsmith (Gorō Nyūdō Masamune, 1264-1343) from the Sagami prov. Several descendants of his had the same name. Among them the most famous are the Masamune Jittetsu or Jūtetsu (*see* Shizu Saburō Kaneuji, Mino-mono) and Masamune Yukimitsu (who worked in the style of Kunimitsu). Only 3 swords by these smiths have survived. Among his pupils (collectively called Jūtetsu or the ten most brilliant) are Rai Kunitsugu (1247-1325) of Yamashiro, Kinjū Kaneshige (1232-1322) from Mino, Kanemitsu (1280-1358) of Bizen, Shizu Kaneuji (1284-1344) of Mino, Gō Yoshihiro (1299-1325) of Etchū, Sayeki Norishige (1290-1366) of Etchū, Naotsuna (1280-1348) of Iwami, Chōgi Nagayoshi (1288-1370) of Bizen, Masamune Sadamune (1298-1349), etc.
- *See* Ichien.

MASAMUNE HAKUCHŌ*

Japan, lit. Critic and novelist (Masamune Tadao, 1879-1962) of Naturalistic inspiration: *Izuko-e*, 1908 (Where are we going?), *Sakkaron*, *Bundan Jinbutsu Hyōron* (1932), *Doro Ningyō* (The Mud Doll), *Iriye-no-Hotori* (Near the Islet), *Ushibeya-no-Nioi* (Stable scent), etc.

MASAMUNE JITTETSU (JŪTETSU)

see Masamune.

MASAMUNE SADAMUNE

see Masamune.

MASAMUNE TADAO

see Masamune Hakuchō.

MASAMUNE TOKUSABURŌ*

Japan, art. Painter (1883-1962) in Western style. Founder of the Nika Kai.

MASAMUNE YUKIMITSU

see Masamune.

MASAMURA

see Hōjō Masamura.

MASAN*

Korea, geog. Capital of the Gyeongsang prov. and sea-port in S Korea on the Korea Strait.

Fishing, food and textile industry, spas. Pop. 100,000.

MASANAO*

Japan, art. Netsuke carvers : Isshinsai (mid-18th cent.), Suzuki Masanao (late 18th cent.) in Kyōto ; Miyake Masanao (or Masanao II, 1848-1922) ; Masanao III (1890-).
- See Masakazu (II).

MA SANDAI (W : Ma san-tai)

see Ma Su.

MASANI, M.R.

India, hist. Politician (1905-) author of social and political books.

MASANO

see Sakai Shinzan.

MASANOBU*

Japan, art. Painter (Kanō Masanobu ; *F.N.* : Shirojirō ; *Gō* : Yūsei, 1434-1530) of the Kanō school (founder), son of Kagenobu. A Samurai in the service of the Ashikaga shōgun.
- * Painter (Okumura Masanobu ; *F.N.* : Genroku, Genhachi ; *Gō* : Tan-chō-sai, Bunkaku, Shinmyō, Baiō, Hōgetsudō, Genpachi-rō, 1690/1696-1764/1768) of Ukiyo-e, a pupil of Kiyonobu in Edo. He was a publisher of Ukiyo-e prints. Founder of the Okumura-ryū. A poet, author of Haikai. The creator of the Uki-e and Hashira-e genres and the first Benizuri-e.
- See Tōun, Shōsen-in, Tsukioka Settei, Santō Kyōden.

MASAOKA SHIKI*

Japan, lit. Poet (Masaoka Tsunenori, 1867-1902), b. in Matsuyama, d. in Tōkyō, and journalist. A Member of the Araragi group, he founded the Ototogisu literary group. Author of Tanka and Haiku (*Haigai-Taigai*, 1895), as well as essays : *Jōjibun* (Relation), *Byōshō Rokushaku* (A Six-foot Sick-bed), *Tsuki no Miyako*, 1892 (The capital of the Moon), *Bokuju Itteki*, 1901 (A Drop of Ink), *Gyōga Manroku*, 1902 (Notes of a Resting Man), etc. His collected works were pub. under the title *Shiki Zenshū* in Tōkyō (1924-1926).

MASAOKA TSUNENORI

see Masaoka Shiki.

MASARA SHINNŌ

see Ninmyō Tennō.

MASATADA*

Japan, art. Netsuke carver (late 19th cent.), a pupil of Masanao.

MASASHIGE

Japan, techn. Swordsmith (Tegarayama Masashige, 1754-1824) of Mutsu.

MASATAMI*

Japan, art. Netsuke carvers : Moribe Masatami (1854-1928) of Nagoya ; another (mid-19th cent.) in Ōsaka.

MASATĪKAL

see Mahsatikal, Sati.

MASATOMO*

Japan, art. Netsuke carver (mid-19th cent.) in Ise.

MASATOSHI*

Japan, art. Netsuke carver (Sawaki Masatoshi, 1835-1884), a brother of Masakazu at Nagoya.
- See Kawashima Kōgyoku.

MASATSUGU

see Kaigyokusai Masatsugu.

MASATSUNE*

Japan, techn. Swordsmith (Ōshū Masatsune, 962-1023) of Bizen. See Ko-Bizen.

MASAYA-AKATSUKACHI-HAYABI-AMENO-OSHIHOMIMI-NO-MIKOTO

see Chijin Go-dai.

MASAYOSHI*

Japan, art. Painter (Kitao Masayoshi, Akabane Masayoshi, Kuwagata Masayoshi ; *F.N.* : Sanjirō ; *Az.* : Shikei ; *Gō* : Keisai, Tsuguzane, 1761/1764-1824) of Ukiyo-e (Bijin-ga, landscapes, warriors). His prints had only one set of printing. A son of a Tatami maker, he excelled in caricature and illustrated books from 1780 to 1796.

- * Netsuke carvers : Ishikura Masayoshi, Gotō Masayoshi (1820-1865, a sculptor at Niigata).
- * *Japan, techn.* Metal carver (Iwami Masayoshi, 1764-1837) of the Nara school.
- Swordsmith (Hōki-no-Kami Masayoshi,

1731-1819) of Satsuma.

- Swordsmith (Hosakawa Masayoshi, mid-19th cent.) at Edo.

- See Sakai Shinzan.

MASAYUKI*

Japan, art. Physician and part-time Netsuke carver (Katô Masayuki, mid-19th cent.) in Tôkyô.

- * Netsuke carver (Hôshunsai, early 19th century).

MASBATE

Philip., geog. Province (Bicol y Masbate region) in the S of Luzon island (including the island of Masbate). Area : 4,048 km² ; Pop. 500,000. Chief town Masbate.

- Island in the Visayas and Masbate prov. Cultivation of Abaca and cattle breeding. Copper and gold mining. Area : 3,280 km² ; Pop. 350,000. Chief town Masbate (Pop. 35,000).

MASCHI BAYA SÛKCHI ERGETHÛ

see Parinirmita Vasavartin.

MASEHI see Calendars (Indonesian).

MAS-HAFĪ

India, lit. Urdû poet (d. 1824) of Lakhnâu, author of biographies of Urdû and Persian poets, *Tozkira*, as well as a historical work, *Shâhnâma*.

MA SHAOYUN (W : Ma Shao-yun)

China, lit. Historian (late 18th cent.) who collab. with Mei Xisheng to the *Weizang Tushi* (1792).

MASHARANSA

see Catur Mahârâja.

MA SHE (W : Ma Shê)

see Ma Wang.

MA SHEN* (W : Ma Shen)

China, myth. Taoist divinity of the marks made by smallpox, belonging to the Heavenly Ministry of Medicine.

- * Taoist protectors of Horses, stellar spirits : Fang Xing and Tianse.

MA SHENG (W : Ma Sheng)

see Zhu Yunqian.

MASHERBRUM

India, geog. Himâlayan peak in Kashmir (7,823 m) to the SW of the K2.

MA SHI (W : Ma Shih)

China, hist. Empress (d. 1382) of Emperor Tai Zu (Ming dynasty).

- * *China, art.* Painter (Ma Jingzhan, early 15th cent.) of figures.

MA SHIHUANG* (W : Ma Shih-huang)

China, myth. A legendary veterinary (Han Shuai) said to have cured a sick dragon. He is the Taoist patron divinity of veterinaries. See also Ma Shen.

MASHIMIZU ZÔROKU*

Japan, art. Family of masters ceramists (Meiji period) in Kyôto. *1st* : 1827-1877. *2nd* : 1861-1942. *3rd* : contemporary.

MA SHIRONG* (W : Ma Shih-jung)

China, art. Painter (12th cent.), son of Ma Xingzu and brother of Ma Gongzu. A member of the Hanlin academy, he received the «Golden Belt». Landscapes, figures, flowers, birds.

MA SHIYING* (W : Ma Shih-ying)

China, hist. Official (1591-1647) from Guizhou prov. Jinshi in 1619. Suppressed banditry in Anhui prov. Appointed Grand Preceptor of the Heir Apparent at the Ming court where he favoured corruption.

Obliged to take refuge in Zhejiang in 1646 he was discovered by the troops of the Qing and executed.

MA SHOZHEN* (W : Ma Shou-chen)

China, art. Woman painter (Ma Xianglan, Ma Yuejiao, active from 1592 to 1628) at Nanjing. Painted chiefly orchids, bamboos, flowers and butterflies. Also a poetess.

MASHRĀNU JIRGAH

Afghan., hist. Afghân senate. One third of its members were called in for five years by the King, and the remaining two third elected for a period of 3 or 4 years (until 1972).

MASHRIQI

Afghan., geog. Central prov. on the Pakistan border. Pop. 1,100,000. Chief town Djâlâlâbâd.

MASHŪD

Afghan., ethn. Pathan tribe nomadizing on the same territory as the Waziri.

MASHŪ-KO*

Japan, geog. Lake in the center of Hokkaidō island in the Akan National Park (area : 20 km²), 212 m deep, with extremely clear waters, without animal or vegetal life in it.

MA SHUMING (W : Ma Shu-ming)

see Ma Feng.

MĀŚĪ

see Phālguna.

MASI-GEIGŪLŪN CHOQIAQCHI

see Vairocana.

MASJID

India, art. In Muslim architecture, a «Place of prostration», a meeting place for prayer, a mosque.

MASJID-i JĀMĪ

see Herāt.

MASJID-i SABZ

see Abū Nasr Parsa.

MASJID-i SATA

see Belgaum.

MASJUMI

Indonesia, hist. «Madjebis Sjuro Muslimin Indonesia», Consultative Council of Indonesian Muslims, an Islamic Political Party created by Sukarno in 1927 and renovated on the 7th.11.1945, representing the great land-owners and the bourgeoisie. Out of it sprung the Nahdatul Ulama in 1952, a still more conservative fraction on religious matters, more socialist in political ones. Its dirigeants were Natsir, Run, Wibisono, Prawiranegara. It was compromised in a few rebellions and was suppressed in 1962. *See* Darul Islam.

*** MASK**

see Nō-men, Okame, Okina, Ōakujō, Ō-Beshi-mi, Ofuku, Usobuki, Jissaku, Menpō, Gigaku, Na-rye.

MASKARIN GOŚĀLIPUTRA

India, rel. Wandering ascetic (d. c. 500 B.C.),

one of the founders of the Ājīvika sect and one of the «Six Heretical Masters» of Primitive Buddhism. He separated from the Mahāvīra on points of doctrine. *Pāli* : Makkhali Gosāla.

MASKI

India, hist. A small place in Raichūr, Hyderabad div., with a Rock-edict bearing the name of King Aśoka.

MAS MARCO, K.

see Kartodikromo M.M.

MASNA VĪ

India, lit. A type of epic with legends and parables used by Persian and Urdū poets. Said to have been initiated by Shukkur-i Balkhī. Also *Mathnawī*.

– *Persia, lit.* «Distychs», a Persian poem expounding the Sūfī doctrine, by the poet Jalāl ud-Dīn Rūmī (1212-1273). Also *Mathnawī*.

MASNAVĪ-i QIDAM RĀO PADAM

India, lit. A manuscript by the Urdū poet Nizāmī, dated 1421.

MASRUR

India, art. Small place in Kangrā district (Panjāb) with a Hindu rock-cut temple 49 by 32 m surrounded by 8 small temples, built in the 8th century.

MASSAGA

see Assakeni.

*** MASSAGE**

see Anma, Fujibayashi Ryōhaku, Tuina.

*** MASSAGETES**

see Chirik-rabat, Amīrābād, Apasiak.

MAS SAID

Indonesia, hist. Javanese governor of a gore of land into the Mātaram kingdom, and a nephew of Pakubuwana (II) in early 18th cent. Set here by the Dutch, he nevertheless remained loyal to his uncle.

MASSHA*

Japan, rel. Subsidiary Shintō shrine, dependant on a main shrine (Honsha) from which it received a Bunrei. Also called Bunsha.

MASTAKĀBIŚEKHA

see Gomateśvara.

MASTĪKAL

see Satī.

MĀSTI, Venkatera Iyengar

see Iyengar M.V.

MA SU* (W : Ma Su)

China, hist. General (190-228) of the Shu kingdom during the Sanguo period. Appointed vanguard by Zhuge Liang during the battle of Qishan in 288 he was defeated. Executed for his failure according to martial law of the time.

- * *China, lit.* Writer (Ma Congyu, Ma Yuansi, 1621-1673) author of a history of Ancient China until 206 B.C., the *Yishi*, and a commentary on the *Zuo Zhuan*. As he studied the History of Ancient China he was nicknamed Ma Sandai.

MASU

see To, Koban.

MASŪD

see Sheikh Farūd (also Mahsūd), Mālvā.

MASŪD (I, II, III)

see Ghaznī.

MASŪD (I)

Afghan., hist. Sultān (: 1030-1040 : 1041) of Ghaznī, son and succ. of Mahmūd after having blinded his brother Muhammad Makahūl. Defeated by the Türk Saljuq in 1038 and assassinated by rebels, led by the son of Muhammad Makahūl. Mawdūd succ. him. See Ghaznī.

MASŪD (II)

Afghan, hist. Sultān (1045 : 1049-1049 : ?) of Ghaznī, succ. of his father Mawdūd. Deposed after 6 months and Abūl Hasan Alī, a son of Masūd (I) succ. on the throne.

MASŪD (III)

Afghan., hist. Sultān (: 1099-1114) of Ghaznī, son and succ. of Sultān Ibrāhīm. Built a minaret (star-shaped base) in brick with arabesques decorated panels and Kufiq inscriptions. The upper part has disappeared. His son Sherzād succ. him.

MASŪD KHĀN

see Mālvā.

MASUDA NAGAMORI*

Japan, hist. Warrior (1545-1615) and councillor to Toyotomi Hideyoshi. Banished to the Kōya-san by Tokugawa Ieyasu, he committed suicide.

MASUDA SHIRŌ

see Arima.

MASUDA TOKISADA

see Amakusa Shirō.

MASŪD BEG

see Masūd Yalawāch.

MASŪDĪ (al-)

Arab traveler who visited King Mahipāla (I) of the Pratihāra dyn. in 915. He left a relation of his travels through India.

MASŪD KOHARĪ

Pakistan, art. Painter and ceramist (1937- from Indian origin.

MASŪD ibn-SAĀD SALMAN

Afghan., lit. The earliest Muslim writer (of Foreign origin) to write in Hindī. Lived at the court of Ibrāhīm, the grandson of Mahmūd of Ghaznī. Died bet. 1125 and 1130. He also wrote Dīvāns in Persian and Arabic.

MASŪD YALAWĀCH

Central Asia, hist. Administrator (Masūd Beg, d. 1289). Controlled Central Asia under the orders of Genghis Khān. In charge of the finance of Central Asia under Ögödei. He quelled a rebellion in 1238-1239. Temporarily lost his post but was reinstated by Güyük in 1246. When the Chaghatai Khanate became independant through the rebellion of Alī Buqa, he became his Tax officer. His 3 sons continued his office after his death. *Chin.* : Masuhu.

MASUGATA*

Japan, art. In architecture, the postern of a castle (Jō).

MASUHU (W : Ma-su-hu)

see Masūd Yalawāch.

MASUJIMA RAN'EN

Japan, lit., sci. Scholar (M. Kinnojō, M. Mōkyō, 1768-1839) author in Chinese of books on plants.

MASU-KAGAMI*

Japan, lit. Abbreviated title of the *Masumi-no-Kagami* «The Clear Mirror», a chronicle on the history of Japan from 1184 to 1338, attr. to Ichijō Fuyuyoshi (1464-1514) or Nijō Yoshimoto (?). Noteworthy for its objectivity.

MASŪLĀ

see Kattu-maram.

MASULIPATNAM

India, geog. Seaport on the Coromandel coast, on the delta of the Kṛṣṇā river, site of the first British settlement on this coast (1611). Taken by the Dutch (1686-1690) and the French (1750-1759). Textile and food industry, chemical plants. Exports sugar, rice, groundnuts. Pop. 160,000. Also called Bandar.

MASUMI-NO-KAGAMI

see Masu-Kagami.

MASUMURA YASUZŌ

Japan, art. Film director (1924-) from Tōkyō, assistant of Mizoguchi and Kon Ichikawa. Author of a *History of Japanese Films*.

MASUYAMA MASAKATA

see Sessai.

MAT

see San-se, Māra.

MATA

Vietnam, hist. Vietnamese militia formed by the French to fight pirates in 1862.

MATABE (or MATABEI)*

Japan, art. Painter (Iwasa Shōi, Iwasa Matabe-no-Jō ; Gō : Dōun, Unnō, Unō, Shōi, Hekishōkyū, Ukiyo-Matabe, 1578-1650) of the Fujiwara family, son of the Daimyō Araki Murashige. Belonged to the Tosa school and initiated the Ukiyo-e art at Fukui and Edo. Portraits.

MATA BHAVANĪ see Ahmadâbâd.

MATACHINGAI

see Anadyr.

MATAEMON*

Japan, art. Netsuke carver (Kishū, mid-18th cent.) at Wakayama.

MATAGE (W : Ma-t'a-ko)

see Zhang Zong (Jin dynasty).

MATAGONI JĀTAKA

see *Sujāta Jātaka* (No 352).

MATAJĪ

see Gāndhî Indirā.

MATAKABHATTA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 18 : A goat which is led to sacrifice is happy and unhappy in the same time. *Var.* : *Pānavadha Jātaka*.

MATALE

Ceylon, geog. Town in the N of Kandy, in the Central prov. Pop. 20,000. Cocoa cultivation.

MĀTĀLĪ

see Yoginī.

MATAN

Indonesia, hist. Sultanate on the SW coast of Kalimantan (Borneo), associated with that of Sukadana, to the N, on the coast :

- Ahmad Kamaluddin of Sukadana (: c. 1770-1790)
- Muhammad Jamaluddin (: 1790-1829)
- Raja Akil (Abdul Jalil Shah of Sukadana, : 1827-1849).

MĀTANGA

India, lit., mus. «Elephant» a title given to poets and musicians of fame, and especially to Kāśyapa Mātanga.

MĀTANGA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 497 : A woman who despises a man, becomes nevertheless his wife ; their son gives alms in a bad manner...

MĀTANGALĪLĀ

India, lit. «Elephant Game», a Skt. treatise on the art of breeding and caring elephants, by Nilakantha.

MĀTANGĒŚVARA

India, myth. «Lord of Elephants» a name of Śiva.

- *India, art.* Hindu temple at Khajurâho, dedicated to Śiva and built by the Candela rāja c. 1000. Large Linga 3 m high.

- Small Hindu temple in Kâñcī (Tamilnādu) dedicated to Śiva, built by Râjasimha (?) c. 700-720 (or late 8th cent. ?), almost similar to the Mukteśvara temple.

MĀTANGĪ

India, myth. «She-Elephant», a daughter of Kâśyapa, one of the consorts of Śiva, symbol of dominating power, of emotional frenzy. Represented as drunk of Desire, with rolling eyeballs, of a dark colour. She is one of the ten «objects of the Knowledge» of Śiva (Mahāvīdyā).

MATARA

Ceylon, geog. Town on the W coast E of Galle. Commercial center. Portuguese fort. Pop. 40,000. District area : 1,250 km² (Pop. 600,000).

MĀTARAM

Indonesia, hist. A kingdom in the center of Java, perhaps f. by a certain Sanjaya (a descendant of local princes) c. 732. In fact, it assumed this name only in the 10th cent. It seems to have been divided into many small principalities in the 9th cent. This ancient kingdom was reconstituted by Sultân Senopati c. 1582-1601. Sultân Agung (: 1613-1643) transformed it into an empire and proclaimed himself Susuhunan of it. There were two States, those of Surakarta and Djogdjakarta which had different rulers (Susuhunan).
- *Indonesia, geog.* Town on Lombok island, and port of Ampenan. Exports rice, coffee. Pop. 20,000.

MATARA SHIN (MATARA JIN)*

Japan, rel. Shintō Kami, tutelary guardian of the Enryaku-ji on Hiei-zan near Kyōto. Represented with 3 heads and six arms.

MĀTARIŚVAN

India, myth. Vedic divinity, the first man who made a fire and offered a sacrifice, hence his name «Growing from inside his mother». Also a secret name of the fire, sometimes a name of Agni (later identified with the wind, Vāta).

He is the messenger of Vivasvat. A solar monkey, he built an ark to save things not to be destroyed by the Diluvium and to carry the soul of the dead to the Netherworld.

MATARODANA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 317 : On the uselessness of deploring the deads. *Var.* : *Sokaniggahi Jātaka*.

MATASHIRŌ

see Shokatsukan.

MATASIGALA JATAKA

see Sigāla Jātaka (No 113).

MATAVAIYA, Appavaiyā

India, lit. Tamil writer (1874-1926), author of novels in English and Tamil. He translated some of Shakespeare's works in Tamil and the *Râmāyana* in English.

MATAZŌ

see Gentai.

MATCHA

see Matsu-cha.

MATCHIMA PRATHET

see Madhyadeśa.

MATH

India, rel. Hindu monastic institution headed by a master or Guru.

MĀTHAI

see Māthava.

MATHALA

see Mridangam.

MĀTHARA

see Sāṅkhyakārikā.

MĀTHAVA

India, ethn. A tribe of aborigines (the Māthai of the ancient Greeks) settled in Rohilkhand. Also Mādhava, Mādhū.

- *India, hist.* A chieftain of a Indo-European clan (1st Mill. B.C.), founder of the Videha kingdom.

MĀTAVAIYĀ, Appavaiyā

India, lit. Tamil writer (1874-1926), author of novels in English and Tamil. He translated some

of Shakespeare's works in Tamil and the *Râmâyana* in English.

MĀTHAVRITTI
see *Sānkhya-kārikā*.

*** MATHEMATICS**

China : Liu Xisou, Liu Hui, Li Shanlan, Li Chongfeng, Li Ye, Luo Shilin, Minggantu, Qin Jiushao, *Ce Suan, Ce Yuan*, Suanpan, Suan Chou, *Suanfa Dacheng*, Zi Gengzhi, Zhang Qiujian, *Zhoubi Suan Jing*, Zhu Shijie, *Qigu Suanjing*, Cheng Dawei, *Kaiyuan Zhanjing*.

Japan : Ajima Naonobu, Wasan, Sangi, Soroban.

India : Bakshālī, Brahmagupta, Asamkhyea.
SE Asia : Toan Phap Dai Thanh, Dkar-rtsis.
See also Zero.

MATHNAWĪ
see *Masnavi*.

MATHRUBUTEŚVAR
see Tiruchirapalli.

MATHURĀ
India, geog. Town in Uttar Pradesh, on the Yamunā river, 48 km NW of Āgrā, one of the seven sacred cities of India, birth-place of Kṛiṣṇa. Ancient Madhupuri, former Muttra. Inhabited since the 6th cent. B.C. it is a sacred pilgrimage place for the followers of Kṛiṣṇa, whose legend is linked with several places in the neighbourhood such as Vṛindavan, Mahāban, Govardhan, Rādhā Kand, etc. A capital of the Indian Kuṣāna empire (Curzon Museum) and a stronghold during the Gupta epoch. Its numerous Hindu and Buddhist monuments were destroyed by Mahmūd of Ghaznī (1017), Sikandar Lodī (c. 1500), Aurangzeb (1667) and finally plundered by Ahmad Shāh in 1756. Abd un-Nabī founded a new city on the site bet. 1660 and 1668. Among its monuments, the most noteworthy are the Jāmi Masjid (1600), the Ghāts (c. 1600, sacred tortoises in the Yamunā), Mahāban, site of an ancient earthen fortress and a «Nanda Palace» transformed into a mosque with Hindu pillars from spoiled Hindu temples by Aurangzeb, then re-used for the cult of Balakṛiṣṇa. Now a commercial center with some industries (paper-mills, chemical plants, cotton weaving). Pop. 120,000. District area :

3,815 km² ; Pop. 1,100,000.
- *India, lit.* Sikh mystical poet (16th century).

MATHURĀDĀSA
India, lit. Skt. author (15th cent.) of the *Vṛiṣabhānujā*.

MATHURĀNĀTHA
India, sci. Astronomer (17th cent.) See *Sūryasiddhantā*.

MATIA KUMBI
India, rel. Religious community in Gujarāt, practicing a sort of Hindu-Muslim syncretism.

MATIAN (W : Ma-t'ien)
see Juntian.

MATICANDRA
India, lit. Skt. author (c. 600) of the *Dasapadārthī*.

MATI-JÑĀNA
India, rel. In Jaina faith, the simple knowledge through senses, the first degree in Knowledge.

MĀTI-POSAKA JĀTAKA
Budd. Jātaka No 455 : A virtuous elephant is freed by the king who marvels at his filial piety. *Var.* : *Mātuposaka Jātaka*.

MATI SI* (W : Ma-t'i Szu)
China, art. A group of seven caves in the Qilian Mts 60 km from Zhangye (Gansu prov.), from the Wei to the Ming dyn. The monastery (Puguan Si) was renovated in 1858. Three km N, cave of the «Thousand Buddhas» with mural paintings and wooden architecture.

MATISIMHA
Nepāl, hist. King (14th cent.) Maintained relations with China in 1387.

MATJAPAT
see Kidung.

MATJIMA PRATHET
see Madhyadeśa.

MATOR
USSR, ethn. A Samoyed tribe in the upper valley of the Ienisei river, subdued by the Russians c. 1640.

MATORA*

Japan, art. Painter (Ōishi Matora ; *F.N.* : Koizumi Monkichi, Ōishi Komonta ; *Gō* : Tomonoya, Shōkoku, 1794-1833) in Nagoya, a pupil of Gesshō. Made chiefly illustrations for books.

MATOU NIANG* (W : Ma-t'ou Niang)

China, rel. Taoist divinity of the silk worms, attendant to Cheng Huang. Represented with a horse head (or covered with a horse's hide). Also called Can Nü.

MAT PARKASH

see Sirmūr.

MĀTRA

India, mus. Rhythms of the Tala in classical music. The chief Mātra of a Tala is generally called Sum. *See* Laya.

— *India, sci.* A mesure of size, quantity, or duration.

MĀTRĀ

India, lit. In Nāgarī script, the upper line to which are «hanged» the letters of a word.

MATRAPHEUT

see Chant.

MĀTRĪ

India, myth. «Divine Mothers», female energies of the Divinities. *See* Mātrikā, Śakti.

MĀTRICETA

India, lit. Buddhist monk (c. 140 ?) at the court of Kaniṣka (II), disciple of Āryaveda, author of Skt. songs and Stotra dedicated to the Buddha, in a pure literary style, the *Mahārājakanikalekha*, the *Śatapancāśatka*.

MĀTRIGUPTA

India, lit. Skt. poet (before the 7th century).

MĀTRIKĀ

India, rel. In Hindu cosmology, collective name of the seven (or eight) «aspects» of the Śakti as «Mother of the World» :

- Brahmānī (Power of Brahmā)
- Maheśvarī (Power of Śiva)
- Kaumārī (Power of Youth)
- Vaiṣṇavī (Power of Immanence)
- Vārātrī (Power of the Boar)
- Indrānī (Power of the Power)

- Camundā (Destructor of Demons)
Tib. : Yum, Ma Mo. *See* Saptamātrikā.

MĀTRIKĀ

India, Budd. A name sometimes given to the *Abhidharma Pitaka*, explaining that the Karma is the «mother of Karma».

MĀTRIMŪRTI

India, art. Image of a girl with a child.

MAT SALLEH

Malaya, hist. Muslim Bajau of Malaya who rebelled against the British North Borneo Company in 1899. Taken prisoner in 1900.

MATSU

see Song.

MATSUBAME-MONO*

Japan, art. A genre of Kabuki performance (part of the Sewa-mono genre) in which the stress is laid on the danced part. Often an adaptation of Nō and Kyōgen styles. *See* Shosa.

MATSUBARA*

Japan, geog. Industrial town 10 km E of Sakai, in the SE of Ōsaka complex. Pop. 110,000.

MATSUBARA SABURŌ*

Japan, art. Art critic (1918-) and professor at the Tōkyō University, known for his studies on Chinese and Korean painting.

MATSUBASE KOFUN*

Japan, archeo. Decorated exposed chamber of a Kofun, in Kumamoto-Ken (Matsubashi city) with incised circles and triangles formerly painted red.

MATSU-CHA (MATCHA)*

Japan, ethn. A sort of green powdered tea used in the Tea ceremony (Cha-no-yu). Also called Hiki-cha. *See* Maccha, Cha.

MATSUDA DENJŪRŌ*

Japan, sci. Explorer (1769- ?) who accompanied (1805) Mamiya Rinzō to Sakhalin and E Siberia.

MATSUDA GONROKU*

Japan, art. Contemporary lacquer artist

(1896-).

MATSUDA HAKURAKU

Japan, art. Netsuke carver (1890-).

MATSUDAIRA

see Toyotomi Hideyoshi, Hoshina Masayuki.

MATSUDAIRA ETCHŪ no KAMI

see Matsudaira no Sadanobu.

MATSUDAIRA HIDEYASU*

Japan, hist. Adopted son (1574-1607) of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, who became the adopted son of Yūki Harumoto, a Daimyō of Shimōsa. He sided with Tokugawa Ieyasu at the battle of Sekigahara (1600) and received a part of Echizen as a fief.

MATSUDAIRA IEYASU

see Tokugawa Ieyasu.

MATSUDAIRA MASAYUKI

see Hoshina Masayuki.

MATSUDAIRA MŌTONOBU

see Tokugawa Ieyasu.

MATSUDAIRA MOTOYASU

see Tokugawa Ieyasu.

MATSUDAIRA NARITAKE*

Japan, lit. Scholar (1815-1863). He revised and completed the *Engi-shiki* in 1818.

MATSUDAIRA NOBUTSUNA*

Japan, hist. Prime minister (1596-1662) of Tokugawa Ietsuna. Replaced by Sakai Tada-kiyo.

MATSUDAIRA NOBUYASU*

Japan, hist. A son (1559-1579) of Tokugawa Ieyasu. He married Tokuhime, a daughter of Oda Nobunaga in 1573.

MATSUDAIRA SADANOBU*

Japan, hist. Politician (1758-1829), adviser to Tokugawa Ienari in 1790. Fortified the coasts of Japan. Retired from office in 1812 and became a Buddhist monk with the name of Gaku-ō. Wrote books on Confucian ethics. Also called Matsudaira Etchū no Kami.

MATSUDAIRA no TADAAKI

see Okudaira no Tadaaki.

MATSUDAIRA TAKECHIYO

see Tokugawa Ieyasu.

MATSUDAIRA TSUNEO

Japan, hist. Politician and diplomat (1877-1949). Ambassador to the USA (1925-1928) and G. Britain (1929-1936). Adviser to the Emperor (1936-1945). President of the Upper House in 1947.

MATSUDAIRA YORITSUNE

Japan, mus. Composer (1907-) from Tōkyō, pupil of Cherepnin, and author of compositions for piano and orchestra.

MATSUDA KANEYUKI*

Japan, art. Netsuke carver (mid-19th cent.) in Edo.

MATSUDA SUKENAGA

see Sukenaga.

MATSUDA WAKIGUCHI

see Bunkodō.

MATSUDO*

Japan, geog. Industrial suburb in Chiba-Ken to the NE of Tōkyō. Pop. 230,000.

MATSUDONO

see Fujiwara no Motofusa, Tamechika.

MATSUE*

Japan, geog. Seaport and chief town of Shimane-ken, on the Japan Sea, 150 km NE of Hiroshima. Ancient feudal city in which lived Lafcadio Hearn (Museum). Textile weavers. Pop. 130,000. Castle (Shirayama-jō) built by the Daimyō of Horio in 1611 a five-storeyed keep.

MATSUGASAKI-JINJA

see Miyaichi Tenmangū.

MATSUGASAKI-TENJIN ENGI

Japan, art. An Emakimono describing the foundation of the Matsugasaki-Jinja (late Kamakura period).

MATSUHIME MONOGATARI EMAKI

Japan, art. «Illustrated Tale of Matsuhime» on the story of a courtier who fell in love with the beautiful Matsuhime. Painting by an amateur painter in a childish style, in

1526. One scroll. Tôyô University, Tôkyô.

MATSUI KEISHIRŌ*

Japan, hist. Diplomat (1868-1946). Ambassador to France (1914-1920), Great Britain (1925-1928). Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1924.

MATSUI SHIZUE

see Yamato-kai.

MATSUI SUMAKO*

Japan, art. Theatre actress (1886-1919) of the Geijutsu-za (New Drama).

MATSU-JI*

Japan, rel. A temple in a Buddhist monastery. Also called Betsu-in. *See* Hon-ji.

MATSUKATA KŌJIRŌ*

Japan, art. Amateur and collector of art (1869-1950) son of Matsukata Masayoshi, who gathered a large collection of modern paintings from 1920 onwards in Paris. His collections were restituted to Japan in 1958.

MATSUKATA MASAYOSHI*

Japan, hist. Imperial prince (1835-1924) of the Satsuma clan, and statesman. President of the government (1891-1892) succ. Yamagata (*Foreign Affairs* : Vice-admiral Enomoto ; *Home ministers* : Shinagawa, Soejima, Kōno Togama). Itō Hirobumi succ. him. Again President of the government (1896-1897) succ. by Itō Hirobumi. Private chancellor in 1917. Prince in 1922. Father of Matsukata Kōjirō.

MATSUKURA*

Japan, hist. A Daimyō at Shimabara (Kyūshū) from 1615.

MATSUKAZE*

Japan, lit. Nō play : The spirits of two girls, Matsukaze and Murasame who were loved by Prince Yukihira, appear in the disguise of poor salt makers to a Buddhist monk they sheltered for the night, and dance for him.

MATSUMAE*

Japan, geog. Small seaport on the Tsugaru strait (Hokkaidō), formerly called Fukuyama. Pop. 10,000.

MATSUMAE SUEHIRO*

Japan, hist. The first colonizer of the Hokkaidō island in the 16th cent. Also called Kaki-zaki no Suehiro. His son Matsumae Yoshihiro (1550-1618) continued the colonizing work of his father.

MATSUMAE YOSHIHIRO

see Matsumae Suehiro.

MATSUMOTO*

Japan, geog. Town in Honshū (Nagano-ken), ancient silk market, now industrial city (paper, machinery, etc.). Pop. 180,000. Castle (Fukashi no Jō) built in 1504 with a keep by Ishikawa and Ogasawara Sadayoshi (1594).

MATSUMOTO EIICHI*

Japan, sci. Archaeologist (1900-).

MATSUMOTO JIICHIRŌ

Japan, hist. A Burakumin leader (1887-1966), one of the founders of the Buraku Kaihō Dōmei (Buraku Liberation League), elected in the Japanese Diet as Vice-President of the House of Councillors, in 1947. He refused to bow in the traditional manner to the Emperor in 1948 and was purged. Reinstated in 1951.

MATSUMOTO KENSABURŌ

see Tenchū-gumi.

MATSUMOTO KŌSHIRŌ*

Japan, art. A family of Kabuki actors. Among the best known of them are Matsumoto Kōshirō IV (1737-1802) and Matsumoto Kōshirō V (1764-1838).

MATSUMOTO KUNZAN

Japan, lit. Confucian philosopher (1692-1783) of the Teishu-ha.

MATSUMOTO NAZAEMON*

Japan, art. Actors (father and son) of Kabuki in late 17th cent. The father (d. c. 1685) founded a theater in Ōsaka.

MATSUMOTO RYŌJUN*

Japan, sci. Physician (1832-1907) who created a school of Western medicine (with Dutch professors) at Nagasaki in 1881. *See* Seitokukan.

MATSUMOTO SEICHŌ*

Japan, lit. Contemporary writer (1909-) of numerous novels in the mystery genre, one of the most widely read author in today-Japan.

MATSUMOTO SHUN'ICHI

Japan, hist. Politician (1897-). Vice-minister for Foreign Affairs in May 1945.

MATSUMOTO TAKATADA

see Fūko.

MATSUMOTO TSUNETARŌ

see Makoto no Michi-kyō.

MATSUMURA GEKKEI

see Goshun.

MATSUMURA KEIBUN

see Goshun, Keibun.

MATSUMURA TOYOAKI

see Goshun.

MATSUNAGA HISAHIDE*

Japan, hist. Warrior (1510-1577) who played an important role during the Sengoku period and was responsible for the suicide of the Shōgun Ashikaga Yoshiteru in 1565. Oda Nobunaga appointed him Shugo of the Yamato, but he rebelled and was compelled to commit suicide.

MATSUNAGA SEKIGO*

Japan, lit. Confucian philosopher (1592-1657) of the Teishu-ha.

MATSUNAGA TEITOKU*

Japan, lit. Writer and poet (1571-1653), pupil of Hosokawa Yūsai and master of Nishiyama Sōin (1605-1682). He fixed the laws of the Haiku and also composed Renga. He founded the Teimon-ha school.

MATSUNOO-DERA*

Japan, art. Buddhist temple of the Shingonshū at Yamada, Ikoma (Nara-ken) f. in 717-723 and rebuilt in the 13th century, and c. 1596-1614.

MATSUNOO-JINJA*

Japan, art. Shintō shrine at Arashiyama (Kyōto) dedicated to the Kami Ōyamakui no Mikoto. Yamato (before 604).

MATSUO BASHŌ

see Bashō.

MATSUOKA EIKYŪ

see Eikyū.

MATSUOKA HISASHI*

Japan, art. Painter (1862-1943). Studied in Italy.

MATSUOKA JOAN

Japan, sci. Herbalist (M. Gentatsu, Igansai, 1668-1746) b. in Kyōto, pupil of Jakusin Inō and master of Ono Ranzan (1729-1810).

MATSUOKA MISAO

see Yanagita Kunio.

MATSUOKA TERUO

see Eikyū.

MATSUOKA YŌSUKE*

Japan, hist. Politician (1880-1946) b. in Yamaguchi, d. in Tōkyō. Delegate to the League of Nation in 1932-1933. Director of the Manchurian Railways (1935-1939). Minister of Foreign Affairs (1940-1941), he signed the alliance treaty with Germany and Italy in september 1940. Signed a non-aggression treaty with the USSR (13.4.1941). Dismissed in 1941 because Konoe refused to attack Siberia. Taken prisoner by the US troops in November 1945, he died during his trial in June 1946.

MATSUO MASAHIRA

see Tairei-dō.

MATSUO MUNEFUSA

see Bashō.

MATSURA-NO-MIYA MONOGATARI*

Japan, lit. Novel in 3 vol. attr. to Fujiwara no Teika (13th century).

MATSURI*

Japan, rel. Religious festivals, mostly Shintō but sometimes Buddhist, time of great popular rejoicing (processions, theater, dances, fireworks, fairs, etc.). *Okinawa* : Macchī.

MATSURI GOTO*

Japan, hist. The government at the court of Yamato (before 604).

MATSUSHIMA*

Japan, geog. Small town E of Sendai, on a lagoon on the Pacific coast, and a famous site (one of the Sankei) with more than 800 volcanic islet and beautiful pine groves. Zen temple of the Zuigan-ji (1604), Buddhist temple of Godaidô (1610) Kanrantei (17th cent.) *See* Sankei, Nihon no Sankei.

MATSUSHITA KŌNOSUKE*

Japan, lit. Businessman and philanthropist (1895-) in Ōsaka, founder of the Matsushita company (electrical appliances) in 1918 and the P.H.P. philosophical movement in 1946. Author of several books on social problems.

MATSUSHITA MATSUZŌ

see Soshindô-kyô, Tennon-kyô.

MATSUSHITA SHIN'ICHI

Japan, mus. Composer (1922-) in Ōsaka, of «serial» music.

MATSUSHITA TAMAKI

Japan, hist. Captain in the Japanese army who commanded the attack on Shanghai in February 1932.

MATSUSHITA ZENNI*

Japan, hist. Wife of Hôjô Tokiyuki and mother of Hôjô Tokiyori.

MATSUURA KASHŌ

see Bokumon Jittetsu.

MATSURA SAYOHIME*

Japan, hist. Wife of the warrior Ōtomo Sadehiko (6th cent.) According to a legend, she was changed into a stone when waiting on a mountain the return of her husband who had gone fighting in Korea.

MATSUURA SEIKO

see Seiko.

MATSUURA SHIGENOBU*

Japan, hist. Warrior (1549-1614) famous for his bravery in Korea (1592-1598). Became a Buddhist monk with the name of Sôsci-Hôin.

MATSUWA

see Matua.

MATSUYA HEISABURŌ

see Nichôsai.

MATSUYA KIKUSABURŌ

see Aoya Gen'emon.

MATSUYAMA*

Japan, geog. Chief town of Ehime-ken (NW Shikoku) and seaport. Oil refining, food canning, chemical, textile and machinery plants. Ehime university (f. in 1949). Castle (Katsuyama no Jô) built by the Daimyô Katô in early 17th cent. then occupied by the Matsudaira family. Destroyed in a fire in 1854. It had three surrounding walls and four gates. Ishite-ji (f. in 1318) with a Kondô, a pagoda (1333) and a Gomadô (1318).

– *Japan, sci.* Geomagnetic period which ended c. 700,000 years ago with an inversion of the terrestrial magnetic field.

MATSUYAMA KAGAMI*

Japan, lit. Nô play : A girl, grieved at her mother's death, keeps a magical mirror which permanently shows her the image of her beloved mother. Her mother's spirit comes to comfort her. Then when looking at the mirror, she sees that all her sins have been pardoned through the filial piety of her daughter. She then enters Paradise.

MATSUYAMA TENGŪ*

Japan, lit. Nô play : The spirits of an Emperor and a Tengû appear to the poet Saigyô.

MATSUZAKA*

Japan, geog. Town in Honshû (Mie-ken) and seaport (exportation of lumber). Textile industry, naval shipyards. Pop. 110,000.

MATSUZAKI HAKKEI*

Japan, lit. Samurai and scholar (1682-1753), disciple of Itô Tôgai and Ogyû Sorai. Author of several books.

MATSUZAKI SUKEYUKI

see Shichô.

MATSUZAKI TENJIN ENGI

Japan, art. «Legends of Matsuzaki Tenjin Shrine» (now the Bôfu Tenman-gû in Yamaguchi-ken) in 6 scrolls, from early 14th cent., on the life of Sugawara no Michizane.

MATSYA

India, myth. The first of the ten Avâtara of Viṣṇu (see Dasâvâtara). Under the form of a huge fish, he recovered the *Veda* which had been hidden by the demon Hayagrîva on the bottom of the sea. During a Diluvium he protected King Satyavrata and gave him the *Matsya-purâna*. He also saved Manu from that Diluvium. Considered also an incarnation of the Eclipse, Ketu. In the *Mahâbhârata*, an ancient kingdom in the E of Rajputana, with Vṛitanagara (now Bairat in Jaipur div.) as capital, governed by King Virata. *Pâli* : Maccha. *See also* Viratadeśa.

MATSYA-PURĀNA

India, lit. «Purâna of the Fish», the 16th great Purâna in 14,062 Śloka (see Matsya). Believed to be posterior to the *Mahâbhârata*.

MATSYENDRANĀTH

see Nâtha Yogin, Bunga Dyo.

MATTA-KUNDALĪ JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 449 : A mourning man and his son are conformed. *Var.* : *Batthakundali Jātaka*.

MATTĀNCHERI

India, geog. Town in Kerala, S of Kuchi Bandar (Cochin). Pop. 100,000. Portuguese palace (1555), Paradesi Synagogue (1568) destroyed by the Portuguese in 1664 and renovated. Jewish community (less than 100 people).

MAT-TAT-KODAW

see Abhaya-mudrâ.

MATTAVILĀSA

see Pallava, Mahendravarman (I).

MATTAVILĀSA-PRAHASANA

India, lit. «Game of the Drunkard» a Skt. satirical comedy mocking Buddhist and Śiva ascetics, by Mahendravarman (Mahendravarman).

MATTUNG

see Mu.

MATUA

USSR, geog. Island of the Kuril archipelago, bet. Shiashkotan and Raseva islands. *Jap.* :

Matsuwa.

MATULA

see Vasudeva.

MATULESSY, Thomas

Indonesia, hist. A rebel in the Maluka islands from 1816 to 1818.

MĀTUPOSAKAGIJJHA JĀTAKA

see Gijjha Jātaka (No 399).

MĀTUPOSAKA JĀTAKA

see Chûlanandiyā Jātaka, Mâtīposaka Jātaka.

MATURAI

see Madura.

MATURAI ERUTTĀLAN CHENTAMPUTAN

India, lit. Tamil poet (1st-3rd cent.), probably a scribe at the Pândya court.

MATURAI KATAIYATTĀR MAKAN VENNAKAN

India, lit. Tamil poet (1st-3rd century).

MATVALA SEN

see Sena (I).

MATWĀLĪ

see Thulo Jât, Sâno Jhât.

MATYAPAT

see Kidung.

MAT-YAT-SAW

see Abhaya-mudrâ.

MAUBIN

Burma, geog. Town 65 km W of Rangoon, on the Irawady river. Pop. 10,000. District area : 4,293 km². Pop. 600,000.

MĀU

Vietnam, sci. Unit of land surface, a square 150 Thu'o'c (69.18 m) on the side. Divided into 10 Sao, 150 Thu'o'c and 1,500 Tât.

MĀU-DÂN

see Mouyin.

MAUDGALYĀYANA

see Mahâmaudgalyâyana, Moggallâna.

MAU

* MAUES

India, hist. Greek name of a Śāka (Scythian) king (: c. 90-58 : 33 B.C.) who reigned over Arachosia and Panjāb (Gandhāra). He appointed viceroys at Patika and Takṣaśīla.

MAUJI

India, lit. Urdū poet (Mohammad Qasin Khān, d. 1571) from Āgra, author of the *Yūsaf Zalekha* in 6,000 verses.

MAUKHARI

India, hist. Indian clan (perhaps aborigines) created before 239 in Kotah State (Rajputana). Its chieftains drove away the last Gupta rulers from Magadha and ruled at Kanauj. Its last-sovereign Grahavarman was killed by a Gupta ruler of the Mālvā and his brother-in-law Harṣavardhana succ. him in 606. Traditional genealogy :

- Yajñavarman
- Śardulavarman
- Anantavarman
- Harivarman
- Ādityavarman
- Īśvaravarman
- Īśānavarman (: c. 550-576)
- Śarvavarman (: 576-580)
- Avantivarman (: 580-c. 600)
- Grahavarman, king of Kanauj, defeated and killed by the Gupta,
- Harṣavarman of Kanauj.

MAULĀNĀ AZĀD

see Abū-l Kalām Azād Maulānā.

MAULĀNĀ, Muhammad Alī

see Hazīn.

MAULI VARMADEVA

Indonesia, hist. A king of the Malāyu in the 14th century.

MAULVĪ, Abd ul-Haq

India, lit. Urdū writer (1870-1961), nicknamed Bābā-e Urdū (The Great Man of Urdū Language), author of philological studies and founder of the «Anjuman Taraqqi-e Urdū» (Association for the development of the Urdū language).

MAULVĪ, Ismāil Haji Muhammad

India, hist. Indian Muslim reformer (1781-1831), b. in Delhi. Collab. with Sayyid Ah-

mad (Syed Ahmed). Killed in a battle against the Sikh. Author of the *Taquaiyat et-Iman*.

MAULVĪ, Nāzir Ahmad

India, lit. Head of a literary group in Delhi who, together with Altaf Husain studied (before 1850) the Western civilization.

MAULVĪ SHIBLI NUMANĪ

India, lit. Urdū poet (19th century).

MAUND

India, Burma, sci. A unit of weight used for rice, equivalent to ab. 37 kg. It varied in India, according to the States, from ab. 13 to 45 kilograms. Also Man.

MAUNEYES

India, myth. The 60,000 sons of Kaśyapa, dwelling beneath the earth.

MAUNG

Burma, ethn. A Burmese polite title, meaning «Young brother», used when addressing a young man. See also U.

MAUNG GYI

Burma, hist. Politician, governor of Burma under British administration from 1930 to 1931, succ. Charles Innes who succ. him in turn. See Burma.

MAUNG IN-GYI

Burma, rel. Tutelary Nat of the Rangoon and Pegu region. Said to live in water and to be dangerous for men. Honoured during the month of Waso.

MAUNG KALA

Burma, lit. Historian and writer (18th cent.) He compiled from 1714 to 1733 a historical chronicle which served as a model for the *Hman-nan Yāzāwin*.

MAUNG KYAW

see Pi Monin.

MAUNG KYI

Burma, lit. Dramatist (unknown date) of Buddhist inspiration.

MAUNG LUN

see Mindōn-min.

MAUNG MAUNG

Burma, hist. Governor (: 1763-1782) of a small city near Sagaing who, aided by the general Mahathihathura took power at Ava in 1782 and proclaimed himself King of Burma, Singu having been killed by one of his ministers. Bodawpaya, the last son of Alaungpaya defeated him, had him executed 7 days only after and took the throne.

MAUNG MAUNG KHA

Burma, hist. Prime minister (1920-) succ. Sein Win in March 1977. President of Central Council of Workers.

MAUNG MINGYAW

Burma, rel. A Nat in Upper Burma, said to be very fond of rice alcohol.

MÂU NGO

see Mouwu.

MAUNG SHVAY-KYA

Burma, lit. Jurist (unknown date) author of a collection of jurisprudential acts in his *Dhammasat Phyathôn*.

MAUNG SHU MAUNG

see Ne Win.

MAUNG THANT-ZIN

see E-Maung.

MAUNG THING

Burma, lit. Contemporary writer, author of *Nga Ba* (1958) a novel on the Japanese occupation of Burma.

MAUNG TYI

see Ledî Sayadaw.

MAUNG TINDE

see Sarabhâ.

MAUNG WUN

Burma, lit. Writer (Min Thu-wun, U-Wun, 1909-) and poet, of the Khit-san literary movement, author of simple and classical poems, chiefly for children.

MAURYA

India, hist. A dynasty f. by Candragupta Maurya c. 322 B.C. and which ruled a large part of India until 184 B.C. date on which it

was replaced by the Śunga dyn. Its most famous sovereign was King Aśoka. *Singh., Pâli* : Moriya. Traditional genealogy according to the *Viṣṇu-purâna* :

- Candragupta
- Bindusâra
- Aśoka
- Suyasaśa
- Daśarâtha
- Sangata
- Śâliśûka
- Somaśarman
- Śasađharman
- Bṛihadrâtha.

However, this list vary according to the sources. Another one gives :

- Candragupta
- Bindusâra
- Aśoka
- Kunâla
- Bandhupâlita
- Daśona
- Samprati
- Śâliśûka
- Devadharman
- Śatamdhanus
- Bṛihadrâtha.

MAUSIM

Arabic word for «Season», origin of the English word *Monsoon*.

MÂU THÂN

see Moushen.

MÂU THIN

see Mouchen.

MÂU TUÂT

see Mouxu.

MÂU TY

see Mouzi.

MAVAL

see Mahârâstra, Mawâlî.

MAVALANKAR, Ganeṣh Vasudeo

India, hist. Statesman (1888-195) ed the action of Gândhî. Several soned by the British. President dâbâd Municip (1930-1933 (1936)).

MĀVALLAPURAM

see Mahāballipuram.

MĀVALLIPURAM

see Mahāballipuram.

MAVERANNAKHRA

see Abargar.

MA VIĒN

see Ma Yuan.

* «MAVIS»

see Kawanishi H6 K.

MAWALĪ

India, ethn., hist. Aboriginal hill-people in the W Ghāt allied with Śivājī in his wars, and among which he was grown up. Also called Maual, Mahār. *See* Mahār.

MA WANG* (W : Ma Wang)

China, myth. King of horses, ancestor of all horses also called Ma Zu, Xian Mu, Ma She according to seasons and also Sima Dashen and Yuan Ma.

MAWANG DUI (W : Ma-wang Tui)

China, archeo. Site near Zhangsha (Hunan prov.) with a tumulus ab. 55 m in diam. and 20 m high, from the Xi Han dyn. (206 B.C.) Tomb (No 3) with the corpse of a woman (perhaps the first wife of the Marquis of Dai or Tai) well preserved in a triple coffin decorated on the outside and linen with silk on the inside, discovered in April 1972. In the tomb were more than 1,000 various articles (clothes, wood, bamboo, grains, lacquer ware, Mingqi, well preserved silk gauze of a fine quality with some printed designs). Also a unique find : a painting on silk with 3 compositions representing the universe (on a T-shaped piece of silk 2 m by 0.92 cm), and pre-Han texts dated 168 B.C.

MĀWARĀ en-NAHR

«What lies beyond the river», Arabic name of Transoxiana, and of the town of Bukhārā.

MAWARA-NYO

Japan, Budd. A divinity in the Nijūhachi Bushū group, represented as an old woman. Sculpture (Kamakura period) in the Sanjū-sangendō (Myōhō-in) in Kyōto.

MAWARI-BUTAI*

Japan, art. In Kabuki theater, a revolving stage, said to have been invented by Namiki Shōzō (1730-1773) in Ōsaka.

MAWASHI*

Japan, ethn. Loin-cloth worn by the Sumōtori.

MAWDŪD, Abū al-Fath

Afghan., hist. Sultān (1021 : 1041-1049) of Ghaznī, and governor of Balkh. He defeated Muhammad in 1040 and succ. his father Masūd (I). *See* Ghaznī.

MA WENSHENG* (W : Ma Wen-sheng)

China, hist. Statesman (Ma Duansu, Ma Futu, 1426-1510). President of the Censorate under Xiao Zong (Ming dyn.) and President of the Civil Council in 1501. Opposed to Taoism. Wrote studies on the Chinese campaigns against the Mongols.

MA WENYUAN (W : Ma Wen-yüan)

see Ma Yuan.

MAW-GUN

Burma, lit. A poetical genre of poems written in of 4 syllable-lines especially made in praise to the king. The best known poet of *Maw-gun* was Nawade (1755-1840).

MAWLAIK

Burma, geog. Administrative center in Upper Chindwin district, created by the British. Pop. 3,500.

MAWLANA, Jalāl ud-Dīn Rumi

Afghan., lit. Sūfi mystic and poet (c. 1207-1273) from Balkh. He left Balkh in 1219, traveled across middle East and f. the Sūfi order of the Mawlawiya (or Malawiyya). Author in Persian of the *Masnavi*, *Fihī ma Fihī* and a *Diwan*.

MAWLAVĪ, Ahmad

Afghan., lit. Pashto writer (early 19th cent.) author of *Ghal Aw Qāzi*, 1867 (The Thief and the Judge), *Ganji Pakhto*, 1873 (a collection of 43 short stories), etc.

MAWLAWIYYA

see Malawiyya, Mawlana.

MAXIA* (W : Ma-hsia)

China, art. Chinese term created by European critics of art for the school of painting in the style of Ma Yuan and Xia Gui.

MAXIAN* (W : Ma-hsien)

China, rel. Taoist spirit of the Sea, usually represented as a unicorn dragon.

MA XIANGBO* (W : Ma Hsiang-po)

China, lit. Theologian and scholar (1840-1939), founder of the university «Aurore» in 1903. Elected Chancellor of Peking university in 1913.

MA XIANGLAN (W : Ma Hsiang-lan)

see Ma Shouzheng.

MA XICHONG* (W : Ma Hsi-ch'ung)

China, hist. Last king (: 951-956) of Chu dyn. brother and succ. of Ma Xi'e.

MA XI'E* (W : Ma Hsi-o)

China, hist. King (: 950-951) of the Chu dyn., brother and succ. of Ma Xiguang. His brother Ma Xichong succ. him.

MA XIFAN (W : Ma Hsi-fan)

see Wen Zhao Wang (Chu dynasty).

MA XIGUANG* (W : Ma Hsi-kuang)

China, hist. King (Ma Depei, : 947-950) of the Chu dyn., brother and succ. of Wenzhao Wang. His brother Ma Xi'e succ. him.

MA XINGZU* (W : Ma Hsing-tsu)

China, art. Painter (12th cent.) son of Ma Fen. None of his work has survived.

MA XINYI* (W : Ma Hsin-i)

China, hist. Muslim official (1821-1870) from Shandong prov. A magistrate, he fought the Taiping rebels. Appointed governor of Zhejiang in 1864, of Fujian in 1868 and Nanking on the same year. Assisted Zeng Guofang and strengthened the defenses in S China. Assassinated by a Taiping rebel.

MA XIONGZHEN* (W : Ma Hsiung-chen)

China, hist. Official (1634-1677) from Liaoyang. Held various posts until appointed governor of Shânxi prov. (1669) then of Guangxi (1670). He fought banditry, founded schools and improved administration. Oppos-

ing the rule of the Qing, he was killed with all his family. Wrote some poems.

MA YIQING* (W : Ma I-ch'ing)

China, art. Painter (Ma Qingqiu, active c. 1600) from Nanjing. Landscapes.

MA XISHENG (W : Ma Hsi-sheng)

see Hengyang Wang.

MAY

Vietnam, ethn. An ethnic minority in N Vietnam, still in a pre-agricultural stage.

MĀYĀ

India, rel. In Vedānta philosophy, the power of delusion created by the apparent world and which hides the «Divine Play» (Līlā). It produces ignorance (Avidyā) of the Reality and Ajñāna (Not-knowledge). At the origin, it meant the strength of a divinity. *Tib.* : Sgyū-ma ; *Jap.* : Gen. See Vanamālā, Śakti. - Ancient name of the town of Hardwār. - See Pārvatī.

MAYA

India, myth. Asura, architect of the Asura, author of 3 fortresses, one in the sky, the second on earth and the third in the air, towns united in one called Tripura. Indra attacked it in vain. Śiva set fire to it with a flamed arrow. In the *Mahābhārata* this Asura was saved from the fire in the forest of Khandava when Kṛiṣṇa and Arjuna set fire to it. He was the father-in-law of Rāvana and the creator of magics. - *USSR, geog.* River (1,100 km long), a tributary of the Aldan river. Rises in the Djugur Mts (Stanovoi range). Also Maia.

MAYA-BUNIN

see Mâyā-Devī.

MĀYĀ DEVĪ

Budd. The mother of the Buddha Śākyamuni, queen of King Suddhodana in Kapilavastu. She saw in a dream her future son coming down from the Tuṣṭita heaven under the form of a white baby-elephant with 6 tusks. Also called Mahāmâyā. *Tib.* : Sgyū-phrul-ma ; *Chin.* : Moyo, Zhende Pusa, Hushan Dashi ; *Jap.* : Maya-Bunin, Tarason Kannon. See also Tārā.

MAYADUNNE

Ceylon, hist. King (late 16th cent.), uncle of Don Juan Dhammapala. He attempted to murder the latter in 1578 but failed and his capital Sitavaka was plundered by the Portuguese. His son Rajasimha (I) succ. him.

MĀYĀJĀLA

India, lit. «Delusion's Net», a Skt. treatise on Tantric Buddhism.

MĀYĀJĀLAKRAMĀRYĀVALOKITEŚVARA

India, myth. A form of Avalokiteśvara with 5 heads with 3 eyes each. His body is black and he has 12 arms. Symbolizes the power of the Māyā.

MAYAMA SEIKA*

Japan, lit. Contemporary dramatist (1878-1948), author of modern Kabuki plays : *Taira no Masakado*, *Genroku Chūshingura*, etc...

MAYAMATA

India, lit. «Doctrine of Maya», a Skt. treatise on architecture, attr. to the mythical Asura architect Maya.

MAYANA

see Kāma Deva.

MAYA-NANDINĪ

India, myth. A name sometimes given to Mandodarī in the *Rāmāyana*.

MAYANDA

India, myth. In the *Rāmāyana* a monkey warrior under the command of Sugrīva.

MAYAVARAM

India, geog. Hindu pilgrimage town 65 km N of Tanjore (Tamiṇādu). Pop. 50,000.

MĀYĀVATĪ

India, myth. «Creator of Illusion», a name of Rati.

MAYDAN

Afghan., geog. Province in the SW of Kābul. Area : 9,385 km². Pop. 400,000. Chief town Kotae Ashro (or Maydan, Pop. 50,000).

MĀYENTAN

India, lit. Tamil poet (1st-3rd century).

*** MAY FOURTH Movement**

see Wusi Yundong.

MAYHAKA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 390 : A never satisfied man is compared to a bird and re-educated.

MA YILONG (W : Ma Yi-lung)

China, sci. Agronomist (1490-1571), author of a treatise on agriculture, the *Nongshuo*.

MA YIN (W : Ma Yin)

see Wumu (Chu dynasty).

MA YINCHU* (W : Ma Yin-ch'u)

China, hist. Economist (1884-). Rector of Peking University (1957). He sided with Zai Chang in his projects of birth control, augmentation of light industries and agriculture. Destituted after the failure of the projects.

MAYING GANG (W : Ma-ying Kang)

China, archeo. Site in the Zoological garden in Canton, from the Hou Han dynasty.

MAYMANA

Afghan., geog. Town in Afghan Tūrkestan. Wool weaving and trade. Pop. 30,000.

MAYMYŌ

Burma, geog. Town in the hills 48 km E of Mandalay, former summer capital. Took its name from the British Colonel James May of the 5th Bengal Infantry regiment (1886). Pop. 60,000.

MAYNAMATI

see Dacca.

MAYON

Philipp., geog. Active volcano (2,525 m high) on the Albay gulf in Luzon island, near the town of Legaspi (42 eruptions in the last 300 years, the most violent being those in 1814, 1897, 1928). Conical type. - *Thailand, sci.* Ancient Siamese silver coins (19th century).

MA YONGQING* (W : Ma Yung-ch'ing)

China, lit. Philosopher (Ma Danian, early 19th cent.) author of various books and notes. the *Lanzhen Ji*.

MĀYOPAMĀSAMĀDHI

Budd. A Mahāyāna sūtra on the Doctrine.

MAYOWA

see Mayuwa.

*** MAYRÉNA, Marie-David de**

Vietnam, hist. French soldier, journalist and adventurer who became chief of a confederation of Moi and Sedang peoples in 1888. He himself styled Marie 1st King of the Sedang. However his career was brief and he committed suicide in 1890 after he had tried in vain to obtain help from the French government.

MAYU

Burma, geog. Coastal river (110 km long) in Arakan, emptying into the Bay of Bengal, N of Akyāb.

- Small mountain range W of the Mayu river.
- *See* Kimnarā.

MA YU (W : Ma Yu)

see Ma Yuelu.

MA YUAN* (W : Ma Yüan)

China, hist. General (Ma Wenyuan, 14 B.C.-49 A.D.) nicknamed «Tamer of Waves». He repressed the rebellion of the Trung sisters in the Giao-chi and killed them c. 42-43 A.D. thus imposing Chinese domination on Vietnamese people. Killed in a campaign against the Miao tribes. *Viêt.* : Ma Viën.

- * *China, art.* Painter (Ma Qin Shan, 1190-after 1224) of the Ma family, grandson of Ma Fen, b. in Hezhong. Painter at court. Landscapes full of poetical atmosphere. Painter of the so-called Maxia school. Influenced by Li Tang.

- * Painter (Ma Wenbi, Luchun, Ludun, active c. 1325-1365) and official, from Nanjing. Landscapes in the style of Mi Fu.

MA YUANSHUAI* (W : Ma Yüan-shuai)

China, myth. Taoist and Buddhist hero, condemned to be re-incarnated because he was taxed of cruelty toward bad spirits. Named Generalissimo by Yudi.

MA YUANSI (W : Ma Yüan-szu).

see Ma Su.

MA YUANYU* (W : Ma Yüan-yü)

China, art. Painter (Ma Fuxi, Ma Tianyu,

Qixia, active bet. 1680 and 1710), a pupil of Yun Shouping. Flowers.

MA YUEGUAN* (W : Ma Yueh-kuan)

see Ma Yuelu.

MA YUEJIAO (W : Ma Yueh-chiao)

see Ma Shouzhen.

MA YUELU* (W : Ma Yüeh-lu)

China, lit. Salt merchant (1697-after 1766) from Yangzhou, brother of Ma Yueguan (1688-1755). Also a poet and bibliophile. The son of the latter, Ma Yu, was also a poet and a protector of scholars.

MAYŪRA

India, lit. Skt. poet (early 7th cent.) at the court of King Harṣavardhana of Kanauj, author of the *Sūryasataka* and a love poem, the *Mayūrāstaka*.

- Marāthī and Skt. writer (Moropant, 18th cent.) author of epic poems and «Arya» stanzas.

- *India, hist.* An ancient capital of the Maurya dyn., near the present town of Hardwār.
Singh. : Moriyānāga.

MAYURĀJA

India, myth. «Chief of Kimnara», a name of Kuvera.

MAYŪRAPĀDA THERA

Ceylon, lit. Buddhist monk, author of the *Pūjāvaliya*, religious work in pure Singhalese language, in 1266 and two medical treatises, *Yogārnava* and *Prayōgaratnavaliya*. Also called Mayūrapāda Buddhapatra.

MAYŪRAPICCHA

India, art. Peacock-feathers, attribute of certain divinities.

MAYŪRARĀJA

see Mahāmayūri.

MAYŪRAŚARMAN

India, hist. A Kādamba brahmin who rebelled against the Pallava of Kañci in early 4th cent., founded the Kādamba dyn. in Mysore and made extensive conquest in the Dekkan. His capital was estab. at Vanavāsī.

MAYŪRAVARMAN *see* Kādamba.

MAY

MAYŪRBHANJ

India, geog. Former Princely State in the NE of Orissā, with its capital at Baripada (Pop. 25,000), founded in 1800. District area : 10,457 km². Pop. 1,300,000. Deep forest. Iron ore mines. *See* Kuliana.

MAYŪRĪ SITĀR

see Bālasarasvatī.

MAYUWA no Ō*

Japan, hist. Chief of a clan of Yamato, son of Ōkusaka. He assassinated Emperor Ankō in 456 to avenge the death of his father.

MAYUZUMI TOSHIRŌ*

Japan, mus. Composer (1929-) from Yokohama. Studied in Tōkyō (1945-1951) and Paris (pupil of T. Aubin). Author of various modern symphonies and electronic music.

MAYYALĪ

see Mahe.

MAZAKI JINSABURŌ

Japan, hist. General (1876-) in 1933. Retired in March 1936.

MAZANG (W : Ma-tsang)

see Brahmaputra.

MAZĀR

Central Asia, art. A Muslim architectural complex composed of a mausoleum (of a holy man or an important person), a tomb and a cemetery.

* MAZARINE BLUE

see Qianqing.

MAZĀR-i SHARIF

Afghan., geog. Chief town of the Mazār-i Sharif province (or Balkh prov.) at an alt. of 386 m, in the Afghan Tūrkestan. Ancient suburb of Bactres, recently rebuilt, where is said to lie the tomb of Alī, the adopted son of the Prophet Muhammad and 4th Calife (mosque with a reliquary). Mausoleum (12th cent.), rebuilt in 1481, covered with blue glazed tiles. At a few distance, cave of the Takht-i Rustam. Important caravan center. Trade in grains, cotton, wool, furs (Karakul), carpets. Pop. 45,000.

MAZHANG (W : Ma-chang)

China, archeo. Site in Gansu prov. with painted pottery (1700-1300 B.C.).

MA ZHANGGONG (W : Ma Chang-kung)

see Mao Chang.

MA-ZHANG GROM-PA-SKYES

Tibet, hist. Minister (8th cent.) chief opponent to Buddhism, killed in an ambush. His death permitted Padmasambhava to enter Tibet.

MA ZHANSHAN (W : Ma Chan-shan)

China, hist. Muslim general (1887-1950) famous for having stolen money and secret documents from the Japanese headquarters in Manchuria (1931). Opposed to Jiang Jieshi he took refuge in Siberia, then fought the Japanese, from 1937 onwards.

MA ZHAO* (W : Ma Chao)

China, art. Painter (late Nan Song dynasty).

MAZHĀR

see Jan Janan.

MA ZHIDA (W : Ma Chih-ta)

China, art. Painter (Ming period).

MA ZHIYUAN (W : Ma Chih-yüan)

China, lit. Poet (Ma Qianli, Ma Dongli, c. 1226/1260-c. 1285/1321 ?) b. in Dadu. First an official, he resigned and began to write dramas of Taoist inspiration (12 to 14 dramas : only 8 are still extant) and Sanqu type poems. Among his best known plays : *Han Gongqiu* (Autumn in the Palace), *Huang-liangmeng* (The Dream of the Yellow Millet), *Qingshanlei* (Tears on a Blue Coat), etc.

MA ZHIZHEN (W : Ma Chih-chen)

see Oqruqchi, Guo Shoujing.

MA ZHONGYING* (W : Ma Chung-ying)

China, hist. Muslim politician (1909-) who led a revolt of the Uighur against the Chinese government of the Xinjiang in 1931. He made Kashgar his stronghold for a while, but was obliged to flee to USSR in 1934.

MA ZI* (Ma Tzu)

China, sci. Shorthand forms of numbers used mainly in book-keeping. When written in

combination, the first 3 figures are sometimes written horizontally in alternate places.

1 / 2 // 3 /// 4 X 5 S
6 Y 7 ≡ 8 ≡≡ 9 ㄨ 10 〇

Example : 1,335 is written 1≡//S

MA ZIRAN* (W : Ma Tzu-jan)

China, sci. Taoist physician (d. 880) and herbalist.

MAZU* (W : Ma-tsu)

China, geog. A group of five islands in the Taiwan strait, 200 km NW of Taiwan and ab. 20 km off the E coast of Fujian. Area : 27 km² ; Pop. 17,000. Under control of the Taiwanese government. Also called Matsu.
- * *China, rel.* In Taiwan, a female divinity of the Sea, protector of sailors. *See* Ma Zuo, Ma Wang.

- *See* Daoyi Chanshi.

MA ZUCHANG (W : Ma Tsu-ch'ang)

China, hist. Minister (1279-1338) of the Yuan dyn., of Öngüt origin. He caused the downfall of the minister Temuder who was abusing his power. Wrote numerous poems and essays collected in the *Shitian Ji*.

MAZU DAOYI (W : Ma-tsu Tao-i)

see Daoyi Chanshi.

MAZUMDAR, Nirode

India, art. Painter (1916-).

MAZUMDAR, Pratâpa Chandra

see Sen Keshab Chandra.

MA ZUO (W : Ma Tso)

China, myth. In Taiwan, a female divinity protector of seamen and the island. Said to have been the daughter of a fisherman on Meizhu island (Fujian prov.) b. in 742 and considered as an incarnation of Guanyin. Her cult spread in all China and even to Japan. Also called Tian Hou, Tianshang Shengmu, Mazu, Ma Wang. Represented as an Empress with 2 attendants : Qianliyan (He who sees 1,000 Li away) and Xunfeng'er (He who hears with the Wind). Festival on the 23rd day of the 3rd month.

MAZUPO* (W : Ma-tsu-p'o)

China, myth. «Grand'mother», a familiar nickname of Tianhou, the protector female divinity of seamen, the «Empress of Heaven», Tianshang Shengmu (Holy Mother of Heaven) who received the title of Linghui Furen in 1155. *See also* Ma Zuo.

MCHIO-GSUM

see Trišarana.

MCHOD KHANG

see Prâsâda.

MCHOD-RTEN

Tibet, art. A type of Tibetan stûpa, generally with a bulbous body (Anda). The largest of them are called Sku-bum (1,000 images). Most of them are whitewashed, however a few, such as those at Snar-thang (12th cent.) are decorated with paintings, mostly in red and blue. Also Chorten. *See* Caitya.

MCHOD-SPU

see Urnâ.

MCHOD-SRED

see Vararuci.

MCHOD-YON

see Argha.

MCHOG-GI DANG-BOHI SANGS RGYAS

see Âdi Buddha.

MCHO-RGYAL LI-MA

Tibet, techn. «Royal alloy» of metals used for Buddhist images in the 9th and 10 th centuries.

MCHO-SKYES RDO-RJE

Tibet, lit. Author of a Tibetan version of the *Padma Thang-yig*.

MCHO-SNGON

see Ye-shes-dpal-byor.

MCHO-SNONG

Tibet, lit. «Annals of the Qinghai», a historical book by Sum-pa-mkhan-po (1786).

MDO

Tibet, rel. In popular cults a conjuration rite to appease malevolent powers. A magical

MDO

world is recreated and things (real or figured) are offered as «ransom» for the sake of the concerned person. One of the essential implement of this ritual is the Nam Kha.

- See Sûtra.

MDO-LUNG

see Rzogs-chen.

MDO-MANG

Tibet, lit. Collection of Sûtra and various Buddhist texts (Dhâranî, etc.) from the *Bka-gyur*, date unknown.

MDO-SDE-ZIN

see Śâutrântika.

MDO-SMAD

Tibet, geog. An ancient region in the Amdo.

ME (W : Me)

see Zhenjiu.

MEAS NAL

Cambodia, hist. Politician, minister of National Education (1945). Reestab. the Buddhist calender and abolished the romanization of the Khmer which had been adopted in 1943.

MEAS YUTT

Cambodia, lit. Contemporary poet in French and Khmer.

MEĀT SROK

Ancient Khmer name of the Vietnamese region of Châudoc.

MEBAKTI

Indonesia, rel. In Bali, a silent act of devotion and offering of flowers to the divinities. *Skt.* : Bhakti.

MEBON

Cambodia, art. Temples built in the middle of artificial lakes (Baray). In the Angkor complex, name of two temples :

- Mebon (West), No 517, in the center of the W Baray, in the style and from the time of the Baphûon (1050-1066), much ruined. In a well was found a huge bronze statue of a reclining Viṣṇu (Museum of Phnom Penh).

- Mebon (East), No 531, in the center of the E Baray built by Kavindravimathana, an architect under King Rājendravarman (: 944-

968) in the «transition style» (c. 952) bet. the style of Koh-Ker and that of the Banteay Srei. The Baray (now dried up) was 7 km E-W and 1,800 m N-S. The temple itself is a stepped pyramid with 5 towers, the center one being 1,25 m higher than the 4 others. Dedicated to the parents of Rājendravarman. The decoration (on plastering) has disappeared. On the upper step the temple is surrounded with 8 small towers housing Linga. Four «Libraries» are on the corners. The lower step or base of the pyramid is ab. 100 m on the side. There are sandstone sculptures of elephants on the corners of each step. Built in laterite and brick during five years (947-952). Also called Prasat Mebon.

ME-BRUG

see Bingchen.

ME-BYA

see Dingyu.

ME-BYI

see Bingzi.

MECCA MASJID

see Mekka Masjid.

ME-CHEON YA-ROB (R : Me-ch'on Ya-rock)
see Hwang Hyeon.

MECHERIAK

see Mishar.

MECHI

Nepâl, geog. A province in the Extreme East, on the border of India, Tibet (China) and Sikkim.

MEDAK

India, geog. Town in Andhra Pradesh, 65 km N of Hyderâbâd. Trade center (Pop. 25,000). Fort (16th cent.) built by a rāja of Warangal. Large Christian mission. In the district (Area : 9,650 km² ; Pop. 1,300,000) cultivation of pulse, rice, oilseeds.

MEDAM

see Vaiśākha.

MEDAN

Indonesia, geog. Chief town of the Sumatera-Utara prov. (Sumatra North) in the NE of the

island on the Deli river. University (f. in 1952). Its port Belhawan-deli, exports oil, tobacco, rubber. Pop. 600,000. Average temp. : 26° C ; average annual rainfall : 2,200 mm.

MEDANG

Indonesia, art. A ritual dance only performed by men, in Java.

MEDAPĀTA

see Guhila.

MEDAWALA

Ceylon, art. Buddhist temple built on pillars in the 18th cent. near Kandy, and decorated with mural paintings.

MEDELLIN

Philipp., geog. Town on the NW coast of Cebu island. Pop. 25,000.

MEDE (W : Me-te)

see Mao Dun.

MEDHĀMKARA MAHĀTHERA

see Jinacarita.

MADHĀTITHI

India, lit. A R̥ṣi of Vedic times to whom are attr. songs in the *R̥ig-Veda*.

-Skt. author (9th cent.) from Kashmīr, and commentator on the *Manusmṛiti*.

MEDHIRA

India, myth. «The Wise», a name of Varuna.

*** MEDICINE**

Japan : Ichikawa Kokochi, Igaku, Kan-Ihō, Inada Ryōkichi, Udagawa Genzui.

China : *Nei Jing, Nan Jing*, Zhang Ji, Zhang Jiebin, *Zhubingyuanhou* Zenglu, Wang Kentang, Tianyi Yuan, Zhenjiu, Hua Tuo.

India : Vāgbhata, Ayurveda.

See also Acupuncture (Zhenjiu), Diseases.

MEDINĪ

India, myth. «The Plentiful» a name of Pṛithivī, the Earth.

MEDINĪ

India, lit. «The Plentiful», a Skt. lexicon by Medinīkara (14th cent.) Also titled *Nānārthasabdakoṣa*, *Medinīkoṣa*.

MEDINĪKARA

India, lit. Skt. grammarian (14th cent.), author of the *Medinī*.

MEDINĪKOṢA

see *Medinī*.

MEDINĪ PĀL

see Pāl.

MEDINĪ PARKASH

see Sirmūr.

MEDINĪ RĀO

India, hist. Rājput chieftain of Canderi (NW India) a vassal of Rana Sanga, defeated by Babūr in 1528.

MEDI SEN *see* Sena (IV).**MEDŌN**

see Mithūna.

MEERUT

see Mirath.

*** MEESTER CORNELIS**

see Djatinegara.

*** MEGALITHS**

see Nias, Tegurwangi, Pasemah, Kofun, Aiholi.

MEGANE-BASHI*

Japan, art. A term for a two-arched bridge. The best known is that at Uragami (Kyūshū) built in stone by a Chinese Buddhist monk (*Japanese name* : Jotei) in 1634. Still in use. *See* Nagasaki.

*** MEGASTHENES**

India, hist. Greek envoy of Seleucos (I) to Candragupta Maurya. Wrote a relation of his travels.

MEGAT ISKANDĀR SHĀH

see Parameśvara.

MEGHADŪTA

India, lit. «The Messenger-cloud» a lyrical *Sandēśa* poem by Kālidāsa, sometimes considered the master-piece of Skt. poetry.

MEGHĀLAYA

India, geog. A State in Assam created in

1972, composed with the territories inhabited by the Garo and Khasi peoples.

MEGHANĀDA

India, myth. «Noise of Clouds», a Warrior-demon, son of Rāvana. In the *Rāmāyana* he defeated Indra and retained him a prisoner in Lankā. He freed him only on the promise of getting the Immortality drug (Amṛita) from the other Deva. He was beheaded by Lakṣmana. Also called Indrājī (Victorious over Indra).

MEGHAPRABHĀCĀRYA

India, lit. Jaina Skt. author (unknown date) of the *Dharmābhyudaya*.

MEGHAVĀHANA

India, myth. «Riding on Clouds», a name of Indra.

MEGHAVANNA ABHAYA

Ceylon, hist. King (Gathābhaya, Golu Abhā : 249-262) at Anurādhāpura. He built a Singhalese Buddhist monastery at Bodh-Gāya and allied himself with Samudragupta. *Skt.* : Meghavarman. *See* Gathābhaya.

MEGHAVARMAN

see Meghavanna.

MEGHAVIJAYA

India, lit. Jaina monk, author in 1660 of an Gujarāṭī version of the *Pañcatantra* with the title of *Pañcakhyanoddhāra*.

MEGHNĀ

Bānglā Desh, geog. A river (220 km long) formed by the meeting of the Kālūī and Padmā rivers, a branch of the Ganges river in its delta, with four mouths (tidal waves). *See* Surmā.

MEGHNĀD

see Meghanāda.

MEGHNĀDBĀJH

India, lit. «Murder of Meghnād», a Bengali epic poem in free verse by Madhusudana Datta on the legend of Sitā and Rāma.

ME-GLANG

see Dingchou.

MEG SINGH *see* Kulū.

MEGUTI

India, art. Jaina temple in Aiholi (Mysore) built in 634. Small stone blocks well layed with mortar. Pilaster and decorated capitels. Quadrangular plan with a front Mandapa (square pillars). It seems it has been unfinished.

MEHAKAM

see Mahakam.

ME-HAMS MEN-MA

Tibet, myth. Angry female divinities with animals heads said to appear to the soul of the deceased on the 13th and the last day of its sojourn in the Bardo. Numbering 40, they are the «Divinities of Fear».

MEHBOOB KHĀN, Ramjan Khān

India, art. Film director and actor (1907-) realizator of social and adventure films : *Man-gala* (Aan, 1951), *Mother India* (1957), *Son of India* (1960).

MEHDI, Baqar

India, lit. Urdū poet (1932-).

MEHEBBET NĀME

Central Asia, lit. «The Book of Love», a poetical book in Türkī (Chaghatai) by a Turkic poet (14th cent.) from the Altan Ordo called Khārezmī (or Khorezmī).

MEHNDI MANDALA

see Mandala.

MÊ HOA

Vietnam, myth. Among the Sedang people, the individual souls (2 or more).

MÊ HÔN CA

Vietnam, lit. Collection of poems by Dinh Hung, pub. at Hanoi in 1954.

MEHRGARH

Pakistan, archeo. Site in Baluchistān of a Neolithic settlement from the 6th to the 4th Millenium B.C. preceding a ceramic phase (wheel-made pottery with geometrical decoration) which bears close affinities with that of Mundigak I, then with that of Hissar (I and II) and Sialk III. After the 4th Millenium, appears on the site evidence of commercial roads and the first buildings, thus prefiguring the Indus valley civilization.

MEHROTRA, Arvind Kriṣhna
India, lit. English writing poet (1947-) and editor of literary magazines. Author of collections of poems : *Bharat Mata* (Mother India), *Bacchicakra*, etc.

MEHSANA
India, geog. Town in Gujarāt, 65 km N of Ahmadābād, f. in the 12th-14th cent. Pop. 40,000. Viṣṇarī gate (14th cent.), Rājmahal (1920-1922). District area : 11,243 km² ; Pop. 1,750,000.

MEHTĀ, Aśoka
India, hist. Politician (1912-), former Congress Party minister (until 1968). Strongly opposed to Indirā Gandhi's government, he was arrested in 1975.

MEHTĀ, Balubhāi Lakṣmīdās
India, lit. Gujarātī writer (1889-1959) in Gujarātī and English.

MEHTĀ, C.C.
India, lit. Contemporary novelist and dramatist in Gujarātī (*Narmad, Ag-gari*, etc.).

MEHTĀ, Nanalāl Camanlāl
India, hist. Statesman (1892-1958) from Indore, and author of several books in Gujarātī and English, including *Studies in Indian Painting, Gujarātī Painting in the 15th century, Contribution of Islām to Indian Culture*, etc.

MEHTĀ, Naresh Kumār
India, lit. Hindī poet and writer (1924-).

MEHTĀ, Narsinh
India, lit. Gujarātī poet (1415-1481) from the Kāthiāwār, of Kṛiṣṇa inspiration. His life was the subject of songs and a poem by Premānand. Author of numerous folk songs (ab. 25,000 stanzas) all in praise of Kṛiṣṇa.

MEHTĀ, Phirozeshāh Merwanjī
India, lit. Legist (1845-1915) a member of the Parsī community and influent politician in Bombay.

MEHTĀ, Tyeb
India, art. Contemporary painter of figures, using colour massively to denote a mood.

MEHTĀ, Ved
Pakistan, lit. Writer (1934-) b. in Lahore. Studied and lived in the USA, where he wrote numerous novels on India in English : *Face to Face* (1957), *Walking the Indian Street* (1960), *Fly and the Fly-bottle* (1963), *The New Theologian* (1967), *Delinquent Chacha* (1967), etc.

MEHTĀ, Zubin
India, mus. Musician and conductor (1936- from Bombay, of Parsī origin. He made his career in Vienna and the USA and is due to replace Pierre Boulez as Musical director of the New York Philharmonic orchestra in 1978.

MEHTAR MAHAL
India, art. Mosque in Bijāpur (Mysore) with a monumental gate (stone sunk panelled ceiling) entirely decorated, (painting in the upper floor), built by Ibrāhīm Adil Shāh (II) c. 1600.

MEI*
Japan, techn. Signature and sometimes date of fabrication inscribed on the tang of a sword. Some blades had no Mei (called Mu-mei). *See* Katana.

MEIAN
see Natsume Sōseki.

MEI BIAO (W : Mei Piao)
China, techn. Taoist alchemist (9th century).

MEIBUTSU*
Japan, art. Implements used in the Chanoyu (Tea ceremony).

MEIBUTSU-GIRE*
Japan, techn. High quality silk fabrics imported from China from the 14th to the 17th cent. Also clothes made with parts of these fabrics.

MEI CHONG* (W : Mei Ch'ung)
China, art. Painter (Mei Peiyi, active c. 1690) from Anhui. Nephew of Mei Qing. Trees, stones.

MEI CUNJI (W : Mei Ts'un-chi)
see Wu Weiye.

MEIDI (W : Mei-ti)
see Mozi, Mao Dun.

MEI DINGJIU (W : Mei Ting-chiu)
see Mei Wending.

MEI DINGZU (W : Mei Ting-tsu)
China, lit. Poet and dramatist (d. 1616).

MEIDO-NO-HIKYAKU*
Japan, lit. «The Messenger from Hell», a Kabuki play by Chikamatsu Monzaemon.

MEIFEI CHUAN (W : Mei-fei Ch'uan)
China, lit. «Biography of the Imperial Concubine Mei», by Cao Ye (9th century).

MEI FU* (W : Mei Fu)
China, hist. Official (1st cent. B.C. - 25 A.D.) from Anhui prov. Deified in the 11th cent. as a Taoist immortal.

MEIFU
see Gyokushū.

MEI GAO* (W : Mei Kao)
China, lit. Humorous poet under Emperor Wudi of the Qian Han dynasty.

MEI GENG* (W : Mei Keng)
China, art. Painter (active c. 1690). Brother of Mei Qing.

MEIGETSU-KI*
Japan, lit. A historical diary by Fujiwara no Sadaie.

MEI GUCHENG* (W : Mei Ku-ch'eng)
China, lit. Mathematician and historian (Mei Yuru, Dunzai, Liuxia Jushi, c. 1680-1763), grandson of Mei Wending. Graduated Jinshi in 1715. Hanlin compiler up to 1729. President of the Censorate (1750-1753). Retired from office in 1753. Collab. to the *Lǚli Yuanyuan* (1737-1746), compiled the *Mingshi* parts dealing with calendars and astronomy. Reedited the *Suanfa Tongzong* by Cheng Dawei in 1760. Author of two books on Mathematics and calendars, the *Chishui Yizhen* and the *Caoman Zhiyan*, dealing with circles and spherical trigonometry.

MEIHE (W : Mei-ho)
see Cha Shibiao.

MEI HOUWANG (W : Mei Hou-wang)
see Sun Houzi.

MEIHUA DAOREN (W : Mei-hua Tao-jen)
see Wu Zhen.

MEIJI*
Japan, hist. «Enlightened Government», a name taken by Emperor Mutsuhito for his reign (9.1868-7.1912). See Meiji-jidai, Meiji Tennō, Jikkō-kyō.

MEIJIA (W : Mei-chia)
China, lit. A social and democratic doctrine advocated by the philosopher Mozi (or Meidi).

MEIJIAN HUANG (W : Mei-chien Huang)
see Huangxingyan.

MEIJI-ISHIN*
Japan, hist. The restoration of the Emperor and the revolution against the Shogunate in 1867 and 1868, ending with the enthronement of Emperor Meiji and the shifting of the capital to Edo, renamed Tōkyō.

MEIJI-JIDAI*
Japan, hist. The period of the reign of Emperor Meiji (see Meiji-Tennō) characterized by the modernization of Japan. Adoption of a Constitution (1889) with a Parliament (created 1885 by Itō Hirobumi), modernization of the army (with French and German instructors), of the Navy (with British engineers), and Territorial expansion : occupation of Korea and Manchuria, successful wars with China (1894-1895) and Russia (1904-1905). Japan becomes an international power.

MEIJI-JINGŪ*
Japan, art. Shintō shrine in Harajuku (Tōkyō) built in the memory of Meiji Tennō in 1920, in a parc in which were planted trees given by the people from all parts of Japan.

MEIJI-KYŌ
Japan, rel. Sub-sect of the Jikkō-kyō f. by Eto Tasuku (1876-1952) in 1946. Ab. 3,000 followers.

MEIJI KYŌDAN
Japan, rel. Shintō sect f. by Ōta Eizaburō in 1950.

MEIJI TENNŌ*
Japan, hist. The 122nd emperor (Mutsuhito, 1852 : 1867-1912), son and succ. of Kōmei

Tennō. Married Ichijō Haruko in 1869. He abolished the Shogunate and feudalism and accepted a Constitution (with two chambers) in 1889. Encouraged the adoption of Western civilization. Fought China (1894-1895) and Russia (1904-1905). He was the founder of Modern Japan. Transferred the Imperial capital from Kyōto to Tōkyō. His son Yoshihito (Taishō Tennō, Haru-no-Miya) succ. him.

MEIJŌDŌ SHŪHA

see Toyonobu.

MEIK

see San-kyi.

MEIKEI

see Baiitsu.

MEIKEISAI

see Hōjitsu.

MEIKTILA

Burma, geog. Town 120 km S of Mandalay on the banks of an ancient reservoir 9 km² in area and 11,200 km long (tradit. built in 400 B.C.). Rice trade. Pop. 35,000. District area : 5,800 km² ; Pop. 500,000.

MEIKTILA KANBWE MAWGUN

Burma, lit. A poem in praise to the king by Shin Maharattathara (1468-1529).

MEIKYŪSAI

see Eiri.

MEI LANFANG* (W : Mei Lan-fang)

China, art. Actor of theater (1893-1961) specialized in female roles (Dan) in the Peking Opera.

MEILING (W : Mei-ling)

China, geog. A mountain pass bet. the Jiangxi and Guangdong prov., through which junks were hauled to pass from the Ganjiang to the Beijiang rivers. Also called Dayuling.

MEIN

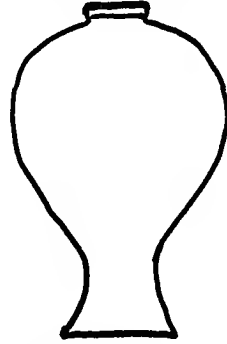
see Mina.

MEI-Ō*

Japanese Year-name of Emperor Go-Tsuchimikado : 7.1492-2.1501.

MEIPING* (W : Mei-p'ing)

China, art. A shape of ceramic vase with bulging shoulders and small neck used chiefly to hold plum-tree branches. It appeared probably during the Song dyn. *Korean* : Maebyeong.



MEI QING* (W : Mei Ch'ing)

China, art. Painter (Mei Yuangong, Qushan, Xuelu, Laoqufanfo, 1623-1697) and poet. Painted landscapes and trees in the style of Wu Zhen.

MEI RAN GONG (W : Mei Jan Kung)

see Guan Yu.

MEIREKI*

Japanese Year-name of Emperor Go-Saiin : 4.1655-7.1658.

MEIREN* (W : Mei-jen)

China, art. In painting, images of beautiful ladies. *Jap.* : Bijin.

MEIREN FU (W : Mei-jen Fu)

China, lit. A poem on the beauty of women, attr. to Sima Xiangru.

MEIRIN-DŌ*

Japan, lit. Confucian school (Shohan-gakkō) f. at Nagoya in 1749. Another one f. at Kanazawa in 1792. See Hankō.

MEIRIN-KAN*

Japan, lit. Confucian school (Shohan-gakkō) for Western sciences, f. at Hagi in 1718. See Hankō.

MEIROKU-SHA*

Japan, lit. Cultural organization estab. by Mori Arinori in 1873, composed of leading men of letters. It pub. a paper titled *Meiroke Zasshi*.

MEISEI-KYŌ

Japan, rel. Shintō sect f. by Ōmori Mume (1881-1965) in 1946. *See* Shinshū-kyō, Shinri-kyō.

MEISHAMI (W : Mei-sha-mi)

see Wu Zhen.

MEISHAN (W : Mei-shan)

see E-Meishan.

MEISHAN LAOREN (W : Mei-shan Lao-jen)

see Liu Bao.

MEI SHENG* (W : Mei Sheng)

China, lit. Poet and politician (Mei Shu, c. 219-140 B.C.) from the Jiangsu prov. He created the 5-characters verse.

MEI SHENGQIAN (W : Mei Sheng-ch'ien)

see Mei Yaochen.

MEISHŌ TENNŌ*

Japan, hist. The 109th sovereign (Princess O-kiko, 1623, 1630-1643 : 1696) daughter and succ. of Go-Mi-No-o. She abdicated in favour of her brother Tsuguhito who became Emperor Go-Komyō. Also Myōshō Tennō.

MEI SHU* (W : Mei Shu)

China, art. The Fine Arts, specially Painting and Calligraphy.

— * *See* Mei Sheng.

MEI SHŪ

see Sekai-kyūsei-kyō.

MEITA (W : Mei-t'a)

see Buddha.

MEITHEI

see Manupur, Kuki.

MEITOKU*

Japanese Year-name of the N dyn. (Emperor Go-Komatsu) : 3.1390-7.1394.

MEITTHA

see Meṣa.

MEIWA*

Japanese Year-name of Empress Go-Sakuramachi : 6.1764-11.1772.

MEI WENDING* (W : Mei Wen-ting)

China, lit. Historian and philosopher (Mei Dingjiu, Mei Wu'an, Meng Wending, 1633-1721) from Anhui prov. Also an astronomer, he was baptized a Christian. He tried to associate Christianity and Mathematics. Author of the *Tianxue Yiwen* (Introduction to Astronomy) and the *Lisuan Quanshu* (pub. in 1723). He advocated the adoption of W science in China.

MEI WU'AN (W : Mei Wu-an)

see Mei Wending.

MEIXIN FU (W : Mei-hsin Fu)

China, lit. «Talisman Against Depraved Hearts» a novel by Yu Yifang (9th century).

MEI XISHENG (W : Mei Hsi-sheng)

China, lit. Historian (18th-19th cent.) author (together with Ma Shaoyun) of the *Weizangtu Shi* in 1792.

MEI YAOPEN* (W : Mei Yao-ch'en)

China, lit. Poet (Mei Shengqian, 1002-1060) from Anhui prov. and a friend of Ouyang Xiu. His style was simple. Wrote commentaries on the Classics.

MEIYI (W : Mei-i)

China, hist. Courtesan who, according to legend, depraved Li Kui, emperor of the Xia dyn., and provoked thus the rebellion of Da Yi of the Shang dyn. c. 1765 B.C.

MEI YINGZU (W : Mei Ying-tsu)

China, lit. Scholar (16th-17th cent.) author of the *Zihui*, in which he classified 33,179 Chinese characters according to 214 keys, in 1615.

MEI YUANGONG (W : Mei Yüan-kung)

see Mei Qing.

MEI YURU (W : Mei Yu-ju)

see Mei Gucheng.

MEIZAN GAFU*

Japan, art. A book on painting by Tani Bunchō.

MEI ZU* (W : Mei Tsu)

China, lit. Philologist (16th cent.) Juren in

1513. He estab. that the *Shangshu* was apocryphal, in 1543.

MEJALISUN NEVĀĪS

Central Asia, lit. A collection of biographs on Chaghatai poets.

ME JING* (*W* : *Me Ching*)

China, sci. «Classic on Pulsology», a medical treatise by Wang Shuhe (c. 215-282), which was translated in Tibet (8th cent.), in Arabic countries (14th cent.) and studied in Europe (18th cent.). Also titled *Mai Jing*.

MEJING ZHENFANG (*W* : *Me-ching*)

Chen-fang)

China, sci. A treatise on Acupuncture by Zhen Juan (early 7th century).

MEKHALĀ

India, art. A belt or Horizontal band around a Kumbha.

MEKHĀLA

Thailand, Budd. A goddess of Lightning in the legend. The god of Thunder (Ramasun) throwing an axe to her, hits the cristal she holds, thus producing lightnings.

ME-KHYI

see Bingxu.

MEKIRA TAISHŌ

see Jūni Shinshō.

MEKKA MASJID

India, art. Small mosque in Bijāpur (Mysore) built for the exclusive use of women. It has no Minbar and is surrounded with high walls. Built in the 17th century.

- Mosque in Hyderābād (Andhra Pradesh) begun by Quli Qutb Shāh c. 1614 and completed by Aurangzeb in 1692. Four minarets. Front with 5 arches. The courtyard 100 m on the side can house 10,000 followers. Tombs of the Nizām dyn. since 1803.

MEKKI*

Japan, techn. Metal-plating. When gold-plating, it is called Kin-kise, Kin-mekki, Tokin.

ME-KLONG

see Klong.

ME-KON

Cambodia, rel. Religious head of a Buddhist diocese (Kon) corresponding to a province, with the rank of a Reachea-khanak.

MEKONG

SE Asia, geog. The 3rd longest river in Asia (after the Yangzi-jiang and the Ganges), more than 4,200 km long. Rising at an alt. of 4,875 m on the Tibetan plateau, it crosses the Yunnan through rocky narrow valleys, waters Laos (forming the frontier bet. Laos and Thailand), enters Cambodia in the NW by the Khone rapids (24 m denivellation on 8 km), forms the Tonle Sap lake in the Cambodian plain and empties into the South China Sea through an immense delta near Saigon (Vietnam). Receives the waters of the Nam Tha, Nam Bang, Nam Ou, Nam Suong, Nam Khan (at Luang Prabang), Nam Ngum in Laos, that of the Nam Khā Dinh, Se Bang Fai, Se Bang Hieng, Se Done, etc. from the Annamitic Cordillera. Its flow vary from 15,000 m³/sec. to 60,000 m³/sec. with sometimes high levels at 12 m above its low water level. Full of a variety of fishes, this huge river was used since prehistoric times as a way of penetration from N to S by various populations. Sea-tide is noticeable up to 300 km from its mouth and it is navigable on this length. In Laos it is navigable from Vientiane to Savannakhet during high water times. Its delta, composed by 6 main streams, has an average annual flow of ab. 500,000,000,000 m³ of water. Its alluvion charge vary according to the place but is however considerable. New projects (which may be realized in the 25 years to come) have been devised to regularize its course. *Chin.* : Lancang Jiang, Lanzang Jiang ; *Tib.* : Dza-chu ; *Ancient Skt. name* : Māgāngā ; *Cambodian* : Tonle Thom.

MEKRAN see Makran.

MEKUGI

see Katana.

MEKUGI-ANA*

Japan, techn. Hole practiced through the tang of a sword to receive the fixation wooden peg of the hilt. See Katana.

MELĀ

India, rel. Great religious gathering of pil-

grims. The most famous of these is the Kumbh-melâ at Prayâga (near Allâhâbâd) which occurs every twelve years.

MELA

India, mus. In classical music, «relative» scales of sounds, numbering 72. They are either ascendant (Aroha) or descendant (Avaroha). *See* Melakarta.

MELAKA

see Malaka.

MELAKARTA

India, mus. In S Indian and Karnatic music, «mother-scales» of several Râga, created by Venkatamakhî (17th cent.) in which the 18 Jâti are replaced by 72 Mela (in two groups of 36), themselves divided into 6 Cakra of 6 Mela.

MELAKURATTI

see Melavay-Melakuratti.

MELAM

see Mothiem.

MELANAU

Malaysia, ethn. Dayak peoples (ab. 60,000) in Sarawak and Sabah (N Borneo), partly islamized. The non-islamized ones are called Liko. They chiefly live on the deltas of rivers. They speak a Malay dialect.

MELAVAY-MELAKURATTI

India, rel. In the aborigines of Kerala, chiefly among the Kadar tribes, the couple of divine creators.

MELAWAT KE BARAT

see Adi Negoro.

MELAWI

Indonesia, hist. Former small sultanate in the W of Kalimantan (Borneo) E of Pontianak, conquered by the Dutch in 1864. Also Malawi.

MELĀYU

see Malâyu.

ME-LCHAGS *see* Dinghai.

ME-LHA

Tibet, rel. Divinity of sacrificial fire (Agni)

to whom is offered sacrifices (Dzi-bai Chin-reg) to be purified.

ME-LHA RGYAL-PO

Tibet, rel. The chief of the spirits of Fire.

ME LINH

see Tru'ng Trac.

ME-LUG

see Dingwei.

*** MELUKKHA**

see Indus Valley Civilizations, Mleccha.

MĒM

Laos, rel. A temporary construction, in wood and decorated paper, to shelter a coffin before the cremation. Similar to the Cambodian Mên.

ME-MIL GGOT PIL MU-RYEOB (R :

Me-mil Kkot P'il Mu-ryöp)

Korea, lit. «When Buckwheat blooms», a novel (1936) by Yi Hyo-seog (1907-1940).

***MEMORIAL TITLE**

see Shi Hao, Tennô.

MEMYŌ BOSATSU

see Aśvaghōṣa.

MĒN

Cambodia, rel. A field in which is laid the coffin, and dedicated to the funerary rites. The coffin is generally sheltered by a high construction in bamboo and paper and elaborately decorated. It is burnt in the same time as the coffin. *See* Mêm.

MEN *see* Kabuto, Masks.

MENĀ

see Menakâ.

MENADO

see Manado.

MENAK

Indonesia, lit. A Javanese novel on the adventures of Amîr Hamzah. The origin of the Serimpi type of dance. Also titled *Serat Menak*.

MENAKĀ

India, myth. An Apsara, mother of Śakuntalâ,

sent by Indra to the sage Viṣvamitra to tempt him, because his ascetic practices made him uneasy.

– Wife of Himāvāt, mother of Gangā and Umā. Also Menā.

MENAM

see Chao Phraya.

* MENANDER

see Milinda.

MENANGKABAU

see Minangkabau.

MENANGKASILAT

Thailand, hist. Thai political party created by the Police chief Phao Siyanon to support the government of Khuang Aphaiwong, in September 1955.

MENARA

Indonesia, art. A minaret in a mosque.

MENBA* (W : Men-pa)

China, ethn. An ethnic minority in E Tibet. Ab. 5,000 people.

MENCIUS

see Mengzi.

MENDA (W : Men-ta)

China, rel. In Chan philosophy, a discussion bet. a master and his disciple.

MENDAK

see Kriss.

MENDAKA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 471. See *Mahā-Ummagga Jātaka* (No 546).

MENDI

see Semang.

MENDI ŚIVA

see Śiva.

MENDUT (Tjandi)

Indonesia, art. Stone Buddhist temple near the Borobudur (Magelang Div.), encasing a more ancient brick temple. Built on a high quadrangular base with a front porch in the NW. Erected c. 800. Roofs in «false storeys»

with small stūpa all around the storeys. The shrine is cell-like, dark, and contains three stone statues 3 m high : in the center a seated Buddha in the attitude of preaching the Law, to the left Lokeśvara representing the Dharma, to the right Vajrapāni representing the Sangha. They are seated (european fashion) on high thrones. The entrance and the base of the temple are decorated with reliefs illustrating fables from the *Pañcatantra*.

MENG* (W : Meng)

China, hist. Chinese family of the Hou Shu dyn. f. by Gao Zu at Chengdu in 926.

– Thai dyn. of the Nan Zhao f. by King Ximela in 694. It ended with King Shunhua in 903. The Dazhang Meguo dyn. replaced it.

– *China, art.* Buddhist Thai temples, in Yunnan. They generally are composed with one or two pagodas, a main hall, a library, living quarters for monks. They always are enclosed with a high wall. Of ancient foundation, they were all reconstructed during the Qing dyn. The main ones are the Meng Hai (30 km W of Jinghong), Meng Zhe (40 km W of Jinghong) Meng Han (10 km SE of Jinghong).

– See Dao Wang.

MENG'AN* (W : Meng-an)

China, hist. Title of military officer of the Jin dyn. created by Tai Zu in 1114. It was given to each leader of 300 households of the Ruzhen tribes. Also Mouke.

MENG BAOYI (W : Meng Pao-i)

see Gao Zu (Hou Shu dynasty).

MENG BAOYIN (W : Meng Pao-yin)

see Meng Zhixiang.

MENG BAOYUAN (W : Meng Pao-yüan)

see Chu Wang (Hou Shu dynasty).

MENG CHANG (W : Meng Ch'ang)

see Chu Wang (Hou Shu dynasty).

MENG CHANGJUN (W : Meng Ch'aug-chün)

see Tian Wen.

MENG CHAORAN* (W : Meng Ch'ao-jan)

China, lit. Official and scholar (1731-1797) from Fujian prov. Graduated Jinshi in 1760. Held various posts and encouraged education in Sichuan prov. Appointed head of the Aca-

demy of Fujian (1785-1793). Compiled several books on rites, ethics, education, diaries, etc., collected under the title of *Ping'an Xiansheng Yishu*.

MENG DE (W : Meng Fe)
see Fan Ziyu.

MENG DE'EN* (W : Meng Te-en)
China, hist. General (d. c. 1861) and chief of the Military staff of the Taiping rebels, called Prince Zan Wang. Also called Meng Detian.

MENG DETIAN (W : Meng Te-t'ien)
see Meng De'en.

MENG DONGYE (W : Meng Tung-yeh)
see Meng Jiao.

MENGDUAN (W : Meng-tuan)
see Wang Fu.

MENGFU (W : Meng-fu)
see Qiao Ji.

MENGFU SANQU (W : Meng-fu San-ch'ü)
China, lit. Collection of the works of the poet Qiao Ji (d. 1345).

MENG GONGXIU (W : Meng Kung-hsiu)
see Meng Kang.

MENGGU* (W : Meng-ku)
China, geog. Autonomous territory of Inner Mongolia, created in 1947. A term for Mongol. *See* Neimenggu.

MENGGU YOUMUJI (W : Meng-ku
You-mu-chi)
China, geog. Geographical treatise on Inner and Outer Mongolia, compiled by Zhang Mu, but not pub. until 1859 when it was completed by his friend He Qiutao.

MENG HAORAN* (W : Meng Hao-jan)
China, lit. Poet (Meng Qingfa, Lü Men, Xianyang, 689-740) and painter in a style approaching that of Wang Wei. He sung nature and lived as a hermit in the mountain.

MENGJI (W : Meng-chi) *see* Chang Xuan.

MENG JIANG (W : Meng Chiang)
China, geog. A State in Inner Mongolia

(Neimenggu) bet. Mongolia and Manchukuo, created in 1937 by the Japanese. Capital at Wulanhaote (Huhehot). Suppressed in 1945. — *Jap.* : Mō Kyō.
See De Wang.

MENG JIANGNÜ* (W : Meng Chiang-nü)
China, hist. Popular heroin whose husband had been sent away to work on the Great Wall under the Qin Shihuangdi. After several years in waiting, she started for the Great Wall and learned that her husband had died there. Her tears were so abundant they make the wall crumbling.

MENG JIAO* (W : Meng Chiao)
China, lit. Poet (Meng Dongye, 751-814) who was a sub-prefect at Liang and Baifu.

MENG JINYI* (W : Meng Chin-i)
China, art. Painter (Meng Litang, 18th cent. ? from Guangxi. Landscapes, flowers and birds.

MENG KANG* (W : Meng K'ang)
China, lit. Historian (Meng Gongxiu, 3rd cent. in the Wei kingdom, author of a commentary on the *Hanshu*.

MENGKE (W : Meng-k'o)
see Mengzi.

MENGLIANG LU (W : Meng-liang Lu)
China, lit. «Mirror of the Past» a book of memories on the capitals of the Nan Song dyn. and on life in Hangzhou (Lin'an), pub. in 1274.

MENG LOU (W : Meng Lou)
see Wang Wenzhi.

MENG PO* (W : Meng P'o).
China, myth. In the Buddhist Chinese folklore an old woman who, placed at the entrance of Hells, gives a drug to forget life to the souls. Also Mengpo Niangniang.

MENG QI (W : Meng Ch'i)
China, lit. Poet (Tang period), author of the *Ben Shishi* (8th century).

MENG QIAOFANG* (W : Meng Ch'iao-fang)
China, hist. General (1595-1654) of the Ming

lyn. from Zhili prov. who offered his services to Abahai and participated in the conquest of China in 1644. Fought the Muslim rebellion of Milayin and Ding Guodong in 1648. Appointed Governor general of Sichuan prov. in 1653.

MENGQI BITAN* (W : Meng-ch'i Pi-t'an)
China, lit. «Essay on the Pool of Dreams», a technical encyclopaedia by Shen Gua (1030-1093) pub. in 1086. In it are found the most ancient musical notation and the mention of movable type for printing.

MENG QINGFA (W : Meng Ch'ing-fa)
see Meng Haoran.

MENGRAI *see* Mangray.

MENG RENZAN (W : Meng Jen-tsan)
see Chu Wang (Hou Shu dynasty).

MENGSHAN* (W : Meng-shan)
China, art. Small hill near Jinci and Buddhist monastery of Fahua Si (or Kaihua Si) f. in 551 (now destroyed). Two 7 m high pagodas on quadrangular base, dated 990, have survived.

MENG SUN* (W : Meng-sun)
China, hist. Powerful feudal family in Shandong (Lu State) in the 5th cent. B.C.

MENG TIAN* (W : Meng T'ien)
China, hist. General (d. 210 B.C.) son of Meng Wu, in the service of Shihuangdi. Headed an army of 100,000 men against the Xiongnu in the Ordos region in 213 B.C. Tradition credits him with the invention of the writing brush (Maobi) as well as that of the Sheng (mouth organ). However, writing brush may have been invented and used a Millennium before him. Evidences of this fact are found in fragments of bones and potsherds from the Shang dyn. which bear ancient characters which seems to have been traced with a writing brush.

MENG WANG (W : Meng Wang)
see Dao Wang.

MENG WENDING (W : Meng Wen-ting)
see Mei Wending.

MENGWI
Indonesia, art. Temple (Pura) in Bali, at Meng-

wi, with numerous Meru structures and «ancestors' seats». Of ancient foundation, recently reconstructed.

MENGWU (W : Meng-wu)
China, hist. The Mongols in the 7th cent. This word means more particularly a Mongol tribe estab. on the upper course of the Heilongjiang and the Kerulen rivers. Also Menggu.

MENGWUER SHIJI (W : Meng-wu-erh Shih-chi)
China, lit. A modern History of the Mongols in 50 chapters, by Tu Ji, pub. in 1934.

MENGWU XIHAN YINYI (W : Meng-wu Hsi-han Yin-i)
China, lit. A History of the Right Wing of the Mongols. *Mongol : Barakun-khân Ulusun-Teuke.*

MENGXUN* (W : Meng-hsün)
Central Asia, hist. Türk chieftain (d. 434) who killed Ruanye and succ. him. In 420, he annexed the State ruled by the Xi Liang dyn. His son Mujian succ. him.

MENGYI ZHONGYAN* (W : Meng-i Chung-yen)
China, hist. The Ancestor and founder of the Qin family (3rd cent. B.C.). Also called Meng Zeng.

MENG YONGGUANG* (W : Meng Yung-Kuang)
China, art. Painter (Meng Yuexin, active c. 1600-1650) from Zhejiang. Pupil of Sun Kehong. Landscapes.

MENG YUANLAO (W : Meng Yüan-lao)
China, lit. Writer (12th cent.) under the Song dyn., author of the *Dongjing Menghua Lu*.

MENG YUJIAN* (W : Meng Yü-chien)
China, art. Painter (Meng Zhen, Meng Jisheng, Tianze, early 14th cent.) from Zhejiang. Flowers, blue and green landscapes.

MENGYU LU (W : Meng-yu-Lu)
China, lit. «Memoir on Travels made when Dreaming», by Ren Fang (Tang period).

MENG ZENG (W : Meng Tseng)
see Mengyi Zhongyan.

MEN

MENG ZHAN (W : Meng Chan)

see Zeng Jize.

MENG ZHIXIANG (W : Meng Chih-hsiang)

see Gao Zu (Hou Shu dynasty).

MENGZI* (W : Meng-tzu)

China, lit. Confucian philosopher (c. 372-289 B.C.) from Shandong prov. (Zhou State near that of Lu) disciple of Kongzi (Confucius). In his works (*Mengzi*) he emphasizes the virtues of Humanity (Ren), equity (Yi) and believes in the natural goodness of human nature. A poet and a good writer. Also called Meng Ke, Meng Ziyu, Meng Ziju, Meng Ziche. He had the title of Ya Sheng. *Jap.* : Mōshi ; *Korean* : Maeng Ja ; *Viêt.* : Manh Tu'. *European name* : Mencius.

- * *China, geog.* Town in Yunnan, E of Gejiu, near the Vietnamese border (alt. 1,310 m). Occupied by French troops from 1900 to 1922. Tin mines. Pop. 50,000.

MENGZI* (W : Meng-tzu)

China, lit. Philosophical work of Mengzi, in 7 books. One of the «Four Books» of Confucian studies (see *Si Shu*). *Jap.* : Mōshi ; *Korean* : Maeng Ja ; *Viêt.* : Manh Tu'.

MENG ZICHE (W : Meng Tzu-ch'ê)

see Mengzi.

MENG ZIJU (W : Meng Tzu-chü)

see Mengzi.

MENG ZIYU (W : Meng Tzu-yu)

see Mengzi.

MENGZI ZIYI SHUZHENG* (W : Meng-tzu Tzu-i Shu-cheng)

China, lit. A critic commentary on the meaning of the *Mengzi*, by Dai Zhen pub. in 1772.

MENG ZONG (W : Meng Tsung)

see Ershisi Xiao.

MENI

see Semang.

MENIK

see Semang.

MENKO*

Japan, ethn. Pieces made in coloured terra-

cotta or lead, used to count scores in games.

MENNAMBAKKAM

India, geog. Airport near Madras (Tamilnâdu). Also Minambakam.

MENŌN, Candu Oyyâtaru

India, lit. Malayâlam writer (1846-1899) author of social novels : *Indulekha* (1889), *Śārada*, 1892 (unfinished).

MENŌN, K.P.S.

India, hist. Philosopher and politician (1898-). Ambassador to China (1943-1947), Korea (1948), USSR (1952).

MENŌN, Nārâyana Kundur

see Vallatōl.

MENŌN, Panampalli Govinda

India, hist. Politician (1901-1970) from Kerala, Congress candidate against Communists in the elections of 1967.

MENŌN, Vallathōl Nārāyanan

India, lit. Poet and journalist (1878-1958) author of numerous books in Malâyalam.

MENŌN, Vapal Pangunni

India, hist. Politician (1894-1966), instrumental in effecting the accession of numerous Princely States to the Indian Union. Author of political books such as *The Transfer of Power in India*, *Story of the Integration of the Indian States*, etc.

MENŌN, Vengalil Kṛṣṇan Kṛṣṇa

see Kṛṣṇa Menōn.

MENPŌ*

Japan, techn. A mask covering the cheeks, the chin and the nose of warriors. In lacquered leather or iron. Sometimes the nose is separable. These masks were used to frighten the enemy and to protect the face. See Hōate, Sōmen, Kabuto.

MEN-RI

Tibet, art. Classical school of religious painting.

MEN SHEN* (W : Men Shen)

China, myth. Taoist spirit of gates.

MENTAWĪ (or **MENTAWWEI**)

Indonesia, geog. Archipelago stretching along the SW coast of Sumatra, composed from N to S of the chief islands of Simeulue, Nias, Batu, Siberut, Sipora (N), Sipora (S), Pagai and Enggano. Of volcanic formation (highest summit on Nias island, at 886 m). Early proto-Malay population, related to the Batak. Animists (megalithic remains of an ancient civilization on Nias island). They are called Sakalagan (Pagai archipelago), Sakoban (Sipora island), and Siberut, and are Mongoloïd peoples with Vedda elements. Divided into classes of ages. Ancestor cult. They bury their dead. Also called Orang Mentawī. Total area : 6,120 km² ; Pop. 25,000. Fishing, copra, Taro. Hunting with poisoned tipped arrows.

MENTRI BESAR

Malaysia, hist. Malay title of Prime Minister. Also Mantri Besar.

MENUKI

see Tsuka.

MENUKIYA CHŌZABURŌ*

Japan, mus. Famous player of Shamisen (late 16th-early 17th cent.) and puppet manipulator in Kyōto, Ōsaka and Edo. Sung also Jōruri and, together with the puppet showman Hikita, created several plays for the popular theater called Ningyō-Jōruri, the ancestor of Kabuki.

MENXIASHENG* (W : Men-hsia-sheng)

China, hist. In the Tang period the Imperial Chancellery controlling Imperial decrees issued by the Chong Shu.

MEO

China, Laos, Vietnam, ethn. Group of Thai peoples from the high valleys of the Yunnan who settled in Laos c. 1840. They usually live above 1,200 m alt. and cultivate opium and corn. They call themselves Hmông, Hmung or Mhông. They number ab. 400,000 in the N Laos, and ab. 10,000 in Vietnam. The word Meo is the Lao and Vietnamese pronunciation of the Chinese Miao (Aborigines). See Miao.

- *India, ethn.* Tribal Hindu people estab. S of Delhi and in the Doâb (bet. Ganges and Yamunâ rivers), perhaps of Turkic origin,

speaking a Rājasthānī dialect, divided into exogamic clans (ab. 1,100,000). Also called Mevatī. They rebelled in 1258 and were crushed by Balban who flayed them alive and killed more than 12,000 of them.

ME-PING

Thailand, geog. River (500 km long) tributary of the Chao Phraya at Nakhon Sawan. Waters Chiang-mai. On its course bet. Tak and Chainat a great hydro-electric power-plant (at Yan Hee) for irrigation was recently completed.

MERĀ

Cambodia, myth. A celestial nymph (Apsara) sent by Śiva to the hermit Kambu Svāyambhuva, ancestor of the Khmer people.

MERAK

Indonesia, geog. A seaport in NW Java, traffic port to Sumatra.

MERAPI

Indonesia, geog. Volcano (2,891 m) in the Barisan Mts (center of Sumatra), NE of Padang. Last eruption in 1876. See Idjen.
- Active volcano in the center of Java (2,911 m). Its ashes covered the Borobudur in 1006. Important eruptions in 1587, 1672, 1930-1931. The region bet. Surakarta (Solo) and Djogjakarta.

MERARI SIREGAR

Indonesia, lit. Writer (1919-) of socialist trends.

MERBABU

Indonesia, geog. Active volcano (3,142 m) in Java, N of Djogjakarta.

MERCARA

India, geog. Ancient capital of the Coorg (Koḍagu) State, created by Mudda Rāja in 1681. Fort built by Linga Rāja in 1812. Onkešvara temple. Coffee, tea, rubber. Pop. 20,000. Also called Madhukeri, Merkâra.

*** MERCENARIES**

see Bedhindī, Ashigaru.

*** MERCURY (Planet)**

Skt. : Budha, Saumya ; *Burmese* : Bōdda ; *Jap.* : Suiyō, Shinsei ; *Chin.* : Shui Xing ;

Tib. : Lhag-pa ; *Lao* : Phut ; *Korean* : Su-seong.

MERDEKA

Malay word for Liberty.

MEREKA JANG DILUMPUH KAN

see Tur P.A.

MERGEN

Central Asia, hist. «Skilful Bowman» a Mongol title.

MERGEN GEGEN

Central Asia, lit. Mongol historian (18th cent.) author of a chronicle dated 1765. See *Altan Tobchi*.

MERGET GARKU-YIN ORON

Central Asia, lit. Tibetan-Mongol dictionary and historical chronicle by Shiregetü (?) c. 1742.

MERGUI

Burma, Thailand, geog. Archipelago on the W coast of the Malay peninsula composed of hundreds of small rocky islands from Tavoy to the isthmus of Kra (more than 800 islands, area : 29, 450 km² ; Pop. 250,000) mostly inhabited by tribes of «sea-nomads» (Selungs, Moken) fishing Trepong (Holothurians). Formerly a nest of pirates. The largest island is Tavoy. The others main islands are Elphinstone, Ross, Seloe, Bentick, Kitharaing, Domel, Sullivan, St. Matthew, etc. Also called Myeik.

- Seaport on the Tenasserim coast, facing the islands. Tin mines, lumber. Pop. 35,000.

MERĪĀH

see Khond.

ME-RI DBAL-CHEN GE-KHOD

Tibet, rel. Bon-po tutelary divinity, represented with 9 heads (white, blue, red, Garuda, Crow, Owl, Tiger, Elephant and Demon) and 18 arms. He is yellow in colour and wears a golden armour.

*** MERIDIAN**

see Yixing Chanshi.

*** MERITS**

see Punya.

MERKĀRA

see Mercara.

MERKIT

USSR, ethn. Türko-Mongol people which settled E of Lake Baikal and on the banks of the Selanga river in the 10th century.

MERŌFU KANNON*

Japan, Budd. One of the «33 forms of Kannon Bosatsu» (see Sanjūsan Ōgeshin). Represented as a Chinese lady. Said to have been the wife of a holy man called Ma. Considered in China as an incarnation of Guanyin. This divinity was especially worshipped by fishermen at Nagasaki.

ME-RTA

see Bingwu.

MERU

India, myth. Round polar mythical mountain in the Himālayas, axis of the world, said to be 84,000 Yojana in height and have roots to an equal depth. Its 4 summits are covered with a rich forest of Jambu trees. On them are the abodes of Indra and the «33 Devas» (Tra-yastrimśa). Surrounded by four «continents» :

- *S* : Jambudvīpa (India),
- *E* : Videha (or Pūrvavideha),
- *W* : Godhanya (or Aparagodana),
- *N* : Kurudvīpa (or Uttarakuru).

Also called Sumeru, Hemādri, Ratnasanu, Karnikacala, Devapārvata. *Tib.* : Ri-rgyol, *Rirab Lhunpo* ; *Mongol* : Summer Sola ; *Khmer* : Preah Someru, *Phnom Yukānthor* ; *Chin.* : Xumi Shan, *Xumi Lou*, *Wujiao Shan* ; *Jap.* : Sumeru ; *Burmese* : Miem Mo.

- *Indonesia, art.* In Bali and E Java, structures of «pagodas» with multiple roofs (false storeys), dedicated to divinities. The more important is the latter, the more numerous are the roofs, thus for Śiva (11 and 13), for Viṣṇu and Brahmā (9), but these numbers are subject to variations. They generally are constructed in wood and have thatched roofs. However some of them are in brick. Almost all temples and Pura have one or several Meru.

MERUDANDA

India, rel. In Tantrism (Buddhist or Hindu) a idealistic «channel» which is spinning around the spinal cord of the subtle body of

man, identified with Mt Meru, axis of the world. Also called Suṣumnā. *See also* Kundalini-yoga.

MERUTUNGA

India, lit. Skt. Jaina poet (early 14th cent.), author (c. 1304) of the *Prabandhacintāmani*.

MERUVARDHANA SVĀMIN

see Śrīnagar.

MERUVARMAN

India, hist. A king of the Cambā (Kashmīr) c. 700.

MERV

USSR, archeo. Site 30 km E of Mary (Turkmen SSR) in which are found vestiges of several large cities (380 Ha) around a large fortress called Erk-Kala (2nd cent. B.C.). The site of the ancient Antiochia Margiana, the Giaur-kala. Monuments with hellenistic decoration. A Buddhist temple was discovered here in December 1962, dating back from the Kuṣāna period (c. the 2nd cent. A.D.) with a Stūpa coloured in red and a large earthen Buddha statue. Painted pottery from the 4th-5th century. *See* Mary.

MERWANĪ

see Malabāri.

* MERZLOTA

USSR, geog. Russian word for the North and Eastern Siberian regions whose soil is permanently frozen. Its frozen crust (Permafrost) vary according to vegetation and can be more than 200 m thick in the Yakutsk region.

ME-SA

see My-Tho.

MES-AG-CHOM

see Khri-lde Gstug-bcan.

MESAN

see Maesan.

MEṢA

India, sci. Zodiacal sign of Aries. *Jap.* : Hakuyō-gū.

MÊ SĀ

see Mē Sar.

MÊ SAR

Cambodia, myth. «White Mother», an ancestor spirit (Neak-ta) considered the patron of the kingdom at the close of the 19th cent. and was worshipped on the Ba Phnom in the form of a broken pre-angkorean statue of Mahiṣāsūramardīnī. Also ancient Khmer name of My Tho. Also Mē Sā.

ME-SBRUL

see Dingsi.

MESHCHERAK

see Mishar.

MESHIYA-KYŌ

see Sckai-kyūsei-kyō.

MESHHRANO JIRGA

see Shura.

MESHTA

see Jute.

* MESOLITHIC

see Djebel, Fukui, Pattae, Đông Thuoc, Yoritō-Mondoki, Hoa-binh, Liangzu, Tjabenge, Langnāj, Jalahalli, Machai, Microlithic.

* MESON

see Yukawa Hidcki.

ME-SPREL

see Bingshen.

* MESSAGES

see Sandeṣa, Pula, Meghadūta.

ME-STAG

see Bingyin.

* METALLURGY

see Du Shi.

* METEOROLOGY

see Lülü Xinshu.

METEZASHI*

Japan, techn. Short dagger used by warriors in Middle Ages to pierce armours. Also called Yoroi-dōshi.

METHA

India, lit. Skt. poet (before the 7th century).

MET

METREY

see Maitreya.

* METROXYLON

see Roti.

METSUKE*

Japan, hist. Officials in charge of censorship and police, during the Tokugawa shogunate.

METTĀBHĀVANĀ

Budd. «Benevolent Meditation», a Buddhist technique of meditation on universal love.

METTAMITTA JĀTAKA

see *Mittamitta Jātaka*.

METTEYA

see Maitreya.

METTŪR

India, geog. Town in Tamilnādu, on the Kāvēry river. Hydro-electrical power plant on the Kāvēry, created in 1937. Pop. 10,000.

MEUNG-HAO

see Dingyu.

MEUNG-KHAEU

see Dinghai.

MEUNG-MAO

see Dingmao.

MEUNG-MOTH

see Dingwei.

MEUNG-PAO

see Dingchou.

MEUNG-SAEU

see Dingsi.

MEVĀR

see Mewār.

ME-VAT

see Chau-Athikar.

MEWĀR

India, hist. Ancient Rājput State in the S of Rājasthan, with Chittorgarh as capital, from 728 to 1568. Annexed by Akbar. Its rulers had the title of Mahārānā or Rānā :

- Hammîr (c. : 1314-1378)

- Kṣetrasimha (: c. 1378-1405)

- Lakṣasimha (Lākhā, : 1405-1420)

- Mokāl (: 1420-1433)

- Kumbhakarna (: 1433-1468)

- Udaya (: 1468-1473)

- Rāyamallā (1473-1509), his brother,

- Sānghā (1509-1528).

They afterward ruled at Udaipur with the titles of Rānā and Singh :

- Uday Singh, son of Sānghā,

- Partāb Singh (d. 1594), son of Uday Singh,

- Amar Singh (: 1594-1619), his son,

- Karan Singh (: 1619- ?), his son,

- Jagat Singh (d. 1652), his son, yielded to Shāh Jahān,

- Rāj Singh (: 1652-1680), his son,

- Jāi Singh (: 1680- ?), his son,

- Amar Singh (II)

- Sangram Singh

- Jagat (II, d. 1752), a vassal to the Marāṭha,

- Partāb Singh (: 1752-1755)

- Rāj Singh (: 1755-1762)

- Hamîr (or Hammîr, d. 1778)

- Bhîm Singh (: 1778-1828)

- Yuwān Singh (: 1828-1838)

- Sardar Singh (: 1838-1842)

- Swanip Singh (: 1842-1861)

- Sambhu Singh (: 1861-1874)

- Sujjan Singh (: 1884- ?)

- Fateh Singh.

— *India, art.* A school of miniature paintings which developed in the 16th and 17th cent. and became influenced by the Mughal painting in the 18th century.

MEVĀRĪ

see Mārvārī.

MEVATĪ

see Meo.

MEVLANA MUHAMMAD MUAMMAI
India, hist. Grand Vizier of Babūr-Mirzā, d. c. 1456.

ME YA NGAM

see Phu yeu ya yeu.

MEYASU-BAKO*

Japan, hist. «Suggestions-box» created in 1721 and placed at the gates of tribunals. Also called Jikiso-bako.

MEYASU-HAKASE*

Japan, mus. A system of notation of the music of religious songs of the Tendai-shû, based on signs of the Fu-Hakase (Fushi-Hakase), and attr. to Ryônin (1073-1132).

MEYKANDADEVĀ

see Meykandâr.

MEYKANDĀR

India, rel. Śiva theologian of the Śûdra caste, from Tamilnâdu (early 13th cent.) who expounded the doctrine of the Śaiva-siddhânta in his *Śivajñānabodha*, a Tamil adaptation of the Skt. *Raurava-Āgama*. Among his disciples were Arunandi and Umâpati.

MEYKANDAŚĀSTRAM

India, lit. Tamil corpus of the Śaiva-siddhânta composed of 14 texts devoted to Śiva by Meykandâr, Umâpati Arulnandi, Manavâcakam Kandandân and others (14th century).

MEZATAUNGCHE

Burma, lit. A poem by Letwethondara (18th cent.) written during his exile and describing his loneliness.

MEZI (or MOZI)* (W : Mo-tzu)

China, lit. Confucian philosopher (c. 479-381 B.C.) founder of a social and democratic school (Mojia, Meijia). His doctrine was the origin of a logician and dialectician movement. He advocated universal love. His collected works are entitled *Mo Jing* and *Mozi*. Also called Meidi, Modi, Mozi.

MEZU

see Cheng Huang.

MEZU*

Japan, myth. A demon (Aśvamukha) in the folklore, represented with a horse-head, symbolizing the soul of those who ill-treated horses. Often associated, in the Gion-matsuri at Kyôto, with the ox-head (Goširsa) demon Gozu. *Chin.* : Mamian. See Hayagrîva, Gion-tenjin.

MEZU-KANNON

see Hayagrîva.

MEZURASHIZUKA*

Japan, archeo. Kofun in Fukuoka-ken, now

partly destroyed, with pointed decoration of quivers and a boat on the stern of which stands a bird (crow ?), also a frog and «horn» patterns. Sixth century.

MGAR-MANG-ZAM-SUM-SNANG

see Mgar-stong-rcan-yul-zung.

MGAR-STONG-RCAN-YUL-ZUNG

Tibet, hist. Minister under King Srong-bcan Sgam-po and King Khri-mang Srong-mang. Sent to China in order to bring back princess Wencheng. Conquered the Tuyuhun, the E Tûrkestan and the Baltistan bet. 659 and 663. Fallen in disgrace, he committed suicide by himself cutting off his head in 664/667. He is the hero of the *Mani-bka-bum*. *Chin.* : Loudongzan. Also called Mgar-mang-zam sum-snang, abbrev. in Gar (Mgar).

MGON-CHEN

see Mgon-po.

MGON-MED-ZAS-SBYIN

see Anâthapindika.

MGON-PO

Tibet, myth. Protector god of the Sa-skyapa, the «Lord of the Canopy». Also Gur Gyi Mgon-po. *Skt.* : Panjara Mahâkâla. See also Krodharâja. Also called Mgon-chen.

MGON-PO BRAM-ZEI

Tibet, rel. A Tibetan form of Mahâkâla (Mahâkâla Brâhmanarûpa) which manifested to Phags-pa. Represented as an old man with a beard, holding a trumpet and a Kapala.

MHA-YAH

see Mahâmâyâ.

MHÔNG

see Meo.

MHOW

India, geog. Town in Madhya Pradesh, S of Indore. Commercial center. Pop. 40,000.

MI

see Anu, She.

MIAGAO

Phillip., geog. Ancient aboriginal city (peopled with Dayak coming from Borneo) in Iloilo

lo prov. (Panay island). Pop. 35,000.

MIAKO (MIACO)

see Miyako, Kyôto.

MIAN (W : Mien)

China, hist. Imperial head-dress, a flat cap from which hanged, on the back and front of it, 12 cords with 12 small precious stones.
- * *China, sci.* A name of the planet Mercury.

MIAN (W : Mien)

China, Laos, ethn. Groups of Yao people, driven out of the Nanking region at the close of the 14th cent. and who estab. themselves in the Zhejiang, then in the region of Chaozhou. They later migrated toward the Hunan and the Yunnan and several among them estab. themselves in the N of Laos. They are divided into 12 clans said to descend from the mythical dog Pan Hu. They adopted the Tao religion which was mixed with shamanistic elements. They practice a shifting cultivation for the growing of poppies. See Yao.

MIANDIAN (W : Mien-tien)

Chinese name of the kingdom of Pagan (Burma) after 1273.

MIANG

Thailand, ethn. A sort of green tea collected by the Tin and Meo peoples, dried in the shadow, packeted and buried during some time to allow it to ferment.

MIANG ul-ABD ul-HAQ JAHĀN-ZEB

see Wali Sahib.

MIANI

India, hist. Site in Sind (now in Pakistan) of a battle in which the Amîr of Sind were defeated by the British troops (Sir Ch. Napier), in February 1843. Another battle at Dabo, near by, in March 1843 enabled the British to annex the Sind to the British Indian Empire.

MIANKAI* (W : Mien-k'ai)

China, hist. The 3rd son (Prince Dun, 1795-1839) of Emperor Ren Zong (Qing dyn.). A debauchee, he used to keep in his residence actors and eunuchs against their will, obliging them to perform for his own pleasure. He was deprived of all his privileges.

MĪĀN KALLŪ

see Nāsir.

MIANNING (W : Mien-ning)

see Xuan Zong (Qing dynasty).

MIAN SI (W : Mien Szu)

see Dajin Si.

MIAN ZHAI (W : Mien Chai)

see Huang Gan.

MIAO* (W : Miao)

China, ethn. Thai Ethno-linguistic groups in Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan, Guangdong prov. and Guangxi Zhuang A.R., probably the descendants of the first inhabitants of the basin of the Yangzi Jiang. The Yao and the She (in Fujian prov.) are related groups. They penetrated in N Vietnam, N Laos and Thailand c. 1840 where they are known as Meo. Divided into 82 tribes which have slightly different dialects, called «White Meo», «Green Meo», «Black Meo» and Hua-Miao, according to the colour of women's dress. They speak a Tibeto-Burmese monosyllabic polytonal languages (up to 9 tones). They rebelled in 1795-1797. Also called Hmông, Hmung, Hmou, Hmao, Meo, Miaozi. See Meo, Mian.
- * *China, art.* A Confucian temple. *Viêt.* : Miêu.

MIAODIGOU* (W : Miao-ti-kou)

China, archeo. The most representative site (at Shan, Henan prov.) of the Yangshao culture, discovered in 1953-1955 and 1956-1957. The site called Miaodigou (I) at Banpo, consist in a Neolithic village 200 by 100 m with pit-houses (round or quadrangular) and pillars upholding the roof. The hearth was in the center of the floor. 250 tombs have been recognized. Cut and polished stone artifacts, bone harpoons, pottery with geometrical and zoomorphical decoration. The adults were buried in individual pits, the children in jars near the houses. See Banpo.

MIAO FALIANHUA JING (W : Miao

Fa-lien-hua Ching)

see *Saddharmapundarika-sûtra.*

MIAOFANG BEILAN (W : Miao-fang

Pei-lan)

China, hist. A History of the Miao rebellions

(1795-1797) pub. in 1820.

MIAOGAO FENG TA (W : Miao-Kao Feng T'a)
see Jin Shan.

MIAO HAO* (W : Miao Hao)
China, hist. Posthumous temple title conferred on Emperors, and by which they are generally known in History. See also Shi, Zong, Zu.

MIAOLI* (W : Miao-li)
China, geog. A district on the NW coast of Taiwan island. Area : 1,820 km² ; Pop. 500,000.

MIAOLUO (W : Miao-lo)
China, rel. Buddhist monk (711-782), the ninth head of the Tiantai sect. He restored the sect and translated the three great works of Zhiyi, the founder of the sect. *Jap.* : Myōraku.

MIAONÜ CHUAN (W : Miao-nü Ch'uan)
China, lit. «Biography of a Wonderful Girl», bu Gu Feixiong (Tang period).

MIAO QUANSUN* (W : Miao Ch'uan-sun)
China, lit. Scholar (1844-1919) head of the Imperial Library. Wrote several studies on Stone inscriptions. He collab. in the compilation of the Qingshi Gao from 1914 to 1917.

MIAO SHAN* (W : Miao Shan)
China, myth. A legend in relation with Guanyin. Name of a princess considered an incarnation of this Buddhist divinity. Said to have been the daughter of Miao Zhuang Wang. (Zhuang Wang : 696-681 B.C.), a ruler of a N kingdom in the Zhou dyn. Her adventures gave birth to the Qianshou Qianyan Guanyin Pusa (*Jap.* : Senjū Kannon Bosatsu) image, and are related in the *Nanhai Guanyin Quanzhuan*.

MIAO ZHUANG WANG (W : Miao Chuang Wang)
see Zhuang Wang, Miao Shan.

MIAOYINFOMU (W : Miao-yin-fo-mu)
see Sarasvatī.

MIAOYINGSI (W : Miao-ying Szu)
China, art. Monastery in Peking, f. in the

11th cent. by the Liao dyn. for the conservation of Buddhist relics. Renovated by Kublai Khân, rebuilt by the Ming emperors in 1457 and enlarged in 1465. Restored under Emperors Kangxi and Qianlong. The stūpa in this temple in 10 m. in diameter.

MIAOZI (W : Miao-tzu)
see Miao, Meo.

MI-ARAKA
Japan, hist. Ancient name (before 645) of the palace of the Emperor of Yamato. Also called Miya.

MIATADJI
Central Asia, lit. Türkmen classical poet (19th cent.) author of lyrical popular Ghazal.

MI-BSKYOD-PA
see Akṣobhya.

MI-BDUD-ZHAL-GZIGS
Tibet, rel. A religious Bon-po text.

MIBU
see Ennin.

MIBU-DERA*
Japan, art. Buddhist temple in Kyōto, f. in 991. Houses a statue of Jizō Bosatsu attr. to Jōchō (c. 1150).

MIBU-KYŌGEN*
Japan, art. Religious Buddhist pantomime of ancient origin performed in the April month, and describing miracles. Ab. 30 plays are still performed.

MIBU-NI-I
see Fujiwara no Ietaka.

MIBU no TADAMINE*
Japan, lit. Poet (867-965), collab. to the *Kokin-waka-shū*. Author of the *Wakatai-Jisshu (Waka Jittai)* in 945. One of the Sanjū Rokkasen.

MI CHAI
See Nong Khai.

MI-CHÂU
Vietnam, myth. A legendary character, daughter of An Du'o'ng Vu'o'ng. Killed by her father

on a beach, her blood transformed into pearls and her corpse into a Jade stone.

MI-CHEON WANG* (R : Mi-Ch'ön Wang)
Korea, hist. King (: 300-331) of Goguryeo, nephew and succ. to Bong-sang. His son Go-gug-weon succ. him.

MI-CHHE-BA
see Avriha.

MICHI-AE no MATSURI*
Japan, ethn. Ancient ceremony to drive away evil spirits, performed on the 15th day of the 6th month of the luni-solar year.

MICHIKATA-GAKARI*
Japan, hist. Official in the Tokugawa shogunate from 1659 onward, in charge of public works, roads and streets in the town of Edo.

MICHIKO*
Japan, hist. Imperial princess (20.10.1934-), daughter of Emperor Hirohito and Heir Apparent.

MICHI-no MIYA
see Hirohito.

MICHIMORI*
Japan, lit. Nō play : The spirits of Michimori and his wife (who drowned herself upon news of the death of her husband) appear to a Buddhist monk praying for the souls of the Heike warriors.

MICHINAGA HIROSHI
Japan, sports. Silver medalist (Archery 2,502 pts) in Olympic Games 1976.

MICHINAGA-SHINNŌ*
Japan, hist. Son of Prince Morinaga and grandson of Emperor Daigo. Fought the Ashikaga shōgun, then sided with the N dyn. (Hokuchō). Died in 1360.

MICHINOKU
see Mutsu.

MICHI-NO-OMI no MIKOTO*
Japan, myth. A warrior (Hi-no-Omi no Mikoto) who helped Emperor Jinmu Tennō in his conquest of Yamato. Called «the Opener of Roads».

MICHINOSHI
see Yakusa no Kabane.

MICHI-YUKI*
Japan, lit. A literary genre illustrated by the *Taiheiki*, describing travels in a poetic way and in which literary reminiscences are linked with the places described.

MI-CHOS
Tibet, rel. Popular traditional religion, different from the Bon and from Buddhism. It is the «Religion of Men» vs. the «Religion of the Gods» (Lha-chos). Chiefly a sort of Shamanism.

MI-CHU* (R : Mi-ch'u)
Korea, hist. King (: 262-284) of the Sinla kingdom, of the Gim dyn., son of Gu-do and succ. of Cheom-hae (of the Seog dyn.). Yu-lye, a son of Jo-bun (Seog dyn.) succ. him.

*** MICROLITHIC (of the Sand)**
see Linxi.

MIDA
see Amida, Amitābha.

MIDARE
see Shōjō.

MIDAREBA
see Hamon.

MIDAREGAMI
see Yosano Akiko.

MIDASHI-YAMA
see Fuji-san.

MIDNAPORE
see Midnapur.

MIDNAPUR
India, geog. Town in W Bengal, 130 km W of Calcutta, on the left bank of the Kasai river. Commercial center (grain, silk, brassware). Pop. 60,000. Hanumān and Jagannātha temples. Also Midnapore. District area : 13,670 km² ; Pop. 4,500,000.

MIDORIKAWA KOFUN
Japan, archeo. Large Kofun in Kumamoto-ken, with an inner decoration of about 12

boats on a stone 6 feet wide. Inner chamber with large slabs.

MIDSAYAP

Philip., geog. Town in Cotobato prov. (Mindanao island), on a tributary of the Mindanao river. Pop. 25,000.

MIDU

see Mishmi.

MIDUNAM

see Śuci, Asādha.

MIDWAY

geog. Group of islands in the Center Pacific Ocean, ab. 2,000 km NW of Hawaii, composed of an atoll and two small islands (Area : 5,6 km² ; Pop. 2,500), discovered by Captain Brooks in 1859. Annexed by the USA in 1867. Near this atoll, the USA fleet (Admiral Nimitz) defeated the Japanese navy (Admirals Yamamoto, Nagumo, Kondō) on the 4th of June, 1942. *See* Kimura Susumu, Nagumo Chūichi.

MI-E*

Japan, art. In Kabuki theater, a typical posture of actors. They use to stop in action and take a dynamic pose, thus marking the culminating point of the action.

MIEI-DŌ*

Japan, art. In a Buddhist temple, building dedicated to the founder of the temple, the sect or a master of it, whose portrait (painting or sculpture) is always exhibited. Also called Soshi-dō, Kaisan-dō, Daishi-dō, Shōryō-in.

MIE-KEN*

Japan, geog. Prefecture in Honshū (Kinki region). Area : 5,766 km² ; Pop. 1,600,000. Chief town Tsu.

MIEM MO

see Meru.

MIEN

see Mian.

MIÊU

see Miao, Van Miêu.

MIÊU NHAC

Vietnam, mus. Religious music in temples (Miêu).

MIE WANG (W : Mie Wang)

China, lit. A novel (1927-1928) by Ba Jin, pub. in the *Xiao Shuo Yue Bao* in 1929.

MIE-YAMA

see Fuji San.

MI FEI (W : Mi Fei)

China, myth. Taoist spirit of the Luo He river, a tributary to the Huanghe.

- *See* Mi Fu.

MI FU* (W : Mi Fu)

China, art. Painter (Mi Fei, Mi Yuanzhang, Nan Gong, Lumen Jushi, Haiyue Waishi, Xiangmo Manshi, Mi Xiangyang, 1051-1107) from the Jiangsu. Official and Military governor of Huaiyang. He collected ancient paintings, wrote criticisms and was also a calligrapher and a poet. His style of painting followed that of the S school. None of his work being extant, his paintings (chiefly landscapes) are only known through those of his son and disciple Mi Youren. Wrote a book on the art of drawing, the *Huashibao Jingyingguang Ji*, some «Notes of a collector of art». His poems were collected in the *Shanlin Ji* in 100 leaflets (now lost).

MIFUNE TOSHIRO*

Japan, art. Film actor (1920-) b. at Qingdao (Manchuria). First film with Kurosawa (*Drunken Angel*) in 1948. Academy award for *Rashōmon* (1951), International Prize of Venetia for *The life of Oharu* (1952), *Rikshaw man* (1958) ; Silver Bear of Berlin for *The Hidden Fortress* (1959) ; San Francisco Prize for *Animas Trujano* (1961) ; Golden Harwest Award for *Sanjurō* (1962) ; Grand Prize of Venetia (1967), etc. Founded his own Production Company in 1960.

MIGADAWON

see Rīṣipātana.

MIGADAYA

see Rīṣipātana.

MIGĀLOPA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 381 : The death of a disobe-

ing vulture.

MIGAMĀTUKA JĀTAKA
see *Vissasabhojana Jātaka*.

MIGAPOTAKA JĀTAKA
Budd. Jātaka No 372 : A hermit laments too much about the death of his favourite deer.
Var. : *Puttasochani Jātaka*.

MIGARU ORISUKE
see Masanobu.

MIG-DMAR
Tibet, sci. The planet Mars. See *Angāraka*.

MI-GDUNG-BA
see *Atapas*.

MIG-MI-BZANG
see *Virūpākṣa*.

MI-GYUR RDO-RJE
Tibet, lit. Ruler of the Khams (17th cent.), poet and painter, author of books on Buddhist ritual.

MIHAM CHI
see *Kimnara*.

MI HANWEN*
China, art. Official, poet, painter, calligrapher and engraver of seals (17th cent.) Graduated *Jinshi* in 1661. In calligraphy, he followed the style of *Mi Fei*. A grandson of *Mi Wanzhong*, he also was called *Xiao Mi*.

MIHARA*
Japan, geog. Seaport in Hiroshima-ken (Honshū). Textile industry. Pop. 90,000.
- Active volcano on Ōshima island (Tōkyō).

MIHARA JŪDAYŪ*
Japan, art. Kabuki actor (*Wakashu-gata* roles) in Ōsaka c. 1685-1712.

MIHARDJA, Achdiat K.
see *Achdiat Karta Mihardja*.

MIHARU*
Japan, geog. Town in Fukushima-ken (Honshū). Horse breeding. Pop. 20,000.

MIHARU-GOMA see *Rlung-ta*.

MIHAR un-NISSĀ
India, hist. The 5th daughter (1661-1704) of Aurangzeb. Married *Ezid Baksh*, the son of *Murād Baksh*.
- See *Nūr Jahān*.

MIHASHIRA
see *Torii*.

MIHINDEL
see *Mahinda (I)*.

MIHINDU
see *Mahinda (V)*.

MIHINTALE
Ceylon, art. Ancient Buddhist center 18 km E of *Anurādhāpura*, founded, according to Tradition, by *Mahinda* (son or brother of *King Aśoka*), with numerous remains of monasteries and *Stūpa* : *Kantaka Chetiya*, *Mahaseya Dagoba*, *Ambasthala Dagoba*, and caves decorated with carvings from the 7th century.

MIHIRA BHOJA (I) see *Bhoja (I)*.

MIHIRAKULA
India, hist. Śvetahūna chieftain who succ. his father *Toramāna* a few years after 500 and estab. his capital at *Śākala* in the *Panjāb*. Defeated by *King Yaśodharman* of *Mālvā* and *King Bālāditya (Narasimha)* of the *Magadha* in 528, he took refuge in *Kashmīr* where he died c. 532. Also *Mahīrakula*. He is the *Gollas* of *Cosmas Indicopleustes*.

MIHIRAPANNE DHAMMARATANA
Ceylon, lit. Buddhist monk (1768-1851) creator of the *Singhalese* short poetry.

MIHIRA PRATIĪHĀRA
see *Bhoja (I)*.

MIHITO SHINNŌ
see *Shōkō Tennō*.

MIHO-JINJA*
Japan, art. Shintō shrine at *Miho-no-Seki*, dedicated to *Seki no Myōjin*, a *Kami* protector of sailors.

MIHRĀB
Arabic word for the recess which indicates

the direction of the Mecca to the worshippers in a mosque.

MIHR un-NISĀ

see Nūr Jāhan, Mihar un-Nissā.

MIIDERA*

Japan, art. Buddhist temple (Jimon branch of the Tendai-shū) and headquarters of the sect, dedicated to Kōbun Tennō in 669, rebuilt in 858. It was originally composed of 859 buildings (only 60 are extant). Dai-mon (15th cent.); Jikidō (15th cent.); Kondō (1601); Three-storied pagoda (Muromachi period); Kyakuden (1600); Shinra-zenjin-dō (Shintō style, 1340); Shōrō (bell dated 1602); Library (Issai-kyō-dō, 1601). Also called Onjō-ji.

MIIDERA*

Japan, lit. Nō play: A woman, searching for her lost son (who became a Buddhist monk) arrives at the Mii-dera and asks to ring the famous bell of the temple. She regains senses when recognizing her son among the monks. They both return home.

MIIKE TENTA MOTOZANE

see Motozane, Kyūshū-mono.

MIIR *see* Ladang.

MIKADO*

Japan, hist. «Noble Gate», an ancient word for the Imperial palace, hence the Emperor Himself (Tenshi, Tennō).

MIKAFUTSU no KAMI

see Futsunushi no Kami.

MI-KAGAMI*

Japan, rel. Sacred mirror representing the soul, the Sun, the Kami, in a Shintō shrine. *See* Yata no Kogami.

MIKAGEDŌ-HA

see Ji-shū.

MIKAGURA-UTA

Japan, lit. «Dance-psalms», a collection of religious psalms by Nakayama Miki, bet. 1866 and 1875.

MIKAMI-YAMA *see* Fuji San.

MIKAN*

Japan, lit. «Mandarines», a novel by Akutagawa Ryūnosuke (1919) on daily life in Japan.

«MIKASA»*

Japan, hist. Admiral Man-of-war (14,900 Tons, speed 18 knots) on which commanded Admiral Tōgō during the Tsushima battle, on the 27.5.1905.

MIKASA JŌEMON*

Japan, art. Kabuki actor (Tachiyaku roles) in Kyōto c. 1700-1706, then Ōsaka c. 1706-1715.

MIKATA SHAMI

Japan, lit. Buddhist monk (Yamada Mikata (?), late 7th cent.), tutor of Imperial princes and poet in Chinese.

MIKAWA*

Japan, geog. Ancient province, now Aichiken.

MIKAWA-KŌ

see Fujiwara no Koretada.

MIKE*

Japan, ethn. «3 hairs», three-coloured cats, mascot of seamen.

*** MIKE FORCE**

see Khmer Serei.

MIKETSU

see Jingi-kan no Hasshin.

MIKETSU no KAMI

see Inari-ten.

MI-KHRUGS-PA *see* Akṣobhya.

MIKI KIYOSHI*

Japan, hist. Marxist philosopher (1897-1945). Imprisoned in 1930 and 1945 for Communist activities, he died in prison. Author of several political books.

MIKI KOJI

Japan, sports. World champion 1973 (weight lifting, cock weight, 117,5 kg).

MIKIMOTO KŌKICHI*

Japan, techn. Industrialist (1858-1954) who

invented and developed the «cultivation» of pearl oysters, basing his process on the works of the Chinese Ye Jinyan (12th cent.) Founder of the Mikimoto pearl company.

MIKIO NARUSE

Japan, art. Film director (1905-).

MIKIR

India, ethn. Agricultural people in Assam, on the hills bet. Brahmaputra and Dhaisiri. They speak a Tibeto-Burmese dialect and call themselves Arleng. They live in small communities and practice shifting cultivation. Pop. ab. 150,000. *See* Boro.

MIKI ROFŪ*

Japan, lit. Poet (1889-1964) in Western style : *Shiroki Te no Ryōjin, Maboroshi no Denen*, etc.

MIKI TAKEO*

Japan, hist. Politician (1907-) b. in Tokushima. Deputy (1939) then minister (1947-1959). Foreign Affairs minister (1966). Elected Prime minister (Dec. 1974) after the resignation of Tanaka Kakuei. Replaced by Fukuda Takeo in dec. 1976.

MIKI TOKUCHIKA

see P.L. Kyōdan.

MIKI TOKUMARU

see P.L. Kyōdan.

MIKKABI*

Japan, archeo. Prehistorical site in Shizuokaken, with remains of *Homo sapiens*.

MIKKARA

India, rel. The 6th Buddhist Patriarch, said to have traveled to Ferghāna and have died there c. 231 B.C.

MIKKYŌ*

Japan, Budd. The esoteric doctrines of Buddhism, such as advocated by the Shingonshū and the Tendai-shū. Before the advent in Japan of these doctrines (8th cent.), other esoteric belief existed in Japan, which were called Ko-Mikkyō (or «old Mikkyō»). They were thus named to distinguish them from the exoteric doctrines (Ken-kyō). Also called Misshū.

MIKKYO HANGA

Japan, art. Painter (17th cent.) of Ukiyo-e and engraver on wood.

MIKO*

Japan, hist. A title (before 702) of Imperial Princes. Replaced by that of Shinnō after 702. - * *Japan, rel.* In Shintō shrines, young girl or woman (widow or not married) attendant on the shrine and who also acts as sacred dancer. Some of them are also mediums through whom the Kami speaks. They are soothsayers and fortune-tellers in some cases. Also called Kannagi.

MIKO-SADAIJIN

see Kane-akira Shinnō.

MIKOSHI*

Japan, rel. Sacred palanquin in which the Kami symbols are transported during Matsuri and processions. They always are much decorated. Some of them are very heavy and needs several hundred young people to carry them. Some other are so huge they are mounted on wheels and tracted by oxes. *See* Yama.

MIKOSHI-NYŪDŌ*

Japan, ethn. A demon in folk-tales, described as having a third eye on the forehead and a very long tongue.

MIKOTO*

Japan, hist. A title of important persons, heads of tribes in ancient Japan. Later this title was reserved for the Kami of the Shintō and to Imperial princes after their death. *See* Tenjin Shichidai, Chijin Godai, Miyatsuko. - *See* Shō.

MIKOTONORI*

Japan, hist. An Imperial edict in the Nara period. Some of them were recorded into the *Shoku-Nihongi*. Also called Senmyō. *See* Shō.

MIKOYANĀBĀD

see Kobadiyan.

MIKUMARI-JINJA*

Japan, art. Shintō shrine at Yoshino (Nara-ken) built in the Momoyama style in 1604.

MIKUMA SHIKŌ

see Katen.

MIKUMO SHŌNŌSUKE*

Japan, art. Painter (1902-). Studied modern painting in France.

MIKUSA no KAN-DAKARA*

Japan, hist. Collective name of the three emblems given, according to legend, by Amaterasu Ōmikami to Ninigi no Mikoto when the latter came down on earth : mirror (Yata no Kagami), Sword (Ame no Murakumo no Tsurugi), Jewels (Yasakani no Magatama). Also called Sanshu no Jingi.

MILAIPPERUNKANTAN

India, lit. Tamil poet (1st-3rd century).

MILAN

see Punan.

MI-LA RAS-PA

Tibet, rel. Semi-legendary ascetic (Milarepa, Grubpai Dbang-phyug-mi-la, Rje Bcun Bka-bum, c. 1040-c. 1123), a disciple of Mar-pa and founder of a school of mystical thought. He was the master of Khyung-po Rnal-byor. Author of his autobiography (*Rje-bcun-mi-la Ras-pa'i Rnam-thar*) and the «1,000 Songs» (*Mi-la Ras-pa'i Mgur-bum*, or *Gur-bum*). His disciple Ras-chung-pa (1084-1161) wrote a Biography of him.

MILAREPA

see Mi-la Ras-pa.

MILE (W : Mi-lo)

see Milufo, Maitreya.

MILINDA

India, Budd. Indo-Greek king in Panjāb at Śāgala (: c. 160-c. 140 B.C.), famous for its conversations on Buddhism with Nāgasena, related in the *Milindapañha*. He was perhaps a son-in-law of King Demetrios. His wife Agathocleia, was regent for his son Strato (I). He is the King Menander of Plutarque.

MILINDAPAÑHA

India, lit. «Questions from Milinda», Pāli text on the questions asked by King Milinda and the answers of the Buddhist monk Nāgasena (c. 150 B.C.) on Buddhist doctrine, related by an unknown author, perhaps c. the 2nd cent., from an original in Skt. (lost). There exist 3 recensions of it, in Pāli and Chinese.

MILINDA-PRASNAYA

Ceylon, lit. «The Mirror of the True Law», Sinhalese version of the *Milindapañha* by Hinatikumbure Sumangala in the 18th cent. Also called *Saddharmadasaya*.

*** MILK**

see Qûmis, Ayrag, Amṛita.

MILK

USSR, ethn. A demon in the folklore of the Ghiliak.

MILKA SINGH

Pakistan, hist. A Sikh adventurer who occupied and populated the town of Rawalpindī in 1765.

*** MILLERS**

see Li Sanniang.

*** MILLION ELEPHANTS and WHITE PARASOL**

Laos, ethn. Laotian order created in 1920 and comprizing 5 ranks.

*** MILLSTONE**

see Peṣanī.

MILOU JI (W : Mi-lou Chi)

China, lit. «Written on the Mi Tower» (c. 605-617) by Han Yue.

MILUOFO (W : Mi-lo-fo)

see Maitreya.

MILUOTU (W : Mi-lo-t'u)

see Wudi (Bei Zhou dynasty).

MIMAKI-IRI-HIKO-INIE

see Sujin Tennō.

MIMALAUNGKYAUNG

Burma, art. Small Buddhist temple in Pagan, built by Narapatisithu in 1174, on a quadrangular plan and a high square base with a staircase of 24 steps. Bricks. Three roofs in superimposed terraces topped by an elongated stūpa.

MĪMĀMSĀ

India, rel. «Mental Research», a Hindu Darśana, sort of jurisprudence on Vedic ritual, and a commentary of the *Veda* from which

a philosophy has been derived, divided into two branches, *Pūrva-Mīmāṃsā* and *Uttara-Mīmāṃsā*. *Jap.* : *Shiyui*.

MĪMĀMSĀ-ARTHĀSANGRAHA

India, lit. «Summary on the Meaning of the *Mīmāṃsā*, a Skt. treatise on the *Mīmāṃsā* philosophy, by Laugākṣi Bhāskara.

MĪMĀMSĀNYĀYAPRAKĀŚA

India, lit. «Illustration of the Rules of the *Mīmāṃsā*», an elementary Skt. treatise on the *Mīmāṃsā*, by Apadeva (c. 1630). Also *Apadevī*.

MĪMĀMSĀRIDDHIPADA

India, rel. The 4th Riddhipada in which the renunciation to all intellectual activity is said to led to magic power. *Pāli* : *Wimansiddhipada*.

MĪMĀMSĀŚLOKAVĀRTTIKA

see *Ślokavārttika*.

MĪMĀMSĀSŪTRA

India, lit. Skt. treatise on the *Mīmāṃsā*, in 2,700 śloka, attr. to Jaimini. Numerous commentaries have been written on it. Also titled *Pūrvamīmāṃsāsūtra*.

MĪMĀMSĀVĀRTTIKA

India, lit. Skt. philosophical treatise on the *Mīmāṃsā* by Kumarīla Bhatta.

MIMANA*

Korea, Japan, hist. Ancient State in SE Korea under Japanese administration, conquered by the Shiragi (Sinla State) in 562. Said to have been annexed to the Yamatai by Jingū Kōgō. Perhaps this Mimana had previously conquered the Yamatai... Also called Garag, Benshin, Byeo-jin, Byeo-han.

MIMANDA

see *Jōmon*.

MIMASAKA*

Japan, hist. Ancient province, now Okayama-ken.

MIMATSU-HIKO-KAESHINE no MIKOTO

see *Kōshō Tennō*.

MIME

see *Fujin, Kisaki*.

MIMI HUI (W : Mi-mi Hui)

see *Mimi Xiehui*.

MIMI SHEHUI (W : Mi-mi Shê-hui)

see *Mimi Xiehui*.

MIMI XIEHUI* (W : Mi-mi Hsieh-hui)

China, hist. A «Secret society». Among these, it is necessary to distinguish the Jiaomen or religious organisations (chiefly composed of peasants) and the Huidang (or Huitang), political organization (chiefly in towns). These secret societies, always created against the government were very powerful in China, from the early Qing dyn. They were patriot (for the Chinese rule vs. the Manchu rule) or fought for local power (or against it) or else against taxes. Also called Huifei, Niandang, Fudang. See these words. Also *Mimi Shehui*, *Mimi Hui*.

MIMOSUGAWA-UTAAWASE

see *Saigyō-hōshi*.

MIMUNE no MASAHIRA

Japan, lit. Historian (853-926), one of the compilers of the *Sandai Jitsuroku*.

MIMYŌSHŌ NYORAI

see *Amoghasiddhi*.

MIN* (W : Min)

China, hist. A kingdom of the Shi Guo estab. at Changluo and Fuzhou by the Wang family from 907 to 946. Destroyed by the Nan Tang and Wu Yue kingdoms, and its capital Fuzhou invested in 946. Traditional genealogy :

- Wang Shenchi (Tai Zu, : 907-925)
- Yan Han (Wang Lin, : 926-927)
- Tai Zong (: 927-934)
- Kang Zong (: 935-938)
- Jing Zong (: 938-943)
- Yan Zheng (: 944-946).
- * *China, art.* A vessel, generally in bronze.
- *China, ling.* Dialects spoken in Fujian, Taiwan, Hainan and Guangdong provinces.
- * *Korea, hist.* Queen (: 1851-1895) of the Yi dyn., wife of King Go-jong. She caused the dismissal of the regent Yi Ha-eung in 1873. Opposed to the Japanese influence, she was assassinated in her palace at Seoul when the Japanese troops entered Korea on the 7.8. 1895.
- * Japanese name of the Chinese dyn. of

the Ming.
- See Min Jiang (river).

MĪNĀ

India, hist. Rājput clan estab. at Ajmer until the 11th century.

- *India, sci.* Zodiacal sign of Aries. *Jap.* : Sōgyo-gū ; *Burmese* : Mein.

- See Myna.

MINABUCHI SHŌAN*

Japan, hist. Scholar who traveled to China in 608 to study Chinese administration. On his return he had a great influence on the government. He was a descendant of Ōjin Tennō. See Kenzui Shi.

MIN-AE* (R : Min-ae)

Korea, hist. King (: 838-939) of Sinla (of the Gim dyn.) nephew of Heung-deog and succ. of Heui-gang. Sin-mu, a grand grandson of Weon-seong, succ. him.

MINAGAWA GEN

see Ki-en.

MINAGAWA KI-EN

see Ki-en.

MINAHASA

Indonesia, ling., geog. Malayo-Polynesian language of the Philippine group, spoken in the Sulawesi islands by ab. 1,700,000. Also the N. part of Sulawesi (capital Manado) where coffee is cultivated since 1820. Volcanic soil (Gumug Kasuan, Saputan, Klabat). Cultivation of rice, coconut.

MĪNĀKṢĪ

India, myth. A form of Pārvatī «with Fish eyes» worshipped in Madura. See Kuvera.

- *India, art.* Hindu temple at Madura (Tamil-nādu) built from 1560 to 1680, begun by Vaiśvanātha Nāyaka in pure Dravidian style and dedicated to Mīnākṣī, a consort of Śrī Sundarēśvara (a form of Śiva). It consists in two shrines enclosed by successive courtyards and walls 254 m by 237 m, with 11 Gopuram (5 are on the outer wall, that in the S being 60 m high). Numerous structures and building inside the walls and courtyards. In the Mīnākṣī temple : Akṣatapi mandapa (paintings), Mīnākṣī Nāyakan Mandapa, Mudalī Mandapa, Kilikattu Mandapa, Sahasrastambha

mandapa (1,000 pillar-structure, in fact with only 987 pillars, most of them carved and adorned with sculptures) ; galleries are decorated with painting, 18th c. Pool of the Golden Lotus (Pottamarai, Suvarnapuṣpakarinī). In the Sundarēśvara temple : Inner shrine (numerous sculptures and massive carved pillars), Kambattadi Mandapa. Outside the wall is the long Pudumandapa structure 110 by 35 m, built bet. 1623 and 1645, with 124 carved pillars.

MĪNĀKṢĪ SUNDARĀM PILLAI

see Pillai Mīnākṣī Sundarām.

MĪNAM

see Caitra.

MINAMATA*

Japan, geog. Small seaport in Kumamoto-Ken (Kyūshū), Pop. 36,000 (fishermen). It gave its name to a terrible hereditary disease (Itaitai) caused among fishermen by organic mercury by-products which had been deversed into the sea by a factory and polluting fish bet. 1960 and 1974.

MĪNAMBĀKKAM

see Madras, Meunambakan.

MINAMI HIRO

see Taiwan.

MINAMI HOKKE-JI*

Japan, art. Buddhist temple at Tsubosaka, Takaiti (Nara-ken, Honshū), with a three-storied pagoda from the 15th century.

MINAMI JIRŌ

see Korea.

MINAMI KIKAN

Burma, hist. Japanese army organization in Burma aiming to destroy the road linking China to Burma (1939-1941) in order to cut down supplies furnished to China by the Allied powers.

MINAMI KUNZŌ

Japan, art. Painter (1883-1950).

MINAMOTO*

Japan, hist. Warrior noble family descending from Emperor Saga (in 814) and which settled

in the Kantô region c. the 9th cent. Also called Genji (in Sino-Japanese). Divided into 4 main branches : Seiwa-Genji, Murakami-Genji, Daigo-Genji, Uda-Genji according to the ancestor. They fought the Taira family (Heike) in the 11th and 12th cent. Several noble families were related to them. *See* Minamoto no Makoto.

MINAMOTO no AKIKANE

Japan, lit. Writer (1160-1215), author of the *Kojidan*.

MINAMOTO no AKIRA*

Japan, hist. A brother (814-852) of Emperor Ninmyô, and son of Emperor Saga. Became a Buddhist monk with the name of Sosa. Also called Yogawa-saishô-nyûdô.

MINAMOTO no HIDEAKIRA*

Japan, hist. Imperial prince (d. 940) and politician. Was a descendant (by his mother) of Sugawara no Michizane.

MINAMOTO no HIKARU*

Japan, hist. A son (845-913) of Emperor Ninmyô. Replaced Sugawara no Michizane as Udaijin in 901. Also called Nishi-sanjô Udaijin.

MINAMOTO no HIROMASA*

Japan, mus. Grandson (918-980) of Emperor Daigo and a famous player of Biwa ; pupil of Semimaru. Also called Hakuga no Sanmi.

MINAMOTO no IENAGA*

Japan, lit. Courtier (1170-1234) and poet, author of a diary, the *Minamoto no Ienaga Nikki*, covering the years 1196-1207.

MINAMOTO no KANEMASA

Japan, lit. Poet (d. 1112).

MINAMOTO KIYOMARO

see Shinshin-tô.

MINAMOTO no KUGYÔ

see Kugyô.

MINAMOTO no MAKOTO*

Japan, hist. The 7th son (810-868) of Emperor Saga. Received the family name of Minamoto in 814. Thus founding the Minamoto family. Also called Kitabe-Daijin. *See* Tomo

no Yoshio.

MINAMOTO no MASANOBU*

Japan, hist. Imperial prince (920-993) and Sadaijin. Also called Tsuchimikado no Masonobu.

MINAMOTO no MASAZANE*

Japan, hist. Statesman (1059-1127), Dajô-Daijin in 1122. Author of a diary, the *Kugashôkoku Ki*. Also called Kuga.

MINAMOTO no MICHICHIKA*

Japan, hist. Statesman (1149-1202) of the Fujiwara family, who participated in the government of 7 consecutive emperors. *See* Fujiwara no Michichika.

MINAMOTO no MITSUNAKA*

Japan, hist. A son (912-997) of Minamoto no Tsunemoto. Appointed Chinjufu-Shôgun. Also called Tada Manjû.

MINAMOTO no MITSUYUKI*

Japan, lit. Writer (1163-1244), one of the supposed authors (?) of the *Heike-monogatari* (1203-1221).

MINAMOTO no MOROFUSA*

Japan, hist. Imperial prince (1009-1077), poet and writer. Received the family name of Minamoto in 1020. Udaijin, he received the title of Dajô-Daijin on his death. Also called Tsuchimikado no Morofusa.

MINAMOTO no MOROTOKI

Japan, lit. Man of letters (1077-1136), author of the *Chôshû-ki*, «Notes of the Long Autumn», a diary on the period from 1087 to 1136.

MINAMOTO no MOROYORI*

Japan, lit. Writer and poet (1070-1139). Also called Ono no Miya.

MINAMOTO no MOTOHIRA*

Japan, hist. Statesman (11th-12th cent.), Appointed Sangi.

MINAMOTO no NORIYORI

see Kamakura no Noriyori.

MINAMOTO no SADAMU*

Japan, mus. Imperial prince (815-863) and a musician. Also called Shijô-Dainagon.

MINAMOTO no SANETOMO*

Japan, hist., lit. The 3rd Shōgun (Senman, 1192 : 1203-1219) of Kamakura, brother and succ. of Minamoto no Yoriie. He was assassinated by Kugyō, a son of Yoriie. A famous poet in his time, his works were collected in the *Kinkai-shū*.

MINAMOTO no SENJU-MARU*

Japan, hist. The 3rd son (1201-1214) of Minamoto no Yoriie. He became a Buddhist monk with the name of Eijitsu in 1213. Killed in battle.

MINAMOTO no SENMAN

see Minamoto no Sanctomo.

MINAMOTO SETTEI *see* Tsukioka Settei.**MINAMOTO no SHITAGŌ***

Japan, lit. Poet (911-983), author of the *Wamyō Ruijū-shō* (*Wamyō-shō*), a sort of encyclopaedia (931-937). His poems appear in the *Gosen-waka-shū* (951). The *Ochikubo Monogatari* and the *Utsubo Monogatari* are sometimes attr. to him. Became a Buddhist monk with the name of Anbō-Hōshi. Was one of the «Chūko Sanjūroku Kasen».

MINAMOTO no TADAKATSU

Japan, lit. Nobleman, protector of Hayashi Shunzai (1618-1680).

MINAMOTO no TAKAAKIRA*

Japan, lit. The 17th son (914-982) of Emperor Daigo. Received the family name of Minamoto in 920. Udaijin in 966 and Sadaijin in 968. Participated in a plot against Reizei Tennō, and exiled. Author of several poems and books, including his biography. Also called Nishi no Miya no Sadaijin.

MINAMOTO no TAKAKUNI*

Japan, lit. Writer (1004-1077), said to have been the author of the *Konjaku Monogatari* and perhaps also the *Uji Monogatari*. Also called Uji no Dainagon.

MINAMOTO no TAMENORI*

Japan, lit. Poet (d. 1011), author of the *Sandō-e* in 984.

MINAMOTO no TAMETOMO*

Japan, hist. Warrior (1139-1170) whose deeds

were famous. Said to have been the ancestor of the kings of the Ryū-kyū islands. Died in exile in Ōshima. Also called Chinzei Hachirō Tametomo.

MINAMOTO no TAMEYOSHI*

Japan, hist. Warrior (1096-1156). He defeated his uncle Minamoto no Toshitsuna and sided with the ex-emperor Sutoku, but was defeated in 1156 and executed on the orders of Taira no Kiyomori. Also called Mutsu Shirō.

MINAMOTO no TOKIWA*

Japan, hist. The 9th son (812-854) of Emperor Saga and a poet (in the *Kokin-shū*). Udaijin (840), Sadaijin (849). One of the compilers of the *Nihon Kōki*. Also called Tō-sanjō no Sadaijin, Higashi-sanjō no Sadaijin.

MINAMOTO no TŌRU*

Japan, hist. Imperial prince (822-895). Sadaijin in 872. Owned the first villa of the Byōdō-in at Uji. Also called Kawara-Sadaijin.

MINAMOTO no TOSHIAKI*

Japan, hist. Statesman (1044-1114), Bettō at the court of the retired Emperor Shirakawa and inspector to the provinces of Mutsu and Dewa.

MINAMOTO no TOSHIFUSA*

Japan, lit. A son (1035-1121) of Minamoto no Morofusa. Sadaijin in 1083. Became a Buddhist monk with the name of Jakushun. Wrote an autobiographical book, the *Suisa-ki*. Also called Horikawa-Safu.

MINAMOTO no TOSHIKATA*

Japan, lit. Statesman and poet (960-1027), one of the Shi-nagon.

MINAMOTO no TOSHIYORI*

Japan, lit. Poet (1055-1129), author of the *Kin'yō-shū*, 1127 (Anthology of the Maple's leaves in Autumn).

MINAMOTO no TSUNEMOTO*

Japan, hist. A grandson (894-961) of Emperor Seiwa. Received the family name of Minamoto in 961. Founder of the Seiwa-Genji branch of the Minamoto from which descend the Minamoto, Ashikaga and Tokugawa Shōgun.

MINAMOTO no TSUNENOBU*

Japan, hist., lit. Statesman (1016-1097), Nagon and poet, one of the Shi-nagon.

MINAMOTO no YORIE*

Japan, hist. The 2nd Shōgun (1182 : 1202-1203 : 1204) of Kamakura, son of Minamoto no Yoritomo. Hōjō Tokimasa obliged him to abdicate and become a Buddhist monk, then ordered him to be assassinated.

MINAMOTO no YORIMASA*

Japan, hist., lit. Warrior and poet (1104-1180), famous for having killed a Nue in 1153. Sided with the retired Emperor Go-Shirakawa in 1156 and 1159 (*see* Hōgen-no-Ran and Heiji-no-Ran). Became a Buddhist monk with the name of Gensan-i Nyūdō, but was vanquished at Uji by Taira no Kiyomori and compelled to commit suicide in the Byōdō-in temple.

MINAMOTO no YORIMITSU*

Japan, hist. Warrior (944-1021). He cleared Kyōto and its region from the bandits who infested it in late 10th century.

MINAMOTO no YORITOMO*

Japan, hist. Warrior and first Shōgun (1147 : 1192-1199) of Kamakura, 3rd son of Minamoto no Yoshitomo. Having been spared by Taira no Kiyomori after the defeat of his father, he was brought up by his partisans and when in age, levied troops. After a long war against the Taira, he defeated them with the help of his brother Minamoto no Yoshitsune at Ichi-no-Tani and Dan-no-Ura in 1185. Jealous of the fame of his brother, he attacked and forced him to commit suicide with his followers in 1189. He created a Military government (Bakufu) at Kamakura and was named Sei-i-Tai-Shōgun by the Emperor in 1192. Died following a fall from his horse. Hōjō Tokimasa took the regency, and his son Minamoto no Yorie succ. him as Shōgun in 1202. His widow Masako participated actively in the political struggle which followed his death. Also called Kamakura-dono, Kamakura-Udaishō.

MINAMOTO no YORIYOSHI*

Japan, hist. Warrior (988-1075), governor of the prov. of Mutsu and Sagami. Became a Buddhist monk with the name of Iyo-Nyūdō.

MINAMOTO no YOSHICHIKA*

Japan, hist. A son (d. 1108) of Minamoto no Yoshiie. He rebelled several times, was exiled, then defeated and executed.

MINAMOTO no YOSHIHIRA*

Japan, hist. Warrior (1141-1160). Fought the Taira. Also called Kamakura Aku-Genda.

MINAMOTO no YOSHIE*

Japan, hist. Warrior (Hachiman Tarō, 1041-1108) son of Minamoto no Yoriyoshi. His military deeds made the subjects of many legends.

MINAMOTO no YOSHIKUNI*

Japan, hist. A son (1082-1155) of Minamoto no Yoshiie. He retired to Ashikaga in 1150. Ancestor of the Ashikaga and Nitta families.

MINAMOTO no YOSHIMITSU*

Japan, hist. Warrior (1045-1127), brother of Minamoto no Yoshiie. Also called Shinra Saburō.

MINAMOTO no YOSHIMORI

see Minamoto no Yukiie.

MINAMOTO no YOSHINAKA*

Japan, hist. Warrior (1154-1184). He fought the Taira and joined his uncle Minamoto no Yukiie in 1182. Took prisoner the retired Emperor Go-Shirakawa who named him Shōgun, but was defeated and killed by Minamoto no Noriyori and Minamoto no Yoshitsune. His mistress, Tomoe Gozen was famous for her physical strength. Also called Kiso Yoshinaka.

MINAMOTO no YOSHITOMO*

Japan, hist. Warrior (1123-1160), son of Minamoto no Tameyoshi. He sided with the Taira in 1156 then rebelled against them, his father having been killed by Taira no Kiyomori. Defeated, he fled away but was assassinated. His wife Tokiwa Gozen, mother of Minamoto no Yoshitsune took refuge among the Minamoto partisans.

MINAMOTO no YOSHITSUNA*

Japan, hist. Warrior (d. 1134), brother of Minamoto no Yoshiie. He rebelled because his son Minamoto no Yoshiaki had been sentenced for a crime, was defeated by Minamoto no Tameyoshi and exiled to the Sado island.

Also called Kamo Jirō.

MINAMOTO no YOSHITSUNE*

Japan, hist. Warrior and general (1159-1189), son of Minamoto no Yoshitomo and Tokiwa Gozen. Brought up by the monks of Mt Kurama. Accompanied by the brigand-monk Benkei he fought on the side of his brother Yoritomo and won for him the battles of Ichi-no-Tani and Dan-no-Ura (1185). Jealous by his brother, he was obliged to flee in the Mutsu prov. where a Minamoto party attacked him. On the point to be vanquished, he committed suicide with his wife and children. His battles and his life with his beautiful mistress Shizuka Gozen, his adventures with Benkei and his flight to the North, made him a most popular hero, whose legend is told in the *Heike-monogatari*. His boy-hood name was Ushiwaka.

MINAMOTO no YUKIIE*

Japan, hist. Warrior (Minamoto no Yoshimori, Shingū Jūrō, d. 1186), who sided with Minamoto no Yoshitsune against Minamoto no Yoritomo but was assassinated by the latter.

MĪNA-NĀTHA

see Nātha-yogin.

MINANGKABAU

Indonesia, geog., ethn. A region in the Center S of Sumatra, populated by Malay people (Orang Padang, Orang Awak) of agriculturists (coffee, tobacco, manioc, corn, groundnuts). These peoples were Islamized since the late 15th cent. but still retain matriarcal mores. They live in huge collective houses with multiple roofs and curved gables reserved for married women, and in which the men-husbands are only guests. The region is 49,700 km² in area; Pop. ab. 3,000,000.

MINĀR

«Light Tower», Arabic for the prayer-tower of a mosque.

MINĀRET SHĀHĪD

see Ochterlony.

MINASE SANGIN HYAKU-IN*

Japan, lit. A collection of Renga poems by Sōgi, Sōchō and Shōhaku, pub. in 1488.

MĪNAVAR

India, ethn. Ancient Tamil tribe of fishermen.

MI-NA-ZUKI*

Japan, sci. «Month without water», the 6th month of the Luni-solar year.

MINAZUKI-BARAI

see Nagoshi-no-Harai.

MIN BAO (W : Min Pao)

see Tongmen Hui.

MINBAR

Arabic word for the preaching stool or pulpit in a mosque.

MINBIN

Burma, hist. King (: 1531-1553) of Arakan. He built several Buddhist temples and Stūpa in his capital of Mrohaung.

MINBU

Burma, geog. Market town on the right bank of the Irawady, N of Prome. Oil fields. Volcanoes of grey mud. Pop. 100,000. District area : 9,366 km² ; Pop. 400,000.

MINBU-KYŌ

see Minbu-shō.

MINBUKYŌ HŌ-IN

see Maeda no Munehisa.

MINBUKYŌ-NYŪDŌ

see Fujiwara no Tameie.

MINBU-SHŌ*

Japan, hist. Home Ministry created in 646, and headed by a Minbu-kyō. He was chiefly concerned with agriculture.

MIN BYEONG-SEOG* (R : Min Pyōng-sök)

Korea, art. Painter and calligrapher (1858-1940).

MINCHŌ*

Japan, art. Painter (Kitsuzan; *F.N.* : Chōden-su; *Gō* : Hasō-ai, 1352-1431) of the Suiboku school of Muromachi. He was a Buddhist monk in the Tōfuku-ji (Kyōto). Painted chiefly Dōshaku subjects. Influenced by the Chinese painter Yan Hui.

MINCHŌ-RYŪ*

Japan, art. A school of painting in the Chinese style, created by Minchō (1352-1431).

MINDAK

Pakistan, ethn. A ball-play of children in the Hunza valleys.

MINDANAO

Philip., geog. Second largest island at the S of the archipelago (Area : 102,312 km² ; Pop. 8,500,000), with an irregular shape and several narrow peninsulas. Mountainous (Mt Apo, 2,954 m) W of Davao, and densely forested. Cultivation of abaca, rice, maize, coconuts in the plains. Gold mines. Average temp. 26^o-27^o C ; average annual rainfall : more than 1,500 mm. The oriental coast, the highest, is bordered by the Dixata range. The S coast has corallian reefs. The NE coast constitutes the SW fringe of a deep oceanic valley (11,524 m deep). Divided into two administrative regions : *Mindanao-Norte*, with the prov. of Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Camiguin, Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur, Misamis Occidentale, Misamis Orientale, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur ; and *Mindanao-Sur*, with the prov. of Cotabato, Cotabato del Sur, Davao del Norte, Davao del Sur, the Sulu island, Zamboanga-Norte and Zamboanga-Sur.

- River (320 km long) in Mindanao emptying in the Moro Gulf W of the island. Also called Rio grande, Pulangi, Cotabato.

MINDI (W : Min-ti)

China, hist. Emperor (Li Conghou, Li Pusantu, Miao Jilie, 914 : 933-934 : 934) of the Hou Tang dyn., son and succ. of Ming Zong. Modi (or Feidi), an adopted son of Ming Zong assassinated him and took his succession.

- See Xiao Mindi (Xi Jin dynasty).

MINDŌN MIN

Burma, hist. King (Maung-lun, : 1872-1878) at Mandalay, succ. his brother Pagan Min. He signed peace with the British and gave permission to Christian missionaries to settle in Mandalay. A fervent Buddhist, he held a Buddhist Council at Mandalay in 1871 and ordered to engrave on 729 marble slabs the *Tipitaka* and to house them under 729 small structures in the Kuthodaw temple. He sent his minister Mingyi to Europe in 1872. Introduced unifi-

ed currency in 1861, reformed the tax system and transferred his capital from Ava to Mandalay in 1857. Died of dysentery in 1878. His son Thibaw Min succ. him.

MINDORO

Philip., geog. Large island S of Luzon (Area : 10,243 km² ; Pop. 500,000). Mountainous (highest summits at Mt Halcon 2,594 m and Mt Baco 2,488 m). Densely forested. Divided into two administrative provinces : Mindoro-Oriental (Area : 4,365 km² ; Pop. 350,000 ; chief town Calapan) and Mindoro-Occidental (Area : 5,880 km² ; Pop. 150,000 ; chief town Mamburao).

MINENOBU*

Japan, art. Painter (Kanō Minenobu ; Gō : Zuisen, Kakuryūsai, 1662-1708) of the Kanō school at Hamachō (Edo).

*** MINERALOGY**

see Kinouchi Shōhan.

MINETAKAINARI-TAISHA-KYŌ

Japan, rel. Shintō sect f. by Yoneda Shōichi (1891-) in 1925.

MINFENG* (W : Min-Feng)

China, archeo. Site in the Uighur Autonomous region (Xinjiang prov.) with remains of the Hou Han dynasty. See Niya.

MING* (W : Ming)

China, hist. A Chinese dynasty succ. the Mongol Yuan, f. by the Zhu family at Jinling, then at Peking after 1421. *Viêt.* : Minh ; *Jap.* : Min ; *Korean* : Myeong. Genealogy :

- 1 - Tai Zu (: 1368-1398)
- 2 - Gongmin Huidi (: 1398-1402)
- 3 - Cheng Zu (: 1402-1424)
- 4 - Ta Zong (: 1424-1425)
- 5 - Xuan Zong (: 1425-1435)
- 6 - Ying Zong (: 1435-1449)
- 7 - Gongren Kangding Jingdi (: 1449-1457 and 1457-1464)
- 8 - Xian Zong (: 1464-1487)
- 9 - Xiao Zong (: 1487-1505)
- 10 - Wu Zong (: 1505-1521)
- 11 - Shi Zong (: 1521-1567)
- 12 - Mu Zong (: 1567-1572)
- 13 - Shen Zong (: 1572-1620)
- 14 - Guang Zong (: 1620)
- 15 - Xi Zong (: 1620-1627)

16 - Zhuanglie Mindi (: 1627-1644)

17 - Fu Wang (: 1644-1645)

18 - Tang Wang (: 1645-1646)

19 - Tang Wang II (: 1646-1647)

20 - Yong Ming (: 1646-1662).

The last four sovereigns, being displaced by the Manchus of the Qing dyn. are also called kings of the Nan Ming dyn. (Southern Ming).

Signs on Ming ceramics :

年洪
製武

Hong Wu
1368—98

建文

Jian Wen
1399—1402

年永
製樂

Yong Le
1403—24

年永
製樂

Yong Le
1403—24

洪熙

Hong Xi
1425

德大明
年明
製宣

Xuan De
1426—35

正統

Zheng Tong
1436—49

景泰

Jing Dai
1450—56

天順

Tian Shun
1457—64

化大明
年明
製成

Cheng Hua
1465—87

治大明
年明
製弘

Hong Zhi
1488—1505

德大明
年明
製正

Zheng De
1506—21

靖大明
年明
製嘉

Jia Jing
1522—66

慶大明
年明
製隆

Long Qing
1567—72

曆大明
年明
製萬

Wan Li
1573—1619

泰昌

Tai Chang
1620

啟大明
年明
製天

Tian Qi
1621—27

崇禎
年製

Chong Zheng
1628—43

Xuan De
1426—35

Cheng Hua
1465—87

- * King (Gao Zu, Shi Zong, Fu Jian, Fu Jianye, 317 : 351-352 : 355) of the Qian Qin dyn., son and succ. of Sanqin Wang. His son Li Wang succ. him.

- * Emperor (Cao Rui, Cao Yuanzhong, 204 : 226-239) of the Qian Wei dyn., son and succ. of Wendi. His adopted son Shaodi succ. him. *See* Mingdi.

- A Chinese epithet meaning «excellency», applied to horses, tea (cha), etc.

* MING (Mausoleum)
see Shisanling.

MINGALADON

Burma, geog. International airport and military base 15 km N of Rangoon.

MINGALA THUT

Burma, lit. «Buddhist Beatitudes», a religious book on Buddha's preaches.

MINGALĀZEDI

Burma, art. Stūpa in Pagan, built by King Nara-tihapate in 1284. Bell shaped body on 4 high square terraces decorated with glazed terracotta plaques inscribed with texts in Burmese.

MINGAT

Mongolia, ethn. A Mongol people of ab. 2,000. *See* Oirat.

MING AUNG

Burma, lit. Contemporary writer on social subjects (*Earth under Sky*, 1948).

MINGBEN CHANSHI* (W : Ming-pen
Ch'an-shih)

China, rel. Buddhist monk of the Nanyue
Zheng Zong, a disciple of Yuanmiao Chanshi.

MINGCHANG* (W : Ming-ch'ang)

Chinese Year-title of the Jin dyn. : 2.1190-
2.1196 (Emperor Zhang Zong).

MINGCHEN MINGRU XUN LIZHUAN

(W : *Ming-ch'en Ming-ju Hsün Li Chuan*)

see Cai Shiyuan.

MINGCONG CHANSHI* (W : Ming-ts'ung
Ch'an-shih)

China, rel. Buddhist monk of the Nanyue
Zheng Zong, disciple of Benrui Chanshi.

MINGDAO (W : Ming-tao)

China, archeo. Ancient bronze coins in the
shape of a small knife, used in the 4th-3rd
cent. B.C.

MINGDAO* (W : Ming-tao)

Chinese Year-title of the Bei Song dyn. :
2.1032-2.1034 (Emperor Ren Zong).

MING DAO* (W : Ming Tao)

China, lit. Confucian philosopher (Cheng
Bochong, Cheng Hao, Cheng Mingdao, 1032-
1085) brother of Cheng Yi (1033-1108). He
f. a «school of the Mind» (Xin Xue). Disciple
of Zhou Dunyi. He was also, together with
his brother (whose ideas were different) a
disciple of the school of Chou Lianji and wrote
with the latter the *Ercheng Chuan Shu*. He
was opposed to Wang Anshi.

MINGDAO CHONGDE WEN XIAO (W :
Ming-tao Ch'ung-te Wen Hsiao)

China, hist. Posthumous name conferred on
Yuan Zong of the Nan Tang dyn. in 961.

MINGDAO JISHUO* (W : *Ming-tao Chi-shuo*)

China, lit. Records of the sayings of famous
Confucianists of the Song dyn., compiled by
Li Chunfu of the Jin dynasty.

MINGDE* (W : Ming-tê)

Local Chinese Year-title of the Hou Shu dyn. :
1.934-2.938.(Emperor Gao Zu).

MINGDE HUANG HOU (W : Ming-tê

Huang Hou) see Ma Hou.

MINGDI* (W : Ming-ti)

China, hist. Emperor (Yuan Zhong, Jingshu,
Cao Rui, 204 : 226-239) of the Qian Wei dyn.,
son and succ. of Wendi. His son Shaodi succ.
him. Also Ming.

- * Emperor (Su Zong, Sima Shao, Sima Daoji,
299 : 323-325) of the Dong Jin dyn., son and
succ. of Yuandi. His son Chengdi succ. him.

- * Emperor (Tai Zong, Liu Yü, Liu Xiubing,
Liu Rongqi, 439 : 466-472) of the Liu Song
dyn., son of Wendi and succ. to Qian Feidi.
Nicknamed «The Pig». His son Cangwu Wang
succ. him.

- * Emperor (Gao Zong, Xiao Luan, Xiao
Xuandu, Xiao Jingxi, 452 : 494-498) of the
Nan Qi dyn., a nephew of Gaodi and succ.
to Hailing Gong Wang. His son Dong Hun Hou
succ. him.

- * Emperor (Shi Zong, Yümen Yü, Tongwan-
tu, 534-557 (King), 559 (Emperor)-560) of
the Bei Zhou dyn., son of Wendi and succ. to
his brother Xiao Min. Assassinated by his re-
gent Yümen Hu who sat his brother Wudi on
the throne.

- See Jiao Wendi, Yüwen Jiao, Xiao Mingdi
(Hou Han dyn.), Kalrira-ya.

MINGEI*

Japan, art. Traditional folk objects of art or
religious subjects (*Chin.* : Mingqi). Originally
religious objects put in tombs (as the Chinese
Mingqi), the word means now all kind of po-
pular and devotional objects.

MINGEI UNDŌ

Japan, art. Movement for the renewal of po-
pular ceramics, created by Yanagi Soetsu in
1926. To that modern school belonged the
potters Kawai Kanjirō in Kyōto and Hamada
Shōji in Machiko. This movement was succ. by
that called Sōdeisha, in 1948.

MING FA (W : Ming Fa)

see Liu Ke.

MING FA HUA* (W : Ming Fa Hua)

China, art. Decoration «in cloisonné work»
of some Ming ceramic wares, in which the
«cloisonné» is made in clay.

MINGFANG CHANSHI* (W : Ming-fang
Ch'an-shih)

China, rel. Buddhist monk (d. in 1648) of the
Qingyuan Zheng Zong.

MINGFEI ZHUAN (W : *Ming-fei Chuan*)
China, lit. *Laic Bianwen*, on the story of a Han lady given in marriage to a Barbarian chief. Written in Tang period.

MING FU (W : *Ming Fu*)
China, myth. «Prefecture of Darkness», a name of the Chinese Hell. Also called Diyü. See Naraka.

MINGFU CHANSHI* (W : *Ming-fu*
Ch'an-shih)
China, rel. Buddhist monk (d. 1640) of the Qingyuan Zheng Zong.

MINGGAN
Central Asia, hist. A group of 1,000 men (100 Arban or 10 Jehun) in the Mongol Army.

MING ANDU (W : *Ming An-tu*)
see Mingantu.

MINGGANTU*
China, sci. Mongol mathematician at the court of Emperor Kangxi. Collaborated with Ignazio Kögler (1680-1746) and André Pereira (1690-1743) to the *Lixiang Kaocheng Houbian*, a book on Astronomy, in 1738. *Chinese name* Ming Andu.

MING HENG (W : *Ming Heng*)
see Minh Hanh.

MING HUANG
see Xuan Zong (Tang dynasty).

MINGHUANG ZA LU (W : *Ming-huang*
Tsa Lu)
China, lit. «Various Traditions concerning Emperor Ming Huang» of the Tang dyn., in 2 vol., by Zheng Chuhui.

MINGHUI CHANSHI* (W : *Ming-hui*
Ch'an-shih)
China, rel. Buddhist monk (1663-1735) of the Nanyue Zheng Zong, disciple of Chaobao Chanshi. Poet and calligrapher.

MING JI (W : *Ming Chi*)
China, rel. Buddhist monk (1262-1336) invited to Kamakura (Japan) by the Bakufu to found monasteries in 1329. *Jap. name* : Minki Sôshun.

MING JI* (W : *Ming Chi*)
China, lit. «History of the Ming dynasty» begun by Chen Hao and completed by Chen Kejia, pub. in 1871.

MING JIA (W : *Ming Chia*)
see Ming Jiao.

MINGJIAN* (W : *Ming Chien*)
China, art. Painter (Wang Zhiqin, Jigu, active c. 1820) and Buddhist monk. Landscapes.

MINGJIANG* (W : *Ming-chiang*)
China, art. Valley in the Guangxi prov. where innumerable paintings on rocks were discovered in 1957 (as well as in the near-by valley of the Zuo Jiang). These paintings were perhaps made by the Zhuang people during the Tang and Song periods. Other similar sites in the same region, near the towns of Shangjin and Ningming.

MING JIAO* (W : *Ming Chiao*)
China, rel. «School of the names» a philosophical school of logicians (Ming Jia), vs. the «school of the Law» (Fa Jiao) of the administrators and jurists.

MINGJIAO DASHI (W : *Ming-chiao* Ta-shih)
see Qi Song.

MINGJIAO ZUNZHE (W : *Ming-chiao*
Tsun-chê)
see Xuanlang Zunzhe.

MINGJI NANLUE (W : *Ming-chi* Nan-lüeh)
China, lit. A History of the Nan Ming dyn., pub. in 1671.

MING JING (W : *Ming Ching*)
China, lit. «Classical Scholar», a title given to those who had succeeded to the State examinations. See Liu Ke.

MINGJUE DASHI (W : *Ming-chüeh* Ta-shih)
see Xuedou Zhongxian.

MING LIANG* (W : *Ming Liang*)
China, hist. Manchu prince (1735-1822) and general. Fought the Muslim rebellion in Gansu prov., the Miao in 1796. He was degraded several times, but as an excellent strategist, he managed to be reintegrated and even rose to the rank of Marquis. Appointed Grand Se-

cretary in 1817.

MING MANG (W : Ming Mang)
see Minh Mênh.

MING LÜ* (W : Ming Lü)

China, lit. Law code of the Ming dyn., pub. in 1367, revised in 1374, 1389 and 1397. Influenced by the Mongol jurisprudence.

MING-ÖI

Central Asia, art. Türk word : «Thousand caves», artificial caves decorated with mural paintings, in Karashâhr, Qyzyl, Qumtura and even Dunhuang, typical of the Serindia civilization and that of the Uighur. They are mostly of Nestorian and Buddhist inspiration.

MINGORA

see Svât.

MINGQI* (W : Ming-ch'i)

China, art. Metal, terracotta or wood figurines representing animals (mostly horses) and humans (dancers, soldiers, musicians, servants, etc.) which were buried with the dead to replace living being who were, in ancient China, generally sacrificed and buried with important personages. See Yuan Wengzhong, Mingei, Niren. Also Nixiang.

MINGRUI* (W : Ming-jui)

China, hist. Manchu official (d. 1768). He fought the Muslim rebellions and invaded Burma in 1767. Killed in battle.

MINGRUI MU XIAN (W : Ming-juei Mu Hsien)

see Polashu.

MINGRU XUE'AN* (W : Ming-ju Hsüeh-an)

China, lit. A critic history of Thought during the Ming dyn., and a collection of philosophical studies, in prose, by Huang Zongxi, in 1676.

MINGSENG ZHUAN* (W : Ming-seng Chuan)

China, lit. «Biography of Famous Buddhist Monks» compiled by Bao Chang (under the Liao dyn.) in 510.

MINGSHANCANG* (W : Ming-shan-ts'ang)

China, lit. Historical encyclopaedia on the Ming period, pub. in 1640. Another by Qi

Zhouhua was publ. in 1761.

MING SHANG* (W : Ming Shang)

China, myth. The six Taoist divinities of the eyes (Yin Ming for the right eye, Xuan Guang for the left eye).

MING SHENG (W : Ming Sheng)

China, hist. Son and succ. (: 1366-1371) of Ming Yuzhen of the Xia in Sichuan prov. De feated and killed by the Ming.

MING SHI* (W : Ming Shih)

China, lit. Official History of the Ming dyn., compiled by 500 scholars under the direction of Zhang Tingyu from 1723 to 1739 and Pan Lei, in 332 chapters (220 are biographies). It was based on the *Mingshi Gao*.

MINGSHI GAO* (W : Ming-shih Kao)

China, lit. «Essay on the History of the Ming dyn.» compiled by Wang Hongxiu bet. 1679 and 1723. Served as a base for the estab. of the *Ming Shi*.

MINGSHI JI CHUAN (W : Ming-shih Chi Ch'uan)

see Wang Jing.

MINGSHI JISHI BENMO* (W : Ming-shih Chi-shih Pen-mo)

China, lit. Catalogue of the subjects to be dealt with in the *Mingshi*, estab. in 1658.

MINGSHI LUN (W : Ming-shih Lun)

China, lit. Political essay by Du Du (d. 78 A.I)

MINGSHI XUAN (W : Ming-shih Hsüan)
see Chen Zilong.

MINGSHOU* (W : Ming-shou)

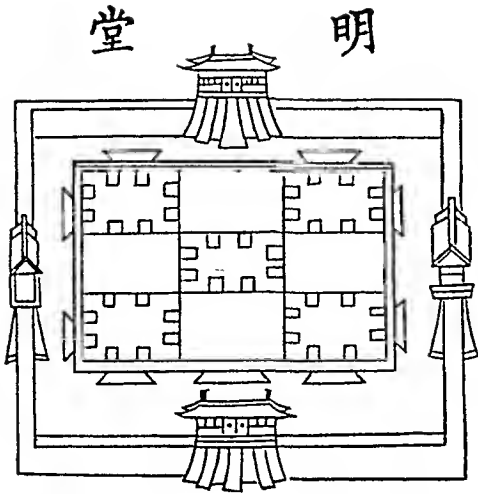
Chinese Year-title of the Nan Song dyn., 1.1129-1.1131 (Emperor Gao Zong).
- See Jianyan.

MING SHU* (W : Ming Shu)

China, lit. A historical book on the History of the Ming dyn., compiled by Fu Weilin (d. in 1667) and completed by his son c. 1678.

MING TANG* (W : Ming T'ang)

China, hist., sci. «House of the Lights» or «House of the calendar», in which kings in Ancient China made ritual travels around the



seasons. They were built on a cross or square plan (with 5 quadrangular rooms or with nine quadrangular rooms arranged according to a Magic Square (Luoshu) with the base 5 or with the base 6). These structures also used for the cult of the ancestors, seems to have been created in the early Zhou period (c. 1,000 B.C.). The roof was round and thatched, and symbolized the sky (Heaven).

MING TING (W : Ming T'ing)
see Shu Hede.

MINGUN PAGODA
see Mintalgyi.

MING XIAOZHONG (W : Ming Hsiao-chung)
China, lit. Scholar in the Ming period, author of the *Haoqiu Zhuan*.

MIN GUO* (W : Min Kuo)
Chinese for «Republic».

MINGXIN (W : Ming-hsin)
China, rel. Buddhist monk (Wang Shuxun, late 18th cent.) of esoteric teachings, a disciple of Shao Jinhan. Was banished c. 1800.

MING XING (W : Ming Hsing)
Chinese name of the planet Venus.

MINGXUAN CHANSHI* (W : Ming-hsüan Ch'an-shih)
China, rel. Buddhist monk (12th cent.) of the Nanyue Zheng Zong.

MINGYI

Burma, hist. Minister of King Mindon Min, sent to Europe c. 1872. He was a good councillor to the king but on the death of the latter, the Thibaw party used him to set Thibaw on the throne, against the will of the late king. He served the British in 1886.

MINGYI BIELU (W : Ming-i Pieh-lu)
China, sci. «Medicinal Herbs used by Eminent Physicians», a herbalium and medicine treatise composed by Tao Hongjing (452-536). It has disappeared but its introduction, recently found at Dunhuang.

MINGYI DAIFANG LU* (W : Ming-i Tai-fang Lu)
China, lit. A Book of Confucian Criticisms on the Imperial institutions, by Huang Zongxi in 1662.

MINGYIN LU (W : Ming-yin Lu)
China, lit. «Memoir on supernatural Musical Notes», a fantasy novel by Zhu Qingyu.

MING YUAN* (W : Ming Yüan)
China, rel. Buddhist monk from the Sichuan (7th cent.). Traveled to Vietnam, Java, Ceylon (where he tried in vain to steal the Sacred Tooth of the Buddha) and S India. Died on his way back to China.

MING YUANDI* (W : Ming Yüan-ti)
China, hist. Emperor (Tai Zong, Tuoba Si, 392 : 409-423), of the Wei dyn., son and succ. of Dao Wudi. Fought the Ruanruan. His son Tai Wudi succ. him.

MINGYU CHANSHI* (W : Ming-yu Ch'an-shih)
China, rel. Buddhist monk (d. 1665) of the Qingyuan Zheng Zong.

MING YUZHEN* (W : Ming Yu-chen)
China, hist. General (1331-1366) who proclaimed himself Emperor of the Xia dyn. in the Sichuan prov. in 1363. His son Ming Sheng succ. him.

MING ZAN (W : Ming Tsan)
see Bhadraka, Lancan Chanshi.

MINGZHI (W : Ming-chih)
see Li Gao.

MINGZHONG* (W : Ming-chung)

China, art. Buddhist monk and painter (Ming Daheng, Yinxu, active c. 1750-1780). Landscapes.

MINGZHU* (W : Ming-chu, Mingju)

China, hist. Manchu official (1635-1708), President of various boards. He accumulated a vast fortune as commissioner of grain transport for the armies.

MINGZHOU -(W : Ming-chou, Mingchow)

China, geog. Ancient name of the town of Ningbo (Zhejiang prov.) in the 9th century.

MING ZONG* (W : Ming Tsung)

China, hist. Emperor (Li Dan, Li Siyuan, Li Mojilie, 867 : 926-933) of the Hon Tang dyn., adopted son of Tai Zu and succ. of Zhuang Zong. *Posth. name* : Shengde He Wuqin Xiao. His son Mindi succ. him.
- See Kushala (Yuan dynasty).

MINH

see Ming.

MINHĀJ ud-DĪN

see Minhāj us-Sirāj.

MINHĀJ us-SIRĀJ JURJĀNĪ

India, lit. Muslim historian from Georgia, at the court of Nāsir ud-Dīn in Delhi, author of the *Tabāqāt-i Nāsiri* (1252), a history of the early Sultanate of Delhi (13th cent.). Also called Minhāj ud-Dīn us-Sirāj.

MINH CA

Vietnam, mus. A sort of oboe with a mouth-piece made with bamboo leaves.

MINH ĐAO*

Vietnamese era of King Ly Thai Tông : 1.1042-2.1044.

MINH ĐÔ VU'ONG

see Trinh Dinh.

MINH ĐU'C*

Vietnamese era of King Mac Đàng Dung : 7.1527-2.1530.

MINH DUÊ THI

see Han Mac Tu'.

MINH HANH

Vietnam, Budd. Vietnamese name of a Chinese Buddhist monk (Ming Heng ? d. c. 1660) who reformed Buddhism in Annam. His statue, a masterpiece of Vietnamese sculpture, is in the Ton Đu'c Stūpa at Trach Lam.

MINHKAMAUNG

Burma, hist. King (Husein Shāh, : 1612-1622) of Arakan, succ. of Minrazagyi. Aided by the Dutch, he succeeded in driving away the Portuguese pirats out of his dominions, in 1617.

MINHKAUNG

Burma, hist. King (: 1401-1422) of Ava, son and succ. of Minkyiswasawke. Father of the Hero Minrekyawsaw (1391- ?). Married a Shan Maw princess from Mogaung, called Anaukmibaya, who became a Nat. His daughter Sawpyechantha married a Burmese prince who ruled Arakan. Gave his sister in marriage to Razadarit but fought him during all his reign.

MINHKAUNGNAWRAHTA

Burma, hist. A general commandant the rear-guard of the armies of Alaungpaya retreating before Ayuthyā in 1760. Jealous by Naundawgyi, he was executed on his orders.

MINH KHANG THAI VU'ONG

see Trinh Kiêm.

MINHKWE

Burma, hist. The 24th legendary king (: 710-716) of Pagan, brother and succ. of Peittaung. Minkywe, an usurper, succ. him.

MINH LU'ONG CÂM TU'

Vietnam, lit. «Brocade and Embroideries of His Resplendishing Majesty», a collection of poems by several poets from the *Tao Dan Nhi Thập Bat Tu'* and by Emperor Lê Thanh Tông (: 1460-1497).

MINH MANG*

Vietnamese era of King Nguyễn Thanh Tô : 2.1820-2.1841.

MINH NGAI CÔNG THAN

Vietnam, hist. An order of merit, composed of 7 grades, instituted by Gia Long and suppressed by Minh Mang. See Nam.

MINHOW see Fuzhen, Fuzhou.

MINH VU'O'NG
see *Nguyên Phu'o'c Chu*.

* **MINIATURE PAINTING**
see *Painting, Bihzâd, Kângrâ*.

MINICOY
see *Laccadives*.

MINIKARI
India, art. Enamelled metal objects, typical of the handicrafts of Kashmîr.

MINITRA
see *Mantra*.

MINJIA (W : Min-chia)
China, ethn. A non-Chinese people, perhaps of Tibeto-Burmese origin, in the Dali region (Yunnan). Rice and opium cultivators, they call themselves Bai (or Bo), Pai. Ab. 600,000. They speak Thai or Môn-Khmer and are Buddhist or Taoist. Divided into several sub-ethnic groups : Ber Dser, Ber Wa, Dser, Labhu.

MIN JIANG* (W : Min Chiang)
China, geog. River (500 km long) in the Sichuan prov. watering the «red Basin» and emptying into the Yangzi Jiang at Yibin. Basin 61,000 km² ; Alluvial charge : 115 gr/m³.

- * River (480 km long) in Fujian prov. rising in the Wuyi Shan, emptying into the China Sea at Fuzhou. High flow in Summer.

MINJIAO DASHI (W : Min-chiao Ta-shih)
see *Zhongxian Chanshi*.

MINJUN DANG
Korea, hist. Political Party (one seat only in 1971).

MIN-JUNG WANG* (R : Min-Jung Wang)
Korea, hist. King (: 44-48) of the Goguryeo, brother and succ. of Dae-Mu-Sin. His nephew Mo-Bon succ. him.

MINKAN
Japan, rel. A form of popular Shintô, not codified, including innumerable beliefs and superstitions and which is probably one of the most ancient form of Shintô.

MINKI-SÔSHUN see *Ming Ji*.

MINKÔ*
Japan, art. Netsuke carver (Tanaka Minkô, 1735-1816) in Ise.
- * Netsuke carver (late 18th cent.) of insects and animals.

MINKOKU*
Japan, art. Netsuke carver (Genryôsai, late 18th cent.) in Edo.

MINKOPI
India, ethn. Nomadic population in the Andaman islands, with Melano-Oceanian characters. Fishermen and collectors. Not very well studied.

MINKYAWSWA NAT
see *Minrekyawsaw*.

MINKYINYO
Burma, hist. King (1459 : 1486-1531) of Taungu. Conquered the plain of Kyaukse and f. the city of Dwayawadi (or Myôgyi) as well as the modern city of Taungu (1510) to house the refugees from the N, fleeing from the Shan invaders. His son Tabinshweti succ. him.

MINKYISWASAWKE
Burma, hist. Burmese king (: 1368-1401) of Ava. His son Minhkaung succ. him.

MINKYIYANAUNG
Burma, hist. Burmese prince, minister under Thohanbwa, the Shan king of Ava. He killed the king (1543) and retired in a Buddhist monastery.

MINKYWE
Burma, hist. The 25th legendary king (: 716-726) of Pagan, usurper and succ. of Minhkwe. Theinkha, a prince of the royal family, succ. him.

MIN-MAGAYI
Burma, myth. Spirits (Nat) guardians of houses. They are 8 in number. Their chief (same name) is also the chief of the 37 tutelary Nat of Burma.

MIN-NAN (W : Min-nan)
China, ling. A sort of archaic language used by the Taiwan inhabitants, with some dialectal variants.

MIN NĀTH

Nepāl, art. Small Hindu temple in Patan, with two high storeys covered in wood and large carved and painted brackets.

MINNING (W : Min-ning)

see Xuan Zong (Qing dynasty).

MINO*

Japan, geog. Ancient prov., now Gifu-Ken. Also Minu.

- * *Japan, ethn.* Straw overcoat used in N Japan by peasants to protect themselves from snow.

MIN-NUNG

see Jhākri.

MINOBE TATSUKICHI*

Japan, hist. Legist (1873-1948) a theoretician of the non-divinity of the Imperial family. Participated in the drafting of the Constitution of 1945.

MINOCHER-HOMJĪ, Manekjī Barjorī

India, lit. Parsī journalist and writer (1840-1898) from Bombay. Editor of weekly magazines and author of novels on Parsī life. He wrote ancient Iranian legends (*Burjar-nāma*) and on Indian music.

MINOGAME*

Japan, myth. A mythical tortoise believed to live 500 years, hence a symbol of longevity. Represented as having a long coat of sea-weeds on its shell. *See* Kame, Gui.

MINO no KAMI

see Yanagisawa Yoshiyasu.

MINO-MONO*

Japan, techn. School of swordsmiths, part of the Goka-den, created by Shizu Saburō Kaneuji and Kinjū. During the Muromachi period, the two most famous swordsmith from that school were Kanesada and Kanemoto.

MI-NO-O no MIKADO

see Seiwa Tennō.

MINPŌ-HAKASE

Japanese name (10th cent.) of the Chinese Law.

MINRAZAGYI

Burma, hist. King (: 1593-1612) of Arakan. He hired Portuguese mercenaries against Pegu. Minhkamaung succ. him.

MINREDEIPPA

Burma, hist. King (: 1628) of Ava, assassin and succ. of his father Anaukpetlun. In the same year, his uncle Thalun defeated and executed him and ascended the throne. *See* Taungu.

MINREKYAWDIN

Burma, hist. King (: 1673-1698) of Ava, succ. Pye. *See* Taungu.

MINREKYAWSAW

Burma, hist. Prince (1391-1417) of Ava, son of Minhkaung and the Shan princess Anauk-mibaya. Fought Razadarit, but was defeated and killed in 1417. Honored as a Nat (Minkyāwsa Nat).

MINSEI-TŌ*

Japan, hist. Liberal Party created with the union of the Kensei-Kai and the Seiyū Hontō, succ. the Kaishin-tō in 1927. Also called Rikken-Minseitō. Headed by Hamaguchi Yūkō. Dissolved in 1940. *See* Dōshikai.

MINSEI YAZAWIN THAGYIN

Burma, lit. Poetical chronicle (1919) by U Aung Hpyo.

MINSETSU*

Japan, art. Netsuke carver (mid-19th century).

MINSHA-TŌ

see Minshu-Shakai-Tō.

MIN SHENG (W : Min Sheng)

see Ming Sheng.

MINSHINZAW

Burma, hist. Eldest son of King Alaungsithu of Pagan and Queen Yadanabon. Bannished by his father, he became Governor of Htunton-putet (E of Mandalay) where he bettered the irrigation works. Poisoned by his brother Narathu in 1167.

MINSHU-SHAKAI-TŌ*

Japan, hist. Democrat-Socialist Party created

in 1960. Divided into 3 branches (Nishio, Ito, Mizutami). Also Minsha-tô.

MINSHU-TÔ*

Japan, hist. Social-Democrat Party c. 1930. From it separated (in 1931-1932) the Nippon Kokka Shakai-Tô «National State Socialist Party» with at its head the former General Secretary of the Minshu-tô, Akamatsu Katsumaro. See Shakai-Minshu-tô, Shinpotô.

MIN SUN* (W : Min Sun)

China, lit. A disciple (Mi Ziqian, 6th cent. B.C.) of Kongzi (Confucius) from the Lu State. One of the 24 examples of Filial Piety. See Ershisi Xiao.

MIN TAEG-GI* (R : Min T'aek-ki)

Korea, art. Painter and calligrapher (1908-1936).

MIN TAE-WEON* (R : Min T'ae-Won)

Korea, lit. Writer (1894-1935).

MINTALAGYI

Burma, art. Huge Stûpa at Mingun, begun in 1790 by King Bodawpaya and left unfinished. Its project was the construction of a Stûpa (Zedi) 150 m high. This was abandoned after the completion of the base (65 m on the side, 60 m high, on 5 quadrangular terraces 150 m on the side). Colossal Chinthe statues (in brick covered with stucco) guarded the entrances. An earthquake badly damaged it in 1838. The construction of this enormous base necessitated 100,000,000 bricks 40 x 20 x 7 cm each. The structure is not hollow, but massive. Also called Mingun Pagoda, Mintayagi.

MINTARAGA

see Vivaha-Djarva.

MINTAYAGYI

see Mintalagyi, Bodawpaya.

MINTAYA SHWEHTI EGYIN

Burma, lit. Epic poem (1516) by Hiawagathondaung Hmu.

MIN THU-WUN

see Maung Wun.

MIN-TÔ*

Japan, hist. «Party of the People» which united the Kaishin-tô and the Jiyû-tô parties in 1892. It was opposed to the Ritô (or Government Party).

MIN TUAN (W : Min T'uan)

China, hist. «Body of Peace», sort of private militia controlled by the nobles c. 1926 and which, for the most of them, passed under Communist control c. 1930. See Hong Qiang Hui.

MINU

see Mino.

MINUSINSK

USSR, geog. Town in Siberia, on the upper Ienisei valley, ancient metallurgic center since the 3rd Millenium B.C. which furnished the Andronovo, Karasuk and Tagar cultures. Now a mining center (copper, antimony, uranium, coal). Market of wheat. Pop. 50,000.

MINWINE

Burma, art. Buddhist monastery at Minnanthu (Pagan) in brick, built in the 12th cent., similar to the Shinbome but with several roofs decorated with reductions of temples on the corners.

MI-NYAG

see Xi Xia.

MI-NYAG SGOM-RING

Tibet, rel. Buddhist monk, disciple of Phagmo Gru-pa, founder of the Bri-Khung monastery in 1167.

MINYA KONKA

China, geog. A summit (7,590 m) of the Tian Shan in the Xinjiang province.

MIN'YAKU YAKUKAI*

Japan, lit. Translation of *Le Contrat Social* of J.J. Rousseau annotated by Nakae Chômin in 1882.

MIN YEONG-HWAN* (R : Min Yöng-hwan)

Korea, art. Painter and calligrapher (1861-1905).

MIN YEONG-IG* (R : Min Yöng-ik)

Korea, art. Painter and calligrapher (1860-

1914). Politician and Minister. Also called Min Ye-sun.

MIN YE-SUN *see* Min Yeong-ig.

MINYEYAZA *see* Nga Hpyaw.

MIN-YO*

Korea, lit. Folk songs with syncopated rhythms and phrases divided into 4 tempos of 3 beats. *See* So-ri.

MI NYO

Burma, lit. A court poetess (16th cent.), author of Yadu poems.

MINYONG

see Adi.

MIN YUE* (W : Min Yüeh)

China, hist. A kingdom, independant from the Qin (255-206 B.C.) dyn., estab. in the Fujian, N of Guangdong and Jiangxi prov., with its capital at Dongou (until c. 138 B.C.). Populated by the Nan Yue. Also called Dong Yue.

MIN YUN (W : Min Yuen)

Malaya, hist. Civilian Communist Party which protected the Revolutionary Army in Malaya, from 1948 to 1960.

MIN'YŪ-SHA*

Japan, lit. «Society of Democratic Friends», a literary society estab. by Tokutomi Sohō (1863-1957) which pub. the *Kokumin Shinbun* in 1890.

MIN YUZHEN (W : Min Yü-chen)

see Ming Yuzhen.

MIN ZHEN* (W : Min Chen)

China, art. Painter (Min Zhengzhai, 1730-after 1788) from Jiangxi. Landscapes, figures.

MINZHONG SI (W : Min-chung Szu)

see Fayuan Si.

MIN ZHUANG (W : Min Chuang)

see Anfiyanggü.

MINZHU CUJINHUI (W : Min-chu

Ts'u-chin-hui)

China, hist. «Association for the Developpe-

ment of Democracy», f. against the government of Jiang Jieshi after 1945. Also Minzhu Jianguohui.

MINZHU JIANGUOHUI (W : Min-shu Chien-kuo-hui)

see Minzhu Cujinhui.

MINZHU KEXUESHE (W : Min-chu K'o-hsüeh-shê)

see Jiusan Xueshe.

MINZHULIN SI (W : Min-chu-lin Szu)

China, art. Buddhist monastery in Tibet (Zalang prefecture) f. by Dieda Linba, the first «Living Buddha» of this place in 1671. Headquarters of the «Red Sect». Five-storeyed pagoda.

MIN ZIQIAN (W : Min Tzu-ch'ien)

see Min Sun.

MIN ZONG (W : Min Tsung)

see Xi Zong (Jin dynasty).

MI-OYA *no* KAMI

see Tamayori-Hime.

MI-PHAM DGE-LEGS-RNAM-PAR-RGYAL BA'I LHA

see *Bod-mkhas-snan-grel.*

MI-PHAM DJAM-DBYANGS RNAM-RGYAL RGYA-MCHO

Tibet, rel. Buddhist monk (1846-1914), author of the *Yid-bzhin-mdzod-kyi Grub-mtha-bdsus pa* (Summary on the Philosophical Systems of Yid-bzhin-mdzod), a treatise on Buddhism according to the Rñing-ma-pa. *See* Klong-chen Rab-dbyangs-pas.

MI PHYU

Burma, lit. A court poetess (16th cent.), author of Yadu poems.

MĪR

India, Pakistan, Afghan. Abbreviation of Amūr (Emīr), a title given to holy men and several Statesmen. *See* Talpūra.

- *India, lit.* Poet (1724-1810) in Urdū author of Ghazal and Masnavi at Lakhuan. Also called Mīr Muhammad Taqī.

- *Vietnam, ethn.* In Mōn-Khmer (Mnong) lan-

guage, temporary fields conquered on the forest, after the burning of it. *See* Rây, Ladang.

MĪRĀ BĀĪ

India, lit. Wife (or daughter-in-law) of Râja Kumbha of Mathurâ (c. 1503-1573). A devotee of the cult of Kṛiṣṇa, she led a wandering life, writing love poems in Braj and Gujarâtî. Died at Dvârakâ, the town of Kṛiṣṇa. Also Mirâ Bhâi.

MĪRĀ BHĀĪ

see Mirâ Bâi.

MĪR ABD ul-KARĪM

India, art. Muslim architect who worked on the Taj Mahal at Āgra in 1634.

MĪR ABŪL QASIM

India, hist. Prime minister (d. 1808) of the Nizâm of Hyderâbâd, succ. Munîr ul-Mulk. Also called Mîr Alam.

MĪR AHMAD SHĀH REZVANĪ

Afghanistan, lit. Poet (1858-) and linguist, author of a Pashto and Urdû grammar.

MIRĀJ

India, geog. Two small twin Princely States S of Bombay (Mahârâṣṭra), with their capital (same name) on the Kistnâ river, 270 km SE of Bombay. Pop. 40,000.

MIRĀJ NAME

Central Asia, lit. «The Ascension of Muhammad», a Chaghatai mystic Muslim book translated from Arabic and transcribed into Uighur, in the 15th century.

MĪR AKBAR ALĪ KHĀN SIKANDAR JĀH

see Hyderâbâd, Sikandar Jâh.

MĪRAK MIRZĀ GHIYĀS

India, art. Persian architect, author of the tomb of Humâyûn at Delhi. He worked also for Shâh Jâhan at Āgra.

MĪR ALAM

see Mîr Abûl Qasim.

MĪR ALĪ SHĪR NEVĀĪ

Central Asia, lit. Türk poet (1441-1500) b.

in Herât. Studied at Meshed and Samarqand. Governor of Herât, he was a friend of Sul-tân Husain Bayqara (Herât, 1469). Wrote in Persian and Türkî (Chaghatai) epic poems inspired by those of Jâmî (who initiated him into the Naqqbandî sect of the «spinning dervishes») and Attâr. He founded the Uzbek literature. Wrote Divâns, mystic poems, novels (*Ferhat-i Chtrin*, *Leila-i Medjnun*), made translations from Persian (*Mahbub al-Kulûb*), wrote biographies (*Majâlis-un Nefâis*, 1591 ; Biography of Jâmî), a musical treatise (*Mizan ul-Evzan*), philological essays (*Muhâkamat al-Lughatain*, in Türkî and Persian), but his best known book of poems is perhaps the *Lisân at-Tayr* (Language of Birds). Also the author of *Nasâ'im al-Mahabba*, *Khamsat al-Mutahayyirin*, etc. Also called Fânî, Alisher Nawâi. *Tadjik* : Alishir Navoi ; *Uzbek* : Alisher Navoiy.

MĪR ALĪ SHĪR QĀNĪ

see Qânî Mir Ali Shîr.

MĪR AMMAN

India, lit. Poet (18th-19th cent.) in Urdû from Delhi, author of tales *Bâgh-o Bahâr* (Garden and Spring), in 1802. Also called Lutf.

MĪRĀN

India, hist. Son (Mîr Sâdiq) of Mîr Jafar. He captured Sirâj ud-Daula and killed him after the battle of Plassey (1757). Died killed by lightning.

MĪRĀN

China, archeo. Archeological Buddhist site S of the Lop Nor (Xinjiang), on the caravan road from Dunhuang to Khotan, at the foot of the Altyn Tagh. Excavated by Sir Aurel Stein. Stûpa inside a quadrangular building with a eupola. Graeco-Buddhist mural painting describing the Jâtaka, signed Titus, dating from the 3rd-4th cent., thus being the most ancient mural paintings found in Central Asia. They are the origin of the paintings at Dunhuang. A few Karoṣṭhî inscriptions.

MĪRĀN ĀDIL

see Khândesh.

MĪRĀN ĀDIL KHĀN FĀRŪQĪ

India, hist. King (: 1437-1441) of Khândesh,

succ. his father Malik Nasîr Khân. Assassinated at Burhampur. His son Mîrân Mubârak Khân succ. him. *See* Fârûqî, Khândesh.

MÎRÂN ÂDIL KHÂN FÂRŪQÎ (II)

India, hist. King (: 1457-1503) of Khândesh, succ. his father Mîrân Mubârak. Built a fortress at Burhampur and palaces. His brother Dâud Khân Fârûqî succ. him. Also called Mîrân Ghani. *See* Fârûqî, Khândesh.

MÎRÂN BAHÂDUR SHÂH

India, hist. Râja of Khândesh. He refused to yield to Akbar in 1590 and again in 1599. Akbar set his town of Asigarh under siege in 1600, but notwithstanding his resistance and that of the commander of his troops, the Abyssinian Yaqut, he was defeated and taken prisoner, his kingdom being annexed to the Mughal empire.

MÎRÂN GHANĪ

see Mîrân Âdil Khân Fârûqî (I).

MÎRÂN HUSAIN NIZÂM SHÂH

India, hist. Shâh (: 1588-1589) of Ahmadnagar, son and succ. of Murtaza Nizâm Shâh. Assassinated. His cousin Ismâîl Nizâm Shâh succ. him.

MÎRÂNJĪ

India, lit. Muslim poet (15th cent.) in Urdû, from Bijâpur.

MÎRÂN MUBÂRAK KHÂN FÂRŪQÎ (I)

India, hist. King (: 1441-1457) of Khândesh, son and succ. of Mîrân Âdil Khân. His son Mîrân Âdil Khân (II) succ. him. *See* Fârûqî, Khândesh.

MÎRÂN MUBÂRAK KHÂN FÂRŪQÎ (II)

India, hist. King (: 1536-1566) of Khândesh, son brother and succ. of Mîrân Muhammad Khân. His son Mîrân Muhammad Khân (II) succ. him. *See* Fârûqî, Khândesh.

MÎRÂN MUHAMMAD KHÂN FÂRŪQÎ (I)

India, hist. King (: 1520-1537) of Khândesh, son and succ. of Âdil Khân (II). Elected king of Gujarât and Mâlvâ. His brother Mîrân Mubârak Khân (II) succ. him. *See* Fârûqî, Khândesh.

MÎRÂN MUHAMMAD KHÂN FÂRŪQÎ (II)
India, hist. King (: 1566-1576) of Khândesh,

succ. Mîrân Mubârak Khân (II). His brother Râja Alî Khân succ. him. *See* Fârûqî, Khândesh.

MÎRÂN SHÂH

Central Asia, hist. Mongol Khân (1367-1408), the 3rd son of Timur-i Leng (Tamerlane), b. in Samarqand, d. in Tabriz. His son Mîrzâ Abû Bakr and him inherited from Azerbaidjan in 1405. Killed in a battle against the Türkmén Qara Yûsuf.

MÎR ASAF ud-DAULAH SALABAT JANG
see Salabat Jang, Hyderâbâd.

«MÎRÂT ul-AKHBAR»

India, lit. Newspaper f. by Râm Mohan Roy. Written in Persian.

MÎRÂTH

India, geog. Town in Uttar Pradesh, 50 km NE of Delhi, estab. by the British as a military cantonment in 1806. First seat of the Sepoy Mutiny (1857). Oilseed milling, textiles (cotton), soap, chemicals. Pop. 220,000. Among its monuments : St John church (1821), Surâj Kand (1714), Balesvârâtha (c. the 11th cent.), Dargah of Shâh Pîr (1628), Jâmi Masjid (1019), Maqbara of Salar Masa ud-Ghâzi (1191), Idgâh (1600), etc. Also Meerut. *See* Delhi-Mîrâth.
- District in Uttar Pradesh. Area : 6,038 km² ; Pop. 3,000,000.

MÎRÂT-i SIKANDIRĪ

India, lit. A History of the sultanate of Gujarât (1403-1592) by Sikandar ibn-Muhammad (Manjhu bin-Akbar) in 1611.

MÎRÂT at-TULLAB fî TASHIL MAÂRIFAT
see Abdul Rauf Singkei.

MIRAYA *see* Nâraka.

MI-REUG (R : Mi-rüg)
see Maitreya.

MIREUG LI (R : Mi-rüg Ni)

Korea, art. Stone cave in Gaesan, Chungcheon S, from the Goryeo period, with two rooms and a stone statue of Buddha.

MIREUG SA* (R : Mi-rüg Sa)

Korea, art. Stone pagoda 14,30 m high at

Igsan, Cheolla Bugdo, Giyang Ri (S Korea) 6 storeys (7 at the origin) built in granite on a square plan on a low terrace, with 3 bays separated by pilasters. Four entrances. It is a stone version of a wooden pagoda. Built c. 600-641 (Baegje period).

MĪR FATH ALĪ KHĀN TALPŪRA

India, Pakistan, hist. Amīr of the Sind (: 1783-1802) who settled in Shāhābādpur after he defeated the last of the Kalora rulers and conquered his independence from Abdalī. He founded the Talpūra dynasty.

MĪR HAIDAR MEDJDHŪB

Central Asia, lit. Türk poet (15th cent.) in Chaghatai, panegyrist of Iskandar, a grandson of Tamerlane, and author of a *Makhzen el-Asrār* (Treasure of Mysteries).

MĪR HAIDAR SABŪHĪ

Afghanistan, lit. Türk poet (15th cent.) in Chaghatai, at the court of sultān Husain Baiqara at Herāt.

MĪR HASAN

India, lit. Muslim poet (c. 1728-1786) at the Mughal court of Delhi, author of *Masnāvī* in Urdū.

MĪR HASAN-i DĪLAVĪ

Pakistan, lit. Muslim poet (d. 1327) at the court of Muhammad in Lahore, protected by Muhammad ibn Tughlūq.

MĪR HUSAIN

Afghan., hist. King of Kābul and brother-in-law of Tamerlane. He attacked with the latter Ilyas Qôja in 1363, but rebelled against Timur who defeated and executed him in 1380.

MIRI

India, ethn. Mongoloid people in Assam, hunters and fishermen.
- See Borneo, Sarawak.

MIRI-ARAB

see Poi-Kalian.

MIRIN

see Sake.

MIRISAWETIYA DAGOBA

Ceylon, art. Massive Stūpa at Anurādhāpura,

built by King Dutugamunu (2nd-1st cent. B.C.) and enlarged by King Kassapa V (: 929-939). Surrounded with chapels decorated with carvings.

MĪR JAFAR

India, hist. Muslim general (Jafar Alī Khān, 1691-1765), brother-in-law of Alivardhi Khān. He betrayed Sirāj ud-Daula at Plassey (1757) and signed an agreement with Lord Clive confirming the rights of the Eastern Co and naming him Nawāb of Bengal. Displaced by the British and replaced by his son in law Mīr Kasīm in 1760. After the flight of the latter to Oudh, he took again power in 1763. Married Munnī Begām. His son Najm ud-Daula succ. him. See Nawāb, Bengal.

MĪR JUMLA

India, hist. Persian adventurer (Mīr Muhammad Sayyid, d. 1663) and merchant in precious stones, Prime minister under Abdullāh Qutb Shāh of Golkonda. Conquered a large territory on the Rāja of Candragiri, then betrayed Abdullāh Qutb Shāh and allied himself with Aurangzeb then governor of Dekkan. Replaced Allāmī Sādullah Khān on his death (1656). Signed an agreement with the British (on St George fort, Madras) in 1647. Governor of Bengal (1658). Fought Shuja and the Āhom and died in a battle against the latter, in Kūch Behār. Some authors say he died of fever.

MĪR KALAN KHĀN

India, art. Painter (d. 1533) at the court of Akbar, who illustrated the *Shari-shāh-madar*, whose inspiration was drawn from the careful observation of reality.

MĪR KARAM ALĪ see Talpūra.

MĪR KĀSĪM

India, hist. Son-in-law of Mīr Jafar set Nawāb of Bengal to replace Mīr Jafar in 1760. He assassinated Rāmnārāyan and passed in the service of Shāh Ālam (II), then allied himself with Shuja ud-Daula. Defeated, he fled to Oudh in 1763 and Mīr Jafar took again power in Bengal. Died as a mendicant in Delhi in 1777. See Nawab, Bengal. Also Mīr Qasim.

MĪRKHAND

Afghan., lit. Historian (1443-1498) b. in

MIR

Balkh, d. in Herât. Wrote in Persian an essay on Universal History, the *Rawdat al-Safâ* (Garden of Purity).

MIRMA

Burma, hist. Name given by the Môn to the Burmese of Pagan in an inscription dated 1102.

MĪR MAHBUB ALĪ KHĀN

see Hyderâbâd.

MĪR MANNŪ

Pakistan, hist. Muslim governor (Muin ul-Mulk Rustam Hind, : 1748-1754) of Lahore, son and succ. of Yahia Khân. His widow Murad Begâm took power for his young son in 1752.

MĪR MASUM

India, lit. Official (d. 1606) under Akbar and Jahângîr, and a poet, author of *Masnavî, Madan ul-Afkâr*.

MIRMOK

see East.

MĪR MUHAMMAD KHĀN TALPŪRA

see Talpûra.

MĪR MUHAMMAD NĀSIR JANG

see Nâsir Jang, Hyderâbâd.

MĪR MUHAMMAD SAYYĪD

see Mîr Jumla.

MĪR MUHAMMAD TAQĪ

see Mû.

MĪR MURAD ALĪ

see Talpûra.

MI-RNAG

see Tangut.

MĪR NĀSIR KHĀN

see Talpûra.

MĪR NŪR MUHAMMAD

see Talpûra.

MIROBOLAM

see Āmalaka.

MIROKU BOSATSU

see Maitreya.

MIROKU-IN*

Japan, Budd. Japanese mudrâ (also used in Korea) reserved to Maitreya, with the right hand touching the cheek, the right leg on the left knee. Also called Shiyui-in.

MĪR PHULWĀRĪ

see Najm ud-Daula.

MĪRPŪR

Pakistan, India, hist. A family of Talpûra rulers of the Amîr dyn. in the Sind. Defeated at the battle of Miani in 1843.

MĪR QAMAR ud-DĪN NIZĀM ul-MULK ASAF JĀH

see Asaf Jâh, Hyderâbâd.

MIR QAMAR ud-DIN QILICH KHAN

see Asaf Jâh, Hyderâbâd.

MĪR QASIM

see Mîr Kâsîm.

* MIRROR

see Kagami, Kaijû Budô-kyô, Yata no Kagami, Adarša, Tsumami, Wa-kyô, Banryûkyô, Jîng.

* MIRROR BLACK

Group of Chinese porcelain made under Emperor Kangxi (: 1622-1722) with a brilliant black glaze decorated with light golden designs.

MĪR SĀDIQ

see Mîrân.

MĪR SAYYĪD ALĪ

India, art. Persian painter (late 16th cent.) b. at Tabriz, at the court of Humâyûn in Kâbul and Delhi. He collab. with Abd us-Samad.

MIRSHAKAR, Mursaid

USSR, lit. Tadjik poet and playwright (1912-) from Badakhshan. Author in a simple language of verses on his native Pamir. Influenced by Maiakovsky : *Qishloqi Tilloi*, 1942 (The Golden Qishlaq), *Az Daftari Afandi* (From Afandi's Notebook), *Odamani az bomi Jahon* 1943 (People of the Top of the World), *Kali-*

di Bakht, 1947 (Key to Happiness), *Dashti Laband*, 1961 (The Lazy Steppe), *Ishqi Dukhtari Kúshar*, 1966 (Love of a Mountain Girl), *Dukhtari Chápon*, 1966 (The Shepherd's Daughter), etc. His best known play is *Fojiai Usmonov*, 1951 (The Tragedy of Usmonov). He also wrote Children's books.

MĪR SINGH

see Kaṣṭwar.

MĪR TAQĪ

India, lit. Muslim poet (1724-1808/1810) in Urdū, b. in Āgra, author of an anthology of 102 poets in Urdū, of *Ghazal and Masnavi* poems: *Zikr-e Mīr*, *Nikāt ush-Shuarā*, *Faiz-e Mīr*.

MIRUG

see Maitreya.

MIRUME

see Kagu-hana.

MĪR USMAN ALĪ KHĀN BAHĀDUR

FATEH JANG

see Hyderābād.

MĪR UWĀYS

see Mīr Vāys.

MĪR VĀYS (or VĀIS)

Afghan., hist. Chief of the Ghilzai (or Ghalzi) tribe in Kandahār who rebelled against Shāh Husain of Iran in 1707 and declared himself independant. On his death (1720) his son Mahmūd Khān (or Shāh) took Kābul and Is-pahan and ruled Iran, founding also the first Afghan State. His succ. Ashraf was killed by Nādir Shāh in 1729. Also Mīr Uwāys.

MĪRZĀ

Persian abbreviation of Amīrzāda «nobleman».

MĪRZĀ

India, hist. A title of the cousins of Akbar who (together with Ikhtiyār ul-Mulk) rebelled in the Gujarāt in 1572. Akbar defeated them and annexed the Gujarāt in 1573. The descendants of Tamerlane had also this title. -See Muhammad Hākīm.

MĪRZĀ ABŪ BAKR

see Omar Sheikh Mīrzā.

MĪRZĀ, Alā ud-Daula Qazwīnī
see Kāmī.

MĪRZĀ ALĪ KHĀN

see Lutf.

MĪRZĀ AMANĪ

India, hist. King (Asaf ud-Daulah, : 1775-1793) of Oudh, son and succ. of Shujā ud-Daulah. Transferred his capital to Lakhnau. His son Alī succ. him but was soon replaced (by the British) by Saādat Alī Khān.

MĪRZĀ AMANULLĀH

see Khān Zamān Bahādur.

MĪRZĀ DARĀB BEG

see Juya.

MĪRZĀ GHĀZĪ

Pakistan, hist. Governor of Tatta. Tomb dated 1683.

MĪRZĀ GHIYĀS BEG

India, hist. Persian officer at the court of Jāhangīr, father-in-law of Sher Afghān and father of Mihār un-Nisā (Nūr Jāhan). Father of Asaf Khān.

MĪRZĀ GHULĀM AHMAD

India, rel. Muslim religious reformer (1838-1908) in Panjāb and Kashmīr, at Qadian, who founded a heretical sect (the Ahmadiyya) in 1889.

MĪRZĀ GHULĀM HUSAIN

India, lit. Muslim historian (late 18th cent.) and official, author of the *Sivar ul-Mutaqherin* a relation on the rising power of the British in India.

MĪRZĀ HAIDAR

Kashmīr, hist. King (: 1540-1551 : ?), a relative of Humāyūn, overthrown by Kashmīr noblemen in 1551.

MĪRZĀ HAIDAR DUGHLAT

see Haidar Mīrzā.

MĪRZĀ INAYAT-ULLAH

Pakistan, hist. A Turkhan governor at Tatta, brother of Mīrzā Isa Khān. Tomb in yellow marble, at Makli Hill.

MĪRZĀ ISA KHĀN

Pakistan, hist. A Turkhan governor (: 1627-1644) at Tatta. Tomb in yellow marble with carved flower designs at Makli Hills near Tatta, built c. 1648.

MĪRZĀ ISKANDĀR

see Iskandār Mirzā.

MĪRZĀ JĀNĀ

Pakistan, hist. Official at Tatta. Tomb dated 1683.

MĪRZĀ JĀNĪ BEG

Pakistan, hist. The last of the Turkhan rāja of Tatta, defeated by Akbar in 1600. His tomb, octagonal with pierced slabs windows, was built in Tatta in 1599.

MĪRZĀ JĀNJĀNĀN MAZHAR

India, lit. Muslim philosopher (1701-1781) of Sūfī faith. According to his belief, Kṛṣṇa and Rāma were prophets who antedated Muhammad.

MĪRZĀ KALICH BEG

India, lit. Sindhī novelist (1853-1929).

MĪRZĀ KHALĪL

see Khalīl Sultān.

MĪRZĀ MUHAMMAD

see Bengal, Nawāb.

MĪRZĀ MUHAMMAD ALĪ

India, lit. Muslim poet (d. 1678) from Āgra, author of several works, including the *Gul-i Aurang*, in praise of Aurangzeb. Also called Mahīr.

— *See* Alīvardī Khān.

MĪRZĀ MUHAMMAD AMĪN

India, hist., art. The 6th son (d. c. 1590) of Ibrāhīm Qutb Shāh of Golkonda. His tomb in Golkonda is on the same terrace as his father's tomb. Decorated with Arabic calligraphy in Kufiq, Tughra and Nashq Letters.

MĪRZĀ MUHAMMAD HAKĪM

India, hist. A son of Humāyūn and a brother of Akbar, governor of Kābul (Afghanistan).

MĪRZĀ MUQĪM ABŪ-L MANSŪR

see Safdar Jang.

MĪRZĀ NAJAF KHĀN

India, hist. Persian adventurer who became Prime minister under Shāh Ālam (II) in Delhi from 1772 to 1782.

MĪRZĀ NIZĀM ud-DĪN AHMAD

see Nizām ud-Dīn.

MĪRZĀPUR

India, geog. Town in Uttar Pradesh, 50 km SW of Vārānaśi on the Ganges river, f. by Shāh Jāhan as a river port. Market city (grain, sugar-cane), manufactures of shellac, carpets. Bathing Ghāts and temple of Vindhyeśvarī in the quarter of Bindachal (pilgrimage place). Pop. 120,000. District area : 11,360 km² ; Pop. 1,500,000.

MĪRZĀ RĀJA JAI SINGH

India, hist. Rāja of Jaipur (d. 1667), a Rājput of the Kachhwāha clan, governor of the Dekkan under Shāh Jāhan. A friend of Śivājī, he was a linguist and a poet. Poisoned by his son Singh, perhaps on the orders of Aurangzeb. His other son Rām Singh succ. him.

MĪRZĀ RUSTAM

India, hist. Prince of Kandahār who offered Akbar his town in 1593 and received the government of Multān.

MĪRZĀ RUSWĀ

India, lit. Writer (1858-1931) in Urdū.

MĪRZĀ SHĀH

Kashmīr, hist. The first Muslim sultān (: 1346-) who seized the throne from a Hindu King. Ruled under the name of Shams ud-Dīn. His dyn. ruled Kashmīr until 1541.

MISAL, Parujī Nārāyan

India, lit. Marāthī prolific writer (1888-1955).

MISA MELAYU

see Hikayat Salasilah Perak.

MISAMIS

Philip., geog. Town on Mindanao island, on the Iligan Bay, and sea-port (copra). Pop. 10,000.

— Provinces on Mindanao island : 1 - Misamis Occidental (in Mindanao N). Area : 1,940 km² ; Pop. 350,000. Chief town Oroquieta.

2 - Misamis Oriental (in Mindanao N, on the NW coast). Area : 3,570 km² ; Pop. 500,000 ; Chief town Cayagan de Oro.

MISASAGI*
Japan, art. Tombs of the Emperors and members of the Imperial family before 701. *See* Kofun, Kofun-bunka.

MISBASH JUSA BIRAN
Indonesia, lit. Writer (1933-).

MISEN-KYŌ
Japan, rel. Sub-sect of the Shintō-Taikyō f. by Yanagihara Takeo (1891-). Ab. 3,000 followers.

MISHAN*
China, hist. Manchu official and Military officer (1632-1675). President of the Board of Revenue (1669). His son Lirongbao succ. him in his charge.

MISHAR (or MISHER)
Central Asia, ethn. A group of Tatar, who became Türkicized, of ab. 250,000 people. Russian : Meshcherak.

MI SHIHONG (W : Mi Shih-hung)
see Huang Bu.

MISHIMA
see Hakeme , Bun-chong, San Gam.

MISHIMA YUKIO*
Japan, lit. Writer (Hiraoka Kimitake, 1925-1972). Studied Law in Tōkyō (graduated in 1947). Begun his career of writer in 1944 with *Hanazakari-no-Mori* (Forest in Blossom). Influenced by psycho-analysis. His superficial style is very Westernized. He describes his morbid novels the youth of the «Apure» epoch. Convinced of the necessity of a strong nationalist army, he organized a personal army (Tate no Kai) and tried to exalt the traditional military virtues of Japan. Committed suicide by Seppuku in the Army General office after having attempted in vain to hinge soldiers to overthrow the Constitution. Among his best known books : *Kamen-no-Kokuhaku*, 1949 (Confession of a Mask), *Kinkaku-ji*, 1956 (Golden Pavillion), *Ai-no-Kawaki*, 1951 (Love Thirst), *Kinjiki*, 1952 (Prohibited Pleasure), *Shiosai*, 1956 (The Sound of Waves),

Yūkoku, 1960 (Patriotism), *Kindai-Nōgakushū*, 1956 (Five Modern Nō Plays), *Utage-no-Ata*, 1960 (After the Banquet), several other novels, Nō and Kabuki plays, and numerous short stories (*Haru-no-Yuki*, *Hon Ba*, *Akatsuki-no-Tera*, *Tennin Gosui*), *Hōjō-no-Umi*, 1972 (The Sea of Fertility, a tetralogy of four incarnations of the same being.

MISHIU
see Saito Bishu.

MISHMI
India, ethn. Hill tribe in the NEFA (Lahit and Dibong valleys) divided into exogamic clans, Dugari, Miju and Lohit, and speaking a Tibeto-Burmese dialect. They practice a primitive sort of agriculture, hunting and fishing. Also called Midu. Ab. 60,000 people.

MISHŌTAI
see Kakebotoke.

MISL
see Khâlsâ.

MISOGI*
Japan, rel. In Shintō rites, ritual purifications (generally by water ablutions). Also called Harai (with the connotation of exorcism). In Okinawa it is called Amichujing.

MISOGI-KYŌ*
Japan, rel. One of the 13 sects of the Kyōha-Shintō, f. from the Tofukami-kyō by Inoue Masakane in 1872. It is based on purification practices (Misogi) and breathing exercises. Less than 100,000 followers.

MISOKA*
Japanese ancient name for the last day of the month.

MI-SO'N
Vietnam, archo. Cham site of a large sanctuary with several brick temples, SE of Đa Nang (Tourane) in a mountain circle. There are 8 main groups of temples named with the letters A to H and a few isolated structures. The styles of these structures served as model for all other Cham temples of the same period. They are classified according to the date of their construction :
- E. 1 (Light architecture on a brick base,

7th-8th cent.),

- F. 1

- F. 3, A. 2, C. 1, E. 7 (pilasters and strong arcatures, in the Hoalai style, 8th-9th cent.), also C. 7

- A. 3, A. 13, B. 4, A. 11, A. 12, B. 2 (over-decorated, style of Đông-Du'o'ng, 9th-10th cent.),

- A. 10, A. 13 (influence of Java and Khmer, style of Hoa-lai, 10th cent.),

- A. 1, A. 8, B. 3 to B. 8, B. 11 to B. 14, C. 1 to C. 5, enclosure wall of group A, group D (classical period of the style, c. 918-1000),

- E. 4, B. 6 (style of transition, 11th-12th cent.),

- G. 1 (late 12th-13th century).

MISOOL

Indonesia, geog. Island W of Irian Barat, N of Seram island, by 130° N and 2° S.

MISRA, Balbhadra Sanādya

India, lit. Hindī poet, brother of Keshab Dās, author of a Nakhshik or descriptive poem.

MISRA, Gangā Prasād

India, lit. Writer (1917-1970), journalist and librarian.

MISRA, Godavaris

India, lit. Oriyā writer (1888-1956) author of more than 20 books.

MISRA, Pārthasārathi

India, lit. Skt. author (late 13th-14th cent.) from Mithilā, disciple of Kumārila and author of commentaries on the *Karma Mīmāṃsā*. Author of the *Śāstradīpikā*, *Tantraratna*, *Nyāyaratnākara*, *Nyāyaratnamālā*. See Kumārila.

MISR SADAL

India, lit. Hindī author (19th cent.) of the *Nāsiketo-pākhyān* (1803).

MISSAL

see Khālsā.

MISSHAKU-KONGŌ

see Garbhavīra.

MISSHAKU-RIKISHI

see Garbhavīra.

* **MISSI DOMINICI**, see Bucishi.

MISSHŪ

see Mikkyō.

MI-SU

see Heo-mog.

MISU*

Japan, ethn. A sort of bamboo screen which was used to hide important people or the Emperor during ceremonies.

MISUKUMI

see Jan-ken-pōn.

MITACINTI JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 114 : Two fishes are saved by a third one.

MITAKA*

Japan, geog. Town in the W suburb of Tōkyō. Pop. 150,000.

MITAKE-KOSHA*

Japan, rel. Shintō sect of the Kyōha-Shintō, a branch of the Mitake-Kyō, f. by Shimoyama Osuke in 1873. Divided into 15 sub-sects : Hino-Oshie (1931), Mitake-kyō-shūsei-ha (1939), Naobi-kyō (1893), Chikakusan-minshū (1929), Tokumitsu-kyō (see P.L. Kyōdan), Tenjō-kyō (1931), Nichigetsu-kyō (1946), Mitama-kyō (1949), Shintō-kokusei-kyō (1950), Shinsen-kyō (1924), Shinto-ku-kyōdan (1950), Mitakesan-soma-honkyō (1949), Hinomoto-Kyō (1946), Tokashin-kyō (1940), Kyūseishū-kyō (1956), Shinjin-kyō (1950), Shinsen-reidō-kyō (1949). See Mitake-kyō.

MITAKE-KYŌ*

Japan, rel. Shintō sect of the Kyōha-Shintō, worshipping Mt Ontake (S of Nara), f. by Aoki Kōkichi (1909-) in 1939. It split into 6 sub-sects in 1946 : Mitake, Hino, Hinomoto, Naobi, Ontake-kyō-shūsei, Shinrei-kai, totalizing ab. 1,700,000 followers. See Mitake-Kosha.

MITAKESAN-SOMA-HONKYŌ

Japan, rel. Shintō sub-sect of the Mitake-kosha f. by Yoneda Shūichi in 1949.

MITĀKSARĀ

India, lit. «Measured Syllables», a Skt. commen-

tary on the *Yajñavalkya*, by Vijñāneśvara (late 11th - early 12th cent.). It is the basic text of the Law school of Mithilā. Numerous commentaries have been written on it.

MITAMA*

Japan, rel. In Shintō, the «Soul» of an individual or a Kami. There are several sorts of Mitama : the Nigi-mitama is its mild, peaceful, essential part ; the Ara-mitama is its hard, active, destructive, manifested part of it ; The Saki-mitama is the creative, happy «spirit» ; the Kushi-mitama, the wisdom, the hidden soul of an individual.

MITAMA-KYŌ

Japan, rel. A sub-sect of the Mitake-kosha f. by Nagata Fuku (1891-) at Chiba in 1949.

MITAMA-SHIRO*

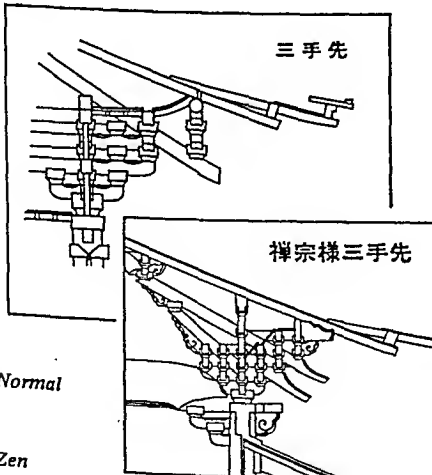
Japan, rel. In the Shintō, a spirit or «body of substitution» of a Kami, in which he temporarily «descends» during the Shintō cult. It may be a very simple object. *See* Shintai.

MITARASHI*

Japan, rel. A water tank used for ritual ablutions (Misogi) in Shintō shrines.

MITESAKI*

Japan, art. In traditional architecture, a type of bracket, the most elaborated type of it, made with a triple projecting Degumi upholding the Gangyō. Used in the Wa-yō mode of construction.



A : Normal

B : Zen

MITHAN

SE Asia, sci. A sort of wild ox, *Bos frontalis*, used in ritual sacrifices in Assam and N Burma (Chin people).

MITHILĀ

India, hist. Ancient city in the N of Bihār, perhaps the modern Janakpur (now in Nepāl), spoken of in the *Rāmāyana* and said to have been the capital of the kingdom of Videha. Also the region N of Bihār. It is famous for its popular paintings made exclusively by women on silk, paper or other material, such as walls. In the villages of this region, women are all artists and decorate the walls of houses and Khobarghar with Tantric paintings and Mandalas, with brilliant colours, scarlet, pink, indigo, yellow and black. Also called Madhubanī «Forest of Honey». *See* Mandala, Alpona. - Hindu kingdom of the Sugana dyn., not very well known, in the 14th and 15th cent. Traditional genealogy of its rulers :

- Kāmeśvara
 - Bhogīśvara
 - Ganeśvara
 - Kirtisimha
 - Bhaveśa, a brother of Bhogīśvara,
 - Devasimha
 - Śivasimha
 - Padmasimha, his brother,
 - Harasimha, a brother of Devasimha,
 - Narasimha
 - Dhīrasimha
 - Bhairavasimha, his brother,
 - Rāmabhadri
 - Lakṣmīnātha.
- *See also* Karnātaka.

MITHILĀRĀṢṬRA

Ancient Skt. name of the Nanzhao kingdoms.

* MITHRIDATES (II)

The 9th King (: 124-88 B.C. : ?) of the Greek Kingdom of Parthia.

MITHUNA

India, art. Image of a couple in loving or embracing posture, frequent theme in the sculpture and painting, symbolizing perhaps the intimate union of the individual soul with the Divinity. Also Maithuna. *Tib.* : Yab-yum. *See also* Rathabandha.

- *India, sci.* Zodiacal sign of Gemellae. *Jap.* : Sō-in-gū.

MITO*

Japan, geog., hist. Chief town of Ibaragi-ken (Honshū), 100 km NE of Tōkyō, ancient castle town. Fishing port and railway center. Pop. 170,000. A famous school of historians (Kō-dōkan) was founded here for the education of young Samurai by Tokugawa Mitsukuni c. 1660. Literature and Shintō were also taught here. Its historians and lords sided with the Emperor during the struggle for the restoration of Emperor Meiji in 1868. It was ruled by a branch of the Tokugawa family, which came down from the 9th son of Tokugawa Ieyasu, Tokugawa Yorifusa, Daimyō of Mito. See San-ke, Tokugawa, Mitagaku.

MITO-GAKU*

Japan, rel. Shintō and Confucian sect f. by Tokugawa Mitsukuni (Gikō, 1628-1700) at Mito, gathering historians.

MITO-KAIDŌ

see Waki-kaidō.

MITO KŌMON

see Tokugawa Mitsukuni.

MITO MITSUKUNI

see Tokugawa Mitsukuni.

MITORI*

Japan, hist. In Edo period, an official in charge of the taxes on crops on Shogunal domains. Also called Kenmitori, Mitorikemi.

MITRA

India, myth. «Friend», a Vedic divinity, a form of the sun, probably a Vedic form of the Persian Mithra. Presides over the Day when Varuna presides over the night. Said to be the brother of Varuna. It is the breathing inspiration of man (Prāna) and one of the 12 Āditya. Symbolizes also the friendship, the solidarity bet. men. He presides also over agreements and contracts. Husband of Revatī (Prosperity) and father of Utsarga (Gift), Ariṣṭa (Happiness) and Pingala (Pleasure). Associated with Varuna and Urvaṣī, he is the father of Agastī (He Who Displaces Mountains) and Vasiṣṭha (Fortunate).

MITRA DĪNABANDHU

see Dīnabandhu Mitra.

MITRA, Dvarkānāth

India, lit. Bengali jurist (1833-1874).

MITRAMIŚRA

India, lit. Skt. author (17th cent.) of the *Vīramitrodaya*.

MITRA, Kisori Chand

India, lit. Bengali jurist and writer (1822-1873).

MITRA, Piari Chand

India, lit. Theosophist (1814-1883) from Bengal, and writer.

MITRA, Premendra

India, lit. Bengali writer (1904-) from Banaras. Author of *Pānk*, 1926 (Mud), *Phērārī Phanj*, 1947 (Run-away Army), etc.

MITRA, Rājendra Lāl

India, lit. Bengali orientalist and linguist (1824-1891) who edited more than 80 Skt. texts and wrote books on the art of Orissā (1880), the Buddha (1878) and Indo-European tribes (1881). President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (1885).

MITRĀŚĀNTA

Central Asia, China, rel. Buddhist monk from Tukhāra who translated several Skt. sūtra into Chinese c. 705.

MITRASENA

China, rel. Buddhist monk, disciple of Guṇabhadra and a teacher of Xuan Zang.
— See Mittasena.

MITRAVINDA GOVINDA

India, lit. A Kannara drama by Singarya c. 1680, the first of its kind.

MITSEN

see Mittasena.

MITSU

see Guhya, Tantra.

MITSUAKI*

Japan, art. Painter (Tosa Mitsuaki, late 14th cent.), Daimyō of Echizen, of the Tosa school. Lived in Kyōto.
— See Ishikawa Kōmei.

MITSUATSU

Japan, art. Painter (Tosa Mitsuatsu, 1734-1764) son of Mitsuyoshi, belonging to the Tosa-ryū.

MITSUBISHI*

Japan, ethn. «Three Lozenges», a Zaibatsu created by Iwasaki Yatarō (1834-1885) a Samurai of the Tosa clan, at Nagasaki under the name of Tsukumo in 1885. It had in the beginning only two ships. Yatarō let his fortune to his nephew Iwasaki Koyata who enlarged it. The society was owned by the Iwasaki family until 1945. It specialized (in 1890) in transports, mining and construction of ships. In 1940, it was a holding of 78 societies. Dismembered in 1945, it was reconstituted in 1952 with the name of Fuji Trading Co. The Mitsubishi society now (1972) groups numerous other societies and industries (banks, transports, insurances, buildings) with ab. 350,000 employees and a turnover of ab. 10 percent of the National product. It is backing the Minsei-tō political party.

MITSUBISHI*

Japan, techn. Name of several war planes made by the firm Mitsubishi.

- **A.6 M.2/M.3/M.5** : A single seat chaser plane (also called «Zeke», US code name «Zero») created in 1940. *Max. speed* : 570 kmH. *Range* : 1,800 km. *Armament* : 2 cannons of 20 mm, 2 machine-guns of 7.7 mm. A version of this plane was called «Zero-sen». *Engine* of the A.6 M.2 (1940) : 925 HP. *Engine* of the A.6 M.5 (1942) : 1,130 HP. 3,900 of these planes were built by Mitsubishi, and 6,200 by Nakajima. They were used in the attack of Pearl-Harbor (7.12.1941).

- **A.7 M.2** : Chaser plane «Reppu» (US code name : «Sam»), produced in May 1944. It could be handled at more than 13,000 m alt. Only 8 of this type were built, the US forces having destroyed the factory.

- **B.2 M** : Bomber plane created in 1927, in use from 1932 to 1937 in China. *Weight* : 3,577 kg ; *Length* : 9,10 m ; *Span* : 15,22 m ; Mitsubishi-Hispano-Suiza engine of 600 HP ; *Crew* : 3 ; *Speed* : 211 kmH ; *Max. alt.* : 5,290 m ; *Range* : 1,760 km ; *Armament* : One torpedo of 789 kgs.

- **F.1 M.2** : Sea-plane of the Imperial Navy. Short range. US code name : «Pete». Four wings, three floats, one engine.

- **G.3 M.2** : Bomber plane created in 1935. US code name «Nell». *Engines* : two Mitsubishi «Kinsei» of 1,075 HP ; *Armament* : 1 cannon of 20 mm and 4 machine-guns of 7.7 mm ; *Load* : 850 kg of bombs ; *Max. Speed* : 350 kmH ; *Alt. max* : 10,000 m ; *Length* : 13.5 m ; *Span* : 20 m ; *Range* : 4,500 km.

- **G.4 M** : Bomber plane created in 1941. US code name : «Betty». *Range* : 4,800 kms. It was equipped to carry the Ōka bomb in 1944-1945.

- **J.2 M** : Air force interceptor and chaser «Raiden» (US code name : «Jack»). built in late 1943. 500 of this type were constructed. *Engine* : 1,820 HP ; *Max. speed* : 600 kmH ; *Range* : 1,050 kms ; *Armament* : 4 cannons of 20 mm.

- **J.8 M.1 (Ki-200)** : Rocket-driven interceptor «Shusui» created in July 1945 but not produced. Based on the German Messerschmidt Me 163 B «Komet».

- **K.1 21** : Air force bomber and fighter (US code name : «Sally») from 1937, replaced by the Nakajima K.1 49 (US code name : «Helen») in 1942. *Weight* : 9,700 kg ; *Length* : 15,75 m ; *Span* : 22,10 m ; 2 engines Mitsubishi Ha-101 of 1,450 HP each ; *Crew* : 5 ; *Speed* : 475 kmH ; *Range* : 2,100 kms ; *Armament* : 5 machine-guns of 7.7 and one of 12.7 mm ; *Load* : 1,000 kg bombs.

- **K.1 30** : Light bomber plane (prior to 1942). *Total weight* : 3,300 kgs ; *Length* : 10.17 m ; *Span* : 14.30 m ; One motor Nakajima of 850 HP ; *Speed* : 420 kmH ; *Crew* : 2 ; *Range* : 1,700 kms ; *Max. alt.* : 8,400 m ; *Armament* : 2 machine-guns of 7.7 mm ; *Load* : 300 kg bombs.

- **K.1 46 III** : Infantry support plane (US code name : «Dinah») with 2 engines. 611 were constructed during WW II (mainly in 1943). *Speed* : 630 kmH ; *Range* : 5,000 kms ; *Crew* : 2.

- **K.1 67** : Navy bomber plane built in 1944 (US code name : «Peggy»). *Length* : 18.40 m ; *Span* : 22.15 m ; *Total weight* : 13,850 kg ; *Crew* : 6 ; 2 motors Mitsubishi AH-104 of 1,900 HP each ; *Speed* : 540 kmH ; *Range* : 2,800 kms ; *Max. alt.* : 9,000 m ; *Armament* : One cannon of 20 mm, 2 machine-guns of 7.7. and 2 of 12.7 mm (1945).

- **OB 01** : Air force bomber (US code name : «Betty»). *Max. speed* : 445 kmH ; *Range* : 4,200 kms ; *Armament* : 5 machine-guns of

7.7 mm ; *Load* : 800 kg bombs.

- **OB 97-1** : Air force bomber (US code name : «Sally»). *Max. speed* : 400 kmH ; *Range* : 1,900 kms ; *Armament* : 5 machine-guns of 7.7 mm ; *Load* : 1,000 kg of bombs.

MITSUBUMI

Japan, art. Painter (Tosa Mitsubumi, 1812-1879) of the Tosa-ryû.

MITSUBUSE

Japan, sci. Ancient unit of length equivalent to the width of three fingers.

MITSUDAE*

Japan, art. A painting with sesamum oil and lead monoxide (Mitsudasô) or litharge, used by painters during the Nara period and in China in the Tang dynasty.

MITSUDASÔ

see Mitsudae.

MITSU-DOMOE*

Japan, art. Decorative symbolic design representing three comma-shaped black spots in a circle, chiefly used on drum faces and tiles-end. With two comma-shaped spots, this design is called Futatsu-tomoe. In that case it is said to represent the Yin and the Yang.

MITSU-GUSOKU*

Japan, Budd. The three ritual implements (incense-burner, candle-burner and flower-vase) used in Buddhist ceremonies in the Kamakura period. Another group of 5 implements (the three first plus another candle-burner and another flower-vase) was called Itsutsu-gusoku. See Gusoku.

MITSUHIRO*

Japan, art. Netsuke carver (Ôhara Mitsuhiro, 1810-1875) at Ôsaka.

- *Japan, techn.* Swordsmith (c. 1680) from Echizen.

MITSUHITO-SHINNÔ

see Shijô Tennô.

MITSUI*

Japan, ethn. «Three wells», a Zaibatsu f. in the 12th cent. in Ôsaka and in the 16th cent. by Mitsui Hachirôemon in Kyôto and which had the monopoly of the silk trade. During

the Meiji era, it bought numerous industries from the government to financially help it. In early 20th cent., it controlled most of the mechanical industries, and grouped 112 societies in 1939. Helped the industrialization of occupied countries (Taiwan, Korea, Manchuria). However dismembered in 1945, members of the Mitsui family still have a control on numerous banks and industries. They are backing the Seiyûkai party. Among the most noted members of this family were : Mitsui Hachirôemon, the founder (1622-1694), Mitsui Takahisa, Mitsui Takatoshi (17th cent.), Mitsui Takayasu (1850-1922), Mitsui Hachirôemon (1857-1948), Mitsui Takamine (d. in 1933).

MITSUKIYO

Japan, art. Painter (Tosa Mitsukiyo, d. 1862) pupil of his father Mitsuzane, of the Tosa-ryû.

MITSUKORE

see Ijû.

MITSU-KUNI

Japan, geog. Ancient name of the Awaji island.

MITSUMASA

Japan, art. Netsuke carver (19th century).

MITSUMOCHI

Japan, art. Painter (Tosa Mitsumochi, active c. 1550), pupil of his father Mitsunobu, master of Mitsumoto, of the Tosa-ryû. Illustrated the *Kuwano-midera-Engi* in 1534.

MITSUMOTO*

Japan, art. Painter (Tosa Mitsumoto, 1530-1569) pupil of his father Mitsumochi. Head of the Edokoro.

MITSUNAGA*

Japan, art. Painter (Tosa, Tokiwa Mitsunaga, active c. 1173) at the court, of the Yamato-e school. Painted several Emakimono and the *Ban Dainagon E-kotoba*.

MITSUNARI*

Japan, art. Painter (Tosa Mitsunari, 1646-1710) of the Tosa-ryû.

- See Ishida Kazushige.

MITSUNOBU*

Japan, art. Painter (Tosa Mitsunobu, c. 1434-

c. 1525), head of the Edokoro, of the Yamato-e school. Painted several Emakimono (*Kiyomizu-dera Engi*, *Kitano-Tenjin Engi*, etc.)
 - * Painter (Kanō Mitsunobu ; *F.N.* : Ukyō-noshin, 1565-1608) of the Kanō school, pupil of his father Eitoku in Kyōto.
 - See Baiōken Nagaharu.

MITSUNORI*

Japan, art. Painter (Tosa Mitsunori, 1583-1638) pupil of his father Mitsuyoshi and father of Mitsuki, of the Tosa-ryū. Became a Buddhist monk with the name of Sōjin.
 - * Painter (Kanō Mitsunori ; *F.N.* : Shurinosuke, early 17th cent.), pupil of his father Sanraku, of the Kanō school.

MITSUOKI*

Japan, art. Painter (Tosa Mitsuoki ; *Gō* : Jōshō, Shunkaken, 1617-1691) b. in Sakai, d. in Kyōto. A pupil of his father Mitsunori of the Tosa-ryū, he headed the Edokoro and was director of Imperial ateliers. Mixed the techniques of the Tosa and Kanō schools to make decorative compositions.
 Became a Buddhist monk with the name of Jōshō and awarded the title of Hōgen.
 - * Netsuke carver and metal jeweller (Otsuki Mitsuoki, Ryūsai, early 19th cent.) in Edo.

MITSUSADA*

Japan, art. Painter (Tosa Mitsusada, 1738-1806) son and pupil of Mitsuyoshi, of the Tosa-ryū.

MITSUSUKE*

Japan, art. Painter (Tosa Mitsusuke, 1675-1710) of the Tosa-ryū.

MITSUTADA*

Japan, techn. Swordsmith (1194-1271) of Bizen. See Bizen-mono.
 - See Osafune Kaji.

MITSUTAKA

see Hokuba.

MITSUTANI KUNISHIRŌ*

Japan, art. Painter (1874-1936) in Western style. Traveled to Europe. Pupil of Koyama Shōtarō.

MITSUTOKI*

Japan, art. Painter (1765-1819) of the Tosa-

ryū.

- See Dōhachi Takahashi.

MITSUTOSHI

Japan, art. Netsuke carver (Ōtani Mitsutoshi, mid. 19th cent.) on ivory, in Edo.

MITSUYA KUNISHIRŌ

Japan, art. Contemporary painter in Western style.

MITSUYAMA

Japan, lit. Nō play : The spirit of a woman tells a Buddhist monk the story of two women betrayed by the man they were in love with and who committed suicide, by the spirit of one of them. Then the spirit of the second woman arrives and the two quarrels until the monk appeases them.

MITSUYO

see Motozane.

MITSUYORI KIMURA

see Sanraku.

MITSUYOSHI*

Japan, art. Painter (Tosa Mitsuyoshi ; *F.N.* : Gyōbu ; *Gō* : Kyūyoku, 1539-1613) son and pupil of Mitsumochi, of the Tosa-ryū. Head of the Edokoro in Kyōto. Became a Buddhist monk in Sakai.
 - * Painter (Tosa Mitsuyoshi, 1700-1772), son and pupil of Mitsusuke, of the Tosa-ryū.

MITSUZANE*

Japan, art. Painter (Tosa Mitsuzane, 1780-1852) of the Tosa-ryū.

MITTABHEDA JĀTAKA

see *Vyagga Jātaka*.

MITTADUBHI JĀTAKA

see *Chullapaduma Jātaka*.

MITTĀMITTA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 197 : How to make the distinction bet. friends and enemies. *Var.* : *Mettamitta Jātaka*

- *Jātaka* No 473 : Signs to recognize a friend or an enemy.

MITTASENA

Ceylon, hist. King (Mitsen, : 428-429) succ.

Chattagâhaka Jantu. The Ṣad Drâvida succ. him.

MITTASEVANI JĀTAKA
see *Aranna Jātaka*.

MITTATEDI JĀTAKA
see *Sandhibheda Jātaka*.

MITTAVINDA JĀTAKA
Budd. Jātaka No 82 : Same as the *Losaka Jātaka* (No 41).

- *Jātaka* No 104 : a complement to the *Losaka Jātaka* (No 41).

- *Jātaka* No 369 : a fragment of the *Losaka Jātaka* (No 41).

- See *Chatudvāra Jātaka*.

MITTAVINDAKA JĀTAKA
see *Losaka Jātaka*.

MITTER, Romesh Candra
India, hist. Lawyer (1840-1899), the first Indian to be appointed Chief of a High Court.

MITTRA, Sisir Kumâr
India, sci. Contemporary physicist () known for his researches on the ionosphere.

MITUO (W : Mi-t'o)
see *Amitâbha*.

MI ULTIMO ADIOS
see *Rizal*.

MIURA ANJIN
see *Adams Williams*.

MIURA ARAJIRŌ
see *Miura no Yoshizumi*.

MIURA KEN'YA
see *Ken'ya*.

MIURA KOREZUMI
see *Gomon*.

MIURA SAWAJIRŌ
see *Miura no Yoshitsura*.

MIURA TANEYOSHI*
Japan, hist. Warrior who completed against the Hōjō, killed by his brother *Miura no Yoshimura* in 1221.

MIURA TOKITAKA*
Japan, hist. Daimyō (1416-1494) of the Sagami prov. He adopted as his son *Miura no Yoshiatsu*, but this warrior attacked and killed him to take over his domains in 1494.

MIURA YASUMURA*
Japan, hist. Warrior (*Suruga Jirō*, 1104-1247) named *Hyōjōshū* in 1235. He was killed in a battle against *Adachi Kagemori*, together with his brother *Mitsumura*.

MIURA YOSHIAKI*
Japan, hist. Warrior (1092-1120).

MIURA YOSHIATSU*
Japan, hist. Warrior (d. 1516), adopted son of *Miura Tokitaka*. He rebelled against his foster father and killed him, taking his domains. Became a Buddhist monk with the name of *Dōsun*. Attacked by *Hōjō Sōun*, he committed suicide.

MIURA YOSHIMURA*
Japan, hist. Warrior (d. 1239) of the *Bakufu* of *Kamakura*. He sided with the *Hōjo* and killed his rebellious brother *Miura no Tane-yoshi* in 1221.

MIURA YOSHITSURA*
Japan, hist. Warrior (*Sawara Jūrō*) who fought the *Taira* at *Ichinotani* (1185) for *Minamoto no Yoritomo*.

MIURA YOSHIZUMI*
Japan, hist. Warrior (*Arajirō*, 1127-1200) who fought the *Taira* for *Minamoto no Yoritomo*.

MIWA*
Japan, art. A school of *Netsuke* carvers (mid-18th century). A *Netsuke* carver (*Hiromori Miwa*, late 18th cent.) in *Edo*.
- See *Torii*.

MIWA*
Japan, lit. *Nō* play : A priest gives a pious woman a cloak to protect her against the cold. Later he found it hanging from a tree. The god of *Miwa* appears to him, tells his story and dances.

MIWA MYŌJIN*
Japan, rel. *Shintō* shrine at *Miwa*, *Nara-ken*, f. in the 1st cent. B.C. (acc. to tradition) and

dedicated to Ōmono-nushi no Mikoto. Also called Ōmiwa-Jinja.

MI WANGONG (W : Mi Wan-kung)
see Mi Wanzhong.

MI WANZHONG* (W : Mi Wan-clung)
China, art. Painter (active until c. 1628), poet and seal engraver (Mi Wangong, Mi Zhongzhao, Youshi «Friend of Stone»). Official at Guili (Guangxi province). Also a famous calligrapher. Painted landscapes.

MIWA SHISSAI*
Japan, lit. Philosopher and writer (1669-1744) of the Ōyōmei (Wang Yangming) school, author of a translation of the works by Wang Yangming under the title of *Denshūroku*.

MI XIANGYANG (W : Mi Hsiang-yang)
see Mi Fu.

MIYA*
Japan, hist. Ancient name of the Imperial palace. Also Mi-araka, Momoshiki, Goshō.
- * Title of Imperial princes and princesses.
- * *Japan, rel.* Shintō shrine. Also Jinja, Jingū, Yashiro, etc.

MIYABE BONCHŌ
see Bonchō.

MIYAGAWA CHŌKI
see Chōki.

MIYAGAWA CHŌSHUN
see Chōshun.

MIYAGAWA ISSHŌ
see Isshō.

MIYAGAWA KŌZAN*
Japan, art. Master potter and ceramist (1842-1916) estab. in Tōkyō c. 1900. Also Miyakawa Kōzan.

MIYAGAWA SHUNSUI
see Shunsui.

MIYAGAWA TSUNETERU*
Japan, rel. Christian protestant minister (1857-1936).

MIYAGI CHOKUSAI *see* Chokusai.

MIYAGI BONCHŌ
see Bonchō.

MIYAGI-KEN*
Japan, geog. Prefecture in the Tōhoku, Honshū. Area : 7,286 km² ; Pop. 1,800,000. Chief town Sendai.

MIYAGI MICHIO*
Japan, mus. Musician and composer (1894-1956) for Koto (Ikuta school). He renovated the playing of this instrument. He was blind. Author of *Haru-no-Umi* and *Seisei Ruten*.

MIYAICHI TENMANGŪ
Japan, art. Shintō shrine at Mitagiri near Yashiro, dedicated to Sugawara no Michizane in 904. Also called Hōfu Tenmangū, Matsugasaki Jinja.

MIYAJIMA-JINJA
see Itsukushima-jinja.

MIYAKAWA KŌZAN
see Miyagawa Kōzan.

MIYAKE*
Japan, hist. In ancient times, Imperial rice-fields. Also granaries in which were stocked crops from these fields.

MIYAKE-JIMA
see Izu-tō.

MIYAKE KANRAN*
Japan, lit. Confucian philosopher (1674-1718) disciple of Asami Keisai and Kinoshita Jun'an. *See* Bokumon Jittetsu.

MIYAKE KISAI*
Japan, lit. Confucian philosopher (1580-1649) of the Teishu-ha.

MIYAKE MANNEN
see Kaitokudō.

MIYAKE MASANAO
see Masanao.

MIYAKE-NO-ŌMI FUJIMARO
see Kana Nihongi.

MIYAKE SEKIAN
see Kaitoku-dō.

MIYAKE SETSUREI*

Japan, lit. Philosopher (1860-1945) specialist in German philosophy.

MIYAKE SHŌSAI*

Japan, lit. Confucian philosopher (1662-1741) disciple of Yamazaki Ansai and author of several books on philosophy.

MIYAKE YOSHINOBU

Japan, sports. Gold medalist (Weight lifting, Feather weight) in the Olympic Games 1968. World Champion 1969. Gold medalist in the Olympic Games 1972.

MIYAKO*

Japan, geog. Capital of Japan (ancient designation), of Kyōto (in literature). Also Miako, Miaco.

MIYAKO-FUJI*

Japan, geog. A name sometimes given to the Hiei-zan.

MIYAKO no IRATSUME

Japan, hist. Empress (d. 754) of Monmu Tennō and mother of Shōmu Tennō.

MIYAKO-JIMA

see Miyako-shima.

MIYAKO MANDAYŪ*

Japan, art. Jōruri singer and Kabuki actor active c. 1700-1710 at Kyōto.

MIYAKONOJŌ*

Japan, geog. Town in Miyazaki-ken, Kyūshū, on a volcanic plateau. Textile industries. Pop. 120,000.

MIYAKO-ODORI*

Japan, art. A dance performed by the Geisha or Maiko in Kyōto, created in 1872.

MIYAKO-SHIMA (JIMA)*

Japan, geog. Small island in the S group of the Sakishima islands (Ryū-kyū). Area : 182 km². Pop. 60,000.

MIYAKO no YOSHIKA*

Japan, lit. Historian (834-879) one of the compilers of the *Montoku Jitsuroku*. His brother Miyako Haraka was famous for his learning.

MIYA MONZEKI*

Japan, rel. A name given to Buddhist temples headed by Imperial princes. They were formerly 13 in number. *See* Monzeki.

MIYAMOTO

see Kiyomoto.

MIYAMOTO MUSASHI*

Japan, art, lit. Painter (*Gō* : Niten, 1584-1645) of the Suiboku school of Muromachi, in the service of Katō Kiyomasa. Painted chiefly birds and fighting cocks in the style of Chinese painters from the Song and Yuan dyn. A famous swordman who was never vanquished, considered as the best in the history of Japanese swordsmanship. His encounters were the subject of many legends. He summarized his military theories in his *Gorin-no-Sho* (The Book of the Five Rings) pub. in 1645. *See also* Sasaki Kojirō.

MIYAMOTO YURIKO*

Japan, lit. Woman of letters (Chūjō Yuriko, 1899-1951) of the Senki group, of marxist inspiration : *Dōhyō*, 1917 (Milestones), *Nobuko* (1924-1926) are among his best known novels.

MIYĀN BHOIYĀ

India, hist. Prime minister under Sultān Sikandār Shāh Lodī (: 1489-1517). He built the Moth-ki-Masjid c. 1500.

MIYĀN KHĀN CHISHTĪ

India, rel. Muslim holy man in Ahmādābād (Gujarāt) who died c. 1455. A mosque was dedicated to him at Ahmādābād in 1456/146

MIYASAKA HAKURYŪ

see Hakuryū.

MI-YASU-DOKORO*

Japan, hist. Rest-rooms for the Emperor in the Imperial palace. A title of the second wives of an Emperor (in the 9th century). A title given to the wives of Imperial princes. *See* Kōtaishi.

MIYATSUKO*

Japan, hist. A title of the governors of provinces, before 645. Also a title of the heads of clans (Ujizoku) ruling a group of village (Kuni)

MIYA no UCHI no TSUKASA
see Kunai-shô.

MIYAZAKI
Japan, sports. World champion 1932 (Swimming, free style, 100 m in 58⁷ 6).

MIYAZAKI*
Japan, geog. Chief town of Miyazaki-ken (Kyûshû) 100 km NE of Kagoshima on the E coast, and fishing port. Administrative city and university (f. 1949). Porcelain, market. Pop. 200,000. Important Shintô shrine.

MIYAZAKI GIHEITA*
Japan, art. Kabuki actor (active c. 1690-1730) in Kyôto and Ôsaka.

MIYAZAKI JOSÔ
see Josô.

MIYAZAKI-KEN*
Japan, geog. Prefecture in Kyûshû island, Area : 7,732 km² ; Pop. 1,200,000. Chief town Miyazaki.

MIYAZAKI KI
see Inpo.

MIYAZAKI KOSHOSHI*
Japan, lit. Poet (1864-1922) in Shintai-shi style.

MIYAZAKI KURANOSUKE
see Akizuki-no-Ran.

MIYAZAKI YASUSADA*
Japan, sci. Agronomist (1623-1697) from the N of Kyûshû, author of the *Nôgyô Zensho* in 1696.

MIYAZAWA KENJI*
Japan, art. Poet and writer (1896-1933) of books for the youth. His novels deal with peasant life : *Haru to Shura*, 1924 (Spring and Demons), *Koiwa Nôjô* (The Farm of Koiwa), *Kaze-no-Matasaburô* (Matasaburô of the Wind), *Ginga Tetsudô-no-Yoru* (Night in the Railway), *Chûmon-no-ôi Ryôriten*, 1924 (A good Restaurant), etc. are among his best known books.

MIYAZAWA RYÔSHU
Japan, art. Netsuke carver (1912-).

MIYAZEDI see Myazedi.

MIYOSHI HIDEYOSUGU
see Toyotomi Hideyoshi.

MIYOSHI JÛRÔ*
Japan, lit. Dramatist (1902-1958) in Proletarian style : *Honoo no Hito*, *Souhito o Shirazu*, etc.

MIYOSHI KIYOYUKI*
Japan, lit. Scholar (847-918) and Statesman, author of a History of Emperors Seiwa, Yôzei and Kôkô, as well as an essay on administration (914).

MIYOSHI SHÔRAKU*
Japan, lit. Playwright (1696-c. 1772), perhaps a Buddhist monk (or a physician), author of *Chûshingura* in collab. with Takeda Izumo and Namiki Senryû.

MIYOSHI TAMEYASU*
Japan, lit. Poet and scholar (1049-1139), author of the *Chôya-Gunsai* and the *Shôchû-Reki*.

MIYOSHI TATSUJI*
Japan, lit. Poet (1900-1964), a member of the Shiki group c. 1935. First adept of surrealism, he returned to Classicism. He founded the review *Shi-to-Shiron* (Poems and Poetry) in 1928 and translated the poems of Ch. Baudelaire. Author of *Sokuryôsen*, 1930 (The Oceanographical Ship), *Nansô-shu*, 1932 (South Window), *Kanka-shû*, 1934 (Among Flowers), *Sanka-shû*, (Fruits from the Mountains), *Haru-no-Misaki*, 1936 (Cape of Spring), *Rakuda-no-Toride*, 1946 (Sand Fortress), *Rakuda-no-kobu ni Matagatte*, 1952 (Between the Camel's Humps), *Robô-no-Aki*, 1958 (Autumn on the Roadside), *Tôkyô-zakki*, 1950 (Notes on Tôkyô), *Sôjôki*, 1963 (Written on the Grass), *Kusa Senri* (1939), etc.

MIYOSHI YASUNOBU*
Japan, hist. Warrior (1140-1221), foster-brother of Minamoto no Yoritomo. He sided with him in 1184, and was appointed Monchû-jô and Jitô in Bingo.

MIYOSHI YOSHIFUSA
Japan, hist. A daimyô of Owari who married a sister of Toyotomi Hideyoshi.

MIYOSHI YOSHITSURA

Japan, hist. Official in the Bakufu of Kamakura who published, on the orders of Hôjô Yasutoki, the *Jôei Shikimoku*, in 1232.

MI YOUREN* (W : Mi You-jen)

China, art. Painter and calligrapher (Mi Yuanhui, 1086-1165), son of Mi Fei (Mi Fu). Painted landscapes in the style adopted by his father. Through his paintings we know those of his father which have all disappeared. Vice-President of the Board of War.

MI YUANZHANG (W : Mi Yüan-chang)

see Mi Fou.

MI-YUKI

see Gokô.

MIZHEN (W : Mi-chen)

Burma, hist. Chinese name of a Môn kingdom in Lower Burma, vassal of the Pyû in the 9th cent. Destroyed by the Nan Zhao in 825.

MIZHI* (W : Mi-chih)

China, archeo. Site in N of Shânxi prov., discovered in 1971, which yielded reliefs from a structure dated from 187 A.D. (Dong Han dynasty).

MI ZHONGZHAO (W : Mi Chung-chao)

see Mi Wanzhong.

MIZHOU* (W : Mi-chou)

China, hist. Trading seaport in Shandong region, important center of trade with the Arabian countries which sent ships via the Indian Ocean in the Yuan period. Declined later because of Japanese pirates (Wako), it lost its importance with the estab. of Qingdao as a port.

MIZHUAN HUAJING (W : Mi-chuan Hua-ching)

China, sci. A treatise on Botany, pub. in 1688.

MIZO

India, geog., hist. Mountain range in Assam near the border of Burma, where rebellious tribes tried to constitute an Independent State in 1966. Formerly called Lushai Hill District, it became a Territory of the Indian Union, with the name of Mizorâm in 1970. Pop. 350,000. See Lushai, Mizorâm.

MIZOGUCHI KENJI*

Japan, art. Film director (1898-1956) b. in Tôkyô, d. in Kyôto. Author of numerous films, among which *O-Haru, the Courtesan, Tales of the Rainy Season, The Intendant Sansho, Jigoku-no-Mon, Shame Street*, etc.

MIZORÂM

India, geog. Indian Union State in Assam, former Lushai Hill District, since 1970. Placed under the direct administration of Delhi in 1977. An important local «National Front» asks complete independance since 1966. See Mizo, Lushai.

MIZU-E*

Japan, art. A genre of painting (generally in Sumi-e) with very faint lines.

MIZU-ENOGU*

Japan, art. Aquatint colours.

MIZUHA-NO-ME*

Japan, rel. A Kami of waters, son of Izanagi and Izanami.

MIZUHARA SHÛÔSHI*

Japan, lit. Poet (20th cent.) of modern Haikai.

MIZUHA-WAKE

see Hanshō Tennō.

MIZUHO-KYÔ

Japan, rel. A sub-sect of the Shintô-Taikyô f. in 1949. Ab. 50,000 followers.

MIZU-IRE*

Japan, art. A small container (in porcelain or metal) to contain water for diluting ink (Sumi) on the Suzuri for painting or Calligraphy.

MIZUI YASUO

Japan, art. Sculptor on stone (1925-). Studied in France.

MIZU-KAGAMI*

Japan, lit. «Mirror of Water», a historical book by Nakayama no Tadachika (1131-1195) on the period of Japanese History from Jinmu Tennō until Emperor Ninmyō c. 850.

MIZUKI

Japan, art. School of Kabuki Classical dance.

- f. c. 1700 by Mizuki Tatsunosuke (1673-1745), actor and dancer. *See* Iemoto.
- MIZUKI TATSUNOSUKE***
Japan, art. Kabuki actor (1673-1745). He traveled from a city to another, and f. the Mizuki school of dance.
- MIZUNO-E**
see Ren, Xuanyi, Yuanjia.
- MIZUNOE-INU**
see Renxu.
- MIZUNOE-NE**
see Renzi.
- MIZUNOE-SARU**
see Renshen.
- MIZUNOE-TATSU**
see Renchen.
- MIZUNOE-TORA**
see Renyin.
- MIZUNOE-UMA**
see Renwu.
- MIZUNO-FUSA**
see Kannagara-kyô.
- MIZUNO KUMEJIRÔ**
see Toshikata.
- MIZUNOMI-BYAKUSHO**
see Kosaku.
- MIZUNO ROCHÔ**
Japan, art. Painter (*Gô* : Seisenkan, Hanrinsai, Chôkôsai, Chôkyûsai, 1748- ?) active from 1793 to 1830. He chiefly illustrated books.
- MIZUNO TADAHIDE**
Japan, lit. Historian (19th cent.), compiler of the *Tankaku Sôsho* in 1847.
- MIZUNO TADAKUNI***
Japan, hist. Politician (1794-1851). Appointed Rôju in 1834, he made unpopular reforms in the Tenpô era.
- MIZUNOTO**
see Gui, Zhaoyang, Yuanjia.
- MIZUNOTO HITSUJI**
see Guiwei.
- MIZUNOTO-I**
see Guihai.
- MIZUNOTO-MI**
see Guisi.
- MIZUNOTO TORI**
see Guiyu.
- MIZUNOTO-U**
see Guimao.
- MIZUNOTO-USHI**
see Guichou.
- MIZUSAWA***
Japan, sci. A place in Iwate-ken (Honshû) in which lies one of the 5 International Observatories for Longitudes, on the 39°8' North.
- MJO**
Tibet, China, sci. Domestic cattle, the product of the crossing bet. a female Yak and a Chinese bull.
- MKA IDING**
see Garuda.
- MKHA-GRO-MA**
see Dâkinî.
- MKHAN-PO**
Tibet, rel. The abbot of a Bon-po or Buddhist monastery. *See* Upadhyâya, Vihârasvâmin.
- MKHAN-PO YE-SHES DPAL-HBYOR**
Tibet, rel. Buddhist monk (18th cent.) author of a historical book, the *Dpag-bsam Ljon-bzang* in 1748.
- MKHAS... see** Bskal...
- MKHAS-GRÛB (Dge-legs-dpal Bzang-po)**
Tibet, rel. Buddhist monk (1385-1438) disciple of Tsong Kha-pa, considered an incarnation of Amitâbha. He was the first Panchen-lama. *Bsod-Nams Phyogs-glang succ. him.* He wrote two biographies on his master.
- MKHAS-GRÛB RGYA-MCHO**
Tibet, hist. The 11th Dalai-lama (Ocean of

Science, : 1838-1856) succ. Chul-khrims. During his reign, the fathers Huc and Gabet so-journed in Lhasa and were expelled by the Chinese Amban. Author of the *Bya-sprel-gyi-gtam-rgyud*. Title of his biography : *Rgyal-dbang-sku-phren-gchig-pa...* Also called Bskal-grüb Rgya-mcho, Khe-grüb Rgya-mcho. Chrin-le Rgya-mcho (Phrin-las) succ. him.

MKHAS-GRÜB-RJE

Tibet, rel. Buddhist monk (1419-1475), first Tibetan head of the Dge-lügs-pa (Yellow Cap), succ. Tsong-kha-pa. Dge-dün-grüb succ. him. Also styled Khedüb-je.

MKHYEN-BRCE

Tibet, lit. Buddhist monk (1820-1892) author of a guide-book ab. holy places in Central Tibet, and religious songs.

MKHYEN-RIS

see Thangka.

MLACH-OK

see North.

MLECCHA

India, ethn. «Non-Āryan», a somewhat derogatory Skt. term for all people alien to the Hindu faith, considered outcastes by Orthodox Hindus. Perhaps the Sumerian «Melukkha». See Indus Valley Civilizations.

MLECCHA AVĀTARA

India, myth. A minor Avātara of Viṣṇu, represented as a foreigner. Perhaps Jesus ?

MLU PREI

Cambodia, archeo. Prehistorical site in the N of the Kompong-thom prov., with remains of 3 prehistorical villages inhabited from the earlier stages of agriculture until c. the 1st cent. B.C. Cultivation of cereals (bronze and bone sickles) and iron use are attested here.

MLONG

Vietnam, ethn. A tribe in the mountains of the S Viêt-nam, called Moï by the Vietnamese. Also Mnong.

MNAM-MED SHES-RAB RGYA-MCHAN

Tibet, rel. Priest (1356-1415) of the Bon-po and religious reformer. Founded the Sman-ri monastery and advocated a contemplative

way of life.

MNAN-YOD

see Śrāvastī.

MNAR-MED

see Avicī.

MNGA-RIS

Tibet, hist. A region in W Tibet which was annexed to Tibet c. 1000. It was populated with not well-known peoples. A grand grandson of Glang-dar-ma called Skyid-ide Rni-mamgon founded here a Buddhist kingdom. His three sons received on his death the Ladakh, the Pu-rangs and the Guge. A grandson of the latter, Ye-shes Hod, became a royal monk. Also called Nga-ri.

M.N.L.F.

see Moro National Liberation Front.

MNONG

Vietnam, ethn. A Môn-khmer tribe in the mountains of the S Viêt-nam. See Moï, Mlong.

MŌ*

Japan, sci. Ancient unit of weight equivalent to 3,75 mg.

10 Mō	or 1 Rin	or 3,75 cg.
10 Rin	or 1 Monme	or 3,75 gr.

See Kin. *Chin.* : Mao.

MO

Vietnam, mus. A sort of tom-tom.

- *Burma, sci.* The wet season (early July to late November). Also called Wathan, Wathan-ta-utu.

- * *Japan, ethn.* A sort of apron worn by women belonging to the aristocracy, tied with a double cord (Hiki-koshi) in ancient times.

- See Nan Xiongnu, Baku, Tuina.

MOA

Indonesia, geog. Small island in the Leti group, NE of Timor. Area : 585 km² ; Pop. 4,000.

MO-BAN

Korea, lit. «The Plot», a novel (1957) by O Sang-weon.

MOBO

see Moga.

MO-BON WANG* (R : Mo-bon Wang)

Korea, hist. King (: 48-53) of the Goguryeo, nephew and succ. of Min-jung. Was a son of Dae-mu-sin. His brother (or cousin) Tae-jo succ. him.

MOBYE NARAPATI

Burma, hist. Shan chieftain of Ava (: 1546-1552).

MOCEN (W : Mo-ts'en)

see Zhang Zongcang.

MOCH

see Mansi.

MO CHEOG (R : Mo Ch'ök)

Korea, hist. Minister of the Sinla dyn. who betrayed his king to the Baegje. Executed in 660.

MOCHIZUKI*

Japan, lit. Nō play : The story of a revenge told by the spirit of the wife of the victim and her son.

MOCHIZUKI SHIGEMINE

see Gyokusen (II).

MOCHIZUKI SHIGEMORI

see Gyokusen.

MOC HOA

Vietnam, geog. Town in S Vietnam, chief center of the Kiên Tu'o'ng prov. Pop. 5,000.

MOCHTAR LUBIS

Indonesia, lit. Writer (1922-) who opposed Sukarno's rule. Wrote the *Sendja di Djakarta* (Twilight in Djakarta) in prison c. 1960.

MOCHUO (W : Mo-ch'o, Mo-ch'uo)

see Tujue, Beg Chor.

*** MODERN GIRL (BOY)**

see Moga, Mobo.

MODHERĀ

India, geog. Town in Rājasthan 300 km N of Ahmadābād (Gujarāt) with a large Sūrya temple on the banks of a lake with Ghāts decorated with pavillions, built c. the 6th-7th cent., renovated in the 11th cent. in the Cālukya style. Much ruined.

MODI (W : Mo-ti)

see Mozi.

MODI (W : Mo-ti)

see Mo Jing.

MODI* (W : Mo-ti)

China, hist. Emperor (Wanyan Chenglin, : 1234) of the Jin dyn., succ. Ai Zong (Ninjasu), killed by the Mongols on the very day of his enthronement. He was the last sovereign of the Jin dynasty.

- * Emperor (Zhu Tian, Zhu Huang, Zhu Yuzheng, 888 : 913-923) of the Hou Liang dyn., brother and succ. of Zhu Yugui. He committed suicide when the town of Kaifeng was taken by Li Cunxu. He was the last sovereign of his dynasty.

- * Emperor (Li Congke, Li Asan, Li Ershisan, Feidi, 885 : 934-937) of the Hou Tang dyn., son and succ. of Mindi, adopted son and murderer of Ming Zong. Died in his palace set to flames by the Jin. Was the last sovereign of his dynasty.

- *See* Gui Ming Hou.

MODĪ

India, lit. A script derived from the Devanāgarī, sometimes used to transcribe the Mah-rāti.

MODI (or **MODY**), Piloo

India, hist. Politician (1927-), leader of the right wing Svātantra Party, strongly opposed to Indīrā Gandhi's government. Arrested in 1975.

MODIPO (W : Mo-ti-p'o)

Chinese name of a seaport (Martaban ?) of the Kunlun, a Mōn kingdom vassal of the Pyū, in Lower Burma.

MODJOKERTO

Indonesia, geog., archeo. Town in E Java (Pop. 60,000) on the Brantas river, ancient capital of a kingdom (13th-16th cent., *see* Modjopahit), near which was discovered (1934-1936) a child skull belonging to Early Pleistocene, which bore affinities with the *Homo sapiens*, and called *Homo Modjokertensis*. Also Mad-jakarta.

MODJOPAHIT

Indonesia, hist. Ancient kingdom in E Java,

f. by Raden Vijaya at Modjokerto in 1292. It lasted until 1511. Traditional genealogy :
 - Kritarājasa-Jayavardhana (Raden Vijaya, : c. 1292-1309)
 - Jayanagara (: 1309-1328)
 - Jaya Viṣṇuvardhanī (: 1328-1350)
 - Rājasanagara (Hayam Wuruk, : 1350-1389)
 - Vikramavardhana (: 1389-1400, : 1401-1429)
 - Suhitā (: 1400-1401, : 1429-1447)
 - Kritavijaya (: 1447-1451).
 The last sovereigns are petty chiefs, whose name are often unknown. Also Madjapahit.

MODOSU
see Mabiki.

MODŪD
see Ghaznī, Mawdūd.

MODUR TAGHAN VACHIRTU
see Vajrapāni.

MO-EMON
see Nahiko.

MOGA*
Japan, ethn. Condensed word from «Modern-girl» (Jap. pronunciation : Mōdān-gāru) used, together with that of Mobo (Modern Boy) to describe modern young people in the years 1920-1930.

MOGAJI
Indonesia, ethn. Sort of stone tables in the shape of a mushroom offered by a newly wed man to his wife, on Nias island.

MOGALLĀNA
Ceylon, lit. Singhalese grammarian in Pāli (12th cent.)
 - *Ceylon, hist.* King (Mugalan, : 491-508) of Ceylon, succ. his brother Kassap (I). Kumārādāsa succ. him.

MOGALLĀNA (II)
Ceylon, hist. King (Dalā-Mugalan, : 531-551) of Ceylon, succ. Silakala. Kitti Sirimegha succ. him.

MOGALLĀNA (III)
Ceylon, hist. King (Dalā-Mogallāna, Lemeni Bōnā Migalan, : 614-619) of Ceylon, succ. Aggabodhi (II). Silameghavanna succ. him.

MOGALLIPUTTA TISSA
India, Budd. Buddhist Singhalese monk (*Skt.* : Magaliputra) said to have presided over the Buddhist Council summoned by King Aśoka at Pataliputra in 253 B.C. and in which he outlawed as heretics the followers of the Sarvāstivāda. Also called Thera Tissa.

MOGALRĀJAPURAM
India, art. Site in Andhra Pradesh, 5 km E of Bezwada, with a Pallava rock-cut mandapa (c. 610-640).

MOGAMI-GAWA*
Japan, geog. River 200 km long in Yamagata-ken, Honshū, emptying into the Japan Sea at Sakata.

MOGAMI TŌHACHI*
Japan, art. Kabuki actor, active bet. 1664 and 1680.

MOGAO KU* (W : Mo-kao K'u)
China, art. Group of Buddhist decorated caves belonging to the Dunhuang complex, of more than 460 caves (23 from the Wei, 95 from the Sui, 213 from the Tang, 33 from the Wudai, 98 from the Song, 3 from the Xi Xia, 9 from the Yuan and others not dated). Most of these are decorated with statues and mural paintings. In 1907-1908, Pelliot and A. Stein bought here a hoard of paintings and manuscrits (now in the museums of Delhi, Peking, Leningrad, Kyōtō, British Museum & Musée Guimet, Paris). *See* Wang Yuanlu. Among the most noteworthy caves are those whose number of classification follows :

- 9 - late 9th-early 10th cent. paintings.
- 12 - (869), inscription.
- 13 - 5th century.
- 16-17 - (851), paintings.
- 45 - (713-762), paintings.
- 55 - (960-1278), renovated in 946.
- 57 - Early Tang.
- 61 - (980-1002)
- 77 - Early Tang.
- 78 - (949), inscription.
- 84 - (919), inscription.
- 85 - (867), dedicace.
- 94 - (867-872)
- 96 - (695), colossal Buddha.
- 98 - (c. 938), paintings.
- 100 - (924), built by Cao Yijin.
- 103 - (713-762), paintings.

- 107 - (872)
 108 - (924), built by Cao Yijin, Imperial commissioner, represented with his escort.
 112 - Without date.
 123 - (695-697)
 124 - Restored in 953.
 130 - (713-741 : colossal painted Buddha). (746-755 : inscription).
 138 - (900-905), inscription.
 144 - (781-841)
 148 - (775), paintings. Restoration by Li Dabin.
 150 - Tang period.
 152 - Tang period.
 156 - (c. 865), paintings by Zhang Yizhao.
 158 - (781-841), paintings.
 159 - (781-841), painted sculptures.
 171 - Tang period.
 172 - (late 8th cent.), paintings.
 169 - (420), Votive inscription.
 180 - (748), Votive inscription.
 185 - (749), Votive inscription.
 186 - (960-1278)
 193 - (903), inscriptions.
 194 - (Mid-Tang period)
 196 - (893-894)
 198 - (581-617/960-1278)
 201 - (early 8th cent.), paintings.
 205 - (713-762/763-820).
 209 - (763-820)
 217 - (early 8th cent.), paintings.
 220 - (642), inscriptions, paintings.
 231 - (781-841)
 236 - (781-841)
 237 - (781-841)
 244 - (early 7th cent.), painted sculptures, restored in 943.
 249 - (early 6th cent.), paintings.
 254 - (Wei period), late 5th century.
 257 - (c. 450), painted Jātaka.
 259 - (late 5th cent.), painted sculptures.
 263 - (Wei period), paintings.
 264 - (late Tang period)
 267 - (Wei period)
 271 - (Wei period)
 272 - (late 5th cent.), paintings.
 275 - (Wei period), cross-legged seated Maitreya, paintings of the Jātaka c. 450.
 276 - (early 7th cent.), paintings.
 282 - (Sui period)
 285 - (538-539), paintings and sculpture (Viṣṇu image) ; Votive inscription on the N wall.
 288 - (early 6th cent.), paintings.
 290 - (520-524), paintings on the life of the Buddha ; votive inscription on the N wall.
 294 - (Sui period)
 295 - (Sui period)
 296 - (c. 600), paintings.
 299 - (6th-7th century)
 301 - (early 7th century)
 302 - (584), votive inscription.
 303 - (early 7th century)
 305 - (585), votive inscription.
 320 - (8th century)
 321 - (618-712/907-959)
 322 - (mid-Tang period), late 7th cent., paintings.
 323 - (618-712/960-1278)
 328 - (early 8th cent.), painted sculptures.
 329 - (late 7th cent.), paintings.
 332 - (618-712/907-1368)
 335 - (686), votive inscription.
 360 - (781-841)
 369 - (c. 900)
 384 - (Late Tang period)
 386 - (761), votive inscriptions.
 387 - (934), inscriptions.
 390 - (618-624), paintings, inscriptions from a donator.
 401 - (922), inscriptions.
 412 - (936-943), inscriptions.
 419 - (589-618)
 420 - (c. 600), paintings, painted sculptures.
 423 - (581-617), renovated in 946.
 427 - (970), inscriptions, painted sculptures.
 428 - (early 6th cent.), painting of the Parinirvāna.
 431 - (980), inscriptions.
 432 - (648), inscription by Yin Renben.
 444 - (976)
 458 - (early Tang period)
 465 - (Yuan period)
 469 - Restored in 953.
- MOGAO XIAN (W : Mo-kao Hsien)**
see Dunhuang.
- MOGARI-NO-MIYA**
see Araki-no-Miya.
- MOGAUNG**
Burma, geog. Small town in Upper Burma, 50 km W of Myitkina, on the Mogaung river, a tributary of the upper course of the Irawady river.
- Burma, hist. Small Shan-Burmese principality, in the N of Bhamo, f. c. 1215.

MOG-EUN (R : Mok-Ŭn)

see Yi Saeg.

MOG-EUN-JIB (R : Mok-Ŭn Jip)

Korea, lit. «Collection of the works by Mog Eun, by Yi Saeg.

MOGH

see Marma.

MOGHOL

see Mughal, Mogol.

MOGHOLISTĀN

Central Asia, hist. Mongol Khānat created out of the Chaghatai Khānate, composed of the Uighur country; the Ili region and the Isyk-kul region. Founded by Tughlūq Timūr (: 1347-1363), a Chaghatai Khān from the Dughlat. Yūnus Khān and Shaibānī reduced this territory in the 15th cent. and the Kazakh in the 16th cent.

MOGHOL-PATHAN

see Mughal-Pathan.

MOG-JONG* (R : Mok-Jong)

Korea, hist. King (: 998-1009) of the Goryeo son of Gyeong-jong and succ. of his cousin Seong-jong. His cousin Hyeon-jong succ. him.

MOG-MIN SIM-SEOG (R : Mok-min Sim-sök)

see Jeong Yag-yong.

MOGOK

Burma, geog. Town in upper Burma, 100 km NE of Mandalay, at an alt. of 1,200 m. Former important mining center for rubis and sapphires. The mines were closed in 1927. Pop. 10,000.

MOGOL

Afghan., ling. Ancient Mongol dialect spoken in Afghānistān by the Mongols who settled there in the 15th century.
– See Mughal.

MOG-SEONG (R : Mok-sōng)

see Jupiter.

MOGU (W : Mo-ku)

China, art. A technique of painting, similar to the Mizu-e, chiefly used by Huang Quan.

MOGPO* (R : Mok-p'o)

Korea, geog. Seaport in the SW of the peninsula, in Jeolla Namdo prov., on the mouth of the Yongsan river. Industrial center (cotton milling). Fishing. Also Mokpo. Pop. 150,000.

MOGUL

see Mughal.

MOGUL-PATHAN

see Mughal-Pathan.

MOGUNG

Burma, lit. Royal or religious poems of praise, in favour from the 15th cent. at court. See Ejing.

MOGUSA*

Japan, sci. Small amount of medicinal herbs put on certain places on the skin and burned to produce a physiological reaction, a process used in China and Japan together, with the techniques of acupuncture (Shinkyū, Zhenjiu). Also called Moxa. Electrical points are also used to produce vibrations. *Chin.* : Jiu. See Zhenjiu.

MOGWUJA

see Bojo.

MOHALI

Nepāl, mus. A curved oboe.

MOHAMED ALAM

see Brunei.

MOHAMED FUAD, Stevens (Tun)

Malaysia, hist. Chief of the Berjaya Party of Sabah State, elected Premier of the Sabah State in April 1976.

MOHAMED PULALUN

see Sulu.

MOHAMED TAJUDDIN

see Brunei.

MOHAMMED

see Muhammad.

MOHAMUDGARA

India, lit. Skt. religious poem attr. to Śaṅkarācārya.

MOHANA-TARANGINĪ

see Kanakadāsa.

MOHAN CHAND

see Kahlūr.

MOHANI HASRAT

India, lit. Contemporary Muslim poet in

Urdū, author of several Ghazal.

MOHANIKAY

Cambodia, Thailand, rel. «Great Community», the most ancien and influent order of Buddhist monks in SE Asia, which differs only slightly from the second order, Thommayut (Those who follow the Doctrine). The monks of the Mohanikay distinguish themselves by keeping their alms bowl hanged to the shoulder. Each group has however its own clergy, headed by a Sangneayuk. Also called Mahānikai. See Dhammayot.

MOHAN SEN GUPTA

India, lit. Contemporary Bengali writer.

MOHAN SINGH

India, lit. Skt. Panjābī poet (1905-).

MOHARĀJAPARĀJAYA

India, lit. «Defeat of Blindness» a Skt. Jaina drama on the Gujārāt scene in 5 acts by Yasahpāla, c. 1232.

MOHA SĀKARAY

see Śāka.

MOH DOHTU

see Uttarakuru.

MOHE* (W : Mo-ho)

China, ethn., hist. Tungus tribes in Jehol conquered by the Sui rulers in 611 and annexed by the Tang. Formerly called Wuji, and Wuhuan after the 7th cent. Together with refugees from the Korean State of Goguryeo they created the Balhae (Bohai) kingdom in 668, which was recognized by Emperor Rui Zong in 712, and made a Chinese prefecture in 723. See Balhae, Wuhuan, Wuji, Da Zuyong, Tujue. *Jap.* : Makkatsu.

MOHEBANRUOBOLUOMI JING (W :

Mo-ho-pan-jo-po-lo-mi Ching)

see Mahāprājñāpāramitā Sūtra.

MOHEJIAYE ZUNZHE* (W : Mo-ho-chia-yeh Tsun-chê)

China, rel. One of the 18 Chinese Luohan, the Indian monk Mahākāśyapa. Represented as an old man with bushy eyebrows holding a Sūtra scroll.

MOHENJO-DĀRO

Pakistan, archeo. Site near Dokri, N of Sind, of a city of the so-called «Indus Civilization» built in bricks c. 2500-1500 B.C. Composed of a citadel surrounded with very thick mud-bricks walls enclosing the «upper quarters» in which is a sort of pool called «Great Bath» surrounded with cella-like buildings and wells (14 x 9 m) ; outside «workers quarters» and residential areas. The city is geometrically planned with straight roads and lanes, one-storey houses without opening on the street, and drainage system. Declined with the shifting out of the Indus river course, and several times attacked by wild tribes coming from the W hills, it was given the final blow by the arrival of the Indo-European tribes from the NW. It was apparently a wealthy city in which a «noble class» (probably merchants who traded with Mesopotamia) dominated other peoples of unknown origin (Dravidian and others) of agriculturists and cattle breeders. No statue or monument was found on the site, but numerous clay statuettes and seals bearing the sign of a still undeciphered script, the same as those which were found at Harappā. Ruins of a large Buddhist stūpa built by the Kuṣāna king Vasudeva I (: 182-220). See Harappā, Indus valley Civilization.

MOHEYAN (W : Mo-ho-yen)

see Mahāyāna.

MOHINUDDĪN, Makdūm

India, lit. Poet (1908-1969) from Hyderābād. His collection of poems, *Bisat-e Raqs* won him the Sahitya Akademi Award in 1969.

MOHINUDDĪN, Mokhtar

India, lit. Kashmīrī novelist (1929-).

MOHIN ud-DĪN MUHAMMAD

see Aurangzeb.

MOHINĪ

India, myth. «She Who Deceives», a female

form assumed by Viṣṇu to steal the Amṛita from Asuras and Devas after the Churning of the Ocean of Milk (*see* Amṛita). Siva fell in love with her and united himself with her in a form called Śiva-Viṣṇu or Hari-hara (or Ardhanari). Aiyānār is said to be the fruit of their union.

MOHINĪ ATTAM

India, art. A style of danced drama, somewhat similar to the Bhārata Natyam, in Malabār.

MOHLAM

Laos, Thailand, mus. A type of songs to the accompaniment of a Khêne.

MOHLAM LUONG

Laos, Thailand, art. A theater play with songs and dialogues, somewhat similar to the Likay style of drama. The dialogues are not written and left to the inspiration of actors. Songs to the accompaniment of a Khên and a Piphat. Also called Mohlam Mu, Lam Nu, Likay Lao.

MOHLAM MU

see Mohlam Luong.

MOHMAND

Afghan., Pakistan, ethn. Pathan people of Iranian origin, established since long in the Kâbul and Peshawar valleys.

MOHOTTALĀ

see Mukaveti.

MOHRA MORADU

see Takṣaṣilâ.

MOHTĀ, Rām Gopal

India, Pakistan, hist. «Iron King» (1876-1963) of Karachī, a pioneer of social reforms and philanthropist.

MOHUL

see Mohur.

MOHUR

India, sci. Gold currency minted by Akbar and used in British India. It was equivalent to 15 Rupiah in the 19th century. Also Mohul.

MŌHYŪ

see Fuyō.

MOI

Vietnam, ethn. A contemptuous term (meaning «Savage») given by S Vietnamese to Indonesian or Proto-Malayan tribes inhabiting the Annamitic Cordillera and living on hunting, fishing and shifting cultivation (Rây). They are assimilated to the Khâ of Laos, as well as to the Phnong, Mlong, Biat and Stieng of Cambodia. The French called them «Pemsiens» (from P.M.S.I., Populations Montagnardes du Sud Indochinois). They are relatively numerous and it is possible to distinguish among their tribes, from N to S, the Sôdang, Bahnar, Rôngao, Jarai, Rhadê, Preh, Bih, Mnong, Cil, Noang, Maa, Srê, Rôglai, Noup, Dala, etc. Also called Thu'o'ng «Mountain People», Mnong, Ngu'o'i Thu'o'ng, Ngu'o'i Việt Nam Moi.

MŌIN

see Yukinobu.

MOITORI-ZUKASA

see Mondo.

MOJI*

Japan, geog. Town in Fukuoka-ken (Kyūshū) on the Shimonoseki strait, large strategical and industrial town (steel plants, oil refineries, coal mining), part of the Kita-Kyūshū conurbation. Linked to Shimonoseki by a sub-marine tunnel (Road and railway). Pop. 150,000.

MOJI (W : Mo-chi)

China, lit. Historical book on «Barbarians» by Wang Zhi c. 1126.

MO JIE (W : Mo Chieh)

see Wang Wei.

MOJILIAN (W : Mo-chi-lien)

see Bilge Qaghan.

MOJING (W : Mo-ching)

see Wu Li.

MO JING* (W : Mo Ching)

China, lit. «Book of Mo», a treatise on Logics by the philosopher Mozi (or Modi, c. 479-381 B.C.) and his disciples, in 6 parts. Also *Modi, Mozi.*

MOJUMDĀR *see* Mozumdār.

MOJUMDĀR, Benoy
India, lit. Bengali writer (1934-) b. in
Burma, author of collections of poems : *Phire*
Esho Chaka (O Wheel, Come Back).

MOKAL
India, hist. Mahārāna of Chittorgārh(: 1421-
1433). *See* Mewār.

MOKEN
Thailand, Burma, ethn. Group of nomad
fishermen living on an itinerant basis on the
islands of the Mergui archipelago, off the W
coasts of Thailand and Tenasserim. They live
on the fishing of Trepang they sell to Chinese
merchants and dwell on their boats, being
thus called «Sea-nomads». Studied by the
French ethnologist Pierre Ivanoff who died
among them in March 1974. Called Selung or
Salon in English literature. *Thai* : Chaw Nam ;
Burmese : Pathe, Chalome.

MŌKI
see Kangan.

MOKKEI
see Muqi.

MOKKHA
see Mokṣa.

MOKKO
see Klong Kup.

MOKKOTSU*
Japan, art. A technique of painting landscapes
in which flowers and leaves are only indicated
by touches of colour (or ink), without lines.

MOKKO-TSUBA
Japan, art. A shape (Four parts or four foils)
of a Tsuba.

MOKO
Indonesia, archeo. Ancient bronze drums of
the Dōng So'n type, struck to call rain and in
special religious ceremonies. They date from
the Bronze age period. Cast in a thin metal
(2 to 5 mm thick) and decorated in relief and
engravings with symbolical designs, human
heads, boats, frogs, elephants. The best known
is that called «Moon of Pedjeng» in Bali. On
Alor island, these drums are family treasures
and traditionally are the price paid for a bride.

MŌKO*
Japanese name of the Mongols.

MOKOSHI*
Japan, art. In architecture, a supplementary
roof surrounding a building with its eaves
resting on pillars. In a few buildings, such as
the Yakushi-ji pagoda, intermediary roofs of
a pagoda.

MŌKO-SHŪRAI-EKOTOBA*
Japan, art. Emakimono in 2 scrolls, describing
the two invasions of the Mongols (1274 and
1281) and their defeat at the hands of the
Samurai. Painted on the orders of a Samurai
from Kyūshū, Takezaki Suenaga, to com-
memorate his deeds c. 1293. Imperial Collection,
Tōkyō.

MOKOT *see* Mukuta.

MOKPO
see Mogpo.

MOKRAN
see Makran.

MOKṢA
India, rel. In Hindu religions, the deliverance
of the individual soul (Jīva) from the process
of transmigration (Samsāra) by the attaining
of the highest state of conscience, in union
with the Brahman. It is the attaining to the
Nirvāna of Buddhists. Also Mikti, Vimokṣa,
Vimukti. *See also* Satori, Gedatsu, Trivarga.
Pāli : Mokkha, Vimokha, Vimutti ; *Tib.* :
Grol-pa.

MOKṢA DEVA
see Xuan Zang.

MOKṢADHARMA
see Mahābhārata.

MOKṢALA
China, lit. Buddhist monk from Kustana said
to have invented a new system for the trans-
literation of Skt. into Chinese c. 291.

MOKṢA MAHĀPARIṢAD
see Pañca Pariṣad.

MOKSHA
USSR, geog. A tributary (600 km long) of the

MOK

Oka river.

MOKUAMI

see Kawatake Mokuami.

MOKUAN REI'EN*

Japan, art. Buddhist Zen monk (Rei'en, active 1323-1345/1348) one of the first Suiboku painter of the Muromachi school. Traveled to China c. 1326, and d. there. *Chin.* : Mu'an. The Chinese calligraphers Yuejiang Zhengyin, Liao-an Qingyü and Chushi Fanqi (*Jap.* : So-seki Bonki) decorated his paintings when he stayed in Yuan China.

MOKUAN SHÔTÔ*

Japan, rel. Buddhist Zen monk (Mu-an, 1611-1684) head of the Manpuku-ji temple (Kyôto), succ. Yin Yuan in 1664.

MOKUBEI

see Aoki Mokubei.

MOKUDAI*

Japan, hist. Title of an official who replaced on the spot a governor of a province (Kokushi) residing in Kyôto. Also called Rusu-shoku, Daikan.

MOKUDÔ

see Ryûho.

MOKUGA*

Japan, art. Inlay of various material on a wooden object of art.

MOKUGO

see Asai Chû.

MOKUGYO*

Japan, rel. Wooden gong in the shape of a rolled fish or something round, similar to a skull, generally painted red, used by Buddhist monks to punctuate Sûtra readings. *Chin.* : Muyü.
- *See* Asai Chû.

MOKUJIKI (or MOKU no JIKI) MYÔMAN (GOGYÔ)*

Japan, art. Buddhist monk (1718-1810) and sculptor of Buddhist images in wood.

MOKUJIKI Ô GO*

Japan, art. Buddhist monk (1536-1608) and

sculptor.

MOKUKENREN

see Mahâmaudgalyâna.

MOKUNOSUKE

see Chokuan.

MOKUREN

see Mahâmaudgalyâna.

MOKUSHIN KANSHITSU*

Japan, art. A technique of carving in dry lacquer on a wooden core which remained in place once the lacquer was dried up. *See* Kanshitsu.

MOKUYÔ

see Bṛihaspati.

MÔKYÔ

see Mengjiang.

MOLAMLUNG

Ancient Thai name of the Burmese town of Moulmein.

MOLAPO (W : Mo-la-p'o)

Chinese name given by Xuan Zang to the region of the Mâlvâ (India).

MOLA RĀM

India, art. Painter (1749-1833) of miniature painting in the Pahârî style, at Tehri-Garhwâl.

MOLDAN

USSR, hist. Vogul prince who rebelled against Russians and was defeated (together with Yumshan) in 1499.

MOLI* (W : Mo-li)

China, myth. A group of 4 demons who, in popular tradition replace the Catur Mahârâja of Buddhism : Moli Qing (Virûpakṣa), Moli Hong (Virûdhaka), Moli Hai (Dhṛitarâṣtra) and Moli Shou (Vaiśravaṇa). They protect pagodas and are the masters of wind and rain.
- *see* Mâra.

MOLI HAI (W : Mo-li Hai)

see Moli.

MOLI HONG (W : Mo-li Hung)

see Moli.

MOLING (W : Mo-ling)

see Nanjing.

MOLI QING (W : Mo-li Ch'ing)

see Moli.

MOLI SHOU (W : Mo-li Shou)

see Moli.

MOLI SI* (W : Mo-li Szu)

China, art. Buddhist temple in Ulanhot (Inner Mongolia), built in the Qing dynasty.

MO LIZHI (W : Mo Li-chih)

see Dou Mu, Maricī.

MOLLA

Tibet, lit. A historical chronicle of the Lo kingdom (see Mustang) by Ayupa, a Buddhist monk from Tsarang. Named from a king in the list of the 25 kings of Mustang from Ame Pal, the founder-hero of the kingdom (: 1380-1450).

MOLLA

India, lit. Telugu poetess (16th century).

MOLLAH

see Mullā(h).

MOLUCCA

see Maluku.

MOLUKKEN

see Maluku.

MOLUOYOU (W : Mo-lo-you)

Chinese ancient name given to a kingdom, perhaps the Malāyu, on the E coast of Sumatra, in which Yijing landed in 671.

MOLUQUES

see Maluku.

MOMAI TAMULĪ

see Bar Barua.

MOM CHAO

Thailand, hist. The third rank at court, after those of Chao Fa and Phra Ong Chao. See *Kodmonthianbān* (in Annex).

MOMEIN

see Tengchong.

MOMEN*

Japan, techn. A fabric of cotton, from the 16th cent. onwards.

MOMIJIGARI*

Japan, ethn. A festival of viewing maple leaves in Autumn.

MOMIJI-GARI*

Japan, lit. Nō play : The warrior Koremochi is raptured by the singing of a lady and falls asleep. In his dream a Kami appears to him telling of the lady as a demon and gives him a sword. He awakes facing the demon and slays her.

- Kabuki play adapted from the Nō, by Kawatake Mokuami in 1887.

MOMIN, HAKĪM MUHAMMAD KHĀN

India, lit. Physician (1800-1852) at the Mughal Court of Delhi, and poet of Masnavī and Ghazals.

MOM LUANG

Thailand, ethn. Thai title of the son of a Mom Rajwong.

MOM LUANG BUBPHA SUKICH

NIMMANHEMINDA

see Dok Mai Sot.

MOM LUONG BUBPHA NIMMANHEMINT

see Dok Mai Sot.

MOM NOI

Laos, hist. King (: 1722-1731) of Luang Prabang, son of the king of the Sip Song Pan Na (Khamon Noi) a Laotribe, cousin and succ. of King Kitsarath. Intha Som, brother of King Kitsarath, succ. him after having overthrown him.

MOMOSHIKI*

Japan, hist. Ancient name of the Imperial palace. Also Miya, Mi-Araka, Dairi, Gosho.

MOMOTA MORIMITSU

see Ryūei.

MOMOTARŌ*

Japan, lit. «Peach-born boy», a popular hero of a tale in which a very strong child, accompanied with some animals succeeds in driving away demons on the island of Onigashima.

MOMOTA SŌJI

Japan, lit. Socialist poet (20th century).

MOMOYAMA-JIDAI*

Japan, hist. Historical and artistic period of Japanese history (1568/1573-1615) during which «dictators» (Oda Nobunaga, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, Tokugawa Ieyasu) succeeded in uniting the feudal lords (Daimyō) of Japan. According to some authors, this period ends in 1603 with the creation of the Bakufu of Edo. Its name comes from the Momoyama hill in Fushimi near Kyōto where Hideyoshi had his castle. Also called Azuchi-Momoyama.

MOMOYO

see Tayama Katai.

MOMOZONO TENNŌ*

Japan, hist. The 116th emperor (Prince Tohito, 1741 : 1746-1762), succ. Sakuramachi Tennō. Empress Go-Sakuramachi succ. him.

MOMOZONO no UDAIJIN

see Fujiwara no Tsuginawa.

MOM PI

see Phra Pia.

MOM RATCHAWONG

see Pramoj Kukrit.

MOM RĀJWONG

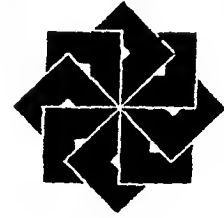
Thailand, ethn. Thai title of the son of a Mom Chao.

MOM RATCHOTHAI

see Nirat London.

MON*

Japan, art. A family badge used from Middle Ages onwards by Samurai to be recognized on the battle-field. Later on this mark was put on five various places, on the formal dress of each members of a family. The Daimyō had the right to have two different Mon, the Samurai only one, commoners had not the right of wearing one. However, since 1868, the use of this distinctive mark (not to be compared with the European armouries) spread also among ordinary people. Towns and municipalities, political parties, trading companies have their distinctive Mon, which is generally inscribed within a circle or square. The impe-



rial Mon is a 16-petals chrysanthemum, called Kikumon.

- * *Japan, sci.* Copper coin minted by Tokugawa Ieyasu (*see* Sanka). A coin of several Mon value was called Sen. One thousand Mon was equivalent to a Kanmon, and 4 Kanmon to a gold Ryō. The diameter of the Mon coin was used as a unit of measure for the length of shoes, and other measurements on the body.

MON*

Japan, lit. «The Door», a novel (1910) by Natsume Sōseki on the psychology of intimacy and daily behaviour of a couple.

MŌN

see Mōn-Khmer, Jestak.

MONASI (W : Mo-na-szu)

see Manasvin.

*** MONASTERY (**

(Buddhist). *Skt.* : Vihāra ; *Tib.* : Gomba, Gompa, Gling ; *Bhūtan* : Dzong ; *Jap.* : Dera, Ji ; *Chin.* : Si ; *Korean* : Sa.

MON-BU PU-TRA

see Sku-linga.

MONBU-SHŌ*

Japan, hist. Ministry of Education, from 1885.

MONBUSHŌ BIJUTSU TENRAN-KAI

see Bunten.

MONCHŪJO*

Japan, hist. High court of Justice (civil law) estab. in Kamakura by Minamoto no Yoritomo in 1184.

MONDO

Japan, art. Netsuke and Buddhist images carver (Tanaka Mondo, 1857-1917) in Ōsaka.
- * *Japan, hist.* An official in charge of the supply of water to Imperial court and Shintō shrines. During the Edo-jidai, an official in charge of irrigation works.
- See Menda, Ōkyo.

MONDŌ*

Japan, rel. In Buddhist Zen sect, a dialogue (sometimes apparently illogical) bet. a master and his disciple.

MONDŌ JISSAKU

see Aoki Okikatsu.

MONDOLKIRI

Cambodia, geog. A province in the East. Area : 13,620 km² ; Pop. 15,000. Chief town Senmonoram. Also Mondulkiri.

MONDO-NO-SHŌ MASAKIYO*

Japan, techn. Swordsmith (1670-1730) from Satsuma.

MONDOP

Thailand, art. A pavillion built on a square plan with several superimposed roofs. *Skt.* : Mandapa.

MONDULKIRI

see Mondolkiri.

MONE

see Mūōng-nai.

MONE KEO

Laos, Thailand, hist. King (: c. 1629) of the Lan Xang, son of Upagunvarath (I) or Thamnikarath (?), succ. Photisarath (II). His son Upagunvarath (II) succ. him. See Photisan.

*** MONEY**

China : Jinyuan Juan, Zhiyuan Tongxing, Ming Dao, Dao, Daoqian, Chanqian, Yansheng Qian, Fuang, Dayang, Qian, Zhongtong Yuanbao, Zhima, Yuan, Wan, Diao, Fen, Feiqian.

Japan : Kaiki Shohō, Kan'ei Tsūhō, Kōchō Jūnisen, Koban, Kuramoto, Mon, Bu, Mameitagin, Sanka, Ōban, Wadō-kaihō, Shōryō, Yen, Eirakusen, Chōgin, Shū, Bitasen, Sen, Dairyō.

India : Padma-tankā, Purāna, Cowrie, Annā, Kaparda, Pana, Panam, Bahlūli, Kārṣāpana, Varāha, Rupī, Rupia, Fanon, Cash, Paīṣa, Mohur, Śatamāna, Dīnāra, Māṣa.

Others : Jeo-hwa, Kalanju, Kākinī, Kāsu, Kyat, San-se, Kip, Tōghrōk, Tram-kha, Tikchung, Riel, Tanka, Salung, Pataca, Baht, Tamlung, Chao, Sau, Dām, Dōng, Lu'u Xuān Tin, Mao. — See also : Taël, Cache, etc.

MONGAKU-SHŌNIN*

Japan, hist. Nobleman (Endō Moritō, 1120-?), famous for his tragic love story with Kesa Gozen, told in the *Heike Monogatari*. Became a Buddhist monk and was exiled to Izu (1179) and Sado (1199) for having participated in a plot. Died in exile.

MONG CAI

Vietnam, geog. Town in Hai Ninh prov. (N Vietnam). Antimony mines.

MONG ĐU'Ō'NG

see Ha Ton Quyên.

MONGGHOL (or MONGGOL)

Central Asia, hist. «The Valiant Ones», a tribe of Mongol origin which rallied Genghis Khān in early 13th cent. Their name became that of all the confederation of Mongol tribes. See Mongol, Mongolia.

MONGGOL BORJIGIT OBOQ-UN TEŪKE

Central Asia, lit. «History of the Mongol clan of the Borjigit», a Mongol historical chronicle written by Lomi bet. 1732 and 1735.

MONGGOL-UN NIUCHA TOBCHIAN

Central Asia, lit. «Secret History of the Mongols in Persia», a Mongol version of the work of Rashīd ed-Dīn (c. 1240/1252). Translated into Chinese (*Yuan Chao Bishi*) c. 1370 (in the Year of the Rat). Also *Mongolyin Nuuts Tovchoo*.

MONGHYR

India, geog. Town in Bihār, on the Ganges river, W of Bhagalpur. Mughal fort and ramparts (16th cent.). Cigarettes plant, armament

factory. British in 1763. Pop. 80,000. Ancient city of Hiranyapârvata, and Mudgagiri.

MÖNGKÄ

see Mōngke.

MÖNGKE

China, hist. Emperor (Xian Zong, 1209 : 1351-1259) of the Yuan dyn. son of Tolūi and succ. of Güyūk and his regent queen (Ding Dong Hou, Oghūl Qaimis). The 4th Khân in Peking. He favoured Nestorianism and Buddhism, attacked and defeated the Alains in 1236 and continued the conquest of Nan Song China. Died of dysentery in Sichuan. *Posth. name* : Huan Su.

MÖNGKE TEMÜR

Central Asia, hist. Khân (: 1266-1280) of the Altan Ordo, succ. Berke. Tūda Mangū succ. him.

MONGKON na NAKHON

Thailand, hist. Politician, head of the Independence movement, who opposed Kittikachorn in late 1964. Officially received in Peking in 1965. Head of an «Enlarged Front» of Communist trends.

MONGKUT

Thailand, lit. Poetess, a daughter of King Boromakot. None of her poems are extant.
- *Thailand, hist.* King (Chon Klao, Rama IV, 1804 : 1851-1868) of Siam, brother and succ. of Nang Klao (Rama III). First a Buddhist monk, he was a learned man curious of Western civilization. Signed trade agreements with Great Britain (1855) and the USA (1856) as well as with European powers. He reformed Buddhist clergy, modernized the administration, favoured learning and founded the *Official Gazette*. He learned Latin and English and commissioned an Englishwoman, Mrs Anna Leonowens, to educate his children. Wrote a great number of poems, works on religion and history in Thai and Pāli. His eldest son Chulalongkorn succ. him.
- See Mukuta.

MÖNKH KHAIRKHĀN

Mongolia, geog. Summit (4,362 m) in the SW of Altai Mts.

MONGKUT KLAO see Wachirawut.

MONGNAI

Burma, geog. A Shan state estab. on the middle course of the Salween river.

MÖNGÖ

see Tughrik, Töghrög.

MONGOBETI

see Jalāl ud-Dīn Mangūbarnī.

MONGOL

Central Asia, ethn. Groups (Ordo) of peoples (Hoyin-Irgen, Kerun Irgen) of undetermined origin, whose place of origin was probably S of Lake Baikal, which was united by Genghis Khân in 1206, by Tamerlane in late 14th cent. and which founded a important kingdom in N India in early 16th cent. These peoples conquered China (1279) and estab. here the Yuan dyn., founding the city of Peking. Nomadic people and horse breeders, they progressively conquered almost all the center of Asia. Now settled in Mongolia, Inner Mongolia (China) and around lake Baikal (USSR) Ab. 3,000,000. They were divided into classes: Arat (Free nomads), Taiji (Noblemen), Noyan and Khân (Princes), Nökud (Citizen) and Ungahan (Slaves). See Mongghol, Mogul, Mughal *Chin.* : Mengwu, Menggu, Hui ; *Jap.* : Gen, Mōko ; *Viêt.* : Mong Thât.

- *Central Asia, lit.* The Mongol alphabet was created late in the 14th cent. from the Uighur script. It is composed of 20 consonants and 6 vowels. Used until 1946, it was replaced in Mongolia by the Cyrillic alphabet.

* *MONGOLS* (*Secret history of the*) see *Mongghol-un Niucha Tobchin, Yuanchao Bishi.*

MONGOL ARD ULUS

see Mongolia.

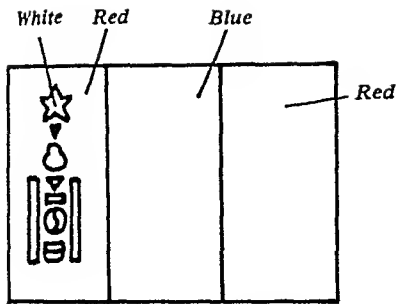
MONGOLIA

Independant State in Central Asia, populated with Mongol peoples.

- *Local name* : Mongol Ard Ulus, Bügede Noyramdah Mongol Arad Ulus (Mongolian People's Republic).

- *Ancient names* : Former Chinese Outer Mongolia (Menggu).

- *Geographical location* : Bounded in the N by Siberia (USSR), and China in the S. On a high plateau (1,000 to 1,500 m alt.) in the



Flag of Mongolia

SE of the Altai mountain range. 42° N - 52° N/ 87° E - 120° E.

- *Type of government* : People's Republic since the 5.1.1946.

- *Capital* : Ulaan Baatar (or Ulan Bator). Pop. 300,000.

- *Area* : 1,555,000 km².

- *Population* : Ab. 1,200,000 (76 percent of Khalkha Mongols, 10 percent of Kazakh, various (14 percent). Density of ab. 0,6 per km².

- *Physical characteristics* : Extensive high plateau bet. the Altai in the N and the Gobi desert in the S, watered by the Selanga, the Kerulen rivers. Several mountain lakes, some of which are salted. Pastures occupies 80 percent of the area.

- *Climate* : Continental type, with severe variations in temp. Average : July 25° C, January - 20° C. Average annual rainfall : 500 mm. Heavy precipitation on mountains, scarce on the Gobi region, with high velocity cold winds.

- *Peoples* : Composed of Khalkha Mongols, Kazakh and Buriat peoples.

- *Language* : Mongol, Russian.

- *Religions* : Lamaism.

- *Agriculture* : Pastures with a large number of horses, sheep, cattle and camels. Cooperative State farms. Wheat is the chief crop on cultivated lands. Forest lumbering on the slopes of Altai and Khangai mountains.

- *Industry* : Lumber, coal and oil mining. Wool industry. Railways workshops. Main foreign trade with USSR. Gold mines.

- *Handicrafts* : woolen carpets, leather goods.

- *Currency* : The Tughrík, divided into 100 Môngö.

- *National Holiday* : The 5th of January. See Nadom.

- *Administrative divisions* : Mongolia is divided into 18 prov. (Aimag) and the municipality of Ulan Bator. They are from W to E : Bajan-

Ölgij, Uvsnuur, Chovd, Dzavshan, Govaltaj, Chövşgöl, Arachangaj, Bajan Chongor, Bulgan, Övör-Changaj, Ömnögov, Selenge, Töv, Dundgov, Chentej, Dornogov, Dornod and Süch-Baatar.

- *History* : Became a Chinese colony (Outer Mongolia, Menggu), from 1691 to 1911. Russian Protectorate from 1911 to 1919. Independant State on the death of the last Khutuqtu in 1924 after having been a People's Republic on the Soviet model from 1921 to 1924. Recognized by China in 1946. Admitted to UNO in 1961.

* **MONGOLIA (Inner)**
see Neimenggu.

MONGOLYIN NUUTS TOVCHOO
see *Mongghol-un Niusha Tobchian*.

MONGPAN

Burma, geog. Shan State estab. on the Thailand border and the middle course of the Salween river.

MÔNG SO'N

Vietnam, lit. Contemporary poetess (Vu Thi Mai Hu'o'ng) author of *Van Hoc Va Triêt Luân* (1941) and *Vu'o't Can* (Hanoi, 1942).

MÔNG THẮT

see Mongol.

MÔNG THUYẾT

Vietnam, lit. Poetess (Thai Thi Ut, 1914- author of *Phân Hu'o'ng Rung* (1939), *Hu'o'ng Xuân* (1943), *Nang Ai Co' Trong Châu Up* (Historical novel, 1961).

MONG-TZU

see Mengzi.

MONGUOR

China, ling. Ancient Mongol dialect spoken in the Gansu province.

MONIJIAO (W : Mo-ni-chiao)

China, rel. Manicheism. This doctrine was introduced to China in 694 (under Empress Wu Zetian) and in the Uighur kingdom in the 8th century. See Mani Jiao.

MONIPONG

Cambodia, hist. Younger brother of King

Monivong who engaged himself (together with his brother Monireth) in the Légion Etrangère in France in 1939-1940. Minister in the Khmer government in 1945 he was elected head of government in May 1950, succ. Yem Sambaur. Retired in February 1951. Um Chheang Sun succ. him.

MONIRETH

Cambodia, hist. Eldest son of King Sisovath Monivong. Engaged himself (together with his brother Monipong) into the Légion Etrangère in France in 1939-1940. Minister of Sports in 1938, he was set aside the throne by Norodom Sihanouk in April 1941. Head of the opposition with Son Ngoc Thanh. Head of the Government on the 17.10.1945. Youth-eang succ. him in December 1946.

MONISARAPHON

Cambodia, hist. Royal Order of Merit created in 1905.

MONIVONG

see Sisovath Monivong.

MONJŌ

see Kiten, Daigakuryō-no-Shidō, Monjō-Hakase.

MONJŌ HAKASE*

Japan, hist. A title of scholars who, in the Nara and Heian period studied Chinese civilization (Monjō).

MONJU BOSATSU

see Manjuśrī, Sanbō Kōjin.

MONJUKLY-TEPE

see Namazga.

* MONK (Buddhist)

see Tashi, Bhikṣu, Sōhei, Thich Quāng Đu'c.

MONKAN*

Japan, rel. Buddhist monk (Kōshin, 1287-1357), 64th head of the Daigo-ji (Kyōto). He was a famous warrior who fought the Hōjō, then Ashikaga Takauji. Defeated by the latter, he was exiled in Iōjima (Ryū-kyū islands), then to Kai.

MONKENZANKETSU-BAN

Japan, hist. Title of door-keepers in the shōgunal palace at Kamakura.

* MONKEYS

see Mayanda, Sugrīva, Valin (Balin), Hanumān Kapi, Sanbikizaru, Muqi, Nala, Dvidida, Orang Utang, Đu'c. See also Apes.

MŌN-KHMER

SE Asia, ethn., ling. Group of peoples and languages who extended formerly from India to Vietnam and are now only found in isolated places. They number ab. 6,000,000 and are composed of Khmer (Cambodia), Talaing (or Mōn, in Burma), Khasi, Palaung, Riang, Wa in Burma; Mawa in Thailand; Khā and «Moi» in Laos and S Vietnam; Nicobarese on Nicobar Islands; Stieng in Cambodia; Bahnar in Annam; Pheng in Upper Laos; Cham, Churu, Jarai, Rhadê in Vietnam; and perhaps the Semang in Malay Peninsula. All these peoples speak related languages. Some peoples in India belong also to these groups: the Santali and Munda peoples.

MONK MANG-SEONG (R : Monk Mang-sōng)

see Man-seong.

MONME*

Japan, sci. A unit of weight equivalent to ab. 3,75 grams. See Mō.

MONMU TENNŌ*

Japan, hist. The 42nd Emperor (Prince Ama no Mamunetoyo-Ihoji, Karu no Ōji, 683 : 697-707) succ. his aunt Jitō Tennō. He settled his capital at Fujiwara in 691. Empress Genmei succ. him. *Chin.* : Wenwu.

MONNA

India, rel. Religious community in Gujarāt, practicing a sort of Hindu-Muslim syncretism.

MŌN-NYIN SE

see San-se.

MONOGATARI*

Japan, lit. «Romance», a literary genre of long novel on love, war or fantasy themes.

MONOGURUI*

Japan, lit. A type of Nō play in which lunacy is induced by the loss of a dear loved person.

MONO-IMI*

Japan, rel. «Things to avoid», sort of supers-

titious taboos according to astrologico-religious beliefs belonging to the Onmyōdō. They can be avoided by the Kata-tagae. *See also* Imi.

MONOMANE*

Japan, art. «Imitation of Things», a concept used in Nō performances (together with that of Yūgen) to represent things or actions.

MONONARI*

Japan, hist. Annual tax paid by peasants during the Edo period.

MONO-NO-AWARE*

Japan, lit. «Moving Things», untranslatable expression used to mean a sentiment which gives birth to an emotional impulse (which can be shared by several persons) and in which enters a certain melancholy, owing to the feeling of impermanence of all things (Buddhist philosophy). An autumnal landscape, leaves falling down, a fine and light rainy day, misty atmosphere are typical of Mono-no-Aware. It is also a feeling of «restrained joy» mixed with light melancholy.

MONONOBE*

Japan, hist. Before the 6th cent., guards in the royal palace and warriors. They were the origin of a class of noblemen (6th cent.) who were strongly opposed to the introduction of Buddhism to Japan and enemies of the Soga family. Among its best known members were Mononobe no Me, Mononobe no Okoshi, Mononobe no Arakabi (d. 536), Mononobe no Moriya (d. 587).

MONO-NO-FU*

Japan, lit. In literature and art, a warrior like feeling which gives force to things. Often used in combination with the Mono-no-Ke and Mono-no-Aware. Also an ancient term for warriors, before the 8th century.

MONONOGU SHŌZOKU *see* Jūni Hitoe.

MONO-NO-KE*

Japan, lit. The appearance under which things and beings appear to the poet or painter. *See also* Mono-no-Fu, Mono-no-Aware.

MONRAM

Nepāl, rel. Collective prayers of the Hindus,

performed from the 4th to the 24th of January.

* MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD REPORT

This report by Lord Edwin Montagu (1879-1924) and Lord Chelmsford (Viceroy of India, 1916-1921) recommended the establishment of partial responsibilities of Indian nationals into the government of India. It formed the base for the India Act (1919).

MONTALBAN

Philipp., geog. A tributary to the Marikina river in Rizal prov. (Luzon island), which supplies water to the town of Manila. Small town on its banks (Pop. 10,000).

* MONTCHANIN, Jules

French priest (Lyon - India, 1959) who created a solitary Aśrām at Śāntivanam near Trichinopoly and tried to establish a Hindu-Christian syncretism. Also a non-conformist christian philosopher.

* MONTECORVINO, Jean de

Franciscan missionary (d. 1328/1329) sent to India and China by Pope Nicholas IV and Clement VII. He built 2 churches in Peking in 1305 and 1307 and was named archbishop of Peking.

MONTERADO

Indonesia, hist. Former small sultanate on the NW coast of Kalimantan, with a large Chinese population (Gongxi) which rebelled against Dutch rule in 1850-1853 but was finally defeated and annexed.

* MONTGOMERY

see Sāhiwāl.

* MONTH

see Māsā, Bārāmāsā, Vatsara, Calendar.

MONTHŌN

Thailand, geog. Administrative region, divided into Changwad or provinces. They were suppressed in 1934.

MONTO*

Japan, rel. A Buddhist disciple. This title was more particularly used for the laics of the Jōdo-Shinshū (also called Monto-shū).

MONTOKU JITSUROKU*

Japan, lit. «History of Montoku's Reign», the

5th of the *Rikkokushi* (years 850 to 858), compiled in 10 vol. in 879 by Fujiwara no Mototsune, Sugawara no Koreyoshi, Miyako Yoshika, Shimada Yoshiomi and others.

MONTOKU TENNŌ*

Japan, hist. The 55th emperor (Prince Michiyasu, 827 : 851-858) succ. Ninmyō Tennō. Seiwa succ. him.

MONTO-SHŪ

see Ikkō-shū, Jōdo-Shinshū, Shinran-shōnin.

* MONTPEZIR

see Mandapešvar.

MONTRI SURYAWONG

see Phya Montri Suryawong.

MONYA

see Nanko.

MON YUL

Ancient name of Bhūtan, now Drug Yul. It means «old country».

MONYWA

Burma, geog. Town on the Chindwin river, 100 km W of Mandalay. Pop. 15,000.

MONZEKI*

Japan, hist. A title of Imperial princes (Shinnō) who became Buddhist monks (Hō-Shinnō). By ext., a temple in which they were retired. Also a title given to certain temples in the Muro-machi period.
- *See* Asakusa Hongan-ji.

MONZEN

see Wan Xuan.

MOOBAN

see Changwad.

MOOKHERJEA, Sailoz

India, art. Painter (1907-1960) from Bengal, influenced by abstract European art.

MOOKERJĪ, MOOKHERJĪ, MOOKERJEE

see Mukherji.

* MOON

Skt. : Soma, Indu, Candra, Śaśī ; *Burmese* : La, Sanda ; *Jap.* : Gatten, Gattenji, Getsuyō,

Tai-in, Tsuki ; *Chin.* : Taiyin, Yue ; *Tib.* : Zla-ba ; *Lao* : Tian ; *Khmer* : Chan, Chand ; *Korean* : Weol.

* MOONSHINE (Ceramics)

see Qianqing, Junyao.

* MOONSTONES

see Nandāvarta, Ardhaçandra.

MOON SUN MYUNG

Korea, rel. Pseudonym of a religious businessman (Moon Yong Myang, 1920-) b. in N Korea in a Presbyterian family; a Christian living in New York (USA) who launched an anti-communist and anti-jews sect recruiting adepts in Western countries under the cover of a religious reforming sect, the Unification Church. He is a wealthy chairman of armament and metallurgical factories in S Korea. Fled to S Korea in 1950. Claims to have more than 2,000,000 adepts throughout the world. Japanese name of his sect : Genri-Kyō ; *Korean* : Weon-li.

* MOON WHITE (Ceramics)

see Yue, Yuebai.

MOORS

Ceylon, ethn. Population descending from Arab merchants who settled in Ceylon since the 9th cent. They are for the most part agriculturists or fishermen.

MOPLAH

see Mapilla.

MO QI (W : Mo Ch'i)

see Wang Wei.

MOQI CHOUNU* (W : Mo-ch'i Ch'ou-nu)
China, hist. Rebel prince to the Wei rule, who declared himself independant in 528, taking the Nianhao of Shanshou.

MORĀDĀBĀD

India, geog. Town in Uttar Pradesh, 160 km NE of Delhi, on the Pamgāngā river. Famous for its metal bells industry. Copper, textile goods, carpets. Founded in 1625 by Murad Baksh. Jāmi Masjid built by Rustam Khān in 1631.

MORAES, Dom
India, lit. Poet (1938-) from Bombay,
 writing in English, author of poems and essays.

MORAES, Frank Robert
India, lit. Journalist (1907-1974) from Bom-
 bay. Editor in chief of *The Times of India*
 and the *Indian Express*.

MORA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 159 : A Peacock caught in
 a net because hunters were attracted by the
 song of his female, reveals himself as a good
 divinity and is freed by the king.

MORARI RĀO

India, hist. Marāṭha chieftain who came to
 the rescue of Muhammad Ali besieged by the
 French troops in Trichinopoly, in 1751.

MORATUWA

Ceylon, geog. Town on the W coast of the
 island, 20 km S of Colombo. Pop. 40,000.

MORDINOV, N.Y.

see Acchygya Amma.

MORI

India, hist. A Rājput clan.

MŌRI*

Japan, hist. A family of Daimyō from the
 12th to the 19th cent., whose domains were
 situated in the W part of Honshū. Among the
 most important of them were :

- * Mōri Motonari (1497-1571)

- * Mōri Terumoto (1553-1625)

- * Mōri Hidenari (1595-1651)

- * Mōri Motonori (1839-1896)

- * Mōri Motokiyo (late 16th century)

- * Mōri Hidemoto (1579-1650)

- * Mōri Hidekane (1566-1601)

- * Mōri Takamasa (1556-1628)

- * Mōri Katsunobu (d. 1601).

MORI ARIMASA*

Japan, lit. Philosopher and writer (1911-1976)
 grandson of Mori Arinori. Graduated (French
 literature) from Tōdai university. Came to
 France in 1950 and taught Japanese in the É-
 cole des Langues Orientales Vivantes at the
 Sorbonne. Author of several books in which
 he develops a personal kind of philosophy :
Babiron no Nagare no Hatori nite, 1957 (On

the Banks of the River of Babylon) ; *Jōmon
 no Katawara nite*, 1963 (On the Gates of the
 Walls) ; *Harukana Nōtoru-Damu*, 1967 (Far
 Away, Notre-Dame) ; *Sabaku ni Mukatte*,
 1969 (Toward the Desert) ; *Kigi wa Hikari
 wo Abite*, 1973 (Trees, bathed in Light) ;
Pari-Dayori, 1974 (Letters from Paris) ; *Shi-
 saku no Keiken wo Megutte*, 1976 (On Thought
 and Experience) ; *Tsuchi no Utsuwa ni*, 1976
 (In an Earthen Vase) ; *Ikani Ikiru ka ?* 1976
 How to Live ?) ; *Uchimura Kanzō* (1976), etc.
 He also translated Japanese books into French.
 Died in Paris.

MORI ARINORI*

Japan, hist. Politician (1847-1889) b. in Sat-
 suma, who founded the «Group of the Six»
 to study English civilization in 1873. Envoy
 to Washington (1871) and London (1879).
 Minister of Education (1885-1889). The «fa-
 ther of modern Education» in Japan. Assassi-
 nated by a fanatical Shintō priest because he
 had unveiled the cella of a shrine. He was the
 greatfather of Mori Arimasa.

MORIBANA*

Japan, art. A modern form of Ikebana from
 the Ohara school.

MŌRI BAI'EN

see Mōri Genju.

MORIBE MASATAMI

see Masatami.

MORI BUNCHŌ

see Bunchō.

MŌRI GENJU

Japan, sci., art. Naturalist and painter (Moto-
 hisa, Bai'en, Shashinsai, Shaseisai, 1815-1881)
 of birds, insects, fish, shells.

MORIGUCHI*

Japan, geog. Town in the N suburb of Ōsaka.
 Pop. 180,000.

MORI HANAE

Japan, art. Woman fashion designer (1926-)
 b. in Shimane-ken. She won international fame
 and created boutiques in Japan, USA, France
 and other countries.

MORIIKO see Son'en-Hōshinnō.

MORIHIRA-SHINNŌ

see En-yū.

MORIHIRO

see Tangen.

MORIHISA*

Japan, lit. Nō play : Taira no Morihisa in his prison at Kamakura, is waiting for his execution reading Buddhist Sūtras. He has a dream. The executioner is blinded by the light emitted by the Sūtra scroll. Minamoto no Yoritomo grants him life and they drink together Sake and dance.

MORIHITO SHINNŌ

see Nijō Tennō.

MORIKAGE*

Japan, art. Painter (Kusumi Morikage ; *F.N.* : Hanbei ; *Gō* : Mugesai, active c. 1700) of the Kanō school, pupil of Kanō Tan'yū. He was disapproved by his master because his style was found too much personal.

MORIKAWA HYAKUCHŪ

see Kyoroku.

MORIKAWA KYOROKU

see Kyoroku.

MORIKAWA TOEN

see Toen.

MORI KŌSHUKU

see Kansai.

MORIKUNI-SHINNŌ*

Japan, hist. Shōgun (1301 : 1308-1333) of Kamakura, son and succ. of Hisaakira. Morinaga succ. him in 1333.

MORI-LAKI

Indonesia, ethn. Group of people (ab. 230,000) in the SW of Sulawesi. They cultivate rice, corn, sugar cane, tobacco, and produce copra. They are Muslims.

MORIMITSU

see Osafune Kaji.

MŌRI MOTOHISA

see Mōri Genju.

MORINAGA-SHINNŌ*

Japan, hist. Shōgun (1308 : 1333-1334 : 1335) of Kamakura, succ. Morikuni. He was a son of Emperor Go-Daigo. First a monk and Zasu of the Tendai-shū on Mt Hiei with the name of Son'un, he was also called Ōtō no Miya. Together with his brother Munenaga-Shinnō he fought the Ashikaga, but after 1333, he was imprisoned at Kamakura under the guard of Ashikaga Tadayoshi who assassinated him in 1335.

MŌRI NARIHIRO*

Japan, lit. Daimyō of Nagato and Suō prov. A writer, he was the author, bet. 1814 and 1836, of several books.

MORINARI-SHINNŌ

see Juntoku Tennō.

MORINGGA

China, hist. A title of «Horseman» given to Manchu warriors when attaining the age of mounting a horse.

MORINOBU

see Tan'yū.

MORI-NO-MIYAKO

see Sendai.

MORIN QOGHOLAI-TU

see Hayagrīva.

MORI ŌGAI*

Japan, lit. Writer (Mori Rintarō, 1862-1922) b. in Tsuwano (Shimane prov.), d. in Tōkyō. Studied medicine in Germany (1884-1888). Made numerous translations of Goethe, Andersen, Schiller, Ibsen, etc. and introduced to Japan the Western form of the short story. Wrote numerous novels, biographies and historical essays. Among his best known books : *Maihime*, 1890 (The Dancer), *Vita Sexualis* (1909), *Seinen*, 1910 (Adolescence), *Ka-no-yō-ni*, 1912 (As if...), *Chinmoku-no-Tō* (The Towers of Silence), *Gan*, 1913 (Wild Goose), *Sakai Jiken*, 1914 (The Incident of Sakai), *Sanshō Dayū*, 1915 (The Intendant Sanshō), *Takase-Bune*, 1916 (Boat on the Takase), *Izawa Ranken* (1917), «Biography of *Shibue Chūsai*», a physician from early 19th cent. (1916), and several dramas : *Urashima*, *Nichiren*, *Ikutagawa*, *Abe* (1913), etc.

MORIOKA*

Japan, geog. Chief town of Iwate-ken (Honshū), 180 km N of Sendai. Traditional and university town on the Kitakamigawa river. In the 14th cent. a prosperous industry of iron tea-kettles developed here. Still has a tradition in iron goods. Small textile industry, fishing. Ruins of a castle from late 16th century. Pop. 200,000.

- *Japan, sports.* Bronze medalist in the Olympic Games 1968 (Boxing, cock weight) exaequo with Chang of Korea.

MORISADA-SHINNŌ*

Japan, hist. Imperial prince (1179-1221-1223) son of Takakura Tennō. Succ. Chūkyō Tennō. Also called Dajō-hō-ō, Go-Takakura-in, Jimyō-in.

MORI SHIGEYOSHI

Japan, sci. Mathematician (17th cent.) author of the *Warizan-sho* in 1622.

MORI SHUSHIN

see Tetsuzan.

MORI SHUSHŌ

see Sosen.

MORI SŌI*

Japan, hist. Samurai (killed in 1638) and a Christian, one of the chiefs of the Shimabara revolt. Also called Mori Sōiken.

MORI SOSEN*

Japan, art. Painter (1747-1821) famous for his representations of monkeys.

MORITA KAN'YA*

Japan, art. Name of 15 Kabuki actors, since the 17th century.

MORI TAKAYUKI

see Ippō.

MORITAKE SENKU

see Arakida Moritake.

MORITA SŌKO

see Sōko.

MORITA TSUNETOMO*

Japan, art. Painter (1881-1933) in Western style, pupil of Koyama Shōtarō and Nakamura

Fusetsu.

MŌRI TERUMOTO*

Japan, hist. Daimyō (1553-1625) appointed Tairō by Hideyoshi. See Go-Tairō.

MORIYA

see Maurya, Mononobe (no Moriya).

MORIYANĀGA

see Mayūra.

MORIZUMI SADATERU

see Tsurana.

*** MORLEY-MINTO ACT**

see Indian Council Act 1909.

MORMUGÃO

see Marmagão.

MORO

Philip., ethn. Name given by the Spanish in the 16th cent. to the Muslim inhabitants of Mindoro and Mindanao islands, as well as to those of the Sulu archipelago who acted as pirates. They are divided in 4 main groups: The Moronaos on the W coast of Mindanao are agriculturists and sheep-breeders; the Maraguindanaos practice the cultivation of rice on Cotobato province; the Tausug and the Samal. Most of them spoke Tausug and Samal. Another class of Moros, called Bajâu-laut «People born on Sea» are sea-nomads and speak Bajâu (or Samal). The Moros often rebel since 1970 against the catholic government of Manilla which deprived them from most of their lands. See Moro National Liberation Front.

MOROFUSA

see Hishikawa Morofusa, Moronobu.

MOROI MAKOTO

Japan, mus. Composer (1930-), pupil of his father Moroi Saburō, author of serial music. Teaches at the Tōkyō Tōhō School of Music.

MOROI SABURŌ

Japan, mus. Composer (1903-) from Tōkyō. Studied in Tōkyō and Berlin (1932-1934). Author of symphonies and concertos. Father of Moroi Makoto.

MOROISO

see Jōmon.

MOROI YOSHIKATSU

see Daishinkai-Kyōdan.

MOROKOSHI*

Japan, hist. «Land of Plenty», an ancient Japanese name of China.

MORO-MORO

Philipp., art. A type of popular theater in the 18th-19th cent. dealing with victories of Christians over Muslim peoples.

MOROMASA*

Japan, art. Painter (Furuyama Moromasa, 18th cent.) of Ukiyo-e, pupil of Moroshige in Edo.

MORONAGA

see Hishikawa Moronaga, Moronobu.

*** MORO NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT**

Philippines, hist. Muslim political movement which asks for an autonomy of federal type of the Muslim provinces, since 1970. It headed several uprisings which provoked harsh repression from the central government (destruction by bombing of Jolo in 1974). This movement is alive in the Sulu area where Muslims (Moro) are composing 95 percent of the population. Abbreviated in M.N.L.F.

MORONOBU*

Japan, art. Painter (Hishikawa Moronobu ; *F.N.* : Kichibei ; *Gō* : Yūchiku, 1618-1694) of Ukiyo-e in Edo, founder of the Hishikawa school. He made the first Ukiyo-e prints in Sumizuri-e (prints in black). Also an embroiderer on silk. His two sons Morofusa and Moronaga followed his style.

MOROPANT

India, lit. Poet (1729-1794) in Marāthī, author of a complete version of the *Mahābhārata* and versions of the *Rāmāyana*. He wrote also poems among which some (such as the *Kekāvālī*, «The Song of the Peacock») are still famous. - See Mayūra.

MOROSHIGE*

Japan, art. Painter (Furuyama Moroshige ; *F.N.* : Tarobei, active c. 1700) in Ukiyo-e,

pupil of Moronobu in Edo.

- See Hishikawa Moroshige, Hishikawa Kaō.

MOROTAI

Indonesia, geog. Small island in the Maluku archipelago N of Halmahera island. Area : 1807 km² ; Pop. 10,000.

MŌRŌTAI*

Japan, art. A technique of modern painting inspired by the Mōkōtsu one.

MOROTANE

see Hishikawa Morotane.

MOROTE-SEOI-NAGE*

Japan, sports. In Jūdō, a throwing above the shoulder with the help of hands (2nd movement of shoulder).

MOROTOKI

see Hōjō Morotoki.

MOROTSUGU

see Hishikawa Morotsugu.

*** MORRISON (Mount)**

see Yushan, Xingao Shan.

MŌRU*

Japan, techn. In weaving, a braid of thread of gold, silver and coloured yarn. Indian origin (Mughal period).

MORVI

India, geog. Former Princely State in Gujarāt, in the N of Kathiāwar, and its capital. Pop. 25,000.

MO-SADO

Laos, rel. A sorcerer who recites invocation against evil spirits (Phi Pai) during child birth. Formulas are called Gatha Phab Phi, and Gatha Sado.

*** MOSCOW**

Treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance, signed bet. USSR and China on the 14th February, 1950.
- Agreement bet. USSR and China on the Transmanchurian Railway, Port-Arthur and Dalny, signed on the 14 February, 1950.
- Treaty of mutual assistance signed bet. USSR and the People's Republic of Mongolia, on

the 27th February, 1946.

MŌSHI

see Mengzi.

MŌSHI

see Mengzi, *Si Shu*.

MO SHILONG* (W : Mo Shih-lung)

China, art. Painter (Mo Yunqing, Mo Tiughan, active c. 1567-1582) and art critic in Shanghai, from the Southern school. He was a friend of Dong Qichang. Author of *Huashuo*. Painted landscapes. Also a poet and calligrapher.

MOSO (W : Mo-so)

China, ethn. A minority tribe distributed over the SW of China and the NE of Burma, speaking a Tibeto-Burmese language and using a Tibetan script in the N and Chinese script in the South. See *Nhakhi*.

*** MOSQUE**

see *Minbar*, *Jāmi masjid*, *Masjid*, *Mihrab*, *Libai Si*, *Huaisheng Si*, *Huaiqing Si*.

MOS-PA

see *Adhimukti*.

MOTAMA

Ancient Thai name of the Burmese town of Martaban.

MOTA RĀJA UDAI SINGH

India, hist. Mahārāna of Mārvār (: 1583-1594).

MŌT CHUŌI CU'ŌI

Vietnam, lit. «A String of Laughs», a sarirical novel by Do Phon in 1940.

MŌT CŌT* (Diên Hu'u')

Vietnam, art. «One pillared pagoda», a curious wooden pagoda in Hanoi, built on an enormous wooden pillar set in the center of a pond. Its size is reduced. Dedicated to Quan Am, it was built by Emperor Ly Thai Tōn in 1049.

*** «MOTHER, The»**

see *Alfassa Mirā*, *Devī*, *Gangā*.

MOTHIEM

Laos, rel. Dancer-sorcerer of the Khā population in S Laos. He officiates in the Vat Phu,

together with a «secretary» of the spirits (Phi) called Melam.

MOTH-KI-MASJID

India, art. Large mosque in Delhi built by Miyān Bhoiyā in 1505. Multi-storeyed minarets on the back of the building. Marble and red sandstone. Glazed tiles.

MOTI GUMBAZ

India, art. «Pearl Dome» small tomb in Bijāpur (Mysore State) built for a Muslim holy man, Habibullāh, c. 1690. Also *Moti Gumbaḍ*.

MOTI MASJID

India, art. «Pearl mosque» a mosque in Āgra fort, surrounded by walls in red sandstone, with its inner parts in white marble, built by Shāh Jahān bet. 1646 and 1653. Front wall with 7 arches. Three cupolas. Gallery around the courtyard (79 x 61 m) and quadrangular basin in the center of it.
- See *Lāl Qila*, Delhi.

MOTINGGO BUSJE

Indonesia, lit. Dramatist and writer (1937-), author of more than 80 popular novels.

MOTISAH TUK

India, art. Jaina Tuk at Śatrunjaya (Gujarāt) built by Seth Motisah Amicand in 1836. Quadrangular structure with round towers at the corners. Fifteen small shrines surrounding the main one dedicated to Ādinātha.

MOTIWALLA, Keikobād

India, art. Parsi engraver and sculptor (1921- from Bombay. Lives in Paris since 1950. Known with the name of Kaiko Moti.

MOTO

see *Hon*.

MOTO GANGŌ-JI

see *Asuka-dera*.

MOTOHIDE*

Japan, art. Painter (Kanō Motohide ; *F.N.* : Jinnojō ; *Gō* : Shinsetsu, early 16th cent.) of the Kanō school, son and pupil of Munehide. Younger brother of Eitoku.

MOTOHIRA

Japan, techn. Swordsmith (Oku Yamato no

Kami, Motohira, 1743-1827) of Satsuma.

MOTOHITO-SHINNŌ

see Go-Komatsu Tennō.

MOTOKI ISAMU

see Ichigen no Miya.

MOTOKI SHOZAEMON*

Japan, lit. Grammarian (1767-1822), author in 1811 and 1814 of the first Japanese-English dictionaries.

MOTOKI YOSHINAGA*

Japan, sci. Astronomer and interpreter (1735-1794). In his book *Tenchi Nikyū Yohō* (1774) he described the theory of Copernic.

MOTOKI YOSHIOKI

Japan, sci. Physician and interpreter (18th-19th cent.) who translated Dutch books on Anatomy.

MOTOME

see Shikō.

MOTOMEZUKA*

Japan, lit. Nō play : A woman tells a Buddhist monk the story of a girl who was in love with two pretendants. Unable to chose bet. them she drowned herself and the two men stabbed each other to death not to survive her. Then the woman vanishes in the tomb near by. The monk prays for her soul. She reappears to thank him and describes the horrors of Hell.

MOTOMITSU

see Osafune Kaji.

MOTONOBU*

Japan, art. Painter (Kanō Motonobu ; *F.N.* : Shirojirō ; *Gō* : Eisen, Gyokusen, Ko-Hōgen, 1476-1559) of the Kanō school, son and pupil of Masanobu, in the service of the Ashikaga Shōgun. Awarded the title of Hōgen.

MOTONO ICHIRŌ*

Japan, hist. Politician and diplomat (1862-1918). Ambassador to France (1901), Belgium (1898), Russia (1906). Minister of Foreign Affairs (1917-1918).

MOTO-OKI

see Shikō.

MOTOORI HARUNIWA*

Japan, lit. Philosopher and writer (1763-1828), son of Motoori Norinaga.

MOTOORI NORINAGA*

Japan, lit. Philosopher and writer (1730-1801) b. in Matsuzaka, who advocated a re-evaluation and a re-appraisal of the values of Shintō. Also an historian and a philologist, he demonstrated the value of ancient Japanese literature (*Kojiki-den*, in 40 vol.). Author of 55 books. His sons Motoori Haruniwa, Motoori Ōhira and his grandson Motoori Uchitō completed his work (91 titles) : *Zōhō Motoori Norinaga Zenshū* pub. at Tōkyō in 1926.

MOTOORI ŌHIRA*

Japan, lit. Adopted son (1756-1833) of Motoori Norinaga.

MOTOORI UCHITŌ*

Japan, lit. Grandson (1792-1855) of Motoori Norinaga.

MOTOSU-KO*

Japan, geog. A lake at the foot of the Fuji-san, 902 m alt. Area : 4,90 km². Depth : 138 m. See Fuji-san.

MOTOTOMO

see Sōri.

MOTOVILIKHA

USSR, geog. Town in Siberia, on the Kama river. Tractors and engines factories. Pop. 50,000.

MOTOYAMA

Japan, geog. Village and airport in the center of Iō-jima island.

MOTOZANE

Japan, techn. Swordsmith (Miike Tenta Motozane, Mitsuyo, late 11th cent.) of Chikugo.

MOTSURIN

see Bokusai.

MO TURU (W : Mo T'u-ju)

China, art. Tumulus at Tunggu, Manchuria, built c. 491 for Mo Turu, then provincial governor of the Goguryeo kingdom. Mural inscription in Kaishu script.

MOU* (W : Mou)

China, sci. Unit of area equivalent to ab. 0,066 Ha. However it varies according to places.

— * *China, art.* A shallow bronze vessel, circular with a flat bottom and 3 legs, used to cook food for the sacrifices. Usually much decorated. Zhou and Han periods.

MOU

see Kunta.

MOU BO (W : Mou Po)

see Mouzi.

MOUCHEN* (W : Mou-ch'en)

China, sci. The 5th year in the Sexagesimal calendar (see Yuanjia), corresponding to the Dragon, Earth, Positive (to the 2nd year in the Tibetan cycle, Sa Brug, Yellow, Earth, Dragon, Positive ; to the wood in Vietnam, and to the Vibhava year in the Brihaspati calendar). *Tib.* : Sa Brug ; *Lao* : Peuk Si ; *Jap.* : Tsuchinoe-Tatsu ; *Viêt.* : Mâu Thìn ; *Thai* : Pantia Mahoraga ; *Korean* : Mu-sin.

8	68	128	188	248	308	368
428	488	548	608	668	728	788
848	908	968	1028	1088	1148	1208
1268	1328	1388	1448	1508	1568	1628
1688	1748	1808	1868	1928	1988	2048

MOUDAN JIANG* (W : Mou-tang Chiang)

China, geog. River 470 km long, a tributary to the Songhua Jiang (Sungari) at Yilan (Heilongjiang prov). Also called Hurka.

— Town in Heilongjiang prov. on the Moudan Jiang, E of Ha'erbin. Mechanical industries, paper mills. Pop. 200,000.

MOUDANTING HUANHUN JI* (W : Mou-tan-t'ing Huan-hun Chi)

China, lit. «The Pavillion of Peonies», a drama written at the close of the Ming dyn. (probably by Tang Xianzu, 1550-1616), based on a fantasy story in which the beloved of a scholar was reborn after she died and reunited with her lover. The complete drama (55 acts long) follows the style of the S school. It is a criticism of the traditional marriage. See *Yumintang Simeng*.

MOUKE (W : Mou-k'o)

see Meng'an.

MOULINAK

Comodia, hist. «National Khmer Liberation Movement», created against the Red Khmers in 1976 and headed by former officials in the Lon Nol's government, In Tam and Sik Samieth.

MOULMEIN

Burma, geog. Port on the mouth of the Salween river, chief town of the Tenasserim region, on the Martaban gulf. Seat of British administration from 1826 to 1852. Exportation of rice, timber (teak). Pop. 200,000. Average temp. : Jan. 24° C, July 24° C. Average annual rainfall : 4,900 mm.

*** MOUNT, MOUNTAIN**

(see also Hill) *Jap.* : Yama, San, Dake ; *Korean* : Bong, Deog, San, Yeong ; *Mongol* : Ola, Ula, Bogd ; *Chin.* : Shanling, Shanmai, Feng, Ling, Shan, Gang ; *Malay* : Hulu, Bukit, Kong, Pegunungan ; *Burmese* : Bum, Daung, Loi, Taung, Thaug, Yoma ; *Viêt.* : Ngoc, Cào, Dịnh, So'n ; *Lao, Thai* : Doi, Khao, Phanom, San ; *Khmer* : Phnom, Bnam ; *Lao* : Phu, Pou ; *India* : Achal, Adri, Betta, Bum, Dhâr, Dunga, Gere, Ghât, Giri, Hela, Himâl, Lekh, Mâla, Malai, Mudi, Parbat, Sar, Tekki ; *Tib.* : La, Gangri ; *Indonesia* : Bulu, Gunung ; *Persian* : Koh (Kûh) ; *Russian* : Khrebet, Gora, Sopka (volcano), Verkh.

*** MOUNTAINEER**

see Kuroishi Tsune, Manâslu, Sherpa, Himâlâya, Tabei Junko.

MOUNTAIN-PROVINCE

Philip., geog. A province in the Region II of Ilocos. Area : 2,098 km² ; Pop. 100,000. Chief town Bontac.

*** MOUNT LAVINIA**

see Dehiwala Mt Lavinia.

MOUSHEN* (W : Mou-shen)

China, sci. The 45th year of the Sexagesimal calendar (see Yuanjia), corresponding to the Monkey, Earth, Positive (to the 42nd year, Sa-prel, Yellow, earth, Monkey, Positive in the Tibetan calendar ; to the Wood element in Vietnam ; to the Kîlaka year in the Brihaspati calendar). *Jap.* : Tsuchinoe-Saru ; *Viêt.* : Mâu Thân ; *Lao* : Peuk Sanh ; *Thai* : Pantia-Makkata ; *Korean* : Mu-sin ; *Tib.* : spræl.

48 108 168 228 288 348 408
 468 528 588 648 708 768 828
 888 948 1008 1068 1128 1188 1248
 1308 1368 1428 1488 1548 1608 1668
 1728 1788 1848 1908 1968 2028

*** MOUTH ORGAN**

see Senh, Sheng, Khêne, Phlôy, Mengtian, Phloy, Kledi.

MOUWU* (W : Mou-wu)

China, sci. The 55th year in the Sexagesimal calendar (*see* Yuanjia) corresponding to the Horse, Earth, positive (to the 52nd year, Sa-rta, Yellow, Earth, Horse, positive, in the Tibetan calendar ; to the Wood element in Vietnam ; to the Kâlayukta year in the Brihaspati calendar). *Jap.* : Tsuchinoe-Uma ; *Viêt.* : Mâu Ngo ; *Lao* : Peuk Sa-nga ; *Thai* : Pantia-turanga ; *Korean* : Mu-o ; *Tib.* : Sa-rta.

58 118 178 238 298 358 418
 478 538 598 658 718 778 838
 898 958 1018 1078 1138 1198 1258
 1318 1378 1438 1498 1558 1618 1678
 1738 1798 1858 1918 1978 2038

MOUXU* (W : Mou-hsü)

China, sci. The 35th year of the Sexagesimal calendar (*see* Yuanjia), corresponding to the Dog, Earth, Positive (to the 32nd year, Sa-khyi, Yellow, Earth, Dog, Positive, in the Tibetan calendar ; to the Wood element in Vietnam ; to the Vilamba year in the Brihaspati calendar). *Jap.* : Tsuchinoe Inu ; *Viêt.* : Mâu Tuât ; *Lao* : Peuk Zet ; *Thai* : Pantia-kukkura ; *Korean* : Mu-sul ; *Tib.* : Sa-khyi.

38 98 158 218 278 338 398
 458 518 578 638 698 758 818
 878 938 998 1058 1118 1178 1238
 1298 1358 1418 1478 1538 1598 1658
 1718 1778 1838 1898 1958 2018

MOUYI* (W : Mou-i)

China, myth. A minister under the Yellow Emperor (Huangdi) said to be the inventor of the bow and arrow.

MOU YI* (W : Mou-I)

China, art. Painter (Mou Dexin, Mou Decai, 12th cent.) of figures.

MOUYIN* (W : Mou-yin)

China, sci. The 15th year of the Sexagesimal

calendar (*see* Yuanjia) corresponding to the Tiger, Earth, Positive (to the 12th year, Sa-stag, Yellow, Earth, Tiger, Positive in the Tibetan calendar ; to the Wood element in Vietnam ; to the Bahudhânya year in the Brihaspati calendar). *Jap.* : Tsuchinoe-Tora ; *Thai* : Pantia-Vyagga (or Pantia-Saddûla) ; *Lao* : Peuk Gni ; *Viêt.* : Mâu Dân ; *Korean* : Mu-in ; *Tib.* : Sa-stag.

18 78 138 198 258 318 378
 438 498 558 618 678 738 798
 858 918 978 1038 1098 1158 1218
 1278 1338 1398 1458 1518 1578 1638
 1698 1758 1818 1878 1938 1998

MOUZHUAN (W : Mou-chuan)

China, lit. Seal characters reserved for the Imperial Seal.

MOUZI* (W : Mou-tzu)

China, sci. The 25th year in the Sexagesimal cycle (*see* Yuanjia) corresponding to the Rat, Earth, Positive (to the 22nd year, Sa-Byi, Yellow Earth, Rat, Positive in the Tibetan calendar ; to the Wood element in Vietnam ; to the Sarvadhârin year in the Brihaspati calendar). *Jap.* : Tsu-chinoe-Ne ; *Viêt.* : Mâu Ty ; *Lao* : Peuk Tiaeu ; *Thai* : Pantia-Mûsika ; *Korean* : Mu-ja ; *Tib.* : Sa-Byi.

28 88 148 208 268 328 388
 448 508 568 628 688 748 808
 868 928 988 1048 1108 1168 1228
 1288 1348 1408 1468 1528 1588 1648
 1708 1768 1828 1888 1948 2008

- *China, lit.* Philosopher (late 2nd cent.) who renied Taoism for Buddhism. Said (unprobably to be the author of the *Mouzi* or *Lihuo Lun*. Said to have introduced Buddhism to Vietnam in 189. Also called Mou Bo.

MOUZI (W : Mou-tzu)

see Lihuo Lun.

MOWNI

India, lit. Tamil writer (S. Mani, 1907-) author of short stories such as *Narakam*.

MOXA

see Mogusa, Thôi-vi.

MOYAN (W : Mo-yen)

see Yan.

MOYANZHUO (W : Mo-yen-cho)

see Bayan Chor.

MO YING* (W : Mo Ying)

China, hist. Mongol general (d. 1392) and governor of the Yunnan in 1384. He defeated the Burmese in 1335.

MOYO (W : Mo-yo)

see Mâyâ.

MOYORO*

Japan, archeo. Prehistorical site at Abashiri (Hokkaidô) with a Kaizuka which yielded remains from the Jômon period to the 10th cent. A.D. See Abashiri.

MO YUCHOU (W : Mo Yu-ch'ou)

see Mo Yuzhi.

MO YUN-SUG* (R : Mo Yun-suk)

Korea, lit. Poetess (1910-).

MO YUZHĪ* (W : Mo Yu-chih)

China, lit. Scholar (Mo Zisi, 1811-1871) and official. Graduated Jinshi in 1799. Son of Mo Yuchou (1763-1841) a noted scholar. Held several posts and pub. many books and bibliographies. Author of a small treatise on poetry, the *Yunxue Yuanliu*, as well as collections of verses : *Lüting Yishi*, *Lüting Shichao*, *Lüting Yiwén*, etc.

MŌZA

see Śrī Kṣetra, Hmawza.

MOZHE NIANSHENG* (W : Mo-che Nien-sheng)

China, hist. Prince who rebelled against the Wei rule and proclaimed himself independent in 524 with the Nianhao of Tianjian.

MO ZHU* (W : Mo Chu)

China, hist. Khân of the Karakhitai and last sovereign (Yelü Zhigulu : 1168/1177-1199/1211 : 1201/1211) of the Xi Liao dyn., son of Ren Zong and succ. of his aunt Busuwan. Overthrown and killed by his son-in-law Quchluq, king of the Naiman who succ. him.

MO ZHUANG (W : Mo Chuang)

see Li Tiaoyuan.

MOZHUO (W : Mo-cho) see Beg-Chor.

MOZI* (W : Mo-tzu)

China, lit. Philosopher (c. 479 B.C. - c. 381 B.C.), also called Modi. Author of the *Mo Jing* (or *Mozi*). See Jian'ai.

MOZI (W : Mo-tzu)

see Mozi, *Mo Jing*.

MO ZISI (W : Mo Tzu-szu)

see Mo Yuzhi.

MOZUIZI (W : Mo-tsui-tzu)

China, archeo. Site at Wuwei (Gansu prov.) with remains of the Hou Han dynasty.

MOZUMDĀR

see Mojumdâr.

MOZUMDĀR, Pratâp Chandra

India, lit. Bengalî scholar (1840-1905) from the Brahmo-Samâj, author of books on religion. He succ. Keṣab Candra at the head of the Brahmo-samâj. Also Mojumdâr.

MPU

Indonesia, lit., art. Title of honour given to certain poets and Keris swordsmiths.

MRAN-MA

Burma, ling. Ancient Burmese language (prior to the 10th cent.) from which derived modern Burmese and Arakanese. The name of the Burmese tribes which conquered the Pyû and settled at Pagan and on the middle course of the Irawady in the 8th-9th century.

MRAUK-U

see Mrohaung.

MRENH KONGVEAL

Cambodia, myth. A sort of spirits or ghosts of vegetation, represented as children clad in red garments. They are said to be the guardians of wild animals.

MRICCHAKATIKĀ

India, lit. «The Terracotta Chariot», Skt. drama in 10 acts in the Prakarana style, by Śûdra-ka. Said to be one of the master-pieces of Indian theater. Also titled *Vāsantasenâ*.

MRIDANGAM

India, mus. A two faced drum used in the S of India for Classical music. In ovoid shape,

MRI

carved in wood, it has two faces of different size composed of several (2 or 3) concentric skins from various animals (generally buffalo, sheep and young ox). Tonality is tuned with strings and a paste (made of rice and ashes and called Sôru, Karanai or Marundu) put on the center of the skins in such a way that it must be a difference of one octave bet. the two skins. It is played with fingers and hands. Used also to mark the Sholukattu in the Bhârata Natyam. Called Pakhawaj and Mathala in the N of India.

— *India, art.* A type of Hindu temple.

MRIGADĀVA

see R̥ṣipātana.

MRIGALA

India, myth. An Skt. epithet (Deer) sometimes given to the Buddha and Devadatta, in regard of one of their past incarnation (Jâtaka) as a deer.

MRIGĀNKA

India, myth. «Spotted as a Deer», a name of Candra.

MRIGĀNKA-LEKHĀ

India, lit. Skt. drama in 4 acts, by Viśvanâtha, a writer from Vārānasi.

MRIGARĀJALAKṢMANA

see Bhattanârâyana.

MRIGASĪRAS

India, sci. Skt. name of the constellation

λ* φ' φ² of Orion. *Jap.* : Shi-shuku.

— *See* Yajña.

MRIGĒĀVARMAN

see Kādamba.

MRIGĪ

India, myth. A daughter of Kaśyapa, mother of deers.

MRITYU

India, myth. «Death», a name of Yama. *See* Nirriti.

MRITYUM-JAYA

India, myth. One of the 5 divinities who are the composant of Śiva, the «Conqueror of Death», symbolizing the pure Felicity. *See*

Śivakalâ.

MRITYUVAÑCANĀ

see Târâ.

MRO

see Burmese.

MROHAUNG

Burma, geog. Town in Arakan, N of Sittwe, ancient capital of Arakan kingdom from 1433 to 1785. Conquered and destroyed by the Burmese. Also Mrauk-U, Myohaung.

MRONG

Bânglâ Desh, ethn. Indian ethnic group which settled in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Buddhist and Hindu, they speak a language similar to that of the Garo. Also called Tipera.

MRU

see Chittagong Hill Tract, Burmese.

MTHIL

Tibet, rel. Buddhist monastery f. by a disciple of Dvags-po Lharje in 1158.

MTSUR-PHU

Tibet, rel. Monastery of the Kar-ma-pa f. by Dus Gsum Mkhjen-pa in 1189. Also Tsurphu.

MU (W : Mu)

China, art. In the traditional theater, a secondary role of a Barbarian general or an old manservant.

— *See* Qing, Nishida Kitarô.

— *Burma, geog.* A river 250 km long, tributary of the Irawady at Sagaing.

— *See* San-se.

— *Tibet, China, sci.* Unit of area equivalent to ab. 0,06 Ha.

— *Korea, hist.* *see* Mu Wang.

— *Cambodia, hist.* Politician (late 18th cent.), a brother of a governor of Kompong Svay, and minister under King Ang Non (II). He allied himself to the Vietnamese and assassinated the king. Then he chose Prince Ang Eng, son of Preah Utey (II), and set him on the throne. Another minister, Sûr, who was allied to Ben (a third minister) took Udong and sentenced Mu to death.

MU-AE-MU (R : Mu-ae-mu)

Korea, art. A shamanical dance in the period

of the Three Kingdoms (3rd-7th century).

MU-AG (R : Mu-ak)

see Sog-ag.

MUAI-TO

see Mac-hong-song.

MU'AN (W : Mu-an)

see Yao Sui, Mokuan.

MUANG

see Mu'o'ng, Müöng.

MUANG KHEK

Thailand, archeo. Ancient city 250 km from Bangkok near Sung Noen (in the Muang Sena village) from the Dvarāvati kingdom, discovered in 1950. Also called Khorakapura. Near by, ruins of the ancient city of Nong Ku.

MUANG KEO

Thailand, Laos, hist. King (: 1495-1525) of the Lan-Na at Chiang-Mai, succ. Yod Chiangrai. His son Muang Kes Klao succ. him.

MUANG KES KLAO

Thailand, Laos, hist. King (: 1525-1533) of the Lan-Na at Chiang-Mai, son and succ. of Muang Keo.

MUANGSOMBOOM, Paitun

Thailand, art. Contemporary sculptor of animals.

MUANG THAI

see Prathet Thai, Thailand.

MUAR

Malaysia, geog. River 150 km long in Johore State, rising in the Negri-Sembilan State, emptying into the Strait of Malaka at Bandar Maharani.

MUARATEWE

Indonesia, geog. Town in the SE of Kalimantan (Borneo) on the Barito river. Pop. 20,000.

MUAYYIN ed-DĪN UMRANĪ

India, lit. Indo-muslim philosopher and poet at the court of Muhammad ibn-Tughlūq.

MUZZAM

see Azam and Muazzam, Bahādur Shāh (I).

MUZZAM MUHASSAB

see Fīrūz Shāh (III) Tughlūq.

MU BA*

Vietnam, myth. A divinity of childbirth.

MUBAN

Thailand, geog. Village unit (ab. 50,000 people) in a Tanbon, headed by an elected Puyaibum. *See* Changwat.

MUBĀRAK

India, hist. Sultān (: 1316-1320) of Delhi, of the Khiljī dyn., son and succ. of Alā ud-Dīn Muhammad. Killed by one of his generals, Khusrū Malik who took power with the name of Nāsir ud-Dīn Khiljī. Also Mubārik. — *See* Jaunpur.

MUBĀRAK KHĀN

see Kutb ud-Dīn, Fārūqī.

MUBĀRAK SAYYĪD RAUZA

India, art. Mausoleum at Mahmūdābād (Gujarāt) built in 1484.

MUBĀRAK SHĀH

Central Asia, hist. Chaghatai prince, son of Kara-Hülegü and pretendant to the throne of Tūrkestan on the death of Alūghū in 1266. However Kublai Khān appointed Baraq, a grand grandson of Chaghadai, in his place. — *India, hist.* Armenian Christian merchant at the court of Jahāngīr. His daughter married the English captain W. Hawkins, an Ambassador sent by Jacques the First. Also called Mubarikaṣa. — *See* Fakr ud-Dīn.

MUBĀRAK SHĀH SAYYĪD

India, hist. Sultān (: 1421-1434) of Delhi, succ. Khizr Khān. He was assassinated and Muhammad Shāh Sayyīd succ. him. His tomb in Delhi, built in 1434 is octagonal with 3 arches on each side. Terrace adorned with 8 small pavillions surrounding a low dome. The arcade has slanting pillars.

MUBĀRAK SHĀH SHARQĪ

India, hist. A minister (Malik Wazil, Karanfāl, d. 1402), in the Sultanate of Delhi, adopted son of Khwāja Jahān Sharqī, and viceroy of Jaunpur. He declared himself independant in 1399, thus founding the Sharqī dyn. His young-

er brother Ibrāhîm Sharqî succ. him. Also called Malik Sarwar, Malik us-Sharq.

MUBĀRAK SHEIKH

India, rel. Muslim Turk theologian (1505-1593), and religious councillor to Akbar who induced the emperor to become the spiritual leader of his people, founding the Dîn-i Ilâhî religion in 1579. His two sons, Faiẓî and Abû-l Faḍl were the historians of Akbar. Author of religious works.

MUBĀRIK

see Mubârak.

MUBĀRIKEṢA

see Mubârak Shâh.

MUBĪN* (W : Mu-pin)

China, hist. Personal secretaries of local administrations from the Song dyn. onwards.

MUCALINDA

see Mucilinda.

MUCHAKU

see Asanga.

MUCHŪ'AN

see Ritsuô.

MUCILINDA

India, myth. King of the Nāga said to have protected from rain and cold the Buddha Śākyamuni during his meditation, covering him with his seven-headed hood, and rising him on his coiled body. Also called Mucalinda, Mahāmucilinda.

MUC LIÊN

Vietnam, myth. Buddhist divinity said to have been a man who went into the Hell to visit his mother. Represented as a monk.

MUCUKUNDA

India, myth. A chieftain of Mathurâ, ally to Kṛiṣṇa to whom Indra gave the power to kill instantly the person who dared trouble his rest. He thus killed Kâla-Yavana.

MUDABIRI (or MUDABIDRI)

India, art. Small locality 32 km NE of Mangalore (Mysore) with 16 Jaina temples in stone masonry imitating wooden structures (gabled and

multiple roofs) built from the 12th to the 16th century. The most noteworthy of these temples, the Candranâtha (early 15th cent.) is composed of 3 rooms linked together and with the shrine ; Câlukya style pillars, turned on the lathe ; multiple roofs with open triangular gable ends.

MUDAH HASSIM

Malaysia, hist. Râja of Sarawak (N Borneo) who proclaimed himself Sultân with the help of the English captain Brooke in 1840. Charles Johnson (d. 1917), a nephew of Brooke became Sultân, then his son Vyner Brooke.

MUDALIYĀR, Tirunāvukkaraṣu

India, lit. Tamil writer (1888-1931) author of the *Râjarâjan*.

MUDA MAHTOKA HASAN ul-BOLKIAH

Brunei, hist. Sultân (1967-) succ. his father. *See* Bolkiaah.

MU-DANG (R : Mu-tang)

Korea, rel. Shaman-priests in the ancient Korean religion.

MU DASHOU* (W : Mu Ta-shou)

China, art. Buddhist monk and painter (Mu Liuzhou, Xinnan, active c. 1850). Flowers.

MUDDA

see Mudrâ.

MUDDANA

India, lit. Kannara writer (1870-1901).

MUDDA RĀJA

see Mercara.

MUDELUO (W : Mu-te-lo)

see Mudrâ.

MŪDEVĪ

see Jyesthâ.

MUDGAGIRI

see Monghyr.

MUDGALAPUTRA

see Maudgalyâyana.

MUDGALA-UPANIṢAD

India, lit. *Upaniṣad* No 57 of the *Sama-Veda*

in which Nārāyana is considered the Supreme Being, the Brahman being identified with the individual soul.

MUDGALIBU

see Mahā Maudgalyāyana.

MUDHOJĪ (I, II) BHONSLA

see Nāgpur.

MUDHOL

India, geog. Former Princely State in Mahārāṣṭra, S of Bombay, with its capital (same name) 130 km SE of Kolhapur. Pop. 10,000.

MUDHOLKAR, Ranganāth Narsingh

India, hist. Mahārāṣṭrī National leader (1857-1921), a prominent member of the Indian National Congress from 1897.

MUDI* (W : Mu-ti)

China, hist. Emperor (Xiao Zong, Sima Dan, Sima Pengzi, 343 : 344-361) of the Dong Jin dyn., son and succ. of Kangdī. Aidi, the eldest son of Chengdī succ. him.

MUDIKONDA

India, hist. Ancient capital of the Pallava dyn. and the first Cola kings, at Palaiyaru near Kumbakonam, Tamil-nādu.

MUDIKONDAN

see Rājendra (I).

MUDKI

India, geog. Town in Panjāb, 30 km SE of Ferozepore near which the British troops defeated the Sikh confederates, on the 11.12.1845.

MUDOKI BUNKA*

Japan, archeo. «Culture without Ceramics», a term for the Palaeolithic periods preceding the Jōmon. Sites at Sōzudai (Ōita-ken), Dewa (Miyazaki-ken) and Hoshino (Tochigi-ken). Also called Sendōki Bunka.

MUDRĀ

India, Budd., art, rel. «Seal», mystical gestures of the hand(s) symbolizing a mental attitude (in Buddhism) and sometimes the powers of a divinity. In Buddhism they are the most often used by esoteric sects. They are very numerous, however the most commonly re-

presented are Bhumiṣparśa Mudrā, Dhyāna Mudrā, Abhaya Mudrā, Dharmacakra Mudrā, symbolising four moments of the life of the historical Buddha (*see* Jina). They are also used in Indian classical dance to indicate things or feelings and are thus called Hasta. *Pāli* : Mudda ; *Tib.* : Pad-skor, Phyag-rgya, Chug-ja ; *Chin.* : Mudeluo, Shouyin ; *Jap.* : In-zō, In. *See also* Hasta.

MUDRĀKĀ

India, art. The vault of a corbelled roof. Also the cover of an Āmalaka. *See also* Kharpara.

MUDRĀ MAÑJUṢA

India, lit. Kannara historical novel by Kempu Nārāyana, c. 1823, in modern prose.

MUDRĀRĀKṢASA

India, lit. Skt. drama in 7 acts by Viśakhadatta (or Viśakhadeva, 8th cent. ?) whose hero is Kautilya.

MUDULAKKHANA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 66 : A Hermit who has fallen in love is cured from his passion.

MUDU-PĀNI JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 262 : Love finds its way without help.

MU'EI

Vietnam, lit. Writing of the Thai peoples of Tonkin.

MU FENG (W : Mu Feng)

see Dan Zhu.

MUG

USSR, archeo. Site of an ancient castle in the Zeravshan valley 200 km E of Samarqand (Tadjik SSR), in which was discovered (1933) in the sand numerous manuscripts on paper, leather and wood in Sogdian, Arabic, Türkī and Chinese, all from the 8th cent. The site was abandoned in 722 after its pillage by the king of Piandjikent. Remains of a vast fortress and sun-dried bricks walls decorated with stucco reliefs. Mural painting and various objects were also found, of the same type as those from the Afrassiab civilization. Archives of Divashtich. Objets in the Hermitage Museum, Leningrad. Also Mugh.

MUG

MUGA

see Ryūkan.

MUGADĪ

see Jyesthā.

MUGAI

see Adachi Chōshun.

MUGAKU

see Sogen Mugaku.

MUGALAN

see Mahā Maudgalyāyana, Moggallāna (I, II).

MUGAN KEHAN (W : Mu-kan K'o-han)

see Muhan Kehan.

MŪGA-PAKKHA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 538 : A prince pretends to be deaf and mute. On the moment of his burial, he makes a lecture on religion. *Var.* : *Temiya Jātaka*.

MUGAT

USSR, ethn. Central Asian «Gypsies», Turkic nomadic tribes in Uzbek SSR (where they are called Liuli) and Tadjik SSR (where they are called Djugui), numbering ab. 7,000.

MUGDATUNGA

see Dahāla.

MUGDHABODHA

India, lit. «Instruction for the Fools», a Skt. grammatical treatise by Vopadeva (late 13th century).

MUGESAI

see Morikage.

MUGGUS

India, art, rel. Secret religious tantric paintings, with a magical meaning, in S India. *See* Mandala.

MUGH

see Mug.

MUGHAL (or MOGHOL)

India, hist. A dynasty of rulers in North India, of Mongol and Turkic origin, f. by Bābur a descendant of Tamerlane. Also called Mogul, Moghol, Mōgol. Genealogy of the «Great Mu-

ghals» :

- Bābur (: 1519-1530)
- Humāyūn (: 1530-1556)
- Akbar (: 1556-1605)
- Jahāngīr (: 1605-1627)
- Shāh Jahān (: 1627-1658)
- Aurangzeb (: 1658-1707)
- Bahādur Shāh (: 1707-1712)
- Jahāndar Shāh (: 1712-1713)
- Muhammad Farrukhsiyar (: 1713-1719)
- Rafī ud-Darajāt (: 1719)
- Rafī ud-Daulat (: 1719)
- Nekuṣiyar (1719) or Nikūsiyar
- Muhammad Ibrāhīm (: 1719)
- Muhammad Shāh (: 1719-1748)
- Ahmad Shāh Bahādur (: 1748-1754)
- Aziz ud-Dīn Alamgīr (: 1754-1759)
- Shāh Alam II (: 1759-1806)
- Muhammad Akbar Shāh (: 1806-1837)
- Muhammad Bahādur Shāh (1837-1857),
dethroned by the British. *See* India.

- *Central Asia, hist.* Last Turkic kingdom of the Mongol empire, f. in mid-14th cent. in the region E of Kashgar. Destroyed by the Kalmuk. Also Mughal. *See* Mogholistān.
- *India, art.* A school of painting sponsored by Akbar who invited Persian painters (Mīr Sayyīd Alī, Abd us-Samad) at his court. In the 17th cent., Indo-Muslim artists created a style of their own (miniature painting) which influenced regional schools. It had its height-days during the reign of Shāh Jahān, but declined under Aurangzeb, surviving in the kingdom of Oudh until the 18th cent. Also called «School of Delhi».

MUGHAL PATHAN

India, ethn. A game played on variously shaped checker-boards. Several variants, such as the Hewakam Keliya in Ceylon, the Atharah-guti (or Barah-guti) in Bihār and Bengal, the Ratti-chitti-bakri and Terhūchū of the Nāga peoples in Assam, the Egara-guti, the Pretoa, the Golekuish, etc. Also called Mogul-Pathan, Moghol-Pathan.

MUGI-TO-HEITAI*

Japan, lit. «The Wheat and the Soldier», a novel (1838) by Hino Ashihei on the war in China. *See* Hana-no-Heitai.

* MUG-MOUNTAIN CASTLE

see Abargar.

MU-GO (R : Mu-ko)

Korea, art. «Dance of the Drum», performed at the court by 8 dancers around a drum.

MU GONG* (W : Mu Kung)

China, myth. The first creature who came out of the Chaos, and became the spouse of Xi Wang Mu. Also Taoist spirit of Wood (Mu) and supreme divinity of the Immortal Beings (Xian). *See* Wu Lao, Wu Xing.

- *See* Dong Wanggong.

MUG-SAL DANG-HAN SA-RAM-DEUL

(R : *Muk-sal Tang-han Sa-ram-deul*)

Korea, lit. «The Rubbed-out Men», a novel (1956) by O Sang-weon against the war.

MU-GYEOG* (R : Mu-Kyök)

Korea, rel. Korean type of Shamanism, as practiced by the Mu-dang.

MUHABBAT NĀME

Central Asia, lit. «The Book of Love», a Chaghatai book by al-Khārezmī, composed in 1353.

MUHĀFIZ KHĀN MASJID

India, art. A mosque in Ahmadābād (Gujarāt) built in 1492.

MUHAKAMAT al-LUGHATAIN

Central Asia, lit. «Debate on the Two Languages», a philosophical book by Mīr Alī Shīr Nevā'i, comparing the merits of Persian and Türki languages.

MUHAMMAD

Islām, rel. The Prophet (571-632) b. at Mecca, d. at Medina (Hijra date : 622).

MUHAMMAD

see Saljūq, Mohamed, Bantam, Trengganu, Negeri-Sembilam, Selangor, Chaghadai, Jaunpur, Kašmīr, Mālva.

MUHAMMAD (I, II, III, IV)

see Kelantan.

MUHAMMAD ĀDIL bin-TUGHLŪQ

see Muhammad bin-Tughlūq.

MUHAMMAD ĀDIL SHĀH

India, hist. Sultān (: 1626-1656) of Bijāpur, cousin (or a son ?) and succ. of Ibrāhīm (II).

Became a vassal to Shāh Jahān in 1636. Fought the Mahārāṣṭra. His son Alī Ādil Shāh (II) succ. him. *See* Ādil Shāhī, Bijāpur.

- Afghan nobleman, uncle of Fīrūz Shāh, brother of a wife of Islām Shāh Sūrī. He assassinated Fīrūz Shāh and on the death of Islām Shāh, usurped the throne c. 1554. His rights to the crown were contested by Sikandar Sūrī, a nephew of Sher Shāh Sūrī and by his Hindu minister Hemū. He took Āgra and Delhi but was defeated by Akbar at Pānipat in 1556 and killed a few time later in a battle against a king of Bengal. Also called Adalī.

MUHAMMAD AKBAR

India, hist. One of the sons of Aurangzeb. He died in Persia c. 1704.

- *See* Akbar.

MUHAMMAD ALĪ KHĀN

India, hist. Nawāb (: 1834-1867 : ?) of Tonk. Deposed by the British who annexed his territories in 1870, his son Ibrāhīm Alī Khān being appointed Nawāb.

MUHAMMAD ALĪ KHĀN WALAJĀH

India, hist. Nawāb (1717 : 1749-1795) of the Karnāṭaka, son of Anwar ud-Dīn Khān, an ally of the British against the French. He defeated Chandra Sahib who was an ally of the French in 1752. Recognized at the Treaty of Paris in 1763. His son Umdat ul-Umara succ. him. Also called Walajāh.

- *See* Alī Muhammad, Pasir.

MUHAMMAD ALIMUDDIN

see Kutai.

MUHAMMAD ALĪ SHĀH

India, hist. Nawāb (: 1837-1842) of Oudh, uncle and succ. of Nāsir ud-Dīn Haidar and brother of Saādat Alī Khān. Built numerous monuments in Lakhnāu. His son Amjad Alī Shāh succ. him.

MUHAMMAD ALI TSIAF-UDDIN

see Sambas.

MUHAMMAD AMĪN

Central Asia, hist. Türk chief of Khiva (late 18th cent.) who founded the Kungrat dyn. His grandson Iltazar (: 1804-1806) made himself independant from the Shaibānī rulers.

from Bengal.

— *India, hist.* A nephew (d. 1761) of Safdar Jang and governor of Allâhâbâd. Dispossessed of this town and put to death by Shujâ ud-Daulah.

MUHAMMAD QULĪ QUTB SHĀH

India, hist. The 5th sultân (: 1580-1611) of Golkonda, son and succ. of Ibrâhîm Qulî Qutb. He founded the town of Hyderâbâd. His nephew Muhammad Qutb succ. him. His tomb at Golkonda, 66 m on the side is built on a double terrace. Surrounding columns. Large dome and minarets. Black stone sarcophagii with engraved inscriptions in Tughra and Nashq scripts.

MUHAMMAD QUTB SHĀH

India, hist. The 6th sultân (: 1611-1626) of Golkonda, nephew and succ. of Muhammad Qulî Qutb. His son Abdullâh Qutb Shâh succ. him. His tomb in Golkonda, is built on the center of a terrace 60 m on the side. Large bulbous dome.

MUHAMMAD RAHĪM

Central Asia, hist. Uzbek emir who made himself independant from Persia (which had conquered Bukhârâ in 1740) in 1753.

— Khân (: 1806-1825) of the Kungrat dyn. at Khiva, succ. Iltazar. Allâh Kûlî succ. him.

MUHAMMAD RAHĪM (II)

Central Asia, hist. Khân of Khiva who was obliged to accept the Protectorate of Russia in 1873.

MUHAMMAD REZA KHĀN

India, hist. Prime minister of the Governorate of Bengal in 1765 under Najm ud-Daula succ. Jafar Alî Khân. He represented the British India C^o and replaced Nanda Kumâr. Deposed in 1772.

MUHAMMAD ibn-SĀM

Afghan., hist. Sultân (Ghiyâs ud-Dîn, : 1162-1203) of Ghor, succ. his cousin Saif ud-Dîn Muhammad. Made his capital at Herât and estab. his brother Muhammad Ghûrî at Ghaznî in 1173.

MUHAMMAD SALIHUDDIN

see Kutai.

MUHAMMAD SAQĪ

see *Maasir-i Alamgiri.*

MUHAMMAD SAYYĪD

see KarnâtaKa.

MUHAMMAD SHĀH

India, hist. Sultân (: 1433-1450) of the Sayyid dyn. in Delhi, succ. Mubârak Shâh. His son Âlam Shâh succ. him. His tomb built in Delhi in 1450, is the prototype of Humâyûn's tomb in Delhi.

— Mughal Emperor (Abû al-Muzaffar Nâsir ud-Dîn, 1702 : 1719-1748), son of Jahân Shâh and grandson of Bahâdur Shâh (I), succ. Muhammad Ibrâhîm. He sentenced to death the brothers Bâhra Sayyid. Attacked and defeated by Nâdir Shâh of Persia in 1739 who plundered Delhi. His son Ahmad Shâh Bahâdur succ. him.

— Sultân (: 1443-1451) of Gujarât, son and succ. of Ahmâd Shâh. Poisoned by his wife. His son Qutb ud-Dîn Shâh (Qutb Shâh) succ. him.

— Sultân (: 1434-1434) of Mâlvâ, son and succ. of Hoshang Shâh. Reigned 9 months and poisoned by Mahmûd Shâh Khilji who took the throne.

— *See* Tâtâr Khân, Trengganu, Riau-Lingga, Johore, Atjeh.

MUHAMMAD (I) SHĀH BAHMANĪ

India, hist. Sultân (: 1358-1373) of the Bahmanî dyn., son and succ. of Hasan Zafar Khân. He enlarged his territories conquering Golkonda and defeating the armies of Vijayanagar. Famous for the massacre of the Hindus of Vijayanagar and the Telingana. Was a good administrator. His son Mujâhid succ. him.

MUHAMMAD (II) SHĀH BAHMANĪ

India, hist. Sultân (: 1378-1397) of the Bahmanî dyn. at Gulbarga, succ. Mujâhid Bahmanî after he drove away the usurper Daûd. Was a grandson of Hasan Zafar Khân. Built many monuments in Gulbarga. His son Ghiyâs ud-Dîn Bahmanî succ. him.

MUHAMMAD (III) SHĀH BAHMANĪ

India, hist. Sultân (: 1463-1482) of the Bahmanî dyn., son and succ. of Humâyûn Bahmanî. Fought Vijayanagar and took Goa. He ordered to kill his minister Kwâja Mahmûd Gâwân in 1481 and died of intemperance.

His son Mahmūd succ. him.

MUHAMMAD SHĀHĪD
see Muhammad Balban.

MUHAMMAH SHĀH SHARQĪ
India, hist. King (: 1452) of Jaunpur, succ. his father Mahmūd Shāh. Killed in a battle against his brother Husain Shāh who succ. him.

MUHAMMAD SHARIF KHĀN
Afghan., hist. Ruler of the Dīr valley, succ. his father Rahmatullāh Khān in 1884.

MUHAMMAD SULEIMAN
see Kutai.

MUHAMMAD SULTĀN
India, hist. The eldest son of Aurangzeb (d. 1676/1677). Took Hyderābād, plundered it and defeated Qutb ul-Mulk who took refuge in Golkonda. Quarrelled with Mīr Jumla and took the side of Shūja whose daughter he married. Taken prisoner by Aurangzeb and executed.

MUHAMMAD ibn-TEKESH
see Alā ud-Dīn Muhammad ibn-Tekesh.

MUHAMMAD TSAFIUDDIN
see Sambas.

MUHAMMAD ibn-TUGHLŪQ
India, hist. Sultān (Jūnā Khān, Fakr ud-Dīn Jūnā, Ulugh Khān, Muhammad Ādil ibn-Tughlūq, : 1325-1351). Assassinated and succ. his father Ghiyās ud-Dīn. The Arab traveler Ibn Battuta sojourned at his court in 1347. A scholar of fame, he was nevertheless a cruel tyrant and had to quell a number of rebellions (that of his cousin Bahā ud-Dīn Garshāsp (1327) in the Dekkan, of the governor of Sind Khislū Khān (1328), Jalāl ud-Dīn Ahsan Shāh and Fakr ud-Dīn). He transferred the seat of his government to Daulatābād (Deogiri, Devagiri) in the Dekkan in 1327, with all the population of Delhi. Defeated King Pratāparudra of Warangal in 1323. Died of fever in the Sind. On his death Daulatābād became the fief of the Afghān leader Hasan Bahman Shāh (Hasan Zafar Khān). His cousin Fīrūz Shāh Tughlūq succ. him.

MUHAMMAD (II) TUGHLŪQ
India, hist. Sultān (d. 1413) of Delhi, succ. his eldest brother Humāyūn Tughlūq. Attacked by Tamerlane in 1397, he fled and took refuge at the court of Zafar Khān in Gujarāt. Returned to Delhi in 1410. Daulat Khān Lodi succ. him.

MUHAMMAD VALĪ
India, lit. Urdū poet (1667-1741), disciple of Saādullāh Gulshan, and author of numerous Ghazal.

MUHAMMAD YAMĪN
see Yamīn Muhammad.

MUHAMMAD YAQŪB
Central Asia, hist. Qōja (Khwāja) minister under Būrzūk Khān. He overthrew his king in 1866 and conquered the Tarim. England sent an Embassy to him in 1870 and Russia signed with him a trade agreement. Died poisoned in 1876. Kūlī Beg succ. him. Also called Yaqūb Beg. - See Yaqūb Khān.

MUHAMMAD YŪSUF ALĪ KHĀN
India, hist. Nawāb (1815 : 1855-1865 : 1872) of Rāmpur succ. his father Muhammad Sayyīd Khān (see Karnātaka). Sided with the British in 1857. His son Kaleb Alī Khān succ. him.

MUHAMMAD ZAHIR SHĀH
see Zahir Shāh.

MUHAMMADZĀI
Afghan., hist. Indo-Afghan dyn. f. by Dost Muhammad at Kābul in 1838, succ. the Durānī. Also called Bārakzāi. Traditional genealogy :

- Dost Muhammad (: 1819-1863)
 - Sher Alī (: 1863-1866 and : 1867-1879)
 - Afzal (: 1866-1867)
 - Sher Alī (: 1867-1879)
 - Muhammad Yaqūb Khān (: 1879-1880)
 - Abd ur-Rahmān Khān (: 1880-1901)
 - Habib-Allāh (Habibullāh, : 1901-1919)
 - Amānullāh (: 1919-1929)
 - Nādir Shāh (: 1929-1933)
 - Muhammad Zāhir Shāh (: 1933-1973 :).
- The Republic was proclaimed by Dāūd Khān.

MUHAN KEHAN* (W : Mu-han K'o-han)
Central Asia, hist. Khaghan (: 553-c. 571) of the Tujue son and succ. of Bumin, of the

MUH

Ashina dyn. in the upper Orkhon region. He delegated his power to his brother Istemi (: 552-575) who took the title of Yabghu of the Dzungar. He added Khitai and Kirghiz to his dominions and destroyed Ephton (?). Richly paid by the Chinese to keep him peaceful. Thopo succ. him. Also Mugan Kehan.

MUHANGE SHENGGAI (W : Mu-han-ko Sheng-kai)
see Ruzhen.

MUHARRAM
Muslim religious festival (fasting period) celebrating (for the Shi'ia Muslims) the death of Husain, son-in-law of the Prophet Muhammad in 680. Lasts 10 days and ends with the procession of Tabut or Taziya (coffins) and Burak (images of the magical horse which, according to tradition, took away the Prophet to Heavens).

MUHEBBET NĀME
see *Muhabbat Nāme*.

MUHMUD KHAN
see Pasir.

MU HOU (W : Mu Hou)
see Jing Wang (Gui).

MUHSIN KHĀN
see Jaunpur.

MUHTASIB
India, hist. A minister in charge of the control of the mores, during Mughal rule.

MUHUALI* (W : Mu-hua-li)
China, hist. Mongol general (1170-1223) under Genghis Khān.

MUHŪRTA
India, sci. Ancient unit of time equivalent to 18 minutes. *See* Ghatī, Divasa.

MUHŪRTADARŚANA
see *Vidyāmādhaviya*.

MUI
see Kōkei.

MUI CA MAU*
Vietnam, geog. Southernmost point of Co-

chinchina, marshy plain with mangrove. Chief town Ca Mau.

MUI ĐINH
Vietnamese name of Cape Padaran, S of Phan Rang.

MUIJIRIKIKU BOSATSU
see Godairiki Bosatsu.

MUIN ud-DĪN CHISHTĪ
India, rel. Muslim holy man (15th cent.) whose tomb at Ajmer was visited by Akbar. *See* Chishtī.

MUIN ul-MULK RUSTAM HIND
see Mīr Mannū.

MUIS, Abdul
see Abdul Muis.

MUIZ ud-DĪN
see Huihui Guozi Xue.

MUIZZ ud-DĪN GHŪRĪ
see Muhammad Ghūrī.

MUIZZ ud-DĪN QAIQĀBĀD (QAIQUBĀD)
see Qaiqābād.

MUIZZĪ
India, hist. «Slave dynasty» (also Ilbarī) of Turkic rulers in Delhi :
- Qutb ud-Dīn Aibak (: 1206-1210)
- Ālām Shāh (Ārām Shāh, : 1210-1211)
- Shams ud-Dīn Iltutmish (: 1211-1236)
- Rukn ud-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh (I, : 1236)
- Jalālāt ud-Dīn Razzīya (: 1236-1240)
- Muizz ud-Dīn Bahrām Shāh (: 1240-1242)
- Alā ud-Dīn Masūd Shāh (: 1242-1246)
- Nāsir ud-Dīn Mahmūd Shāh (I, : 1246-1266)
- Ghiyās ud-Dīn Balban (: 1266-1287)
- Muizz ud-Dīn Qaiqubād (: 1287-1290)
- Shams ud-Dīn Kayūmarth (: 1290).
The Khiljī dyn. succ. it. *See* Delhi, Iltutmish.

MU-JA
see Mouzi.

MUJĀHID Muslim theologians.

MUJĀHID BAHMANĪ
India, hist. Sultān (: 1375-1378) of the Bah-

manī dyn. in the Dekkan. Protector of Türks and Persians. He tried in vain to take Vijayanagar. Assassinated by Daūd Khân. Muhammad Shâh (II) Bahmanī succ. him.

MUJAKU
see Asanga.

MUJAKU DŌCHŪ*
Japan, lit. Philologist (1653-1744) who studied the Chinese texts of the Chan and especially the *Linji Lu*.

MU-JEONG* (*R* : *Mu-Jōng*)
Korea, lit. «The Heartless», a novel (1917) by Yi Gwang-su in which the author departs from the tradition and describes social realities.

MUJIAN (*W* : *Mu-chien*)
see Ai Wang (Bei Liang dynasty).

MUJĪB ur-RĀHMAN (or **MUJĪBUR RĀHMAN**)
Banglā Desh, hist. Politicien (1920-1975) from Eastern Bengal (Eastern Pakistan) founder of the Awami league (1949). He promised to realize a «Sonar Banga» or «Golden age of Bengal». Imprisoned by the government of West Pakistan for his «subversive» action in 1970, and freed in early 1972. Became President of the Banglā Desh. Also called Bāngā Bandu «Friend of Bengal». Assassinated with his family during a «Coup d'Etat» in August 1975. Khandakar Muštaka Ahmad succ. him.

MUJINA*
Japan, myth. Ancient name (before the 13th cent.) of the Tanuki (*Viverrinus*). It was said to keep a magical jewel (Tama, Magatama).

MUJING (*W* : *Mu-ching*)
China, techn. «Treatise on Carpentry», by the architect Yi Hao. Tang period.

MUJŌ
see Muyo.

MUJŌ-TO-IU-KOTO*
Japan, lit. «On the Impermanence of Things», a critical essay (1946) by Kobayashi Hideo on the literature from the 12th to the 15th century.

MUJU*
Korea, geog. Ancient name of the small island of Gwangju.

MUJŪ*
Japan, rel. Buddhist monk (1226-1312) author of a treatise on Zen buddhism, the *Shaseki Shū* (Collection of sand and Stones, 1279-1283).

MŪKA
India, myth. In the *Mahābhārata*, a Dānava who, in the form of a boar, tried to kill Arjuna. Killed by Śiva in the form of a Kirāta.

MUKADDIMAT al-ADAB
Central Asia, lit. A Persian, Türkī and Mongol lexicon, written in the 13th-14th century.

MUKADE*
Japan, sci. Venomous centipedes, common in Japan, often considered symbols of Evil in popular literature.

MUKAEDA SHŪETSU
Japan, art. Contemporary master lacquer.

MUKAI GENSHŌ*
Japan, sci. Astronomer, physician and naturalist (1607-1677) from Nagasaki, author in 1671 of books on edible plants and animals in Japan.

MUKAI KYORAI*
Japan, lit. Poet (1651-1704) of Haikai, one of the Bashō-Jittetsu.

MUKAI RYŌKICHI*
Japan, art. Sculptor (1918-) in informal style.

MUKAKUSHA
Japan, rel. Small Shintō shrine.

MUKANDWARA
see Mukundara.

MUKAN FUMON*
Japan, rel. Buddhist Zen monk (1211-1291). Traveled from 1251 to 1262 to Nan Song China. Founder of the Nanzen-ji (Rinzai sect) in Kyōto. *Posth. names* : Busshin-Zenshi, Daimyō Kokushi.

MUKANOV, Sebit

USSR, lit. Kazakh poet (1900-) and writer, influenced by Maiakovsky. Author of popular epic poems : *Botagöz* (1940), *Sulushash* (1928), etc.

MUKARNA

India, art. A decoration of «stalactites» which adorns the entrance of certain mosques.

MUKASHI-BANASHI INAZUMA-BYŌSHI*

Japan, lit. «Ancient Stories of Lightning Armouries», a novel in 6 vol. by Santō (en) Kyōden, pub. in 1805 with illustrations by Utagawa Toyokuni. It was followed by the *Honchō Subodai Zenden* (1806).

MUKAVETI

Ceylon, hist. A title of General Secretaries at a royal court. Also called Mohottalā.
- See Alagiyavanna Mukaveti.

MUKDEN*

China, geog. Former name of the town of Shenyang in Liaoning province.
- *China, hist.* The Mukden Incident : In 1931, Japanese troops guarding the South Manchurian railway, took pretext of an explosion (sabotage) to take the town (18.9.1931). In spite of the disapproval of the Powers, the Japanese estab. their control over all Manchuria and created the Manchukuo. It was the beginning of a military rule which led the politics of Japan until 1945.

MUKDI

see Lall Singh.

MUKEI

see Ikkyū.

MUKEN JIGOKU

see Avicī.

MUKERJĪ

see Mukherjī.

MUKHAMANDAPA

India, art. Pillared (or not) entrance portico of Hindu temples.

MUKHAŚĀLĀ

see Mandapa, Jagmohan.

MUKHAVĪNĀ

India, mus. Small oboe, similar to the Nāgasvaram but of a smaller size.

MUKHERJĪ

India, ling. Anglicized form of the Bengali patronym Mukhopādhyāya. Also styled Mukherjee.

MUKHERJĪ, Asutosh

India, hist. Educationalist (1864-1924), one of the founders of the Calcutta University.

MUKHERJĪ, Binode Bihārī

India, art. Painter (1904-) from Bengal.

MUKHERJĪ, Dhan Gopal

India, lit. Bengali writer (1890-1936) in English, author of numerous novels and short stories for children : *Kari the Elephant* (1923), *Gay Neck* (1927), *Caste and Outcaste* (1923), *A Son of Mother India answers* (1928), *Path of Prayer* (1934), *Portrait of my Brother* (1929), *The face of Silence* (1932), etc.

MUKHERJĪ, Jadū Gopal

India, hist. Terrorist leader of Bengal, elder brother of Dhan Gopal Mukherjī, described by the latter in his book *Portrait of my Brother*.

MUKHERJĪ, P.K.

see Mukhopādhyāya Prabhat Kumār.

MUKHERJĪ, Rādhākamal

India, lit. Writer (1890-1968) and educationalist, author of more than 40 books on Politics and Philosophy.

MUKHERJĪ, Sailajanātha

India, lit. Bengali writer (1901-) in realist style.

MUKHERJĪ, Sambhū Chandra

India, lit. Bengali journalist and writer (1839-1894) author of numerous political and historical books on contemporary events.

MUKHERJĪ, Trailokanāth

India, lit. Contemporary Bengali writer : *Kankavatī* (Poems for Children).

MUKHOPĀDHYĀYA

see Mukherjī.

MUKHOPĀDHYĀYA BALĀICHAND

see Banaphul.

MUKHOPĀDHYĀYA, Prabhat Kumār

India, lit. Bengālī advocate and writer (1873-).

MUKHOPĀDHYĀYA, Subāsh

India, lit. Bengālī poet (1919-). Awarded the Sāhitya Akademi Prize in 1964. His poems have a political trend.

MUKHYA PRADHAN

see Peṣwa (Peshwa).

MUKĪMĪ

Central Asia, lit. Türk poet (15th cent.) in Chaghatai.

MUKKŪTAL PALLU

see Pallu.

MUKO-NO-MINATO*

Japan, geog. Ancient name of the town of Hyōgo. Also called Wada-no-Tomari.

MUK ŚRĪ SUNDARA

see Chan Devakrasatṛī.

MUKTA

India, techn. A class of thrown weapons used by ancient Indians, said to have been invented by Jaya, a daughter of Dakṣa. Divided into 4 sorts : Yantramukta (thrown by machines), Panimukta (thrown by hand), Muktasandhārīta (thrown and drawn back) and Mantramukta (thrown by spells). See also Amukta, Muktamukta, Bahuyuddha.

MUKTĀBĀĪ

India, lit. Marāthī poetess (c. 1300), sister of Jñānadeva, and author of devotional books on Bhakti.

MUKTA-KEŚĪ

see Devī.

MUKTAMUKTA

India, techn. A class of Indian weapons which could be thrown or not, composed of 98 varieties. See Mukta.

MUKTĀNANDA

India, rel. Hindu priest (1908-) from S

India, who won fame in the United States from 1974 (he is there popularly known as «Baba» or Father). He estab. 63 Vedānta centers in N America (1976). Pupil of Guru Nityānanda he met in India in 1947. Also widely known in India where he received the title of Paramahansa.

MUKTĀPĪDA LALITĀDITYA

Kashmīr, hist. Kārkota king (: c. 733- c. 769), grandson of Durlabhavardhana and succ. Candrapīda. He built the sun-temple at Martand. Defeated Yaśovarman of Kanauj in 740 and sent an Embassy to China. His succession seems to have been difficult and some authors place his reign as : 724/725-761, thus allowing 5 kings to succ. him until his grandson Jayapīda Vinayāditya. He was a devout Buddhist.

MUKTASANDHITA

see Mukta.

MUKTEŚVAR

India, lit. Marāthī poet (c. 1609- ?), a nephew of Eknāth, author of a Marāthī version (completed) of the *Mahābhārata*.

MUKTEŚVARA

India, art. Hindu temple at Bhubaneśvar (Orissā) dedicated to Śiva. Deul 11 m high and Jagmohan, built c. 975. Noteworthy mural decoration. Carved Torana 5 m high in front of the entrance. Inner shrine with squarish pillars not decorated.

- Cālukya style Hindu temple at Candadampura on the Tungabhadra river (Dharwār district, Mysore State) built in the 11th or 12th cent., 24 x 16 m with prominent projecting eaves often double-curved in section or with a straight projection.

- Hindu temple at Kāncīpuram (Tamilnādu) dedicated to Śiva, built by Dharmamahādevī, a queen of the Pallava Malla c. 730-753. High terrace and flight of steps leading to the shrine (Yali type pillars, sculptures representing Śiva). Also called Dharmamahādevīśvaragriham.

MUKTI

see Mokṣa.

MUKTIBODH, Gajanan Madhav

India, lit. Hindī writer (: 1917-1964) and poet : *Andhere Men* (In Darkness).

MUKTIKĀ-UPANIṢAD

India, lit. *Upaniṣad* No 108 of the *Yajur-Veda* (Vajasaneyī school), giving the most ancient list of the 108 traditional *Upaniṣad* as well as the way to use them in order to attain the liberation of the self.

MUKUNDA

India, myth. A name of Kṛiṣṇa (Hari) and Viṣṇu. Also a name of Śiva.

MUKUNDADEVA

India, hist. King (: 1551/1560-1568) of Orissā, the last of the Eastern Ganga. During his reign occurred a Muslim invasion led by Kālāpāhād, a Hindu renegade, in 1568. Also Mukund Deb.
- Ganga king (: 1658-1692) in the Telingana.

MUKUNDAMĀLĀ

see Kulaśekhara.

MUKUNDĀNANDA

India, lit. «Felicity of Mukunda», a Skt. drama by Kāṣīpati Kavirāj on the legend of Kṛiṣṇa.

MUKUNDARA

India, art. Remains of a huge pillared portico (in the Kotah State), composed with finely cut enormous stone blocks piled one upon another without mortar. Gupta style, probably 5th cent., it is a survival of Megalithic structures. Also called Mukandwara.

MUKUNDARĀJ

India, lit. Marāṭhī brahmin and poet (12th-13th cent.), spiritual adviser to King Jaitpal of Deogīrī. He expounded Vedānta doctrines in his poems *Paramāmṛita* and *Vivekasindhu*.

MUKUNDARĀM CAKRAVARTI

India, lit. Mystic Bengālī poet (16th-17th cent.) author in 1589 of the *Candī Mangal* (*Kavikankan Candī*), a poem dedicated to Durgā in which heroes belong to the lowest castes. Nicknamed Kavikankan (Bangle of Poets).

MUKUND DEB

see Mukundadeva.

MUKUND RĀO

see Bubujī Khānam.

MUKUR

Indonesia, rel. In Bali, a religious Hindu ceremony performed 42 days after a cremation to «burn the souvenir» of the deceased.

MUKUTA

India, SE Asia, art. Skt. word for the hair-knot of ascetics. Also a sort of rigid diadem or hair-dress worn by the images of certain divinities, chiefly Buddhist ones. *Khmer* : Mokot ; *Thai* : Mong-kut ; *Chin.* : Baoguan.

MUKYŌKAI*

Japan, rel. Christian sect «without church» created in early 20th cent. by Uchimura Kanzō. It is a sort of protestantism mixed with Japanese customs.

MŪLA

India, sci. A constellation (ε*♏ of Scorpio). Also called Vicritau. *Jap.* : Bi-shuku.

MŪLADEVA

India, hist. Rājput chieftain of the Kachhwāha clan (: 1035-1055) at Gwālīor. He made himself independant from the Candela rāja of Khajurāho.

MŪLĀDHARA

see Cakra.

MŪLAGANDHA-KUTĪ VIHĀRA

India, art. Ancient ruined Buddhist monastery in Vārānaśī (Uttar Pradesh) from the 5th-6th cent. with brick quadrangular cells.

MŪLAM

see Hat.

MŪLAMADHYAMAKAKĀRIKĀ

India, lit. «Didactic Stanzas on the Original Madhyamaka», a versified explanation of Nāgārjuna's doctrine by himself. A commentary on it, the *Akutobhayā*, is also attr. to Nāgārjuna. Also called *Madhyamakasastra*.

MULAN (W : Mu-lan)

see Hua Mulan, *Mulan Ci*.

MŪLANĀYAK ŚRĪ RIṢABHANĀTHA

India, art. Jaina temple on the S slope of the Śatrunjaya hill (Gujarāt) dedicated to Ādinātha, built in 960, restored in 1530. Two-storeyed structure with a high tower and several acce-

sory shrines.

MULAN CI* (W : Mu-lan Tz'u)

China, lit. «Ballade of Mulan», anonymous poem from the «Six Dynasties» period, telling the story of a young girl named Hua Mulan who, in the disguise of a man, went to war to replace her unborn brother.

MULANTHURUTHI

see Kuchi Bandar.

MULAO* (W : Mu-lao)

China, ethn. Thai ethnic minority in the Guangxi Zhuang A.R. composed of ab. 40,000 Kadai speaking people.

MŪLA-PARIYĀYA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 245 : A master imposes himself to young men who think they are clever.

MŪLARĀJA (I, II)

see Solankī.

MŪLARĀJA (I)

India, hist. Solankī chieftain who founded a dyn. in the Saurāṣṭra (10th cent.). According to Tradition, he was a son of King Mahîpāla of Kanauj. *See* Cāulukya, Solankī.
- King (12th cent.) of Anhilvāra who defeated Muhammad Ghūrī in 1178.

MŪLASAMBURU

see Multān.

MŪLASARVĀSTIVĀDA

India, rel. Buddhist sect of the Hīnayana founded in Magadha from among the Sarvāstivādin and based on Skt. canonical Scriptures. It was estab. in the 7th cent. at Śrī Kṣetra in Burma.

MŪLASĀSANA

Thailand, lit. Pāli chronicle composed at Chiengmai, perhaps c. the close of the 14th century.

MŪLASIKKHĀ

Ceylon, lit. «Basic Instructions», a small doctrinal treatise on Buddhism by Mahāsāmi.

MŪLASTHANAM

see Garbagriha.

MŪLASTHĀNAPURA

India, geog. Ancient name of the town of

Multān.

MŪLASŪTRA

India, rel. Collection of five basic accessory texts in Jaina canonical Scriptures (*see* *Siddhānta*) dealing with religious matters, sacred songs, lectures, legends, biographies of the Mahāvīra and else.

MŪLAVARMAN

Indonesia, hist. Indian king on the SW coast of Borneo (early 5th cent.), son and succ. of Aśvavarman.

MŪLAYAKA

India, myth. A dwarf demon magically created by ascetics against Śiva. Defeated by the latter and trampled under his feet. He symbolizes the lowest human passions. Generally represented crouched under the right foot of Śiva Natarāja.

MULI

see Śavara.

MOULIAN (W : Mou-lien)

see Mahā Maudgalyāyana.

MULING* (W : Mu-ling)

China, geog. Tributary (400 km long) of the Ussuri river at Iman (USSR). The major part of its course is in the Chinese prov. of the Heilongjiang. Small city on its upper course.

MULIN HE (W : Mu-lin Ho)

see Ruoshui.

MULK

see Lok.

MULKIRIGALA

Ceylon, archeo. Rocky site at Tangalla (Ceylon) with several ancient Buddhist cave-temples.

MULK RĀJ ĀNAND

see Ānand Mulk Rāj.

MULLĀ BINĀĪ

Central Asia, lit. Türk poet (late 15th cent.) in Chaghatai, at the Shaibānī court.

MULLĀ DAŪD

India, lit. Persian historian at the court of

MUL

Akbar, author of the *Tarikh-i Alfī*.

MULLĀ(H)

Muslim priest in charge of the primary education of children. *Chin.* : Ahong. Also Mollah.

MULLĀ ILIAS

see Dīr.

MULLĀ NĪMATULLAU

Afghan., lit. Poet (19th-20th cent.) in Pashto, author of romanesque and epic ballads.

MULLA-TANTAI

Laos, lit. Collection of juridical texts and tales from Luang Prabang. Date unknown.

MULLĀ VAJHI

see Vajhi.

MULLER

see Borneo.

MULRĀJ

India, hist. Hindu rāja, governor of Multān who rebelled (together with the Sikh) against British rule in 1848. Defeated in 1849, he saw the Panjāb annexed by Lord Dalhousie.

MUL-RYE-BANG-A (R : Mul-le-Pang-a)

Korea, lit. «Water Mill» a novel (1924) by Na Do-hyang (1902-1927).

MŪLŚANKAR

see Dayānanda Sarasvatī.

MULTĀN

Pakistan, geog. Chief town of the Multān division, near the Chenāb and Ravī rivers in the Panjāb region, ancient Mūlasthānipura (or Mūlasamburu or Kassapapura), built at an alt. of 126 m. Market place (wheat, sugar, cotton), manufactures of carpets, hosiery, cotton goods, silk embroideries, ceramics, surgical instruments and cutlery. Electricity furnished by the oil pipeline from Sui (Sind). The town was conquered by Mahmūd of Ghaznī in 1005, then by the Mughal of India (1526-1779). Became Afghān from 1779 to 1818. Taken by the Sikh (1818-1849). British in 1849. Pop. 400,000. Average temp. : January 18° C, July 32° C ; average annual rainfall : 1,780 mm. Important monuments in the so-called Multān style, of pre-Mughal times, all

reconstructed and modernized : Mausoleum of Rukn ud-Dīn (Shāh Rukn-i Ālam) the grandson of Shāh Bahāu al-Haq, built by Tughlūq Shāh in 1324 (red bricks with glazed tiles) ; the monument, 30 m high, is octagonal with tapering minarets buttressing the outer quoins, in Indo-Persian style. Tomb of Bahā ud-Dīn Zakharia (Bahāu al-Haq) from the late 13th cent. Tomb of Shams-i Tabrīz, a Sūfī martyr (1287) reconstructed in 1780 ; square funerary chamber with battering walls on the outside, topped by a high octagonal drum under a hemispherical dome. Ruines of an ancient Hindu temple.

A Muslim dyn. ruled the town from 1444 to 1525 :

- Qutb ud-Dīn (: 1444-1460)

- Husain (: 1460-1502)

- Fīrūz (did not reign)

- Mahmūd (: 1502-1524)

- Husain II (: 1524-1525).

- Province area : 64,300 km² ; Pop. 6,700,000.

MULTĀNĪ

Pakistan, ling. Lanhdā dialect in Panjāb, spoken by ab. 2,500,000 people.

MULTATULĪ

Indonesia, lit. Pen-name of a Dutch writer (Eduard Douwes Dekker, 1820-1887) author of numerous books on Dutch Indonesia.

MULU (W : Mu-lu)

see Han Tan.

MULUKI AIN

Nepāl, lit. Code of laws promulgated by Jang Bahādur Rana in 1853, and based on previous legal codes, such as that of Rām Shāh. This code has been renewed in 1935 and 1963. Also called *Ain*.

MŪLUM

see Hat.

MUMASHANYAI (W : Mu-ma-shan-yai)

China, archeo. Site in Sichuan prov. with a tomb from the Hou Han dynasty.

MUMBADEVĪ

see Bombay.

MUMEI

see Taiga Ikeno.

MUMEI-AN

see Bashô.

MUMEIÔ

see Eisen (Keisai).

MUMIANPU (*W* : *Mu-mien-p'u*)

China, techn. Treatise on the cultivation of cotton, pub. c. 1780.

MUMMADI BHĪMA

see Câlukya (of Vengi).

*** MUMMIES**

see Yodono-shû, Chûsonji.

MUMON

see Wumen.

MUMON GENSEN*

Japan, rel. Buddhist monk (1322-1390) of the Rinzai sect. Studied in China. Founded the Hôkô-ji in Shizuoka.

MUMON KAN

see *Wumen Guan*.

MUMTĀZ JĀHAN BEGĀM

see Madhubalâ.

MUMTĀZ-i MAHĀL

India, hist. Mughal princess (1592-1631), daughter of Asaf Khân (a brother of Nûr Jahân.) and wife (in 1612) of Prince Khurram, the future Shâh Jahân. She gave him 14 children bet. 1612 and 1631, date of her death in child bed. Deeply grieved at her loss, Shâh Jahân decided in 1632 to build for her a beautiful mausoleum, the Tâj Mahâl at Āgra in a garden called Zainâbâd on the banks of the Yamunâ river. Its building lasted 20 years and ruined the country. Also called Arjumand Banû Begâm, Nawâb Aliyâ Begâm, Kudsia Begam, Aliâ Begâm.

MU MUTIAN* (*W* : *Mu Mu-t'ien*)

China, lit. Poet (1900-) in Western style. Studied in France. Among his books : *Lû Xin*, 1927 (The Heart of a Traveler).

MUMYÔ see *Avidyâ*.

MUMYÔSHÔ*

Japan, lit. «Notes without a Name», an essay

by Kamo no Chômei (c. 1210), a mixture of criticisms on poetry in which he advocates the concept of Yûgen as a major element in poetry.

MUN

Thailand, geog. River 710 km long, tributary of the Mekong near Pakse (Laos). Receives the Si river. Waters Ubon and Nakhon Rat-chasima. Also called Se Mun.

- See Chao.

MUNA

Indonesia, geog. Island in the Sulawesi archipelago, bet. Sulawesi and Butung islands. Area : 5,733 km². Highest point at 426 m. Coral reefs. Sparse Muslim agricultural population.

MUNAI

India, art. Tamil word for a style of capital on a pillar or pilaster in Cola architecture (12th century).

MUNAIM KHĀN

India, hist. A title of Khân Khânân.

MUNAKATA SHIKÔ*

Japan, art. Contemporary wood-block artist (1903-1975). Awarded the Bunka Shô order in 1970.

MUNĀSBUTUNG

Indonesia, ling. A Malayo-Polynesian language on Butor island, SE of Sulawesi.

MUNAWIR

see *Negri-Sembilan*.

MUN CHONG (*R* : *Mun Ch'ong*)

Korea, art. Painter (mid-16th century).

MUNDĀ

India, ling. Group of «Austic» languages, of Môn-Khmer origin, spoken in the centre and the E of India by several peoples which were perhaps real aborigines and which had probably a large extension in the ancient times. These languages are spoken by ab. 5,000,000 people and are divided into ab. 10 tribal groups such as the Khervâri (dialects of the Santâlî, Mundâri, Ho, Birhor, Sôrâ, Bhumij, Korvâ), the Korku or Kurku (in the Berar), the Śavarâ and Gadabâ, etc. Dialects such as the Kharîâ, the Juâng, the Nahâlî, and the Gadabâ

have lost some of the characteristics of the languages of this group and were deeply influenced by other Indian languages. The tribes who speak these languages are generally divided into clans who practice exogamy. Also called Kol or Kôlâ.

MUNDA

see Ketu.

MUNDAKA UPANIṢAD

India, lit. Upaniṣad No 5 of the Atharva-Veda, called «Upaniṣad of the Shaved Heads», in 3 parts of 2 chapters each on the distinction bet. upper Knowledge and the Knowledge of the phenomenal world, and on the Knowledge of the Brahman.

MUN DAM PHRAKOT

see Sihakot Senabodi.

MUNDĀRĪ

India, ling. Mundâ dialect spoken by tribes inhabiting the Râjmahâl range in the SE of Bihâr. Written with Oriyâ or Devanâgarî script. Also Khervârî. See Santal.

MUNDEN-SARDYK

see Sayan.

MUNDGAI VENKATAPPA NĀIK

see Sholâpur.

MUNDIGAK

Afghan., archeo. Site (excavated in 1951) of 3 successive cities dating back from 2750-2250 B.C., N of Kandahâr in the Arghandâb valley at 1400 m alt. Vestiges of large monuments, temples with pillars belonging to at least 7 periods. In the 1st Millenium B.C., another type of civilization (Greco-Scythian) occupied the site after it had been abandoned for 10 or 12 centuries. Potteries similar to those found at Quetta, Suse (III), Tepe Hissar (Iib) and Zhob. The site was definitively abandoned c. the 6th-5th cent. B.C.

MUNE*

Japan, techn. The flat back edge of a sword. See Katana.

MU-NE BCAN-PO

Tibet, hist. King (: c. 785-c. 797 : c. 804), perhaps a son and succ. to Khri-srong Lde-

bcan. Said to have been poisoned by his mother Pho-yong-bza. His son (or brother ?) Sad-na-legs succ. him. Some sources say he did not reign and that Sad-na-legs directly succ. Khri-srong Lde-bcan.

MUNECHIKA*

Japan, techn. Swordsmith (Sanjô Kokaji Munechika, 938-1014) in Kyôto.

MUNEHITO-SHINNÔ

see Toba Tennô.

MUNEKIYO

see Myôchin.

MUNEMURA

Japan, sports. Gold medalist 1968 in the Olympic Games (Greco-roman wrestling, light weight).

MUNENAGA-SHINNÔ*

Japan, hist. Imperial prince (Kôzuke-Shinnô, Shinano-no-Miya, 1312-1385), brother of Morinaga-Shinnô and Buddhist monk with the name of Sonchô, Zazu of the Tendai-shû. Also a famous poet in his time.

MUNEN BARA

Japan, ethn. A kind of ritual suicide out of mortification.

MUNENOBU*

Japan, art. Painter (Kanô Munenobu ; F.N. : Shirojirô ; Gô : Yûsei, Yûsetsu, 1514-1562) of the Kanô school, pupil of his father Motonobu, in the service of the Ashikaga shôguns.

MUNESUKE

see Myôchin.

MUNETADA DAIMYÔJIN

see Kurozumi Munetada.

MUNETAKA-SHINNÔ*

Japan, hist. Imperial prince and Shôgun (1242 : 1252-1266 : 1274) son of Emperor Go-Saga, succ. Fujiwara no Yoritsugu. Compromised in a plot against the Bakufu of Kamakura, he was deposed and became a Buddhist monk with the name of Gyôshô in 1272. Prince Koreyasu succ. him.

MUNETSU RYÛ-Ô *see* Anavatapta.

MUNGAYIN-VESI SEN

see Sena (II).

MUN-GONG-GA-RYE*

Korea, rel. Daily domestic ceremonies inspired by the Neo-confucian philosophy of Zhuxi, including the cult of ancestors.

MUNGU

see Tögrög.

MUN-GWA* (R : Mun-kwa)

Korea, hist. The Highest Civil Examination. Also called Dae-Gwa. The Lower Civil Examination was the So-Gwa (or Saeng-won Jin-sa) which gave permission to enroll at the National Academy (Song-Gyun-Gwan). The higher one gave right to the higher posts in administration. See Gwan.

MUNHA SAIN

see Naesa Sain.

MUNI

India, rel. «Silence», a Skt. epithet given to Hindu ascetics, Rīṣi and great Sages of Antiquity.

- See Advaya, Bunchô.

MUNIDĀSA KUMĀRANATUNGA

Ceylon, lit. Sinhalese writer (1887-1944).

MUN IG-JEOM* (R : Mun Ik-Jöm)

Korea, hist. Diplomat (1329-1398), envoy to the Chinese court. He brought back cotton seeds, which contributed to transform clothing habits of Koreans in the 15th cent., the cultivation of cotton replacing that of hemp from 1430 onwards.

MUNIKA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jātaka No 30 : A cow, complaining of its work compared to that of a swine, shows itself content of its fate when it learns the swine is fed to be eaten.

MUNIM KHĀN

India, hist. Military officer under Humāyūn and Akbar. Governor of Kābul, succ. Bairām Khān. He defeated Daūd Khān in 1573.

- Military officer under Prince Muazzam (Bahādur Shāh) who helped the latter to seize the throne of Āgra in 1707 and to defeat Azam. He was a son of Sultān Beg.

MUN-IN* (R : Mun-in)

Korea, lit. A title of literary men.

MUNIN-TŌ

see Ogasawara-Jima.

MUNISUNDARA

India, lit. Skt. and Gujarātī (?) author of the *Bharatkadvātrimsikā*. Unknown date.

MUNISUVRATA

India, rel. The 20th Jaina Tīrthankara, son of King Sumitra and Queen Padmavātī from Rājagṛiha. His body is of a dark colour and his distinctive sign a tortoise.

MUNIŚVARA

India, rel. Divinity of village (Grāmadevatā) often represented by a stone, protector of villages and children.

MUNJA

India, hist. Paramāra king (Vāpatirāja, Utpālarāja, : 974-c. 994) of the Mālvā, and poet. Taken prisoner and beheaded by King Tailapa (II) of the Cālukya. His brother Navasahasānka succ. him. He became the hero of several stories, among which the *Prabandha-cintāmani* by Merutunga.

MUNJA MYEONG WANG* (R : Mun-ja

Myōng Wang)

Korea, hist. King (: 492-519) of the Goguryeo, grandson (by Jo-da) and succ. of Jang-su. His son An-jang succ. him.

MUNJAN

Afghan., geog. Small valley E of Faizābād, with important lapis-lazuli mines.

«MUN-JANG»*

Korea, lit. «Literature», a literary magazine which, in 1939 and 1940, contributed to the development of poetry.

MUNJA TALAO see Jahaz Mahāl.**MUN-JONG* (I)**

Korea, hist. King (: 1047-1082) of the Goryeo kingdom, brother and succ. of Jeong-jeong (II). His son Sun-jong succ. him.

MUN-JONG* (II)

Korea, hist. King (1414 : 1451-1452 : 1488)

of the Yi dyn., son and succ. of Se-jong. A painter and a calligrapher. His son Dan-jong succ. him.

MUN JONG-GO

Korea, art. Contemporary sculptor.

MUN-JONG GONG

see Hwang Ji-cheon.

MUN-JU*

Korea, hist. King (: 475-477) of the Baeg-je kingdom, son and succ. of Gae-ru (II). His son Sam-geun succ. him.

MUNKU SARDYK

USSR, geog. Highest summit (3,492 m) of the Sayan range in the NW of Mongolia.

MUNMISH-TEGĪN

Central Asia, hist. Mongol Muslim sultān of Khotan in late 13th century.

MUN-MU*

Korea, hist. King (: 661-681) of the Sinla kingdom, of the Gim dyn., son and succ. of Mu-yeol. His son Sin-mun succ. him. His tomb lies among rocks under water on the SE coast of the peninsula.

MUNMUNI *see* Śilāhāra.

MUN-MYO-AG (R : Mun-myo-ak)

see Je-rye-ag.

MUNNĪ BEGĀM

India, hist. A Concubine (d. 1779) of Mīr Jafar who became the tutor of the young Nawāb Mubārak ud-Daula, under the protection of Warren Hastings, until 1776.

MUN-SEONG* (R : Mun-sōng)

Korea, hist. King (: 839-857) of the Sinla kingdom, son and succ. of Sin-mu. His uncle Heon-an succ. him.

MUN-SHANG KONG-JO

see Wencheng.

MUNSHĪ, Abdullāh

see Abdullāh ibn-Abd ul-Qader Munshī.

MUNSHĪ, Ahmadjan

Afghan., lit. Writer (19th cent.) in Pashto,

author of short stories.

MUNSHĪ, Kanaiyalāl Maniklāl

India, lit. Statesman and writer (1887-1971), a friend and supporter of Gāndhī, minister and governor of the Uttar Pradesh State from 1952 to 1957. A writer in Gujarātī he was the author of more than 70 books (novels, dramas, historical essays, etc.).

MUNSHĪ, Nil Prabhū

India, hist. A Gujarātī Brahmin, personal adviser to Śivājī.

MUN-SIN*

Korea, rel. A guardian-spirit of doors and protector of the family, symbolized with a hemp rag or a warrior image.

MUNTAKHAB ul-LUBĀB

India, lit. Historical chronicle written in Persian by Khāfī Khān in early 18th century.

MUNTAKHAB at-TAWĀRĪKH

India, lit. Historical chronicle of the reign of Akbar, written in Persian by Badāūni. — *See* Hasan Khaki al-Shirāzī.

MUNTJAK

South Asia, sci. Small deer of the *Muntiacus* genre, common in India, SE Asia and S China, living in thick jungles. *Viēt.* : Con Mam.

MUNTOK

Indonesia, geog. Main seaport on the island of Bangka. Tin mines. Pop. 10,000.

MUN-UG (R : Mun-uk)

see Yi In-mun.

MUN-WANG*

Korea, hist. King (: 737-794) of the Bal-hae kingdom, succ. to Mu-wang. Weon-eui succ. him.

MUN-WEON-BO-BUL (R : Mun-wōn-po-pul)

Korea, lit. «Embroideries in the Garden of Compositions», a collection of literary official texts for all Stately events, in 44 books, pub. c. 1787.

MU-NYEONG* (R : Mu-nyōng)

Korea, hist. King (461 : 501-523) of the Baeg-je kingdom, son and succ. of Dong-

seong. His son Seong succ. him. His tomb was discovered in a good state of conservation at Gyeongju in July 1971. Burial chamber in tunnel shape similar to Chinese tombs, in bricks (decorated) with stone animal statues. His queen (d. 526) was buried into the W part. Objects in gilded bronze and jewels were found there.

«MUN-YE-WEOL-GAN» (R :

«Mun-ye-wöl-kan»)

see Hae We Mun-hag Pa.

MU-O

see Mouwu.

MU'O'I ĐIỀU TÂM NIỆM

Vietnam, lit. «The Ten Precepts», a collection of ten philosophical essays by Hoang-Dao, pub. in the *Nang Mo'i* magazine in 1939.

MU'O'NG*

Vietnam, ethn. Mountain people in the center of Vietnam, half-nomads, hunters of elephants and adepts of shifting cultivation (Rây) of rice. They speak a dialect akin to that of the Kinh. See Moi.

- Thailand, geog. Administrative division of a region. Also a town, a village. Also Müöng, Muang.

- Laos, geog. Province, divided into districts (Tasseng) and villages (Ban). Also Müöng, Muang.

MÜÖNG CHAVA

Laos, hist. Ancient name of the town of Luang Prabang. Also called Chieng Tong-Chieng Dong, Müöng Swa.

MÜÖNG CHŌT

Thailand, hist. Thai cheffery in the upper Chao Phraya river course. Its chief Khun Sam Chon was defeated by Śrī Indrāditya and his son Rāma Khamheng c. 1280. See Müöng Tak.

MÜÖNG LŌ

see Nghia Lô.

MÜÖNG NAI

Thailand, hist. Thai cheffery (also called Mone), founded on a tributary of the Salween river in 1223.

MÜÖNG-SWA

Laos, hist. Ancient name (in the 14th cent.) of the town of Luang Prabang. See also Müöng Chava.

MÜÖNG TAK

Thailand, hist. A Thai cheffery headed by Śrī Indrāditya the father of Rāma Khamheng. See Müöng Chôt.

MÜÖNG THAI

see Thailand.

MU'O'NG THANG

see Diên Biên Phu.

MU'O'NG THENG

see Diên Biên Phu.

MÜÖNG TIAN

see Tian Thala.

MU PAI FANG (W : Mu P'ai Fang)

China, art. A sort of wooden triumphal arch above a street in Bayinhot (Inner Mongolia), from the Qing dynasty.

MUPAKAT

Indonesia, ethn. Assembly of villages in the Minangkabau region (Sumatra).

MŪQALI

Central Asia, hist. Mongol general (d. 1223/1226) under Genghis Khân. Governor of the Xi Xia, he defeated the Jin in 1217 and 1223 and took the towns of Zinan, Fuzhou (1220) and Chang'an (1222).

MUQARRAB KHĀN

India, hist. Military officer (Sheikh Hasan) under Jahāngîr, sent as envoy to Goa on 1607. Then appointed governor of Surat. He was also a surgeon.

- Military officer (Sheikh Niam, Khân Zâ-man) under Aurangzeb, who captured Sambhujī in 1689.

MUQI* (W : Mu-ch'i)

China, art. Painter and Chan monk (Fachang, c. 1215- c. 1270) from the Sichuan prov. He lived in the Liutong Si near Hangzhou. Pupil of Wuzhun (d. 1249). Painted chiefly animals (monkeys), flowers and vegetables. His style, sober and devoid of ornament was often imi-

tated, chiefly in Japan. The master of «without constraint» (Yipin) painting, he suggested his visions with monochrom spots. Most of his paintings are now preserved in Japan. *Jap.* : Mokkei.

MUQIMIY, Amin Mirzo Khûza
USSR, lit. Uzbek poet (1851-1903) from Kokand, and a satirist : *Hezhvi Viktor* (Satire on Victor), *Tûy* (Feast), *Avliyo* (Holy Men), *Choyfurush* (The Tea Merchant), *Tanabchilar* (The Surveyors), etc.

MURA
see Muru.

MURĀD
India, hist. The 2nd son (1570-1599) of Akbar who participated in the siege of Ahmadnagar defended by Chand Bibî. Died of intemperance. Also Murād Mîrzâ, Shâh Murād.

MURĀD BAKSH (or Balkh)
India, hist. Youngest son (1624-1661) of Shâh Jahân, governor of the Gujarât and the W of India. He proclaimed himself emperor at Ahmadâbâd in 1657 but was captured by Aurangzeb and executed under the (false ?) accusation of having assassinated the Diwân Alî Naqi in 1657.

MURĀD BEGĀM
India, hist. Widow of Mîr Mannû. She took the regency of the Lahore government in 1752 but was taken prisoner by the Vizier of Delhi, Ghâzî ud-Dîn, in 1755.

MURĀD MĪRZĀ
see Murād.

MURA-EMON
see Tangen.

MURAI CHŌAN*
Japan, lit. Eight-acts Kabuki play (Kizewamono genre) by Kawatake Mokuami in 1862. Also called *Kanzen Chōaku Nozoki Karakuri*.

MURAI MASANORI
Japan, art. Painter (1905-) .

MURAJAPAM
India, ethn. Large Yaga performed every 12 years by the Mahârâja of Travancore State

(Kerala) during 2 months.

MURAJI
see Yakusa no Kabane.

MURAKAMI-GENJI*
Japan, hist. General name of families having Emperor Murakami as common ancestor. They received the patronym of Minamoto.

MURAKAMI KAGAKU*
Japan, art. Painter (Murakami Shin'ichi, 1888-1939) from Ōsaka. Modern Japanese style.

MURAKAMI SENJŌ*
Japan, lit. Buddhist philosopher (1851-1929) pupil of Inoue Enryo.

MURAKAMI SHIN'ICHI
see Murakami Kagaku.

MURAKAMI TENNŌ*
Japan, hist. The 62nd emperor (Prince Nariakira, 926 : 947-967) succ. his brother Shujaku Tennō. His descendant were given later the patronym of Minamoto (*see* Murakami-Genji). Reizei succ. him.

MURĀLĪ
India, mus. A type of flute with 7 or 9 holes chiefly used in the cult of Kṛiṣṇa. *See* Venu.

MURAMASA*
Japan, techn. Swordsmith (active c. 1501) in Ise prov. The blades made by him and his descendants had the reputation of being blood-thirsty and to bring ill-luck. Their use was one time forbidden at the Tokugawa court.

MURAMATSU HACHIROBEI*
Japan, art. Kabuki actor (early 18th century).

MURĀRI
India, myth. «Vanquisher of Mura», a name of Viṣṇu. *See* Muru.

MURĀRI MAUDGALYA
India, lit. Skt. poet (mid-9th cent., or bet. 1050-1135) author of the *Anargharāghava* (or *Murārinātaka*) and other tales.

MURĀRINĀTAKA
see *Anargharāghava*.

MURĀRI RĀO

India, hist. Rāja of Guti and a nephew of Santaji Ghorpade. He allied himself with the British (late 18th century).

MURASAKI-E

see Beni-girai.

MURASAKI SHIKIBU*

Japan, lit. Woman of letters (10th-11th cent.), widow of Fujiwara no Nobutaka and Lady-in-waiting to Fujiwara no Akiko (988-1074, Jitō-mon-in) the second wife of Emperor Ichijō. She completed her *Genji Monogatari* in 1004. Dates and details ab. her private life are not known with certainty. She also wrote the *Murasaki Shikibu Nikki*. Her daughter, Dazai Sanmi was also a woman of letters. Also called Nihonki no Tsubone.

MURASAKI SHIKIBU NIKKI*

Japan, lit. «Diary of Murasaki Shikibu» from 1008 to 1010, in 2 vol., describing life at the Imperial court, by Murasaki Shikibu.

MURASAKI SHIKIBU NIKKI EMAKI*

Japan, lit., art. Emakimono on the *Murasaki Shikibu Nikki*, with a calligraphied text attr. to Fujiwara Yoshitsune and illustrations by Fujiwara Nobuzane. Several scrolls. 13th century. Use of Tsukuri-e technique.

MURASAKI-YA

see Utamaro.

MURASSA KHURSHAD

see Sadasukh Lāl.

MURATA HARUMI*

Japan, lit. Scholar (1746-1811) and pupil of Kamo Mabuchi.

MURATA MOKICHI

see Shukō.

MURATA NAOMITSU see Naomitsu.**MURATA RYŌ'A***

Japan, lit. Writer (1773-1843), author of the *Rigen Shūren* (Panorama on the Common Language) pub. in 1900.

MURATA SEIMIN*

Japan, art. Engraver and sculptor on metal

(1761-1837). Made chiefly animals.

MURAYAMA HEIEMON*

Japan, art. Family of Kabuki actors. One of the most famous was Kozakura Sennosuke (II) also called Murayama Kurōemon until 1692. See Murayama Matabe.

MURAYAMA KAITA*

Japan, art. Painter in oil (1896-1919).

MURAYAMA KURŌEMON

see Murayama Heiemon, Kozakura Sennosuke (II).

MURAYAMA MATABE*

Japan, art. Kabuki actor and Zamoto, active in Kyōto c. 1655-1670, and founder of the Murayama theater. Later called Murayama Heiemon.

MURAYAMA TOYOSHI

Japan, lit. Writer (1901-) of the Senki group.

MURBA

Indonesia, hist. Indonesian National Marxist Party, f. in 1966 and headed by Adam Malik.

MÜRCCHANĀ

India, mus. Musical scales in relation with the Sa-grāma and Ma-grāma scales, numbering 14, with 7 sounds each. From them are formed the 21 Jāti or musical modes. See Music.

MURDDHĀBHĪṢIKTA

India, rel. Ceremony of the «baptism» or the investiture of a «protector» of the Buddhist Church, or the consecration of a statue of the Buddha. Also called Abhiṣeka, Murddhaja. Chiefly performed in Tibet and China. *Chin.* : Wentuojie, Guanding.

MURDINAN, N.J.

see Acchygya Amma.

MURDUK

China, archeo. Site near Bezeklik (NW of Dun-huang) of caves with mural painting from the 8th cent., showing Sassanid, Chinese and Indian influences.

MUREI

Ryū-kyū, hist. Japanese name of a king of

MUR

Chûsan, set on the throne by the Chinese on the death of his father Satsudo in 1404. He was overthrown by the Anji of Sashiki, Shôhashi who proclaimed king his father Shishô in 1405. *Chin.* : Wuling.

MUREK

see Kenyah.

MU REN (W : Mu Jên)

China, lit. Contemporary poet.

MURGĀB

see Murghāb.

MURGHĀB

Afghan., geog. River 800 km long, rising from the lakes on the N slopes of the Fîrûz-Kûh, losing itself into the sands of the Mary oase (Türkmen SSR, USSR). In ancient times it emptied into the Caspian Sea. Also Murgāb. - See Aqsu.

MURIA

see Goud.

MURMI

Nepâl, ethn. A tribe and dialect in Central Nepâl, of Tibetan origin.

MURO FUKKEN

see Kyûsô.

MUROGIMI*

Japan, lit. Nô play : Courtesans sing and dance in boats during a shrine festival at Muro.

MURÔ-JI*

Japan, art. Buddhist monastery at Murôguchi-ono, Nara-ken, f. in 681 and reconstructed by Kûkai in 824. Kondô from 849, rebuilt in the 17th cent. ; five-storied pagoda (16,20 m high) from the late 8th cent. ; Mie-dô from the Kamakura period ; Hondô (or Kanchô-dô) from the 13th cent. ; Raidô from 1672. Taiko-bashi on the stream, large flight of steps. Several works of art in the buildings.

MURO KÔKAN

see Muro Kyûsô.

MURO KYÛSÔ*

Japan, lit. Confucian philosopher (Shundai-sensei, 1658-1734) disciple of Arai Hakuseki

and Kinoshita Jun'an. Was one of the masters of Tokugawa Yoshimune. One of the Bokumon Jittetsu. His son Muro Fukken (Muro Kôkan, 1706-1739) completed his work.

MUROMACHI-DONO

see Muromachi-jidai.

MUROMACHI-JIDAI*

Japan, hist. An artistic and historical period (1333/1336-1568/1573) during which the Ashikaga Shôgun headed the country, and the contest bet. the two Imperial courts (see Nanbokuchô) took place. Named from a quarter in Kyôto where Ashikaga Yoshimitsu estab. his quarters (1378) in the Hana-no-Gosho or Muromachi-dono (Kara-sumaru-dono). One distinguishes sometimes the Nanbokuchô period (1333-1392) from the Ashikaga period (1392-1568/1573).

MUROMACHI-JIDAI KOUTA-SHÛ*

Japan, lit. Collection of Kouta compiled at the close of the 15th cent. or in early 16th cent., perhaps by Sôan.

MURONG* (W : Mu-jung)

China, hist. Family of Barbarian rulers who created the «Chinese» dyn. of the Qian Yan, Hou Yan and Xi Yan at Changzi and Afang from 384 to 396. See Xianbei.

MURONG BAO (W : Mu-jung Pao)

see Hui Min (Hou Yan dynasty).

MURONG CHANGSHENG (W : Mu-jung Ch'ang-sheng)

see Zhao Wen (Hou Yan dynasty).

MURONG CHAO (W : Mu-jung Ch'ao)

see Zhao Wen (Nan Yan dynasty).

MURONG CHONG* (W : Mu-jung Ch'ung)

China, hist. King (: 385-386) of the Xi Yan dyn., brother and succ. of Murong Hong. Murong Sui succ. him.

MURONG CHUI (W : Mu-jung Ch'ui)

see Ceng Wu (Hou Yan dynasty).

MURONG DAOMING (W : Mu-jung Tao-ming)

see Cheng Wu (Hou Yan dynasty).

MURONG DAOSHI (W : Mu-jung Tao-shih)
see Hui Min (Hou Yan dynasty).

MURONG DAOWEN (W : Mu-jung Tao-wen)
see Zhao Wen (Hou Yan dynasty).

MURONG DAOYU (W : Mu-jung Tao-yu)
see Hui Min (Hou Yan dynasty).

MURONG DAOYUN (W : Mu-jung Tao-yün)
see Zhao Wu (Hou Yan dynasty).

MURONG DE (W : Mu-jung Tê)
see Xian Wu (Nan Yan dynasty).

MURONG DUAN (W : Mu-jung Tuan)
see Murong Sui (Xi Yan dynasty).

MURONG HONG* (W : Mu-jung Hung)
China, hist. King (: 384) at Changzi, founder of the Xi Yan dyn. Murong Chong succ. him.

MURONG JI* (W : Mu-jung Chi)
China, hist. King (: 386) of the Xi Yan dyn., succ. Murong Sui. Murong Wang succ. him.

MURONG JINGMAO (W : Mu-jung Ching-mao)
see You (Qian Yan dynasty).

MURONG JINGMOU (W : Mu-jung Ching-mou)
see You (Qian Yan dynasty).

MURONG JUN (W : Mu-jung Chün)
see Jing Zhao (Qian Yan dynasty).

MURONG SHENG (W : Mu-jung Sheng)
see Zhao Wu (Hou Yan dynasty).

MURONG SHUMING (W : Mu-jung Shu-ming)
see Murong Yong (Xi Yan dynasty).

MURONG SUI* (W : Mu-jung Sui)
China, hist. King (Murong Duan, : 386) of the Xi Yan dyn., succ. of Murong Chong. Murong Ji succ. him.

MURONG WANG* (W : Mu-jung Wang)
China, hist. King (: 386) of the Xi Yan dyn., son of Murong Chong and succ. of Murong Ji. Murong Zhong succ. him.

MURONG WEI (W : Mu-jung Wei)
see You (Qian Yan dynasty).

MURONG XI (W : Mu-jung Hsi)
see Zhao Wen (Hou Yan dynasty).

MURONG XUANMING (W : Mu-jung Hsän-ming)
see Xian Wu (Nan Yan dynasty).

MURONG XUANYING (W : Mu-jung Hsüan-ying)
see Jing Zhao (Qian Yan dynasty).

MURONG YONG* (W : Mu-jung Yung)
China, hist. King (Murong Shu-ming, : 386-396) of the Xi Yan dyn., succ. Murong Zhong. Killed by Cheng Wu of the Hou Yan dyn. who succ. him. He was the last king of his dynasty.

MURONG YUANMING (W : Mu-jung Yüan-ming)
see Xian Wu (Nan Yan dynasty).

MURONG YUN (W : Mu-jung Yun)
see Hui Yi (Hou Yan dynasty).

MURONG ZHONG* (W : Mu-jung Chung)
China, hist. King (: 386) of the Xi Yan dyn., son of Murong Hong and succ. of Murong Wang. Murong Yong succ. him.

MURONG ZIYU (W : Mu-jung Tzu-yü)
see Hui Yi (Hou Yan dynasty).

MURONG ZUMING (W : Mu-jung Tsu-ming)
see Zhao Wen (Nan Yan dynasty).

MURONG ZUN (W : Mu-jung Tsun)
see Jing Zhao (Qian Yan dynasty).

MURORAN*
Japan, geog. Town in Hokkaidô, on the SE coast (from the Ainu word Mo Urueran meaning a place under a soft slope) and second trading Sea-port of Japan (steel, exportation of lumber, coal, iron ore), oil refinery. Destroyed during the 2nd World War. Pop. 180,000.

MURÔ SAISEI*
Japan, lit. Poet (Murô Terumichi, 1889-1962) in Western style.

MURSHĪDĀBĀD
India, geog. Town in W Bengal on the Baghiratī river N of Berhampore, f. by Murshīd Qulī Jafar Khān in 1704. Ancient Muslim

capital (Karnasuvarna) of Bengal. Palace of the Nawābs. Pop. 20,000.

MURSHĪD QULĪ JAFAR KHĀN

India, hist. A Brahmin converted to Islām (: 1704-1726), Finance minister in the Dekkan (1656) under Aurangzeb. He reorganized the country ruined by unable ministers. Appointed Nawāb of Bengal in 1704, he f. the city of Murshīdābād. He conquered Bihār in 1719. His son Shujā ud-Daula succ. him. Also called Jafar Khān. *See* Bengal.

MURSHĪD QULĪ KHĀN

India, hist. Son-in-law and succ. of Shujā ud-Daula in Orissā in 1740 and governor of Katak. Defeated by Alivardī Khān in 1739, he fled to the Dekkan where he died. Also called Rustam Jang. A good poet under the name of Sarshār.

MURSING

India, mus. A sort of Jew's harp in metal.

MURTAZA ALĪ

India, hist. Nawab of Trichinopoly (: ? - 1743) who assassinated his cousin Safdar Alī in 1742. Replaced by an officer under the Nizām Asaf Jāh, Anwar ud-Dīn Khān.

MURTAZA HUSAIN BILGRAMĪ

India, lit. Official translator (1720-c. 1795) and secretary to Warren Hastings. Author in Persian of the *Hadikat ul-Akahīn*, a historical and geographical book. Also called Sheikh Allāhyar Usmanī, Sani.

MURTAZA (I) NIZĀM SHĀH

India, hist. The 3rd sultan of Ahmadnagar (: 1565-1588/1589) succ. his father Husain Nizām Shāh (I), his mother Khunza Sultāna being regent from 1565 to 1561. He became insane and his son Mirān Husain Shāh suffocated him to death in his bathroom. Other sources says he was poisoned.

MURTAZA (II) NIZĀM SHĀH

India, hist. Sultān of Ahmadnagar (: 1600-1628), set on the throne by Malik Ambar after the capture of Bahādur Nizām Shāh. The son of Malik Ambar, Fath Khān, assassinated him in 1628 and placed his own son Husain, then 10 years old, on the throne.

MŪRTI

India, rel. Aspect of a divinity materialized by an image or a statue. *See also* Trimūrti.

MURTUQ

China, archeo. Site of 7 Buddhist caves (5 are Caitya) in the Turfān region, 5 km from Bezeklik, excavated in the 8th cent. Temples built on the cliff and Caitya hewn into the rock. Also called Besh Bukha, Besh Khān. Similar site at Sangym Aghyz.

- *Cave 1* : Small size (2,90 x 2,75). Paintings are destroyed.

- *Cave 2* : Small size (3,15 x 2,65 m). Traces of paintings.

- *Cave 3* : Cradle-vaulted (5 x 4 m) with deambulatory. Painted decoration on walls and vault. Statue of a Bodhisattva.

- *Cave 4* : On a quadrangular plan (2,5 x 2,45 m) covered with a cupola. Fragments of paintings.

- *Cave 5* : Small size (2,3 x 2,2 m). Fragments of paintings.

- *Caves 6 and 7* : without decoration.

MURU

India, myth. A five-headed demon with 7,000 sons who opposed Kṛiṣṇa. Viṣṇu-Kṛiṣṇa destroyed him and his sons with the flame of his discus. Also called Mura. *See* Murāri.

MURUD

see Borneo, Murut.

MURUGAN

India, myth. Tamil god of Youth, Beauty and War, head of heavenly armies. He is the instructor of armies, a destroyer of demons and himself a demon. He «possess» the Velan, his «lance carrier» with which he vanquishes the demons. Velan dances for him among the Kaurava mountaineers. He is the champion of the Dravidian world against the Āryan one. Corresponds to the Skt. Hindu god Kumāra, identified as a son of Śiva, Subrahmanya or Kārtikkeya, Skanda. Identified with the Cobra and represented on a peacock (the tail of it is often represented on the gable end of the Gopura in the Dravidian style of temples). Represented armed with a lance and a bow, sometimes with many arms. Said to have two wives of low caste : Dewanei and Walliamei. *See* Kārtikkeya, Skanda.

MURUNDA

India, hist. A fraction of the Śāka which estab. as Satraps in the W of India c. the 3rd cent. A.D. The word means «chief».

MURUNDU

see Sōru, Mridangam.

MURUNTAU

USSR, geog. A place in Bukhārā region where the largest gold deposit of USSR was discovered c. 1965.

MURUT

Malaysia, ethn. A Dayak population in Sarawak, practicing shifting cultivation (manioc) and primitive hunting. Numbering ab. 250,000, they are quickly disappearing. Also Murud. See also Tagal.

MURYAMANDĀ

India, myth. A daughter of Kaśyapa, mother of bears.

MURYŌJU*

Japan, Budd. An name of Amitābha in Mikkyō cults.

MURYŌJU-KYŌ

see *Sukhāvativyūha*.

MURYŌKŌ*

Japan, Budd. An name of Amitāprābha (Amitābha) in Mikkyō cults.

MURYŌ-RIKIKU BOSATSU

see Godairiki Bosatsu.

MŪSĀ

see Ilkhān.

MUSADDAS-i HĀLĪ

see Altaf Husain Hālī.

MUSADDAS-i MADD-u JAZR-i ISLĀM

see Altaf Husain Hālī.

MUSALĪ

see Bala-Rāma.

MUSALLA

Afghan., art. Ancient Madrasa (Coranic school) in Herāt built by Queen Gawhar Shad in 1417, with the mausoleum of its founder.

The complex of buildings was demolished by British troops in 1885. One minaret, a few tombs and the 4 minarets of the Madrasa of Husain-i Bâiqarā are still extant. See Idgāh.

MUŞANA

see Cambā.

MUSASHI*

Japan, geog. Former province, now Tōkyō-to, Saitama-ken and Kanagawa-ken, forming the main plain of the Kantō region.

MUSASHI MIYAMOTO

see Miyamoto Musashi.

MUSASHI BŌ

see Benkei.

MUSASHINO*

Japan, geog. Town N of Tōkyō in the Musashi plain. Silk industry, vegetable cultivation. Pop. 140,000.

MUSASHINO

see Yamada Bimyō.

MUSASHINO FUJIN

see Ōoka Shōhei.

MUSAUDDIN

see Selangor.

MUSEIFU-SHUGI*

Japan, hist. An anarchy doctrine by Kōtoku Shūsui (1871-1911) influential until c. 1920.

MUSEO

see Lahu.

MUSHAFĪ, Ghulām Hamadānī

India, lit. Urdū poet (1750-1824) famous for the purity of his style, author of anthologies of Urdū poetry, and of critics in Persian.

MUSHAKŌJI SANEATSU*

Japan, lit. Writer and dramatist (Mushano-kōji Saneatsu, 1885-1976) b. in Tōkyō. As a philanthropist, he estab. village communities. Influenced by Christianity, he wrote idealistic novels with a psychological backing. Founded together with Shiga Naoya the literary magazine *Shirakaba* (White Birch-tree). His best known books include : *O-Medetaki Hito*, 1910

(The Naive Man), *Ningen-Banzai*, 1922 (Long Life to Humanity), *Aiyoku*, 1926 (Desire), *Ai-to-Shi*, 1939 (Love and Death), *Shinri-Sensei* (1949-1950), etc.

MUSHANOKŌJI SANEATSU

see Mushakōji Saneatsu.

MUSHA-ROKUGU*

Japan, techn. The six main parts of an armour : Sune-ate (greaves), Hagi-te (thigh-piece), Dō (corset), Kote (armlet), Kubi-yoroi (neck-protection) and Hō-ate (or Kabuto, helmet). See Yoroi.

MUSHA-SHUGYŌ*

Japan, hist. Period of study of Martial arts during which Samurai used to travel across the country in order to train themselves. Edo period.

MUSHFIQĪ, Abdurrahmān

USSR, lit. Persian-Tadjik poet (1538-1587) from Bukhārā. Worked at the court of Akbar in India. Author of Qasīdas, Ghazal and Masnavī : *Gulzarū Iram*, 1572 (The Garden of Iran), *Divāni Hajvīyāt*, 1558 (Collection of Satires), *Shikāyat az-Zulm* (Complaint on Oppression), etc.

MUSHIKI

see Arūpa.

MUSHŌ

see Seigan.

MUSHOFUSHI-IN

Japan, Budd. Mudrā of the «Three Mysteries» and Ubiquity, jointed fists, indexes touching by the tip, raised middle fingers. *Chin.* : Wusuo Buzhi Yin. Also called Ritō-in, Tō-in, Dai Sotoba-in.

* MUSHROOMS

see Reishi, Lingzhi.

MUSI

Indonesia, geog. River 500 km long in the S of Sumatra, rising in the Barisan range near the Kaba volcano, at 680 m alt. Waters Palembang and empties into the Bangka Sea by a large delta with a secondary branch called Sungsang. Receives the waters of the Ogan and the Komering. Basin of 63,700 km².

* MUSIC

China : Huang Zhong, Zheng, Zhi, Zhong Lü, Zhou Bangyan, Zhu, Zhugongdiao, Jiegulu, Zhu Ziyi, Jiao Fang, Kong Sanchuan, Kunqu, *Lǔxue Xīnshuo*, *Lǔlǔ Zhēngyì*, Ziye, Ziye Ge, Zhu Zaiyu, Zhong, *Taoshu*, *Zhongyuan Yinyun*. *Japan* : Iwato, Ifukube Akira, Koto, Onkai, Ryōnin, Ryō-senpō, Yō-senpō, Fu-Hakase, Hakase, Meyasu-Hakase, *Kinkafu*, Ikenouchi.

India : Abaroha, Jâlârâ, Jâlatarangam, Mela, Melakarta, Sangîta, Râga, Jâti, Jhala, Jhumra, Laya, Aroha, Śruti, Thata, Tâla, Saptaka, Venkatamakhi.

Indonesia : Kronchong, Gamelang, Angklung, Pelog, Slendro.

Viêtnam : Nam, Du'o'ng Thu'o'ng Chi Nhac.

Korea : A-ag, Je-rye-ag, Pyeong-gyeong, Pyeong-jo, Pyeong-jong.

* MUSIC SCALES

China : The 7 tones scale was introduced into China by the Indian monk Sujiva, in 568. For full description, see Lü, Huang Zhong.

Vietnam : The scales correspond to the Chinese one, with 5 main notes : Ho (*Chin.* : He, metal, «C»), Xu (*Chin.* : Si, vegetal, «D»), Xang (*Chin.* : Zhang, water, «F»), Xe (*Chin.* : Chi, Fire, «G»), Cōng (*Chin.* : Gong, earth, «B»), with the intermediary notes of Xu («D♯»), Phan («B♭»), Liu («C») and U («D»). The perfect accords are : Ho-Xu-Xe and Xu-Xang-Cōng. Two modes are used : Bac (Happy) and Nam (sentimental). See Nam.

India : The scales are very numerous. See Sa-grâma, Ga-grâma, Ma-grâma, Gandhâra-grâma, Saptaka, Sargam, Svâra, Mûrcchanâ, Aroha, Avaroha.

Japan : see Hirajoshi, Kumoi, In-senpō, Ryō-senpō, Iwato, Jûni-ritsu, Ritsu-senpō, Ryō-senpō, Ryûkyû-senpō, etc.

MŪSIKA JĀTAKA

Budd. Jâtaka No 373 : The Heir-apparent of a king will kill his father but the latter repulse his son with invocations. *Var.* : *Jamissi Jâtaka*. - See *Bilâra Jâtaka*.

MU-SIN

see Mouchen, Moushen.

MUSIRI

India, hist. Ancient name of the seaport of Cranganore.

*** MUSK DEER**

see Kastura.

*** MUSLIM LEAGUE**

An organization formed by Indian Muslims in 1906. It was at first a pro-British organization which strived to better the condition of Muslims in India. It became anti-British during the First World War and took side with the Indian National Congress Party. In 1924, Muhammad Ali Jinnah became its president. It then turned again pro-British and grew in power, opposing the Congress Party in 1935. In 1947, it brought forth the independence of Pakistan as a separate nation. Now called Pakistan Muslim League.

*** MUSLIMS**

see Hui, Huihui, Huimin Qiyi, Moro.

MUSŌ DAISHI

see Egen.

MUSŌ KOKUSHI

see Soseki.

MŪSREPOV, Ghabit

USSR, lit. Kazakh writer (1902-) and journalist, influenced by Gorki. Among his best known novels : *Kazakh Soldaty*, 1948 (Soldats du Kazakhstan).

MUSSO

Indonesia, hist. One of the head of the P.K.I., exiled in Malaya by the British. He tried in vain to found a new political party in 1930.

MUSSOORIE see Mussūrī.

MUSSŪRĪ

India, geog. Summer resort in Uttar Pradesh, 35 km from Dehra Dun, at the foot of the Himālaya, at an alt. of 2,000 m. Brewery (f. in 1850), botanical garden. Pop. 10,000.

MUSTAFĀBĀD

see Junagārh.

MUSTAFA KHĀN MASJID

India, art. Mosque in Bijāpur built by a minister of Ibrāhīm (II) Adil Shāh c. 1560.

MUSTAFIN, Ghabiden

USSR, lit. Kazakh writer (1902-) and

journalist : *Millioner* (1948), *Karaghandy* (1952).

MUSTĀGH

India, geog. Summit (7,293 m) in the Karakoram, a high rocky pyramid, conquered by British and French teams in 1956. Also called Muztāgh.

MUSTĀGHNĪ, Abdul-Alī

Afghan., lit. Poet (1876-1934) b. in Kabul, writing in Pashto and Darī, author of *Ghazal* and *Qasīdas* in which he stresses the importance of education : *Gulzarī Mustāghnī* (Bed of Flowers).

MUSTANG

Nepāl, geog. Tibetan gore of land of ab. 1,200 km², a semi-independent kingdom separated from Tibet by the passes of Kore (4,480 m), Phuphu (4,270 m), Sharba (4,420 m) and Chak (4,100 m), founded, according to a legend, by Ame Pal whose 24 descendants were all kings. Governed by a Rāja with the title of Lo Rgyal-po. Main towns : Lo Mantang, Tsarang. The Nepalese river Kālī Gandhakā rises here, at an alt. of ab. 5,000 m. The inhabitants of this country are called Lo-ba, and speak a Tibetan dialect. *Tibetan name* : Lo.

MUSTAPHA

Malaysia, hist. Chief minister (Tun Datu Haji Mustapha bin-Datu Harun, 1918 : 1965-) of the Sabah State (N of Borneo island).

*** MUSTARD-SEED GARDEN**

see Jiezi Yuan Hua Zhuan.

MUSTEGS-CHAH

see Tīrthakas.

MUṢṬI

India, art. A unit of length used in architecture, from elbow to fist.

MUṢṬI-MUDRĀ

Budd. A class of Mudrā called «Wisdom fist» generally used by the «wrathful» divinities of the Buddhist pantheon. Several varieties. *Jap.* : Ken-in.

MUṢṬIKA

India, myth. In the *Mahābhārata*, a wrestler

MUS

in the service of King Kamsa, killed by Balarama.

MUSUDAN

Korea, geog. Town on the N coast (Japan Sea) on the 41st Parallel. Also called Busuitan.

MU-SUL

see Mouxu.

MUSUME DŌJŌJI*

Japan, lit. Kabuki play adapted from the Nô and created in 1753.

MUTABAR KHĀN

India, hist. Military officer under Aurangzeb. Fought the Marātha and estab. himself at Kalyān where he built several monuments.

MUTAMID KHĀN

India, art. Nobleman who built the great mosque in Gwālior in 1661.

— *India, hist.* Nobleman (d. 1639) at Court. He built a mosque in Āgra.

MUTANG BIEGAO (W : Mu-t'ang Pieh-kao)

see Li Fu.

MUTANG CHU GAO (W : Mu-t'ang

Ch'u Kao)

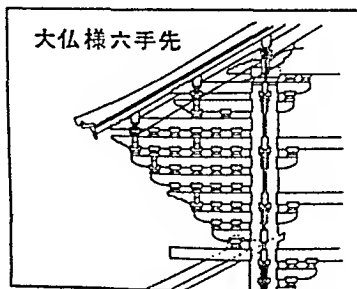
see Li Fu.

MUTASIVA

see Vijaya, Ceylon.

MUTESAKI

Japan, art. In architecture a type of bracket in the Tenjiku-yō mode of construction, composed of 6 projecting Degumi upholding the Gangyō with insert of a Sashi-hijiki. A rare feature, this type of bracket is best illustrated in the Daibutsu-den and Nandaimon of the Tōdai-ji (Nara).



MUTHARAIYĀR

India, hist. Chieftains of the Tamilnādu and vassals of Nandivarman Pallavamalla (II, : 731-795), conquered by Vijayalaya Cola in 850. The most famous was Perumbidugu Mutharaiyan (General Svaran Malan, c. 750).

MUTHUSVĀMĪ DĪKṢITA

see Thyagarāja.

MU TIANZI ZHUAN* (W : Mu T'ien-tzu Chuan)

China, lit. «Story of Mu, the Son of Heaven», a historical novel on the expeditions of King Mu Wang of the Zhou dyn. toward the West, probably composed in the 4th-3rd cent. B.C., found in a tomb in Henan prov. in 279.

MUTŌ

see Shūi.

MUTŌ AKIRA*

Japan, hist. General (1892-1948), «protector» of Manchuria. Sentenced to death and hanged for war crimes.

MUTRASĪ

India, ethn. Dravidian group (Telugu speaking) in N Mysore, culturally influenced by the goud.

MUTSU*

Japan, geog. Former prov. now Aomori-ken and Iwate-ken. Ancient Michinoku.

- *techn.* The first Japanese atom-powered ship, of 4,096 Tons. Length : 149,9 m ; width : 29,8 m. Launched in 1970.

MUTSUHITO

see Meiji Tennō.

MUTSUKI*

Japan, sci. In ancient times, name of the first month of the year (month of good relations).

MUTSU MUNEMITSU*

Japan, hist. Politician (1844-1897). Compromised in the Satsuma rebellion, he was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment (1878-1883) then filled several ministerial offices and was appointed Ambassador to Washington in 1888. He retired in 1896.

MUTSUNOO

see Azuma-goto.

MUTSURA

Japan, lit. Nô play attr. to Zenchiku (1405-1468) on the subject of an evergreen tree.

MUTSU SHIRÔ

see Minamoto no Tameyoshi.

MUTSUWAKI

Japan, lit. Warrior chronicle (1051-1062) by an unknown writer.

MUTTRA

see Mathurâ.

MUTTU-SVĀMY

see Vikrama Râjasimha.

MUTUO (W : Mu-t'o)

see Buddha.

MUVARULĀ

see Ottakkûtan.

MU WANG* (W : Mu Wang)

China, hist. The 5th king (Prince Man, c. 963/973- c. 918/908 B.C.) of the Zhou dyn., succ. Zhao Wang (Xia). Fought the Southern Barbarian Quanrong. Gong Wang (Yi Hu) succ. him. Also called Man Wang. Said to have traveled to the W countries (*see* Mu Wang Bajun Ma, *Mu Tianzi Zhuan*).
- * *Korea, hist.* King (: 719-737) of Balhae (Bohai) kingdom, succ. Go Wang. Mun Wang succ. him. *See* Da Wuyi.
- * *Korea, hist.* King (: 600-641) of the Baegje Kingdom, son and succ. of Beob Wang. A famous poet. His son Eui-ja succ. him. Also *Mattung*.

MU-WANG BA JUN MA* (W : Mu Wang Pa Chün Ma)

China, myth. «The Eight Horses of King Mu» who drew the chariot of King Mu Wang of the Zhou dyn., during his travels toward the West, led by the charioteer Zao Fu. They are often represented in art sporting on a grassland. *See also* Cheol-li-ma.

MU WEN YING (W : Mu Wen Ying)

see Mu Ying.

MU XIN (W : Mu Hsin)

see Ye Shi.

MU XING* (W : Mu Hsing)

China, sci. The planet Jupiter, divinity of Spring. Also called Qingdi, Ling Weiyang.

MU-YEOL* (R : Mu-yöl)

Korea, hist. King (: 654-661) of the Sinla kingdom (Gim dyn.) grandson of Jin-ji (by Yong-chun or Mun-heung) and succ. of his cousin Jin-deog. His son Mun-Mu succ. him. Tomb at Gyeongju, a tumulus 104 m of circumference, with stone effigy of a tortoise and a dragon head inscribed with 2 lines of text.

MUYI (W : Mu-i)

see Uighur.

MU YING* (W : Mu Ying)

China, hist. General (Mu Wenying, d. 1392) and governor of the Yunnan, who conquered the N of Burma in 1388.

MUYO

China, rel. A Buddhist term for «Unstability of this ephemeral world», or «impermanence of the world». *Pâli* : Anicca ; *Skt.* : Anityatâ ; *Jap.* : Mujô (*see also* Ukiyo).

MUYONG CHONG* (W : Mu-yung Ch'ung)

USSR, archeo. Chinese name of the «Tomb of the Dancers» at Tunggu (Manchuria) from the Goguryeo kingdom of Korea. Tumulus 15 m on the side and 4 m high, with a funerary chamber 3 x 3 m and an antechamber with corbelled (8 layers of stones) vault. The plastered walls are painted with festival and hunting scenes, mixed with Taoist and Buddhist symbols. It can be dated from the 5th century (?).

MU YONGXIN (W : Mu Yung-hsin)

China, hist. General under Sun Yatsen who rallied the Peking government in 1920. Defeated by Sun Yatsen, he took refuge in the Guangxi province.

MUYU* (W : Mu-yü)

China, Budd. A sort of wooden gong, in the shape of a round fish, also used in popular music. *Jap.* : Mokugyo.

MUYUM KUM

USSR, geog. A desertic area in Kazakh SSR, bet. the Chu and Syr Daria rivers.

MUYUNMEN CHANSHI* (W : Mu-yun-men Ch'an-shih)

China, rel. Buddhist monk of the Nanyue Zheng Zong. Date unknown.

MUZAFFAR (I)

India, hist. First sultân (Muzaffar Khân, 1342 : 1393-1411) of Gujarât. Governor of Gujarât in 1391, he rebelled and proclaimed himself independant. Coined money in his name. His grandson Ahmad Shâh (son of Tatar Khân), succ. him.

MUZAFFAR (II)

India, hist. Sultân (1470 : 1511-1526) of Gujarât, succ. his father Mahmûd Shâh (I) Bâiqarâ. His son Sikandar Shâh succ. him.

MUZAFFAR (III)

India, hist. The last sultân (Nathu, : 1561-1572 : c. 1583) of Gujarât, succ. Ahmad Shâh (II). Perhaps a son of Mahmûd Shâh (III), he abdicated in favour of Akbar in 1572, then rebelled and took again power. Defeated, he committed suicide.

MUZAFFAR ud-DÏN

Central Asia, hist. Emîr (: 1860-) of Bukhârâ, son and succ. of Nasr Shâh.

MUZAFFARGÄRH

Pakistan, geog. Town in Panjâb, 40 km SW of Multân.

MUZAFFAR JANG

India, hist. Nizâm of Hyderâbâd (: 1750-1751), son of Asaf Jâh. He contested the succession of Nâsir Jang and after the assassination of the latter in 1750, took the throne with the help of Dupleix. Assassinated a few time later, Salabat Jang succ. him.

MUZAFFAR KHÂN

see Muzaffar (I).

MUZAFFARNAGAR

India, geog. Town in Uttar Pradesh, 120 km NE of Delhi, founded by Khân-i Jahân c. 1633. Trade center (wheat, sugar). Pop. 90,000.

MUZAFFARPUR

India, geog. Town in Bihâr on the Burhî Gandâk, a tributary of the Gagrâ river, 50

km N of Patna. Seat of the Bihâr university (f. in 1960). Trade in grain, rice, tobacco, sugar. Pop. 160,000.

MUZAFFAR SHĀH

see Râja Kâsim, Muzaffar (I, II, III).

MUZAFFAR SHĀH PURBĪ

India, hist. Abyssinian slave (Siddî Badar, : 1495-1498) in Bengal who assassinated and succ. Mahmûd Shâh. Overthrown and killed in battle by his minister Sayyîd Sharif who succ. him. See also Ala ud-Dîn II, Husain Shâh

MUZĒRIS

see Kodungallur.

MUZHANG'A* (W : Mu-chang-a)

China, hist. Manchu official (1782-1856) who rose to high posts and power after 1820. President of the Censorate (1823), Grand Councillor (1828). Played an important role in the treaties negotiated with Great Britain, U.S.A. and France from 1842 to 1844.

MUZHE (W : Mu-chê)

see Beg Chor.

MUZHU* (W : Mu-chu)

China, rel. Funerary tablets on which is inscribed the name of the deceased, and said to be the seat of his soul. Also called Hun Paizi. These tablets are preserved on the ancestor altar in each family. *Jap.* : Ihai ; *Viêt.* : Thân Chu.

MU ZONG* (W : Mu Tsung)

China, hist. Emperor (Zaichun, Dongzi, 1856 : 1861-1875) of the Qing dyn., son and succ. of Wen Zong. He was a son of the Manchu concubine Yehenala (Cixi) who held power during all his reign, with the help of Prince Gong Yixin. Died aged 19, and a grandson of Xuan Zong, De Zong (Guangxu) succ. him. *Posth. name* : Ji Tian Kai Yun Shou... - * Emperor (Li Heng, Li Yu, 795 : 820-824) of the Tang dyn., son and succ. of Xian Zong. Died for having taken a Taoist «Drug of Immortality». His son Jing Zong succ. him. *Posth. name* : Rui Sheng Wen Hui Xiao, given to him on his death (824). - * Emperor (Yelü Ying, Yelü Zhulü, Yelü Shulü, 931 : 951-968/969) of the Liao dyn., son of Tai Zong and succ. of Shi Zong. A son

of Shi Zong, Jing Zong, succ. him. *Posth.*
names : Tian Shun, Xiao'an Jing Zheng.
 - * Emperor (Zhu Zaihou, Longqing, 1537 :
 1567-1572) of the Ming dyn., son and succ.
 of Shi Zong. His son Shen Zong succ. him.
Posth. name : Qi Tian Long Dao Yuan...
 - See Xiao Hedi (Hou Han dyn.), Ying Ge.

MUZTĀGH
see Mustāgh.

MUZTĀGH ATA*
China, geog. Summit (7,860 m) in the Xinjiang
 prov., 120 km SW of Kashgar, conquered by
 Russian and Chinese teams in 1956.
 - Mountain range bet. the Xinjiang and the
 Tadjik SSR (USSR), with its highest point
 at the Kungur (7,666 m). Also called Muz-
 tāgh Ma.

MUZTĀGH MA
see Muztāgh Ata.

MYA
see Thakin Mya.

MYA-GNAN MED-PA
see Aśoka.

MYA HSAYA
Burma, lit. Contemporary dramatist, of
 Buddhist inspiration, author of a drama on
 the *Vessantara Jātaka* and others on histori-
 cal episodes.

MYAINGTHA
see Burmese.

MYALBA
see Nāraka.

MYA-NGAN-LAS-DAS-PA
see Nirvāna.

MYANG-HDAS
see Nirvāna.

MYANMA
see Burma.

MYA THEIN DAN
Burma, art. Buddhist pagoda at Minbu, built
 by King Bagyidaw in memory of his queen
 Sinbyume in 1816. Seven circular terraces

symbolizing the seven mountain circles
 surrounding Mt Meru. Restored by King
 Mindon Min in 1874. Also called Sinbyume
 Pagoda.

MYAT SAN (U)
see Letwethondara.

MYAUNGMYA
Burma, geog. Town in the Irawady delta,
 32 km SE of Bassein. Rice trade.

MYAZEDI
Burma, archo. Stelae inscribed in 4 languages
 (Pāli, Pyū, Mōn and Burmese), found in 1911
 at Myinkaba (Pagan). It was erected by Ya-
 zakumār, a son of Kyanzitha in 1112. The
 Burmese script is in Kyok Ca style.

MY Ê
Vietnam, hist. Queen of the Champā (11th
 cent.). Taken prisoner by King Ly Thai Tông,
 she committed suicide.

MYEBONTHA
Burma, art. Buddhist temple in Pagan (12th
 cent.). Walls decorated with plaster reliefs.

MYEIK
see Mergui.

MYEOM (R : Myöm)
Korea, geog. Administrative unit, smaller than
 the Gun, corresponding to a municipality. It
 is divided into several Li.

MYEONG (R : Myöng)
see Ming.

MYEONG-JAE (R : Myöng-chaë)
see Yun Seung.

MYEONG-JONG* (R : Myöng-chong)
Korea, hist. King (: 1171-1197) of the Goryeo
 kingdom, brother and succ. of Eui-jong. His
 brother Sin-jong succ. him. Painter and Calli-
 grapher.
 - * King (: 1546-1567) of the Yi dyn., brother
 and succ. of In-jong (II). His nephew Seon-jo
 succ. him.

MYEONG OG (R : Myöng Ok)
Korea, lit. Poet (16th century).

MYE

MYEONG-SIM-BO-GAM (R : *Myöng-sim-po-kam*)

Korea, lit. «Precious Mirror of the Knowledge of the Heart», a summary of the Classics and philosophers, perhaps by Son Gwi-jo, pub. in 1664.

MYINBYUSHIN

see Nga Pyi.

MYINGYAN

Burma, geog. Town on the left bank of the Irawady, on its confluence with the Chindwin river, in Mandalay division. Cotton industry. Pop. 95,000.

MYINKABA

Burma, art. Village and Stûpa at Pagan, built by King Anawratha c. 1050 in memory of his predecessor Sokka-te. It is a cylindrical structure in brick, built on a circular terrace.

MYINKISWASAWKE

Burma, hist. King (: 1368-1401) of Ava, succ. his father Thadominbya. He was attacked by the Shan but contained them with the help of Ming troops from the Yunnan.

MYINPYAGŪ

Burma, art. Buddhist temple in Pagan, with walls decorated with mural paintings (early 12th century).

MYITKINA

Burma, geog. Town on the left bank of the Irawady river, and on the Chinese border 400 km N of Mandalay, on the Stilwell road, in the Kachin State. Terminus of the Rangoon railway. Market town, teak lumber. Pop. 18,000. District area : 58,025 km² ; Pop. 30,000.

MYITMAKA

see Hlaing.

MYINTGE

Burma, geog. River 400 km long, watering the Shan Mts and emptying into the Irawady river S of Mandalay.

MYLAPORE

India, geog. A district in the town of Madras, ancient Mailapuram. Portuguese fort (early 16th cent.) ; tomb of St Thomas. Also Mylarpa.

MYLARPA

see Madras, Mylapore.

MYMANA

see Maimana.

MYMENSINGH

Bânglâ Desh, geog. Town on an ancient channel of the Brahmâputra river, 120 km N of Dacca, former Nâsirâbâd. Trade in jute and tobacco, manufacture of glass bangles, agricultural college (f. in 1961), Veterinary Institute (f. in 1968). Mechanical and electrical plants. Pop. 60,000. District area : 16,538 km² ; Pop. 7,500,000.

MYNA

S. Asia, sci. A common name for several species of starling birds (*Gracula religiosa*) in India and Malaysia. They are talking birds, black with thick orange bill. Ab. 30 cm long. Also Mina.

MYO

see Myoza.

MYŌ

see Vidyâ.

MYO BEOB (R : Myo Pöp)

Korea, rel. Buddhist name of the queen of the Sinla king Beob Heung (7th cent.). Also called Beom Nyu, Beob Un.

MYO-CHEONG (R : Myo-Ch'öng)

Korea, rel. Buddhist monk (d. 1136) who attempted to create the kingdom of Dae-wi at Pyeong-yang in 1135. His rebellion was crushed in 1136.

MYŌCHIKAI KYŌDAN

Japan, rel. Religious sect which separated from the Reiyûkai in 1950. Ab. 600,000 followers in 1970.

MYŌCHIN*

Japan, techn. Family of swordsmith from c. 1200 until c. 1850. They had the patronym of Masuda until 1155. The most famous of its swordmakers were Myôchin no Munesuke (12th cent., Kyôto) and his son Munekiyo (at Kamakura). Later, the most famous were Myôchin Nobuie (the 17th in the line, 1485-1564), Myôchin Yoshimichi, Myôchin Taka-

yoshi and their succ. until 1756. The first ten generations (Myōchin Jūdai) did not sign their work. All their names began by So. The next six generations had their name beginning by Gi. There were 24 masters in direct line, the last one being Myōchin Munemasa (1688-1740). A well-known among them was Myōchin Kunimichi (1624-1643).

MYO CHIT
see U Saw.

MYŌCHŌ*
Japan, rel. Buddhist Zen monk (1282-1337) who founded the Daitoku-ji in Kyōto in 1323. *Posth. name* : Daitō-kokushi.
- See Shūhō.

MYŌDEN*
Japan, hist. Cultivated lands which did not belong to the government and which became the property of a Myōju (Daimyō or Shōmyō) who reclaimed them (prior to the 12th century).

MYŌDŌ BOSATSU
see Sudrīṣṭi.

MYŌDO-KAI-KYŌDAN
Japan, rel. Sect founded in 1951.

MYŌ'EN
Japan, art. Sculptor and Buddhist monk (late 12th cent.) son of Chū'en and head of the Sanjō Bussho (En-pa school). He worked with Inson and made Buddhist images.

MYŌE SHŌNIN
see Kōben.

MYŌGAKIN*
Japan, hist. A special tax paid by the guild of merchants in the 18th century.

MYŌHA*
Japan, rel. Buddhist Zen monk (1311-1388) of the Rinzaï sect, who founded the Shōkoku-ji in Yamashiro, in 1383.

MYOHAUNG
see Mrohaung.

MYŌHI
see Vidyārājñī.

MYŌHŌ
Japan, lit. Chinese law codes studied in Japan in the 8th and 9th cent. Kiyowara no Natsuno wrote a commentary upon them.

MYŌHO
see Daigakuryō no Shidō.

MYŌHŌ-IN*
Japan, art. Buddhist temple transported from Mt Hiei to Kyōto in the 17th cent. Said to date back from the 16th cent. Decorated with paintings from the 16th cent. The Ōjo-in dates from 1619. The Renge-ō-in is a part of this temple.

MYŌHŌ-IN no MIYA
see Ryōshō Hōshinnō.

MYŌ-HOKKE*
Japan, rel. Sub-sect of the Nichiren-shū, with ab. 30,000 followers.

MYŌHON-JI*
Japan, art. Buddhist temple at Kamakura, of the Nichiren-shū, f. in 1275.

MYŌHŌRENGE-KYŌ*
Japan, rel. The *Saddharmapundarīka Sūtra* or «Sūtra of the Lotus of the Good Law», a title used as an invocation by the monks of the Tendai-shū and chiefly by the adepts of the Nichiren-shū and the Sōka Gakkai.

MYŌJI
Japan, ethn. Family names.

MYŌJIN
see Torii, Sonshō-ō, Sudrīṣṭi.

MYŌJITSU
see Daikaku.

MYŌJŌ*
Japan, lit. Poetry school of modern romanticism from the early 20th cent., of which belonged the group called «Araragi». It pub. a poetry magazine *Myōjō* in 1897 (edited by Yosano Tekkan, 1873-1935).
- See Yosano Akiko.

MYŌJU
see Myōden.

MYO

MYŌJU SHIGEYOSHI*

Japan, techn. Swordsmith (Umetada Shigeyoshi, 1558-1631) in Kyôto.

MYŌKANSATSUCHI-IN

see Dhyâna-mudrâ.

MYŌKEN

Japan, rel. Buddhist sect, not classified.
- *See* Sudrîṣṭi.

MYŌ-KI

see Akṣobhya.

MYŌKI-AN*

Japan, art. Buddhist Zen temple (Rinzai sect) at Yamazaki near Ōsaka. Shōin (residence) from 1469-1487 and tea-pavillion by Sen no Rikyū (1521-1591).

MYŌKŌ-SAN*

Japan, geog. A volcano (2,446 m high) in the N of Honshū.

MYŌKYŌ

see Daigakuryō no Shidō.

MYŌMAN-JI

Japan, rel. A branch of the Nichiren-shū f. at Kamakura by Nisshū in 1381. Its name was changed for Kenpon-Hokke-shū in 1898.
- * *Japan, art.* Buddhist temple of the Nichiren-shū f. in Kyôto by Nichijū in the 13th century.

MYŌ-Ō

see Vidyârāja.

MYŌ-Ō-IN

see Gundari-ken-in.

MYŌ-ON*

Japan, Budd. An aspect of Manjuśrī (Manju-ghoṣa) representing the virtue of the expounding of the Buddhist Law.

MYŌ-ON-IN-DAIJIN

see Fujiwara no Moronaga.

MYŌ-ON TEN

see Benzai-ten.

MYO PEUM (R : Myo P'um)

Korea, art. One of the three genres of Korean calligraphic styles, with the Sin Peum and the

Jyeol Peum.

MYŌRAKU

see Miaoluo.

MYOSADE

Burma, hist. An ancient custom of sacrificing a human being on the foundation of a new building, to make him become the guardian «Nat» of it. Thus the architect (and his son) of the Ānanda temple in Pagan were sacrificed and buried in the foundations in 1040. *See* Hito-bashira.

MYŌSEI

see Fujiwara no Sadaie.

MYŌSEN*

Japan, rel. Buddhist monk (789-868) of the Hossō-shū. Named Sōgō then Risshi. He was the first Dai-Sōzu in 864.
- Buddhist monk (1166-1242) of the Tendai-shū, son of the Sangi Fujiwara no Nariyori.

MYŌSHIN

see Shinren-bo.

MYŌSHIN-JI*

Japan, art. Ancient palace of Emperor Hanzono transformed in a Zen temple (Rinzai sect) by Egen c. 1336/1338. Chokushi Mon (1610) with a bell dated 690/698 ; San Mon (1599) ; Butsuden (1830) ; Hattō (1657) ; Shōrō (1639) ; Library (1673) ; Hōjō (1654) ; Small Hōjō (late 16th cent.) ; Kuri (1654) ; Shindō (1654) ; Kaisandō (door from 1409) ; Shoin of the Reiun-in (15th cent.) ; Tenkyū appartments (1635). Works of art and paintings from the 16th and 17th century.

MYŌSHŌ

see Jikkō-kyō.

MYŌSHŌ TENNŌ

see Meishō Termō.

MYŌSHU*

Japan, hist. Title of the owner of a small Shoen.

MYŌSON*

Japan, rel. Buddhist monk (971-1063), Zasu of the Tendai-shū.

MYŌTAKU*

Japan, art. Painter and Buddhist monk (Ryūshū Shūtaku ; *Gō* : Koken, 1308-1388) of the Suiboku school of Muromachi, specialized in Buddhist subjects.

MYOTHUGYI

Burma, geog. Chief of a village.

MYŌTO-IWA*

Japan, rel. Twin rocks at Futami-ga-Ura (Ise peninsula, Honshū) identified as being Izanagi and Izanami. They are bound with ropes to symbolize their union (Shintō rite) renewed each year on the 5th of January. Also called Meoto Iwa.

MYŌUN

Japan, rel. Buddhist monk (1115-1183), son of Minamoto no Akimitsu, Zasu of the Tendai-shū in 1167 and 1179. Killed by Minamoto no Yoshinaka.

MYŌYO

see Kohan.

MYOZA

Burma, geog. Chief of a circonscription (Myo) under a Saopha (Sawbwa), head of several Ngwegunhmu or chiefs of districts.

MYROBOLAM

see Āmalaka.

*** «MYRT»**

see Nakajima C6 N1.

MYJORE (or MAISŪR)

India, geog. State of the Indian Union (Area : 192,203 km² ; Pop. 32,000,000 ; chief town Bangalore) of Kannara and Telugu language. Watered by the Kṛṣṇā and the Kāvēry rivers. Gold, iron and manganese mines. Main crops : rice, cotton, groundnuts, sugar cane, tea, coffee. Main towns : Mangalore, Mysore, Hubli, Mangalore, Belgaum.

- Town in Mysore State at an alt. of 700 m, ancient capital of the Hoysala and the State of Mysore. British in 1831 and 1881. Cultural Kannara center. University (f. in 1916). Zoological garden. Electrical industries (power from the Śiva-samudra plant), silk fabrics, cotton goods, fertilizers, chemical products. Pop. 300,000. Palace of the Mahārāja in the

old fort. At Chamundi Hill, temple dedicated to Durgā and colossal (5 m high) statue of the crouched Nandi in black granite, hewn in 1659.

*** MYSORE WARS**

India, hist. There were 4 wars between the English and Haidar Alī and his son Tippu Sultān, rulers of Mysore. the first (1767-1769), the second (1780-1784), the third (1790-1792), the fourth (March-May 1799) brought the entire Mysore State under the control of the British.

MY THO*

Vietnam, geog. Chief town of the Dinh Tu'ong prov. in the delta of the Mekong river, 60 km SSW of Saigon, former French naval base. Called Me Sa by the Khmer until 1731. Rice, fishing. Pop. 60,000.

MY-VA

Tibetan name of the Nan Zhao kingdom.

LIST OF CHARACTERS

This list corresponds to the entries immediately followed by an asterisk (*).

Calligraphies for this 5th volume have been made by Mrs. Kan Yoshiko.

L

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| LABADU'ER 老把都兒 | LANGYAXIU 狼牙脩 |
| LABU 喇布 | LANGZHONG 閨中 |
| LAC LONG QUAN 駱龍君 | LANHU SHE 蘭湖社 |
| LAC VIÊT 駱越 | LAN MENG 藍孟 |
| LAI'AN 賴巷 | LAN SHEN 藍深 |
| LAI WENGUANG 賴汶光 | LAN TAO 藍濤 |
| LAI WENJIN 賴文進 | LANTIAN 藍田 |
| LAIYANG 萊陽 | LAN YING 藍瑛 |
| LAI ZHUO 來暉 | LANYI SHE 藍衣社 |
| LALIN 拉林 | LAN YU 藍玉 |
| LÂM ÂP 林邑 | LANZHOU 蘭州 |
| LAN CAIHE 藍糸和 | LAO CAN 老殘 |
| LANCAN CHANSHI 懶殘禪師 | LAOCAN YOUJI 老殘遊記 |
| LAN DINGYUAN 藍鼎元 | LAO CHONGGUANG 勞崇光 |
| LANG SHINING 郎世寧 | LAO ĐÔNG 勞動 |
| LANGSON 諒山 | LAO FO 老佛 |
| LANGTAN 郎坦 | LAO GAI 勞改 |
| LANG TINGJI 郎廷極 | LAOHA (HE) 老哈河 |
| LANGYA 琅邪 | LAO HE KOU 老河口 |
| LANG YAO 郎窯 | LAOJUN HUI 老君會 |
| LANGYA SHAN 狼牙山 | LAO LAIZI 老萊子 |

LAO LANG 老浪
LAO NAI XUAN 勞乃宣
LAONI U HUI 老牛會
LAO SHAN WAN 崑山·老沙灣
LAO SHANG 老上
LAO SHE 老舍
LAO TIANYE 老天爺
LAO ZHENG 勞激
LAOZI 老子·老君·老聃·李陽

LÊ 黎·前黎·後黎
LÊ ANH TÔNG 黎夾宗(等)
LÊ BANG 黎榜
LE BAO 勒保
LÊ CHÂN TÔNG 黎真宗
LÊ CHIÊU TÔNG 黎昭宗
LÊ ĐAI HANH 黎大行
LEDU 樂都
LÊ DU TÔNG 黎裕宗
LÊ DUY PHU'ONG 黎維祚
LÊ GIA TÔNG 黎嘉宗
LÊ HIÊN TÔNG 黎憲宗·黎顯宗
LÊ HI TÔNG 黎熙宗
LÊ HOANG ĐẾ THUNG 黎皇弟椿
LÊ HUYÊN TÔNG 黎玄宗

LEI 壘(墨)
LEI BU 雷部
LEI GONG 雷公

LEISHU 類書
LEIWEN 雷紋
LEI ZHENZI 雷震子
LEIZU 雷祖

LEKEDEHUN 勒克德渾
LÊ KINH TÔNG 黎敬宗

LÉLANG 樂浪
LÊ LO'I 黎利
LÊ LONG ĐINH 黎龍鎚
LÊ MÂN ĐÊ 黎愍帝
LÊ NGA 黎餓
LÊ NGHI DÂN 黎宜民
LENG MEI 冷枚
LENG QIAN 冷謙
LÊ NHÂN TÔNG 黎仁宗
LÊ QUY ĐÔN 黎貫惇
LÊ TAC 黎蔚·黎蔚
LÊ THAI TÔNG 黎太宗
LÊ THANH TÔNG 黎聖宗
LÊ THÂN TÔNG 黎神宗
LÊ THÊ TÔNG 黎世宗
LÊ THUÂN TÔNG 黎純宗
LÊ TRANG TÔNG 黎莊宗
LÊ TRIÊU THÔNG SU' 黎朝通史
LÊ TRUNG TÔNG 黎中宗·黎中序
LÊ TƯC TÔNG 黎肅宗
LÊ TƯ'ONG DUC 黎襄翼
LÊ UY MUC 黎威穆
LÊ VAN HU'U' 黎文休
LÊ Y TÔNG 黎懿宗

LI 厲
LI 李
LI 鯉
LI 理
LI 醴
LI 黎
LI 里
LI 湮
LI 梨
LI 鬲
LI 李

LI AIZHI 李霽之
LIAN 釐
LIAN BU 廉布
LIANG 涼
LIANG 梁
LIANG 量·兩
LIANG 梁
LIANG AFA 梁阿友
LIANGCHENG ZHEN 涼城鎮
LIANGDU FU 兩都賦
LIANG GUOZHI 梁國治
LIANG HAO 梁顥
LIANG HONG 梁鴻
LIANG JI 梁冀
LIANGJIE CHANSHI 良价禪師
LIANG KAI 梁楷
LIANG LUNSHU 梁綸樞
LIANG PEILAN 梁佩蘭
LIANG QICHAO 梁啟超
LIANG QUAN 良銓
LIANG SHIMIN 梁師閔·梁士閔
LIANG SHIYI 梁士詒
LIANG SHIZHENG 梁詩正
LIANG SHU 梁書
LIANG SHUMING 梁漱溟
LIANG SIYONG 梁思永
LIANG SONG 梁竦
LIANG TINGNAN 梁廷胡
LIANG TONGSHU 梁同書
LIANGTOU KUI 兩頭葵
LIANGWEI LONG 兩尾龍
LIANG XIYU 梁錫珣
LIANG YUSHENG 梁玉繩

LIANG ZHANGJU 梁章鉅
LIANG ZHIZHONG 梁志中
LIANG ZONGDAI 梁宗岱
LIANHE GUO 聯合國
LIANHE TUAN 連合團
LIAN HUA 蓮花
LIANHUA QIAO 蓮花橋
LIANHUA SHI 蓮花式
LIANPENG DANG 蓮蓬黨
LIAN QI 蓮溪
LIANXIXIAN 廉希憲
LI ANZHONG 李安忠
LIAO 僚 遼
LI AO 李翱
LIAO-AN QINGYU 了庵清欲
LIAO CHENGZHI 廖承志
LIAODONG 遼東
LIAODONG 辽东
LIAOGAI CHANSHI 了改禪師
LIAO HE 辽河
LIAO JINSHI 遼金史
LIAONING 辽宁
LIAO PING 廖平
LIAOSHI 遼史
LIAOXI 遼西
LIAOYANG 遼陽(辽阳)
LIAOYI CHANSHI 了一禪師
LIAOYUAN 辽源
LIAOYUAN CHANSHI 了元禪師
LIAOZHAI ZHIYI 聊齋誌異
LIAO ZHONGKAI 廖仲愷
LI BABAI 李八百
LIBAI SI 李白寺
LI BAN 李班

- LI BAOJIA 李宝嘉
 LI BI 李泌
 LI BIN 李彬
 LI BING 李冰
 LI BINGSHOU 李秉綬
 LI BOYAO 李百藥
 LI BU 吏部
 LI BU 禮部
 LIBU ZHIGAO 禮部志稿
 LI CHANGGENG 李長庚
 LICHAO GUIYA 歷朝閨雅
 LI CHENG 李成
 LI CHENGDONG 李成棟
 LI CHENGLIANG 李成梁
 LI CHONG 李宏
 LI CHONG'ER 李重耳
 LICH TRIËU HIËN... 歷朝憲章類志
 LI CHUN 立春
 LI CIMING 李慈銘
 LI CONGXUN 李從訓
 LI DA 李達
 LIDAI DIWANG MIAO 歷代帝王廟
 LIDAI MINGHUA JI 歷代名畫記
 LI DAOYUAN 麗道元
 LI DAZHAO 李大釗
 LI DEQUAN 李德全
 LI DEYU 李德裕
 LI DI 李迪 (李迪)
 LI DINGGUO 李定國
 LI DONG 立冬
 LI DONGYANG 李東陽
 LI DUNUO 勵杜挪
 LIE 列
 LIE 列
 LIE 烈
 LIE 烈
 LI E 厲鷄
 LIE HU 列侯
 LIËN TÔN 蓮尊
 LI ESHENG 李萼生
 LIE WANG 烈王
 LIE YÜKOU 列禦寇
 LIEZI 列子
 LIE ZONG 烈宗
 LIE ZU 列祖
 LI FAN 李蕃
 LI FANG 李昉
 LI FANG 利防
 LI FANGYING 李方膺
 LI FENGBAO 李鳳苞
 LI FU 李紱
 LI FUGUO 李輔國
 LI FUSUN 李富孫
 LI FUXUN 李富春
 LI GANG 李綱
 LI GONG 李塏
 LI GONG 厲共
 LI GONGLIN 李公麟
 LI GONGZUO 李公佐
 LI GUANGBI 李光弼
 LI GUANGDI 李光地
 LI GUANGLI 李廣利
 LI GUANGTIAN 李广田
 LI GUINIAN 李龜年
 LI GUO 李過
 LIGUO ZHUAN 歷國傳
 LI HANG 李沆
 LI HANGZHI 李杭之

LI HANZHANG 李翰章

LI HE 李賀

LI HE 李郈

LI HENG 李亨

LI HONGZAO 李鴻藻

LI HONGZHANG 李鴻章

LI HU 李湖

LI HUA 李花

LI HUAN 李桓

LIHUI CHANSHI 李惠禪師

LI JI 李勣

LI JI 李濟 (李濟)

LI JI 李季

LI JI 李吉

LIJI 禮記

LI JIA 里甲

LI JIAN 黎簡

LIJIANG 漓江

LIJIANG 丽江

LI JIAO 李嶠

LI JICHEN 李濟琛

LIJIN 釐金

LI JIN 李璉

LI JINFA 李金發

LI JING 李靖

LI JING 李靖

LI JIPENG 李繼捧

LI JIQIAN 李繼遷

LI JISHENG 李濟深

LI KAIFANG 李開芳

LI KAN 李衍

LI KANG 李康

LI KENONG 李克農

LI KONGXIU 李孔修

LI KUN 李崑

LI LAOJUN 李老君

LI LIN 李麟

LI LINFU 李林甫

LI LING 李陵

LI LING 醴陵

LI LISAN 李立三

LI LIUFANG 李流芳

LIMADOU 利瑪竇

LI MANZHU 李滿住

LI MAOZHEN 李茂貞

LI MENG YANG 李夢陽

LI MI 李密

LIN'AN 臨安

LIN BIAO 林彪

LIN BOTONG 林伯桐

LIN BOOU 林伯渠·林祖涵

LIN BU 林逋

LIN BU 林逋

LIN CEN 沐淙

LINCHENG 臨城

LIN CHUN 林椿

LINDAN HAN 林丹汗

LINDE 麟德

LIN FEN 臨汾

LIN FENGXIAN 林夙祥

LING 靈

LING 鈴

LING 岳靈

LINGAOYU CHANSHI 林暉瑯禪師

LINGBAO DA FASHI 靈寶大法尊

LINGBAO JING 靈寶經

LING BIZHENG 凌必正

LINGCHI 磔死

LINGGU HOU 靈派侯

- LINGHUA SHI 菱花式
 LINGHU DEFEN 令狐德芬
 LINGLONG 玲瓏
 LINGLONG 玲瓏
 LING LUN 伶倫
 LINGMAO 翎毛·禽獸
 LINGMO 靈謨
 LINGNAN 嶺南
 LING TINGKAN 凌廷堪
 LING WANG 靈王
 LINGYAN SI 靈巖寺
 LINGYAN ZHU CHANSHI 靈淡燭禪師
 LINGYIN SI 靈隱寺
 LINGYOU CHANSHI 靈祐禪師
 LINHAI WANG 臨海王
 LINH NAM 嶺南
 LINH NAM TRICH QUAI 嶺南撫怪
 LINHUANG 臨潢
 LIN JI 臨濟
 LIN JI 林佶
 LINJI ZONG 臨濟宗
 LINJIA 麟嘉
 LINJIANG 臨江
 LINJI SI 臨濟寺
 LIN JUN 林濬
 LIN LIANG 林良
 LIN LINGXU 林令旭
 LINGQING 麟慶
 LINQUAN GAOZHI JI 林泉高致
 LIN SHAN 林山
 LIN SHU 林舒·林紓·木琴南
 LIN SHUANGWEN 林爽文
 LIN TAIHENG 林台衡
 LIN TINGGUI 林庭珪
 LINTUN 林屯
 LINWEN 鱗紋
 LINXI 林西·臨西
 LIN XIZHONG 林西仲
 LIN XU 林旭
 LIN XUE 林雪
 LINYEQI CHANSHI 林野奇禪師
 LINYI 林邑郡
 LIN YUCHUN 林由春
 LIN YUTANG 林語堂
 LINZE 臨淄
 LIN ZEXU 林則徐
 LIN ZHAO'EN 林兆恩
 LIN ZHIFAN 林之蕃
 LIN ZICHAO 林子超
 LI PANLONG 李攀龍
 LI PINGSHOU 李秉綬
 LI QI 李期
 LI QIE 李鍇
 LI QING 李清
 LI QINGZHAO 李清照
 LIQIU 立秋
 LIQI XUE 理氣學·理氣學
 LI QUAN 李權
 LI QUE 李確
 LI RIHUA 李日華
 LI RONG BAO 李榮保
 LI RUI 李銳
 LI RUSONG 李如松
 LI RUZHEN 李汝珍
 LI SANNIANG 李三娘
 LI SANWEI 李三畏
 LI SAO 離騷
 LI SHAN 李善

LI SHAN 李鯤
LI SHAN 李山
LI SHANCHANG 李善長
LI SHANGYIN 李商隱
LI SHANLAN 李善蘭
LI SHAOJUN 李少君
LI SHAOQI 李紹箕
LI SHE 李涉
LI SHEN 李紳
LI SHENG 李昇
LI SHENG 李晟
LI SHI 李勢
LISHI CANGSHU 李氏藏書
LI SHIDA 李士達
LI SHIMIN 李世民
LI SHIXIAN 李世賢
LI SHIXING 李士行
LI SHIYAO 李侍堯
LI SHIZENG 李石會
LI SHIZHEN 李時珍
LI SHIZHI 李適之
LI SHIZHUO 李世倬
LI SHOU 李壽
LI SHOU 隸首
LI SHOUSHU 李守素
LISHU 隸書
LI SHUAITAI 李率泰
LI SHUCHANG 黎庶昌
LI SI 李斯
LI SIXUN 李思訓
LI SONG 李嵩
LI SONGQIN 李宋卿·黎元洪
LISU 僕僕
LI TAIBO 李太白

LI TAN 李瓊
LI TANG 李唐
LI TANGJIE 李棠階
LI TAO 李燾
LI TI 李侗
LI TIAN 李旼 李旻
LI TIANFU 李天馥
LI TIANJIN 李天經
LI TIAOYUAN 李調元
LI TIEGUAI 李鐵拐
LI TINGYI 勵廷儀
LI TONG 李侗
LIU 劉
LIU AN 劉安
LIU'AN 六安
LIU BAIYU 劉復·劉復
LIU BANNONG 劉復·劉半农
LIU BAO 劉褒
LIU BAO 劉褒
LIU BAONAN 劉空楠
LIU BIN 劉賓
LIU BINGZHONG 劉秉忠
LIU BOCHENG 劉伯承
LIU CAI 劉棗
LIU CHANGYOU 劉長佑
LIU CHAO 六朝
LIUCHENG 柳城
LIU CONG 劉聰
LIU DABAI 劉大白
LIU DAO 六道
LIU DAXIA 劉大夏
LIU DELIU 劉德六
LIU DINGZHI 劉定之
LIU DU 劉度

LIUDUJI JING 六度集經

LIU FANG 劉方

LIU FEI 劉斐

LIU FENGLU 劉逢祿

LIU FUTONG 劉福通

LIU GONGQUAN 柳公權

LIU GUANDAO 劉貫道

LIU GUANG 劉廣

LIU GUANGDI 劉光第

LIUGUI 流鬼

LIUHAI XIAN 劉海仙

LIU HEDONG JI 柳河東集

LIU HEIDA 劉黑闥

LIU HONG 劉闕

LIU HUI 劉徽

LIU JI 劉基

LIU JI 劉幾

LIUJIANG 柳江

LIU JIE 劉節

LIU JI'EN 劉繼思

LIU JIN 劉瑾

LIU JIN 劉瑾

LIU JING 劉經

LIU JINSHU 劉叔叙

LIU JUE 劉珏

LIU JUN 劉俊

LIU KANG 劉康·劉康

LIU KE 六科

LIU KEZHANG 劉克莊

LIU KUNYI 劉坤義

LIU LIANGZUO 劉良佐

LIU LICHUAN 劉麗川

LIULIN 柳林

LIU LING 劉伶·劉伯倫

LIU LUN 劉綸

LIUMENG JIANGJUN 劉猛將軍

LIU MINGCHUAN 劉銘伝

LIU MINSHU 劉敏叔

LIU PENZI 劉盒子

LIU QIU 劉秋

LIUQIU 琉球

LIUQIUGUO ZHILUE 琉球國誌略

LIU RONG 劉蓉

LIU RUIFEN 劉瑞芬

LIU SHANG 劉商

LIU SHAO 劉劭

LIU SHAOQI 劉少奇

LIU SHENG 劉勝

LIU SHI 柳是

LIU SHIPEI 劉師培

LIU SHIRU 劉世儒

LIU SHOUGUANG 劉守光

LIU SHU 劉恕

LIUSHU BENYI 六書本義

LIU SIYI 劉思義

LIU SONG 劉宋

LIU SONG 劉松

LIU SONGNIAN 劉松年

LIU SONGSHAN 劉松山

LIU TAIGONG 劉台拱

LIUTAO SANLUE 六韜三略

LIU TI 六體

LIUTIAO BIANQIANG 柳條邊牆

LIU TING 劉挺

LIU TONGXUN 劉統勳

LIU WENQI 劉文淇

LIU XIAHUI 柳下惠

LIU XIANG 劉向

LIU XIANTING 劉獻廷
LIU XIE 劉勰
LIU XIHAI 劉喜海
LIU XIN 劉欣
LIU XIN 劉歆
LIU XU 劉晌
LIU XUN 劉峻
LIU YAN 劉晏
LIU YAO 劉曜
LIU YAZI 柳垂子
LIU YE 劉業
LIU YI 柳毅
LIU YI 六儀
LIU YICHANG 劉以邕
LIU YIMIN 劉遵民
LIU YIN 劉隱
LIU YIN 劉隱
LIU YIN 劉因
LIU YING 劉嬰
LIU YINSHU 劉蔭樞
LIU YIQING 劉義慶
LIU YONG 劉永(譽永)
LIU YONG 柳永
LIU YONG 劉墉
LIU YONGFU 劉永福
LIU YONGNIAN 劉永年
LIU YU 劉予
LIU YŪ 柳遇
LIU YŪ 柳瑄
LIU YUAN 劉淵
LIU YUAN 劉元
LIU YUAN 劉源
LIU YUANQI 劉原起
LIU YŪSONG 劉毓崧

LIU YUXI 劉禹錫
LIU ZEIQING 劉澤清
LIU ZHEN 劉楨
LIU ZHI 劉秩
LIU ZHI 柳趾
LIU ZHIDAN 劉志丹
LIU ZHIJI 劉知幾
LIU ZHIXIE 劉之協
LIUZHOU 柳州
LIU ZIXUN 劉子勛
LIU ZIYU 劉子與
LIU ZIZHUANG 劉子壯
LIU ZONGYUAN 柳宗元
LIU ZONGZHOU 劉宗周

LIUZUFABAO TANJING 六祖法空壇經

LI WANG 厲王
LI WANG 厲王(胡)
LI WEI 李衛
LI WEI 李蔚
LI WEI 李瑋
LI WENTIAN 李文田
LIXIA 立夏
LIXIAN 李覲
LIXIAN 李賢
LI XIANNIAN 李先念
LI XIAO 李孝
LI XIN 李歆
LI XINGYUAN 李星沅
LI XIONG 李雄
LI XITAI 李熙泰
LI XIUCHENG 李秀成
LI XIUYI 李修易
LI XUBIN 李繞星
LI XUE 理學

LONGJI 龍紀
LONG JIGUANG 龍濟光
LONGJING 龍州
LONGKAN SHOUJIAN 龍龕手鑑
LONG KHANH 隆慶
LONG KHANH 陸慶
LONG MA 龍馬
LONGMEN 龍門(龍門)
LONGNÜ CHUAN 龍女伝
LONG PHU 龍符
LONGQI 龍啓
LONGQING 陸慶
LONGQUAN 龍泉(龍泉)
LONGSHAN 龍山
LONGSHAN 龍山
LONGSHAN 龍山
LONGSHAN JI 龍山記
LONGSHENG 龍昇
LONGSHUO 龍朔
LONG THAI 隆泰
LONG THUY THAI BINH 龍瑞太平
LONG TING 龍廳
LONG WANG TANG 龍王堂
LONGWU 隆武
LONGXING 龍興
LONGXING 隆興
LONGXING SI 龍興寺
LONGXU 隆緒
LONGYAN 龍烟
LONG YANGJUN 龍陽君
LONGYAO 龍曜
LONG YUN 龍雲
LOOSA 勞薩
LOU 樓

LOUCHUAN 樓船
LOUFEI QI 陸費墀
LOU GUAN 樓觀
LOU HU 樓護
LOU JIANZHENG 廬見曾
LOULAN 樓蘭
LOU LONGQI 樓隴其
LOU XINYUAN 陸心源
LU 魯
LU 魯
LU 路
LU 鑪
LÜ 呂
LÜ 呂
LÜ 呂
LÜ 呂·律
LÜ 律
LU BAN 魯班
LU BAO 魯褒
LÜ BAOZHONG 呂葆中
LU BUTE 路博德
LÜ BUWEI 呂不韋
LUC BAT 六八
LUC DÂN 陸胤
LU CHAO 廬潮
LU CHAOYANG 廬朝陽
LUC VÂN TIÊN 陸雲仙
LÜDA 旅大
LÜ DALIN 呂大臨
LU·DAOHUAI 陸道淮
LU DEZHI 魯得之
LU DIAN 陸佃
LU DINGYI 陸定一
LÜ DUANJUN 呂端俊

LU FAYAN 陆法言

LU FU 陆澄

LU' GIA 吕嘉

LU GONG 吕躬

LU GONGZHU 吕公著

LUZOU GAO 吕崇德

LU GUANG 吕光

LU GUIMENG 吕惠卿

LU HAN 吕翰

LU HONG 吕蒙

LU HUANG 吕晃

LU HUANCHENG 吕夔

LU JI 吕机

LU JI 吕济

LU JI 吕纪

LU JIA 吕嘉

LUJIANG 吕让

LU JINGTU 吕景初

LU JIUYUAN 吕守元

LU KAI 吕凯

LU KEZHANG 吕克己

LU KUN 吕坤

LU KUN 吕坤

LU LIANGJI 吕梁

LU LIANGJI 吕梁

LU LIANGJI 吕梁

LU LIANGJI 吕梁

LU LIANGJI 吕梁

LU LIANGJI 吕梁

LU LIANGJI 吕梁

LU LIANGJI 吕梁

LU LIANGJI 吕梁

LU LIANGJI 吕梁

LU LIANGJI 吕梁

LUOBA 洛巴

LUO BI 洛比

LUO BIN 洛宾

LUO BINWANG 洛宾王

LUO BINGCHANG 洛宾常

LUOBUO 洛波

LUOCHUANG 洛创

LUO CONGYAN 洛公彦

LUO FANGBAI 洛方白

LUO FENGLE 洛丰乐

LUO GUANG 洛光

LUO GUANGHONG 洛光红

LUOHAN 洛汉

LUO HE 洛和

LUOSHUOLUO LUO JIANG 洛舒洛洛洛江

LUO JIANG 洛江

LUO JIANG 洛江

LUO JIANG 洛江

LUO JIANG 洛江

LUO JIANG 洛江

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LUO JIANG 洛江

LUO JIANG 洛江

LUO JIANG 洛江

LUOYANG JIALAN JI 洛陽伽藍記

LUO YIN 羅隱

LUO ZENAN 羅繹南

LUO ZHENYU 羅振玉

LUO ZHICHUAN 羅稚川

LUOZU DAXIAN 羅祖大仙

LU PU 旅鋪

LÜ QIAN 呂潛

LU RONG 陸容

LU SHAN 廬山

LU SHEN 陸深

LU SHEN 祿神

LU SHENG 盧生

LÜSHI 律詩

LÜSHI CHUNQIU 呂氏春秋

LU SHIDAO 陸師道

LU SHIREN 陸士仁

LU SHIRONG 盧世榮

LU SHIYI 陸世儀

LÜSHUN 旅順

LU TANWEI 陸探微

LU TONG 盧仝

LU'U THUY 流水

LU'U XUÂN TIN 劉春信

LU WEI 陸鵬

LU WENCHAO 盧文弨

LÜ WENJING 呂文經

LÜ WENYING 呂文英

LÜ XIANG 呂向

LÜ XIANJI 呂賢基

LÜXING 魯興

LU XINZHONG 陸信忠

LU XIUFU 陸秀夫

LU XU 陸橈

LÜ XUE 呂學

LÜXUE XINSHUO 律學新說

LU XUN 魯迅

LÜYING 綠營

LU YITONG 魯一同

LU YONGTING 陸榮廷

LU YONGXIANG 盧榮祥

LU YOU 陸游

LU YU 陸羽

LU YUAN 陸遠

LU YUANLANG 陸元朗

LÜ YUE 呂岳

LU ZHAOLIN 盧照鄰

LU ZHENGXIANG 陸徵祥

LÜ ZHENYU 呂振羽

LU ZHI 陸治

LU ZHI 陸贄

LU ZHIWEI 陸志韋

LUZHOU 泸州

LU ZHONGLIAN 魯仲連

LU ZONGGUI 魯宗貴

LU ZONGYU 陸宗輿

LÜ ZU 呂祖·呂洞賓

LÜ ZUAN 呂纂

LÜ ZUQIAN 呂祖謙

LY 李

LY ANH TÔNG 李英宗

LY BI 李賁

LY CAO TÔNG 李高宗

LY CHIÊU HOANG 李昭皇

LY CÔNG 李公

LY HÂU ĐÊ 李後帝

LY HUÊ TÔNG 李惠宗

LY KHAI 李凱

MA GONGXIAN 馬公顯
MA GU 麻姑
MA GUN-HU 馬君厚
MA GUOHAN 馬國翰
MA-HAN 馬韓
MA HENG 馬衡
MA HEZHI 馬和之
MAH-JONG 麻雀
MA HOU 馬右
MA HOU 馬右
MA HONGKUI 馬鴻逵
MA HUALONG 馬化澗・馬化龍
MA HUAN 馬歡
MAIGETSUSHŌ 每月抄
MAIGO-FUDA 迷子札
MAIHIME 舞姬
MAJI SHAN 麥積山
«MAINICHI SHINBUN» 每日新聞
MAI-NO-HON 舞の本
MAI THU'C LOAN 梅叔鸞・梅黑帝
MAIZURU 舞鶴
MĀJAN 麻雀
MA JIANZHONG 馬建忠
MA JUN 馬鈞
MA JUN 馬俊
MAKI 牧
MAKI-E 詩繪
MAKIGINU 巷絹
MAKIGUCHI JŌZABURŌ 牧口常三郎
MAKIMONO 巷物
MAKINO NOBUAKI 牧野伸顯
MAKINO SHŌZŌ 牧野省三
MAKINO TOMITARŌ 牧野畜太郎
MAKINO TORAO 牧野虎雄

MAKIWARA 巷藁
MAKOTO 真
MAKOTO-NO-MICHI 真。道
MAKU 幕
MA KUI 馬達
MAKURA 枕
MAKURAJIDŌ 枕慈童
MAKURA-KOToba 枕詞 枕言葉
MAKURA-NO-SŌSHI 枕草子
MAKURA-NO-SHŌSHI EMAKI 枕草子繪卷
MA LIN 馬麟
MAMEITAGIN 豆板銀
MAMING ZUNZHE 馬鳴尊者
MAMIYA RINZŌ 間宮林蔵
MAMORI-GATANA 守刀
MANA 真名
MANABA AKIKATSU 間部詮勝
MANAJŌ 真名序
MAN'AN 万安
MANASE 曲直瀬
MANCHENG 滿城
MANDAHAI 滿達海
MANDOKORO 政所
MAN'EN 万延
MANGA 漫画
MANGAN-JI 滿願寺
MANG-DEOG-SA 望德寺
MANGETSU-JI 滿月寺
MANGGŪLTAI 莽古爾泰
MANG-MYEONG 亡名
MAN GUI 滿桂
MANGZHONG 芒種
MANI JIAO 摩尼教

- MANJI 万治
 MANJU 万寿
 MANKU AWASE 万句合
 MANNEN-TSŪHŌ 万年通宝
 MANPUKU-JI 万福寺
 MANRIKI-GUSARI 万力鎖
 MAN-SEOG-JUNG 忘釋僧・曼碩
 MANSHŪ JIHEN 満州事変
 «MANSHŪKOKU SEIFU KŌHŌ» 満州国政府
 MAN'YŌ DAISHŌKI 万葉代匠記
 MAN'YŌGANA 万葉仮名
 MAN'YŌ no GO-TAIKA 万葉の五大家
 MAN'YŌSHŪ 万葉集
 MAN'YŌSHŪ KOGI 万葉集古義
 MAN'YŌSHŪ RYAKUGE 万葉集略解
 MANZHOU 満洲
 MANZHOUGUO 満洲国
 MANZHOU LI 満洲里
 MAO 毛
 MAOBI 毛筆
 MAO BIN 毛鷲
 MAO CHANG 毛萇
 MAO DUN 冒頓
 MAO DUN 茅盾
 MAO HENG 毛亨
 MAO JIN 毛晋
 MAO LIHAI 毛里孩
 MAO NAN 毛难
 MAO QILING 毛奇齡
 MAO SONG 毛公
 MAO SUI 毛遂
 MAO WENLONG 毛文龍
 MAO XIANG 冒襄
 MAO XIANSHU 毛先舒
 MAO YANSHOU 毛延寿
 MAO YI 毛益
 MAO YI 毛扆
 MAO YUANYI 茅元儀
 MAO ZEDONG 毛沢東
 MAOZEDONG XUANJI 毛沢東選集
 MAO ZIYUAN 茅子元
 MAPA REN 瑪法人
 MAPPŌ 末法
 MA QUAN 馬荃
 MAQUAN HE 馬泉河
 MĀRĀNANDA 摩羅難陀
 MA RONG 馬融
 MARU 丸
 MARUBASHI CHŪYA 丸橋忠弥
 MARUBASHI CHŪYA 丸橋忠弥
 MARU-BORI 丸彫
 MARUGAME 丸龜
 MARUHON-MONO 丸本物
 MARUYAMA-HA 円山派
 MARUYAMA-KYŌKAI 丸山散会
 MARUYAMA ŌKYO 円山応挙
 MASA AKI 正明
 MASA AKI 昌明
 MASAFUSA 正房
 MASAHARU 正春
 MASAHIDE 正英
 MASAHIDE 正秀
 MASAHITO SHINNŌ 誠仁親王
 MASAJŌ 正女
 MASAKATSU 正勝
 MASAKAZU 正一
 MASAKAZU 正一
 MASAKI TOSHIMITSU 正木俊光

MASAKIYO 正清
MASAMITSU 正光
MASAMUNE 正宗
MASAMUNE HAKUCHŌ 正宗白鳥
MASAMUNE TOKUSABURŌ 正宗得三郎
MASAN 馬山
MASANAO 正道
MASANOBU 正信
MASANOBU 政信
MASAOKA SHIKI 正岡子規
MASATADA 正忠
MASATAMI 正民
MASATOMO 正友
MASATOSHI 正利
MASATSUNE 政常
MASAYOSHI 政美
MASAYOSHI 正義
MASAYOSHI 正盛
MASAYUKI 正之
MASAYUKI 正文
MA SHEN 麻神
MA SHEN 馬神
MA SHI 馬軾
MA SHIHUANG 馬師皇
MASHIMIZU ZŌROKU 真清水藏六
MA SHIRONG 馬世榮
MA SHIYING 馬士英
MA SHOZHEN 馬守貞
MASHŪ-KO 摩訶湖
MASSHA 末社
MA SU 馬設
MA SU 馬驢
MASUDA NAGAMORI 増田長盛
MASUGATA 枡形・升形

MASU-KAGAMI 増鏡
MATABE 又兵衛
MATAEMON 又右衛門
MATARA SHIN 摩多羅神
MATI SI 馬蹄寺
MATORA 真虎
MATOU NIANG 馬頭娘
MATSUBARA 松原
MATSUBAME-MONO 松羽目物
MATSUBARA SABURŌ 松原三郎
MATSUBASE (KOFUN) 松橋
MATSU-CHA 抹茶
MATSUDA DENJŪRŌ 松田伝十郎
MATSUDA GONROKU 松田権六
MATSUDAIRA HIDEYASU 松平秀康
MATSUDAIRA NARITAKE 松平斉貴
MATSUDAIRA NOBUTSUNA 松平信綱
MATSUDAIRA NOBUYASU 松平信康
MATSUDAIRA SADANOBU 松平定信
MATSUDA KANEYUKI 松田兼行
MATSUDO 松戸
MATSUE 松江
MATSUI KEISHIRŌ 松井慶四郎
MATSUI SUMAKO 松井須磨子
MATSU-JI 末寺
MATSUKATA KŌJIRŌ 松方幸次郎
MATSUKATA MASAYOSHI 松方正義
MATSUKURA 松倉
MATSUKAZE 松風
MATSUMAE 松前
MATSUMAE SUEHIRO 松前季玄
MATSUMOTO 松本
MATSUMOTO EIICHI 松本栄一
MATSUMOTO KŌSHIRŌ 松本幸四郎

- MATSUMOTO NAZAEMON 松本多左衛門
 MATSUMOTO RYŌJUN 松本良順
 MATSUMOTO SEICHŌ 松本清張
 MATSUNAGA HISAHIDE 松永久秀
 MATSUNAGA SEKIGO 松永尺五
 MATSUNAGA TEITOKU 松永貞徳
 MATSUNOO-DERA 松尾寺
 MATSUNOO-JINJA 松尾神社
 MATSUOKA HISASHI 松岡寺
 MATSUOKA YŌSUKE 松岡洋右
 MATSURA-NO-MIYA MONOGATARI 松浦宮物語
 MATSURI 祭
 MATSURI - GOTO 政
 MATSUSHIMA 松島
 MATSUSHITA KŌNOSUKE 松下幸之助
 MATSUSHITA ZENNI 松下禪尼
 MATSURA SAYOHIME 松浦佐用姬
 MATSUURA SHIGENOBU 松浦鎮信
 MATSUYAMA 松山
 MATSUYAMA KAGAMI 松山鏡
 MATSUYAMA TENGŪ 松山天狗
 MATSUZAKA 松坂
 MATSUZAKI HAKKEI 松崎白圭
 MA WANG 馬王
 MAWARI-BUTAI 回舞台
 MAWASHI 回 迴
 MA WENSHENG 馬文升
 MAXIA 馬夏
 MAXIAN 馬銜
 MA XIANGBO 馬相伯
 MA XICHONG 馬希崇
 MA XI'E 馬希萼
 MA XIGUANG 馬希廣
 MA XINGZU 馬興祖
 MA XINYI 馬新貽
 MA XIONGZHEN 馬雄鎮
 MA YIQING 馬一卿
 MAYAMA SEIKA 真山青果
 MA YINCHU 馬寅初
 MA YONGQING 馬永卿
 MA YUAN 馬援
 MA YUAN 馬遠
 MA YUAN 馬琬
 MA YUANSHUAI 馬元帥
 MA YUANYU 馬元馭
 MA YUEGUAN 馬日瑄
 MA YUELU 馬日瑯
 MAYUWA no Ō 眉翰王
 MAYUZUMI TOSHIRO 黛敏郎
 MA ZHAO 馬肇
 MA ZHONGYING 馬仲英
 MA ZI 碼字
 MA ZIRAN 馬自然
 MAZU 馬祖
 MAZU 馬祖
 MAZUPU 馬祖婆
 MEGANE-BASHI 眼鏡橋
 MEI 銘
 MEIBUTSU 名物
 MEIBUTSU-GIRE 名物切・名物裂
 MEI CHONG 梅翀
 MEIDO-NO-HIKYAKU 冥途飛脚
 MEI FU 梅福
 MEI GAO 枚皋
 MEI GENG 梅庚
 MEIGETSU-KI 明月記
 MEI GUCHENG 梅穀成
 MEIJI 明治

MEIJI-ISHIN 明治維新
MEIJI-JIDAI 明治時代
MEIJI-JINGŪ 明治神宮
MEIJI TENNŌ 明治天皇
MEI LANFANG 梅蘭芳
MEI-Ō 明朧
MEIPING 梅瓶
MEI QING 梅清
MEIREKI 明曆
MEIREN 美人
MEIRIN-DŌ 明倫堂
MEIRIN-KAN 明倫館
MEIROKU-SHA 明六社
MEI SHENG 枚東
MEISHŌ TENNŌ 明正天皇
MEI SHU 美術
MEI SHU 枚叔
MEITOKU 明德
MEIWA 明和
MEI WENDING 梅文鼎
MEI YAOCHEN 梅堯臣
MEIZAN GAFU 名山圖譜
MEI ZU 梅鷺
ME JING 脈經
MEKKI 鍍金・減金
MEKUGI-ANA 目釘孔
MENBA 門巴
MENG 孟
MENG'AN 孟安
MENG CHAORAN 孟超然
MENG DE'EN 蒙得恩
MENG GU 蒙古
MENG HAORAN 孟浩然
MENG JIAO 孟郊

MENG JINYI 孟覲乙
MENG KANG 孟康
MENG JIANGNŪ 孟姜女
MENG PO 孟婆
MENG QIAOFANG 孟喬芳
MENGQI BITAN 夢溪筆談
MENGSHAN 蒙山
MENG SUN 孟孫
MENG TIAN 蒙恬
MENGXUN 蒙遜
MENGYI ZHONGYAN 孟增中衍
MENG YONGGUANG 孟永光
MENG YUJIAN 孟玉澗
MENGZI 孟子
MENGZI 蒙自
MENGZI 孟子
MENGZI ZIYI SHUZHENG 孟子字義疏證
MENKO 面子
MENPŌ 面頰
MEN SHEN 門神
MENUKIYA CHŌZABURŌ 目貫屋長三郎
MENXIASHENG 門下省
MERŌFU KANNON 馬郎婦觀音
METEZASHI 馬手差
METSUKE 目付
MEYASU-HAKASE 目安博士
MEYASU-BAKO 目安箱
MEZI (MOZI) 墨子・墨翟
MEZU 馬頭
MEZURASHIZUKA 珍壽塚
MIAN 免
MIAN 緬甸
MIANKAI 緬甸
MIAO 苗

MIAO 廟
 MIAODIGOU 廟底溝
 MIAO HAO 廟號
 MIAOLI 苗粟
 MIAO QUANSUN 繆荃孫
 MIAO SHAN 妙善
 MIBU-DERA 壬生寺
 MIBU-KYŌGEN 壬生狂言
 MIBU no TADAMINE 壬生忠岑
 MI-CHEON WANG 美川王
 MICHİ-AE no MATSURI 道饗の祭
 MICHİKATA-GAKARI 道方掛
 MICHİKO 美智子
 MICHİMORI 通盛
 MICHİNAGA SHINNŌ 陸良親王
 MICHİ-NO-OMI no MIKOTO 道臣命
 MICHİ-YUKI 道行
 MI-CHU 味鄒王
 MI-E 見栄
 MIEI-DŌ 御影堂
 MIE-KEN 三重県
 MI FU 米芾
 MIFUNE TOSHİRŌ 三船敏郎
 MI HANWEN 米漢雯
 MIHARA 三原
 MIHARA JŪDAYŪ 三原十太夫
 MIHARU 三春
 MIHO-JINJA 美保神社
 MIIDERA 三井寺・御井寺
 MIIDERA 三井寺
 MIKADO 御門
 MI-KAGAMI 神鏡
 MIKAN 蜜柑
 «MIKASA» 三笠
 MIKASA JŌEMON 三笠城(丈)右衛門
 MIKAWA 三河
 MIKE 三毛
 MIKI KIYOSHI 三木清
 MIKIMOTO KŌKICHI 御木本幸吉
 MIKI ROFŪ 三木露風
 MIKI TAKEO 三木武夫
 MIKKABI 三ヶ日
 MIKKYŌ 密教
 MIKO 御子・皇子・皇女・巫子
 MIKO 巫女・御子
 MIKOSHI 御輿
 MIKOSHI-NYŪDŌ 見越入道
 MIKOTO 尊・命
 MIKOTONORI 詔・勅
 MIKUMARI-JINJA 水分神社
 MIKUMO SHŌNŌSUKE 三雲祥之助
 MIKUSA no KAN-DAKARA 三種の神宝
 MIMANA 任那
 MIMASAKA 美作
 MIMI XIEHUI 秘密社会
 MIN 閩
 MIN 皿
 MIN 閩
 MIN 明
 MINABUCHI SHŌAN 南淵請安
 MIN-AE 閔哀王
 MINAMATA 水俣
 MINAMI HOKKE-JI 南法華寺
 MINAMOTO 源
 MINAMOTO no AKIRA 源明
 M. no HIKARU 源光
 M. no HIDEAKIRA 源英明
 M. no HIROMASA 源博雅

M. no IENAGA 源家長
 M. no MAKOTO 源信
 M. no MASANOBU 源雅信
 M. no MASAZANE 源雅実
 M. no MICHICHIKA 源通親
 M. no MITSUNAKA 源満仲
 M. no MITSUYUKI 源光行
 M. no MOROFUSA 源師房
 M. no MOROYORI 源師頼
 M. no SADAMU 源定
 M. no SANETOMO 源実朝
 M. no SENJU-MARU 源千寿丸
 M. no SHITAGŌ 源順
 M. no TAKAAKIRA 源高明
 M. no TAKAKUNI 源隆国
 M. no TAMENORI 源為憲
 M. no TAMETOMO 源為朝
 M. no TAMEYOSHI 源為義
 M. no TOKIWA 源常
 M. no TŌRU 源融
 M. no TOSHIKI 源俊明
 M. no TOSHIFUSA 源俊房
 M. no TOSHIKATA 源俊賢
 M. no TOSHIYORI 源俊頼
 M. no TSUNEMOTO 源経基
 M. no TSUNENOBU 源経信
 M. no YORIE 源頼家
 M. no YORIMASA 源頼政
 M. no YORIMITSU 源頼光
 M. no YORITOMO 源頼朝
 M. no YORIYOSHI 源頼義
 M. no YOSHICHIKA 源義親
 M. no YOSHIHIRA 源義平
 M. no YOSHIIE 源義家

M. no YOSHIKUNI 源義国
 M. no YOSHIMITSU 源義光
 M. no YOSHINAKA 源義仲
 M. no YOSHITOMO 源義朝
 M. no YOSHITSUNA 源義綱
 M. no YOSHITSUNE 源義経
 M. no YUKIIE 源行家
 MINASE SANGIN HYAKU-IN
 水無瀬三吟百韻

MI-NA-ZUKI 水無月・六月

MINBU-SHŌ 民部省

MIN BYEONG-SEOG 閔丙奩

MINCHŌ 明兆

MINCHŌ-RYŪ 明兆流

MINENOBU 岑信

MINFENG 民丰 民平

MING 明

MING 明

MING 明

MINGBEN CHANSHI 明本禪師

MINGCHANG 明昌

MINGCONG CHANSHI 明聰禪師

MINGDAO 明道

MING DAO 明道

MINGDAO JISHUO 鳴道集説

MINGDE 明德

MINGDI 明帝

MINGEI 民芸

MING FA HUA 明珠花

MINGFANG CHANSHI 明方禪師

MINGFU CHANSHI 明復禪師

MINGGANTU 明安圖

MINGHUI CHANSHI 明慧禪師

MINGJI 明紀

MINGJIAN 明儉
 MINGJIANG 明江
 MING JIAO 名家 名教
 MING LIANG 明亮
 MING LÜ 明律
 MINGQI 明器
 MINGRUI 明瑞
 MINGRU XUE'AN 明儒學案
 MINGSENG ZHUAN 名僧傳
 MINGSHANCANG 名山藏
 MING SHANG 明上
 MING SHI 明史
 MINGSHI GAO 明史稿
 MINGSHI JISHI BENMO 明史紀事本末
 MINGSHOU 明受
 MING SHU 明書
 MING TANG 明堂
 MIN GUO 民國
 MINGXING 明星
 MINGXUAN CHANSHI 明瑄禪師
 MINGYI DAIFANG LU 明夷待訪錄
 MING YUAN 明元
 MING YUANDI 明元帝
 MINGYU CHANSHI 明盂禪師
 MING YUZHEN 明玉珍
 MINGZHONG 明中
 MINGZHU 明珠
 MING ZONG 明宗
 MINH ĐAO 明道
 MINH ĐU'C 明德
 MINH MANG 明命
 MIN JIANG 岷江
 MIN JIANG 閩江
 MIN-JUNG WANG 閔中王
 MINKŌ 岷江
 MINKŌ 眠江
 MINKOKU 民谷
 MINO 美濃
 MINO 蓑
 MINOBE TATSUKICHI 美濃部達吉
 MINOGAME 蓑龜
 MINO-MONO 美濃物
 MINSEI-TŌ 民政黨
 MINSETSU 眠聲
 MINSHU SHAKAI-TŌ 民主社會黨
 MINSHU-TŌ 民主黨
 MIN SUN 閔損
 MIN TAEG-GI 閔宅基
 MIN TAE-WEON 閔泰瑗
 MIN-TŌ 民黨
 MIN'YAKU YAKUKAI 民約訳解
 MIN YEONG-HWAN 閔泳煥
 MIN YEONG-IG 閔泳翊
 MIN-YO 民謠
 MIN YUE 閩越
 MIN'YŪ-SHA 民友社
 MIN ZHEN 閔貞
 MI-REUG SA 彌勒寺
 MIROKU-IN 彌勒印
 MISASAGI 陵
 MISHAN 米思翰
 MISHIMA YUKIO 三島由紀夫
 MISOGI 禪
 MISOGI-KYŌ 禪教
 MISOKA 三十日・晦日
 MISU 御簾
 MITAKA 三鷹
 MITAKE-KOSHA 御嶽講社

MITAKE-KYŌ 御嶽教
 MITAMA 御璽
 MITAMA-SHIRO 御璽代
 MITARASHI 御手洗
 MITESAKI 三手光
 MITO 水戸
 MITO-GAKU 水戸学
 MITORI 見取
 MITSUAKI 光顯
 MITSUBISHI 三菱
 MITSUBISHI 三菱
 MITSUDA E 密陀絵
 MITSU-DOMOE 三巴
 MITSU-GUSOKU 三具足
 MITSUHIRO 光広
 MITSUI 三井
 MITSUMOTO 光元
 MITSUNAGA 光長
 MITSUNARI 光成
 MITSUNOBU 光信
 MITSUNOBU 光信
 MITSUNORI 光則
 MITSUNORI 光教
 MITSUOKI 光起
 MITSUOKI 光興
 MITSUSADA 光貞
 MITSUSUKE 光祐
 MITSUTADA 光忠
 MITSUTANI KUNISHIRŌ 満谷国四郎
 MITSUTOKI 光時
 MITSUTOSHI 光利
 MITSUYA KUNISHIRŌ 満谷国四郎
 MITSUYOSHI 光吉
 MITSUYOSHI 光芳

MITSUZANE 光孚
 MIURA TANEYOSHI 三浦胤義
 MIURA TOKITAKA 三浦時高
 MIURA YASUMURA 三浦泰村
 MIURA YOSHIAKI 三浦義明
 MIURA YOSHIATSU 三浦義同
 MIURA YOSHIMURA 三浦義村
 MIURA YOSHITSURA 三浦義連
 MIURA YOSHIZUMI 三浦義澄
 MIWA 三輪
 MIWA 三輪
 MIWA MYŌJIN 三輪明神
 MI WANZHONG 米萬鐘
 MIWA SHISSAI 三輪執齋
 MIYA 宮
 MIYA 宮
 MIYA 宮
 MIYAGAWA KŌZAN 宮川香山
 MIYAGAWA TSUNETERU 宮川經輝
 MIYAGI-KEN 宮城県
 MIYAGI MICHIO 宮城道雄
 MIYAKE 屯倉
 MIYAKE KANRAN 三宅観瀾
 MIYAKE KISAI 三宅寄齋
 MIYAKE SETSUREI 三宅雪嶺
 MIYAKE SHŌSAI 三宅尚齋
 MIYAKO 都
 MIYAKO-FUJI 都富士
 MIYAKO MANDAYŪ 都万太夫
 MIYAKONOJŌ 都城
 MIYAKO-ODORI 都踊
 MIYAKO-SHIMA 宮古島
 MIYAKO no YOSHIKA 都良香
 MIYA MONZEKI 宮門跡

- MIYAMOTO MUSASHI 宮本武藏
- MIYAMOTO YURIKO 宮本百合子
- MI-YASU-DOKORO 御息所
- MIYATSUKO 造
- MIYAZAKI 宮崎
- MIYAZAKI GIHEITA 宮崎義平太
- MIZAYAKI-KEN 宮崎県
- MIYAZAKI KOSHOSHI 宮崎湖処子
- MIYAZAKI YASUSADA 宮崎安貞
- MIYAZAWA KENJI 宮沢賢治
- MIYOSHI JŪRŌ 三好十郎
- MIYOSHI KIYOYUKI 三善清行
- MIYOSHI SHŌRAKU 三好松洛
- MIYOSHI TAMEYASU 三善為康
- MIYOSHI TATSUJI 三好達治
- MIYOSHI YASUNOBU 三善康信
- MI YOUREN 米友仁
- MIZHI 米脂
- MIZHOU 密州
- MIZOGUCHI KENJI 溝口健二
- MIZU-E 水絵
- MIZU-ENOGU 水絵具
- MIZUHA-NO-ME 用象女
- MIZUHARA SHŪŌSHI 水原秋桜子
- MIZU-IRE 水入
- MIZU-KAGAMI 水鏡
- MIZUKI TATSUNOSUKE 水木辰之助
- MIZUNO TADAKUNI 水野忠邦
- MIZUSAWA 水沢
- MŌ 毛
- MO 裳
- MO-BON WANG 桑本王
- MOCHIZUKI 望月
- MODI 末(虎)帝
- MOGA 毛力
- MOGAMI-GAWA 最上川
- MOGAMI TŌHACHI 最上藤八
- MOGAO KU 莫高窟
- MOG-JONG 穆宗
- MOG-PO 木浦
- MOGUSA 艾
- MOHE 鞞鞞
- MOHEJIAYE ZUNZHE 摩訶迦葉尊者
- MOJI 門司
- MO JING 墨經
- MOKKOTSU 没骨
- MŌKO 蒙古
- MOKOSHI 蒙階 蒙層
- MŌKO-SHŪRAI EKOTOBA 蒙古襲來絵詞
- MOKUAN REI'EN 默庵(空淵)
- MOKUAN SHŌTŌ 木庵(性瑄)
- MOKUDAI 目代
- MOKUGA 木画
- MOKUGYO 木魚
- MOKUJIKI MYŌMAN 木食五行
- MOKUJIKI Ō GO 木食応其
- MOKUSHIN KANSHITSU 木心乾漆
- MOLI 魔礼
- MOLI SI 魔礼寺
- MOMEN 木綿
- MOMIJI-GARI 紅葉狩
- MOMIJI-GARI 紅葉狩
- MOMOSHIKI 百礮城・百敷
- MOMOTARŌ 桃太郎
- MOMOYAMA-JIDAI 桃山時代
- MOMOZONO TENNŌ 桃園天皇
- MON 紋・文
- MON 文

MON 門
MONBU-SHŌ 文部省
MONCHŪJO 問注所
MONDO 主水
MONDO 主水
MONDŌ 問答
MONDO-NO-SHŌ MASAKIYO 主水正正清
MONGAKU-SHŌNIN 文覺上人
MONJŌ HAKASE 文章博士
MONKAN 文觀
MONME 奴
MONMU TENNŌ 文武天皇
MONOGATARI 物語
MONOGURUI 物狂
MONO-IMI 物忌
MONOMANE 物真似
MONONARI 物成
MONO-NO-AWARE 物の哀
MONONOBE 物部
MONO-NO-FU 武士
MONO-NO-KE 物の怪
MONTŌ 門徒
MONTOKU JITSUROKU 文徳実録
MONTOKU TENNŌ 文徳天皇
MONZEKI 門跡
MOQI CHUNU 万俟醜奴
MŌRI 毛利
- MŌRI MOTONARI 毛利 元就
- MŌRI TERUMOTO 毛利 輝元
- MŌRI HIDENARI 毛利 秀就
- MŌRI MOTONORI 毛利 元徳
- MŌRI MOTOKIYO 毛利 元清
- MŌRI HIDEMOTO 毛利 秀元
- MŌRI HIDEKANE 毛利 秀包

- MŌRI TAKAMASA 毛利 高政
- MŌRI KATSUNOBU 毛利 勝信
MORI ARIMASA 森有正
MORI ARINORI 森有礼
MORIBANA 盛花
MORIGUCHI 守口
MORIHISA 盛久
MORIKAGE 守景
MORIKUNI-SHINNŌ 守邦親王
MORINAGA-SHINNŌ 護良親王
MŌRI NARIHIRO 毛利 脩玄
MORI ŌGAI 森鷗外
MORIOKA 盛岡
MORISADA-SHINNŌ 守貞親王
MORI SŌI 森宗意
MORI SOSEN 森狙山
MORITA KAN'YA 守田勘弥
MORITA TSUNETOMO 森田恒友
MŌRI TERUMOTO 毛利輝元
MOROKOSHI 唐土唐
MOROMASA 師政
MORONOBU 師宣
MOROSHIGE 師重
MŌRŌTAI 朦朧体
MOROTE-SEOI-NAGE 諸手背負投
MŌRU モール 莫臥兒
MO SHILONG 莫是龍
MÔT CÔT 没楸
MOTOHIDE 元秀
MOTOKI SHOZAEMON 本木庄左衛門
MOTOKI YOSHINAGA 本木良永
MOTOMEZUKA 求塚・求女塚
MOTONOBU 元信
MOTONO ICHIRŌ 本野一郎

MOTOORI HARUNIWA 本居春庭

MOTOORI NORINAGA 本居宣長

MOTOORI ŌHIRA 本居大平

MOTOORI UCHITŌ 本居内遠

MOTOSU-KO 本栖湖

MOU 畝・畝

MOU 殺金

MOUCHEN 戊辰

MOUDAN JIANG 牡丹江

MOUDANTING HUANHUN JI
牡丹亭還魂記

MOUSHEN 戊申

MOUWU 戊午

MOUXU 戊戌

MOUYI 甲寅

MOU YI 甲益

MOUYIN 戊寅

MOUZI 戊子

MO YING 沐英

MOYORO 毛ヨロ

MO YUN-SUG 毛允淑

MO YUZHĪ 莫友芝

MOZHE NIANSHENG 莫折念生

MO ZHU 末主

MOZI 墨子

MU BA 嫫婁

MUBIN 幕賓

MU DASHOU 穆達受

MUDI 穆帝

MUDOKI BUNKA 無土器文化

MUGI-TO-HEITAI 麦と兵隊

MU GONG 木公

MU-GYEOG 巫覡

MUHAN KEHAN 木汗可汗

MUHUALI 木華黎

MUI CA MAU 木苕毛

MUJAKU DŌCHŪ 無著道忠

MUJEONG 無情

MUJINA 貉・貉

MUJŌ-TO-IU-KOTO 無常といふ事

MUJU 茂朱

MUJŪ 無住

MUKADE 蜈蚣・百足

MUKAI GENSHŌ 向井元升

MUKAI KYORAI 向井去来

MUKAN FUMON 無閑普門

MUKASHI-BANASHI... 昔話稻妻表紙

MUKDEN 奉天

MUKO-NO-MINATO 武庫の港

MUKYŌKAI 無敬会

MULAN CI 木蘭詞

MULAO 仏佬

MULING 穆稜

MUMON GENSEN 無文元選

MU MUTIAN 穆木天

MUMYŌSHŌ 無名抄

MUNAKATA SHIKŌ 標方志功

MUNE 棟

MUNECHIKA 宗近

MUNENAGA-SHINNŌ 宗良親王

MUNENOBU 宗信

MUNETAKA-SHINNŌ 宗尊親王

MUN-GONG-GA-RYE 文公宴礼

MUN-GWA 文科

MUN IGJEOM 文益漸

MUN-IN 文人

MUNJA MYEONG WANG 文吉明王

MUNJANG 文堂

MUNJONG 文宗

MUN-JONG 文宗
MUN-JU 文周王
MUN-MU 文武王
MUN-SEONG 文聖王
MUN-SIN 門申
MUN-WANG 文王
MU-NYEONG 武寧王
MU'O'NG 茫
MUQI 牧溪
MURAI CHŌAN 村井長庵
MURAKAMI-GENJI 村上源氏
MURAKAMI KAGAKU 村上華岳
MURAKAMI SENJŌ 村上專精
MURAKAMI TENNŌ 村上天皇
MURAMASA 村正
MURAMATSU HACHIROBEI 村松八郎兵衛
MURASAKI SHIKIBU 紫式部
MURASAKI SHIKIBU NIKKI 紫式部日記
MURATA HARUMI 村田春海
MURATA RYŌ'A 村田了阿
MURATA SEIMIN 村田整珉
MURAYAMA HEIEMON 村山平右衛門
MURAYAMA KAITA 村山槐多
MURAYAMA MATABE 村山又兵衛
MUROGIMI 室君
MURŌ-JI 室生寺
MURO KYŪSŌ 室鴉巢
MUROMACHI-JIDAI 室町時代
MUROMACHI-JIDAI KO-UTA-SHŪ... 小唄集
MURONG 慕容
MURONG CHONG 慕容冲
MURONG HONG 慕容泓
MURONG JI 慕容覲
MURONG SUI 慕容隨

MURONG WANG 慕容望
MURONG YONG 慕容永
MURONG ZHONG 慕容忠
MURORAN 室蘭
MURŌ SAISEI 室生犀星
MURYŌJU 無量寺
MURYŌKŌ 無量光
MUSASHI 武藏
MUSASHINO 武藏野
MUSEIFU-SHUGI 無政府主義
MUSHAKŌJI SANEATSU 武者小路實篤
MUSHA-ROKUGU 武者六具
MUSHA-SHUGYŌ 武者修行
MUSUME DŌJŌJI 娘道成寺
MU TIANZI ZHUAN 穆天子伝
MUTŌ AKIRA 武藤章
MUTSU 陸奥
MUTSUKI 陸月
MUTSU MUNEMITSU 陸奥宗光
MU WANG 穆・滿王
MU WANG 武王
MU WANG 武王
MU WANG BA JUN MA 穆王八駿馬
MU XING 木星
MU-YEOL 武烈王
MU YING 沐英
MUYONG CHONG 舞踊塚
MUYU 木魚
MUYUNMEN CHANSHI 妝雲門禪師
MUZHANG'A 穆彰阿
MUZHU 木主・柱
MU ZONG 穆宗
MUZTĀGH ATA 慕士塔格山
MYEONG-JONG 明宗

MYEONG-JONG 明宗
 MYŌCHIN 明珍
 MYŌCHŌ 妙超
 MYŌDEN 名田
 MYŌGAKIN 冥加金
 MYŌHA 妙葩
 MYŌHŌ-IN 妙法院
 MYŌ-HOKKE 妙法華
 MYŌHON-JI 妙本寺
 MYŌHŌRENGE-KYŌ 妙法蓮華經
 MYŌJŌ 明星
 MYŌJU SHIGEYOSHI 明壽重吉
 MYŌKI-AN 妙喜庵
 MYŌKŌ-SAN 妙高山
 MYŌMAN-JI 妙満寺
 MYŌ-ON 妙音
 MYŌSEN 明詮
 MYŌSHIN-JI 妙心寺
 MYŌSHU 名主
 MYŌSON 明尊
 MYŌTAKU 妙汰
 MYŌTO-IWA 天婦岩
 MY THO 美萩



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Lun	Lun	Pa	Ba	Sheun	Xun
Lo	Le, Luo	Pai	Bai	Shia	Xia
Lö	Le	Pan	Ban	Shian	Xian
Loan	Luan	Pang	Bang	Shiang	Xiang
Loen	Luan	Pao	Bao	Shieh	Xie
Lou	Lou, Lu	Paw	Bao	Shih	Shi
Louan	Luan	Pe	Bai, Bo	Shin	Xin
Louen	Lun	Pean	Bian	Shing	Xing
Loung	Long	Pei	Bei	Shiou	Xiu
Louo	Luo	Pen	Ben	Shiu	Xu
Low	Lou	Peng	Beng	Shiueh	Xue
Lü	Lu	Pi	Bi	Shoang	Shuang
Lue, Lüeh	Lue	Piao	Biao	Shoei	Shui
Luen	Lun	Pien	Bian	Shoen	Shun
Lung	Long	Pin	Bin	Si	Xi
		Ping	Bing	Siang	Xiang
Maw	Mao	Po	Bo, Bai	Siao	Xiao
Mean	Mian	Pou	Bu	Sie	Xie
Meou	Miu, Mou	Poung	Beng	Sien	Xian
Mien	Mian	Pouo	Bo	Sieou	Xiu
Mieou	Miu	Pu	Bu	Sin	Xin
Miou	Miu	Pwu	Bu	Sing	Xing
Miow	Miu	P'a	Pa	Siou	Xiu
Mö	Me	P'ai	Pai	Siu	Xu
Mong	Meng	P'an	Pan	Siuan	Xuan
Mou	Mou, Mu	P'ang	Pang	Siue	Xue
Moung	Meng	P'ao	Pao	Siuen	Xun
Mouo	Mo	P'e	Po	Siun	Xun
Mow	Mou	P'ei	Pei	So	Suo
		P'en	Pen	Sö	Se
Nau	Nao	P'eng	Peng	Soan	Suan
Naw	Nao	P'euo	Pou	Soei	Sui
Nean	Nian	P'i	Pi	Soen	Sun
Neang	Niang	P'iao	Piao	Sou	Sou, Su
Neou	Niu	P'ieh	Pie	Souan	Suan
Ngai	Ai	P'ien	Pian	Souei	Sui
Ngan	An	P'in	Pin	Souen	Sun
Ngang	Ang	P'ing	Ping	Soung	Song
Ngao	Ao	P'o	Po	Souo	Suo
Ngen	En	P'ou	Pou, Pu	Sow	Sou
Ngeou	Ou	P'oung	Peng	Sse	Si
Ngo	Ao, O, Wo, E	P'ouo	Po	Sseu	Si
Nie	Nie	P'u	Pu	Ssu	Si
Nieh	Nie			Suei	Sui
Nien	Nian			Suen	Sun
Nieou	Niu	Raw	Rao	Sung	Song
Nio	Nue	Roan	Ruan	Szu	Si
Niow	Niu	Roei	Rui		
Niu	Nü, Niu	Roen	Run	Ta	Da
Niueh	Nue	Rou	Ru	Tai	Dai
No	Nuo	Row	Rou	Tan	Dan
Noan	Nuan	Ruei	Rui	Tang	Dang
Noen	Nun	Ruen	Run	Tao	Dao
Noung	Nong			Taw	Dao
Nouo	Nuo			Tcha	Zha
Nung	Nong	Saw	Sao	Tchai	Zhai
		Sch...	Sh...	Tchan	Zhan
O	O, E	Seou	Sou	Tchang	Zhang
Ör	Er	Seu	Si	Tchao	Zhao
Ou	Wu, Ou	Shea	Xia	Tche	Zhe, Zhi
Ouan	Wang	Sheang	Xiang	Tchen	Zhen
Ouang	Wang	Sheau	Xiao	Tcheng	Zheng
Ouei	Wei	Sheong	Xiong	Tcheou	Zhou
Ouen	Wen	Sheou	Xiu	Tcho	Zhuo
Ouo	Wo	Sheu	Xu	Tchö	Zhe
Ouong	Weng	Sheuan	Xuan	Tchong	Zhong
Ow	Ou	Sheue	Xue	Tchou	Zhu

Tchouai	Zhuai	Tsieou	Jiu	Ts'uen	Qun
Tchouan	Zhuan	Tsin	Jin	Ts'ui	Cui
Tchouang	Zhuang	Tsing	Jing	Ts'un	Cun
Tchouei	Zhui	Tsio	Jue	Ts'ung	Cong
Tchouen	Zhun	Tsiou	Jiu	Tu	Du
Tchoung	Zhong	Tsiu	Jiu	Tuan	Duan
Tchouo	Zhuo	Tsiuan	Juan	Tuei	Dui
Tch'a	Cha	Tsiue	Jue	Tui	Dui
Tch'ai	Chai	Tsiuen	Jun	Tun	Dun
Tch'an	Chan	Tsiun	Jun	Tung	Dong
Tch'ang	Chang	Tsiuan	Juan	Tz...	Z...
Tch'ao	Chao	Tso	Zuo	Tzu	Zi
Tch'e	Che	Tsö	Ze	Tz'u	Ci
Tch'en	Chen	Tsoan	Zuan	T'a	Ta
Tch'eng	Cheng	Tsoei	Zui	T'ai	Tai
Tch'eu	Chou	Tsoen	Zun	T'an	Tan
Tch'eu	Chi	Tsong	Zong	T'ang	Tang
Tch'ö	Che	Tsou	Zu	T'ao	Tao
Tch'ong	Chong	Tsouan	Zuan	T'e	Te
Tch'ou	Chu	Tsouei	Zui	T'eng	Teng
Tch'ouai	Chuai	Tsouen	Zun	T'eu	Tou
Tch'ouan	Chuan	Tsoung	Zong	T'i	Ti
Tch'ouang	Chuang	Tsu	Zu	T'iao	Tiao
Tch'ouei	Chui	Tsü	Ju	T'ieh	Tie
Tch'ouen	Chun	Tsuan	Zuan	T'ien	Tian
Tch'oung	Chong	Tsüeh	Jue	T'ing	Ting
Tch'ouo	Chuo	Tsuei	Zui	T'o	Tuo
Te	De	Tsui	Zui	T'ö	Te
Tean	Dian	Tsun	Zun	T'ong	Tong
Tei	Dei, De	Tsung	Zong	T'ou	Tou, <i>Du</i>
Teng	Deng	Tsuo	Zuo	T'ouan	Tuan
Teou	Dou	Ts'a	Ca	T'ouen	Tun
Ti	Di	Ts'ai	Cai	T'ouei	Tui
Tieh	Die	Ts'an	Can	T'oung	Tong
Tiao	Diao	Ts'ang	Cang	T'ouo	Tuo
Tien	Dian	Ts'ao	Cao	T'u	Tu
Tieou	Diu	Tsch'...	Ch...	T'uan	Tuan
Tiou	Diu	Ts'e	Ce	T'ui	Tui
Ting	Ding	Ts'en	Cen	T'un	Tun
Tiu	Diu	Ts'eng	Ceng	T'ung	Tong
Tj...	J..., Q...	Ts'eu	Cou		
To	Duo	Ts'eu	Ci	U	Wu
Tö	De	Tsh'...	Ch...	Uan	Wan
Toan	Duan	Ts'i	Qi	Uang	Wang
Toei	Dui	Ts'iang	Qiang	Uei	Wei
Toen	Dun	Ts'iao	Qiao	Uen	Wen
Toung	Dong	Ts'ie	Qie	Ueng	Weng
Touo	Duo	Ts'ien	Qian	Uo	Wo
Tow	Dou	Ts'ieou	Qiu		
Tsa	Za	Ts'in	Qin	Woang	Wang
Tsai	Zai	Ts'ing	Qing	Woei	Wei
Tsan	Zan	Ts'iou	Qiu	Wong	Huang, Weng
Tsang	Zang	Ts'iu	Qiu	Wou	Wu
Tsao	Zao	Ts'iu	Quan		
Tsh...	Zh...	Ts'iu	Qun	Yai	Ye
Tsch...	Zh...	Ts'o	Cuo	Yaw	Yao
Tse	Ze	Ts'ö	Ce	Yeh	Ye
Tsen	Zen	Ts'ong	Cong	Yen	Yan
Tseng	Zeng	Ts'ou	Cou, <i>Cu</i>	Yeong	Yong
Tseou	Zou	Ts'ouan	Cuan	Yeou	You
Tseu	Zi	Ts'ouen	Cun	Yo	Yue
Tsi	Zi, Ji	Ts'oung	Cong	Yü	Yu
Tsiang	Jiang	Ts'ouo	Cuo	Yüan	Yuan
Tsiao	Jiao	Ts'u	Cu	Yüeh	Yue
Tsie	Jie	Ts'ü	Qu	Yüen	Yuan, Yun
Tsieh	Jie	Ts'uan	Cuan	Yün	Yun
Tsien	Jian	Ts'üan	Quan	Yung	Yong