

Here is the entry in Morohashi's dictionary for Zhu Xi:

Japanese pronunciation of his name

(14424 · 105) — (14424 · 234)

木部 (二畫) 朱

【朱旗】^{シウキ} 符、朱披攘。
 【朱器】^{シウキ} 月の十
 臣大盤
 【朱器臺盤】^{シウキ} 朱塗の食器と臺盤。藤原氏の氏の長者の大饗に用ひる器具。(江次第抄、二、卯杖)藤氏一大臣者、謂氏長者也、用朱器臺盤、此朱器臺盤者、閑院左大臣冬嗣公御物、在勸學院、關白初任之時渡之、正月大饗用此器也、自餘臣者、大饗用赤木黒杓机様器等。
 【朱熹】^{シウキ} 宋の人。松の子。字は元晦。仲晦。號は晦菴。紫陽。雲谷老人。晦翁。涪州病叟。遜翁。雲臺隱吏。雲臺真逸。雲臺外史。鴻臺外史。鴻慶外史。嵩陽隱吏。仁知堂主。熹は文。紹興の進士。高・孝・光・寧の四朝に歴事し、轉運副使、樞密院待制、祕閣修撰となり、寶慶中、太師を追贈、信國公、徽國公に追封さる。淳祐中、孔廟に從祀し、清の康熙中、十哲の次に升位す。原籍は婺源。其の廳事を紫陽書堂・武夷精舍といひ、又、草堂を建陽の雲谷に起して晦菴といひ、晚年、建陽の考亭に卜築して涪洲精舍を作る。考亭は其の講學の處で、人、其の學派を考亭學派と稱す。著に周易本義・易學啓蒙・儀禮經傳通解・書卦考誤・詩集傳・大學中庸或問・論語或問・孟子或問・大學中庸章句・論語孟子集注・太極圖解・太極圖說解・通書解・西銘解・楚辭集注・楚辭辨證・楚辭後語・韓文考異・論孟集議・孟子指要・中庸輯略・孝經刊誤・小學書・通鑑綱目・宋名臣言行錄・家禮・近思錄・河南程氏遺書・伊洛淵源錄・謝上蔡語錄・文公家禮・正蒙解・陰符經注・周易參同契考異がある。其の遺言を輯録し疏釋したものに、宋の朱在の朱子大全集、黎清徳の朱子語類、明の丘濬の朱子學的、清の李光地の朱子全書、張伯行の朱子文集、朝鮮の李滉の朱子書節要等があり、其の傳記行狀を記したものに、宋の黃幹の朱子行狀、李方子の朱子年譜、明の戴銜の朱子實記、李默の朱子年譜、朱鍾文の考亭朱氏文

What era he lived in (the Sung 宋 dynasty)

A biographical summary of his accomplishments.

A list of all his names (see next page for close-up)

Sources for entry information (in this case, 宋史 and 宋元學案)

書、敘傳下) 神母告、討) 朱旗所拂、九土君に傳へる器具。正(江次第第一、大臺盤。
 獻全譜、清の王懋竑の朱子年譜、同考異、江永の朱子世家、舒敬亭の朱文公傳道經世言行錄、李清馥の閩學志略等がある。(宋史、四百二十九) (宋元學案、四十八・四十九)。
 朱熹 (會圖才三)



A portrait of the man, labeled with his hào and giving the source in parentheses.

Here is another entry for Zhu Xi. This one is from 中国历史 (上海辞书出版社)

Birth and death dates

Where his family was from (home)

Where he was born

Where he moved later in life

Various names (but not as many as are listed in Morohashi)

朱熹(1130—1200) 宋徽州婺源(今属江西)人;生于南剑州尤溪(今属福建),后徙居建阳(今属福建)考亭。字元晦,一字仲晦,号晦庵,又号晦翁,别称紫阳。绍兴十八年(1148)进士,任泉州同安县



主簿。淳熙时,知南康军,改提举浙东茶盐公事。时浙东大饥,乃单车按行境内,救荒革弊。光宗时,历知漳州、秘阁修撰等。宁宗初,为焕章阁待制,旋以本职提举南京鸿庆宫。庆元二年(1196),落职罢祠。后致仕。卒后追谥“文”。早期主张抗金,中年以后转持消极防守。受业于李侗,得程颢、程颐之传,兼采周敦颐、张载等人学说,集北宋以来理学之大成,建立一个客观唯心主义的思想体系,是中国封建社会后期影响最大的思想家。其学派被称为“闽学”,或考亭学派、程朱学派。曾被韩侂胄视为“伪学”,加以禁止。他认为,“太极”是宇宙的根本和全体,包括不能分离的“理”、“气”,“理”在“气”先;万物有万理,万理均源于“天理”,而“天理”即“三

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纲五常”。人们须“去人欲,存天理”,“正心诚意”、“居敬”、“穷理”以“求仁”。生平主要从事著书、讲学,对经学、史学、文学、乐律以至自然科学都有贡献。学生众多。主要著作有《四书章句集注》、《伊洛渊源录》、《名臣言行录》、《资治通鉴纲目》、《楚辞集注》、《诗集传》、《韩文考异》及后人编纂的《朱子语类》、《朱文公文集》等。(胡昭曦)

Posthumous name (note how it does not appear until later in the entry)

Finally, let's look at a Morohashi entry for a famous Korean. Here is the entry for the 17th century author Kim Manjung 金萬重 (1637-1692) (here in horizontal text instead of vertical text):

【金萬重】キンパン
ヂュウウ 朝鮮李朝、光山の人。字は重叔。號は西浦。諡は文孝。官は大提學判書。〔人物志〕。

And here is a key to each part:

1. 【金萬重】 : The Chinese characters for his name
2. キンパン
ヂュウウ : The Japanese pronunciation of his name.
3. 朝鮮李朝: When he was active (the Choson Yi Dynasty, which was 1392-1908)
4. 光山の人: Where he was from
5. 字は重叔: What his *ca* was
6. 號は西浦: What his *ho* was
7. 諡は文孝: What his *si* was
8. 官は大提學判書: What his rank was
9. 〔人物志〕 : The source of the information, in this case the 人物志.