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ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE

MIKADOS AND SHOGUNS

OF

JAPAN

AS ALSO

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE
YEAR-TITLES OR NEN-GO

ADOPTED DURING THEIR REIGN

BY

G. SCHLEGEL.



Chronological lists of the sovereigns of Japan have been published by several authors, as by Kaempfer, De Guignes, in his «Histoire générale des Huns», Von Siebold in his «Nippon Archiv», the Marquis d'Hervey de St. Denys in his «Ethnographie des peuples étrangers à la Chine» published in the «Atsume Gusa», in Mr. Reed's «Japan», and lately in the valuable «Manuel d'Histoire, de Généalogie et de Chronologie de tous les états du Globe» (Vol. I, p. 217—227) published by Mr. A. M. H. J. Stokvis. Unfortunately, in most of these lists, the Chinese characters represented by the transcription are omitted, and as no standard alphabet has been as yet adopted, each writer

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transcribed them according to his own familiar alphabet, so that the most ludicrous confusion reigns in these names, which are in some cases quite unrecognizable.

To give a single example from the lists of Von Siebold and Reed. These authors write the following *Nengo* in this fashion, not being even themselves constant in their transcription:

Nengo	Von Siebold	Reed
貞觀 <i>Tei-kwan</i>	<i>Dsjo-kwan</i>	<i>Jo-kwan</i>
承平 <i>Syô-heï</i>	<i>Seo-fei</i>	<i>Shio hei</i>
承暦 <i>Syô-reki</i>	<i>Tjô-reki</i>	<i>Jo-riyaku</i>
承和 <i>Syô-wa</i>	<i>Zeô-wa</i>	<i>Jo-wa</i>
承德 <i>Syô-tokû</i>	<i>Zio-tok</i>	<i>Sho-toku</i>
承應 <i>Syô-wo</i>	<i>Sjô-wo</i>	<i>Sho-wo</i>
承元 <i>Syô gen</i>	<i>Zjô-gen</i>	<i>Sho-gen</i>
承久 <i>Syô-kiu</i>	<i>Zjo kiu</i>	<i>Jo-kiu</i>
大治 <i>Daï di</i>	<i>Dai-dsi</i>	<i>Dai ji</i>
天治 <i>Ten di</i>	<i>Ten dsi</i>	<i>Ten ji</i>
治暦 <i>Di reki</i>	<i>Dsi reki</i>	<i>Chi riyaku</i>
寛和 <i>Kwan wa</i>	<i>Kwan-kwa</i>	<i>Kwan-wa</i>
正治 <i>Syau-di</i>	<i>Sjô dsi</i>	<i>Sho-ji</i>
嘉吉 <i>Ka-kitû</i>	<i>Ka-rok</i>	<i>Ka-kitsu</i>

So that Von Siebold has *seven* different ways of transcribing the Chin. ch. 承 *viz.*: *Seo*, *Tjô*, *Zeô*, *Zio*, *Sjô*, *Zjô* and *Zjo*

and Reed three, *viz.*: *Jo*, *Shio* and *Sho*.

How is an author on history, neither knowing Japanese nor Chinese, to find his way in such a Babel?

It is true, and Von Siebold warns against it in a note to his *Nengo*, that the pronunciation of the Chinese characters differs very much in the different provinces of Japan, but this was a reason the more for later authors, never to publish such a list without adding the Chinese characters. Von Siebold could not do it, as there

was in his time no font of Chinese characters in the Netherlands, but still he has given a lithographed table of Japanese history and chronology which enables the student to correct the mistakes in his transcription. But the other authors did the same, so that a new and correct list is no superfluity; especially as the lists published hitherto present the greatest divergencies and some bewildering errors which, repeated by historical writers, not knowing the Chinese or Japanese language, are thus for ever propagated.

For example the period A. D. 1441—1443 was dubbed *Ka-kitû* (嘉吉) «Fortunate luck».

It is named as such on page 99 of Von Siebold's lists of Nengo; but on page 73 of the same work, the year 1441 is called *Ka-rok*, which would be 嘉祿, the designation of the period 1225—1226.

The Shogun *Iye-mitû* (1623—1649) is called in Chinese 大猷公 *Ta yew kung*. Both the Japanese tables used by Von Siebold and the lately published Japanese synchronistic tables have distinctly, in several entries, the ch. 猷 *yew*. Von Siebold, however, seems to have mistaken this character for that of 猷, a vulgar form of the ch. 猷 *hien*, which is pronounced *ken* in Japanese, and he, consequently, calls this Shogun «*Daï-ken kun*» instead of «*Daï-yu kô*», which error has, of course, been since repeated over and over again ¹⁾.

Von Siebold calls the 1st Mikado of the northern dynasty *Kwang-yen* (光嚴) «*Kwo gon*». The work «*Le Japon à l'exposition universelle de 1878*», compiled by the *Shushi kuwan* or «*Direction des travaux historiques*», writes this name *Kuwoogon*. Of course it is «*Kwo gen*» as Mr. Reed rightly transcribes. Von Siebold equally transcribes the ch. 嚴 by *gen* in 嚴有君 *Gen iu kun* (l. c. p. 84 & fol. 23).

1) We note besides that *daï-ken* would signify nothing, whilst *daï-iu* means «the great plan or doctrine of ordering the universe». We read in the *Chow-kwan*: 若昔大猷 «We ought to follow the former great doctrines», or, as the commentary says: «We ought to observe the great doctrines of antiquity» (當順古大道).

Mura-kami I (A. D. 947–967) is called in Chinese 村上 (*Ts'un shang*), as well in the 日本歷代年契 used by Von Siebold (twice), as in the Jap. synchronistic tables 新撰年表 (thrice), which I have used. By a very common mistake, De Guignes has interchanged this character with that of 封 *fung* and, consequently, names this prince *Füng tchang*, probably induced in error by *Ma Twan-lin* who, equally, writes 封上¹⁾.

The beforementioned 新撰年表 (*Sin sen nen hyau*), newest edition of the Synchronistic tables of the History of Japan, China and the West, compiled by *Hô-kokû Mitûkuri* (逢谷箕作), first published in 1855, and reprinted in 1872, carries us to the year 1871 till the peace concluded between France and Prussia. This work, a masterpiece of xylographic art, I have found very accurate, and I have not hesitated to follow it almost implicitly. It presents, here and there, discrepancies with the lists hitherto published, and we, therefore, think it useful to note them here, so that the possessors of the works in which these lists occur in chronological order may correct them.

The lists of the Emperors or Mikados is in general correct with the exception of a few dates.

So, according to the Japanese tables, the second Mikado, *Sui-sei* 綏靖, did not come to the throne in B. C. 584, as the forementioned authors say, but only in B. C. 581. It is true, *Zin-mu*, his predecessor, died in B. C. 585, 127 years old: but he had previously, in B. C. 619, taken his son *Zin-tei*, named *Nuna-gawa Mimi-no mikoto*, as his coadjutor (立皇太子神渟名川耳尊). This prince murdered, in B. C. 582, his elder brother *Shau-yeu url ming* (Tagisi-mimi-no mikoto) and proclaimed himself emperor of Japan (皇太子殺其兄手研耳命而立).

¹⁾ *Ma Twan-lin* is wrong, for in Japanese *Mura* means a village = Chin. 村, and *Kami* (= 上) means Superior, Ruler.

Ten-di (天智) did not come to the throne till A. D. 568, although he administrated the empire since 562, which date is given by our predecessors as that of his accession to the throne. We find under the date A.D. 562 the remark: 皇太子中大兄素服制軍國事 «The prince imperial *Naka-no Ōiyé* administrates in simple dress the affairs of the army and the state», and only in 568 his accession to the throne.

After *Mura-kami II*, in A.D. 1369, Von Siebold and Stokvis mention a Mikado called *Hiro-nari* or 長慶 *Tyau-keï*, who should have reigned from 1369 to 1373. The Jap. synchr. tables do not mention this emperor; but place in the year 1368 the accession to the throne of *Kame-yama II*, who reigned till 1392 and was succeeded by *Ko-matū II* (後小松), who reigned from 1393 to 1412. Von Siebold and Stokvis have instead: *Kame-yama II*, 1374—1412.

Higasi-yama (A. D. 1687—1709), called in Chinese 東山 *Tung-shan* (*Tō-san*), is called by Deguignes *Kin-cham* (金山?).

In the lists of the Shoguns, we'll find still more discrepancies, especially in the dates. De Guignes felt this already, and remarked in a note that the dates of Kaempfer did not always appear reliable to him. We will see that such is the case.

On fol. 4 of the Jap. Synchr. tables is found a genealogy of the Shoguns of Japan, in which after *Ching-liang* (成良) or *Nari-yosi*, immediately follows *I-mwan* (義滿) or *Yosi-mitā*, who assumed the Shogunship in the first year of the period *Wau-an* (應安) corresponding to the year A. D. 1368, which date is in accordance with the previous lists. *Taka-udi* (1334—1358) and *Yosi-nori*¹⁾ (1359—1367) are not mentioned by our Japanese author as Shoguns, though they are so in the *Nippon rekī-dai nen-keitō* 日本歷代年契. In the Chinese text published by Von Siebold, *Taka-udi* is called 源尊氏 *Yüan-tsun-shi*, and *Yosi-nori* 義詮 *I-tsiüan*.

1) Deguignes calls him *Yosi-yaki*.

Yosi-nari (*Yosi-masa*) (義政 *I ching*) became Shogun in 1449 (義政文安六年任將軍) and resigned on account of his age in 1473 (文明五年退老).

Yosi-mitō II (義澄) became Shogun in A.D. 1494 (義澄明應三年任將軍), and not in 1493, and died on the 14th of the 8th month of the 8th year of the period *Yei-syau* (永正八年八月十四日薨) A.D. 1511. He was Shogun till the year 1507 and not 1508 as Stokvis has.

Yosi-naru reigned till 1545, not 1546 as Mr. Stokvis says. The usurpator *Yosi-naga* (義長 *I chang*) is said by Mr. Stokvis to have reigned from 1565 -- 1568. He is neither mentioned by Von Siebold nor in the Jap. synchr. tables.

Besides, Von Siebold, after the Jap. chronol. tables, says that *Yosi-naga* was already murdered in 1561 by *Hisa-hide* (Nippon Archiv, Vol. IV, Part III, p. 78 and fol. 22: 久秀弑義長) and the 新撰年表, entry of 1561.

But, on the other hand, it mentions the Shogun *I-ying* (*Yosi sūsa*), grandson of *I-ching* (*Yosi sūmī*) and eldest son of *I-wei*, who assumed the Shogunship in the 11th year of the period *Yei-rokū* (1568) and died in the 9th month of that year (義榮義澄孫、義維長子。永祿十一年壬將軍、同九月薨 *Vide*: 新撰年表、將軍世系). He was succeeded by *I-chao* (義昭) or *Yosi-aki*. *I-ying* is not mentioned by either Von Siebold or Stokvis.

Taira Nobu-naga (平信長) became Shogun in 1574, and not in 1573 as Mr. Stokvis says. He was murdered in 1582 by *Aketi Mitō-hide* together with *Nobu-tada* (明智光秀弑信長信忠, Nippon Archiv, l. c. fol. 22). He is not mentioned as Shogun, nor even as usurpator, in these tables; neither is *San-bau-si* (三法師). It is true, the latter was named by *Hide-yosi* as his successor in 1582 (壬午年秀吉立三法師, Nippon Archiv,

l. c. p. 80 and fol. 22), but he never reigned as Shogun. *Nobu-naga* was succeeded in 1586 by *Fung-shin-siu-kieh* (豐臣秀吉) or *Tai-kau sama*; he reigned till 1590, and was succeeded in 1591 by *Siu-tsze'e* (秀次) or *Hide-tŭgu* (1591–1595). Stokvis makes *Tai-kau sama* reign from 1587–1598.

Dai-ken-kô (大猷公), called in the Japanese lists *Dai-yu-kô* (大猷公), reigned from 1623 to 1649, and not 1651 as Mr. Stokvis says. It is true, he died in 1651, but he was already replaced by the Shogun *Iye Tŭna kô* (嚴有公) in 1650.

Iye Tŭgu kô (有章公) reigned from 1713–1716, and not 1715 as Mr. Stokvis says. He was succeeded in the same year by *Yosi-mune*.

Iye-sige kô (惇信公) is said by Mr. Stokvis to have been Shogun from 1745–1760. According to the Jap. synchr. tables, he reigned from 1745–1762, and died in the same year when *Iye-haru kô* (俊明公) threw himself up as Shogun, nl. in the 12th year of the period *Hau-reki* (寶曆), which corresponds to the year A.D. 1762. Mr. Stokvis equally places the beginning of the reign of this Shogun in 1760. *Iye-nari kô* (文恭公) was Shogun from 1787–1837, not 1836 as Mr. Stokvis has. His successor *Iye-yosi kô* (愼德公) reigned from 1838–1853 (Mr. Stokvis has 1837–1852). *Iye-sada kô* (溫恭公) was Shogun from 1853–1858 (Mr. Stokvis has 1853–1857).

The last Shogun, *Yosi-hisa*, became it in 1866 and resigned in 1867. Mr. Stokvis says 1867 and 1868; but the Japanese tables place these dates in the 2^d and 3^d year of the period *Kei-wau* (慶應), which correspond to the years 1866 and 1867. Under the latter date, the tables bear the notice 將軍辭職。王政復古、改江戸爲東京, »The Shogun resigns his office, the royal reign is restored as before. *Yedo* is changed to *Tôkiô*».

According to Mr. Reed's »Japan" the resignation was offered the 19 Nov. 1867, but it was only accepted the 3^d January of the year 1868 (op. cit. p. 276), but the 3^d Jan. 1868 corresponded to the

10th of the 12th Japanese month, and was thus reckoned by the compiler of the Synchronistic tables to belong still to the year 1867.

We have noticed also the following errors in the list of *Nengo* published by Mr. Stokvis. The period *Ken-tokû* (建徳) began with the year A. D. 1370 and not 1371 as in Mr. Stokvis's list. The year A. D. 1441 was called *Ka-kitû* (嘉吉) and not *Ka-rokû* (嘉祿) as Mr. Stokvis, after Von Siebold, says. For the year 1848 we find in the list of Mr. Stokvis *Ko-yeï* instead of *Ka-yeï* (嘉永) and the designation of the period 1860 is *Man-yen* (萬延) and not *Man-yeï* as in the list of Mr. Stokvis. It is therefore no superfluity if these lists are again, and now correctly, reprinted. The lists given by Von Siebold only carry us to the year A. D. 1822, and the «*Nippon Archiv*» in which they have been published, is now quite out of print, costs a large sum of money, and besides, is of an unwieldy folio size, most unhandy to consult.

We have followed in our alphabetical lists the Chinese pronunciation of the characters, and not the Japanese one, as Von Siebold did: firstly because, as Von Siebold himself remarks, the dialectical pronunciation varies immensely ¹⁾, and secondly because the year-names are always cited, even in Japanese works, in the Chinese character, the mandarin pronunciation of which is known by every Sinologue.

The spelling of the Japanese words is according to the system adopted at the first Congress of Orientalists held in Paris in 1873, and Prof. Léon de Rosny had the kindness to correct the proofsheets to this effect.

1) Da die Jahrnamen durchgängig Schinesische Wörter sind, die in Japan, je nach dem einen oder anderen vorherrschenden Dialect, nicht von Allen gleich ausgesprochen werden, so kommt in das alphabetische Verzeichniss derselben, wo blos auf ihre Aussprache Rücksicht genommen werden soll, manches Schwankende, was bei der Schreibung mittels der schinesischen Charaktere nicht statt hat.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

OF THE

MIKADOS AND SHOGUNS

OF

J A P A N.

I.

The Mikados.

	B.C.
Kam Yamato Iva-are hiko (<i>Zin-mu Ten-wo</i>) (神武天皇)	660—585
Kami-nuna-gava-mimi no-mikoto (綏靖)	581—549
Siki-tu-hiko Tama-de-mi-no-mikoto (安寧)	548—511
Oho-yamato-hiko yuki-tomo-no-mikoto (懿德)	510—477
Mi-matu-hiko Kaë-sine-no-mikoto (孝昭)	475—393
Oho-Yamato Tarasi-hiko Kuni-osi-hito-no-mikoto (孝安)	392—291
Oho-Yamato Neko-hito Futo-ni-no mikoto (孝靈)	290—215
Oho-Yamato Neko hito Kuni Kuruno mikoto (孝元)	214—158
Waka-Yamato Neko-hiko Futo-hibino-mikoto (開化)	157—98
Mi-maki Iri-hiko Ini-yeno-mikoto (崇神)	97—30
Iku-me Iri-hiko Isati-no mikoto (垂仁)	29—70 A.D.
	A.D.
Oho-tarasi-hiko O-sirowake-no-mikoto (景行)	71—130 ¹⁾
Waka-tarasi-hiko (成武)	131—190
Tarasi-naka-tsu-hiko (仲哀)	192—200
Iki-naga-tarasi-bime-no-mikoto [Empress] (神功皇后)	201—269 ²⁾

1) According to Chinese historians A.D. 71—107; succeeded by *Shwai-shing* (帥升) A.D. 107—130.

2) According to Chin. historians, we find this princess named 卑彌呼 *Pimihū* = *Himé-miko* i.e. princess. She is said to have reigned from A.D. 201—246, and was succeeded by the princess *F-yu* (壹與) 246—269.

A.D.

Hondano-miko	(應信) 270—310
Oho-sasagi-no-mikoto	(仁德) 313—399
Isavo-wako-no-mikoto	(屢仲) 400—405
Mitū-va-wako-no-mikoto	(反正) 406—411
Wo-atsuma-no-wakako-no-sūkune	(允恭) 412—453 ³⁾
Ana-fo-no-mikoto	(安康) 454—456
Oho-hasuse-no-mikoto	(雄略) 457—479 ⁴⁾
Siraga-take-hiro-kuni Osi-waka-yamato-neko-no-mikoto	(清寧) 480—484
Ohoke-no-mikoto	(顯宗) 485—487
Oho-asi-azana Simano-iratūko	(仁賢) 488—498
Wo-hasuse Waka-sasagi	(武烈) 499—506 ⁵⁾
Wo-ofu-atono-mikoto (Hiko-fudono-mikoto)	(繼體) 507—531
Interregnum from 531—534.	
Hiro-kuni Osi-take Kana-hi-no-mikoto	(安閑) 534—535
Take-wo Hiro-kuni Osi-tate-no-mikoto	(宣化) 536—539 ⁶⁾
Amekuni Osi-hiraki-hiro-niva-no-mikoto	(欽明) 540—571
Nuna-kura-fudo Tama-siki-no-mikoto	(敏達) 572—585
Tatibana-no Toyo-hino-mikoto	(用明) 586—587
Hatsusebe-no-mikoto	(崇峻) 588—592
Toyo-mike-kasigi-ya-himeno-mikoto [Empress]	(推古) 593—628 ⁷⁾

3) According to Chin. historians, this emperor, also called *Tsan* (讚), reigned from 412—430 and was succeeded by his younger brother *Chin* (珍) 430—444, and *Tsi* (濟) 444—453, named General pacifier of the East, sovereign of Japan (安東將軍倭國王).

4) This emperor died in 453, and was succeeded by his son *Hing* (興) 457—477, who was again succeeded by his younger brother *Wu* (武) 477—479. The Japanese tables place from 457—479 the reign of *Hiung-lioh*, and place

5) *Wu-lioh* from 499—506.

6) The Chin. Historians also call this Mikado *T'ien-kwoh pai-k'ai kwang-ting t'ien kwang* (天國排開廣庭天皇).

7) According to Chin. historians, we find instead of this princess the emperor *Ngo-mei* (阿每) surnamed *Tolissepiku* (多利思比孤) with the title *Ngo-peï Ki-mi*

A.D.

Oki-naga-tarasi Hi-hiro-nuka-no-mikoto	(舒明) 629—641
Ame-toyo-takara Mige-hi-Tarasi-hime [Empress]	(皇極) 642—644
Ame-yorodü-toyohino-mikoto	(孝德) 645—654
Ame-toyo-takara Mige-hi-Tarasi-hime [same as 皇極] (齊明)	655—661
Ame-mikoto hiraki-wake-no-mikoto	(天智) 662—671
Ama-nu-naka-vara Okino-ma hito	(天武) 672—686
Takama-no-vara-hiro-ne-hime (Empress)	(持統) 687—696
Amano mo-mune-toyo	(文武) 697—707
Yamato-neko Amatü-mi-siro Toyo-kuni-nari-hime [Empress] (元明)	708—714
Yamato-neko Taka-mitü-kio-tarasi-hime [Empress] (元正)	715—723
Ame-sirusi kuni-osi-hiraki-toyo-sakura-hiko	(聖武) 724—748
Takano-hime; Abeno Nāi-sin-wau [Empress]	(孝謙) 749—758
Oho-ino Ohokimi or Ohoi-no mikoto	(大炊) 759—764
Takano-hime Abeno Nāi-sin-wau [Empress]	(稱德) 765—769
Sira-kabeno Ohokimi	(光仁) 770—781
Yamato-neko Suberagi Takarateru-no mikoto	(桓武) 782—805
Yamato-neko Amafiraki-kuni-taka-hiko	(平城) 806—809
Kami-no Sin-wau — <i>Saga I</i>	(嵯峨) 810—823
Ohodomo-no-Sin-wau — <i>Zyūn-wa</i>	(淳和) 824—833
Masa-yosi — <i>Nin-myau</i>	(仁明) 834—850
Miti-yasü Sin-wau — <i>Mun-tokü</i>	(文德) 851—858
Kore-hito — <i>Sei-wa</i>	(清和) 859—876
Sada-aki — <i>Yo-zei</i>	(陽成) 877—884
Toki-yasü — <i>Kwo-ko</i>	(光孝) 885—887
Sada-yosi — <i>Uda I</i>	(宇多) 888—897
Atü-hito — <i>Daï-go</i>	(醍醐) 898—930

(阿輩鷄彌) or „Prince *Ngo-pai*”, who is said to have reigned from 593—607,
and who was succeeded by *Fu-shi-ts'ing* (與世清), who reigned from 608—628.

Hiro-akira — *Syu-zyakū I*
 Nari-akira — *Mura-kami*
 Nori-hira — *Rei-zen I*
 Mori-hira — *Yen-yu I*
 Moro-sada — *Kwa san*
 Kane-hito — *Iti deō I*
 Suē-sada — *San deō*
 Atū-nari — *Go Iti deō*
 Atū-yosi — *Go Syu-zyakū*
 Tika-hito — *Go Rei-zen*
 Taka-hito — *Go San-deō*
 Sada-hito — *Sira-kawa*
 Yosi-hito — *Hori-kawa*
 Mune-hito — *To-ba*
 Aki-hito — *Syu tokū*
 Tosi-hito — *Kin-ye*
 Masa-hito — *Go Sira-kawa*
 Mori-hito — *Ni-deō*
 Tosi-hito — *Rokū deō*
 Nori-hito — *Taka-kura*
 Koto-hito — *An-tokū*
 Taka-nari — *Go To-ba*
 Tame-hito — *Tu-ti*
 Mori-nari — *Syun-tokū*
 Moti-hito — *Go Hori-kawa*
 Hide-hito — *Si-deō*
 Kuni-hito — *Go Saga*
 Hisa-hito — *Go Fuka-kusa*
 Tūne-hito — *Kame yama*
 Yo-hito — *Go Uda*
 Hiro-hito — *Fusimi*

(朱雀) 931—946
 (村上) 947—967
 (冷泉) 968—969
 (圓融) 970—984
 (花山) 985—986
 (一條) 987—1011
 (三條) 1012—1016
 (後一條) 1017—1036
 (後朱雀) 1037—1045
 (後冷泉) 1046—1068
 (後三條) 1069—1072
 (白阿) 1073—1086
 (堀阿) 1087—1107
 (鳥羽) 1108—1123
 (崇德) 1124—1141
 (近衛) 1142—1155
 (後白阿) 1156—1158
 (二條) 1159—1165
 (六條) 1166—1168
 (高倉) 1169—1180
 (安德) 1181—1183
 (後鳥羽) 1184—1198
 (土御門) 1199—1210
 (順德) 1211—1221
 (後堀阿) 1222—1232
 (四條) 1233—1242
 (後嵯峨) 1243—1246
 (後深草) 1247—1259
 (龜山) 1260—1274
 (後宇多) 1275—1287
 (伏見) 1288—1298

A.D.

Tane-hito — <i>Go Fusimi</i>	(後伏見) 1299—1301
Kuni-hara — <i>Go Ni-dō</i>	(後二條) 1302—1307
Tomihito — <i>Hana zono I</i>	(花園) 1308—1318
Taka-haru — <i>Go Daï-go</i>	(後醍醐) 1319—1331
Kasū-hito — <i>Kwau gen</i>	(光嚴) 1332—1334
Taka haro — <i>Go Daï-go</i> (resumed the throne)	1334—1338
Yosi-naga — <i>Go Mura-kami</i>	(後村上) 1339—1368
Hiro-nari — <i>Tyau Kēi</i>	(長慶) 1369—1373
Hiro-nari — <i>Go Kame-yama</i>	(後龜山) 1368—1392
according to others from 1374—1428	
Moto-hito — <i>Go Komatū</i>	(後小松) 1393—1412
was the last Mikado of the Northern Dynasty from 1383—1392	
Mi-hito — <i>Syō-kwau</i>	(稱光) 1413—1428
Hiko-hito — <i>Go Hana-sono</i>	(後花園) 1429—1464
Nari-hito — <i>Go Tuti mikado</i>	(後土御門) 1465—1500
Katū-hito — <i>Go Kasiva-bara</i>	(後栢原) 1501—1526
Tomo-hito — <i>Go Nara</i>	(後奈良) 1527—1557
Kata-hito — <i>Ohoki Matī</i>	(正親町) 1558—1586
Masa-hito — <i>Go Yau-zēi</i>	(後陽成) 1587—1611
Masa-hito — <i>Go Midū-no-wo</i>	(後水尾) 1612—1629
Kyo-si — <i>Mei-syau</i> [Empress]	(明正) 1630—1643
Tūgu-hito — <i>Go Kwau-mēi</i>	(後光明) 1644—1654
Yosi-hito — <i>Go Sai</i>	(後西) 1655—1662
Wori-hito — <i>Rei-gen</i>	(靈元) 1663—1686
Asa-hito — <i>Higasi-yama (Tō-san)</i>	(東山) 1687—1709
Yosi-hito — <i>Nakano mikado</i>	(中御門) 1710—1735
Aki-hito — <i>Sakura-mati I</i>	(櫻町) 1736—1746
— <i>Momo-zono I</i>	(桃園) 1747—1762
Ti-si — <i>Go Sakura-mati</i> [Empress]	(後櫻町) 1763—1770
Hana-hito — <i>Go Momo-zono</i>	(後桃園) 1771—1779
Kane-hito — <i>Kwau-kakū</i>	(光格) 1780—1816

Hiro-akira — *Syu-zyakū I*
 Nari-akira — *Mura-kami*
 Nori-hira — *Rei-zen I*
 Mori-hira — *Yen-yu I*
 Moro-sada — *Kwa san*
 Kane-hito — *Iti deō I*
 Suē-sada — *San deō*
 Atū-nari — *Go Iti deō*
 Atū-yosi — *Go Syu-zyakū*
 Tika-hito — *Go Rei-zen*
 Taka-hito — *Go San-deō*
 Sada-hito — *Sira-kawa*
 Yosi-hito — *Hori-kawa*
 Mune-hito — *To-ba*
 Aki-hito — *Syu tokū*
 Tosi-hito — *Kin-ye*
 Masa-hito — *Go Sira-kaw a*
 Mori-hito — *Ni-deō*
 Tosi-hito — *Rokū deō*
 Nori-hito — *Taka-kura*
 Koto-hito — *An-tokū*
 Taka-nari — *Go To-ba*
 Tame-hito — *Tu-ti*
 Mori-nari — *Syun-tokū*
 Moti-hito — *Go Hori-kawa*
 Hide-hito — *Si-deō*
 Kuni-hito — *Go Saga*
 Hisa-hito — *Go Fuka-kusa*
 Tūne-hito — *Kame yama*
 Yo-hito — *Go Uda*
 Hiro-hito — *Fusimi*

(朱雀) 931—946
 (村上) 947—967
 (冷泉) 968—969
 (圓融) 970—984
 (花山) 985—986
 (一條) 987—1011
 (三條) 1012—1016
 (後一條) 1017—1036
 (後朱雀) 1037—1045
 (後冷泉) 1046—1068
 (後三條) 1069—1072
 (白阿) 1073—1086
 (堀阿) 1087—1107
 (鳥羽) 1108—1123
 (崇德) 1124—1141
 (近衛) 1142—1155
 (後白阿) 1156—1158
 (二條) 1159—1165
 (六條) 1166—1168
 (高倉) 1169—1180
 (安德) 1181—1183
 (後鳥羽) 1184—1198
 (土御門) 1199—1210
 (順德) 1211—1221
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Kata-hito — <i>Ohoki Matī</i>	(正親町) 1558—1586
Masa-hito — <i>Go Yau-zēi</i>	(後陽成) 1587—1611
Masa-hito — <i>Go Midū-no-wo</i>	(後水尾) 1612—1629
Kyo-si — <i>Mei-syau</i> [Empress]	(明正) 1630—1643
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Yosi-hito — <i>Go Sāi</i>	(後西) 1655—1662
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Asa-hito — <i>Higasi-yama (Tō-san)</i>	(東山) 1687—1709
Yosi-hito — <i>Nakano mikado</i>	(中御門) 1710—1735
Aki-hito — <i>Sakura-mati I</i>	(櫻町) 1736—1746
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Ti-si — <i>Go Sakura-mati</i> [Empress]	(後櫻町) 1763—1770
Hana-hito — <i>Go Momo-zono</i>	(後桃園) 1771—1779
Kane-hito — <i>Kwau-kakū</i>	(光格) 1780—1816

Mune-hito — <i>Nin-kau</i>	(仁孝) 1817—1846
Nori-hito — <i>Kwau-meï</i>	(光明) 1847—1866
Mutü-hito — <i>Kon-zau Kwau-tei</i>	(今上皇帝) 1867—

II.

The Mikados of the Northern Dynasty.

In A.D. 1331, *Daï-go II* was dethroned by *Kwo-gen I*, and though the former was reestablished in 1334, the successors of *Kwo-gen* continued to reign in *Miyako*, so that there were, from 1334 to 1392, two emperors reigning simultaneously, the one in the South and the other in the North; those were:

Kasu-hito — <i>Kwau-gen Tei</i>	(光嚴帝) 1332—1335
Toyo-hito — <i>Kwau-meï Tei</i>	(光明帝) 1336—1348
Oki-hito — <i>Syu-kwü</i> or <i>Zo-kwo Tei</i>	(崇光帝) 1349—1351
Iya-hito — <i>Go Kwau-gen Tei</i>	(後光嚴帝) 1352—1371
Wo-hito — <i>Go Yen-yu Tei</i>	(後圓融帝) 1372—1382
Moto-hito — <i>Go Ko-matü Tei</i>	(後小松帝) 1383—1392

The last prince became Mikado of whole Japan in 1393 and reigned till 1412.

III.

The Shoguns of Japan.

In A.D. 1185 the great officers of Japan had organised a formidable revolt. The Mikado *Go Toba* put on foot a large army, in order to suppress this revolt, the commandment of which he entrusted to one of the princes of the blood: *Yori-tomo*, with the title of *Syaugun* or Generalissimo. This *Yori-tomo* reduced the Mikados to mere puppets, only retaining their spiritual power, so that these last are called by Chinese historians *Wen-wang* (文王) or Civil kings, whilst they call the *Syauguns* *Wu-wang* (武王) or Military kings.

This state of things lasted till 1867, when the Shogun *Yosi-hisa* abdicated in behoof of the Mikado, who thus became again sole Emperor of Japan.

The Shoguns.

Dynasty *Minamoto*.

(源)

Yori-tomo (頼朝) 1186—1201	Sane-tomo (實朝) 1203—1219
Yori-iye (頼家) 1202	

Dynasty *Fudsiwara*.

(藤)

Yori-tsune (頼經) 1220—1243	Yori-tsugu ¹⁾ (頼嗣) 1244—1251
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Dynasty of *Zin-mu Ten-wo*.

(神武天應)

Mune-taka (宗尊親王) 1252—1265	Mori-kuni (守邦) 1308—1333
	Mori-yosi (護良親王) 1333—1335
Kore-yasu (惟康) 1266—1289	
Hisa-akira (久明) 1289—1307	Nari-yosi (成良親王) 1334—1338

Dynasty *Asikaga*.

(足利)

Taka-udi (源尊氏) 1334—1357	Yosi-katsu I (義量) 1423—1425
Yosi nori I (義詮) 1358—1367	Yosi-motsu <i>reestablished</i> 1425—1428
Yosi-mitū I (義満) 1368—1393	
Yosi-motsi (義持) 1394—1422	Yosi-nobu ²⁾ (義教) 1428—1440

1) Hoffmann places the accession to the dynasty of Shogun of *Yori-tsugu* in A.D. 1224, but this is a mistake. The Chinese text he uses has no entry in the year 1224, but places in the year 1244 the accession of *Yori-tsugu* (藤頼嗣).

2) Since 1429, *Yosi-nori II*.

Yosi-katū II (義勝) 1441—1443	Yosi-naru (義晴) 1521—1545
Yosi-nari ¹⁾ (義政) 1449—1471	Yosi-fusa (義輝) 1546—1565
Yosi-nao ²⁾ (義尚) 1473—1489	Matū-naga (usurpator) (松永)
Yosi-mura (義植) 1490—1493	1565—1568
Yosi-mitū II ³⁾ (義澄) 1494—	Yosi-sūsa (義榮) 1568 (9 months)
1507	Yosi-aki (義昭) 1568—1573
Yosi-mura ⁴⁾ (reestablished) 1508—	
1521	

Dynasty *Tairano*.

(平)

Taira Nobu-naga (平信長) 1574	San-bau-si (三法師) 1582—
—1582	1586
Aketi Mitū-hide (usurpator) (明智光秀) 1582	

Dynasty *Toōtomi*.

(豐臣)

Hide-yosi or Tai-kau-sama (<i>Toyo Tomi Hide-yosi</i> 豐臣秀吉 or <i>Toyo-kun</i> 豐國) 1586—1590	
Hide-tūgu (秀次) 1591—1595	
Hide-yori (秀頼) 1600—1615	

Dynasty *Tokugawa*.

(源家)

Mina-moto-no Iye-yasū kō (源家康公 Posthume title 東照公)	1603—1605
Hide-tada kō (秀中公 Posthume title 台德公)	1605—1622
Iye-mitū kō (家光公 » » 大猷公)	1623—1649
Iye-tūna kō (家綱公 » » 嚴有公)	1650—1680

1) Since 1453 called *Yosi-masa*.3) Since 1502 called *Yosi-zūmi*.2) Since 1488 called *Yosi-hiro*.4) Since 1513 called *Yosi-tada*.

Tûna-yosi kô (綱吉公)	Posthume title	常憲公	1681—1709
Iye-nobu kô (家宣公)	»	文昭公	1709—1712
Iye tûgu kô (家繼公)	»	有章公	1713—1715
Yosi-mune kô (吉宗公)	»	有徳公	1716—1745
Iye-sige kô (家重公)	»	惇信公	1745—1762
Iye-haru kô (家治公)	»	俊明公	1762—1786
Iye-nari kô (家齊公)	»	文恭公	1787—1837
Iye-yosi kô (家慶公)	»	愼徳公	1838—1853
Iye-sada kô (家定公)	»	溫徳公	1853—1858
Iye-motsi kô (家茂公)	»	照徳公	1858—1866
Yosi-hisa kô (慶喜公)			1866—1867

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE

JAPANESE MIKADOS AND SHOGUNS.

皇國歷代天皇將軍索引

C.

- Ch^cang-hien kung (*Tāma-yosi* or *Zen-gen kō*) 常憲公
A.D. 1681—1709 S. ¹⁾
- Chang-k'ing T'ien-hwang (*Tyau-kei Ten-wau*) 長慶天皇
A.D. 1369—1373
- Chao-têh Kung (*Yosi-nora Iye-moti kō*) 昭德公 A.D. 1858—1866 S.
- Ch'i-T'ung T'ien-hwang (*Di-tō Ten-wau*) 持統天皇 A.D. 687—696
- Ch'ing-kwang T'ien-hwang (*Syō-kwau Ten-wau*) 稱光天皇
A.D. 1413—1428
- Ching-liang Ts'in-wang (*Nari-yosi sin-wau*) 成良親王
A.D. 1334—1338 S.
- Ching-ts'in-t'ing T'ien-hwang (*Ōgi-mati Ten-wau*) 正親町天皇
A.D. 1558—1586
- Ch'ing-têh T'ien-hwang (*Syō-tokū Ten-wau*) 稱德天皇
A.D. 765—769
- Ch'ing-wu T'ien-hwang (*Sei-mu Ten-wau*) 成武天皇 A.D. 131—190
- Chu-tsioh T'ien-hwang (*Syū-zyakū Ten-wau*) 朱雀天皇
A.D. 931—946
- Chun-ho T'ien-hwang (*Zyūn-wa Ten-wau*) 淳和天皇 A.D. 824—833
- Oh'un-shang T'ien-hwang (*Mura-kami Ten-wau*) 村上天皇
A.D. 947—967

1) S. = Syaugun.

Chung-ngai T'ien-hwang (*Tsu-ai Ten-wan*) 仲哀天皇 A.D. 191—200

Chung-yü-mun T'ien-hwang (*Naka-mikado Ten-wan*) 中御門天皇
A.D. 1710—1735

F.

Fan-ching T'ien-hwang (*Han-syan Ten-wan*) 反正天皇 A.D. 406—411

Fuh-kien T'ien-hwang (*Fusimi Ten-wan*) 伏見天皇 A.D. 1288—1298

Fung-shang T'ien-wang 封上天皇 erroneously for Ch'un-shang
村上

Fung-shin Siu-kieh (*Hide-yosi Toyo-tomi*) 豐臣秀吉 or *Taikau-sama*
A.D. 1586—1590 S.

Fung Siu-tsz'e (*Hide-tügu*) 秀次 A.D. 1591—1595 S.

H.

Hiao-chao T'ien-hwang (*Kau-syan Ten-wan*) 孝昭天皇 B.C. 475—393

Hiao-kien T'ien-hwang (*Kau-ken Ten-wan*) 孝謙天皇 [Empress]
A.D. 749—758 and 765—769

Hiao-ling T'ien-hwang (*Kau-rei Ten-wan*) 孝靈天皇 B.C. 290—215

Hiao-ngan T'ien-hwang (*Kau-an Ten-wan*) 孝安天皇 B.C. 392—291

Hiao-têh T'ien-hwang (*Kau-tokü Ten-wan*) 孝德天皇 A.D. 645—654

Hiao-yüan T'ien-hwang (*Kau-gen Ten-wan*) 孝元天皇 B.C. 214—158

Hien-tsung T'ien-hwang (*Ken-syu Ten-wan*) 顯宗天皇 A.D. 485—487

Hiung-lioh T'ien-hwang (*Yu-ryakü Ten-wan*) 雄略天皇
A.D. 457—479

How Chu-tsioh T'ien-hwang (*Go Syu-zyakü Ten-wan*) 後朱雀天皇
A.D. 1037—1045

How Ch'un-shang T'ien-hwang (*Go Mura-kami Ten-wan*) 後村上
天皇 A.D. 1339—1368

How Fuh-kien T'ien-hwang (*Go Fusimi Ten-wan*) 後伏見天皇
A.D. 1299—1301

How Fung-shang T'ien-hwang 後封上天皇 erroneously for How
Ch'un-shang 後村上

- How Hwa-yuen T'ien-hwang (*Go Hana-zono Ten-wan*) 後花園天皇
皇 A.D. 1429—1464
- How Kwang-ming T'ien-hwang (*Go Kwan-meï Ten-wan*) 後光明天皇
皇 A.D. 1644—1654
- How Kwang-yen Ti (*Go Kwan-gen Tei*) 後光嚴帝 A.D. 1352—1371
(Mikado of north Japan)
- How Kwei-shan T'ien-hwang (*Go Kame-yama Ten-wan*) 後龜山天皇
A.D. 1368—1392 (according to others 1374—1428)
- How K'wuh-ho T'ien-hwang (*Go Hori-kawa Ten-wan*) 後堀河天皇
A.D. 1222—1232
- How Ling-tsiuen T'ien-hwang (*Go Reï-zen Ten-wan*) 後冷泉天皇
A.D. 1046—1068
- How Nai-liang T'ien-hwang (*Go Na-ra Ten-wan*) 後奈良天皇
A.D. 1527—1557
- How Niao-yü T'ien-hwang (*Go To-ba Ten-wan*) 後鳥羽天皇
A.D. 1184—1198
- How Pêh-yüan T'ien-hwang (*Go Kasiva-bara Ten-wan*) 後柏原天皇
A.D. 1501—1526
- How Pih-ho T'ien-hwang (*Go Sira-kawa Ten-wan*) 後白河天皇
A.D. 1156—1158
- How San-tiao T'ien-hwang (*Go San-deô Ten-wan*) 後三條天皇
A.D. 1069—1072
- How Shao-sung Ti (*Go Ko-matû Tei*) 後小松帝 A.D. 1383—1392
(Mikado of north Japan)
- How Shao-sung T'ien-hwang (*Go Ko-matû Ten-wan*) 後小松天皇
A.D. 1393—1412
- How Shin-ts'ao T'ien-hwang (*Go Fuka-kusa Ten-wan*) 後深草天皇
A.D. 1247—1259
- How Shui-wi T'ien-hwang (*Go Midû-no-wo Ten-wan*) 後水尾天皇
A.D. 1612—1629
- How Si T'ien-hwang (*Go Sai Ten-wan*) 後西天皇 A.D. 1655—1662

- How Te-hu T'ien-hwang (*Go Dai-go Ten-wau*) 後醍醐天皇
A.D. 1319—1331 and 1334—1338.
- How T'o-yuen T'ien-hwang (*Go Momo-zono Ten-wau*) 後桃園天皇
A.D. 1771—1779
- How Ts'o-go T'ien-hwang (*Go Saga Ten-wau*) 後嵯峨天皇
A.D. 1243—1246
- How Tsun-shang T'ien-hwang (*Go Mura-kami Ten-wau*) 後村上天皇
A.D. 1339—1368
- How T'u-yü-mun T'ien-hwang (*Go Tu-ti Ten-wau*) 後土御門天皇
A.D. 1465—1500
- How Urh-tiao T'ien-hwang (*Go Ni-deō Ten-wau*) 後二條天皇
A.D. 1302—1307
- How Yang-ching T'ien-hwang (*Go Yau-zei Ten-wau*) 後陽成天皇
A.D. 1587—1611
- How Yih-tiao T'ien-hwang (*Go Ibi-deō Ten-wau*) 後一條天皇
A.D. 1017—1036
- How Ying-ting T'ien-hwang (*Go Sakura-mati Ten-wau*) 後櫻町天皇
A.D. 1763—1770
- How Yü-to T'ien-hwang (*Go Uda Ten-wau*) 後宇多天皇
A.D. 1275—1287
- How Yüan-yung Ti (*Go Yen-yu Tei*) 後圓融帝 A.D. 1372—1382
(Mikado of north Japan)
- Hu-liang Ts'in-wang (*Mori-yosi*) 護良親王 A.D. 1333—1335 S.
- Hüan-wu T'ien-hwang (*Kwan-mu Ten-wau*) 桓武天皇 A.D. 782—805
- Hwa-shan T'ien-hwang (*Kwa-san Ten-wau*) 花山天皇 A.D. 985—986
- Hwa-yuen T'ien-hwang (*Hana-zono Ten-wau*) 花園天皇
A.D. 1308—1318
- Hwang-kib T'ien-hwang (*Wau-gokū Ten-wau*) 皇極天皇 A.D. 642—644

I.

I-chao (*Yosi-aki*) [源]義昭 A.D. 1568—1573 S.

- I-ch'í (*Yosi-motsi*) 義持 A.D. 1394—1422 and 1425—1428 S.
 I-chih (*Yosi-mura*) 義植 A.D. 1490—1493 and 1508—1521 S.
 I-ching (*Yosi-nari* or *Yosi-masa*) 義政 A.D. 1449—1471 S.
 I-ching (*Yosi-mitŭ II* or *Yosi-sumi*) 義澄 A.D. 1494—1507 S.
 I-hwui (*Yosi-fusa*) [源] 義輝 A.D. 1546—1565 S.
 I-kiao (*Yosi-nobu* or *Yosi-nori II*) 義教 A.D. 1428—1440 S.
 I-liang (*Yosi-katŭ I*) 義量 A.D. 1423—1425 S.
 I-mwan (*Yosi-mitŭ I*) [足利] 義滿 A.D. 1368—1393 S.
 I-shang (*Yosi-nao* or *Yosi-hiro*) 義尚 A.D. 1473—1489 S.
 I-shing (*Yosi-katŭ II*) 義勝 A.D. 1441—1443 S.
 I-têh T'ien-hwang (*I-tokŭ Ten-wan*) 懿德天皇 B.C. 510—477
 I-tsing (*Yosi-naru*) 義晴 A.D. 1521—1545 S.
 I-tsiŭan (*Yosi Nori I*) 義詮 A.D. 1358—1367 S.
 I-ying (*Yosi-susa*) 義榮 A.D. 1568 (only reigned a few months and died in the 9th month. S.

J.

- Jin-hiao T'ien-hwang (*Nin-kau Ten-wan*) 仁孝天皇 A.D. 1817—1846
 Jin-hien T'ien-hwang (*Nin-gen Ten-wan*) 仁賢天皇 A.D. 488—498
 Jin-ming T'ien-hwang (*Nin-meï Ten-wan*) 仁明天皇 A.D. 834—850
 Jin-têh T'ien-hwang (*Nin-tokŭ Ten-wan*) 仁德天皇 A.D. 313—399

K.

- K'ai-hwa Tien-hwang (*Kai-kwa Ten-wan*) 開化天皇 B.C. 157—98
 Kang-kieh Kung (*T'na-yosi*) 綱吉公 A.D. 1681—1709 S.
 Kao-ts'ang T'ien-hwang (*Taka-kura Ten-wan*) 高倉天皇
 A.D. 1169—1180
 Kia-chi Kung (*Iye-haru*) 家治公 A.D. 1762—1786 S.
 Kia-chung Kung (*Iye-sige*) 家重公 A.D. 1745—1762 S.
 Kia-kang Kung (*Iye-t'na*) 家綱公 A.D. 1650—1680 S.
 Kia-k'ing Kung (*Iye-yosi*) 家慶公 A.D. 1838—1853 S.
 Kia-kwang Kung (*Iye-mitŭ*) 家光公 A.D. 1623—1649 S.

- Kia-mao Kung (*Yosi-nori Iye-motsi*) 家茂公 A.D. 1858—1866 S.
 Kia-süan Kung (*Iye-nobu*) 家宣公 A.D. 1709—1712 S.
 Kia-Ting Kung (*Iye-sada*) 家定公 A.D. 1853—1858 S.
 Kia-Ts'i Kung (*Iye-nari*) 家齊公 A.D. 1762—1786 S.
 Kieh-tsung Kung (*Yosi-mune*) 吉宗公 A.D. 1713—1715 S.
 Ki-t'i T'ien-hwang (*Kei-tai Ten-wau*) 繼體天皇 A.D. 507—531
 K'in-ming T'ien-hwang (*Kin-meï Ten-wau*) 欽明天皇 A.D. 540—571
 Kin-wei T'ien-hwang (*Kin-ye Ten-wau*) 近衛天皇 A.D. 1142—1155
 K'ing-hi Kung (*Yosi-hisa kô*) 慶喜公 A.D. 1866—1867 last Shogun.
 King-hing T'ien-hwang (*Kei-kau Ten-wau*) 景行天皇 A.D. 71—130
 Kiu-ming Ts'in-wang (*Hisa-akira*) 久明親王 A.D. 1289—1307 S.
 Kwang-hiao T'ien-hwang (*Kwau-kau Ten-wau*) 光孝天皇
 A.D. 885—887
 Kwang-nin T'ien-hwang (*Kwau-nin Ten-wau*) 光仁天皇
 A.D. 770—781
 Kwang-kih T'ien-hwang (*Kwau-kakû Ten-wau*) 光格天皇
 A.D. 1780—1816
 Kwang-ming Ti (*Kwau-meï Tei*) 光明帝 A.D. 1336—1348 (Mikado
 of north Japan).
 Kwang ming T'ien-hwang (*Kwau-meï Ten-wau*) 光明天皇
 A.D. 1847—1866
 Kwang-yen Ti (*Kwau-gen Tei*) 光嚴帝 A.D. 1332—1335 (Mikado
 of north Japan).
 Kwei-shan T'ien-hwang (*Kame-yama Ten-wau*) 龜山天皇
 A.D. 1260—1274
 K'wuh-ho T'ien-hwang (*Hori-kawa Ten-wau*) 堀河天皇
 A.D. 1087—1107

L.

- Ling-tsiuen T'ien-hwang (*Rei-zen Ten-wau*) 冷泉天皇 A.D. 968—969
 Ling-yüan T'ien-hwang (*Rei-gen Ten-wau*) 靈元天皇 A.D. 1663—1686

Lü-chung T'ien-hwang (*Ri-tiu Ten-wau*) 履仲天皇 A.D. 400—405

Luh-tiao T'ien-hwang (*Rokŭ-deō Ten-wau*) 六條天皇 A.D. 1166—1168

M.

Min-tah T'ien-hwang (*Bin-datŭ Ten-wau*) 敏達天皇 A.D. 572—585

Ming-ching T'ien-hwang (*Mei-syan Ten-wau*) 明正天皇 [Empress]

A.D. 1630—1643

Mutŭ-hito, the present emperor

A.D. 1867—

N.

Ngan-hien T'ien-hwang (*An-kan Ten-wau*) 安閑天皇 A.D. 534—535

Ngan-k'ang T'ien-hwang (*An-kau Ten-wau*) 安康天皇 A.D. 454—456

Ngan-ning T'ien-hwang (*An-nei Ten-wau*) 安寧天皇 B.C. 548—511

Ngan-têh T'ien-hwang (*An-tokŭ Ten-wau*) 安德天皇 A.D. 1181—1183

Niao-yŭ T'ien-hwang (*To-ba Ten-wau*) 鳥羽天皇 A.D. 1108—1123

P.

Pih-ho T'ien-hwang (*Sira-kawa Ten-wau*) 白河天皇 A.D. 1073—1086

P'ing-ch'ing T'ien-hwang (*Hei-zei Ten-wau*) 平城天皇 A.D. 806—809

P'ing-sin-chang (*Nobu-naga*) 平信長 A.D. 1574—1582 S.

S.

San-fah-sze (*San-bau-si*) 三法師 A.D. 1582—1586 S.

San-tiao T'ien-hwang (*San-deō Ten-wau*) 三條天皇 A.D. 1012—1016

Shin-kung Hwang-how (*Zin-kau wau-gu*) 神功皇后 A.D. 201—269

[Empress]

Shin-têh Kung (*Iye-yosi*) 愼德公 A.D. 1838—1853 S.

Shin-wu T'ien-hwang (*Zin-mu Ten-wau*) 神武天皇 B.C. 660—585

Shing-wu T'ien-hwang (*Sei-mu Ten-wau*) 聖武天皇 A.D. 724—748

Show-pang Ts'in-wang (*Mori-kuni*) 守邦親王 A.D. 1308—1333 S.

Shu-ming T'ien-hwang (*Zyu-mei Ten-wau*) 舒明天皇 A.D. 629—641

Shun-têh T'ien-hwang (*Syun-tokû Ten-wau*) 順德天皇

A.D. 1211—1221

Siu-chung Kung (*Hide-tada*) 秀忠公 A.D. 1605—1622 S.

Siu-lai (*Hide-gori*) 秀頼 A.D. 1600—1615 S.

Süan-hwa T'ien-hwang (*Sen-kwa Ten-wau*) 宣化天皇 A.D. 536—539

Sui-jin T'ien-hwang (*Sui-nin Ten-wau*) 垂仁天皇 B.C. 29—A.D. 70

Sui-tsing T'ien-hwang (*Sui-sei Ten-wau*) 綏靖天皇 B.C. 581—549

Sze-tiao T'ien-hwang (*Si-deó Ten-wau*) 四條天皇 A.D. 1233—1242

T.

Ta-yew Kung (*Daï-yu-kô, Iye-mitû*) 大猷公 A.D. 1623—1649 S.

Tai-têh Kung (*Hide-tada, Daï-tokû-kô*) 台德公 A.D. 1605—1622 S.

T'an-lu Fei-ti 淡路廢帝 *see* T'ien-hwang Ta-ch'ui.

T'ang Lai-king (*Yori-tsune*) 藤頼經 A.D. 1220—1243 S.

T'ang Lai-tsze (*Yori-tsugu*) 藤頼嗣 A.D. 1244—1251 S.

Te-hu T'ien-hwang (*Daïgo Ten-wau*) 醍醐天皇 A.D. 898—930

T'ien-chi T'ien-hwang (*Ten-di Ten-wau*) 天智天皇 A.D. 668—671

(administrated the empire since 662)

T'ien-hwang Ta-ch'ui (*Ohô-no-mikoto*) 天皇大炊 A.D. 759—764

(was degraded in 764 to Duke of T'an-lu 淡路公)

T'ien-wu T'ien-hwang (*Ten-mu Ten-wau*) 天武天皇 A.D. 672—686

T'ô-yuen T'ien-hwang (*Momo-zono Ten-wau*) 桃園天皇

A.D. 1747—1762

Ts'i-ming T'ien-hwang (*Sai-meï Ten-wau*) 齊明天皇 A.D. 655—661

Ts'ing-ho T'ien-hwang (*Sei-wa Ten-wau*) 清和天皇 A.D. 859—876

Ts'ing-ning T'ien-hwang (*Sei-neï Ten-wau*) 清寧天皇 A.D. 480—484

Tsiun-ming Kung (*Iye-haru or Syun-meï Kô*) 俊明公

A.D. 1762—1786 S.

Ts'o-go T'ien-hwang (*Sa-ga Ten-wau*) 嵯峨天皇 A.D. 810—823

Tsun-shang T'ien-hwang (*Mura-kami Ten-wau*) 村上天皇

A.D. 947—967

Ts'ung-kwang Ti (*Syu-kwan* or *Zo-kwo Tei*) 崇光帝 A.D. 1349—1351

(Mikado of north Japan).

Ts'ung-shin T'ien-hwang (*Syu-zin Ten-wau*) 崇神天皇 B.C. 97—30

Ts'ung-siün T'ien-hwang (*Syu-zjun Ten-wau*) 崇峻天皇 A.D. 588—592

Ts'ung-têh T'ien-hwang (*Syu-tokû Ten-wau*) 崇徳天皇 A.D. 1124—1141

Tsung-tsun Ts'in-wang (*Mune-taka Sin-wau*) 宗尊親王

A.D. 1252—1265 S.

Tu-yü-mun T'ien-hwang (*Tu-ti Mikado Ten-wau*) 土御門天皇

A.D. 1199—1210

T'ui-ku T'ien-hwang (*Sui-ko Ten-wau* or *Toyora-miya*) 推古天皇

A.D. 593—628 (Empress).

Tun-sin Kung (*Iye-sige* or *Ton-sin Kô*) 惇信公 A.D. 1745—1762 S.

Tung-chao Kung (*Iye-yasu kô*) 東照公 A.D. 1603—1604 S.

Tung-shan T'ien-hwang (*Higasi-yama* or *Tô-san Ten-wau*) 東山天皇

A.D. 1687—1709

U.

Urh-tiao T'ien-hwang (*Ni-deô Ten-wau*) 二條天皇 A.D. 1159—1165

W.

Wan-kung Kung (*Iye-sada kô*) 溫恭公 A.D. 1853—1858 S.

Wei K'ang-ts'in-wang (*Kore-yasû Sin-wau*) 惟康親王

A.D. 1266—1289 S.

Wen-chao Kung (*Iye-nobu* or *Bun-syau Kô*) 文昭公

A.D. 1709—1712 S.

Wen-kung Kung (*Iye-nari kô*) 文恭公 A.D. 1787—1837 S.

Wen-têh T'ien-hwang (*Bun-tokû Ten-wau*) 文徳天皇 A.D. 851—858

Wen-wu T'ien-hwang (*Bun-mu Ten-wau*) 文武天皇 A.D. 697—707

Wu-lieh T'ien-hwang (*Mu-reti Ten-wau*) 武烈天皇 A.D. 499—506

Y.

- Yang-ching T'ien-hwang (*Yau-zei Ten-wau*) 陽成天皇 A.D. 877—884
- Yen-yeu Kung (*Iye-tōna or Gen-iu Kō*) 嚴有公 A.D. 1650—1680 S.
- Yeu-chang Kung (*Iye-tōgu or Iu-tyau Kō*) 有章公 A.D. 1713—1716
- Yeu-têh Kung (*Yosi-mune or Iu-tokū Kō*) 有德公 A.D. 1716—1745
- Yih-tiao T'ien-hwang (*Iti-deō Ten-wau*) 一條天皇 A.D. 987—1011
- Ying shin T'ien-hwang (*Wau-zin Ten-wau*) 應神天皇 A.D. 270—310
- Ying-ting T'ien-hwang (*Sakura-mati Ten-wau*) 櫻町天皇
A.D. 1736—1746
- Yü-to T'ien-hwang (*Uda Ten-wau*) 宇多天皇 A.D. 888—897
- Yüan-ching T'ien-hwang (*Gen-syau Ten-wau*) 元正天皇
A.D. 715—723
- Yüan-kia-k'ang-kung (*Iye-gasū*) 源家廉公 A.D. 1603—1605 S.
- Yüan Lai-chao (*Minamoto-no Yori-tomo*) 源賴朝 A.D. 1186—1201 S.
- Yüan Lai-kia (*Minamoto-no Yori-iyē*) 源賴家 A.D. 1202 S.
- Yüan-ming T'ien-hwang (*Gen-meī Ten-wau*) 元明天皇 A.D. 708—714
- Yüan Shih-chao (*Minamoto-no Sane-tomo*) 源實朝 A.D. 1203—1219 S.
- Yüan-tsun-shi (*Minamoto-no Taka-udī*) 源尊氏 A.D. 1334—1357 S.
- Yüan-yung T'ien-hwang (*Yen-yu Ten-wau*) 圓融天皇 A.D. 970—984
- Yun-kung T'ien-hwang (*In-kyō Ten-wau*) 允恭天皇 A.D. 412—453
- Yung-ming T'ien-hwang (*Yo-meī Ten-wau*) 用明天皇 A.D. 586—587

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE

JAPANESE NEN-GO.

皇國年號索引

C.

Chang chi	<i>Tyau di</i>	長治	A.D. 1104—1105
Chang hang	<i>Tyau kau</i>	長亨	A.D. 1487—1488
Chang ho	<i>Tyau wa</i>	長和	A.D. 1012—1016
Chang kiu	<i>Tyau ku</i>	長久	A.D. 1040—1043
Chang k'wan	<i>Tyau kwan</i>	長寬	A.D. 1163—1164
Chang lih	<i>Tyau rekī</i>	長曆	A.D. 1037—1039
Chang luh	<i>Tyau rokū</i>	長祿	A.D. 1457—1459
Chang pao	<i>Tyau hau</i>	長保	A.D. 999—1003
Chang shing	<i>Tyau syō</i>	長承	A.D. 1132—1134
Ch'ang tai	<i>Siyau tai</i>	昌泰	A.D. 898—900
Chang tēh	<i>Tyau tokū</i>	長德	A.D. 995—998
Chang yüan	<i>Tyau gen</i>	長元	A.D. 1028—1036
Chi lih	<i>Di rekī</i>	治曆	A.D. 1065—1068
Chi ngan	<i>Di an</i>	治安	A.D. 1021—1023
Chi shing	<i>Di syō</i>	治承	A.D. 1177—1180
Chi tēh	<i>Di tokū</i>	至德	A.D. 1384—1386
			northern dynasty
Ching chang	<i>Syau tyau</i>	正長	A.D. 1428

Ching chi	<i>Syau di</i>	正	治	A D. 1199—1200
Ching chi	<i>Tei-di</i>	貞	治	A.D. 1362—1367
				northern dynasty
Ching chung	<i>Syau tiu</i>	正	中	A D. 1324—1325
Ching hang	<i>Tei kau</i>	貞	亨	A.D. 1684—1687
Ching ho	<i>Syau wa</i>	正	和	A.D. 1312—1316
Ching ho	<i>Tei wa</i>	貞	和	A D. 1345—1349
				northern dynasty
Ching ying	<i>Tei wau</i>	貞	應	A D. 1222—1223
Ching kia	<i>Syau ka</i>	正	嘉	A.D. 1257—1258
Ching king	<i>Syau kei</i>	正	慶	A.D. 1332—1337
				northern dynasty
Ching kwan	<i>Tei kwan</i>	貞	觀	A.D. 859—876
Ching lih	<i>Syau rekū</i>	正	曆	A.D. 990—994
Ching ngan	<i>Syau an</i>	正	安	A.D. 1299—1301
Ching pao	<i>Syau hau</i>	正	保	A.D. 1644—1647
Ching ping	<i>Syau hei</i>	正	平	A.D. 1346—1369
Ching tēh	<i>Syau tokū</i>	正	德	A D. 1711—1715
Ching ying	<i>Syau wau</i>	正	應	A.D. 1288—1292
Ching ying	<i>Syō wau</i>	承	應	A.D. 1652—1654
Ching yüan	<i>Tei gen</i>	貞	元	A.D. 976—977
Ching yüan	<i>Syau gen</i>	正	元	A.D. 1259
Ching yung	<i>Tei yei</i>	貞	永	A.D. 1232
Chu niao	<i>Syu to</i>	朱	鳥	A.D. 686—694
Chu tsioh	<i>Syu zyakū</i>	朱	雀	A.D. 672

H.

Hang luh	<i>Kau rokū</i>	亨	祿	A.D. 1528—1531
Hang tēh	<i>Kau tokū</i>	亨	德	A.D. 1452—1454
Hiang ho	<i>Kyo wa</i>	亨	和	A D. 1801—1803
Hiang pao	<i>Kyo hau</i>	亨	保	A.D. 1716—1735

Hing kwoh	<i>Kyo kokū</i>	興	國	A.D. 1339—1345
Ho tung	<i>Wa do</i>	和	銅	A.D. 708—714
Hwang chang	<i>Kō tyau</i>	弘	長	A.D. 1261—1263
Hwang chi	<i>Kō di</i>	弘	治	A.D. 1555—1557
Hwang ho	<i>Kō wa</i>	弘	和	A.D. 1381—1383
Hwang hwa	<i>Kō kwa</i>	弘	化	A.D. 1844—1847
Hwang jin	<i>Kō nīn</i>	弘	仁	A.D. 810—823
Hwang ngan	<i>Kō an</i>	弘	安	A.D. 1278—1287

J.

Jin chi	<i>Nīn di</i>	仁	治	A.D. 1240—1242
Jin ho	<i>Nīn wa</i>	仁	和	A.D. 885—888
Jin ngan	<i>Nīn an</i>	仁	安	A.D. 1166—1168
Jin p'ing	<i>Nīn heī</i>	仁	平	A.D. 1151—1153
Jin show	<i>Nīn syu</i>	仁	壽	A.D. 851—853

K.

K'ang chi	<i>Kau di</i>	康	治	A.D. 1142—1143
K'ang ching	<i>Kau syau</i>	康	正	A.D. 1455—1456
K'ang ho	<i>Kau wa</i>	康	和	A.D. 1099—1103
K'ang lih	<i>Kau rekī</i>	康	曆	A.D. 1379—1380
				northern dynasty
K'ang-ngan	<i>Kau an</i>	康	安	A.D. 1362—1367
K'ang pao	<i>Kau hau</i>	康	保	A.D. 964—967
K'ang p'ing	<i>Kau heī</i>	康	平	A.D. 1058—1064
K'ang ying	<i>Kau wau</i>	康	應	A.D. 1389
				northern dynasty
K'ang yūan	<i>Kau gen</i>	康	元	A.D. 1256
K'ang yung	<i>Kau yeī</i>	康	永	A.D. 1342—1344
				northern dynasty
Kia ching	<i>Ka teī</i>	嘉	禎	A.D. 1235—1237
Kia kieh	<i>Ka kitū</i>	嘉	吉	A.D. 1441—1443

Kia king	<i>Ka kei</i>	嘉慶	A.D. 1387—1388 northern dynasty
Kia lih	<i>Ka rek'i</i>	嘉曆	A.D. 1326—1328
Kia luh	<i>Ka rok'ü</i>	嘉祿	A.D. 1225—1226
Kia pao	<i>Ka hau</i>	嘉保	A.D. 1094—1095
Kia siang	<i>Ka syau</i>	嘉祥	A.D. 848—850
Kia shing	<i>Ka syô</i>	嘉承	A.D. 1106—1107
Kia ying	<i>Ka wau</i>	嘉應	A.D. 1169—1170
Kia yüan	<i>Ka gen</i>	嘉元	A.D. 1303—1305
Kia yung	<i>Ka yei</i>	嘉永	A.D. 1848—1853
Kien chang	<i>Ken tyau</i>	建長	A.D. 1249—1255
Kien chi	<i>Ken di</i>	建治	A.D. 1275—1277
Kien jin	<i>Ken nin</i>	建仁	A.D. 1201—1203
Kien kiu	<i>Ken kiu</i>	建久	A.D. 1190—1198
Kien lih	<i>Ken rek'i</i>	建曆	A.D. 1211—1212
Kien pao	<i>Ken hau</i>	建保	A.D. 1213—1218
Kien teh	<i>Ken tok'ü</i>	建德	A.D. 1370
Kien wu	<i>Ken mu</i>	建武	A.D. 1334—1335
Kien yüan	<i>Ken gen</i>	乾元	A.D. 1302
Kien yung	<i>Ken yei</i>	建永	A.D. 1206
K'ing ch'ang	<i>Kei tyau</i>	慶長	A.D. 1596—1614
K'ing ngan	<i>Kei an</i>	慶安	A.D. 1648—1651
K'ing ying	<i>Kei wau</i>	慶應	A.D. 1865—1867
K'ing yün	<i>Kei un</i>	慶雲	A.D. 704—707
Kiu ngan	<i>Kiu an</i>	久安	A.D. 1145—1150
Kiu show	<i>Kiu syu</i>	久壽	A.D. 1154—1155
K'wan chi	<i>Kwan di</i>	寬治	A.D. 1087—1093
K'wan ching	<i>Kwan syau</i>	寬正	A.D. 1460—1465
K'wan ching	<i>Kwan sei</i>	寬政	A.D. 1789—1800
K'wan hi	<i>Kwan ki</i>	寬喜	A.D. 1229—1231
K'wan ho	<i>Kwan wa</i>	寬和	A.D. 985—986

K'wan hwang	<i>Kwan kô</i>	寬	弘	A.D. 1004—1011
K'wan jin	<i>Kwan nin</i>	寬	仁	A.D. 1017—1020
K'wan pao	<i>Kwan hau</i>	寬	保	A.D. 1741—1743
K'wan p'ing	<i>Kwan heĩ</i>	寬	平	A.D. 889—897
K'wan tēh	<i>Kwan tokŭ</i>	寬	德	A.D. 1044—1045
K'wan wen	<i>Kwan bun</i>	寬	文	A.D. 1661—1672
K'wan yen	<i>Kwan yen</i>	寬	延	A.D. 1748—1750
Kwan ying	<i>Kwan wau</i>	觀	應	A.D. 1350—1351
				northern dynasty
K'wan yüan	<i>Kwan gen</i>	寬	元	A.D. 1243—1246
K'wan yung	<i>Kwan yeĩ</i>	寬	永	A.D. 1624—1643

L.

Lih jin	<i>Rekĩ nin</i>	曆	仁	A.D. 1238
Lih ying	<i>Rekĩ wau</i>	曆	應	A.D. 1338—1341
				northern dynasty
Ling kwei	<i>Reĩ ki</i>	靈	龜	A.D. 715—716

M.

Ming chi	<i>Meĩ di</i>	明	治	A.D. 1868
Ming ho	<i>Meĩ wa</i>	明	和	A.D. 1764—1771
Ming lih	<i>Meĩ rekĩ</i>	明	曆	A.D. 1655—1657
Ming tēh	<i>Meĩ tokŭ</i>	明	德	A.D. 1390—1392
				northern dynasty
Ming ying	<i>Meĩ wau</i>	明	應	A.D. 1492—1500

N.

Ngan ching	<i>An teĩ</i>	安	貞	A.D. 1227—1228
Ngan ching	<i>An seĩ</i>	安	政	A.D. 1854—1859
Ngan ho	<i>An wa</i>	安	和	A.D. 968—969
Ngan yüan	<i>An gen</i>	安	元	A.D. 1175—1176
Ngan yung	<i>An yeĩ</i>	安	永	A.D. 1772—1780

P.

Pao chi	<i>Hau di</i>	宝治	A.D. 1247—1248
Pao kwei	<i>Hau ki</i>	寶龜	A.D. 770—780
Pao lih	<i>Hau rekū</i>	寶曆	A.D. 1751—1763
Pao ngan	<i>Hau an</i>	保安	A.D. 1120—1123
Pao tēh	<i>Hau tokū</i>	寶徳	A.D. 1449—1451
Pao yen	<i>Hau yen</i>	保延	A.D. 1135—1140
Pao yūan	<i>Hau gen</i>	保元	A.D. 1156—1158
Pao yung	<i>Hau yei</i>	寶永	A.D. 1704—1710
Pih chi	<i>Hakū di</i>	白雉	A.D. 650—671
Pih fung	<i>Hakū hau</i>	白鳳	A.D. 673—685
P'ing chi	<i>Hei di</i>	平治	A.D. 1159

S.

Shin-hu King-yūn	<i>Zin-go Kei-un</i>	神護景雲	A.D. 767—769
Shin kwei	<i>Zin ki</i>	神龜	A.D. 724—728
Shing ho	<i>Syō wa</i>	承和	A.D. 834—847
Shing kiu	<i>Syō kiu</i>	承久	A.D. 1219—1221
Shing lih	<i>Syō rekū</i>	承暦	A.D. 1077—1080
Shing ngan	<i>Syō an</i>	承安	A.D. 1171—1174
Shing pao	<i>Syō hau</i>	承保	A.D. 1074—1076
Shing p'ing	<i>Syō heī</i>	承平	A.D. 931—937
Shing tēh	<i>Syō tokū</i>	承德	A.D. 1097—1098
Shing-ying	<i>Syō-wau</i>	承應	A.D. 1652—1654
Shing yūan	<i>Syō gen</i>	承元	A.D. 1207—1210
Show yung	<i>Syū yei</i>	壽永	A.D. 1182—1183

T.

Ta chang	<i>Daī tyau</i>	大長	A.D. 697—700
Ta chi	<i>Daī di</i>	大治	A.D. 1126—1130
Ta hoa	<i>Daī kwa</i>	大化	A.D. 645—649
Ta hoa	<i>Daī kwa</i>	大化	A.D. 695—696

Ta pao	<i>Daï hau</i>	大寶	A.D. 701—703
Ta tung	<i>Daï tō</i>	大同	A.D. 806—809
Ta yung	<i>Daï yeï</i>	大永	A.D. 1521—1527
Tèh chi	<i>Tokū di</i>	德治	A.D. 1306—1307
Tien chang	<i>Ten tyau</i>	天長	A.D. 824—833
Tien chi	<i>Ten di</i>	天治	A.D. 1124—1125
Tien cheng	<i>Ten syau</i>	天正	A.D. 1573—1591
Tien hi	<i>Ten ki</i>	天喜	A.D. 1053—1057
Tien ho	<i>Ten wa</i>	天和	A.D. 1681—1683
Tien jin	<i>Ten nin</i>	天仁	A.D. 1108—1109
Tien fuh	<i>Ten fukū</i>	天福	A.D. 1233
Tien k'ing	<i>Ten keï</i>	天慶	A.D. 938—946
Tien lib	<i>Ten rekī</i>	天曆	A.D. 947—956
Tien luh	<i>Ten rokū</i>	天祿	A.D. 970—972
Tien ming	<i>Ten meï</i>	天明	A.D. 1781—1788
Tien ngan	<i>Ten an</i>	天安	A.D. 857—858
Tien pao	<i>Ten hau</i>	天保	A.D. 1830—1843
Tien p'ing	<i>Ten heï</i>	天平	A.D. 729—748
Tien-ping pao tsze	<i>Ten-heï Hau-zi</i>	天平寶字	A.D. 757—764
Tien-ping shin-hu	<i>Ten-heï Zin-go</i>	天平神護	A.D. 765—766
Tien-p'ing shing-pao	<i>Ten-heï Syau-hau</i>	天平勝寶	A.D. 749—756
Tien shing	<i>Ten syō</i>	天承	A.D. 1131
Tien show	<i>Ten syu</i>	天授	A.D. 1375—1380
Tien tèh	<i>Ten tokū</i>	天德	A.D. 957—960
Tien wen	<i>Ten bun</i>	天文	A.D. 1532—1554
Tien yang	<i>Ten yau</i>	天養	A.D. 1144
Tien yen	<i>Ten yen</i>	天延	A.D. 973—975
Tien ying	<i>Ten wau</i>	天應	A.D. 781
Tien yüan	<i>Ten gen</i>	天元	A.D. 978—982
Tien yung	<i>Ten yeï</i>	天永	A.D. 1110—1112
Tsi hang	<i>Seï kō</i>	齊衡	A.D. 854—856

W.

Wan chi	<i>Man di</i>	萬	治	A.D. 1658—1660
Wan show	<i>Man syu</i>	萬	壽	A.D. 1024—1027
Wan yen	<i>Man yen</i>	萬	延	A.D. 1860
Wen chung	<i>Bun tiu</i>	文	中	A.D. 1372—1374
Wen chi	<i>Bun di</i>	文	治	A.D. 1185
Wen ching	<i>Bun syau</i>	文	正	A.D. 1466
Wen ching	<i>Bun sei</i>	文	政	A.D. 1818—1829
Wen ho	<i>Bun wa</i>	文	和	A.D. 1352—1355
			northern dynasty	
Wen hoa	<i>Bun kwa</i>	文	化	A.D. 1804—1817
Wen kiu	<i>Bun kiu</i>	文	久	A.D. 1861—1863
Wen kwei	<i>Bun ki</i>	文	龜	A.D. 1501—1503
Wen lih	<i>Bun rekī</i>	文	曆	A.D. 1234
Wen luh	<i>Bun ro ũ</i>	文	祿	A.D. 1592—1595
Wen ming	<i>Bun mei</i>	文	明	A.D. 1469—1486
Wen ngan	<i>Bun an</i>	文	安	A.D. 1444—1448
Wen pao	<i>Bun hau</i>	文	保	A.D. 1317—1318
Wen ying	<i>Bun wau</i>	文	應	A.D. 1260
Wen-yung	<i>Bun yei</i>	文	永	A.D. 1264—1274

Y.

Yang ho	<i>Yau wa</i>	養	和	A.D. 1181
Yang lao	<i>Yaulau or Yaurau</i>	養	老	A.D. 717—723
Yen chang	<i>Yen tyau</i>	延	長	A.D. 923—930
Yen hi	<i>Yen ki</i>	延	喜	A.D. 901—922
Yen hang	<i>Yen kau</i>	延	亨	A.D. 1744—1747
Yen k'ing	<i>Yen kei</i>	延	慶	A.D. 1308—1310
Yen kiu	<i>Yen kiu</i>	延	久	A.D. 1069—1073
Yen lih	<i>Yen-rekī</i>	延	曆	A.D. 782—805
Yen pao	<i>Yen hau</i>	延	寶	A.D. 1673—1680

Yen tēh	Yen tokū	延	德	A.D. 1489—1491
Yen wen	Yen bun	延	文	A.D. 1356—1360
				northern dynasty
Yen ying	Yen wau	延	應	A.D. 1239
Yen yüan	Yen gen	延	元	A.D. 1336—1338
Ying chang	Wau tyau	應	長	A.D. 1311
Ying jin	Wau nin	應	仁	A.D. 1467—1468
Ying ho	Wau wa	應	和	A.D. 961—963
Ying-ho	Wau wa ¹⁾	應	和	A.D. 1361
				northern dynasty
Ying ngan	Wau an	應	安	A.D. 1368—1374
				northern dynasty
Ying pao	Wau hau	應	保	A.D. 1161—1162
Ying tēh	Wau tokū	應	德	A.D. 1084—1086
Ying yung	Wau yei	應	永	A.D. 1394—1427
Yüan chi	Gen di	元	治	A.D. 1864
Yüan chu	Gen tiu	元	中	A.D. 1384—1393
Yüan hang	Gen kau	元	亨	A.D. 1321—1323
Yüan ho	Gen wa	元	和	A.D. 1615—1623
Yüan hwang	Gen kō	元	弘	A.D. 1331—1333
Yüan jin	Gen nin	元	仁	A.D. 1224
Yüan k'ing	Gen kei	元	慶	A.D. 877—884
Yüan kiú	Gen kiú	元	久	A.D. 1204—1205
Yüan kwei	Gen-ki	元	龜	A.D. 1570—1572
Yüan lih	Gen rekū	元	曆	A.D. 1184
Yüan luh	Gen rokū	元	祿	A.D. 1688—1703
Yüan tēh	Gen tokū	元	德	A.D. 1329—1330
Yüan wen	Gen bun	元	文	A.D. 1736—1740
Yüan ying	Gen wau	元	應	A.D. 1319—1320

1) Stokvis gives *Kō an* 享安.

Yüan yung	<i>Gen yei</i>	元	永	A.D. 1118—1119
Yung chang	<i>Yei tyau</i>	永	長	A.D. 1096
Yung chi	<i>Yei di</i>	永	治	A.D. 1141
Yung ching	<i>Yei syau</i>	永	正	A.D. 1504—1520
Yung hang	<i>Yei kau</i>	永	亨	A.D. 1429—1440
Yung ho	<i>Yei wa</i>	永	和	A.D. 1375—1378
				northern dynasty
Yung jin	<i>Yei nin</i>	永	仁	A.D. 1293—1298
Yung kiu	<i>Yei kiu</i>	永	久	A.D. 1113—1117
Yung kwan	<i>Yei kwan</i>	永	觀	A.D. 983—984
Yung lih	<i>Yei rekü</i>	永	曆	A.D. 1160
Yung luh	<i>Yei rokü</i>	永	祿	A.D. 1558—1569
Yung pao	<i>Yei hau</i>	永	保	A.D. 1081—1083
Yung shing	<i>Yei syô</i>	永	承 ¹⁾	A.D. 1046—1052
Yung tēh	<i>Yei tokü</i>	永	德	A.D. 1381—1383
				northern dynasty
Yung tsu	<i>Yei so</i>	永	祚	A.D. 989
Yung wan	<i>Yei man</i>	永	萬	A.D. 1165
Yung yen	<i>Yei yen</i>	永	延	A.D. 987—988

1) The 新撰年表 gives 永業.

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