ABOUT IYANAGA NOBUMI (b. 1948)

Note to Slides 3, 36, 38 -- Condensed Visual Classroom Guide to Daikokuten Iconography in Japan.

Nobumi Iyanaga 彌永信美 is an independent scholar based in Tokyo. He previously studied under Rolf A. Stein of the College de France. Iyanaga's many writings draw directly on the approach of structuralist mythology originally outlined by the great French anthropologist Claude Levi-Strauss. Iyanaga was a collaborator of the <u>Hōbōgirin</u> 法實義林, a French dictionary of Buddhist terms based on Chinese and Japanese sources. His area of interest is in the mythology of Buddhist deities. He has published articles on Daijizaiten (Maheśvara), Daikokuten (Mahākāla) and Dakiniten (ḍākinī) (in French), and in 2002, he released his book 大黑天変相 - 仏経神話学 I [Variations on the theme of Mahākāla - Buddhist Mythology, I], and another book 觀音変容譚 - 仏経神話学 II [Metamorphisis of the Bodhisattva Avalokiteśvara - Buddhist Mythology, II]. He has contributed numerous entries to the <u>Digital Dictionary of Buddhism (DDB)</u> related to deities and texts dealing with those deities. Sign into DDB with user name = guest.

Partial List of Iyanaga's Many Publications:

- <u>Daikokuten hensō</u> 大黒天変相 [Variations on the Theme of Mahākāla], Vol. 1 of <u>Bukkyō Shinwa-Gaku</u> 仏教神話学, Kyoto: Hōzōkan, 2002. Also see Iyanaga's <u>English table of contents</u> and Brian Ruppert's review of Iyanaga's book in <u>Japanese Journal of Religious Studies</u>, 2003, Vol. 30:1-2.
- Honji Suijaku and the Logic of Combinatory Deities: Two Case Studies, in <u>Buddha's and Kami in</u> <u>Japan: Hoji Suijaku as a Combinatory Paradigm</u>, eds. Mark Teeuwen and Fabio Rambelli, 2003, pp. 145-176.
- Medieval Shintō as a Form of Japanese Hinduism: An Attempt at Understanding Early Medieval Shintō," special issue, Cahiers d'Extrême Asie 16, 2006–2007, pp. 263–303.
- Dakini and the Emperor, 2001
- Daijizaiten (Maheśvara) 大自在天, Hōbōgirin 6: 713–765.
- <u>lyanaga's Academia.edu page</u> (many article available)

If a cited web page becomes unavailable, try retrieving it at the Internet Archive Way-Back Machine.

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