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An encyclopedia of Shinto ; Chronological supplement

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Encyclopedia of Shinto

Chronological Supplement

『神道事典』卷末年表、英語版

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Preface

This book is a translation of the chronology that appended *Shinto jiten*, which was compiled and edited by the Institute for Japanese Culture and Classics, Kokugakuin University. That volume was first published in 1994, with a revised compact edition published in 1999. The main text of *Shinto jiten* is translated into English and publicly available in its entirety at the Kokugakuin University website as "The Encyclopedia of Shinto" (EOS). This English edition of the chronology is based on the one that appeared in the revised version of the *Jiten*. It is already available online, but it is also being published in book form in hopes of facilitating its use.

The original Japanese-language chronology was produced by Inoue Nobutaka and Namiki Kazuko. The English translation was prepared by Carl Freire, with assistance from Kobori Keiko.

Translation and publication of the chronology was carried out as part of the "Digital Museum Operation and Development for Educational Purposes" project of the Institute for Japanese Culture and Classics, Organization for the Advancement of Research and Development, Kokugakuin University. I hope it helps to advance the pursuit of Shinto research throughout the world.

Inoue Nobutaka
Project Director
January 2016

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Guide

1. Entries are divided into four categories: "Institutions/Laws," "Shrines/Organizations," "Personalities/Texts," and "Society." The content corresponding to each category is mainly as follows:

[A] Institutions/Laws: Laws and ordinances concerning Shinto, along with statutes, proclamations, and other materials of a similar nature.

[B] Shrines/Organizations: Matters related to shrines, religious groups, sects, and similar entities.

[C] Personalities/Texts: Important items including dates of death related to personalities who appear in the main text of "The Encyclopedia," as well as publication and other information regarding major texts.

[D] Major developments in Japanese society, as well major developments and incidents involving Shinto.

2. The source texts for the entries are cited at the end of the entry in parentheses. However, it was decided not to cite a source for those entries recounting information that has already become widely accepted as established theory.

3. For Personalities, all ages of death are presented using the traditional Japanese *kazoedoshi* system (one year old at birth, with one year added at each New Year).

4. Hyphens are used in dates to indicate some part of the information is unknown, e.g. "-.-" indicates neither month nor date are known, while "2.-" shows only the month (2nd) is known.

5. Dates through the end of 1872 are given using the old lunisolar calendar (*kyūreki*). The dates from January 1, 1873, forward are presented using the Gregorian system (*seireki*).

6. The corresponding Gregorian calendar equivalents for many traditional Japanese calendar dates until around the mid-sixth century C.E. are difficult to establish precisely. For convenience's sake, the Gregorian equivalents provided for those years are based on the hypothesis that Jinmu's installation as emperor occurred in 660 B.C.

7. An asterisk is used to indicate the title of corresponding entry from the EOS.

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
663 BCE	<i>Tsuchinoe-uma</i> ("elder year of the horse"; see also <i>*Ehō</i>)		9.-: Emperor Jimmu worships the " <i>kami</i> of heaven and earth" (<i>*Tenjinchigi</i>) at Nyuu River before his conquest of Yamato. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)
660 BCE	Jimmu 1	1.1: Enthronement of Emperor Jimmu. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)	
657 BCE	Jimmu 4		2.23: Emperor Jimmu worships the imperial ancestral <i>kami</i> at Mt. Torimi in Yamato after completing his conquest of that province. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)
92 BCE	Sujin 6		-.-. Princess Toyosukirihime no mikoto enshrines <i>*Amaterasu Ōmikami</i> at Kasanui village in Yamato. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)
91 BCE	Sujin 7	11.13: "Shrines of heaven" (<i>tensha</i>) and "shrines of the earth" (<i>kokusha</i> , literally, "shrines of the state") are established (see <i>*Kansha</i>). Lands are also set aside for serving the <i>kami</i> (<i>shinchi</i>), and <i>kami</i> ritualists (<i>*Kanbe</i>) are appointed. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)	-.-. The shrine to Takefutsu no Ōmikami is transferred to Yamanobe in Yamato and renamed Isonokami Ōmikami (origins of Isonokami Shrine) (see also <i>*Futsunomitama</i>). (<i>Sendai kuji honki</i>)
			11.13: Ichishi no Nagauchi charged with worshipping <i>*Yamato no Ōkunitama</i> as a replacement for Nunakiirihime no Mikoto, who the previous year had been entrusted with worshipping the deity at a location outside the imperial palace (origin of Ōyamato Shrine). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)
			11.13: Epidemics rampant around this time. In accordance with an oracle, the emperor asks <i>kami</i> Ōtataneko to worship <i>*Ōmononushi no kami</i> (origins of Ōmiwa Shrine). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)
23 BCE	Suinin 7		
5 BCE	Suinin 25		3.-: Yamatohime no mikoto transfers <i>*Amaterasu Ōmikami</i> to be enshrined at Ise (another account relates this occurs the 10th month of the following

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Society

	7.7: Nomi no sukune and Taima no Kuehaya hold wrestling match (first mention of *Sumō). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
4 BCE	Suinin 26		Year). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>) 8.3: Emperor appoints Mononobe Tochine no Ōmuraji manager (* <i>Kengyō</i>) of the treasury for Izumo Shrine. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)
3 BCE	Suinin 27	8.7: Lands are set aside for serving the <i>kami</i> (<i>shinchi</i>) and <i>kami</i> ritualists (* <i>Kanbe</i>) are appointed. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)	
		8.7: Weapons presented to shrines as an offering (<i>shinpei</i> ; see * <i>Heihaku</i>) (first mention of weapons being given as offerings). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)	
10 CE	Suinin 39		10.-: Inishiki no mikoto ordered to offer a thousand swords to Isonokami Shrine and to manage its treasury. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)
57			
90	Keikō 20		2.4: Iono no himemiko ordered to worship * <i>Amaterasu Ōmikami</i> . (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)
110	Keikō 40		10.7: * <i>Yamatotakeru no mikoto</i> visits Ise Shrine prior to his eastern campaign of conquest. <i>Yamatohime no mikoto</i> endows him with the sacred sword <i>Kusanagi no tsurugi</i> (see also * <i>Sanshu no shinki</i>). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)
135	Seimu 5	9.-: Each province ordered to appoint a provincial governor-ritualist (* <i>Kuni no miyatsuko</i>) to provinces and districts and local administrators (<i>inagi</i>) to villages. Province and district borders established at mountains and rivers, and village boundaries established.	
200	Chūai 9	4.-: Empress Jingū receives oracles upon the conquest of Silla. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)	
201	Empress Jingū 1		2.-: Empress Jingū, following an oracle, performs several

Personalities/Texts

Society

	<p>-.: The king of Na (Na-no-kuni) from the land of Wa (i.e., Japan) sends envoys to the later Han Dynasty and receives in return from Emperor Guangwu an imperial seal. (<i>Houhanshu, Guangwu di ji</i> [History of the later Han dynasty, the annals of Emperor Guangwu])</p>

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			<p>enshrinement ceremonies: the "violent spirit" (<i>*Aramitama</i>) of Amaterasu Ōmikami at Hirota Province; Wakahirume no mikoto at Ikuta Province; Kotoshironushi no mikoto at Nagata Province; and, at Nunakura in Ōtsu, the "peaceful spirits" (<i>*Nigimitama</i>) of Uwazututno'o, Nakazutsuno'o, and Sokozutsuno'o (the three Sumiyoshi <i>kami</i>; see <i>*Sumiyoshi shinkō</i>) (the origins of Hirota, Nagata, and Sumiyoshi shrines). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)</p>
239			
285	Ōjin 16		
300	Ōjin 31		
310	Ōjin 41		<p>2.-: Achino Omi, an ancestor of the Yamatoaya clan, arrived in Tsukushi from Wu. The services of weaver Ehime are offered to the three Munakata goddesses (see <i>*Munakata shinkō</i>) at their request. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)</p>
372	Nintoku 60		
404	Richū 5		<p>10.11: The imperial court makes a gift of the cart keepers</p>

	6.-: Queen Himiko of <i>Wa</i> , who was said to have "dealt with spirits" (<i>kidō</i> ; see also * <i>Ancient Shintō</i>), sends envoys to the Wei Dynasty.
	12.-: Emperor Ming of Wei confers upon her the title "Queen of Wa Friendly to Wei," together with a gold seal with purple ribbon decoration. (<i>Wei Zhi Wo ren chuan</i> [Records of <i>Wei</i> , account of the Wa people])
	-.: Wani of Baekje, Korea, offers ten volumes of the <i>Analects of Confucius</i> and one volume of the <i>Thousand Character Classic</i> . (<i>Kojiki</i> ; <i>Nihon shoki</i>)
	-.: Keyhole-shaped burial mounds (<i>zenpō-kōen fun</i>) including the Sakurai Chausu Yama, Hashihaka, Shikin Zan, and Tsubai Ōtsuka Yama <i>kofun</i> built from the end of 3CE to 4CE.
	-.: Korean kingdom of Baekje makes presents of the * <i>shichishitō</i> (also <i>nanatsusaya no tachi</i>) and <i>nanatsuko</i> ("seven-little-one") mirror. (The <i>shichishitō</i> is housed in Isonokami Shrine. The sword was made in 369 according to its inscription. <i>Nihon shoki</i> records this event as taking place in the 52th year of Empress Jingū's reign, or 252.)

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			professional group (<i>kurumamochi-be</i>) to Munakata Shrine in response to a divine oracle and a calamity believed to have been caused by an evil spirit (* <i>Tatari</i>). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)
415	Ingyō 4		
478	Yūryaku 22		9.-: Ise Outer Shrine built. (<i>Toyukegūgishikichō</i> ; <i>Houkihonki</i>)
507	Keitai 1	1.-: Emperor Buretsu dies without a successor. Consequently, Ōdono kimi, a fifth-generation grandson of Emperor Ōjin, comes from Echizen and ascends the throne to become Emperor Keitai. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)	
527	Keitai 27		
538	Senka 3		
552	Kinmei 13		
554	Kinmei 15		
593	Suiko 1		

	9.28: A divination by ordeal ceremony (* <i>Kukatachi</i>) is performed at Umakashino no Oka to sort out confusion over lineages (<i>Nihon shoki</i>).
	5.-: Bu, the king of Wa, sends tribute to the Liu Song Dynasty and petitions to be officially confirmed in his title by the Chinese court. (<i>Songshu, Woguoyun zhuan</i> [History of the Liu Song dynasty, account on the Wa people])
	6.3: Expeditionary force dispatched to Mimana (Inna, on the Korean Peninsula). While they are en route, Governor Iwai of Tsukushi Province launches a revolt. His rebellion ends the 11th month of the following year (the Iwai Rebellion). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)
	-.: King Seong of Baekje sends presents of an image of Shakyamuni and several sutras (transmission of Buddhism to Japan) (see also * <i>Shintō and Buddhism</i>). (<i>Jōgū Shōtoku hōō teisetsu</i>)
	10.-: King Seong of Baekje presents an image of Shakyamuni to the Emperor. (transmission of Buddhism to Japan) Mononobe no Ōmuraji Okoshi and Nakatomi no Muraji Kamako contend with Soga no Iname over the reception of Buddhism. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)
	2.-: Kingdom of Baekje sends to Japan scholars (<i>hakase</i>) of Confucianism, divination, calendars, and medicine, as well as herbalists and musicians. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)
	4.10: Prince Shōtoku appointed regent. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
594	Suiko 2		
603	Suiko 11	12.5: Twelve-level cap- rank system established. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)	
604	Suiko 12	4.3: Prince Shōtoku promulgates the Seventeen-Article Constitution. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)	
		9.-: Court rituals are revised. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)	
607	Suiko 15	2.9: Decree ordering that deities be worshipped (* <i>Jingiryō</i>) are issued. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)	
620	Suiko 28		
624	Suiko 32		
630	Jomei 2		
639	Jomei 11	1.11: Emperor eats from the year's first harvest (first mention of the * <i>Niname sai</i>). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)	
642	Kōgyoku 1		

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Society

	<p>2.1: Emperor orders Prince Shōtoku to promote the prosperity of Buddhism. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)</p>
	<p>1.1: The Chinese calendar adopted on this day. (<i>Seiji yoryaku</i>)</p>
	<p>7.3: Ono no Imoko sent to China as an emissary. Sui Emperor Yangdi is displeased at passage in official correspondence that reads "From the Son of Heaven in the Land of the Rising Sun . . ." (the salutation implies the Japanese and Chinese monarchs are equal, hence the Sui Emperor's displeasure). (<i>Suishu, Woguo zhuan</i> [History of the Sui, account on the Wa people])</p>
<p>--: Prince Shōtoku and Soga no Umako produce three, no-longer extant works (or possibly one single work in three parts) titled <i>Tennōki</i>, <i>Kokki</i>, and <i>Omi no muraji tomo no miyatsuko kuni no miyatsuko momoyaso tomo narabini kōminara no hongī</i> (see also *<i>Kojiki and Nihon shoki</i>). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)</p>	
	<p>--: Organizational structure for monks and nuns formulated. (7.17: Administrative positions such as <i>sōjō</i> (high priest) and <i>sōzu</i> (senior priest) created, and monks and nuns put under their control. 9.3: Survey of monks and nuns conducted; information recorded includes temple foundation dates, reasons why individuals entered vocations, and the dates they entered such. Survey shows there are 46 temples, 816 monks, and 569 nuns). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)</p>
	<p>8.5: Inugami no mitasuki is sent as emissary to Tang China (first of the Japanese missions to Tang-dynasty China [<i>kentōshi</i>]). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)</p>
	<p>8.1: Major drought around this time. Prayers for rainfall (*<i>Kiu</i>) are offered using various</p>

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
644	Kōgyoku 3		
645	Taika 1	6.19: Era name (<i>gengō</i>) system is instituted. First name chosen is Taika. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)	
646	Taika 2	3.22: Regulations are instituted regarding ill-considered funeral rituals, bond servants, marriages, and purification rites. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)	
649	Taika 5		--: Shrine manors start to be referred to as <i>mikuriya</i> (see * <i>Shinryō</i>). First chief priest for Ise Shrine appointed. (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)
650	Hakuchi 1		
659	Saimei 5		--: This year, the Izumo provincial governor-ritualist (* <i>Izumo kokusō</i>) is ordered to build a shrine for a <i>kami</i> (Kumano Shrine, built in the Iu district; , other accounts say it was Kitsuki Shrine). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)
662	Tenji 1		--: Title for the chief administrator of the Grand Shrines of Ise changed to "master of religious rites" (* <i>saishu</i>). Nakatomi no Ōshima first person appointed to position. (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)

	<p>methods (entreating river deities, sacrificing animals at shrines, and relocating markets) and sutras are read, but none have the desired effect. Consequently, the emperor goes to Kawakami at Nabuchi to pray for rain. It then rains heavily. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)</p>
	<p>7.-: Oofube no Oo from the Fuji River area in Suruga invites his neighbors to worship an insect he calls Tokoyo-no-kami. The belief becomes very popular. Hata no kawakatsu suppresses it (see *<i>Hayarigami Shinkō</i>). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)</p>
	<p>6.12: Prince Naka-no-ōe assassinates Soga no Iruka. His father Soga-no-emishi commits suicide (Isshi Incident [Isshi no hen]). Emishi tries to burn the <i>Tennōki</i> and <i>Kokki</i> (early chronicles of Japan; see also *<i>Kojiki and Nihon shoki</i>) at the moment of his suicide; however, Fune-no-fubito-esaka rescues <i>Kokki</i> from the fire. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)</p>
	<p>1.1: Reform edicts (the so-called Taika Reforms) promulgated. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)</p>
	<p>2.15: Era name changed to Hakuchi ("white pheasant") due to a good omen (governor of Nagato Province gives a white pheasant to the imperial court as a gift). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)</p>

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
670	Tenji 9	3.9: Close to Mii ("sacred well," present-day site of Mii Temple just outside Kyoto in Shiga Prefecture), places are set out for worshipping the <i>kami</i> with ritual offerings (<i>*Heihaku</i>) spread before them (some argue this is the first appearance of the <i>*Kinensai</i>). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)	
671	Tenji 10		-.-: , Miwa no kami of Yamato is enshrined at Mt. Hiei in Ōmi during the reign of this emperor (Emperor Tenji). (<i>Yōtenki</i>)
672	Tenmu 1		
673	Tenmu 2	4.14: Ōku-no-himemiko undertakes a purification rite (<i>*Kessai</i>) at Hatsuse Shrine so she can serve at Ise Shrine. The following year on 10.19 she goes to Ise (first mention of the "consecrated princess" [<i>*Saigū</i>] supported by historical documentation). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)	
		12.5 The Nakatomi and Inbe clans; priests (<i>shinkan</i>); and the heads of the Harima and Tanba districts receive emoluments for having performed the <i>*Daijōsai</i> ("the Great Thanksgiving festival," held to accompany a new emperor's accession to the throne) (this suggests that the <i>daijōsai</i> for Emperor Tenmu had already taken place). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)	
675	Tenmu 4	1.23: Ritual wands (<i>hei</i> or <i>nusa</i> ; see <i>*Onusa</i>) offered to shrines (said to be the beginning of public <i>*Kinensai</i> . Other sources say this took place in the 2nd month that year, or else in Tenji 9). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)	4.10: The wind <i>kami</i> of Tatsuta and the Ōimi-no- <i>kami</i> of Hirose are worshipped. (First mention of Hirose-Tatsuta festivals [see also <i>*Ōimi no matsuri</i>]. This is event is also said to mark the founding of the Hirose and Tatsuta shrines). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)

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	6.-: The Jinshin War breaks out this month. It ends the following month. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)
	1.1: Officials from various bureaus including the Bureau of Divination present medicine to the emperor (first mentions of a medicine ceremony [here involving <i>o-toso</i> , or medicinal sake] and of the Bureau of Divination; see also * <i>Shintō and Onmyōdō</i>). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)
	4.17: An imperial proclamation is sent to every province restricting methods for fishing and hunting, and the times when those activities are allowed. It also prohibits the consumption of beef, horse, monkey, and

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
676	Tenmu 5	10.3: Ritual offerings (* <i>Heihaku</i>) presented to all deities (* <i>Jingi</i>) (first mention of * <i>Ainame sai</i>). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>).	
678	Tenmu 7		1.-: Emperor Tenmu performs a purification ceremony (* <i>Ōharae</i>) to worship the "kami of heaven and earth" (* <i>Tenjinchigi</i>), and builds a palace (* <i>Saigū</i>) for the consecrated princess at Kurahashi Kawakami. An imperial procession and festival were to have taken place in the 4th month; however, plans are suspended due to the death of Princess Tōchi no himemiko. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)
681	Tenmu 10	1.19: Provinces in the Kinai region (the area around Nara and Kyoto) and elsewhere are ordered to repair shrine buildings. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)	
683	Tenmu 12		
684	Tenmu 13	10.1: Eight hereditary clan titles [<i>yakusa no kabane</i>] instituted. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)	
685	Tenmu 14	11.24: Ceremony to "invite the spirits" performed for the emperor (origins of the "festival for the pacification of the spirit" [* <i>Chinkon-sai</i>]). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)	9.10: System instituted for rebuilding and reconsecrating the Grand Shrines of Ise, which entails transferring the enshrined deity from an old shrine building to a newly constructed one (see * <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Dai jingū sho zōjiki</i>)
686	Shuchō 1		6.10: Emperor becomes ill. A divination reveals it to be a curse from the sword Kusanagi (Kusanagi no tsurugi; see also * <i>Sanshu no shinki</i>), so the emperor sends the sword back to Atsuta Shrine. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)
687	Jitō 1		

Personalities/Texts	Society
	poultry. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)
	3.2: "High priests" (<i>sōjō</i>), "senior priests" (<i>sōzu</i>), and "Vinaya masters" (<i>risshi</i>) are appointed to oversee monks and nuns (marks the establishment of a hierarchical structure for Buddhist officials [<i>sōgō</i>]). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)
	7.20: Era name changed to Shuchō ("vermilion bird") due to a vermilion pheasant appearing, which was seen as a good omen. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)
	9.9: National mourning (<i>kokki</i>) ceremonies held at temples in the capital for Emperor Tenmu first mention of a Buddhist style

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
689	Jitō 3	8.2: All government officials gather at the * <i>Jingikan</i> for talks on matters involving the <i>kami</i> of heaven and earth (* <i>Tenjinchigi</i>). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)	
690	Jitō 4		-.-: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and deity transferred (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>) (some argue that this is the first time that the <i>shikinensengū</i> for Ise Inner Shrine was ever mentioned). (<i>Dai jingū sho zōjiki</i>)
691	Jitō 5	11.1 * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Jitō. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)	
692	Jitō 6		12.-: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and deity transferred (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>) (said to be first mention of a <i>shikinensengū</i> performed for the Ise Outer Shrine). (<i>Dai jingū sho zōjiki</i>)
698	Monmu 2	11.23: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Monmu. (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)	12.29: Ta'ke Shrine transferred to Watarai District in Ise Province. (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)
699	Monmu 3		
700	Monmu 4		
701	Taihō 1		-.-: Hata no Tori builds Matsu-no Shrine in Yamashiro Province this year. (<i>Honcho getsurei</i>)
702	Taihō 2	7.8: The shrine to Honoikazuchi-no-kami of Yamashiro-otokuni District is added to the shrines where both ritual purification wands (* <i>Ōnusa</i>) and monthly imperial tributes (<i>tsukinami no nusa</i>) are officially offered (first mention	

	memorial day mourning ceremony [<i>kokki</i>] for an emperor). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)
	5.24: *En no Ozunu of Mt. Katsuragi is exiled to Izu on a charge of making misleading prophecies. (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)
	3.10: The monk Dōshō cremated in accordance with his written will (first mention of cremation in Japan) (see * <i>Shinsōsai</i> [<i>Shinto Funeral Rites</i>]). (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)
	3.21: Era name changed to Taihō due to good omens (gold offerings from Tsushima, completion of the Taihō legal code). (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)
	8.3: Completed Taihō legal code presented as offering to the emperor. (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		of additions being made to ranks of official shrines [* <i>Kansha</i>] supported by historical evidence). (<i>Shokunihongi</i>)	
704	Keiun 1		
706	Keiun 3	2.26: Nineteen shrines in Kai, Shinano, Etchū, Tajima, and Tosa provinces are recipients of the ritual offerings (* <i>Hanpei</i>) from the * <i>Kinensai</i> . (<i>Shokunihongi</i>)	
707	Keiun 4		
708	Wadō 1	11.21: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Genmei. (<i>Shokunihongi</i>)	10.2: Royal court reports on construction of Heijō-kyō (present-day Nara) to Ise Inner Shrine. (<i>Shokunihongi</i>)
709	Wadō 2		-.-: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingū reibun</i>)
710	Wadō 3		
711	Wadō 4	4.20: Governor of Yamashiro Province ordered to inspect the Kamo festival (festival had been growing too boisterous). (<i>Shokunihongi</i>)	2.-: Hata no Kimi Irogu enshrines the <i>kami</i> Inari (see * <i>Inari shinkō</i>) at Mitsumine in Kii District, Yamashiro Province (the first Inari shrine to be built). (<i>Nenchūgyōji hishō, Shosha kongen-ki</i>)
			-.-: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingū reibun</i>)
712	Wadō 5		
715	Reiki 1	6.-: First mention of the ritual meal eaten by the emperor to celebrate the imperial ancestors (<i>jinkonjiki</i> ; see * <i>Chōtei saishi</i>), according to one tradition. Another tradition claims the <i>jinkonjiki</i> was first held in 716 (Reiki 2). (<i>Kuji kongen</i>)	-.-: Following an oracle, Fujiwara no Muchimaro this year constructs the "shrine temple" (* <i>Jingūji</i>) Kehi in Echizen Province (the first mention of a shrine temple in historical accounts). (<i>Tō-shi kaden</i>)
716	Reiki 2	11.19: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of	

	5.10: Era name changed to Keiun due to a good omen (an auspicious cloud appeared in the imperial court). (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)
	-.: Epidemic rages throughout the country, killing many people. For this reason, a demon-exorcism rite (<i>taina</i>) is performed using a clay cow (first mention of <i>taina</i> ; also known as <i>tsuina</i> ; see * <i>Oni</i>). (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)
	2.6: Provinces ordered to perform purification rite (* <i>Ōharae</i>) due to widespread epidemic. (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)
	1.11: Era name changed to Wadō (lit. "Japanese copper") due to good omens (copper offerings received from Musashi Province). (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)
	3.10: Capital relocated to Heijō-kyō (present-day Nara).
1.28: Ōno Yasumaro presents <i>Kojiki</i> (see * <i>Kojiki and Nihon shoki</i>) to the imperial court. (<i>Kojiki</i> , "Introduction")	
-.: <i>Harima fudoki</i> written by this year (see * <i>Fudoki</i>).	9.2: Era name changed to Reiki due to good omen (the offering of a "supernatural turtle" [<i>reiki</i>] from Sakyō).

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		Emperor Genshō	
717	Yōrō 1	4.23: Begging by both monks and laypersons is banned, as are all forms of shamanism and divination other than healing through incantations (<i>shinju</i>) or infusions (<i>tōyaku</i>). The itinerant activities of Buddhist monk Gyōki (see <i>*Ryōbu Shintō</i>) also prohibited at this time. (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)	2.1: Ambassador to Tang China Ohono Garuhi worships the "kami of heaven and earth" (<i>*Tenjinchigi</i>) south of Mt. Mikasa. (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)
718	Yōrō 2		
719	Yōrō 3	6.19: Officials at the Department of Divinities (<i>*Ritsuryō Jingikan</i>) including those who oversee ceremonies in the imperial court (<i>miyaji</i> , see <i>*Jinjashishoku</i>) ordered for the first time to hold scepters while performing their duties. (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)	
720	Yōrō 4		-.-: This year, following an oracle a ceremonial release of captive animals (<i>hōjō-e</i> ; see also <i>*Chōtei saishi</i>) takes place at Usa Shrine (one tradition claims this was the first <i>hōjō-e</i> held in the country; another claims it is the first to be held at Usa Grand Shrine). (<i>Usa takusen-shū</i>)
721	Yōrō 5	9.11: Emperor Genshō sends an envoy to Ise to make offerings (<i>*Heihaku</i>) (first appearance of "regular official offerings" [<i>reihei</i> , see also <i>*Reiheishi</i>] done at <i>*Kannamesai</i>). (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)	
724	Shinki 1	1.27: Izumo governor-ritualist (<i>*Izumo kokusō</i>) Izumo no omi Hiroshima delivers the <i>kamuyogoto</i> incantation (see also <i>*Norito</i>).	
		11.23: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Shōmu.	
725	Shinki 2		-.-: Following an oracle from the deity Usa Ōkami, a "shrine temple" (<i>*Jingūji</i>) is constructed

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	11.17: Era name changed to Yōrō due to a favorable auspice (<i>sake</i> is said to have come out of a fountain in Mino Province).
5.-: First draft of <i>Hitachi no kuni fudoki</i> prepared (see * <i>Fudoki</i>).	
5.21: Prince Toneri and his collaborators finish and present to the emperor <i>Nihongi</i> (<i>Nihon shoki</i>) in 30 volumes, plus a genealogy (see * <i>Kojiki and Nihon shoki</i>).	
	2.4: Era name changed to Shinki to mark start of new era and due to a favorable omen (offering of a white turtle from Sakyō [the characters for " <i>Shinki</i> " mean "divine turtle"]).

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations at Usa. (<i>Usatakusenshū</i>)
729	Tenpyō 1		-.-: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingū reibun</i>)
730	Tenpyō 2	10.29: Offerings from the Chinese kingdom of Bohai made to shrines to "eminent deities" (* <i>Myōjin</i>) in each province (first mention of <i>myōjin</i>). (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)	
732	Tenpyō 4		-.-: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingū reibun</i>)
733	Tenpyō 5		
737	Tenpyō 9	8.13: Order issued for shrines without official status throughout the country that are to <i>kami</i> seen as efficacious to be promoted to status of official shrines (* <i>Kansha</i>). (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)	
740	Tenpyō 12		
741	Tenpyō 13		
743	Tenpyō 15	5.27: Law promulgated allowing newly opened, arable fields to be owned in perpetuity across the generations.	
746	Tenpyō 18		8.-: An oracle from Usa Hachiman Shrine ordering

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	2.12: Prince Nagaya commits suicide after being falsely accused of studying the "Left Way" (<i>sadō</i> ; i.e., a heresy or black magic) and plotting treason against the emperor. (<i>Nagaya-ō no hen</i> , or "the Prince Nagaya incident"). Subsequently, during the years when the Chinese-styled administrative system (i.e., the <i>ritsuryō</i> state) was still in effect, the government adopted a repressive stance toward Daoist magic. (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)
	8.5: Era name changed to Tenpyō due to a favorable omen (an "auspicious turtle"[<i>zuiki</i>] was offered from Sakyō).
	9.29: Someone from Suō Province recklessly preaches about good and bad fortune and worships the spirits of the dead. Another brings together large masses of people around capital and spreads groundless rumors (some traditions say this was the itinerant Buddhist preacher Gyōki). Both are banned. (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)
2.30: <i>Izumo no kuni fudoki</i> produced (see * <i>Fudoki</i>). (Introduction to <i>Izumo no kuni fudoki</i>)	
-.-: <i>Hizen no kuni fudoki</i> and <i>Bungo no kuni fudoki</i> produced this year (see * <i>Fudoki</i>).	8.12: Smallpox rampant. (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)
	9.-: The revolt of Fujiwara no Hirotsugu.
	3.24: Promulgation issued ordering the construction of official temples and nunneries in each province (the <i>kokubunji</i> , or provincial temple, system) (date recorded in <i>Ruiju-sandai-kyaku</i> as 2.14). (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			construction of the Great Buddha for Tōdai Temple. Mutsu Province gives the shrine an offering of 120 gold <i>ryō</i> (approx. 4.5 kg of gold). (<i>Tōdaiji yōroku</i>)
747	Tenpyō 19		9.-: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingū reibun</i>)
749	Tenpyō-shōhō 1	11.25: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Kōken. (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)	12.18: Divine spirit of Usa Hachiman Shrine comes to the capital (Heijō-kyō, today's Nara). Spirit is welcomed with the construction of shrine buildings in Nashihara Palace. (The spirit is said to have come to the capital to support the construction of the Great Buddha in Heijō-kyō.) (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)
			-.-: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingū reibun</i>)
752	Tenpyō-shōhō 4		
754	Tenpyō-shōhō 6	11.27: Chief ritualist (<i>miyaji</i> , see <i>*Jinjashishoku</i>) of Usa Hachiman Shrine Ōga no Tamaro and others for witchcraft. The governor of Dazai (<i>Dazai-fu</i>) takes control of shrine's estates. (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)	
757	Tenpyō-hōji 1	5.20: The Yōrō Code goes into effect.	
		6.19: The decision is made that the imperial envoy (<i>heihakushi</i> , see <i>*Hōbeishi</i>) to the Grand Shrines of Ise will be selected from among members of the high-ranking Nakatomi clan. (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)	
758	Tenpyō-hōji 2	11.23 <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Junnin.	9.-: Two hundred and eighteen shrine menials (<i>kamiyatsuko</i>) at Kashima in Hitachi Province are designated shrine households

	4.14: Era name changed to Tenpyō-kanpō due to favorable auspice (offering of gold from Mutsu Province).
	8.17: Seventeen shamans from the capital exiled to Izu, Tosa, and Oki. (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)
	4.4: All households ordered to keep a copy of <i>Xiao jing</i> (The classic of filial piety). (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)
	5.20: Fujiwara no Nakamaro installs himself as head of the empress-consort's household agency (<i>shibi-naishō</i>). He pursues policies strongly colored by Tang and Confucian models, such as changing the titles of government officials to match Tang styles.
	8.18: Era name changed to Tenpyō-hōji due to good omen (appearance of mystical writing at the imperial court and in Suruga). (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			(* <i>Kanbe</i>). (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>) 10.2: Mishima Shrine in Izu is granted 9 shrine households (* <i>Kanbe</i>). Another 4 are granted in the 12th month. (<i>Shinshōkyakuchokufushō</i>)
759	Tenpyō-hōji 3		
765	Tenpyō-jingo 1	11.16: (22) * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Shōtoku.	
766	Tenpyō-jingo 2		-.: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingū reibun</i>)
767	Jingo-keiun 1		
768	Jingo-keiun 2		-.: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingū reibun</i>)
769	Jingo-keiun 3		
770	Hōki 1		
771	Hōki 2	11.21: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Kōnin.	-.: The offices of chief priest (<i>daigūji</i>) and vice-chief priest (<i>shōgūji</i>) created at Usa Shrine (see * <i>Gūji</i>).
772	Hōki 3		8.6: The shrine temple (* <i>jingūji</i>) at Ise is transferred from Watarai District to Itaka District because of a curse by the <i>kami</i> *Tsukuyomi of the Grand Shrines of Ise (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>). (The curse did not abate, so the temple would be transferred to another location in 780 on 2.1).
775	Hōki 6	10.13: Feast held to celebrate the emperor's birthday (first mention of the * <i>Tenchō-setsu</i>).	

	6.22: Unordained monks (<i>shidosō</i>) are banned. (<i>Ruiju-sandai-kyaku</i>)
	8.16: Era name changed to Jingo-keiun due to good omen (clouds seen as omens of good luck [<i>keiun</i>] appeared at the imperial court and Ise).
	9.25: Prior to this date, the head priest of Dazai-fu had reported to the emperor that an oracle from Usa Hachiman (see <i>*Hachiman shinkō</i>) called for Dōkyō, a monk, to be made emperor. The emperor sent Wake no Kiyomaro to Usa to inquire as to the will of Hachiman. Kiyomaro reported back that the previous oracle (<i>*Takusen</i>) was false and for that reason he was exiled. (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)
	10.1: Era name changed to Hōki due to start of new era and a good omen (offering of a white turtle from Higo). (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		(<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)	
780	Hōki 11	12.14: Activities of shamans and "worship of heretical deities" (<i>inshi</i>) banned in the capital. (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)	
781	Ten'ō 1	11.13: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Kanmu.	
784	Enryaku 3		
785	Enryaku 4	11.10: Emperor Kanmu worships the heavenly deities (<i>tenjin</i> , see * <i>Tenjinchigi</i>) with a Chinese-style ceremony (Ch. <i>jiaosi</i> , usually "suburban sacrifice") at Kashiwara in Kawachi-katano District. (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)	-.: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingu reibun</i>)
787	Enryaku 6		-.: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingu reibun</i>)
788	Enryaku 7		5.2: Envoys sent to the Grand Shrines of Ise and shrines to eminent deities (* <i>Myōjin</i>) around the country to pray for rain. (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)
789	Enryaku 8		
791	Enryaku 10		10.27: Crown Prince visits Ise Grand Shrine. (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)
792	Enryaku 11	7.27: Holding large-scale funerals is banned. (<i>Ruiju-sandai-kyaku</i>)	3.24: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>) on a provisional basis due to fire.
794	Enryaku 13		12.-: Hirano Shrine is built. (<i>Ichidai-yōki</i>)
798	Enryaku 17	1.24: Terms of office for chief priests and priestly officials decided. (<i>Ruiju-sandai-kyaku</i>)	
		9.7: System for "provincial offering shrines" (<i>kokuheisha</i> , see * <i>Shikinaisha</i>) finalized, for purposes of distributing ritual offerings (* <i>Hanpei</i>) in such	

	1.1: Era name changed to Ten'ō due to a good omen (appearance of a beautiful cloud at the palace to the consecrated princess [<i>*Saigū</i>] at Ise). (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)
	11.11: Capital transferred to Nagaoka-kyō.
-.-: First appearance of the word <i>*saimon</i> , meaning a written proclamation read aloud to the deities. (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)	
	4.16: The emperor himself prays for rain (<i>*Kiu</i>) due to a nationwide drought. (according to archival materials, an emperor had not prayed for rain since 642; such prayers were hardly ever offered again after this date). (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)
	12.-: Enryaku Temple constructed on Mt. Hiei.
8.-: <i>*Sumiyoshitaishajindaiki</i> presented to the Settsu Office (<i>Settsu-shiki</i> , a special office that administered Settsu Province).	
	9.16: Killing cows in worship of Chinese deities (<i>karagami</i>) in the provinces of Echizen, Ōmi, Ise, Mino, Owari, and Kii is banned. (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)
	10.24: Capital transferred to Heian-kyō (present-day Kyoto).
	10.4: Music and dancing at night time festivals in the capital and neighboring provinces forbidden. (<i>Ruijū-sandai-kyaku</i>)

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		<p>festivals as the <i>*Kinensai</i>. Previously, priests (<i>*Hafuribe</i>) from all official shrines (<i>*Kansha</i>) would be brought to the Department of Divinities (<i>*Ritsuryō Jingikan</i>) to be given the distributed ritual offerings. After this change, in the case of the more distant official shrines the governor (<i>kokushi</i>) of the province in which the shrine was located would distribute offerings themselves. (<i>Ruijū-kokushi</i>).</p>	
		<p>10.12: In Izumo and Chikuzen provinces, provincial governor-ritualists (<i>*Kuni no miyatsuko</i>; see also <i>*Izumo kokusō</i>) prohibited from concurrently holding post of district governor (<i>gunryō</i>). Additionally, provincial governors in those provinces also serving as shrine ritualists (<i>*Kannushi</i>) prohibited from referring to farm girls taken as concubines as "shrine attendants" (<i>jingū uneme</i>) and having them conduct rituals. (<i>Ruijū-kokushi</i>; <i>Ruijū-sandai-kyaku</i>)</p>	
800	Enryaku 19	<p>12.4: Chief magistrate of Munakata, Chikuzen Province, prohibits shrine ritualists (<i>*Kannushi</i>) from also serving as district officials (see <i>*Shingun</i>). (<i>Ruijū-sandai-kyaku</i>)</p>	
801	Enryaku 20		<p>Intercalary 1.17: The position of <i>jingūji</i> ("chief administrator priest"; not to be confused with <i>*Jingūji</i>) in Izumo Province is abolished. (<i>Ruijū-kokushi</i>)</p>
804	Enryaku 23		<p>6.-: Method for appointing the chief priests (<i>*Gūji</i>) at the Hitachi, Kashima, Kehi, Keta, and Buzen Hachiman shrines</p>

	<p>7.23: It has been decided that the ongoing misfortunes Emperor Kanmu has been experiencing around this time are due to a curse from Crown Prince Sawara, who had become the sacrificial victim in a fight for succession (he had been banished and then he starved to death in custody). Consequently, on this day the late prince is granted the posthumous title of Emperor Sudō.</p>
<p>3.14: Presentation of <i>Toyuke-gū gishiki chō</i> (see *<i>Enryakugishikichō</i>).</p>	
<p>8.28: <i>Kōtai-jingū gishiki chō</i> (see *<i>Enryakugishikichō</i>) produced. (Afterword to <i>Kōtai-jingū gishiki chō</i>)</p>	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
805	Enryaku 24		established (<i>Nihon-kōki</i>). -.-: One tradition holds that around this time, during the reign of Emperor Kanmu, the Kasuga <i>kami</i> (see * <i>Kasuga shinkō</i>) was transferred (* <i>Kanjō</i>) to Ōharano (the foundation of Ōharano Shrine). (<i>Ōkagami uragaki</i>)
806	Daidō 1		
807	Daidō 2	9.28: Shamans and "worship of heretical deities" (<i>inshi</i>) in the capital are banned. (<i>Nihon-kiryaku</i>)	
808	Daidō 3	11.14: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Heizei.	
810	Kōnin 1	11.19: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Saga.	-.-: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingū reibun</i>)
		12.-: Princess Uchiko is appointed the consecrated princess of Kamo Shrine (* <i>Saiin</i>). (This marks the creation of the position of Kamo princess)	
812	Kōnin 3	9.26: All the provinces were ordered to investigate oracles (<i>shintaku</i> ; see also * <i>Kamigakari, takusen</i>). Orders are also issued that prohibit reckless preaching about good and bad fortune (<i>kafuku</i>) and that provincial governors (<i>kokushi</i>) are to report oracles remarkably good in nature to the court. (<i>Nihonkōki</i>)	6.5: The frequency for doing rebuilding work at shrines in Sumiyoshi, Katori, and Kashima is set at 20 years for the main building (<i>seiden</i> , see * <i>Honden</i>) alone. (<i>Nihonkōki</i>)
			-.-: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)
814	Kōnin 5		
815	Kōnin 6	11.21: Issuing decisions on	

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	6.8: Buddhist monk Saichō (also known as Dengyō Daishi) returns from China to found the Tendai Buddhist sect.
	10.22: Buddhist monk Kūkai (also known as Kōbō Daishi) returns from China to found the Shingon Buddhist sect.
2.13: Inbe no Hironari presents to the court * <i>Kogoshūi</i> . (<i>Kogoshūi</i> dedication). (Divergent opinions exist).	2.24: The emperor offers prayers to eminent deities (* <i>Myōjin</i>) at the imperial palace audience hall (<i>Daigokuden</i>) in response to the spread of an epidemic (offering invocations [* <i>Kitō</i>] to eminent deities starts to become popular from around this time). (<i>Nihongiryaku</i>)
	9.12: The Kusuko Incident (<i>Kusuko no hen</i> , a failed coup attempt meant to restore the now-retired Emperor Heizei to the throne). (<i>Nihonkōki</i>)
6.1: Prince Manda presents * <i>Shinsen shōjiroku</i> to the imperial court. (Some argue it was completed in the 7th month.)	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		death sentences during festivals prohibited. (<i>Nihonkōki</i>)	
816	Kōnin 7	6.22: Chief priest (<i>*Gūji</i>) at the Grand Shrines of Ise is removed from his position for causing pollution (<i>*Kegare</i>) by performing Buddhist rites. (<i>Ruijū-kokushi</i>)	
817	Kōnin 8	12.25: The chief priest (<i>*Gūji</i>) of the Grand Shrines of Ise is granted authority over the special districts providing services to Ise (<i>*Shingun</i>). (<i>Ruijū-sandai-kyaku</i>)	
818	Kōnin 9	-.: An administrative office for the Kamo consecrated princess (<i>saiinshi</i> , see <i>*Saiin</i>) is established.	
819	Kōnin 10	3.16: The Kamo Shrine festival [<i>kamosai</i>] is grouped with other medium-scale shrine rites (<i>chūshi</i> , see <i>*Chūsai</i>) placing it on par with the <i>*Kinensai</i> , <i>*Niinamesai</i> , and others below the <i>*Daijōsai</i> among imperial court rituals. (This may indicate the first time that the Kamo festival was officially acknowledged as a court festival).	5.17: Imperial tributes (<i>*Hōbei</i>) offered to the <i>kami</i> of Kibune as a prayer for rain (<i>*Kiu</i>). (Kyoto's Kibune Shrine became the main shrine for prayers seeking the start or end of rainfall around this time, lasting until the medieval period). (<i>Nihongiryaku</i>)
820	Kōnin 11		
822	Kōnin 13		
823	Kōnin 14	11.17: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Junna.	
827	Tenchō 4		1.19: Emperor Junna becomes ill. The source of his illness is attributed to a curse from Inari

4.21: <i>Kōnin kyakushiki</i> (see <i>*Policies and Institutions of the Classical Period</i>) presented to the imperial court. (The document—a compilation of protocols and procedures—would be presented again in 830 before going into force in 840).	
1.30: <i>Dairishiki</i> (a compilation of protocols for the imperial palace) presented to the imperial court.	
-.: Keikai (also known as Kyōkai) produces <i>Nihon ryōiki</i> [A record of miraculous events in Japan] around this time (see, for example, <i>*Fugeki</i>).	
	7.12: A major earthquake occurs. Frequent earthquakes follow. (<i>Nihongiryaku</i>)

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			Shrine, so the deity of that shrine is granted the rank (* <i>Shin'i</i> , <i>shinkai</i>) of junior fifth lower grade (<i>jugoi'ge</i>). (<i>Nihongiryaku</i>)
829	Tenchō 6		-.: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingū reibun</i>)
830	Tenchō 7		
831	Tenchō 8		-.: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingū reibun</i>)
833	Tenchō 10	11.15: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Ninmei.	
839	Jōwa 6	Intercalary 1.23: Villages are ordered to worship <i>kami</i> associated with disasters and misfortune (<i>ekijin</i> or <i>yakujin</i> ; see * <i>Shintō and Buddhism</i>) every season to prevent epidemics from spreading.	11.5: Fire at the palace of the consecrated princess of Ise (* <i>Saigū</i>) burns down more than 100 official residences.
		2.26: Jurisdiction over Kehi Shrine in Echizen is transferred from the provincial governor (<i>kokushi</i>) to the Department of Divinities (<i>Jingikan</i> , see * <i>Ritsuryō Jingikan</i>). (<i>Shokunihonkōki</i>)	
840	Jōwa 7		
848	Kashō 1		
849	Kashō 2		-.: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)
850	Kashō 3	5.9: Seventy monks (<i>dosha</i>) assigned to the shrines of eminent deities (* <i>Myōjin</i>); the monks are given names that include the character for <i>kami</i> (神). (<i>Montoku jitsuroku</i>)	
851	Ninju 1	1.27: All <i>kami</i> ranked or not are given ranks of senior sixth or higher (see also * <i>Shin'i</i> ,	-.: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingū reibun</i>)

8.11: Urabe Tohotsugu presents to the imperial court * <i>Shinsen kisōki</i> . (<i>Shinsen kisōki no kenkyū: honkoku no bu</i>)	
2.15: Kiyohara no Natsuno finishes compiling * <i>Ryōnogige</i> .	
12.9: Fujiwara no Otsugu and his collaborators finish compiling the chronicle <i>Nihonkōki</i> . (Introduction to the <i>Nihonkōki</i>)	
	6.13: Era name changed to Kashō due to favorable auspice (the offering of a white turtle from Dazaifu).
	4.28: Era name changed to Ninju due to start of new imperial reign and favorable auspices (reports to the court of a white turtle and

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		<i>shinkai</i>). (<i>Montoku jitsuroku</i>)	
		2.12: System for festivals at Ōharano Shrine established, modeled on those of Umemiya Shrine. (Hereafter, the Ōharano festival would be held as court rites). (<i>Montoku-jitsuroku</i>)	
		11.23: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Montoku.	
854	Saikō 1		
857	Ten'an 1		
859	Jōgan 1	1.27: Ranks assigned to 267 shrines around the country en masse. (<i>Sandai jitsuroku</i>)	8.-: Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine founded. (Another version of its founding holds that this year the monk Gyōkyō asked to found the shrine and the deity was transferred [* <i>kanjō</i>] there the following year. In either case, the shrine subsequently became the focal point for the Hachiman cult [see * <i>Hachiman shinkō</i>]). (<i>Chōyagunsai</i>)
		11.16: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Seiwa.	
863	Jōgan 5		-.: This year, Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine following on Usa Hachiman Shrine begins to hold its <i>Hōjō-e</i> festival (a Buddhist-derived ceremony entailing the release of captive animals; see also * <i>Hachiman shinkō</i> and * <i>Chōtei saishi</i>). Iwashimizu Temple is renamed Gokoku Temple and is made the "shrine temple" (* <i>Jingūji</i>) of Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine..
864	Jōgan 6	8.5: The imperial court orders Kai Province to apologize to the <i>kami</i> , saying the great	

	rainfalls of sweet waters [<i>kanro</i> , associated in Chinese political thought with benevolent rule and peaceful lands]).
	11.30: Era name changed to Saikō due to favorable auspice (a report from Iwami of a spring that produces sweet-tasting waters [<i>reisen</i>]).
	2.21: Era name changed to Ten'an due to favorable auspices (reports from Mimasaka and Hitachi of white deer and of conjoined trees [<i>renri</i> ; considered to be lucky]).
8.-: The word <i>suijaku</i> ("temporary manifestation;" see * <i>Honjisuijakusetsu</i>) is used with reference to the <i>kami</i> in a document submitted to the imperial court (<i>jōhyōbun</i>) by the monk Eryō of Enryaku Temple, who was requesting that annual ordinands (<i>nendosha</i> or <i>nembundosha</i>) from the Tendai sect be sent to the Kamo and Kasuga shrines (see also * <i>Shintō and Buddhism</i>). (<i>Sandai jitsuroku</i>)	
	5.20: Ritual to placate the spirits that cause calamities (<i>goryō-e</i> , see * <i>Goryō</i> and * <i>Goryō shinkō</i>) held at the garden Shinsen'en in Kyoto to appease the vengeful spirits of Emperor Sudō, Prince Iyo, Fujiwara no Yoshiko, Fujiwa no Nakanari, Tachibana no Hayanari, and Fun'ya no Miyatamaro. (<i>Sandai jitsuroku</i>)

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		eruption of Mt. Fuji that occurred in the 5th month did so because the priests (<i>*Negi</i> and <i>*Hafuri</i>) of Sengen Myōjin Shrine were insincere when it came to rites. (<i>Sandai jitsuroku</i>)	
865	Jōgan 7	6.14: People banned from gathering on the pretense of holding rituals to placate the spirits that cause calamities (<i>goryō-e</i> , see <i>*Goryō</i> and <i>*Goryō shinkō</i>) in order to actually hold horseback races and archery contests. (<i>Sandai jitsuroku</i>)	
866	Jōgan 8		
868	Jōgan 10	6.28: Government officials banned from concurrently being the head of a shrine (<i>*Kannushi</i>). <i>Kannushi</i> subsequently placed under the jurisdiction of provincial governors (<i>kokushi</i>). Also women officially allowed to be appointed as "suppliant priests" (<i>*Negi</i>). (<i>Ruijū-sandai-kyaku</i>)	9.-: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>).
			Intercalary 12.25: Unmarried shrine priestesses (<i>itsukime</i> , or <i>saijo</i>) are assigned to Kasuga and Ōharano shrines (the practice soon ceases). (<i>Sandai jitsuroku</i>)
			-.: Sekisan Myōjin Shrine founded at the foot of Mt. Hiei. (<i>Sekisan-myōjin engi</i>)
869	Jōgan 11		-.: Great epidemic. Believing it due to a curse from <i>*Gozu Tennō</i> ("ox-headed king of heaven"), 66 halberds are erected in a rite to appease the deity. (One tradition holds this is the origin of the Gion festival; however, Yasaka Gion Shrine is generally regarded as having been founded in 876. See also <i>*Gion matsuri</i> and

	Intercalary 3.1: The emperor observes peasants at work. The people working the field performed dances and music of the common folk (<i>zatsugaku</i> , in contrast with <i>*Gagaku</i>) (One tradition holds this is the first mention of <i>*Dengaku</i>). (<i>Sandai jitsuroku</i>)
-.-: Around this time, Koremune no Naomoto produces <i>*Ryōnoshūge</i> .	
4.-: <i>Jōgankyaku</i> (a collection of laws) compiled. 9.-: The laws go into force.	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			* <i>Gion/Tsushima shinkō</i>)
870	Jōgan 12		9.-: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikimensengū</i>).
871	Jōgan 13		
873	Jōgan 15		
876	Jōgan 18	4.8: Celebrations for the Buddha's birthday in the imperial palace are suspended because of <i>shinsai</i> (imperial household festivals whose rites the emperor himself conducts; see also * <i>Chokusai</i>) (an early example of separation of Shinto and Buddhism in the imperial palace) (see * <i>Shinto and Buddhism</i>).	-.: Sometime during the Jōgan era, Fujiwara no Yamakage founds Yoshida Shrine on Mt. Yoshida in Yamashiro Province. (<i>Ōkagami</i> [The great mirror])
877	Gangyō 1	11.18: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Yōzei.	
879	Gangyō 3		7.22: Sumiyoshi Shrine is ordered to keep a register listing the shrine's treasures (<i>shinzaichō</i> , see also * <i>Shinpō</i>) and to make three copies of it for each new provincial governor (<i>kokushi</i>) when they take office. (<i>Ruijū-sandai-kyaku</i>)
881	Gangyō 5	3.26: All shrines in the country are ordered to present to the imperial court a genealogical register of * <i>Hafuribe</i> (an ancient priestly rank) every three years. (<i>Sandai jitsuroku</i>)	
884	Gangyō 8	11.22: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Kōkō.	
886	Ninna 2		9.-: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikimensengū</i>).
888	Ninna 4	10.19: The emperor worships "all the deities of heaven and earth (* <i>Tenjinchigi</i>) of the four directions" (this marks the inauguration of the daily morning worship rite [<i>gohai</i> ; see * <i>Chōtei saishi</i>]). (<i>Nenchūgyōjihishō</i>)	
		11.22: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held	

<p>8.25: <i>Jōganshiki</i> compiled. (see <i>*Policies and Institutions of the Classical Period</i>) -.: First mention of subshrines (<i>*Wakamiya</i>), in the <i>Sandai jitsuroku</i>.</p>	
	<p>4.16: Era name changed to Gangyō due to a favorable auspice (offerings of white pheasant and white deer received).</p>

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		to accompany accession of Emperor Uda.	
889	Kanpyō 1	11. 21: Kamo Rinjisai ("Kamo special annual festival") held for the first time. (<i>Nihongiryaku</i> ; <i>Fusōryakuki</i>)	3.13: The Ōno District in Ise Province is granted to the Ise Grand Shrines as a shrine estate (<i>*Shinryō</i>). (<i>Nihongiryaku</i> ; <i>Ruijū-sandai-kyaku</i>)
			10.-: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nihongiryaku</i>)
890	Kanpyō 2	1.1: Emperor Uda performs the ritual of worshipping in the four directions (<i>shihōhai</i> , see <i>*Chōga</i>) (first performance of the <i>shihōhai</i> on New Year's Day). (<i>Nihongiryaku</i> ; <i>Gōkeshidaishō</i> ; <i>Nenchūgyōjihishō</i>)	
892	Kanpyō 4		
893	Kanpyō 5	3.2: Provincial governors (<i>kokushi</i>) are ordered to oversee shrine priests (<i>shashi</i> and <i>*Kannushi</i> ; see also <i>*Shinshoku</i>) and have them conduct ceremonies such as the <i>*Kinensai</i> , <i>*Tsukinamisai</i> , and <i>*Niinamesai</i> . (<i>Ruijū-sandai-kyaku</i>)	11.27: People prohibited from taking up residence in the vicinity of Ise Outer Shrine. (<i>Jingū zatsurei shū</i>)
894	Kanpyō 6		
897	Kanpyō 9	11.20: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Daigo.	12.22: The imperial court assigns a provincial military-police force (<i>kebiishi</i>) to the territory of the Grand Shrines of Ise and gives them the authority to conduct police investigations on those lands. (<i>Ruijū-sandai-kyaku</i>)
		12.3: Three hundred and forty shrines throughout the country granted promotions of one rank. (<i>Nihongiryaku</i> ; <i>Entairyaku</i>)	
898	Shōtai 1	5.8: Offerings are made to 16 shrines including Ise for them to carry out rainfall rituals (<i>*Kiu</i>) (the 16-shrine system, later to become the 22-shrine system [<i>*Nijūnisha</i>] established	

Personalities/Texts	Society
<p>5.10: Sugawara no Michizane finishes compiling <i>Ruiju kokushi</i> (see also *<i>Tenjin shinkō</i>).</p>	
	<p>9.-: Dispatch of envoys to T'ang China suspended. (<i>Nihongiryaku; Kankebunsō</i>)</p>

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		around this time). (<i>Nihongiryaku</i>)	
901	Engi 1		
903	Engi 3		
904	Engi 4		12.19: The Imperial court enshrines *Raijin, "thunder kami," at Kitano as a prayer for a good harvest (<i>Raikōsai</i>) (see also * <i>Shintō and Onmyōdō</i>). (<i>Seikyūki</i>)
905	Engi 5		9.-: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>).
907	Engi 7	10.2: Cloistered emperor Uda goes on official procession (<i>gokō</i> , "imperial progress") to the mountains of Kumano (first mention of an imperial progress by an emperor or former emperor; see also * <i>Kumano shinkō</i>). (<i>Nihongiryaku</i>)	-.: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingū reibun</i>)
910	Engi 10		
914	Engi 14		
916	Engi 16		2.10: Fujiwara no Tadahira, head of the Fujiwara clan, presents a race horse (<i>sōme</i>) and a special

Personalities/Texts	Society
	7.15: Era name changed to Engi based on a submission from Miyoshi Kiyotsura (Miyoshi argued that era names should be changed when the year in the Chinese zodiac is <i>shinyū kakumei</i> , "younger wood cock revolution," [the 58th year in the sexagenary cycle] which is associated with political and social instability [see also <i>*Ehō</i>])
2.25: Sugawara no Michizane dies (age 59); see also <i>*Tenjin shinkō</i> . (<i>Nihongiiryaku</i>)	
9.17: Arakida Motosada, a suppliant priest (<i>*Negi</i>) of Ise Inner Shrine, and others present <i>Daijingū negifuzuchō</i> . (<i>*Kōnojisatabumi</i>).	
11.15: Fujiwara no Tokihira and others present <i>Engikyaku</i> to the imperial court. A compendium of rules and procedures, it goes into force the 12th month of the following year (see <i>*Engishiki</i>).	
	7.10: Nationwide drought around this time. The imperial court presents standard offerings (<i>*Hōbei</i>) and the offerings of living animals (<i>*Ikenie</i>), to shrines, famous mountains, and famous rivers around the country. Orders are also given for abandoned corpses in various places to be buried and for fishing and hunting to be banned. (<i>Nihongiiryaku</i>)
	-.-: Miyoshi Kiyotsura makes note in <i>Iken fūji</i> —a memorial he sent to the emperor—of "disorder" in the regularly performed rites such as the <i>*Kinensai</i> . (<i>Honchōmonzui</i>)

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			horse intended as a votive offering (<i>*Shinme</i>) to Kasuga Shrine (first mention of a <i>shinme</i> envoy from the house of the imperial regent). (<i>Nenchūgyōjishō</i>)
919	Engi 19	6.24: Examples are set down on the rituals to be performed should some defilement arise before performing a three-day, total abstinence rite (<i>chisai</i> , see <i>*Jingiryō</i>). (<i>Kujō nenchūgyōji</i>)	
921	Engi 21	2.7: Cloistered emperor Uda Hōō makes a pilgrimage (<i>*Sankei</i>) to Kasuga Shrine (first mention of an imperial progress to Kasuga Shrine). (<i>Mitsune-shū</i>)	
922	Engi 22		
923	Enchō 1		
924	Enchō 2		9.-: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingū reibun</i>)
926	Enchō 4	5.27: Provincial governors (<i>kokushi</i>) are ordered to handle offerings used in the rituals for <i>*kinensai</i> and similar observance] with the strictest of care. Also, the Imperial Household Ministry (<i>*Kunaishō</i>) within the Department of Divinities (<i>Jingikan</i> , see <i>*Ritsuryō Jingikan</i>) is ordered carry out repairs to damage at shrines throughout the country. (<i>Saigūki</i>)	4.11: The boundaries for the land in which Ise Outer Shrine sits are defined. (<i>Jingū-zōreishū</i>)
			9.-: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>).
927	Enchō 5		
932	Shōhei 2	11.13: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Suzaku.	

	<p>-.: Mention is made of "field entertainment" (<i>*Dengaku</i>) in <i>Izumi no kuni Ōtori daimyōjin gosharyūkichō</i> (first definite appearance of <i>dengaku</i> in the historical record).</p>
	<p>Intercalary 4.11: Era name changed to Enchō due to calamities (flooding and the death of the crown prince).</p>
	<p>11.25: Scholar of laws and codes (<i>myōhō hakase</i>) Koremune no Kinkata is ordered to investigate whether it was acceptable for individuals under age 7 who were in mourning to be involved in rituals. (<i>Gengohiketsu</i>)</p>
12.26: Fujiwara no Tadahira and others present the 50-volume <i>*Engishiki</i> .	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
934	Shōhei 4		6.26: A practitioner monk (<i>shugyōsō</i>) builds the Tenjindō ("hall to the <i>kami</i> of heaven"; formally called Gion-Kanjin'in and also known as Gion-sha; present-day Yasaka Shrine) at Gion Temple (other traditions hold it was built either in 926 or in 935). (<i>Ichidai-yōki</i> ; <i>Nihongiryaku</i>)
935	Shōhei 5		
938	Tengyō 1		8.12: Worshippers from Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine attack and destroy a new shrine built in Yamashina to which the divided spirit of Iwashimizu Hachiman had been transferred (<i>*Kanjō</i>) because the new one prospered more than the original. (<i>Honchō-seiki</i>)
940	Tengyō 3	1.6: All of the eminent deities (<i>*Myōjin</i>) in the country are promoted one rank (see <i>*Shin'i, shinkai</i>) as a prayer for the suppression of the Shōhei-Tengyō revolt. Estates were granted to the shrines of those <i>kami</i> that were already at the highest rank. (<i>Entairyaku</i>)	
942	Tengyō 5	4.29: The emperor visits Kamo Shrine to give thanks for the suppression of the revolts of Taira no Masakado and Fujiwara no Sumitomo (the first mention of an imperial progress to Kamo Shrine). (<i>Nihongiryaku</i>)	6.21: An <i>azuma-asobi</i> dance (see <i>*Bugaku</i>) and a ritual horse race (<i>sōme</i> ; see also <i>*Kurabe-uma</i>) are performed at the Gion-Kanjin'in (Gion Shrine) as thanksgiving for the suppression of Shōhei-Tengyō revolt. (<i>Nihongiryaku</i>)
			7.12: Tajihī Ayako enshrines Sugawara no Michizane at Shichijō in Kyoto inspired by a divine message (<i>shintaku</i> ; see

	2.-: Taira no Masakado wars with his uncle Taira no Kunika in Hitachi Province (beginning of the revolt of Masakado [<i>Masakado no ran</i>], aka the Shōhei-Tengyō revolt [<i>Shōhei-Tengyō no ran</i>]).
	5.22: Era name changed to Tengyō due to calamities (the revolt of Masakado that had begun two years prior, earthquake in the 4th month of this year).
	-. -: In autumn, worshipping a pair of male and female statues called Funado no Kami and Goryō in the streets Kyoto becomes popular. (<i>Honchō-seiki</i>)

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			also <i>*Kamigakari, takusen</i>) (see <i>*Tenjin shinkō</i>). (<i>Teiō-hennenki</i>)
943	Tengyō 6		9.-: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>).
945	Tengyō 8		-.: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingū reibun</i>)
946	Tengyō 9	11.16: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Murakami.	-.: Around this time (during the reign of Emperor Suzaku), Munakata Shrine in Chikuzen is granted the rank of bodhisattva (<i>bosatsu</i>) and establishes the post of chief shrine priest (<i>*Gūji</i>). (<i>Munakata daigūji-shidai</i>)
947	Tenryaku 1		6.9: Saichin, a monk of Asahi Temple, and others build a shrine to Sugawara no Michizane at Kitano (the founding of Kitano Shrine) (see <i>*Tenjin shinkō</i>). (<i>Nenchūgyōji-hishō</i>)
			-.: The biannual reading of the complete <i>Lotus Sūtra</i> (<i>niki-hakkō</i>) is held at Kasuga Shrine (first mention of the <i>niki-hakkō</i> at this shrine). (<i>Kasuga-daimyōjin-shōshaki</i>)
948	Tenryaku 2		10.1: The ritual custom of reciting the <i>Lotus Sūtra</i> in its entirety (<i>Hokke-hakkō</i>) is established at Tōnomine. (<i>Tōnomine ryakuki</i>)
949	Tenryaku 3		
957	Tentoku 1		
960	Tentoku 4		
961	Ōwa 1	-.: Ise Shrine chief priest (<i>daigūji</i> , see <i>*Gūji</i>) Ōnakatomi no Nakasuke prohibited from	

	8.3: Portable shrines (* <i>Shin'yo</i>) from Shidaragami are brought from Settsu to Kyoto and installed at Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine. Many people accompany the procession. (<i>Honchō-seiki</i>)
5.23: <i>Jingikan kanmon</i> (a collection of responses [<i>kanmon</i>] to questions posed by the emperor; see also * <i>Ritsuryō Jingikan</i>) published.	
	10.27: Era name changed to Tentoku due to calamity (severe drought in the previous year).
6.10: <i>Sōken engi</i> (formally, <i>Kitano Tenman Jizai Tenjingu sōken Yamashiro no kuni no kado no Kamutsuhayashi no gō engi</i> ; also known as <i>Kitano Tenmangū konpon-engi</i>), a chronicle of the founding of Kitano Shrine, produced (see also * <i>Tenjin Shinkō</i>).	9.23: Fire at the imperial palace (First time for imperial palace to burn down since the move from Nara 167 years before. Palace burns down repeatedly after this.).
	2.16: Era name changed to Ōwa due to calamities and associations of year with political and social instability according to

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		privately donating divine rice fields (<i>shinden</i>) to the shrine (confirms that the imperial court had a policy of not allowing private contributions to Ise Shrine). (<i>Jingūzōreishū</i>)	
962	Ōwa 2	2.27: The Mie District in Ise is granted to the Grand Shrines of Ise as a special district serving the shrine (<i>*Shingun</i>) in gratitude for the building of the new inner palace having been completed the previous year without incident. (<i>Nihongi-ryaku</i>)	9.17: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Jin'nōzōyōsenkiroku</i>)
964	Kōhō 1		9.-: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingū reibun</i>)
967	Kōhō 4		
968	Anna 1	11.24: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Reizei.	
969	Anna 2		
970	Tenroku 1	6.14: One tradition holds that the Gion <i>Goryōe</i> (<i>*Gion matsuri</i>) begins to be included as an official festival (<i>kōsai</i>) starting this year (see also <i>*Goryō shinkō</i>). (<i>Nijūnisha-chūshiki</i>)	
		11.17: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Enyū.	
971	Tenroku 2	3.8: The Iwashimizu <i>Rinjisai</i> ("special festival") becomes a regular event. (<i>Nihongiryaku</i>)	
973	Ten'en 1		

	Chinese zodiac (fire at the imperial residential compound [<i>dairi</i>] at the palace the previous year; current year is <i>shinyū kakumei</i> , "younger wood cock revolution," the 58th year in the sexagenary cycle) (see also * <i>Ehō</i>).
	7.10: Era name changed to Kōhō due to calamity and associations of year with political and social instability according to Chinese zodiac(devastating storm two years before; current year is <i>kinoene kakumei</i> , "elder rat revolution," the 1st year in the sexagenary cycle) (see also * <i>Ehō</i>).
7.9: * <i>Engishiki</i> is promulgated and goes into force. (<i>Nihongiryaku; Engishiki; Fusenshō</i>)	
	3.26: Minamoto no Takaakira exiled on charge of treason (the Anna Incident, <i>Anna no hen</i>). Following this, the Fujiwara clan's monopoly on politics strengthens. (<i>Fusōryakuki; Hyakurenshō</i>).
	12.20: Era name changed to Ten'en due to calamity (buildings at the imperial court devastated by heavy winds and rains on 5.17).

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
974	Ten'en 2		5.7: Gion Kanjin'in (Gion Shrine) becomes a branch temple (<i>betsuin</i>) of Enryaku Temple. (<i>Nihongiryaku</i>)
975	Ten'en 3	6.15: Horse races (<i>sōme</i> , see * <i>Kurabeuma</i>), court-ordered music (<i>chokugaku</i>), <i>azuma asobi</i> dances (see also * <i>Bugaku</i>) and ritual wands (* <i>Gohei</i>) are given as offerings to Gion Shrine (one tradition holds this is the first instance of the Gion Rinjisai). (<i>Nihongiryaku</i>)	
976	Jōgen 1		
977	Jōgen 2		
978	Tengen 1		
979	Tengen 2	3.27: The emperor visits Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine (first mention of an imperial progress to the shrine). (<i>Nihongiryaku</i> ; <i>Hyakurenshō</i>)	
981	Tengen 4	2.20: The emperor visits Hirano Shrine. Semui Temple is made a shrine-temple (* <i>Jingūji</i>) of the shrine (first mention of an imperial progress to the shrine). (<i>Nihongiryaku</i>)	9.17: Ise Inner Shrine shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Daijingū shozōjiki</i>)
983	Eikan 1		9.-: Ise Outer Shrine shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>).
984	Eikan 2		3.21: In response to the pleas of the monk Shōkū and others, Mishima Shrine in Iyo stops sacrificing deer as offerings (see also * <i>Ikenie</i>). (<i>Iyo-Mishima-sha engi</i>)
985	Kanna 1	11.21: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Kazan.	

	7.13: Era name changed to Jōgen due to calamities (fire at the imperial residential compound [<i>dairi</i>] on 5.11, massive earthquake on 6.18).
2.22: Kamo no Yasunori (see * <i>Tsuchimikado Shintō</i>) dies (age 60). (<i>Kamo no Yasunori no musume shū</i>)	
	11.29: Era name changed to Tengen due to calamities (unusual atmospheric phenomena; following year held to be one of misfortune [<i>Tai yi yang</i>] for emperor based on zodiacal principles).

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
986	Kanna 2	11.15: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Ichijō.	
987	Eien 1	8.5: One tradition holds that Kitano Shrine festival began this year. (<i>Nijūnisha-chūshiki</i>)	
		11.25: Yoshida Shrine festival is counted among the official court festivals (<i>kōsai</i>) starting this year. (<i>Nijūnisha-chūshiki</i>)	
988	Eien 2		
989	Eiso 1	3.22: An imperial progress is made to Kasuga Shrine (first mention of an imperial visit to the shrine). (<i>Nihongiryaku</i>)	
989	Eiso 1		
990	Shōryaku 1		
993	Shōryaku 4	11.27: An imperial progress is made to Ōharano Shrine (first mention of an imperial visit to the shrine). (<i>Nihongiryaku</i> ; <i>Honchōseiki</i>)	
994	Shōryaku 5		
995	Chōtoku 1		
998	Chōtoku 4		
999	Chōhō 1	7.27 (25): A decree of the Great Council of State (<i>Daijōkanpu</i>) is handed down consisting of eleven articles including one	6.14: Minister of the Left Fujiwara no Michinaga attempts to arrest a performer of miscellaneous arts (<i>zatsugeisha</i>)

-.: <i>Nenjū gyōji go shōjimon</i> ("popular edition") produced around this time (see * <i>Nenjū gyōji</i>).	
	8.8: Era name changed to Eiso due to calamities (unusual atmospheric phenomena including the appearance of a comet).
	11.7: Era name changed to Shōryaku due to calamity (heavy winds and rains on 8.13 the previous year).
	6.27: Epidemic rampant around this time. From May to June, groundless rumors frequently went around and people believed them to stay indoors or to seek the water of a well at Aburakōji. On this day, therefore, the Royal court had a ceremony for the <i>ekishin</i> , the kami of pestilence, at Funaoka-yama and held a <i>Goryō'e</i> . (<i>Nihongiryaku</i> ; <i>Honchōseiki</i>)
	2.22: Era name changed to Chōtoku due to calamity (great epidemic persisted from the previous year; epidemic continues unabated after the change).
	4.10: Brawl breaks out during the * <i>dengaku</i> in the * <i>Matsu-no-o matsuri</i> resulting in multiple deaths (first mention of <i>dengaku</i> in the <i>Matsu-no-o matsuri</i>). (<i>Nihongiryaku</i>)
	1.13: Era name changed to Chōhō due to calamities (epidemic and drought persisting from the previous year).

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		ordering that unprecedented shrine and temple rituals be avoided and another ordering that damage to shrines be repaired. (<i>Seijiyōryaku</i>)	attired as a monk at Gion Tenjin'e on the grounds of Ise-majesté for pulling an object resembling the cart (<i>hyō</i> [<i>no yama</i>]) used in the <i>Daijōsai</i> (first mention of a festival float [<i>*Dashī</i>] at the Gion festival). (<i>Honchōseiki</i>)
1000	Chōhō 2		8.12: The Empress' Household Office (<i>Chūgūshiki</i>) procures a portable shrine (<i>*Shin'yo</i>) from Iwashimizu Shrine. (<i>Sakakibashū</i>)
			9.16: Ise Inner Shrine shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>).
1002	Chōhō 4	12.29: The ritual dance of the Inner Sanctum (<i>Naishidokoro no mikagura</i> , see <i>*Kagura</i>) is performed (first mention of the <i>naishidokoro no mikagura</i> . Hereafter, it would be performed every other year). (<i>Kinpishō; Ichidaiyōki</i>)	9.-: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>).
1003	Chōhō 5		11.27: Priests from Usa Hachimangū Shrine go to Kyoto to accuse senior assistant governor of Dazai-fu Taira no Korenaka of despotism. The 12th month of the following year, he is dismissed. (<i>Hyakurenshō</i>)
1004	Kankō 1	10.14: An imperial progress is made to Matsuo Shrine (first mention of an imperial visit to the shrine). (<i>Nihongiryaku; Gonki</i>)	
		10.21: An imperial progress is made to Kitano Shrine (first mention of an imperial visit to the shrine). (<i>Nihongiryaku; Gonki</i>)	
1005	Kankō 2		
1012	Chōwa 1	11.22: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Sanjō.	

	-.: Epidemic rampant. <i>Goryō-e</i> (see * <i>Goryō shinkō</i>) held at Murasakino (<i>Kujikongen</i>) (<i>goryō-e</i> were frequently held at Murasakino thereafter whenever an epidemic broke out).
	7.20: Era name changed to Kankō due to calamities (unusual atmospheric phenomena and natural disaster).
9.-: Abe no Seimei dies (age uncertain, possibly 85)	11.15: Fire at the imperial palace. The sacred mirror (<i>yatanokagami</i> , see * <i>Sanshu no shinki</i>) damaged. (<i>Nihongiryaku</i> ; <i>Midō kanpaku-ki</i> ; <i>Shōyūki</i>)
	2.8: Shidaragami (a group of wandering deities) are believed to have come to Kyoto from Cinzei, modern Kyūshū. They are

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1015	Chōwa 4		
1016	Chōwa 5	11.15: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Goichijō.	
1019	Kannin 3		9.-: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nihongiryaku</i> ; <i>Daijingu shozōjiki</i>)
1020	Kannin 4		11.12: Kamo Shrine and Enryaku Temple contend with one another over the borders of their estates (see also * <i>Shinryō</i>). (<i>Shōyūki</i>)
1021	Jian 1		9.-: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Daijingu shozōjiki</i>)
1024	Manju 1		11.2: Priests from Kehi Shrine in Echizen demonstrate against Kaga governor (<i>Kaga-no-kami</i>) Tanba Kimichika. (<i>Shōyūki</i>)
1025	Manju 2		3.12: "Worship lecture" (<i>reihai-kō</i>) held at Hiyoshi Shrine (first mention of such an event at the shrine; see also * <i>Kō</i>). (<i>Yōtenki</i>)
1028	Chōgen 1		
1029	Chōgen 2		7.18: The imperial court holds deliberations regarding Iga governor (<i>Iga no kami</i>) Minamoto no Mitsukiyo, who was the object of protests from the priests of Ise Shrine. (Others in Iga Province also protest against Mitsukiyo, who eventually is exiled to Izu.)
1031	Chōgen 4		6.17: An oracle (* <i>Takusen</i>) comes down Aramatsuri Shrine at Ise to warn that the acting head of

	worshipped at Murasakino (see <i>*Hayarigami Shinkō</i>). (<i>Hyakurenshō</i>)
	6.-: A massive epidemic rages. People build a shrine sanctuary on the west bank of the Kamiya River around Hanazono in western Kyoto in response to an oracle (<i>*Takusen</i>) from a disease-causing deity (<i>ekishin</i> or <i>yakujin</i>) and visit it to worship and present offerings. (<i>Nihongiryaku</i> ; <i>Shōyūki</i>)
	2.2: Era name changed to Jian as the year in the Chinese zodiac (<i>shinyū kakumei</i> , "younger wood cock revolution," the 58th year in the sexagenary cycle) is associated with political and social instability (see also <i>*Ehō</i>).
	7.13: Era name changed to Manju as the year in the Chinese zodiac (<i>kinoene kakumei</i> , "elder rat revolution"; the 1st year in the sexagenary cycle) is associated with political and social instability (see also <i>*Ehō</i>).
	7.25: Era name changed to Chōgen due to calamities (rampant epidemic, drought).
	8.-: Around this time, Emperor Goichijō secretly visited the <i>Naishidokoro</i> (part of the Inner Sanctum; see <i>*Kyūchū sanden</i>) every

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			the Bureau of the Consecrated Princess (<i>saigūryō</i> ; see * <i>Saigū</i>) Fujiwara no Sukemichi and his wife have been deluding people by building Ise Shrine treasury houses inside their own residence. It also claims that several recent emperors have been disrespectful to Ise Shrine while also relating the "one hundred kings" theory (<i>hyakuōsetsu</i>), an idea imported from China that held the imperial line would end after 100 successive reigns. (<i>Nihongiryaku</i> ; <i>Shōyūki</i>)
1036	Chōgen 9	11.17: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Gosuzaku.	
1038	Chōryaku 2		9.16: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Daijingū shozōjiki</i>)
1039	Chōryaku 3	3.13: Suppliant priests (* <i>Negi</i>) of Ise Shrine prohibited from entering Kyoto on their own initiative. (<i>Daijingū shozōjiki</i>)	2.15: Suppliant priests (* <i>Negi</i>) from Ise Shrine bring shrine personnel to Kyoto to make a petition regarding 13 "miscellaneous taxes" (<i>zatsuji</i>). Suppliant priests from Ise Shrine would subsequently go on to repeatedly carry out protest demonstrations (<i>gōso</i>) until the middle of 11th century. (<i>Daijingū shozōjiki</i>)
1040	Chōkyū 1		9.-: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingū Reibun</i>)
1044	Kantoku 1		
1046	Eishō 1	11.15: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Goreizei.	
1050	Eishō 5		1.20: Suppliant priests (* <i>Negi</i>)

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	<p>night to offer invocations (<i>*Kitō</i>) (some records suggest he was troubled by the oracle of Ise Aramaturi Shrine proclaimed this year on 6:17). (<i>Shōyūki</i>)</p>
	<p>9.9: Fire destroys the emperor's residential compound (<i>dairi</i>) at the palace. The divine mirror (<i>yata no kagami</i>, see <i>*Sanshu no shinki</i>) is also damaged. (<i>Shun-ki</i>; <i>Hyakurenshō</i>)</p>
	<p>11.10: Era name changed to Chōkyū due to calamities (massive earthquakes in the 9th and 10th months, fire at the imperial residential compound).</p>
	<p>11.24: Era name changed to Kantoku due to calamities (epidemic the previous year, drought).</p>

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			from Ise Shrine come to Kyoto leading more than seven hundred lower-ranking priests (<i>*Hafuribe</i>) and shrine personnel to protest against the master of Ise rites (<i>*Saishu</i>) (similar incidents frequently occur after this.). (<i>Daijingu shozōjiki</i>)
			6.-: Nakayama Shrine is founded. The shrine is dedicated to the stone deity (<i>iwagami</i>) on the grounds of Reizei-in, a property on palace grounds for the retired emperor (starting three years later in 1053, the Nakayama Matsuri is added to the list of public festivals). (<i>Hyakurenshō</i>)
1052	Eishō 7		9.19: Buddhist high priest Myōson holds the first <i>*Shinra Myōjin</i> festival. (<i>Jimon denki horoku</i>)
1053	Tengi 1		1.6: The residence of Ise Shrine Head Priest Ōnakatomi no Noritō catches fire. Fire destroys all then-existing documents concerning tenants (<i>*Kanbe</i>) of lands owned by the shrine. (<i>Daijingu shozōjiki</i>)
1054	Tengi 2		-.: Buddhist high priest Myōson founds Shin-Hiyoshi Shrine (Nagara Shrine). (<i>Onjōji-denki</i>).
1057	Tengi 5		9.16: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Daijingu shozōjiki</i> ; <i>Hyakurenshō</i>)
1058	Kōhei 1		
1059	Kōhei 2		9.15: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Daijingu shozōjiki</i> ; <i>Ōnakatomi-uji keizu</i>)
1060	Kōhei 3		

	<p>-.: The idea spreads among the populace that this year the world entered the Buddhist end-times (<i>mappō</i>, "the Latter Days of the Law"), a degenerate age when Buddhist teachings would not be practiced (ideas about <i>mappō</i> and Buddhist Pure Lands [<i>jōdo</i>] flourish).</p>
	<p>1.11: Era name changed to Tengi due to calamities (unusual atmospheric phenomena, belief that the age of Buddhist end times [<i>mappō</i>, "the Latter Days of the Law"] had begun the previous year).</p>
	<p>8.29: Era name changed to Kōhei due to calamity (fire on 2.26 at the Daigokuden [Palace Audience Hall]).</p>
	<p>5.11: The imperial court deliberates over the matter of Ise governor (<i>Ise no kami</i>) Fujiwara no Yoshitaka having set fire to estates belonging to the Grand Shrines Ise and the matter of Ōnakatomi no Yoritsune, deputy</p>

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1063	Kōhei 6		8.-: Minamoto no Yoriyoshi builds a Hachiman shrine at Yui Town in Sagami Province (the origins of Tsurugaoka Hachiman Shrine) (see also <i>*Hachiman Shinkō</i>).
1065	Jiryaku 1		
1066	Jiryaku 2		
1068	Jiryaku 4	11.22: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Gosanjō.	
1069	Enkyū 1		
1070	Enkyū 2	8.15: Imperial envoy (<i>*Chokushi</i>) sent to the Hōjō-e festival held at Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine (see also <i>*Shintō in the Early Modern Period</i>).	
1071	Enkyū 3	10.29: The emperor visits Hiyoshi Shrine (first mention of an imperial progress to the shrine). (<i>Fusō ryakuki</i>)	7.24: A divination (<i>boku</i> , see <i>*Bokusen</i>) is performed at the imperial court regarding Gion Shrine having erected a statue of Dadokuke-no-kami (this deity was not on the list of officially recognized deities and was said to be the personification of <i>*Yamatanoorochi</i>). (<i>Koasakumasha shinkyō satabumi</i>)
1072	Enkyū 4	3.26: The emperor visits Inari and Gion shrines (first mention of an imperial progress to these two shrines). (<i>Fusō ryakuki</i>)	
1074	Jōho 1	11.21: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Shirakawa.	
1076	Jōho 3	4.23: The imperial progress to Kamo Shrine is made into an annual event. (<i>Fusō ryakuki</i>)	-.-: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinenengū</i>).

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	for the consecrated princess (<i>*Saishu</i>) having murdered an oracle (<i>takusensha</i> , see <i>*Kamigakari, takusen</i>). Yoshitaka would be exiled in the 8th month. (<i>Hyakurenshō</i>)
	8.2: Era name changed to Jiryaku due to calamities (drought, year deemed unlucky according to Onmyōdō theory due to <i>sangō</i> ["the alignment of three planets"]).
	1.7: A "divine tree" (<i>*Shinboku</i>) from Kasuga Shrine is brought to Kyoto. (<i>Kōfukuji bettōki</i>)
	Intercalary 10.11: Office for the certification of estate documents (<i>Kiroku shōen kenkeisho</i>) established (see also <i>*Shinryō</i>).

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1077	Jōryaku 1		
1078	Jōryaku 2		-.-: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingū reibun</i>)
1081	Eihō 1		11.-: The imperial court makes offerings to the Twenty-Two Shrines (* <i>Nijūnisha</i>). (One tradition holds that this is when Hiyoshi Shrine was added to that grouping, while another holds it happened in 1039.) (<i>Suisa-ki</i> ; <i>Sotsu-ki</i> ; <i>Hyakurenshō</i>)
1082	Eihō 2		
1083	Eihō 3		
1084	Ōtoku 1		
1085	Ōtoku 2		
1086	Ōtoku 3	-.-: Around this time, visiting Kumano Shrine becomes popular. Retired emperors Shirakawa, Toba, Go-Shirakawa and Go-Toba between them make around 100 trips all told to Kumano Shrine over the course of the century during which the system of rule by retired emperors (<i>insei</i>) prevailed.	
1087	Kanji 1	11.19: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held	

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	11.17: Era name changed to Jōryaku due to calamities (drought, plague).
9.21: Fujiwara no Tamefusa asks a man named Kanzō to act as his guide (* <i>Sendatsu</i>) on his visit to Kumano Shrine (first mention of <i>sendatsu</i>).	2.10: Era name changed to Eihō as the year in the Chinese zodiac (<i>shinyū kakumei</i> , "younger wood cock revolution," the 58th year in the sexagenary cycle) is associated with political and social instability (see also * <i>Ehō</i>).
	4.15: Monks from Onjō Temple disrupt the Hie (Hiyoshi) festival. 4.28: Monks from Enryaku Temple attack Onjō Temple in response. (<i>Fusō ryakuki</i> ; <i>Tamefusa-kyō-ki</i>)
	10.17: Monks from Kumano bring portable shrines (* <i>Shin'yo</i>) to Kyoto to stage a demonstration (<i>gōso</i>) (rowdy demonstrations by monks and shrine priests of this sort occur frequently from this point forward to the Kamakura Period). (<i>Fusō ryakuki</i>)
	9.-: The Later Three Years' War (<i>Gosannen no eki</i>) breaks out. (<i>Azuma-kagami</i>)
	2.7: Era name changed to Ōtoku as the year in the Chinese zodiac (<i>kinoene kakumei</i> , "elder rat revolution"; the 1st year in the sexagenary cycle) is associated with political and social instability (see also * <i>Ehō</i>).
	7.-: The practice of building shrines to worship certain deities known as Fukutoku-no-kami, Chōfuku-no-kami, and Hakushu-sha with the accompaniment of group drinking becomes popular in Kyoto. The imperial court prohibits the practice as superstitious and destroys the shrines.
	11.26: Emperor Shirakawa abdicates the throne in favor of his son Prince Taruhito (later Emperor Horikawa). (The start of the system of rule by retired emperors [<i>insei</i>].)

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		to accompany accession of Emperor Horikawa.	
1088	Kanji 2		11.-: Senior Assistant Governor General of Dazaifu (<i>Dazai daini</i>) Fujiwara no Sanemasa is sentenced to exile after protests by priests from Usa Hachiman Shrine. The previous year, he had quarreled with the priests and shot arrows at their portable shrine (<i>*Shin 'yo</i>).
1089	Kanji 3		
1090	Kanji 4	3.26: The practice of preparing food offerings (<i>*Shinsen</i>) every day begins at Kamo Shrine. Accordingly, imperial envoys (<i>*Hōbeishi</i>) are dispatched. (<i>Chūyūki</i>)	
1093	Kanji 7		
1094	Kahō 1		
1095	Kahō 2		9.-: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated. Rice tax for rebuilding the Ise Shrines (<i>Zō-Daijingu yakubuku mai</i>) levied

	8.19: The imperial court begins deliberations on a conflict between the priests (<i>shashi</i> , see * <i>Shinshoku</i>) of Iwashimizu and Matsuo shrines that resulted in the destruction of the main building (<i>shaden</i>) at Matsuo. (<i>Hyakurenshō</i>)
	3.18: * <i>Sendatsu</i> from Kumano raid the imperial palace. (<i>Chūyūki</i>)
	8.26: Monks from Kōfuku Temple bring a sacred tree (* <i>Shinboku</i>) to Kyoto to protest Ōmi governor Takashinano Tameie. (First mention of a sacred tree being brought to Kyoto. Other accounts say this event occurred in either An'na 1 [968] or Jiryaku 2 [1066]). (<i>Go-nijō moromichi-ki</i> , <i>Honchō seiki</i>)
	10.29: Special envoys (* <i>Hōbeishi</i>) are sent to 22 shrines to report of savage fighting between monks from the Nara Buddhist sects and those of the Tendai sect. (<i>Go-nijō moromichi-ki</i> , <i>Chūyūki</i>)
	3.6: The imperial court enters deliberations over a conflict in Kyoto between priests from Kurama Temple and Kamo Shrine. (<i>Chūyūki</i> , <i>Hyakurenshō</i>)
	12.15: Era name changed to Kahō due to calamities (epidemic that began the previous year).

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			throughout the country (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Chūyūki</i>)
1096	Eichō 1		
1097	Shōtoku 1		-.: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingu reibumi</i>)
1099	Kōwa 1	3.27: Regent (<i>kanpaku</i>) Fujiwara no Moromichi orders the head shrine monk (* <i>Bettō</i>) of Kōfuku Temple to ban people from going to Kasuga Shrine with the intention of entreating the <i>kami</i> with prayer (* <i>Kisei</i>). (<i>Gonijō Moromichi ki</i>)	-.: First written mention of "combined shrine" (* <i>Sōja</i>), in <i>Tokinoriki</i> .
1103	Kōwa 5		
1104	Chōji 1		6.17: Priests from Kehi Shrine in Echizen protest injustice on the part of provincial governor Takashina Tameie. (<i>Chūyūki</i>)
1105	Chōji 2		10.30: Priests from Hie Shrine and Enryaku Temple launch protests against Dazai Vice-Governor Fujiwara no Suenaka (Suenaka's men had skirmished with Enryaku monks sent to protest at a shrine in Kyushu as part of the broader power struggle among shrines, temples, and retired emperor Shirakawa). Suenaka is exiled. (<i>Denryaku</i>)
1106	Kajō 1		9.29: Priests from Gion Shrine launch protests against the governor of Tanba. (<i>Denryaku</i>) 10.2: Chief administrative monk (<i>zasu</i>) Eihan is dismissed after

	12.17: Era name changed to Eichō due to calamities (great earthquake on 11.24).
	-.: <i>Dengaku</i> (see * <i>Sarugaku</i> , <i>Dengaku</i>) dances popular (the phenomenon is collectively known as the "great <i>dengaku</i> of Eichō" [<i>Eichō no ō-dengaku</i>]).
	11.21: Era name changed to Shōtoku due to calamities (unusual atmospheric phenomena, earthquake, typhoon, flooding).
	8.28: Era name changed to Kōwa due to calamities (great fire in Kyoto 2nd month of previous year, earthquake, epidemic).
	3.3: Prophecies about demon <i>kami</i> (<i>kishin</i>) are rife. The prophecies become prevalent again in Kyoto in the 7th month. Believing them, many people shut themselves indoors and refrain from going out. (<i>Chūyūki</i>)
	2.10: Era name changed to Chōji due to calamity (Kyoto fires the 11th month the previous year).
	-.: Fujiwara no Munetada records in his diary, "Shrine priests and temple monks are acting in overbearing ways, worrying everyone both high and low." (<i>Chūyūki</i>)
	4.9: Era name changed to Kajō due to calamity (the appearance of a comet).
	6.-: Epidemic spreads this month resulting in many deaths. Craze for * <i>dengaku</i> dances in

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			priests from Gion Shrine make appeals to "Inner Minister" (<i>naidaijin</i>) Minamoto no Masazane. (<i>Denryaku</i> , <i>Eishōki</i>)
1108	Tennin 1	11.21: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Toba.	
1110	Ten'ei 1		11.1: Central pillar of Ise Shrine topples.
1113	Eikyū 1		
1114	Eikyū 2		9.16: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Denryaku</i>) -.-: Kasuga Shrine presents evening offerings at lucky and unlucky times every day (see <i>*Daily Aspects</i> [higara] and <i>Directional Taboos</i> [hōi]) (first mention of such practices in the written record). (<i>Kasugasha-ki</i>)
1115	Eikyū 3		4.21: First portable shrine (<i>*Shin'yo</i>) for "mountain king" worship (see <i>*Sannō shinkō</i> and <i>*Sannō Shintō</i>) is made at Hiyoshi Shrine for Sannomiya, one of its auxiliary shrines (<i>*Sessha</i>) (this marks the final stage in the creation of the seven <i>sannō</i> shrines; see also <i>*Hie matsuri</i>). (<i>Yōtenki</i>)
1116	Eikyū 4		9.16: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Sengū jiryaku</i> , <i>Nisho Daijingū reibumi</i>)
1118	Gen'ei 1		

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	Kyoto. Thousands take part and the streets bustle with noise. (<i>Chūyūki</i>)
	12.7: An old woman is arrested for attracting "lecherous believers" (<i>kōshoku na shinja</i>) to worship snakes and foxes. (<i>Chūyūki</i>)
	7.13: Era name changed to Ten'ei due to calamities (comet, epidemic that started previous year).
	Intercalary 3.20: Seeking to have Buddhist statue maker Ensei appointed head shrine monk (<i>*Bettō</i>) for Kiyomizu Temple, 5,000 monks from Kōfuku Temple protest with sacred trees (<i>*Shinboku</i>) from Kasuga. (<i>Denryaku, Chōshūki</i>)
	7.13: Era name changed to Eikyū due to calamities (warfare, epidemic).
	11.9: Fighting between priests from Iwashimizu Hachiman and Gion shrines. (<i>Chūyūki</i>)
	4.3: Era name changed to Gen'ei due to

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1119	Gen'ei 2		
1120	Hōan 1		
1122	Hōan 3		3.14: * <i>Kagura</i> performances begin at Kasuga Shrine. (<i>Kōfukuji ryakunendai-ki</i>)
1123	Hōan 4	11.18: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Sutoku.	
1124	Tenji 1	6.15: The Gion "special annual festival" (<i>rinjisai</i>) is held for the first time. (<i>Eishōki, Hyakurensō</i>)	
1125	Tenji 2	11.9: Retired emperors Shirakawa and Toba, along with Toba's wife Taiken, visit Kumano Shrine (they visit Hie Shrine the next year). (<i>Chūyūki mokuroku</i>)	
1126	Daiji 1	7.11: Imperial court deliberates over issue of purification wands (* <i>Ōnusa</i>) being offered to shrines in recent years being too extravagant. (<i>Chūyūki</i>)	
1128	Daiji 3		9.28: A poetry contest (<i>uta awase</i>) is held at Sumiyoshi Shrine (see * <i>Sumiyoshi shinkō</i>). (<i>Sumiyoshi uta awase</i>)
1131	Tenshō 1		
1132	Chōshō 1	12.5: Deliberations over restoration of the sacred meal (<i>jinkonjiki</i>) at <i>shinsai</i> , i.e., festivals where the emperor leads the rites (<i>shinsai</i> had been halted prior to this for 25 years)	

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	calamities (unusual atmospheric phenomena, epidemic).
	-.-: Custom of provincial governors (<i>kokushi</i>) making formal visits (<i>shinpai</i>) to main shrine in province begins to fade around this time.
	4.10: Era name changed to Hōan due to calamity (bad fortune for emperor).
	7.18: Monks from Enryaku temple chase chief administrator monk (<i>zasu</i>) Kankei off Mt. Hiei and try to enter Kyoto bearing the Hie portable shrine (<i>*Shin'yo</i>) (Kankei had handed over temple workers to the imperial police [<i>kebiishi</i>] in response to a complaint from Taira no Tadamori). They are warded off from doing so by the imperial court, Taira no Tadamori, and Minamoto no Tameyoshi. (<i>Hyakurenshō</i>)
	12.27: Great fire in Kyoto. The "spine-tingling festival" for driving out evil spirits (<i>Kikisai</i> ; see <i>*Shintō and Onmyōdō</i>) is held at each entrance to the imperial palace.
	1.22: Era name changed to Daiji due to calamity (epidemic that started the previous year).
	1.29: Era name changed to Tenshō due to calamities (unusual atmospheric phenomena, epidemic).
	8.11: Era name changed to Chōshō due to calamities (epidemic, retired emperor's palace burns down 7.23).

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		(see also <i>*Chokusai</i>). (<i>Chūyūki</i>)	
1133	Chōshō 2		9.16: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Chūyūki</i>)
1135	Hōen 1		9.-: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingū reibumi</i>)
1136	Hōen 2	9.17: Kasuga Wakamiya Festival created (one story holds that <i>*dengaku</i> and <i>sangaku</i> [see <i>*Sarugaku</i>] performances were added the following year; see also <i>*Kasuga shinkō</i>). (<i>Chūyūki</i>)	
1138	Hōen 4		
1140	Hōen 6		
1141	Eiji 1		
1142	Kōji 1	11.15: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Konoe.	
1143	Kōji 2		
1144	Ten'yō 1		
1145	Kyūan 1	6.11: Orders given to go back to using old ceremonies for offerings used in the sacred meal (<i>jinkonjiki</i>) at the <i>*Tsukinamisai</i> . (<i>Hyakurenshō</i>)	
1146	Kyūan 2		4.7: Hakusan Shrine in Kaga is made into a branch temple of Enryaku Temple.
1147	Kyūan 3		

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	4.27: Era name changed to Hōen due to calamities (epidemic, flooding, famine).
	4.29: Monks from Enryaku Temple bearing portable shrines (<i>*Shin`yo</i>) enter Kyoto to lodge protests regarding Kamo Shrine lands and mounted participants in the Hie festival (<i>*Hie matsuri</i>). (<i>Hyakurenshō</i>)
	Intercalary 5.5: Shintō priests and Buddhist monks from Chikuzen Ōyama, Kashii, and Hakozaiki in Kyūshū set fire to buildings in Dazaifu (Fukuoka). (<i>Hyakurenshō</i>)
	7.10: Era name changed to Eiji as the year in the Chinese zodiac (<i>shinyū kakumei</i> , "younger wood cock revolution," the 58th year in the sexagenary cycle) is associated with political and social instability (see also <i>*Ehō</i>); emperor also concerned over prophecy of bad fortune.
	2.23: Era name changed to Ten`yō as the year in the Chinese zodiac (<i>kinoene kakumei</i> , "elder rat revolution," the 1st year in the sexagenary cycle) is associated with political and social instability (see also <i>*Ehō</i>).
	7.22: Era name changed to Kyūan due to calamities (unusual atmospheric phenomena [comet]).
	6.28: Monks from Enryaku Temple bring the

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1148	Kyūan 4	2.20: The cloistered emperor holds a <i>Hokke hakkō</i> (eight readings of the Lotus Sutra) festival at Gion Kanjin'in (present-day Yasaka Shrine) to apologize for a brawl in the 6th month the previous year between Gion priests and the Taira. Such readings thereafter become a regular annual event. (<i>Honchō seiki</i>)	3.15: Gion <i>issai-kyō e</i> , a festival in which all the sūtra of the Buddhist canon are offered up, first mentioned in writing. (<i>Ranshōshō</i>)
1150	Kyūan 6		
1151	Ninpei 1		
1152	Ninpei 2		9.-: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinsengū</i>). (<i>Sengū jiryaku</i>)
1153	Ninpei 3	9.-: Building shrine sanctuaries (<i>shadan</i>) in "various places" is forbidden, as is conducting "Chinese rites" (<i>kanrei</i>) at home. (<i>Hyakurenshō</i>)	
1154	Kyūju 1	4.-: The <i>yasurai</i> festival (a festival of Kyoto's Imamiya Shrine that entails worshippers making their visit to the accompaniment of flutes and drums; see also <i>*Gechinsai</i>) is banned. (<i>Hyakurenshō</i>)	9.-: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinsengū</i>). (<i>Nisho daijingū reibumi</i>)
			12.16: A <i>fudangyō</i> ritual in which the <i>Lotus Sūtra</i> is read through without interruption is held at the Wakamiya subshrine at Iwashimizau Hachiman Shrine (first mention). (<i>Taiki</i>)
1155	Kyūju 2	11.23: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Go-Shirakawa.	
1156	Hōgen 1		

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	Hie portable shrine (<i>mikoshi</i> , see * <i>Shin 'yo</i>), to Kyoto to protest to both Taira no Kiyomori and his father Tadamori over a fight that Kiyomori's retinue had with priests from Gion on 6.15. (<i>Taiki</i>)
	8.5: One thousand monks from Kōfuku Temple and more than 200 priests from Kasuga Shrine enter Kyoto bearing "divine trees" (* <i>Shinboku</i>) to press claims. (<i>Taiki</i> ; <i>Honchō seiki</i>)
	1.26: Era name changed to Ninpei due to calamities (violent rainstorms and flooding on 8.4 the previous year).
	10.28: Era name changed to Kyūju due to calamities (typhoon the previous year on 6.20, bad fortune for emperor in present year)
	7.11: The Hōgen Rebellion.

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1158	Hōgen 3	12.-: Emperor Go-Shirakawa abdicates. He subsequently goes on more than 30 visits to Hie and Kumano shrines. (<i>Shosha daiji</i>)	
1159	Heiji 1	11.23: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Nijō. (<i>Gyokuyō</i>).	
1160	Eiryaku 1		10.16: The Hie deity and the three Kumano avatars (<i>Kumano sansho gongen</i>) are transferred to Higashiyama in Kyoto and installed in the Imahie and Imakumano shrines (see also * <i>Gongen Shinkō</i>). (<i>Hyakurenshō</i>)
1161	Ōhō 1		
1163	Chōkan 1	4.7: In connection with the fighting over levies from Kumano Shrine lands that occurred in Kai Province, deliberations are made over whether the Ise and Kumano Gongen shrines are two parts of the same whole. (It will eventually be concluded that they are separate.) (<i>Chōkan kanmon</i>)	
1164	Chōkan 2		
1165	Eiman 1		
1166	Nin'an 1	11.15: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Rokujō.	

	7.-: Resumption of the <i>sumō</i> banquet (<i>sumō no sechi</i> , or <i>sumai no sechie</i> ; see * <i>Sumō</i>).
	12.-: The Heiji Rebellion.
	1.10: Era name changed to Eiryaku due to calamities (Heiji Rebellion the previous year, bad fortune predicted for emperor in present year).
	4.19 (4.29): The <i>karabitsu</i> (a type of chest) for the "divine mirror" (<i>shinkyō</i> , see * <i>Sanshu no shinki</i>) at the Naijidokoro (see * <i>Kyūchū sanden</i>) is rebuilt and a three-day long * <i>Kagura</i> is performed due to the disturbances of the Heiji era. (<i>Hyakurensō</i>)
	9.4: Era name changed to Ōhō due to calamities (epidemic, famine).
	3.29: Era name changed to Chōkan due to calamity (epidemic).
8.26: Emperor Sutoku, who had been exiled to Sanuki in the Hōgen Rebellion, dies. Afterward, it is said that he haunts Kyoto (see also * <i>Magistrate of Temples and Shrines: Medieval</i> [<i>Jisha bugyō</i>]).	
1.21: Minamoto Akihiro (*Prince Akihiro) assumes the position of Superintendent of the Jingikan (* <i>Jingihaku</i>). (The position thereafter becomes one inherited by descendents of the Shirakawa house.) (<i>Hakuke kiroku</i>)	6.5: Era name changed to Eiman due to calamities (emperor's illness, unusual atmospheric phenomena, unnatural phenomena [<i>ke'i</i>]).

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1168	Nin'an 3	11.22: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Takakura.	
1169	Kaō 1	2.10: The retired emperor orders shrines to be on guard for fires. (Ise Inner Shrine had suffered a fire the 12th month the previous year.) (<i>Heihanki</i>)	6.17: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>) on extraordinary basis. (<i>Hyakurensō</i>)
1171	Jōan 1		-.: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho daijingū reibumi</i>)
1173	Jōan 3		-.: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>).
1174	Jōan 4	3.16: Cloistered ex-emperor Go-Shirakawa goes on imperial progress to Itsukushima (see also * <i>Itsukushima shinkō</i>). (<i>Gyokuyō</i>)	
1175	Angen		
1177	Jishō 1	4.28: Great fire in Kyoto. The Great Audience Hall (<i>Daigokuden</i>) at the Imperial Palace burns down and is not rebuilt. (<i>Gyokuyō</i>)	
1179	Jishō 3	2.29: Decision made to hold an official (government) festival (<i>kōsai</i>) at Itsukushima Shrine. (<i>Gyokuyō</i>)	
1180	Jishō 4	11.14: Minamoto Yoritomo, who in the 8th month had raised an army in nearby Izu Province (in present-day Shizuoka Prefecture), bans rioting over shrines and temples in Musashi Province (part of present-day Tokyo). Later, bans repeatedly issued over trespassing on	10.-: Minamoto Yoritomo transfers the shrine Yui Wakamiya to Kitayama in Kamakura (inscribed on cornerstone at present-day Tsurugaoka Hachiman Shrine).

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	8.-: Taira no Nobunori, a high-ranking (<i>kuraudonotō</i>) extralegal office (<i>ryogenokan</i>) official, reports to the throne that due to the increase in private estates (<i>shōen</i>) granted by imperial command (and hence exempt from levies), it has become difficult to collect goods for use at the <i>yuki</i> ("auspicious east") ritual lands required for the * <i>Daijōsai</i> . (<i>Nobunori ki</i>)
	12.23: Monks from Enryaku Temple carry a portable shrine (* <i>shin'yo</i>) to the Imperial Palace and demonstrate against acting counselor (<i>gon-chūnagon</i>) Fujiwara no Narichika. Narichika is exiled the next day. (<i>Gyokuyō</i>)
	4.21: Era name changed to Jōan due to calamities (disasters, divination predicts bad fortune, and belief that the world was in a period during which the Onmyōdō deity Ten'ichijin was visiting the earth [<i>Ten'ichi gomiyōgo</i>]) (see also * <i>Shintō and Onmyōdō</i>).
	7.28: Era name changed to Angen due to calamities (long rainy spell, epidemic, populace uneasy).
2.20: Superintendent of Divinities (* <i>Jingihaku</i>) *Prince Akihiro becomes a Buddhist priest. (<i>Akihiro-ō ki</i>)	8.4: Era name changed to Jishō due to calamities (great fire in Kyoto, fire at the Great Audience Hall [<i>Daigokuden</i>] in the imperial palace).
-.-: *Prince Akihiro dies (possibly age 85).	6.2: Capital transferred to Fukuhara-kyō (by Taira no Kiyomori). 11.-: Kyoto restored as capital.

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		shrine and temple lands by warriors. (<i>Azuma kagami</i>)	
1181	Yōwa 1		
1182	Juei 1	11.24: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Antoku.	
1183	Juei 2		4.9: Officials from the <i>*Jingikan</i> are sequestered at 16 shrines under the Ise Shrine to make invocations (<i>*Kitō</i>) meant to pacify the warfare. (<i>Gyokuyō</i>) 7.8: Taira no Munemori tries to make the deity of Hie Shrine the clan <i>*kami</i> (<i>*Ujigami</i>) of the Taira family. The monks of Mt. Hiei reject the move. (<i>Kikki</i>)
1184	Genryaku 1	2.19: The imperial court bans warriors from trespassing on shrine and temple lands and directs Yoritomo to execute the order. (<i>Gyokuyō</i>)	4.15: Due to the ongoing warfare, retired emperor Go-Shirakawa (now tonsured) builds a shrine to Emperor Sutoku and Fujiwara no Yorinaga at the site of the Hōgen Rebellion in Kasuga-kawahara and transfers their spirits there (this later becomes Awata Shrine). (<i>Gyokuyō</i>)
		11.18: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Go-Toba.	
1185	Bunji 1	10.15: Retired emperor Go-Shirakawa orders Yoritomo to ban the levying of goods meant for the use of the <i>*saigū</i> and attacks by warriors to seize lands belonging to the Ise Shrine. (<i>Azuma kagami</i>)	
1187	Bunji 3		8.15: Minamoto Yoritomo inaugurates the release of captive

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-.-: Around now <i>Nenjū gyōji emaki</i> created (see also <i>*Nenjū gyōji</i>).	
	1.4: Monks from Kumano attack Shima in Ise. They destroy Izawanomiya Shrine, a branch (<i>*Massha</i>) of Ise Shrine, and spread fires around the towns of Yamada and Uji where the Grand Shrines of Ise are located. (<i>Azuma kagami</i>)
	5.27: Era name changed to Juei due to calamities (warfare continuing from previous year, epidemic, present year unlucky due to <i>sangō</i> ["alignment of three planets"] according to Onmyōdō theory).
	7.25: The Taira clan and Emperor Antoku flee Kyoto, taking the three imperial treasures (<i>*Sanshu no shinki</i>) with them. Minamoto (<i>aka</i> Kiso) no Yoshinaka enters Kyoto on the 28th. (<i>Hyakurenshō</i>)
	3.24: Downfall of the Taira. Emperor Antoku plunged into the seas; the sacred sword, one of the three divine imperial regalia (<i>*Sanshu no shinki</i>), is lost with him under the waves. (<i>Gyokuyō</i>)
	8.14: Era name changed to Bunji due to calamities (fire, earthquake, downfall of the Taira)
	7.20: Senior assistant director of divinities (<i>jingi taifu</i>) Urabe Kanehira is dispatched to

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			animals ritual (<i>hōjōe</i>) at Rokujō Wakamiya and Tsurugaoka Hachiman Shrine. Also inaugurates horseback archery rites (<i>*Yabusame</i>) to accompany the <i>hōjōe</i> (see also <i>*Medieval Shintō</i>). (<i>Azuma kagami</i>)
1188	Bunji 4		2.28: Yoritomo inaugurates the Tsurugaoka "special festival" (<i>rinjisai</i>). (<i>Azuma kagami</i>)
1190	Kenkyū 1		9.-: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinenengū</i>). (<i>Gyokuyō</i>)
1192	Kenkyū 3		9.-: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinenengū</i>).
			11.16: The Awata mausoleum (Awatabyō) of Emperor Sutoku is redesignated as the shrine Awata-miya and a festival is held to mark the event. (<i>Hyakurenshō</i>)
1193	Kenkyū 4		7.-: Rice tax for rebuilding the Grand Shrines of Ise (<i>Zō-Daijingu yakubukumai</i>) goes into effect throughout the country. (<i>Kōya-san monjo</i>)
1194	Kenkyū 5	5.4: The bakufu orders general Nakahara no Suetoki to handle suits by temples and shrines. (First mention of the Kamakura bakufu's Magistrate of Temples and Shrine [<i>*Jisha bugyō</i>].) (<i>Azuma kagami</i>)	
		12.2: The bakufu appoints a magistrate for a temple in Kamakura built at the emperor's behest (<i>goganji</i>) (first appearance of a magistrate other than the Magistrate of Temples and Shrines [<i>*Jisha bugyō</i>]). (<i>Azuma kagami</i>)	
1195	Kenkyū 6	9.29: The bakufu bans falconry. However, an exception is made for falcons used as offerings to the <i>kami</i> . (<i>Azuma kagami</i>)	
1198	Kenkyū 9	11.22: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of	

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	<p>Nagato to search for the sacred sword of state thrown into the sea (lost with the child emperor Antoku, the culminating incident of the Genpei War; see also *<i>Sanshu no shinki</i>). He is unable to find it. (<i>Azuma kagami</i>, <i>Hyakurenshō</i>)</p>
<p>6.-: Arakida Tadanaka completes *<i>Kōtaijūgū nenjūgyōji</i> (it is revised and expanded by Fujieda [Arakida] Ujitsune in 1464). (<i>Daijūgū sōsho</i>)</p>	<p>4.11: Era name changed to Kenkyū due to calamities (earthquake, coming year deemed unlucky in accordance with Onmyōdō theory due to <i>sangō</i> ["alignment of three planets"]). 7.12: Minamoto Yoritomo becomes shōgun.</p>

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		Emperor Tsuchimikado. (<i>Hyakurensō</i>)	
1201	Ken'nin 1		8.18: The first "head of instruction" (<i>gakutōshoku</i>) is appointed for Tsurugaoka Hachiman Shrine (the first <i>gakutōshoku</i> appointed for this particular shrine). (<i>Tōsha gakutōshoku shidai</i>)
1204	Genkyū 1		
1206	Ken'ei 1		
1207	Jōgen 1		12.28: The overseer (<i>kengyō</i>) of the Kumano Sanzan shrines (see also <i>*Kumano Shinkō</i>) and the <i>*Sendatsu</i> for imperial progresses (<i>rinkō</i> or <i>gyōkō</i>) are placed under the authority of Onjō Temple (aka Miidera). (<i>Tō'un rokuji</i>)
1208	Jōgen 2		4.-: The bakufu builds a shrine temple (<i>*Jingūji</i>) at Tsurugaoka Hachiman Shrine. Services held there in the 12th month. (<i>Meigetsuki</i>)
1209	Jōgen 3		9.16: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Inokuma kanpaku ki</i>)
1210	Jōgen 4	8.9: The bakufu investigates conditions surrounding the restoration of temple and shrine lands (see also <i>*Shinryō</i>). (<i>Azuma kagami</i>)	
		12.5: Retired emperor Go-Toba designates the divine sword of Ise to be the sacred sword of the emperor (see also <i>*Sanshu no shinki</i>). (<i>Gosokui yoshino hōhei burui ki</i>)	
1211	Kenryaku 1		9.-: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1212	Kenryaku 2	3.22: The "new protocols" (<i>shinsei</i> ; see also <i>*Policies and Institutions of the Classical Period</i>) comprising 21 articles are promulgated. They include calls to revere the <i>kami</i> and perform rituals. (<i>Hyakurenshō</i>)	reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>).
		9.-: Princess Reishi, <i>*saiin</i> of Kamo Shrine, retires from position due to illness. The post is left unfilled (<i>saiin</i> system discontinued).	
		11.13: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Juntoku. (<i>Hyakurenshō</i>)	
1213	Kenpō 1		
1219	Jōkyū 1		
1222	Jō'ō 1	11.23: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Go-Horikawa. (<i>Hyakurenshō</i>)	
1223	Jō'ō 2		10.-: The Iwashimizu shrine monk (<i>*Bettō</i>) Sōsei establishes offices to oversee shrine lands and the shrine's temple, as well as system for construction of temple buildings. (<i>Tanaka Sōsei ganmon'an</i>)
1224	Gen'nin 1		
1225	Karoku 1		5.22: The bakufu has 1,200 monks perform services at Tsurugaoka Hachiman Shrine to pray for end to drought and

	12.6: Era name changed to Kenpō due to calamities (unusual atmospheric phenomena, earthquake, great fire in Kyoto on 10.15).
-.-: * <i>Kitanotenjin'engi emaki</i> ("Illustrated legends of the Kitano Shrine") completed around this time.	1.27: Shōgun Minamoto Sanetomo is assassinated while on a visit to Tsurugaoka Hachiman Shrine. In the aftermath, the Hōjō family assumes the authority of the bakufu while acting as regents (<i>shikken</i>).
	4.12: Era name changed to Jōkyū due to calamities (year deemed unlucky in accordance with Onmyōdō theory due to <i>sangō</i> ["alignment of three planets"], unusual atmospheric phenomena, drought).
11.-: * <i>Yōtenki</i> completed. (<i>Zoku Gunsho ruijū</i>)	
	11.20: Era name changed to Gen'nin due to calamities (unusual atmospheric phenomenon, drought).
	4.20: Era name changed to Karoku due to calamities (epidemic, "unrest in the land").

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			epidemic. Copies of the "Humane King sūtra" (<i>Niōkyō</i>) and other sūtras are also presented to the highest ranked (<i>*Ichi no miya</i>) shrine in each province. (<i>Azuma kagami</i>)
1227	Antei 1		
1228	Antei 2		9.16: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>)
1229	Kangi 1		
1230	Kangi 2		--: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>)
1231	Kangi 3	6.9: The imperial court bans "rowdyism" by "monks of the mountain" (i.e., from Mt. Hiei) and shrine priests. (<i>Shinpen tsuika</i>)	
		11.3: More "new protocols" (<i>shinsei</i> ; see also <i>*Policies and Institutions of the Classical Period</i>) are promulgated, adding another 42 articles. They include orders to carry out festivals and rites at all shrines. (<i>Minkeiki</i>)	
1232	Jōei 1	8.10: Regent Hōjō Yasutoki promulgates the 51-article <i>Goseibai shikimoku</i> (see also <i>*Medieval Shintō</i>).	
1234	Bunryaku 1		
1235	Katei 1	11.20: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Shijō.	
1238	Ryakunin 1		
1239	En'ō 1		

	12.10: Era name changed to Antei due to calamities (fire the previous 8.26 at the documents office [<i>fudono</i>] at the Council of State [<i>Dajōkan</i>], epidemic during the current year).
	3.5: Era name changed to Kangi due to calamity (great storm the previous autumn).
	11.5: Era name changed to Bunryaku due to calamities (unusual atmospheric phenomena, earthquake).
	9.19: Era name changed to Katei due to calamities (unusual atmospheric phenomena, earthquake, epidemic in Kyoto).
	11.23: Era name changed to Ryakunin due to calamities (unusual atmospheric phenomena) (the new name is unfavorably received among the populace as it is a homophone for characters that mean "abbreviate/omit the people").
2.22: Retired Emperor Go-Toba dies (age 60) (see also * <i>Mitamaya</i>). (<i>Hyakurenshō</i>)	2.7: Era name changed to En'ō due to calamities (disaster).

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1240	Ninji 1		
1241	Ninji 2	5.29: The bakufu orders shrines and temples to determine who exactly is on their staffs owing to troubles caused by commoners claiming to be priests (<i>*Shinshoku</i>). (<i>Azuma kagami</i>)	
1242	Ninji 3	11.13: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Go-Saga. (<i>Heikoki</i>)	
1246	Kangen 4	11.24: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Go-Fukakusa. (<i>Yōkōki</i>)	
1247	Hōji 1		9.16: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Dainjingū reibumi</i>)
1249	Kenchō 1		9.26: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>).
1250	Kenchō 2	7.22: The bakufu investigates restoring shrines that have been destroyed. (<i>Azuma kagami</i>)	
1252	Kenchō 4	4.5: Munetaka Shinnō, first shōgun from imperial family, makes <i>*heihaku</i> offerings (<i>*Hōbei</i>)—a first for a shōgun—at 18 shrines in the general Kyoto region as well as Tsurugaoka Hachiman Shrine, Mishima Shrine, Hakone Washinomiya Shrine, and the "first shrine" (<i>sōja</i> , see <i>*Ichi no miya/Sōja</i>) of each province. (<i>Azuma kagami</i>)	
1254	Kenchō 6		
1256	Kōgen 1		
1257	Shōka 1		
1259	Shōgen 1		

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	7.16: Era name changed to Ninji due to calamities (drought, unusual atmospheric phenomena [comet]).
	3.18: Era name changed to Kenchō due to calamities (fire in the imperial palace).
	1.10: Great fire in Kamakura, with many deaths. The shōgun calls off his pilgrimage to Tsurugaoka Hachiman Shrine as a consequence. (<i>Azuma kagami</i>)
	10.5: Era name changed to Kōgen due to calamities (plagues and epidemics).
	3.14: Era name changed to Shōka due to calamity (2.10: buildings of the Great Council of State [<i>Dajōkan</i>] burn down).
	3.26: Era name changed to Shōgen due to calamities (famine and epidemics)

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1260	Bun'ō 1	11.16: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Kameyama.	
1261	Kōchō 1	2.29: The bakufu orders temples and shrines in Kantō-area domains directly held by the shōgun (<i>Kantō gobunkoku</i>) to make it a point to carry out Buddhist and Shintō rites and to repair temples and shrines.	
1263	Kōchō 3	8.13: The <i>Kuge shinsei</i> ("New protocols for the aristocracy"; see also <i>*Policies and Institutions of the Classical Period</i>) are promulgated, with 41 articles. Sets down stipulations regarding such items as making <i>*heihaku</i> offerings (<i>*Hōbei</i>) at shrines. (<i>Kuge shinsei</i>)	
1264	Bun'ei 1	11.12: Laws created regarding the holding of regular annual events throughout the country such as shrine festivals. (<i>Geki nikki</i>)	
1265	Bun'ei 2		
1266	Bun'ei 3	3.28: The bakufu bans falconry for everything other than offertory and religious rites.	9.16: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>).
1268	Bun'ei 5	-.: An envoy from the Mongols arrives in 1st month. In the aftermath, concern over a Mongol invasion stirs many to offer prayers to the <i>kami</i> and buddhas, as exemplified by an edict signed by the emperor himself in the 4th month ordering that <i>*heihaku</i> be offered at the Ise Shrines.	9.15: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>).
1274	Bun'ei 11	11.19: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held	

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	2.20: Era name changed to Kōchō as the year in the Chinese zodiac (<i>shinyū kakumei</i> , "younger wood cock revolution," the 58th year in the sexagenary cycle) is associated with political and social instability (see also * <i>Ehō</i>).
	5.12: The bakufu banishes the Buddhist priest Nichiren to Itō in Izu Province (see also * <i>Hokke Shintō</i>). (<i>Nichiren shōnin chūgasan</i>)
	2.28: Era name changed to Bun'ei as the year in the Chinese zodiac (<i>kinoene kakurei</i> , "elder rat revolution," the 1st year in the sexagenary cycle) is associated with political and social instability (see also * <i>Ehō</i>).
	Intercalary 4.2: An order from the emperor stops priests from Hakozaiki Shrine from following through with plans to carry portable shrines into Kyoto (* <i>Shin'yo</i>). (The developments follow a report made on 2.11 to the emperor about Hakozaiki Shrine having gone up in flames.) (<i>Geki nikki</i>)
	10.5: The first attempted Mongol invasion

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		to accompany accession of Emperor Go-Uda.	
1275	Kenji 1		3.-: The priest Tsūkai builds the Hōrakusha hall at Ise Shrine (<i>*Daijingūsankeiki</i>).
1277	Kenji 3		1.12: The <i>sōjō</i> ("monk superior") Dōhō from the temple Tō-ji sequesters himself at the Grand Shrines of Ise to pray that Japan be relieved from its foreign troubles. (<i>Tōji chōja bunin</i>)
1278	Kōan 1		
1279	Kōan 2		
1281	Kōan 4		7.21: The Hall of Eight Divinities (<i>*Hasshinden</i>) built at the Department of Divinities (<i>Jingikan</i> , see <i>*Jingikandai</i>). (<i>Moromoriki</i>)
1284	Kōan 7	5.20: The bakufu promulgates a new, 38-article legal code that includes instructions related to shrine and temple lands. (<i>Shin-goshikimoku</i>)	
		11.1: The bakufu orders shrines and temples throughout the country to pray for the defeat of the Mongols. (<i>Kanchūki</i>)	
1285	Kōan 8		9.16: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>).
1286	Kōan 9		
1287	Kōan 10		9.18: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>).
1288	Shō'ō 1	11.22: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Fushimi.	
1290	Shō'ō 3		2.9: "Extra festival" (<i>rinjisai</i>) held at Kasuga. (One source holds that this festival was carried out as an official state event.) (<i>Sanemikyō-ki</i>)

	(<i>Bun'ei no eki</i>). The practice of offering invocations (<i>*Kitō</i>) seeking to expel the Mongol's ships from territorial waters becomes widespread around this time.
	2.29: Era name changed to Kōan due to calamities (ongoing epidemics that began the year before).
	-.: This year, itinerant Buddhist preacher Ippen begins his "dancing <i>nenbutsu</i> " (<i>odori nenbutsu</i>) practice.
	Intercalary 7.1: Warships from the Mongol-installed Yuan and Goryeo regimes on the Korean Peninsula attacking Kyūshū are sunk by typhoon rains (see also <i>*Shinkokushisō</i>) (the second Mongol invasion, <i>Kōan no eki</i>).
	-.: <i>*Watarai Yukitada</i> writes <i>Ise nisho daijingū shinmei hisho</i> (Secret book of the names of the deities of the two Great Shrines of Ise). (<i>Daijingū sōsho</i>)
	8.-: Around this time the Buddhist priest Tsūkai completes <i>*Daijingūsankeiki</i> .

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1293	Einin 1		3.20: The imperial court commends Kaze-no-miya, an Ise Shrine branch shrine (<i>*Massha</i>) whose name had been changed from Kazenoyashiro by proclamation the previous year, by upgrading it to the status of a detached shrine (<i>*Betsugū</i>) for its prayers in defense against the Mongolian Invasions. (<i>Ruiju jingi hongen</i>)
1296	Einin 4		
1298	Einin 6	11.20: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Go-Fushimi.	
1300	Shōan 2		
1301	Shōan 3	7.22: Office of the retired emperor issues a declaration ordering that Jingikanchō (a Kyoto neighborhood, in what is now Ukyō Ward) be assigned to the Superintendent of the Jingikan (<i>Jingihaku</i>) (see also <i>*Jingikandai</i>). (<i>Hakke-burui</i>)	
		11.20: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Go-Nijō.	
1303	Kagen 1		
1304	Kagen 2		12.22: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingū reibumi</i>)
			-.-: The number of suppliant priests (<i>*Negi</i>) at each Ise Shrine is set 10 apiece.
1305	Kagen 3		
1306	Tokuji 1		12.20: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt

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	<p>4.13: Major earthquake in Kamakura that leaves more than 20,000 dead. (<i>Daigoji nikki</i>)</p>
	<p>8.5: Era name changed to Einin due to calamities (Kantō earthquake and drought).</p>
	<p>-. -: Dispute begins between Ise Inner and Outer Shrines over adding the character <i>kō</i> ("emperor") to the names of shrines at the latter complex (the affair is known as the <i>Kō-no-ji ronsō</i>). (<i>Kō-no-ji sata-bumi</i>)</p>
<p>6.-: *Watarai Yunitada writes <i>Korō kujitsu den</i> (Oral transmissions of the ancient and the old)</p>	
	<p>8.5: Era name changed to Kagen due to calamities (Great fire in Kamakura the previous 12.11; drought; unusual atmospheric phenomenon [comet]).</p>
<p>Intercalary 12.27: *Watarai Yunitada dies (age 70).</p>	
	<p>12.14: Era name changed to Tokuji due to</p>

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Binran</i>)
1307	Tokuji 2		1.12: The esoteric "pouring water from the peak" (<i>kechien kanjō</i>) Buddhist rite is performed at Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine. (May mark the start of this long-running ceremony.) (<i>Ninnaaji goden</i>)
1309	Enkyō 2	11.24: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Hanazono.	-.-: Kanda Shrine restores shrine buildings and adds (Taira) Masakado to the * <i>kami</i> worshipped there.
1311	Ōchō 1		
1312	Shōwa 1		
1313	Shōwa 2		
1317	Bunpō 1		
1318	Bunpō 2	11.22: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Go-Daigo.	2.17: <i>Daijingu sankei shōjin-hō</i> , a law banning Buddhism and Buddhist clergy from visiting the Grand Shrines of Ise, is passed by order (<i>chōsen</i>) of the office of the retired emperor. (<i>Bunpōki</i>)
1320	Gen'ō 2		
1321	Genkō 1	4.17: The imperial court issues a 6-article official message (<i>kansenji</i>) to shrines of all ranks from the Grand Shrines of Ise on down that gives orders on how to observe Shintō rituals and directions regarding such matters as clerical work related to lawsuits. (<i>Gionsha ki</i>)	
1323	Genkō 3		9.16: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>).
1324	Shōchū 1		

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	calamities (unusual atmospheric phenomena).
12.-: Takashina Takakane completes <i>Kasuga myōjin genki</i> (aka <i>*Kasugagongenki</i> , "Record of the appearances of the Kasuga deity").	
	4.28: Era name changed to Ōchō (widespread epidemics).
	3.20: Era name changed to Shōwa due to calamities (unusual atmospheric phenomena, earthquake).
- -: Jin'un completes <i>*Hachiman 'usagū gotakusenshū</i> .	
	2.3: Era name changed to Bunpō due to calamities (epidemic the previous year, great Kyoto earthquake on 1.3).
	4.-: The bakufu proposes that the Daikakuji and Jimyōin imperial lines hold talks over the matter of imperial succession.
1.-: <i>*Watarai Ieyuki</i> completes <i>Ruiju jingi hongen</i> (Rubricated sources on the origins of the kami, 15 fascicles). (Preface of the same)	
	2.23: Era name changed to Genkō as the year in the Chinese zodiac (<i>shinyū kakumei</i> , "younger wood cock revolution," the 58th year in the sexagenary cycle) is associated with political and social instability (see also <i>*Ehō</i>).
	12.5: Major fire in Kyōto that destroys around 50 <i>chō</i> (neighborhoods). (<i>Hanazono tennō shinki</i>)
	10.30: The practice of venerating Kasuga

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1325	Shōchū 2		9.16: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>).
1326	Karyaku 1		
1329	Gentoku 1		
1331	Genkō 1, Gentoku 3	8.24: Emperor Go-Daigo flees from Kyoto with a set of the imperial regalia (* <i>Sanshu no shinki</i>). (<i>Taiheiki</i>)	
1332	Genkō 2, Shōkei 1	11.13: Northern Court, * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Kōgon.	
1333	Genkō 3, Shōkei 2	3.14: Emperor Go-Daigo acquires the sacred sword (* <i>Sanshu no shinki</i>) from Kizuki Shrine at Izumo Shrine. (<i>Senge documents</i>)	
1334	Kenmu 1		7.-: Izumo no Noritoki directed to build Kizuki Grand Shrine. (<i>Senge documents</i>)
1336	Engen 1, Kenmu 3	12.21: Retired emperor (honorific used by Takauji side) Go-Daigo takes the imperial regalia (* <i>Sanshu no shinki</i>) and slips away to Yoshino (event marks the split into Northern and Southern imperial courts). (<i>Kōdai ryakuki</i> , <i>Jinnō shōtōki</i>)	
		.-: The consecrated princess (* <i>Saigū</i>) withdraws from the *Nonomiya due to social unrest. Thereafter, the practice of dispatching consecrated princesses to Ise Shrine is	

	mandala becomes widespread (see <i>*Kasuga Shinkō</i>) around this time. There are stories that this was due to an oracle from Kasuga. (<i>Hanazono tennō shinki</i>)
	12.9: Era name changed to Shōchū due to calamity (a <i>feng shui</i> theory predicted a year of "instability on earth").
	4.26: Era name changed to Kareki due to calamities (a severe thunderstorm that Kyoto experienced the previous 6.26, floods, and epidemics).
	8.29: Era name changed to Gentoku due to calamity (large numbers of deaths due to epidemic ["the coughing illness"]).
	8.9: Southern Court, era name changed to Genkō owing to calamity (epidemic).
-.-: *Jihen completes <i>Kuji hongī gengi</i> [Deep significances in the <i>Kuji hongī</i>]. (<i>Shintō taiki</i>)	
4.-: *Jihen completes <i>Tenchi jingi shinchin yōki</i> [Primary record of the investigation of the manifest deities of the world]. (<i>Shintō taiki</i>)	5.21 (22): The army of Nitta Yoshisada attacks Kamakura, leading to the fall of the Kamakura bakufu.
	5.-: Kenmu Restoration
	1.29: Era name changed to Kenmu to mark reconsolidation after upheaval (bakufu collapse the previous year, restoration of court authority the current year).
	2.29: Southern Court, era name changed to Engen due to calamities (war begun the previous year).
	11.7: The Muromachi bakufu (shogunate) is established.

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		discontinued (cessation of the consecrated princess system).	
1338	Engen 3, Rekiō 1	Intercalary 7.29: The bakufu gives strict orders to the military governors (<i>shugo</i>) in each province to restore any shrine and temple lands they have confiscated. (<i>Kenmu irai tsuika</i>)	
		11.19: Northern Court, * <i>daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Kōmyō. (<i>Chūin ippon ki</i>)	
1339	Engen 4, Rekiō 2		
1340	Kōkoku 1, Rekiō 3	4.15: The bakufu forbids the vassal samurai (<i>hikan</i>) of provincial governors (<i>shugo</i>) from confiscating shrine and temple lands. (<i>Kenmu irai tsuika</i>)	3.18: The vengeful spirit of cloistered emperor Sutoku on his mind, Ashikaga Takauji is said to entreat the imperial court to venerate the spirit of the late Emperor Go-Daigo. (<i>Gyokuei kishō</i>)
1342	Kōkoku 3, Kōei 1		
1343	Kōkoku 4, Kōei 2		12.28: Northern Court, the Grand Shrines of Ise and Kasuga Shrine are rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>shōsengū</i> , see * <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Gukanki</i>)
1344	Kōkoku 5, Kōei 3		1.28: Ashikaga Takauji and Ashikaga Tadayoshi make a pilgrimage to Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine (may have been the first visit to the shrine by an Ashikaga shōgun). (<i>Entairyaku</i>)
1345	Kōkoku 6, Jōwa 1		12.27: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>).
1346	Shōhei 1, Jōwa 2		
1348	Shōhei 3, Jōwa 4		

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7.27: *Watarai Tsuenyoshi dies (age 77).	
--: *Kitabatake Chikafusa completes <i>Jinnō shōtōki</i> [Chronicle of the direct descent of divine emperors] (revised 1343).	
9.6: *Jihen writes <i>Toyoashihara jinpūwaki</i> [Record of the natural deities of Japan, the land of abundant reed plains and rice fields]. (<i>Shintō taikai</i>)	
	4.27: Northern Court changes era name to Kōei due to calamities (natural disaster, unusual phenomena, epidemics).
	10.21: Northern Court changes era name to Jōwa due to calamities (natural disasters, flooding, epidemic).
	12.8: Southern Court changes era name to Shōhei due to calamity (warfare).
7.24: Northern Court oversees completion of <i>Jingi shakkyō</i> [Shintō and Buddhism] in three volumes. (<i>Entairyaku mokuroku</i>)	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1351	Shōhei 6, Kannō 2	12.23: Southern Court seizes the sacred treasures from the Northern Court. (<i>Entairyaku</i>)	12.18: Southern Court designates Atsuta Shrine to be an official shrine (* <i>Kansha</i>). (<i>Entairyaku</i>)
1352	Shōhei 7, Bunna 1		
1354	Shōhei 9, Bunna 3	11.16: Northern Court: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Go-Kōgon.	
1356	Shōhei 11, Enbun 1		
1361	Shōhei 16, Kōan 1		
1362	Shōhei 17, Jōji 1		
1364	Shōhei 19, Jōji 3		2.16: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Ni-sho kōtai jingū sengū shidai ki</i>)
1367	Shōhei 22, Jōji 6	6.27: The bakufu issues special decree ordering warriors to restore lands in Yamashiro (southern Kyoto) they had enfeoffed from shrines and temples. (<i>Moromoriki</i>)	
1368	Shōhei 23, Ōan 1		
1369	Shōhei 24, Ōan 2		8.16: Prince Kanenaga (Shinnō) stores at Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine the copy of the <i>Lotus Sūtra</i> received at memorial service for Emperor Go-Daigo. (<i>Kanenaga Shinnō gyohitsu Hokeyō</i>)

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8.28: Watarai Ieyuki dies (age 96).	
-.-: * <i>Shintōshū</i> completed (some point between 1352 and 1360).	
4.17: *Kitabatake Chikafusa dies (age 62).	
	3.28: Northern Court changes era name to Enbun due to calamity (warfare).
	3.29: Northern Court changes era name to Kōan due to calamities (warfare, mysterious phenomena, epidemic).
	9.23: Northern Court changes era name to Jōji due to calamities (warfare, earthquake, epidemic).
12.-: * <i>Kitanotenjin engi</i> (Iwamatsu Shrine version) painted, perhaps this year . (inscription on first scroll)	
-.-: *Inbe no Masamichi completes <i>Jindai no maki kuketsu</i> .	
	2.18: Northern Court changes era name to Ōan due to calamities (warfare, natural disaster).
	2.27: The bakufu forbids lay persons from dressing in the garb of Buddhist priests. (<i>Kenmu irai tsuika</i>)
	4.20: Warrior monks from Enryaku Temple bearing portable shrines (* <i>Shin'yo</i>) engage in protests (over a sectarian conflict with Zen monks, who their Shingon sect rivals feared were being favored by the bakufu over other sects). 7.28: The bakufu responds by destroying the main gate (<i>rōmon</i>) at Kyoto's Rinzaï Zen-affiliated Nanzen Temple. 8.7: All of the senior monks at every Zen temple

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1372	Bunchū 1, Ōan 5	3.12: The bakufu appoints a *Magistrate of Shrines and Temples (<i>Jisha bugyō</i>). (<i>Kaei sandai ki</i>)	10.25: Cloistered emperor Go-Kōgon settles dispute over borders of lands held by Kamigamo and Kibune shrines in the former's favor (see also * <i>Shinryō</i>).
		11.18: The bakufu forbids "false suits" (<i>ranso</i>) by shrine priests. (<i>Kaei sandai-ki</i>)	
1374	Bunchū 3, Ōan 7		-.-: First mention of <i>Kamo tensō</i> ("Kamo messenger;" see * <i>Jingū tensō</i>) position appears, in <i>Daigeki Moroshige ki</i> .
1375	Tenju 1, Eiwa 1	1.29: The bakufu issues a 3-clause law decreeing the <i>kami</i> should be revered. (<i>Kaei sandai ki</i>)	
		11.23: Northern Court, * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Go-Enyū. (<i>Gukanki</i>)	
1379	Tenju 5, Kōryaku 1		
1380	Tenju 6, Kōryaku 2		9.8: Northern Court: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>).
1381	Kōwa 1, Eitoku 1		

	in Kyoto resign. 4.-: Southern Court changes era name to Bunchū due to calamity (warfare).
2.24: Northern Court grants noble status (the title of <i>ason</i>) to Yoshida Kanehiro, then-Senior Assistant Director of Divinities (<i>Jingiken taifu</i> ; see <i>*Jingikandai</i>). (<i>Zoku shi gushō</i> [Ignorant selections on history, continued])	5.27: Southern Court changes era name to Tenju due to calamity (landslides).
	3.22: Northern Court changes era name to Kōryaku due to calamities (warfare, epidemic).
	9.20: To express their discontent over delays in the regular transfer of the shrine's deity to newly consecrated shrine (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>), Ise Outer Shrine suppliant priest (<i>*Negi</i>) Watarai Tomoteru and others try to bring the object of worship (<i>*Shintai</i>) from subshrine Kaze-no-miya to Kyoto. The Northern Court orders Ise's master of rites Ōnakatomi Motonao to pacify Watarai, and shōgun Ashikaga Yoshimitsu sends an envoy to halt the protest. (<i>Gekū sengū ki</i>)
	2.10: Southern Court changes era name to Kōwa as the year in the Chinese zodiac (<i>shinyū kakumei</i> , "younger-wood cock revolution," the 58th year in the sexagenary cycle) is associated with political and social instability (see also <i>*Ehō</i>).
	2.24: Northern Court changes era name to Eitoku due to Chinese zodiac associations of

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1382	Kōwa 2, Eitoku 2		
1383	Kōwa 3, Eitoku 3	11.16: Northern Court: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held with accession of Emperor Go- Komatsu.	
1384	Genchū 1, Shitoku 1		
1387	Genchū 4, Kakyō 1		
1388	Genchū 5, Kakyō 2	3.3: The bakufu bans monopolization of perilla oil (a lamp oil taken from the beefsteak plant, Jp. <i>egoma</i>) sold under the name of <i>Sumiyoshisha shinjin</i> ("demigod of Sumiyoshi Shrine") by residents of Sesshu, Izuminokuni (see also * <i>Sumiyoshi shinkō</i>). (<i>Rikyū</i> <i>Hachimangū documents</i>)	
1389	Genchū 6, Kō'ō 1		
1390	Genchū 7, Meitoku 1		
1391	Genchū 8, Meitoku 2		12.20: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>).
1392	Genchū 9, Meitoku 3		
1393	Meitoku 4		9.18: Shōgun Ashikaga

	the year in the sexagenary cycle, as above (see also * <i>Ehō</i>).
	9.3: Southern army based at Kitayama in the Kii district attacks priest and supporters at Shingū in the Kumano area.
	2.27: Northern Court changes era name to Shitoku due to start of new regime (imperial succession two years prior) and because the year in the Chinese zodiac (<i>kinoene kakurei</i> , "elder rat revolution"; the 1st year in the sexagenary cycle) is associated with political and social instability (see also * <i>Ehō</i>).
	4.28: Southern Court changes era name to Genchū due to Chinese zodiac associations of the year in the sexagenary cycle, as above.
	8.23: Northern Court changes era name to Kakyō due to calamities (epidemic).
	2.9: Northern Court changes era name to Kō'ō due to calamity (epidemic).
	3.26: Northern Court, era name changed to Meitoku due to calamities (unusual atmospheric phenomena, warfare).
	Intercalary 10.5: Southern Emperor Go-Kameyama hands the three sacred treasures (* <i>Sanshu no shinki</i>) over to Northern Emperor Go-Komatsu, uniting the two courts. * <i>Kagura</i> performed for three nights at the Najjidokoro (see * <i>Kyūchū sanden</i>) of the imperial palace.

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			Yoshimitsu makes pilgrimage to the Grand Shrines of Ise. (<i>Kugyō bunin</i>)
1394	Ōei 1		
1400	Ōei 7		2.28: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>).
1402	Ōei 9		3.16: Shōgun Ashikaga Yoshimitsu makes pilgrimage to the Grand Shrines of Ise. (<i>Yoshida hinamiki</i>)
1411	Ōei 18		12.-: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>).
1413	Ōei 20		3.6: Kantō Administrator (<i>Kantō kubō</i>) Ashikaga Mochiuji builds a great <i>*torii</i> at Yuigahama, Kamakura. (<i>Kamakura ōzōshi</i>)
1415	Ōei 22	11.21: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Shōkō.	
1419	Ōei 26	7.18: <i>Kinenkoku hōhei</i> (a ceremony held at 22 shrines including Ise to pray for bountiful harvest) revived (unobserved since 1350). (<i>Kanmon nikki</i>)	12.21: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>).
1420	Ōei 27	4.22: <i>*Hie matsuri</i> (Hiyoshi festival) and visits to it by imperial envoy revived (<i>Yasutomi ki</i>) (the festival had gone unobserved since 1380).	
1430	Eikyō 2	11.18: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Go-Hanazono.	
1431	Eikyō 3		12.20: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>).
1434	Eikyō 6		9.15: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>).
1441	Kakitsu 1		
1443	Kakitsu 3		

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	7.5: Era name changed to Ōei due to calamities (epidemic, drought).
5.3: Yoshida Kanehiro dies (age 55). (<i>Yoshida hinamiki</i>)	1.16: Shōgun Ashikaga Yoshimitsu holds book fair for "non-Buddhist literature" (<i>getensai</i> ; i.e., writings from other traditions such as Daoism, Confucianism, etc.) at his villa Kitayama-dai (present-day Kinkaku Temple). (<i>Yoshida hinamiki</i>)
2.1 onward: Buddhist priest Ryōhen completes <i>Nihon shoki daiichi monsho</i> [Lectures on * <i>Nihon shoki</i>] (see * <i>Reikiki</i>).	
	2.17: Era name changed to Kakitsu as the year in the Chinese zodiac (<i>shinyū kakumei</i> , "younger wood cock revolution," the 58th year in the sexagenary cycle) is associated with political and social instability (see also * <i>Ehō</i>).
	9.23: Takahide-ō and other family members

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1444	Bun'an 1		
1449	Hōtoku 1		
1452	Kyōtoku 1		-.: Ryūkyū king Shō Kinpuku builds a shrine to Amaterasu in Naha. (<i>Nanbei kikō; Okinawa-shi</i>)
1455	Kōshō 1		
1456	Kōshō 2		
1457	Chōroku 1		
1459	Chōroku 3	8.21: The bakufu razes the old gates at the seven entrances to Kyoto and replaces them with new ones. Tolls collected at the gates go to construction costs at major shrines. (<i>Hekizan nichiroku</i>)	
1460	Kanshō 1		
1462	Kanshō 3		12.27: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>) (will not take place again for 124 years).
1465	Kanshō 6	12.8: The bakufu orders Settsu military governor (<i>shugo</i>) Hosokawa Katsumoto to return the land of Nishinomiya Shrine to Superintendent of the	

	from the Southern Court steal two of the imperial regalia (<i>*Sanshu no shinki</i>)—the jewel and the sword—from the imperial court and flee to Enryaku Temple. The ringleader is subsequently arrested, but the jewel's whereabouts are unknown. (The jewel would be recovered in 1458 and brought back to the imperial court.)
	2.5: Era name changed to Bun'an as the year in the Chinese zodiac (<i>kinoene kakumei</i> , "elder rat revolution," the 1st year in the sexagenary cycle) is associated with political and social instability (see also <i>*Ehō</i>).
	7.28: Era name changed to Hōtoku due to calamities (major earthquake in Yamashiro [southern Kyoto] on 4.12, epidemic).
	7.25: Era name changed to Kyōtoku due to calamities (unlucky year [due to <i>sangō</i> = "alignment of three stars"] in Onmyōdō theory, epidemics) (see also <i>*Shintō and Onmyōdō</i>).
	7.25: Era name changed to Kōshō due to calamities (warriors had requested a new era name due to ongoing warfare since previous year).
-.: Around this time, <i>*Ichijō Kaneyoshi</i> completes <i>Nihon shoki sanso</i> .	
	9.28: Era name changed to Chōroku due to calamities (epidemic, drought, unusual atmospheric phenomenon [comet]).
	12.21: Era name changed to Kanshō due to calamities (famines, drought, warfare).

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		Jingikan (<i>jingihaku</i>) Sukemasu-ō.	
1466	Bunshō 1	12.18: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Go-Tsuchimikado.	
1467	Ōnin 1		5.-: Many shrines damaged during the course of the Ōnin War that begins this year, with buildings burned down and so forth.
1469	Bunmei 1		
1475	Bunmei 7	1.1: Revival of the "obeisance to the four directions" (<i>shihōhai</i> ; see * <i>Chōga</i>) rite (stopped since 1468). (<i>Sanetaka kōki</i>)	
1476	Bunmei 8	1.28: Revival of the Kamo <i>sōjihajime</i> rite (an imperial rite). (<i>Chikanaga kyōki</i>)	
1477	Bunmei 9		
1478	Bunmei 10	7.27: Jingikan Superintendent Sukemasu-ō and other *Jingikan officials petition for reconstruction of the Hall of Eight Deities (* <i>Hashhinden</i>). (<i>Kaneaki kyōki bekki</i>)	
1479	Bunmei 11		4.22: The Hiyoshi Festival (* <i>Hie matsuri</i>) is said to have been revived on this date.
1480	Bunmei 12	2.28: The bakufu bans common people from attending festivals, viewing * <i>sarugaku</i> and * <i>sumō</i> , and participating in temple and shrine fairs. (<i>Ninagawa documents</i>)	
1481	Bunmei 13		
1484	Bunmei 16		11.24: Senior Assistant Director of Divinities (<i>jingiken taifu</i>)

	3.5: Era name changed to Ōnin due to calamities (ongoing warfare since previous year).
	5.-: Start of the Ōnin War. (Marks the onset of Japan's Sengoku, or "Warring States," Period.)
	4.28: Era name changed to Bunmei due to calamities (warfare since the previous year, unusual atmospheric phenomena).
8.13: First mention of *Yoshida Kanetomo as "Head of Divinities" (<i>Jingi chōjō</i>). (<i>Chikanaga kyōki</i>)	
-.: This year, *Yoshida Kanetomo argues in a lecture on * <i>Nihon shoki</i> that the origins of Buddhism and Confucianism lie in Shintō.	11.-: End of the Ōnin War
12.-: *Yoshida Kanetomo completes * <i>Daijōe no koto</i> .	
2.11: *Yoshida Kanetomo delivers lecture in emperor's presence on <i>Nakatomi harae</i> ("the Nakatomi purification formula"; see also * <i>Harae</i>). (<i>Sanetaka kōki</i>)	
4.2: *Ichijō Kaneyoshi dies (age 80).	
-.: Around this time, *Yoshida Kanetomo writes * <i>Yuiitsushintō myōhōyōshū</i> [Essentials	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			Yoshida Kanetomo builds a ritual space at Kaguragaoka in Yamashiro and transfers deity (<i>senza</i> ; see * <i>Taisai</i>) to site. (<i>Sanetaka kōki</i>)
			-.: Shimazu Tadamas orders the priest Kaneyoshi to rebuild Kirishima Shrine and grants it 100- <i>koku</i> worth of land. (<i>Dazai kannai-shi</i>)
1485	Bunmei 17		
1486	Bunmei 18		12.22: Ise provincial governor Kitabatake Kichika aids Ise clan (<i>uji</i> ; see * <i>Ujiko</i>) shrine workers (* <i>jinin</i>) by attacking their counterparts from Ise Yamada; Ise Outer Shrine set on fire. (<i>Naikū chūshin-ki</i>)
1487	Chōkyō 1		4.19: The emperor orders Senior Assistant Director of Divinities *Yoshida Kanetomo to visually confirm the status of the Ise Outer Shrine's object of worship (* <i>shintai</i>) after the shrine burned down in fire and summons the Imperial Jingū Messenger (* <i>Jingū tensō</i>) for consultations. (<i>Oyudono no ue no nikki</i> [Diary of the ladies from the imperial bath])
1488	Chōkyō 2		4.-: <i>Matsuosai</i> ("Matsuo festival," see *Imperial Court Rituals) revived, portable shrine (* <i>Shin'yo</i>) abandoned on the road amid fighting. (<i>Go-hōkōin ki</i>)
1489	Entoku 1		6.22: Shrine workers (* <i>Jinin</i>) from Ise Yamada attack counterparts from Uji; Ise Inner Shrine burned, but the main building is spared. (<i>Daijōin jisha zōjiki</i>)

on the name and the law of the one and only Shintō].	
	8.-: Uprisings (<i>ikki</i>) in Yamashiro (southern Kyoto).
-.-: Writing of * <i>Shintō tai'i</i> [Outline of Shintō]. (<i>Yoshida sōsho</i>)	
	7.20: Era name changed to Chōkyō due to calamities (fires the previous year at the Kyoto temple Tōji and at Ise Outer Shrine).
	6.9: <i>Ikkō ikki</i> ("leagues of the single-minded") Buddhist uprising in Kaga; the 200,000-strong force attacks Takao Castle, the base of military governor (<i>shugo</i>) Togashi Masachika; Togashi commits suicide. (<i>Inryōken nichiroku</i> [Daily record of the Inryōken])
11:19: *Yoshida Kanetomo reports to emperor that the divine treasures (* <i>Shinki</i>) of Ise Shrine have descended to the Yoshida Saijōsho (the ceremonial site and shrine on Mt. Yoshida in Kyoto). Imperial Court goes to the <i>gijōsho</i> ("decision-making place"), orders their enshrinement at Taigen Shrine ("shrine of the great origin"). (<i>Oyudono no ue no nikki</i> [Diary of the ladies from the imperial bath])	8:21: Era name changed to Entoku due to calamities (celestial omen of two planets in alignment, major fire in Kyoto on 5.8, and burning down of Ise Inner Shrine on 6.22).
11.29: *Yoshida Kanetomo gives the	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1490	Entoku 2	1.1: Two imperial palace ceremonies (<i>kochōhai</i> and <i>sechie</i>) revived (both had gone unobserved since 1468).	3.21: The bakufu attacks peasant protestors holed up in Kitano Shrine, with all shrine buildings burnt down as a result. (<i>Inryōken nichiroku</i>)
		Intercalary 8.25: Court orders restoration of Jingikan (see * <i>Ritsuryō Jingikan</i>) territories to the Superintendent of the Jingikan (<i>Jingihaku</i>). (<i>Nobuhide kyōki</i>)	
		11.28: The bakufu grants permission to rebuild Jingikan at request of the Superintendent of the Jingikan (<i>Jingihaku</i>). (<i>Ukagaigoto kiroku</i>)	
1491	Entoku 3		12:30: Emperor orders *Yoshida Kanetomo to make object of worship (* <i>Shintai</i>) for Kamo Shrine. (<i>Chikanaga kyōki</i>)
1492	Meiō 1		
1493	Meiō 2		12.23: Imperial court bestows divine rank (* <i>Shin'i</i> , <i>shinkai</i>) on the Yoshida Saijōsho. (<i>Oyudono no ue no nikki</i> [Diary of the ladies from the imperial bath])
1496	Meiō 5	Intercalary 2.13: The bakufu grants Gion Shrine permission to solicit funds in the provinces for repairs to buildings and to revive the Gion Festival (<i>Gion'e</i> , see * <i>Gion matsuri</i> ; the festival resumed from 1500). (<i>Gionsha ki</i>)	
1497	Meiō 6		
1500	Meiō 9		6.7: Gion Festival (* <i>Gion matsuri</i>) resumes. (<i>Tadatomiō ki</i>)
1501	Bunki 1		

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emperor instruction on Shintō. (<i>Oyudono no ue no nikki</i> [Diary of the ladies from the imperial bath])	
	7.19: Era name changed to Meiō due to calamities (epidemic).
2.6: Yoshida Kanetomo raises issue of the "30 tutelary deities" (<i>*Sanjūbanshin</i>) of the Nichiren sect with Nichiren temples Myōhonji (or Myōkenji), Myōrenji, and Honkokuji (see also <i>*Hokke Shintō</i>). (<i>Myōkenji documents</i>)	
	7.28: Major fire in Kyoto, 20,000 households burned down. (<i>Go-hōkōin ki</i>)
3.11: Jingikan Superintendent (<i>Jingihaku</i>) Shirakawa Tadatomiō delivers lecture before the emperor titled " <i>Shintō hiketsu</i> " ("The	2.29: Era name changed to Bunki to mark start of new reign and because the year in the Chinese zodiac (<i>shinyū kakumei</i> , "younger-

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1504	Eishō 1		
1505	Eishō 2		
1507	Eishō 4		8.-: This month, the Daijinguichō (Agency of the Grand Shrines) grants permission to assistant senior supervisor (<i>Gondaisōzu</i>) Shinkei to solicit funds for rebuilding the temples at the shrine. (<i>Kōtaijingu hikitsuke</i>)
1511	Eishō 8		
1512	Eishō 9	4.21: The bakufu establishes time limit for lawsuits regarding Shintō rituals. (<i>Kenmu irai tsuika</i> [Supplement to the <i>Kenmu shikimoku</i>])	
1513	Eishō 10		10.22: The bakufu resolves feud between Ise Inner and Outer Shrines over which should undertake its rebuilding and reconsecration (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>) ceremony first by deciding both should build temporary shrines simultaneously, with Inner Shrine then holding ceremonies first. (<i>Naigū hikitsuke</i>)
1517	Eishō 14		
1521	Daiei 1		
1522	Daiei 2		9.-: Hōjō Ujitsuna rebuilds Samukawa Shrine in Sagami. (<i>Samukawa jinja munafuda</i>)
1527	Daiei 7	5.6: Emperor Go-Nara is	

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mysteries of Shintō") (see also * <i>Ritsuryō Jingikan</i>). (<i>Tadatomiō ki</i>)	wood cock revolution," the 58th year in the sexagenary cycle) is associated with political and social instability. (see also * <i>Ehō</i>)
	2.30: Era name changed to Eishō because the year in the Chinese zodiac (<i>kinoene kakumei</i> , "elder-wood rat revolution," the 1st year in the sexagenary cycle) is associated with political and social instability (see also * <i>Ehō</i>).
	7.18: <i>Obon</i> dancing (<i>bon-odori</i> ; see also * <i>Senzo saishi</i>) popular in Kyoto; the bakufu issues a ban. (<i>Sanetaka kōki</i>)
2.19: *Yoshida Kanetomo dies (age 77). (<i>Sanetaka kōki</i>)	
2.9: Arakida Moritoki, a priest (<i>negi</i>) at Ise Inner Shrine, completes <i>Eishōki</i> .	
12.22: The bakufu rebukes Yoshida Kanemitsu to resolve dispute pitting Kanemitsu against his uncle Yoshida Kanenaga, a caretaker of Hirano Shrine, over leadership of Yoshida house (see also * <i>Yoshida Kanemigi</i>). (<i>Nobutane kyōki</i>)	
	8.23: Era name changed to Daiei due to calamities (warfare, unusual atmospheric phenomena).

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		instructed in the <i>gohai</i> rite by Superintendent of the Jingikan (<i>Jingihaku</i>) and performs it for the first time since his accession to the throne (<i>Oyudono no ue no nikki</i> [Diary of the ladies from the imperial bath])	
1528	Kyōroku 1	6.12: *Jingū Densō Kikutei Kinhiko petitions the emperor to restore the Ise Shrine's territories (<i>Oyudono no ue no nikki</i> [Diary of the ladies from the imperial bath])	
1532	Tenbun 1		
1533	Tenbun 2	12.30: Following precedent, the Imperial court approves Jingikan Junior Vice- Director (<i>Jingi shōfuku</i> , see * <i>Ritsuryō Jingikan</i>) *Yoshida Kanemigi, the adopted son of Yoshida Kanemitsu (who died in 1528), to be head of the "only-one original Shintō" (<i>yuiitsu sōgen Shintō</i> , see * <i>Yoshida Shintō</i>). (Documents in the Higashiyama collection)	
1534	Tenbun 3		
1535	Tenbun 4		4.28: Kamo Shrine resumes liturgical * <i>kagura</i> . (<i>Go-Nara tennō shinki</i>)
1543	Tenbun 12		6.30: Priests (* <i>Kannushi</i>) from Ise Inner and Outer Shrines fight with one another. (<i>Kawasakishi nendaiki</i>)
1545	Tenbun 14	8.-: Prayers of apology are offering at Ise Shrine for not having performed the * <i>daijōsai</i>	

	7.29: Era name changed to Tenbun due to calamity (shōgun requested the change due to long years of warfare).
8.-: Senior Assistant Director of Divinities (<i>jingi taifu</i>) Yoshida Kanenaga petitions the imperial court to halt *Yoshida Kanemigi from being the head of the "only-one original Shintō" (<i>yuiitsu sōgen Shintō</i> , see *Yoshida <i>Shintō</i>). Kanemigi countersues, and court resolves the dispute 11.19 by dismissing Kanenaga's suit. (Kyoto University documents; <i>Oyudono no ue no nikki</i> [Diary of the ladies from the imperial bath])	
	8.25: Portuguese trading ship lands at Tanegashima, delivers firearms. (<i>Nanpo bunshū</i>)
8.3: *Yoshida Kanemigi delivers lecture before the emperor on the <i>Nihon shoki</i> and on 8.13 gives him instruction on Shintō. (<i>Tenbun</i>	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		(for Emperor Go-Nara Tennō). (<i>Higashiyama bunko kiroku</i>)	
1549	Tenbun 18		
1550	Tenbun 19		
1555	Kōji 1		
1557	Kōji 3		11.27: Oda Nobunaga grants Atsuta Shrine in Owari the right to refuse tax collectors and constabulary (<i>shugo fu'nyū</i>) from entering its lands. (<i>Tajima documents</i>)
1560	Eiroku 3	12.-: With no prospect of performing the <i>*Daijōsai</i> in sight, Emperor Ōgimachi, who had ascended to the throne in 1557, calls off holding other regular rites as well.	
1563	Eiroku 6		9.23: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>).
1566	Eiroku 9		
1568	Eiroku 11		
1570	Genki 1		
1571	Genki 2		
1572	Genki 3		2.21: <i>*Keikōin Shūyō</i> , a nun in Ise, goes on fund-raising trip (<i>kanjin</i>) through the provinces and works to get the "provisional hall" (<i>*Karidono</i>) at Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt. (<i>Keikōin documents</i>)
1573	Tenshō 1		

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14-nen nikki; <i>Oyudono no ue no nikki</i> [Diary of the ladies from the imperial bath])	
8.8: *Arakida Moritake dies (age 77). (<i>Arakida-shi keizu</i>)	7.3: Jesuit missionary Francis Xavier arrives in Kagoshima (introduction of Christianity to Japan). (<i>Iezusu-kaishi Nihon tsūshin</i>)
7.12: *Kiyohara Nobukata dies (age 76). (<i>Tamon'in nikki</i>)	
	10.23: Era name changed to Kōji due to calamity (warfare).
-.-: The word "Shintō" (Xintō) makes its first appearance in a Christian document, coming in the correspondence of Japanese Christian Lourenço.	
4.3: *Keikōin Seijun dies.	
	-.-: Daimyō Ōmura Sumitada builds hall for the Jesuits in Nagasaki. (<i>Nihon Yasokai nenpō</i>)
	2.28: Era name changed to Genki due to calamity (warfare).
	9.12: Oda Nobunaga burns down Enryaku Temple and Hiyoshi Shrine as a reproach for each having sided with the Asakura clan in its conflict with Oda. (<i>Tōdai-ki</i>)
	7.18: Shōgun Ashikaga Yoshiaki is deposed by Oda Nobunaga, marking the end of Muromachi bakufu (shogunate).
1.10: *Yoshida Kanemigi dies (age 58). (<i>Kugyō bunin</i>)	7.28: Era name changed to Tenshō due to calamities (warfare, banishment on 7.19 of the Ashikaga shōgun).

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1574	Tenshō 2		
1579	Tenshō 7		
1580	Tenshō 8		
1582	Tenshō 10	1.25: Responding to requests from the priests (<i>*Kannushi</i>) of Ise Shrine, Oda Nobunaga donates rebuilding costs and appoints magistrate (<i>bugyō</i>). (<i>Gekū hikitsuke</i>)	
1583	Tenshō 11		10.-: Suppliant priests (<i>*negi</i>) from Ise Inner Shrine give Toyotomi Hideyoshi gift of an invocation amulet (<i>kitō taima</i> , see <i>*Jingū taima</i>). They also request that chief nun <i>*Keikōin Shūyō</i> be assigned to oversee the shrine's rebuilding and reconsecration (<i>shōsengū</i> , see <i>*Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Jingū hikitsuke</i>)
			12.-: Kikkawa Motoharu (a general and eventual ally of Toyotomi Hideyoshi) rebuilds numerous shrines in Hōki Province (present-day western Tottori Prefecture).
1585	Tenshō 13		10.13: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Zoku shi gushō</i> [Ignorant selections on history, continued]). 10.15: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated. (<i>Sengū shidai-ki</i>)
1586	Tenshō 14		-.: Konda Hachiman Shrine buildings burned in battle. (<i>Ōsaka shiseki hōkoku</i>)
			-.: Grand hall (Nishihongū at Hiyoshi Shrine) built for the Ōmi Sannō avatar.
1587	Tenshō 15	5.-: Toyotomi Hideyoshi confiscates most domains belonging to shrines in Kyūshū.	10.1: Toyotomi Hideyoshi holds a great tea party at Kyoto's Kitano Shrine, donates small

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	<p>1.-: <i>Ikkō ikki</i> ("leagues of the single-minded") Buddhist uprising in Echizen. (<i>Esshū gunki</i>; <i>Shinchō kōki</i> [Chronicle of Lord Nobunaga])</p>
<p>-.-: *Yoshida Kanemi first earns court rank as a result of report to emperor from Nobunaga. (<i>Bonshun nikki</i> [Diary of *Bonshun])</p>	<p>—</p>
	<p>Intercalary 3.5: Hongan Temple priest Ken'nyo and Oda Nobunaga reach peace agreement. Battle of Ishiyama ends.</p>
	<p>6.2: Oda Nobunaga slain (<i>Honnō-ji no hen</i>, "the incident at Honnō Temple").</p>
	<p>7.-: Toyotomi Hideyoshi begins conducting cadastral surveys.</p>
	<p>6.19: Toyotomi Hideyoshi bans forced conversions to Christianity and buying and selling of Japanese slaves, orders that</p>

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws (<i>Chikuzen zoku-fudoki</i>)	Shrines/Organizations <i>bunrin</i> -style tea caddies and 1,000 <i>koku</i> of rice. (<i>Kitanosha ki</i>)
1590	Tenshō 18	4.18: Hall of Eight Deities (<i>*Hasshinden</i>) at Department of Divinities (<i>*Jingikan</i>) relocated to Yoshida Shrine precincts. (<i>Zoku shi gushō</i> [Ignorant selections on history, continued])	
1591	Tenshō 19		11.28: Tokugawa Ieyasu grants an estate (<i>*Shinryō</i>) to Tsurugaoka Hachiman Shrine. -.-: Kobayakawa Takakage rebuilds Chikuzen Dazaifu Shrine.
1592	Bunroku 1		-.-: Suppliant priests (<i>*Negi</i>) from Grand Shrines of Ise petition for estates to be donated to the shrines (see <i>*Shinryō</i>) because shrine holdings had declined due to cadastral surveys in the provinces, resulting in income declines and inability to do shrine business. (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)
1593	Bunroku 3		9.21: Hideyoshi donates land to Grand Shrines of Ise. (Ise Shrine library documents)
1596	Keichō 1		8.-: Shirayama Hime Shrine in Kaga Province rebuilt by Maeda Toshie and reconsecrated (<i>shōsengū</i> , see <i>*Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Shirayama hime jinja ryaku-ki</i>)
1597	Keichō 2		
1598	Keichō 3		2.-: <i>Kami</i> from the Grand Shrines of Ise called upon (<i>*Kanjō</i>) to impart part of their presence (<i>*Bunrei</i>) at the Yoshida Shrine's Daigengū building in Yamashiro. (<i>Bonshun nikki</i> [Diary of <i>*Bonshun</i>])
			4.16: Completion of temporary mausoleum in Kyoto where Toyotomi Hideyoshi laid to rest. 4.17: Hideyoshi given posthumous Shintō name of Hōkoku Daimyōjin. 4.18:

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	missionaries be expelled from the country. (<i>Bateren tsuihōrei</i>)
5.18: Buddhist priest Nichikō writes <i>Shintō dōitsu kanmi shō</i> [Selections on Shintō of the universal salty taste] (see also <i>*Hokke Shintō</i>).	7.13: Toyotomi Hideyoshi takes Odawara Castle after a three-month siege. He subsequently grants the eight provinces of the Kantō region (present-day Tokyo and neighboring prefectures) to Tokugawa Ieyasu (development marks the completion of Hideyoshi's conquest of all Japan).
	3.-: First dispatch of expeditionary forces to Korea (<i>Bunroku no eki</i>) begins.
	10.27: Era name changed to Keichō due to calamity (natural disasters).
	12.19: 26 Christian missionaries executed in Nagasaki ("Martyrdom of the 26 Saints").
	1.-: Second dispatch of expeditionary forces to Korea (<i>Keichō no eki</i>) begins.
	8.18: Toyotomi Hideyoshi dies (age 63).
Intercalary 3.3: Imperial court-ordered copy of the "Age of the Gods" (<i>Jindai</i>) scrolls of <i>Nihon shoki</i> produced, followed on 3.8 by a copy of <i>Daigaku</i> (Great learning) and on 3.17 of <i>Chūyō</i> (Doctrine of the mean). The "Age of the Gods" scrolls are presented to Ise and	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			Mausoleum reconsecrated (<i>shōsengū</i> , see * <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Toyotomi kafu</i>)
1600	Keichō 5		5.25: Tokugawa Ieyasu donates estate (see * <i>Shinryō</i>) to Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine, family succession granted and endorsed by vermilion seal (<i>shuin</i> , see also * <i>Shuinchi</i>). (<i>Tanaka family documents</i>)
			--: Tokugawa Ieyasu has the *Ichinomiya Hikawa Shrine built in Musashi Ōmiya. (<i>Shinpen Musashi fudoki kō</i>)
			--: Tokugawa Ieyasu has Atsuta Shrine built in Owari Province (present-day western Aichi Prefecture). (<i>Chōshū fushi</i>)
1603	Keichō 8	9.-: Tokugawa Ieyasu issues Ise Ordinance (<i>Ise hatto</i>), granting two villages of Kōdai Shrine right to refuse entry of tax collectors and constabulary into territory (<i>shugo fu'nyū</i>) and right of pilgrims to work as shrine guides in their desired locations. (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i> ; <i>Tokugawa kinreikō</i>)	9.-: The bakufu transfers the spirit (* <i>Kanjō</i>) of Atago avatar (see * <i>Atago shinkō</i>) to Shiba (part of present-day Saitama Prefecture). (<i>Bukō nenpyō</i>)
		11.-: The bakufu establishes the Yamada magistrate (<i>Yamada bugyō</i> , see * <i>Magistrate of Temples and Shrines: Pre-modern</i>). (Some sources say the event occurred in 1600.) (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)	9.-: Following precedent, Ieyasu decides to assign responsibility for rebuilding and reconsecration (<i>shōsengū</i> , see * <i>Shikinensengū</i>) of Ise Shrine buildings to chief nun *Keikōin Shūyō. (<i>Keikōin yuishoshō</i>)
1604	Keichō 9	2.-: The bakufu builds various shrines and temples in Kantō (area centered around present-day Tokyo) region. (<i>Tōdai-ki</i>)	
1605	Keichō 10		12.-: Ieyasu builds Utsunomiya Futarasan Shrine. (Records of shrine construction bills)
1607	Keichō 12		
1608	Keichō 13		
1609	Keichō 14	5.1: The bakufu hands down the Ordinance for Shugendō	2.-: Ieyasu donates 60,000 bales of rice to Ise Shrine for rebuilding

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<p>Kasuga Shrines. (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)</p>	
	<p>9.15: The Battle of Sekigahara (decisive victory of Tokugawa Ieyasu's forces, bringing the Sengoku ["Warring States"] Period to a close).</p>
	<p>2.12: Tokugawa Ieyasu received the title of shōgun and establishes his bakufu (i.e., shogunate) in Edo.</p>
	<p>4.-: Izumo no Okuni (reputedly a priestess from Izumo Shrine) holds her first performance of <i>kabuki</i> (see also *<i>Shibai</i>) in Kyoto. (<i>Tōdai-ki</i>)</p>
<p>-.: Japanese Christian apostate Fabian Fucan completes <i>Myōtei mondo</i> [The <i>myōtei</i> dialogue].</p>	
	<p>-.: The dispatch of ambassadorial envoys from Korea (<i>Chōsen tsūshinshi</i>) begins this year (some believe it began in 1605).</p>
<p>-.: Buddhist priest Taichū completes *<i>Ryūkyū shintōki</i></p>	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		(<i>Shugendō hatto</i> , see * <i>Shinto and Shugendō</i>) to Shogoin Monzeki Temple.	and reconsecration (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>) expenses. (<i>Tōdai-ki</i>)
			9.21: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>); 9.27: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated. (<i>Jingū binran</i>)
			9.-: Suppliant priests (* <i>Negi</i>) of Ise's Inner and Outer shrines argue over which shrine to be rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>) first; Imperial court decides on Inner Shrine. (<i>Oyudono no ue no nikki</i> [Diary of the ladies from the imperial bath]; <i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)
1610	Keichō 15	9.25: The bakufu sets down regulations covering Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine. (<i>Shrine documents</i>)	
1611	Keichō 16		9.-: The bakufu donates territory to shrines throughout Echigo. (<i>Yabiko shrine documents</i>)
1612	Keichō 17	5.1: The bakufu donates and endorses assignment of shrine domain to Shinano Togakushi Shrine, and sets down Togakushi-yama Ordinance (<i>Togakushiyama hatto</i>). (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)	
1613	Keichō 18	5.21: Ordinance of Shugendō (<i>Shugendō hatto</i> , see * <i>Shinto and Shugendō</i>) and "new obligations (i.e., taxes and levies) for the Kantō region" (<i>Kantō shingi</i>) proclaimed (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)	
		6.16: Tokugawa Ieyasu promulgates ordinances for noble families (<i>Kuge shohatto</i>) and regulations on Buddhism. (<i>Chokkyo shie hōki</i>).	
1614	Keichō 19		1.-: Tokugawa Ieyasu receives new year's greetings from shrines throughout the land. (<i>Honkō-kokushi nikki</i>)

9.2: *Yoshida Kanemi dies (age 76)	
4.16: *Keikōin Shūyō dies (age unknown)	
-.: Two-volume <i>Omorosōshi</i> completed (see * <i>Ryūkyū mythology</i>).	3.21: The bakufu bans Christianity and orders destruction of cathedral in Kyoto. (<i>Kinkyōrei</i>)
12.-: Emperor Goyōzei sends for Yoshida Kaneharu and Shinryūin *Bonshun to ask about Shintō, receives instruction in methods of "original Shintō" (<i>sōgen Shintō</i> , see * <i>Yoshida Shintō</i>) and the Shintō <i>daigoma</i> rite. (<i>Bonshun nikki</i> [Diary of Bonshun])	12.19: The bakufu bans Christianity throughout the country.
-.: Tokugawa Ieyasu appoints Tenkai the shrine monk (* <i>Bettō</i>) of the Nikkō shrine complex (see also * <i>Nikkōsan shinkō</i>)..	
	9.24: Ecstatic religious dancing known as <i>Ise odori</i> (Ise Dance, see also * <i>Okagemairi</i>) suddenly spreads around Japan, occasioned by false rumors that the Grand Shrines will be moved. On this day, it even occurs in the imperial household (<i>Kinchū</i>). (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i> ; <i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1615	Gen'na 1	7.27: Tokugawa Ieyasu secures shrine and temple lands throughout the Kinai district (area centered on Kyoto). (<i>Goshuinchō</i> [Red stamp book for pilgrims])	5.7: Siege of Osaka, death of the Toyotomi family. Fires related to the fighting destroy numerous shrines, including Ikukunitama Shrine. (<i>Zoku-shi-gushō</i> [Ignorant selections on history, continued])
		7.-: The bakufu issues ordinances for warrior families on 7.7, for imperial court and aristocratic families on 7.17, and for the head temples of all Buddhist sects on 7.24	6.15: * <i>Sannōsai</i> (Sannō Festival) held (festival floats [* <i>Dashi</i> and <i>nerimono</i>] permitted to enter grounds of Edo Castle for the first time). (<i>Bukō nenpyō</i>)
			7.9: Hōkoku Shrine, built to enshrine Toyotomi Hideyoshi, disestablished. The shrine buildings are moved to Hōkō Temple and Hideyoshi is given posthumous Buddhist name of Kokutai Yūshōin. Memorial services for Hideyoshi held according to Buddhist rites. (<i>Bonshun kyūki</i> [Ancient diary of *Bonshun])
1616	Gen'na 2		4.17: Tokugawa Ieyasu dies (age 75), asking in his will that a Shintō-style funeral be held for him at Mt. Kunō (in present-day Shizuoka Prefecture). The bakufu establishes a temporary shrine on Mt. Kunō (this marks the origins of Kunōzan Tōshō Shrine) and memorializes him in a *Yoshida Shintō-based Shintō funeral rite. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)
			10.-: The bakufu dispatches *Tenkai to Nikkō to begin construction on a mausoleum for Tokugawa Ieyasu. Work is completed in the 3rd month of the following year, with the reconsecration of the shrine (<i>shōsengū</i> , see * <i>Shikinensengū</i>) taking place in the 4th month (the origin of Nikkō Tōshō Shrine). (<i>Tōbu jitsuroku</i>)
			10.-: The shrines Hizen Kawakamisha and Chikuriyamasha bring a fight over which has top status (* <i>ichi</i>)

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	<p>7.13: Era name changed to Gen'na due to start of new reign and secular events (5.8: fall of Osaka Castle)</p>
<p>5.3: Conflict over posthumous divine name for Ieyasu, pitting *Bonshun from the Yoshida Shintō faction advocating Daimyōjin and *Tenkai from the Sannō Ichijitsu Shintō faction calling for Daigongen. Tenkai prevails, and Ieyasu receives the name Daigongen the following 2.21. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>; <i>Tokugawa kinreikō</i>)</p>	<p>8.8: Christianity is banned, and foreign ships are restricted to Hirado in Nagasaki as their port of call.</p>
	<p>.-: The Okayama domain consolidates temples and shrines, and begins suppression of the Fujū Fuse sect of Nichiren Buddhism.</p>

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			<i>no miya</i>) in Hizen province to the imperial court. Shrine officials from Hizen Kawakami Shrine arrive in Kyoto in response to an order from Emperor Goyōzei to present evidence. (<i>Bonshun kyūki</i>)
			-.-: Kanda Myōjin Shrine is moved from its location on the Edo castle side of the Kanda bridge to Yushima (an area on the other side of the Kanda bridge). (<i>Bukō nenpyō</i>)
1617	Gen'na 3	6.-: The bakufu issues the <i>Buke shohatto</i> (Laws for warrior houses) and issues notice that shrine and temples in all provinces should remain undivided. (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)	
		7.-: The bakufu grants private lands to shrines and temples in the Kantō region. (<i>Goshuinchō</i> see <i>*Shuinchi</i>)	
1618	Gen'na 4		4.17: Transfer of the divided spirit (<i>*kanjō</i>) of Tōshō Daigongen (Tokugawa Ieyasu's posthumous name) to Edo Castle. (<i>Momijiyama Tōshōgū</i>)
1619	Gen'na 5		5.-: Yoshinao of the Owari Tokugawa clan constructs Owari Tōshō Shrine. (<i>Chōshūfu shi</i>)
			6.-: Maeda Toshimitsu (Toshitsune), lord of Kanazawa Castle in Kaga province, constructs Kaga Hakusan Shrine. (<i>Maeda documents</i>)
			12.-: Tokugawa Hidetada constructs the <i>shingū</i> ("new sanctuary") at Nikkō's Futarasan Shrine. (<i>Nikkōsan dōsha konryū ki</i>)
1620	Gen'na 6		
1622	Gen'na 8		

	1.-: The bakufu issues ban forbidding fund-raising drives through the province by individuals pretending to be shrine officials from Ise and apprentices from Atago. (<i>Tōbu jitsuroku</i>)
9.12: Fujiwara Seika dies (age 59) (see * <i>Shintō in the Early Modern Period (2)</i>).	8.29: More than 60 Christians are burned at the stake in Kyoto at Shichijō-kawara.
	-.-: A strange illness known in Edo as <i>tsukitaoshi</i> spreads. *Hasegawa Kakugyō, practitioner of *Fuji Shinkō, allegedly heals victims with a practice known as <i>ofusegi</i> . The bakufu holds him for thorough questioning, but he is soon released. (<i>Gotaigyō no maki</i>)
	8.5: 55 Christians are executed in Nagasaki (the "Great Martyrdom" of Nagasaki).

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1623	Gen'na 9		-.-: Tendai abbot *Tenkai constructs Tōshō Shrine on the grounds of Hiyoshi Shrine in Ōmi Province.
1624	Kan'ei 1		
1625	Kan'ei 2		11.-: Daimyō Tōdō Takatora builds Ueno Tōshō Shrine, *Tenkai builds Sanjūban and Sannō shrines with his own money. (<i>Jigen daishi den</i>)
1626	Kan'ei 3	5.27: On shōgun's arrival in Kyoto the bakufu issues orders governing retinue's behavior while in Kyoto, forbidding members from going on pilgrimages to temples and shrines. (<i>Tokugawa kinrei-kō</i>)	-.-: Kameido Tenman Shrine in Edo is dedicated (<i>chinza</i>). It will be moved to its present-day location during the Kanbun era (1661-1673). (<i>Bukō nenpyō</i>)
1627	Kan'ei 4		
1628	Kan'ei 5		1.-: Shōgun Tokugawa Iemitsu makes pilgrimage to Momijiyama Tōshō Shrine. Makes regular visits from the 2nd month onward.
1629	Kan'ei 6		9.21: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>). 9.23: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated. (<i>Jingū binran</i>)
1630	Kan'ei 7		8.-: Work completed on Edo's Sannō Shrine. (<i>Tōbu jitsuroku</i>)
			-.-: Work completed on Izumo Shrine. The bakufu spends 500,000 <i>ryō</i> (taels) and appoints provincial governor Matsudaira Tadamasu as overseer. (<i>Gahō bunshū</i>)
1631	Kan'ei 8		-.-: The practice of rebuilding and reconsecrating (<i>*shikinensengū</i>) shrines resumes at the Ise Inner Shrine subshrines of Aramatsurinomiya, Tsukuyominomiya (月詠宮), and

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<p>-.: <i>Omorosōshi</i> written (volume 3 onward) (see <i>*Ryūkyū mythology</i>).</p>	<p>10.13: The bakufu executes numerous Christians at Shiba in Edo (similar punishments are meted out in other domains).</p>
	<p>2.30: Era name changed to Kan'ei as the year in the Chinese zodiac (<i>kinoene kakurei</i>, "elder rat revolution," the 1st year in the sexagenary cycle) is associated with political and social instability (see also <i>*Ehō</i>).</p>
	<p>2.-: Ise dances (<i>Ise-odori</i>, see <i>*Okagemairi</i>) popular; the bakufu issues a ban. (<i>Kan'ei jiseki roku</i>)</p>
	<p>11.-: Mt. Fuji erupts.</p>
	<p>-.: The use of <i>fumie</i> (a Christian image that a person is made to step on to prove they are not a Christian) begins in Nagasaki around this time.</p>
	<p>-.: This year, importation of 32 kinds of Chinese texts and books related to Christianity is banned.</p>

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			Kazahinominomiya, and at the Ise Outer Shrine subshrines of Takanomiya, Tsuchinomiya, Tsukuyominomiya (月夜見宮), and Kazenomiya. (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)
1632	Kan'ei 9	4.17: The bakufu orders that the mourning codes (<i>bukkiryō</i>) used henceforth at the Nikkō mountains will be changed from the Sannō codes to the Jingitō codes (see also <i>*Nikkōsan shinkō</i>). (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)	
1633	Kan'ei 10	5.19: The bakufu grants permission for a fund-raising trip to raise money for construction at Fukagawa Hachiman Shrine in Edo. (<i>Kan'ei nikki</i>)	6.-: The bakufu grants the Ise shrines a 2,000- <i>koku</i> domain (see also <i>*Shinryō</i>).
		7.19: The bakufu establishes a system of laws for government courts; under it, suits that involve temple and shrine lands will be taken up first with local magistrates. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)	12.17: <i>*Tenkai</i> supervises the transfer of the divided spirit (<i>*Kanjō</i>) from Tōshōsha to the Ninomaru keep at Edo Castle. Imperial messengers and envoys (<i>*chokushi</i> , <i>*hōbeishi</i> , and <i>inshi</i>) attend. (<i>Zoku shi gushō</i> . [Ignorant selections on history, continued])
1634	Kan'ei 11	3.3: The bakufu establishes positions of "elder" (<i>rōjū</i>) and "junior elder" (<i>wakadoshiyori</i>). (Provisions include references to shrine building and shrines and temples more generally.) (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)	5.2: The bakufu sets down the provisions for formalities on Nikkōsan and rules for Nikkō Tōshō Shrine, also granting Nikkō Tōshō Shrine lands valued at 7,000 <i>koku</i> . (<i>Nikkō zatsuwa</i>)
			-.: The <i>*Sannōsai</i> becomes a "great festival" (<i>daisairei</i>) this year. (<i>Bukō nenpyō</i>)
1635	Kan'ei 12	6.21: The bakufu revises the <i>Buke shohatto</i> (they now include an article that prohibits seizing shrine lands). (<i>Tokugawa kinrei kō</i>)	7.26: The bakufu issues a mandate (<i>geijjō</i>) ordering that existing rules be maintained when it comes to lawsuits involving the Ise Inner Shrine. (<i>Tokugawa kinrei kō</i>)
		11.9: The bakufu appoints a <i>*magistrate</i> for temples and shrines (<i>jisha bugyō</i>). (<i>Richō betsureku</i>)	
1636	Kan'ei 13	11.9: "Vermillion seal" licenses	1.-: Envoys from the Grand

1.18: *Bonshun dies (age 80).	
	2.28: The bakufu forbids any ships other than those granted special permission (the so-called <i>hōshobune</i> , meaning a ship with official orders) from going overseas, and forbids anyone who has lived more than 5 years abroad from returning to Japan (first of the "closed country" [<i>sakoku</i>] laws)
	-.-: Shintō brought to the Ryūkyū Islands. (<i>Okinawashi</i>)
	-.-: The temple registration system (<i>terauke seido</i>) instituted nationwide for commoners (see * <i>Shintō in the Early Modern Period (1)</i>) around this time.

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		issued granting lands to shrines and temples in all provinces (* <i>Shuinchi</i> , <i>Kokuinchi</i>).	Shrines of Ise fight over which one should offer New Year's greetings to the bakufu first. The bakufu and imperial court are divided, and in the end greetings to the Inner Shrine come first. (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)
1637	Kan'ei 14		
1638	Kan'ei 15		-.-: Suppliant priests (* <i>negi</i>) and lower-ranking provisional suppliant priests (<i>gonnegi</i>) are exempted from the Christian inquisition (<i>Kirishitan aratame</i>) this year, a practice that thereafter becomes customary. (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)
1639	Kan'ei 16		
1640	Kan'ei 17	6.-: Position of <i>shūmon aratameyaku</i> (official who handles punishment of Christians) created (see * <i>Shintō in the Early Modern Period (1)</i>).	
1641	Kan'ei 18		-.-: The Haguro * <i>Shugendō</i> lineage affiliates its temples with Tōeizan Kan'ei Temple, associating itself with the Tendai Buddhist sect. A conflict develops when it attempts to put Mt. Yudono (see * <i>Dewasanzan Shinkō</i>) under its control, but the connection of Mt. Yudono with the Shingon Buddhist sect is maintained.
1642	Kan'ei 19	5.-: The bakufu issues the <i>Gōson shohatto</i> (laws for villages). Orders farmers to be frugal when it comes to clothing, festivals, and Buddhist rites. Forbids making and selling liquor, as well as making <i>manjū</i> (bean jam-filled buns) and tōfu, in farm villages.	

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	10.25: Shimabara Rebellion takes place (see * <i>Shintō in the Early Modern Period (1)</i>).
-.-: *Hayashi Razan completes sometime after this year <i>Honchō jinjakō</i> (A study of shrines in our land).	-.-: * <i>Okagemairi</i> (pilgrimages to the Grand Shrines of Ise) prevalent from summer to the following spring
-.-: *Tenkai completes <i>Tōshō Daigongen engi</i> .	7.4: Portuguese are expelled from Nagasaki and their ships are forbidden to come to Japan (final element to create <i>sakoku</i> , or "closed country," conditions in place)
-.-: *Yamazaki Ansai completes <i>Sankyō itchi-ron</i> [On the harmony of the three doctrines].	
-.-: <i>Nihongi jindaishō</i> published.	
8.-: *Hayashi Razan completes <i>Jindai keizu</i>	8.-: * <i>Furyū</i> dances popular.
	-.-: The Great Kan'ei Famine.

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		Also forbids charity missions from entering villages to solicit funds for shrines or temples. (<i>Tokugawa kinrei kō</i>)	
1643	Kan'ei 20		7.-: The Korean ambassador makes a pilgrimage to Nikkō Tōshō Shrine. He reads a paean written by the king and offers a mirror. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)
1644	Shōhō 1	4.5: Shōgun Tokugawa Iemitsu orders chief nun Keikōin Shūchō to carry out the rebuilding and reconsecration (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>) at Ise Shrine (it would take place in 1647) based on precedents. (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)	-.-: The bakufu builds "places for distant worship" (<i>yōhajo</i>) for each branch shrine on the grounds of the Ise Inner and Outer Shrines. (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)
		12.23: The bakufu establishes regulations and provisions regarding annual rites and the allotment of increases or decreases in shrine lands for the three Tōshō shrines of Nikkōzan, Tōeizan, and Kawagoe Senba. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)	
1645	Shōhō 2		11.11: Imperial court grants an official name (<i>gūgō</i>) to Nikkō Tōshō Shrine. (<i>Tokugawa kinrei kō</i>)
1646	Shōhō 3	3.10: Imperial court dispatches an envoy bearing offerings (<i>*hōbeishi</i>) to Nikkō at the request of shōgun Iemitsu. (First mention of the Nikkō <i>hōbeishi</i> . Other stories put the appearance in 1645.)	-.-: Residents of Nagasaki in Hizen Province ask to relocate Shinmei Shrine. The "suppliant priests" (<i>*negi</i>) of both Ise shrines reject the request. (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)
		-.-: Retired emperor holds ceremony in imperial palace to summon the Ise, Hachiman, and Kasuga deities. (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)	
1647	Shōhō 4		9.-: System of dispatching imperial envoys to Ise (<i>*reiheishi</i>) reinstated. (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>) (Had been halted since the Bunsei era in the 1460s. Other sources say the system was reinstated in 1645 or 1646.)
1648	Keian 1	3.-: Shōgun Iemitsu gives	3.-: Interim "offering-bearing

10.-: *Tenkai dies (age 108).	
-.-: *Hayashi Razan completes * <i>Shintō denju</i> .	
6.3: *Hasegawa Kakugyō believed to have died on Mt. Fuji (age 106).	
-.-: *Tokugawa Yoshinao compiles <i>Jingi hōten</i> . (<i>Jingi zensho</i>)	
8.25: *Nakae Tōju dies (age 41).	2.15: Era name changed to Keian due to

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		official vermilion seal (<i>shuin</i>) of approval to temple and shrine lands that had not been so approved by his predecessors—issuing approvals for 182 in all. In the 10th month, he so confirms land rights for another 1,036 shrine and temples throughout the country. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)	envoy" (<i>*Hōbeishi</i>) is dispatched on the occasion of a festival marking the 33rd anniversary of Tōshō Shrine. (<i>Zoku shi gushō</i> [Ignorant selections on history, continued])
			9.-: Ōtahime Inari Shrine in Edo built. (<i>Bukō nenpyō</i>)
1649	Keian 2	6.-: The bakufu issues ordinances for artisans and merchants (<i>machibure</i>) that include instructions on the route pilgrims to the Sannō Festival (<i>*San'nōsai</i>) are to take and how they should behave when attending. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)	9.25: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>). 9.27: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and deity transferred. (<i>Jingū binran</i>)
			-.-: The suppliant priests (<i>*Negi</i>) of both Ise shrines forbid "crossing the forbidden river" (i.e., forbid the priests from leaving the shrine grounds as demarcated by the Miya River) and going outside. (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)
1650	Keian 3		
1651	Keian 4		
1652	Jōō 1	1.-: *Magistrate of Temples and Shrines (<i>jisha bugyō</i>) sets down rules regarding regular Edo visits by priests (<i>*shinshoku</i>). (<i>Keian-nendo gohatto-gaki</i>)	
1653	Jōō 2		10.-: Ambassador from the Ryūkyū kingdom makes a pilgrimage to Nikkō Tōshōgū.

	rumors (rumors were going around Kyoto that there would be many fire deaths during the Shōhō era ["Shōhō" being a near homophone to the word for "death by fire," or <i>shōbō</i>])
12.28: *Deguchi Nobuyoshi founds the library Toyomiyazaki Bunko. -.-: Buddhist priest Taichū publishes * <i>Ryūkyū shintōki</i> .	2.26: Promulgation of <i>Keian no ofuregaki</i> ["Ordinances of the Keian era," a set of mandates dictating how peasants were to live their lives] and cadastral survey ordinances.
5.7: Tokugawa Yoshinao dies (age 51). -.-: Mythology of the Ryūkyū court, <i>Chūzan seikan</i> , published (see * <i>Ryūkyū mythology</i>).	
	3.-: Making pilgrimages to Ise (<i>Isemairi</i> , see * <i>Okagemairi</i>) becomes popular. Many pilgrims come from Edo in particular; the Hakone check point records nearly 1,500 people as having passed through between the 20th and 25th of that month. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)
	7.23: Rogue samurai Marubashi Chūya and cohorts captured (the Keian Uprising or Rebellion; also known as the Yui Shōsetsu Incident, named for its organizer)
	9.18: Era name changed to Jōō due to the death of former shōgun Iemitsu (an event known as the <i>Kantō kyōji</i> , "the Kantō calamity")

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			(<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)
1654	Jōō 3		
1655	Meireki 1		
1656	Meireki 2		
1657	Meireki 3		
1658	Manji 1		
1659	Manji 2		5.3: The bakufu promulgates the <i>Edo Sannō gojōmoku</i> , a set of legal codes covering priests at Sannō Shrine (the code and similar regulations individual to specific major shrines would later be subsumed by the * <i>Shosha negi kannushi hatto</i> in 1665). (<i>Tokugawa kinrei kō</i>)
			11.25: Emergency rebuilding and transfer of deity at Ise Inner Shrine following fire in the sanctuary (<i>seiden</i> , see * <i>Honden</i>). (<i>Jingū binran</i>)
1660	Manji 3		
1661	Kanbun 1		
1662	Kanbun 2	6.7: Shogunate establishes the manner by which the four * <i>sarugaku</i> Nō guilds will hold performances (<i>takigi nō</i> , "torchlight Nō") at the two Kasuga festivals. It also provides 500 <i>koku</i> of rice to cover costs at both festivals.	10.17: The bakufu gives 2,000 <i>ryō</i> in gold and 100 <i>kanme</i> in silver to Miwa Shrine in Yamato province and Hirota Shrine in Settsu province to repair shrine front courtyards (<i>shatō</i>). (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)

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	2.2: Official notices posted banning Christianity and increasing the reward for informants on Christians.
-.-: *Yamazaki Ansai begins lecturing in Kyoto.	
3.-: *Yoshikawa Koretari initiated into *Yoshida Shintō by *Hagiwara Kaneyori. (<i>Aremidō-sensei gyōjō</i>)	
1.23: *Hayashi Razan dies (age 75). (<i>Kōgi nikki</i>)	1.18: Nearly 300 Edo shrines and temples including Sannō Shrine burn down in the Great Fire of Meireki (also known as the Furisode Fire). The main keep (<i>honmaru</i>) of Edo Castle also burns down. (<i>Ochiboshū tsuika</i>)
2.27: Daimyō *Tokugawa Mitsukuni begins compiling <i>Dai Nihonshi</i> .	
	7.23: Era name changed to Manji due to calamity (the great fire in Edo of the previous year).
11.10: *Hagiwara Kaneyori dies (age 73)	
12.-: *Yoshikawa Koretari lectures daimyō *Hoshina Masayuki on Shintō writings. (<i>Kasei jikki</i>)	2.-: Pilgrimages to Ise (<i>Isemairi</i> , see * <i>okagemairi</i>) popular. (<i>Bukō nenpyō</i>)
	4.25: Era name changed to Kanbun due to calamities (imperial palace catches fire on 1.15)
11.-: <i>Tōnomine engi</i> in two scrolls (manuscript and illustrated scroll of the origins of the Tōnomine) completed.	-.-: Fund-raising sumō (<i>kanjin sumō</i>) events for shrines and temples performed annually starting this year. (<i>Bukō nenpyō</i>)

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		<p>(<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)</p> <p>10.13: <i>Go</i> and <i>shōgi</i> players are put under the jurisdiction of the *Magistrate of Temples and Shrines (see also *<i>Shintō in the Early Modern Period</i>). (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)</p>	<p>-.: This year, Ise Izawanomiya Shrine files a suit at the imperial court in a fight with Ise Inner Shrine over abstinences performed by <i>uchibito</i> (a priestly rank; see *<i>shinshoku</i>) at Ise Izawanomiya and over shrine construction issues, arguing it has superior status over the two Ise shrines. The court rules that Izawanomiya, in accordance with precedent, is regarded as an auxiliary (*<i>Betsugū</i>) shrine of Ise Inner Shrine, and the two parties should work together to carry out the work of rebuilding and reconsecration (<i>zōtai sengū</i>, see *<i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)</p>
		<p>10.-: The bakufu orders that a survey be made of Buddhist priests and *Shugendō practitioners living in towns. In the 11th month, these Shugendō practitioners are orders to submit requests to the town administrators (<i>toshiyori</i>) to receive permits for holding their monthly rites. (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)</p>	
1663	Kanbun 3		<p>-.: Iwazanomiya Shrine protests directly to shōgun Tokugawa Ietsuna claiming its superior status over the two Ise shrines. Forty shrine workers (*<i>Jinin</i>) are punished. (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)</p>
			<p>-.: Ise shrine senior chief priest (<i>daigūji</i>, see *<i>Gūji</i>) Ōnakatomi Kiyonaga encourages tenants on shrine lands to make contributions as he rebuilds 40 auxiliary shrines (*<i>Sessha</i>) of both Ise institutions that had been dismantled since around Heian times. (<i>Kanbun sessha saikōki</i>)</p>
1664	Kanbun 4		<p>12.-: Daimyō Tokugawa Mitsutomo rebuilds Wakamiya Hachiman Shrine in Owari domain, abolishes Buddhist</p>

-.: *Tachibana Mitsuyoshi publishes
*Nakatomi no *harae shūsetsu.*

11.-: Law banning Christianity promulgated
once again.

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			priests who perform Buddhist rites at shrines (<i>*Shasō</i>), and appoints a shrine priest (<i>*Shinshoku</i>). (<i>Nihon shaji taikan</i>)
			-.-: The antler-trimming rite for the deer at Kasuga Shrine begins this year.
1665	Kanbun 5	7.-: The bakufu issues the <i>*Shosha negi kannushi hatto</i> . (<i>Tokugawa kinrei kō</i>)	
		10.14: Buddhist priests, mountain ascetics (<i>yamabushi</i> , see also <i>*Introduction: Belief and Practice</i>), mendicant monk-performers (<i>gannin</i>), and ascetics (<i>gyōnin</i>) are forbidden from erecting large Buddhist home altars in the houses of townsmen. (<i>Tokugawa kinrei kō</i> ; (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>))	
1666	Kanbun 6	3.-: The Magistrate of Temples and Shrines (<i>*Jisha bugyō</i>) issues a memorandum ordering the houses of hereditary shrine priests (<i>*Shake</i>) and Shugendō practitioners to not encroach on one another's jurisdictions. (<i>Nabeki documents</i>)	
1667	Kanbun 7	10.28: The bakufu hands down an ordinance forbidding the borrowing of land from temples and shrines for constructing buildings. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)	Intercalary 2.15: Izumo Shrine completed. (The bakufu provides 500,000 <i>ryō</i> [taels] in silver for restoration work.) 3.-: Deity transfer completed (<i>shōsengū</i> , see <i>*Shikinensengū</i>).
1668	Kanbun 8	3.-: The bakufu issues a sumptuary edict (<i>kenyakurei</i>) that, among other things, forbids extravagance in festival rites. (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)	4.22: The bakufu hands down a decision in response to a suit that had been filed by the <i>*Oshi</i> (a specific type of functionary) at Ise Shrine over their lay patrons (<i>dan'otsu</i>). (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)
			-.-: The Grand Shrines of Ise forbid anyone other than the Ise shrines themselves from publishing books about the <i>kami</i>

	11.-: The bakufu bans Pure Land confraternities (<i>nenbutsukō</i> , see * <i>Kō</i>) and Lotus confraternities (<i>daimokukō</i>), in towns. (<i>Tokugawa kinrei kō</i>)
	12.-: Tokugawa Mitsukuni appoints a *Magistrate of Temples and Shrines (<i>Jisha bugyō</i>) for his domain, codifies regulations for such institutions, and destroys some 3,000 locations established to be shrines dedicated to evil gods (<i>inshi</i>). (<i>Tōgen iji</i>)
	5.-: Ikeda Mitsumasa, daimyō of Bizen Province, razes more than 10,000 of the shrines in his territory said to be dedicated to evil gods, and designates more than 70 others as orthodox. (<i>Bizen ryakushi</i>)
	7.-: Tokugawa Mitsukuni demolishes 997 new temples while also restoring old and dilapidated ones.
	7.29: Use of pine decorations at New Year's banned. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)
12.-: *Yamazaki Ansai goes to Ise and hears *Deguchi Nobuyoshi's theories about Shintō. (<i>Sōjōshū</i>)	10.-: Building of new temples and shrines is banned once again (a similar ban had been issued 38 years before). (<i>Tokugawa kinrei-kō</i>)

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			(<i>shinsho</i>) of the two shrines. (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)
1669	Kanbun 9		9.26: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). 9.28: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated.
1670	Kanbun 10	8.13: The bakufu imposes restrictions on the lifestyles of peasants (<i>nōmin</i>) and townsmen (<i>chōnin</i>). These include orders for shrine and temple rites to not go beyond levels appropriate to a person's social class.	11.24: Major fire in Ise destroys 5,000 homes. The Tsukiyominomiya, one of the detached shrines (* <i>Betsugū</i>) of Ise Outer Shrine, goes up in flames. (<i>Zoku-shigushō</i> [Ignorant selections on history, continued]; <i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)
1671	Kanbun 11		5.1: The bakufu issues provisions on the regular rebuilding and reconsecration rites (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>) at the Grand Shrines of Ise. (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)
1672	Kanbun 12	2.-: The bakufu bans renting lodging for fund-raising (<i>kanjin</i>) street entertainments (<i>daikagura</i> , a distant offshoot of * <i>Kagura</i>) performances. (<i>Bukkō nenpyō</i>)	
1673	Enpō 1		
1674	Enpō 2	8.17: The bakufu rules the Yoshida family does not have an exclusive right to intercede (<i>shissō</i>) at the imperial court on behalf of shrine priests (<i>shanin</i>), even if those priests are not connected to one of the special court families known as "messenger families" (<i>tensōke</i>). However, the Yoshida family retains the right (as set down in regulations issued in 1665) to determine the attire of priests without court rank (see also * <i>Shintō in the Early Modern Period (1)</i>). (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)	
1677	Enpō 5	2.1: Shrine visits by court envoys (<i>chōshi</i> under the <i>Benkan</i> , Board of Controllers)	

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<p>-.-: *Yoshida Kanetomo's work, <i>Nihon shoki jindai no maki shō</i> (Comments on the divine age chapter of <i>Nihon shoki</i>), is published.</p>	<p>4.3: The bakufu orders that temples associated with the Nichiren Fūjū Fuse sect that have not submitted registration documents to the authorities be excluded from the temple registration (<i>terauke</i>) system, (this in effect bans the sect). (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)</p>
<p>-.-: Shirai Sōin produces *<i>Jinja keimō</i> in 7 scrolls. (<i>Jinja keimō</i>)</p>	
<p>-.-: This year, *Yamazaki Ansai receives the "spirit-shrine name" (<i>reisha-gō</i>) of Suika Reisha from *Yoshikawa Koretari and founds *Suika Shintō. (<i>Suika bunshū, Yamazaki-kafu</i>)</p>	<p>10.-: Creation of the <i>Shūshi ninbetsu-chō</i> (a registry of people's religious affiliations; also known as <i>Shūshi ninbetsu aratamechō</i>) is ordered (see also *<i>Shintō in the Early Modern Period</i>).</p>
<p>12.18: *Hoshina Masayuki passes away (age 62).</p>	
	<p>9.21: Era name changed to Enpō due to calamities (major Kyoto fire on 5.8 burns the imperial palace).</p>
	<p>2.-: Official notice boards (<i>kōsatsu</i>) posted announcing the ban on Christianity and people encouraged to be informants on those who defy the ban.</p>
	<p>-.-: Cult of Kishimojin (Skt. Hariti; goddess of childbirth and children) becomes popular in Edo.</p>

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		to the Kasuga Festival are resumed. (<i>Zoku-shigushō</i> [Ignorant selections on history, continued])	
1679	Enpō 7		8.15: The "releasing of life" ritual (<i>hōjō-e</i> , a ceremony in which captive birds and fish are released) resumes at Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine (see also * <i>Shinto and Buddhism</i>). (<i>Kugyō bunin</i>)
1680	Enpō 8		
1681	Tenna 1		
1682	Tenna 2	1.-: The court revives the <i>sōjihajime</i> (an imperial rite) at both Kamo shrines in Kyoto. (<i>Motokazu kyōki</i>)	12.-: Kanda *Myōjin Shrine in Edo is relocated from Surugadai (a locale within the Kanda district) to Kanda. (<i>Nihon shaji taikan</i>)
1683	Tenna 3	6.-: The bakufu forbids the people riding on festival floats (<i>nerimono</i>) and bringing offerings (<i>gokū</i>) from wearing showy attire, and onlookers	3.10: Ise Inner Shrine is temporarily relocated (<i>rinji sengū</i> , see * <i>Shikinensengū</i>) owing to a fire at the main sanctuary (<i>seiden</i> , see * <i>Honden</i>).

10.-: The main, 38-volume portion of the 72-volume <i>*Sendaikujihongitaiseikyō</i> (aka <i>Kuji taiseikyō</i>) is published.	
6.-: Masataka Ō compiles <i>Kasetsu ryakki</i> (see <i>*Hakke Shintō</i>). (<i>*Hakkeburui</i>)	
10.-: <i>*Ōgimachi Kinmichi</i> becomes disciple of <i>*Suika Shintō</i> . (<i>Nenpu</i>)	
	9.29: Era name changed to Tenna as the year in the Chinese zodiac (<i>shinyū kakumei</i> , "younger wood cock revolution," the 58th year in the sexagenary cycle) is associated with political and social instability (see also <i>*Ehō</i>).
	-.-: This year, the bakufu declares <i>Kuji taiseikyō</i> to be a forgery (i.e., makes it a forbidden work), destroys the printing blocks for it, and punishes Chō'on Dōkai and others involved in its production (see <i>*Sendaikujihongitaiseikyō</i>). (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)
5.22: <i>*Ikeda Mitsumasa</i> passes away (age 74).	5.-: The bakufu posts notice boards (<i>kōsatsu</i>) in all provinces promoting loyalty and filial piety (<i>chūkō</i>) and announcing bans on extravagance and Christianity.
9.16: <i>*Yamazaki Ansai</i> passes away (age 65). (<i>Shinzanshū</i>)	12.28: Major fire in Edo. (The Great Fire of Tenna. Blaze starts from Daien Temple in the Komagome neighborhood. Known for its tragic impact on a young woman named Yaoya Oshichi ["the greengrocer's daughter Oshichi"], whose story later becomes the subject of plays and stories. Famed poet Matsuo Bashō's hut in Fukagawa is among the homes that burn.)
12.25: <i>*Yoshikawa Koretari</i> becomes "Shintō councilor" (<i>Shintō kata</i>) for the bakufu. (<i>Yoshikawa aremidō-ki</i>)	
12.-: <i>*Deguchi Nobuyoshi</i> compiles <i>Deguchi Nobuyoshi Shintō-sho</i> .	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		from wearing their finery. (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)	(<i>Jingū binran</i>)
		7.25: The bakufu revises its <i>Buke shohatto</i> (Laws for warrior houses). Among other things, the laws ban warriors from seizing shrine and temple lands, and from building shrines and temples on newly opened lands. (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)	
		9.25: The Tsuchimikado clan—which in the 4th month had received a personal note from the imperial court saying they should be put in charge of Onmyōdō specialists in all provinces—receives from the bakufu as additional confirmation of such a vermilion seal-stamped license (<i>shuinjō</i>) (see * <i>Tsuchimikado Shintō</i>).	
1684	Jōkyō 1	2.30: The bakufu issues regulations regarding the period of mourning following the death of an emperor (<i>bukkiryō</i>).	4.-: The Grand Shrines of Ise ban people from wearing "peculiar clothing" (<i>iyō na funsō</i>) when making a pilgrimage to either of the shrines (the reference specifically mentions people on their " <i>nana-tabi-mairi</i> " or "[one of their] seven pilgrimages," it being an article of faith at the time that people should visit Ise seven times in their lives). (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)
		7.-: The bakufu bans itinerant merchants, monks and priests soliciting funds for temple and shrine building (<i>kanjin</i>), and people on pilgrimages from entering the three inner compounds (<i>kaku</i>) at Edo Castle. Also, Buddhist priests (<i>shukke</i>), mountain ascetics (<i>yamabushi</i> , see * <i>Shintō and Shugendō</i>), and supplicants (<i>gannin</i>) seeking donations are forbidden from loitering around while chanting the Buddha's	

	<p>2.21: Era name changed to Jōkyō as the year in the Chinese zodiac (<i>kinoene kakumei</i>, "elder rat revolution," the 1st year in the sexagenary cycle) is associated with political and social instability (see also *<i>Ehō</i>).</p>
	<p>4.-: The bakufu imprisons people who publish without permission regulations regarding the period of mourning following the death of an emperor (<i>bukkiryō</i>).</p>

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		name (<i>nenbutsu</i>). (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)	
1685	Jōkyō 2	6.-: The bakufu grants shrine lands to shrines in the Kinai and Yamashiro districts (combined, the two roughly comprise present-day Kyoto and the surrounding region). (<i>Kyoto oyakushomuki taigai oboegaki</i>)	
		11.-: The bakufu bans people traveling in large numbers to other provinces in the name of the Akiha festival (see <i>*Akiha Shinkō</i>). It also bans the creation of new festivals (<i>sairei</i>). (<i>Tokugawa kinreikō; Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)	
1687	Jōkyō 4	11.16: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Higashiyama (marks the revival of the <i>daijōsai</i> rite, which had not been held since 1466). (<i>Motokazu kyōki</i>)	-.-: As a gift marking the accession of the new emperor (<i>daihajime-shō</i>), all of the suppliant priests (<i>*Negi</i>) at the Grand Shrines of Ise are promoted to 1st rank (first mention in historical record of existence of two upper classes of <i>negi</i>). (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)
		-.-: This year, Shintō priests (<i>*Shinshoku</i>) are exempted from the temple registration system (<i>terauke seido</i>) and switched to a system exclusive to shrine priests (<i>shinshoku-uke</i>) (see <i>*Shinto in the Early Modern Period (I)</i>).	
		-.-: The <i>sōjihajime</i> ceremony (an imperial rite) at the Grand Shrines of Ise is again revived (it previously had been revived in the Genna era, 1615–24).	

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	7.-: The <i>*Jisha bugyō</i> (*Magistrate of Temples and Shrines: Early Modern) banishes 7 members of the shrine priest family at Hiyoshi Shrine in Ōmi Province (present-day Shiga Prefecture) to a remote island.
9.26: *Yamaga Sokō passes away (age 64).	10.29: Use of the Chinese calendar ends and a new Japanese calendar (known as the <i>Jōkyō-reki</i> , or Jōkyō calendar) goes into effect.
	1.28: The bakufu issues edict protecting all living things (focuses especially on dogs; the bakufu will continue to frequently reissue such laws).
	10.-: The bakufu settles a lawsuit between two classes of Mt. Kōya religionists, the scholarly monks (<i>gakuryokata</i>) and the temple administrative staff (<i>gyōninkata</i>). They are ordered to follow precedents set down during the Genna era (1615–24). (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1688	during Jōkyō	(<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)	
1688	Genroku 1		9.-: Kanda *Myōjin festival (first time that portable shrines [<i>*Shin 'yo</i>] and festival floats [<i>nerimono</i>] are allowed inside Edo Castle). (<i>Bukō nenpyō</i>)
1689	Genroku 2		9.10: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>). 9.13: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated. (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>) (This occasion marks the start of the practice of carrying out this ritual rebuilding for the Outer Shrine three days after that at the Inner Shrine.)
1690	Genroku 3		-.: Priests at the Grand Shrines of Ise who have been granted a peerage (<i>joshakunin</i>) are forbidden from taking the tonsure (i.e., becoming a Buddhist priest). (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)
1691	Genroku 4	6.-: The imperial court begins holding a <i>kiyoharai</i> purification rite to replace the <i>tsugomori-no-ōharae</i> purification rite that had been on held 6.12 until it fell out of practice in medieval times (see also <i>*Ōharae</i>). The new rite is performed regularly hereafter. (<i>Motokazu kyōki</i>)	
1692	Genroku 5		12.-: The imperial court resumes the monthly presentation of offerings (<i>jingu</i>) and daily rotating appointment (<i>ketsuban</i>) of priests (<i>shashi</i> , see <i>*Shinshoku</i>) at Kamo Shrine.

	<p>-.: Fund-raising *sumō (<i>kanjin-zumō</i>) are allowed to resume around this time in response to petitions from sumō elder (<i>toshiyori</i>) Ikazuchi Godayū and others. The matches had been banned in the early years of the Edo period because fights were prone to break out on site.</p>
8.29: *Kawabe Kiyonaga passes away (age 88).	
1.16: *Deguchi Nobuyoshi passes away (age 76). (<i>Zoku shoka jinbutsushi</i>)	
-.: Asari Futokata publishes <i>Nakatomi no harae taizen</i> (see * <i>Nakatominoharae</i>).	
8.17: *Kumazawa Banzan passes away (age 73).	4.28: The bakufu bans the Hiden school of Nichiren Buddhism.
	10.24: As a part of its animal protection regulations, the bakufu bans exhibitions (<i>misemono</i>) of snakes, dogs, cats, rats, and other animals.
	5.-: Designating those temples and shrines that had heretofore been regarded as newly-laid out to be historical sites, the bakufu bans new temple and shrine construction. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			(<i>Motohiro kyō ki</i>)
1693	Genroku 6		
1694	Genroku 7	10.-: In Edo, the exhibition of shrine and temple treasures (<i>kaichō</i>) and soliciting donations for shrines and temples (<i>kanjin</i>) at meetings of Pure Land confraternities (<i>nenbutsukō</i> , see * <i>Kō</i>), Lotus confraternities (<i>daimokukō</i>), and in merchant households (<i>chōka</i> or <i>machiya</i>) is forbidden. (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)	4.18: The shōgun contributes <i>saiden</i> (rice paddies that generate income to be used specifically to cover the costs of holding a festival; not to be confused with * <i>Saiden</i>) to Kamo Shrine in Kyoto so that the Aoi (hollyhock) Festival (<i>Aoi matsuri</i> , aka <i>Kamo matsuri</i>) can be resumed (festival was last held in 1467). (<i>Tokugawa kinreikō</i>)
1695	Genroku 8		
1696	Genroku 9		
1697	Genroku 10		9.-: The bakufu decides on a lawsuit between a priest (<i>shikan</i> , see * <i>Shinkan</i>) from Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine and a priest (<i>shanin</i> , see * <i>Shinshoku</i>) from its predecessor Ōyamazaki Hachiman Shrine. Ōyamazaki is banned from naming its Iwashimizu and instead renamed Rikyū Hachiman Shrine. (<i>Motohiro kyōki</i>)
			9.-: The Imperial Court orders that rites at Kamedo Tenman Shrine be carried out based on examples from Dazaifu rather than those of the Shirakawa or Yoshida houses. (See also * <i>Shintō in the Early Modern Period (1)</i> and * <i>Tenjin shinkō</i>) (<i>Bukō nenpyō</i>)

	9.-: The bakufu banishes 627 of the temple administrative staffers (<i>gyōninkata</i>) on Mt. Kōya. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)
	6.-: Census conducted of Edo's population (size of townsmen [<i>chōnin</i>] population put at 353,588).
11.16: *Yoshikawa Koretari passes away (age 79). (<i>Kokugakusha denki shūsei</i>)	
	2.8: Major fire in Edo (begins at Denmachō in the Yotsuya neighborhood). Many temples and shrines burn down.
	-.: The Mito domain razes 73 Hachiman shrines (see * <i>Hachiman shinkō</i>), replaces the Buddhist statuary used as the objects of worship (* <i>Shintai</i>) with ritual purification wands (<i>nusa</i> , see * <i>Ōnusa</i>), and establishes 555 tutelaries (<i>chinju</i> , see * <i>Chinjugami</i>) throughout its territory (much of present-day Ibaraki Prefecture).
	10.12: Major earthquake in the Kantō region (the greater Tokyo area). The great gate (* <i>Torii</i>) at Tsuruoka Hachiman Shrine (in Kamakura) collapses.

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1698	Genroku 11		
1699	Genroku 12		-.-: This year, the Grand Shrines of Ise revive the * <i>Kinensai</i> rites and, for the first time in over 300 years, the * <i>Kanmisasai</i> rite. (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)
1700	Genroku 13		
1701	Genroku 14		
1702	Genroku 15	2.-: The Imperial Court revives the position of Ise <i>zōgūshi</i> (an official who monitors construction work in the rebuilding of the Grand Shrines of Ise). (<i>Kuge bunin</i>)	
1703	Genroku 16		
1704	Hōei 1	2.13: The bakufu orders the <i>Jisha bugyō</i> (* <i>Magistrate of Temples and Shrines: Medieval</i>) to ensure that festivals, rites, and services at temples and shrines be conducted in a plain fashion. (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)	4.11: The bakufu grants the funds to cover reconstruction costs for shrines and temples destroyed by fire the previous year (Nishikubo Hachiman Shrine and Kanda Shrine each receive 1,000 <i>ryō</i> [a currency unit], while Yushima Tenjin Shrine receives 500 <i>ryō</i>). (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)

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	9.6: Major fire in Edo. The conflagration is known as the Great Chokugaku Fire (<i>Chokugaku kaji</i>) because it broke out right after a framed (<i>gaku</i>) specimen of calligraphy done by Emperor Reigen arrived at Kan'ei Temple to which he had bestowed (<i>choku</i>) it for display in its central hall (<i>chūdō</i>).
1.17: *Nakanishi Nobuyoshi dies (age 69).	
12.6: *Tokugawa Mitsukuni dies (age 72). -.-: *Keichū dies (age 61).	
	-.-: A miracle (<i>reigen</i>) occurs at Takadamizu Inari Shrine (in Edo), attracting large numbers of people.
3.7: *Tachibana Mitsuyoshi dies (age 69).	11.29: Major fire in Edo (preceded a week earlier by the Genroku Earthquake). The fire starts at the Mito mansion in Koishikawa, and so is also known as the Mito-sama Fire (<i>Mitosama kaji</i>). Numerous buildings and sites are destroyed include Yushima Tenjin Shrine, Shōheizaka Gakumonjo (an official Confucian academy run by the shogunate; also known as Shōheikō), Taiseiden (a Confucian temple in Tokyo's Yushima district), and Kanda Myōjin Shrine.
3.20: *Izumoji Nobunao of Kyoto's Shimo Goryō Shrine dies (age 53).	
12.7: Shinto scholar Matsushita Kenrin dies (age 67) (see also * <i>Kaibara Ekiken</i>).	
-.-: *Tanigawa Kotosuga completes * <i>Nihon shoki tsūshō</i> . (<i>Suikabunshū</i>)	1.1: Eruptions at Mt. Fuji (Mt. Asama) that had begun the previous year continue into the new one, lasting until the 3rd month.
	3.13: Era name changed to Hōei due to calamities (Kantō-area earthquake on 11.22 the previous year).
	7.-: Women-only shrine pilgrimages and Pure Land (<i>nenbutsu</i>) confraternities (* <i>Kō</i>) are

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1705	Hōei 2		
1706	Hōei 3		
1707			
1708	Hōei 5	5.10: The bakufu exiles (<i>onru</i>) Sasa Iori of the <i>kobushin</i> (a lower government office originally responsible for furnishing manual labor for minor repairs) over the possibility that he made a secret pilgrimage to Ise Shrine. His brother-in-law and relatives are also censured. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)	
1709	Hōei 6		9.2: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (see * <i>Shikinensengū</i>). 9.5: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated. (<i>Jingū binran</i>)
			11.-: The Grand Shrines of Ise make a request to conduct invocations (* <i>Kitō</i>) for the bakufu.
1710	Hōei 7	4.-: The bakufu revises the Laws for Military Households (<i>Buke shohatto</i>). Among other	

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	banned in Edo. -.-: Mass pilgrimages to Ise Shrine (<i>*Okagemairi</i>) are popular this year. (<i>Bukō nenpyō</i>)
4.7: Kuriyama Senpō (sometimes rendered Senbō) dies (age 36) (see <i>*Mitogaku</i>).	9.15: Major earthquake in Edo.
-.-: <i>*Yoshimi Yoshikazu</i> becomes a follower of <i>*Ōgimachi Shintō</i> . (<i>Kinmichi-monjin shingaku seijō</i>)	12.19: The Mishima school of the Nichiren Buddhist sect is banned and 43 of its priests are executed.
	2.22: The bakufu bans "loose talk" (<i>zassetsu</i>), rumor-mongering (<i>ryūgen</i>), graffiti (<i>rakugaki</i>), and anonymous handbills and letters of grievance (<i>sutebumi</i>). (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)
	10.-: Major earthquake strikes the Nankai and Tōkai regions (stretching along the Pacific Coast from modern-day Shizuoka to Osaka). Around 10,000 homes are destroyed and 3,000 people killed in Osaka. A tsunami hits Tosa Province (along the Pacific Coast side of Shikoku), causing massive damage; many shrines are washed away there, including Kamo Shrine in the province's Hata District. 11.23: Major eruption of Mt. Fuji, resulting in the emergence of a second peak on its eastern flank that is given the name Mt. Hōei.
	3.8: Great fire in Kyoto. Among the 13,370 residences and 69 shrines and temples destroyed are the imperial residential wing (<i>dairi</i>) and the mansion of the retired emperor (<i>sentō</i>) at the imperial palace.
11.13: <i>*Nakanishi Naokata</i> dies (age 76).	1.20: Tokugawa Tsunayoshi's law prohibiting the eating of animals is rescinded.
	1.-: Tokugawa Ienobu becomes shogun, upon which <i>*Arai Hakuseki</i> is appointed to the post of shogunal tutor (marks the start of what are known as the <i>Shōtoku no chi</i> ["rule of the just and benevolent"] reforms).
	-.-: Epidemics rampant throughout the Hōei era. This year, a man named Kihachi in Edo's Komagome district makes stylized snakes

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		changes, it bans daimyō from confiscating the lands held by shrines and temples in their provinces. Also, even though the construction of new shrines and temples is prohibited, if it is desired permission is granted to pass such requests on to the shōgun for consideration.	
1711	Shōtoku 1		
1712	Shōtoku 2	9.12: The bakufu decides that, from this year forward on the day of the Kanda Myōjin festival, the shōgun's retainers (<i>kashin</i>) will no longer pay their respects to the shōgun on the occasion of the * <i>tsukinamisai</i> . (<i>Tokugawa jikki; Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)	9.-: The officer in charge of miscellaneous affairs (<i>zasshō</i>) for the house of the Superintendent of the Jingikan (<i>jingihaku</i> , see * <i>Hakke Shintō</i>) issues a mandate to Kyoto's Fushimi Inari Shrine to revive the practice of daily offerings (<i>nichigu</i>). (<i>Kada Azumamaro nichigu saikō ki</i>)
1713	Shōtoku 3	7.-: The bakufu orders that, excepting special circumstances, reconstruction work on shrines and temples that had been suspended will again be halted. (<i>Shokuji sodekagami</i>)	5.5: The bakufu decides that the respective festivals celebrating the San'nō avatar (<i>San'nō gongen</i> , see * <i>San'nōsai</i>), the Nezu avatar (<i>Nezu gongen</i>), and the Kanda * <i>myōjin</i> will rotate among one another in three-year cycles, starting with the upcoming three-year Chinese zodiacal sequence of the years of the snake, horse, and sheep. (<i>Manabe nikki</i>)
1714	Shōtoku 4	3.16: The bakufu reinstates prohibitions on * <i>sarugaku</i> , <i>sekkyō</i> (Buddhist storytelling, done to musical accompaniment), and <i>zatsugeki</i> ("miscellaneous drama," usually Chinese in origin). They had been banned during the Genroku era, but the ban was relaxed. 3.19: The bakufu bans the construction of brothels near the front gates of temples and shrines. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)	-.-: This year only, the festival of the Nezu avatar is not accompanied by its customary parade of festival floats throughout the streets of Edo (see also * <i>San'nōsai</i>).

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	from barley straw and offers them at the marketplace by the Fuji (<i>Fujizuka</i> , see <i>*Fuji shinkō</i>) in Komagome. They come to be regarded as a memento of Mt. Fuji itself, with the people who have purchased them protected from illness. (<i>Bukō nenpyō</i>)
12. 1: *Asami Keisai dies (age 60).	
3.17: Ōyama Tameoki of Kyoto's Fushimi Inari Shrine dies (age 63).	5.-: Rumors spread that the object of worship (<i>*Shintai</i>) at a minor shrine (<i>*Wakamiya</i>) at Kasuga Shrine is being projected on a bamboo blind at the shrine. Many go on pilgrimages to the shrine.
8.21: *Deguchi Nobutsune dies (age 58).	
8.25: *Kaibara Ekiken dies (age 85).	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1715	Shōtoku 5	12.-: The practice of the emperor offering daily prayers is revived. The superintendent of the Jingikan (<i>jingihaku</i> ; see * <i>Jingikandai</i>) attends the emperor. (<i>Terumitsu kyōki</i>)	
1716	Kyōhō 1		11.12: The bakufu orders that construction of a temporary altar for the Nezu avatar in Edo's Yokkaichō neighborhood be halted, and that festivals be conducted in a plain fashion. It also imposes a ban on festival processions leaving the vicinity of whatever shrine is celebrating the festival. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)
1717	Kyōhō 2		
1718	Kyōhō 3		6.-: The bakufu decides that the Sannō festival (* <i>San'nōsai</i>) and Kanda * <i>myōjin</i> festival should be alternate with one another year to year as had previously been customary. (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)
1719	Kyōhō 4		
1720	Kyōhō 5		
1721	Kyōhō 6	4.29: The bakufu imposes restrictions on festival floats (<i>nerimono</i>), decorative festival displays (<i>tsukurimono</i>), participant numbers, and the like for the San'nō (see * <i>San'nō shinkō</i>) and other festivals. 5.28: Further restrictions imposed on performances involving festival floats. (<i>Tokugawa kinrei kō</i> ; <i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)	

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<p>-.: *Masuho Zankō begins publication of *<i>Endōtsugan</i>.</p>	
<p>10.6: Harumi Shibukawa dies (age 77). (<i>Kokugakusha denki shūsei</i>)</p>	
<p>9.18: *Ōgimachi Kinmichi transmits the secret teachings of *Suika Shintō to *Atobe Yoshiakira and *Tomobe Yasutaka.</p>	<p>6.22: Era name changed to Kyōhō due to "misfortune in Kantō" (<i>Kantō kyōji</i>, which here refers to the death of shōgun Tokugawa Ietsugu on 4.30).</p>
	<p>-.: The first set of the policies known collectively as the Kyōhō Reforms are implemented this year.</p>
<p>6.17: *Tsuchimikado Yasutomi dies (age 63).</p>	
<p>11.6: *Mano Tokitsuna dies (age 70).</p>	
<p>6.30: *Tani Shigetō dies (age 56).</p>	<p>-.: Mass pilgrimages to Ise Shrine (*<i>Okagemairi</i>) are popular this year. (<i>Bukō nenpyō</i>)</p>
<p>8.15: Satō Naokata, disciple of *Yamazaki Ansai, dies (age 70).</p>	
<p>9.-: The five-volume <i>Nikkōzan engi</i> is completed (see *<i>Shintō and Literature</i>).</p>	
<p>10.29: The Mito family presents to the bakufu the completed version of <i>Dainihonshi</i> (The history of great Japan, see *<i>Mitogaku</i>), a 250-scroll work whose compilation had originally been ordered by *Tokugawa Mitsukuni.</p>	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		Intercalary 7.23: The bakufu again imposes a ban on building small shrine buildings (<i>shinshi</i> ; see, for example, * <i>Teinaishi</i> and * <i>Yashikigami</i>) outfitted with Buddhist statues in villages, as well as on building new shrines or temples. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)	
		-.: Regulations imposed for lawsuits involving temples and shrines. (<i>Tokugawa kinrei kō</i>)	
1722	Kyōhō 7		4.-: The bakufu grants permission to solicit donations from "daimyō with incomes of 10,000 <i>koku</i> (one <i>koku</i> = approx. 180 liters) of rice per year or greater" (n.b., the language is somewhat redundant as "an estate holder with an income of 10,000 <i>koku</i> " met the basic definition of daimyō) as assistance for building shrines to the avatars of the "three mountains of Kumano" (<i>Kumano sanzan</i> , see * <i>Kumano Shinkō</i>). (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)
1723	Kyōhō 8		
1724	Kyōhō 9		3.-: Priests (<i>shanin</i>) from Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine get into a conflict regarding the manager of the shrine's fields (<i>ryōgoku</i>). The Kyoto magistrate (<i>Kyōto machi bugyō</i>) holds a hearing on the complaints. (Tanaka family documents)
1725	Kyōhō 10		9.-: The retired emperor Reigen goes on a visit to the Yoshida Shrine's Saijōsho (ceremonial hall). (<i>Reigen-in shinki</i>)
			11.-: Because the year is one regarded as unlucky for him (* <i>Yakudoshi</i>), Shōgun Tokugawa Yoshimune sends an envoy to the Grand Shrines of Ise to conduct

1.29: *Nashiki Sukeyuki of Shimogamo Shrine dies (age 65).	
11.22: *Kokugaku is placed under the jurisdiction of the then-magistrate of documents (<i>shomotsu bugyō</i>), Shimoda Morohisa.	
-.-: *Atobe Yoshiakira compiles <i>Sanshu no shinki hiden</i> (Secrets of the three kinds of treasures; see also * <i>Sanshu no Shinki</i>).	3.21: Major fire in Osaka. More than 2,060 people die and Tenman Tenjin Shrine burns down.
5.19: *Arai Hakuseki dies (age 69).	
5.-: Regulations are set down regarding initiation into *Suika Shintō and being instructed in its secrets (four levels). (<i>Suika Shintō no kenkyū</i>)	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			magico-religious incantations (* <i>Kitō</i>).
			12.-: The bakufu gives its permission for contributions to be solicited out around the country to pay for construction at Izumo Shrine. (<i>Tokugawa kinrei-kō</i>)
1726	Kyōhō 11		
1727	Kyōhō 12	3.-: The bakufu tells the *Magistrate of Temples and Shrines that temples and shrines with few parishioners (* <i>Ujiko</i>) on their lands should be helped with doing repairs and upkeep as much as possible, while those with a great capacity for such assistance should do so on their own. (<i>Jisha bugyō tomegaki</i>)	-.-: The Yamada magistrate (see * <i>Magistrate of Temples and Shrines: Pre-modern</i>) bans priests (<i>shishoku</i>) from distributing calendars (<i>koyomi</i> , see * <i>Jingūreki</i>) to anyone not a member of their patron families (<i>danka</i>). (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)
		11.26: The bakufu issues a ban in all provinces on performing new rites and festivals. (<i>Tokugawa jikki; Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)	
1728	Kyōhō 13		4.13: Shōgun Tokugawa Yoshimune sets off on a pilgrimage to Nikkō Tōshōgū (the first shogunal visit to the shrine in 65 years).
1729	Kyōhō 14		9.3: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). 9.6: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated. (<i>Jingū binran</i>)
1730	Kyōhō 15		6.20: Major fire in Kyoto (the Great Nishijin Fire). Fires catch and burn down 67 temples and shrines, including Iwagami, Oimatsu, and Ōmichi shrines.
			10.-: The imperial court makes a donation toward repairs at Konda Hachiman Shrine in Kawachi (on the outskirts of present-day Osaka). The bakufu grants the shrine permission to solicit donations for the effort in Edo

	<p>-.: Worship of Ōsugi *Myōjin becomes popular in the provinces of Hitachi (most of present-day Ibaraki Prefecture) and Shimousa (northern Chiba and southwestern Ibaraki prefectures).</p>
	<p>6.-: People go in droves to the Katori Shrine in Edo's Honjo district following stories that Awa Ōsugi *Daimyōjin had come flying in. In the 9th month, the bakufu bans people from worshipping the deity. (<i>Bukō nenpyō</i>, <i>Sen'yō eikyū-roku</i>)</p>
1.27: *Atobe Yoshiakira dies (age 72).	
<p>-.: Watarai Tomohiko (*Matsuki Tomohiko) produces *<i>Toyukekōtaijingūnenjūgyōjikonshiki</i>. (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)</p>	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			and around the "Five Central Provinces," i.e., Kyoto and its neighbors. (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)
1731	Kyōhō 16	11.10: The bakufu establishes and simplifies rules for the mandatory visits to Edo (<i>sanpu</i>) by senior Buddhist clergy, Shintō priests, and Shugendō practitioners. (<i>Tokugawa kinrei-kō</i>)	
1732	Kyōhō 17		10.28: Plague of locusts causes major crop damage. Orders are issued for magico-religious invocations (<i>*Kitō</i>) to be offered up at Nikkō Tōshōgū, the Grand Shrines of Ise, Usa, Katori, Kashima, and other shrines. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)
			11.-: The late Emperor Reigen is included for joint veneration (<i>sōden</i>) as a kami at Kyoto's Shimo-Goryō Shrine. (<i>Getsudō kenmonshū</i>)
1733	Kyōhō 18		
1736	Genbun 1		
1738	Genbun 3	11.19: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Sakuramachi (though	

1.20: *Wakabayashi Kyōsai dies (age 54). (<i>Suika bunshū</i>)	-.: The great Kyōhō famine occurs around this time.
7.11: *Ōgimachi Kinmichi dies (age 81). (<i>Kugyō bunin</i>) (some sources suggest the date was the 12th)	1.25: The Edo home of rice wholesaler Takama Denbei is attacked. (The first of the so-called <i>uchikowashi</i> ["home destroying"] popular uprisings to occur in the Edo period.)
7.13: *Jikigyō Miroku dies (age 63). (Some sources suggest he died on the 17th or the 18th)	7.-: Epidemics rage in many provinces. People frequently perform a ritual exorcism of the pestilence deity (<i>ekishin</i>) in which an effigy of the deity is made out of straw and sent off to sea from the shore while banging on bells and drums. (<i>Bukō nenpyō</i>)
9.8: *Amano Sadakage dies (age 71).	
11.-: *Kamo no Mabuchi at age 37 becomes a disciple of *Kada no Azumamaro.	
7.2: *Kada no Azumamaro dies (age 68).	4.-: The bakufu orders all temples, shrines, and peasants first in Suruga Province then in all provinces who have any documents related to the Imagawa and Hojo clans to send copies to the bakufu. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)
7.8: *Tamaki Masahide (sometimes read Tamaki Sei'ei) dies (age 67).	-.: Exhibitions of temple and shrine treasures (<i>kaichō</i>) start to be held frequently from around this time.
-.: *Yoshimi Yoshikazu produces <i>Gobusho setsuben</i> (Discourse on the five books).	
11.-: *Yoshimi Yoshikazu compiles <i>Sōbyō shashoku tōmon</i> (see also <i>*Ise Shintō</i>).	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		the ceremony was revived in 1687, it was foregone for the preceding emperor, Nakamikado [r. 1709–35]; production also resumes of special folding screens from Yuki [a term that means "all of Japan from Kyoto to the east"] and Suki ["all of Japan from Kyoto to the west"] provinces created as part of the <i>daijōsai</i> festival). (<i>Kugyō bunin</i>)	
1739	Genbun 4		
1740	Genbun 5	3.5: The sending of senior-noble messengers (<i>kugyō chokushi</i> , see * <i>Chokushi</i>) to Ise resumes.	
		11.24: Holding of the Harvest Festival (<i>Niinamesai</i> , see * <i>Chōtei saishi</i>) resumes. (<i>Kugyō bunin</i>)	
1741	Kanpō 1	4.26: The bakufu bans gambling, raffles, and similar activities styled as "builder confraternities" (<i>konryū-kō</i> ; see also * <i>Kō</i>) for temples and shrines. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)	
1742	Kanpō 2	4.-: The <i>Osadamegaki hyakka-jō</i> is finalized (the second volume of <i>Kujigata osadamegaki</i> , this legal text includes regulations related to dealing with plaintiffs from temples and shrines, newly established rites, and executions for "outrageous heresies" [<i>kikai no isetsu</i>]) (see * <i>Outline of institutions and systems of medieval and early modern period</i>).	
		5.-: The bakufu sets down regulations concerning fund-raising drives (<i>kange</i>) for temples and shrines. (<i>Tokugawa kinrei-kō</i>)	

12.-: The bakufu halts publication of *Kada no Arimaro's <i>Daijōe benmō</i> (Illuminating the accession ceremony) and puts him under house arrest.	
-.-: *Ishida Baigan publishes <i>Tohi mondō</i> .	
7.14: *Tomobe Yasutaka dies (age 74).	
1.-: *Yoshimi Yoshikazu produces <i>Ise ryōgū ben</i> .	2.27: Era name changed to Kanpō as the year in the Chinese zodiac (<i>shinyū kakumei</i> , "younger wood cock revolution," the 58th year in the sexagenary cycle) is associated with political and social instability (see also * <i>Ehō</i>).
9.26: *Masuho Zankō dies (age 88).	9.-: The magistrate of towns (<i>machi-bugyō</i>) forbids having sick people drink water said to be holy water (<i>kajisui</i>) from Mt. Fuji (see also * <i>Fuji Shinkō</i>). (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		-.: The bakufu sets down ordinances related to punishments for creating new Shintō and Buddhist rites. (<i>Kajō ruiten</i>)	
1743	Kanpō 3	4.28: The bakufu orders that permission to come and go in and out of villages around the Kantō (present-day Tokyo and surroundings) area be granted to Shugendō practitioners and shrine clergy (<i>fushuku</i>) who are carrying pilgrimage placards (<i>shugyō-fuda</i>). (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)	
		9.-: The bakufu bans making spectacles on lands held by the Grand Shrines of Ise of the remains of people who have been crucified, immolated, or gibbeted. (<i>Harigamichō</i>)	
1744	Enkyō 1	5.-: Because the year in the Chinese zodiac (<i>kinoene kakurei</i> , "elder rat revolution," the 1st year in the sexagenary cycle) is associated with political and social instability (see also <i>*Ehō</i>), imperial envoys bearing offerings (<i>*Hōbeishi</i>) are sent to "the seven shrines" (<i>shichisha</i> , i.e., the top seven in rank among the <i>*Nijūnisha</i> [<i>The 22 Shrines</i>]) (this marks the first-time that <i>kinoene</i> prayers have been offered and <i>hōbeishi</i> have been sent to the seven shrines since the Katei era [1235–37]).	-.: The main worship hall (<i>honden</i> , presently a designated National Treasure) of Izumo Shrine is built this year.
		9.25: The practice of sending imperial envoys with offerings (<i>*Hōbeishi</i>) to Usa and Kashii shrines is resumed (had been in abeyance since 1300). (<i>Kugyō bunin</i>)	
1745	Enkyō 2	3.29: The bakufu orders shrines, temples, and anyone else who possesses old documentary materials to submit an inventory of their	

9.24: *Ishida Baigan dies (age 60).	2.21: Era name changed to Enkyō as the year in the Chinese zodiac (<i>kinoene kakurei</i> , "elder rat revolution," the 1st year in the sexagenary cycle) is associated with political and social instability (see also * <i>Ehō</i>).
	9.-: Worship of Shūzan Jiun Reijin, known as the deity of hemorrhoids, begins to spread. (Worship—the practice of which focused mostly at Nichiren sect temples—was said to cure the malady in one's next life.)
-.: Merchant-class thinker and Shintō critic Tominaga Nakamoto publishes <i>Shutsujō gogo</i> .	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1746	Enkyō 2	holdings. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>) 3.21: The Laws for Warrior Houses (<i>Buke shohatto</i>) are revised. The revision includes bans on building temples and shrines on newly opened lands, and on confiscating the lands of temples and shrines. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)	
1747	Enkyō 4		
1748	Kan'en 1	11.17: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Momozono (performance of * <i>Kagura</i> songs during ceremony revived).	
1749	Kan'en 2		9.1: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). 9.4: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated.
1750	Kan'en 3	4.-: The bakufu prohibits applying to the *Magistrate of Temples and Shrines (<i>Jisha bugyō</i>) for permission to solicit donations (<i>kange</i> ; see also * <i>Outline of institutions and systems of medieval and early modern period</i>) to repair shrines and temples "heedless of orders" (<i>meijimidari ni</i>).	
1751	Hōreki 1		
1752	Hōreki 2		
1757	Hōreki 7		

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8.28: Tominaga Nakamoto dies (age 32).	-.: Around this time, worship of the <i>kami</i> Masaki Inari (see <i>*Inari Shinkō</i>) begins to spread. (<i>Bukō nenpyō</i>)
-.: <i>*Yoshimi Yoshikazu</i> produces <i>Kokugaku bengi</i> .	
5.30: Confucian scholar Dazai Shundai (see <i>*Theological Research</i>) dies (age 68).	
	-.: This year, Benzai Shrine in Enoshima opens its doors to display its treasures (<i>*Kaichō</i>). Large numbers of visitors from Edo made pilgrimages to the shrine (<i>Bukō nenpyō</i>).
9.13: <i>*Tada Yoshitoshi</i> dies (age 53).	-.: Starting around this time, the practice of raising flags to signal when a temple or shrine is displaying its treasures (<i>*Kaichō</i>) begins (instances of such displays being held on an annual basis also begin from around this time). (<i>Bukō nenpyō</i>)
-.: <i>*Kada no Arimaro</i> dies (age 46).	10.27: Era name changed to Hōreki due to "misfortunes" (<i>kyōji</i>) (death of Emperor Sakuramachi on 4.23 the previous year; death of former shōgun Tokugawa Yoshimune on 6.20 of the current year).
-.: <i>*Tanigawa Kotosuga</i> finishes writing the 35-volume <i>*Nihonshoki tsūshō</i> . (<i>Nihonshoki tsūshō</i>)	
3.-: <i>*Motoori Norinaga</i> goes to study with Hori Keizan at his academy in Kyoto.	
12.10: <i>*Matsuki Tomohiko</i> dies (age 74).	
	8.-: Senior Assistant Director of Divinities (<i>Jingiken taifu</i>) Yoshida Kaneo makes an appeal to an imperial messenger (<i>tensō</i>) over an attempt by Jingikan (see <i>*Jingikandai</i>) Superintendent (<i>Jingihaku</i>) Shirakawa

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1758	Hōreki 8		
1759	Hōreki 9	5.-: Extravagance at religious festivals in Edo is banned. 6.-: The *Magistrate of Temples and Shrines (<i>Jisha bugyō</i>) orders that force not be used in campaigns to solicit donations for religious purposes (<i>kange</i> ; see also * <i>Outline of institutions and systems of medieval and early modern period</i>).	
		8.30: The bakufu has shrines in every province surveyed at the behest of the imperial court (survey connected with Yoshida house certification of priests, with registers compiled that record who the functionaries are at each shrine; see also * <i>Shinto in the Early Modern Period</i>).	
1760	Hōreki 10		
1761	Hōreki 11	2.21: The bakufu issues revisions to the <i>Buke shohatto</i> (Laws for warrior houses). As before, the document bans seizing long-held lands from temples and shrines as well as building temples and shrines on newly opened lands. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)	
1763	Hōreki 13	8.-: The bakufu bans long stays in Edo by visitors who want to seek funds (<i>kange</i>) for repairing and rebuilding temples and shrines in distant provinces (only the seal of the	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		*Magistrate of Temples and Shrines [<i>Jisha bugyō</i>] would appear on the permits for <i>aitai kange</i> , as opposed to <i>gomen kange</i> [see also the entry for the 8th month of 1766]).	
		10.18: The bakufu renews the vermilion seal registrations (<i>shuinjō</i> , i.e., official permits) for various temples and shrines (see also * <i>Shuinchi</i> , <i>Kokuinchi</i>).	
1764	Meiwa 1	11.8: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Go-Sakuramachi.	
1766	Meiwa 3	8.-: The bakufu orders that <i>gomen kange</i> be distinguished from <i>aitai kange</i> carried out in support of the repair and rebuilding temples and shrines (<i>gomen kange</i> were fundraising drives for which the bakufu added its vermilion seal of approval to that of the *Magistrate of Temples and Shrines [<i>Jisha bugyō</i>] to the permit, which enabled permit holders to obtain various special amenities such as free transportation; the permit for <i>aitai kange</i> , meanwhile, carried only the seal of the Magistrate). (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)	
1767	Meiwa 4	-.-: The bakufu forbids monks, <i>shugen</i> practitioners (see * <i>Shinto and Shugendō</i>), and shrine priests (<i>shake</i> , see * <i>Shinshoku</i>) lodging in provinces other than their home province from building large-scale shrine (<i>shaden</i>) and temple (<i>butsudan</i>) structures and the like at their lodgings on the pretense of private use and	

	<p>6.-: Large numbers of people make pilgrimages from now until late in the 8th month to the <i>inari</i> shrine (see <i>*Inari shinkō</i>) located at the villa of Ōkubo Hōshū, a senior clerk at the pottery warehouse (<i>wangura</i>) in Edo's Fukagawa district, to make offerings of buckwheat noodles (<i>soba</i>). (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)</p>
	<p>3.29: Ban imposed on adherents of the Okura sect of Jōdo Shinshū (True Pure Land) Buddhism (the sect engaged in shamanistic practices and was considered heretical by the bakufu).</p>
<p>12.5: <i>*Takenouchi Shikibu</i> dies (age 56).</p>	<p>8.22: The bakufu puts Confucian scholar Yamagata Daini and one of his disciples, Fujii Umon (a member of the Ōgimachi house [see <i>*Ōgimachi Shintō</i>]), to death on charges of lese majesty. 12.-: In a related incident, <i>*Takenouchi Shikibu</i> is banished to Hachijō Island (he dies en route), while Oda Nobukuni, the daimyō of the Ueno Obata domain, is put under house arrest. (Meiwa Incident)</p>

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		then holding gatherings. (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)	
1768	Meiwa 5	6.7: The bakufu bans the unauthorized donation of personal effects marked with the hollyhock crest (<i>aoimon</i> , see * <i>Shinmon</i>), and the use of the hollyhock crest during the holding of special exhibitions of shrine and temple treasures (* <i>Kaichō</i>), shrine rites (<i>shinji</i>), and Buddhist services (<i>butsue</i>). (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)	
1769	Meiwa 6		9.3: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). 9.6: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated.
1770	Meiwa 7		8.-: The bakufu orders Kunōzan Tōshō (see * <i>Nikkōsan shinkō</i>) Shrine to be frugal given its scarcity of funds for doing repairs. (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)
1771	Meiwa 8	11.19: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Go-Momozono. Rites led by the emperor (<i>shinsai</i> , see * <i>Chokusai</i>) also take place. (<i>Zoku shigushō</i> [Ignorant selections on history, continued]).	
1772	An'ei 1		
1773	An'ei 2		-.-: The bakufu grants permission to carry out a fund-raising drive (<i>kange</i>) throughout the country and to hold lotteries for 10 years in Osaka in order to raise funds to help rebuild Taiga Shrine in Ōmi Province. (Taiga Shrine records)
1774	An'ei 3	3.-: Working through the *Magistrate of Shrines and	4.-: The court resumes sending an imperial messenger (* <i>Chokushi</i>)

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	11.-: Heterodox "Hiding <i>nenbutsu</i> " (<i>kakure nenbutsu</i>) groups, offshoots of Jōdo Shinshū (True Pure Land) Buddhism, in Edo are exposed.
-.: *Kamo no Mabuchi completes * <i>Noritokō</i> . (<i>Kamo no Mabuchi zenshū</i>)	4.-: Great fire centered in Edo's Yoshiwara district. Fire survivors make pilgrimages to the district's Kurōsuke Inari Shrine.
10.30: *Kamo no Mabuchi dies (age 73). (<i>Okabe-ke fu</i>)	
10.9: *Motoori Norinaga completes <i>Naobi no mitama</i> .	-.: Going on pilgrimages to Ise Shrine (see * <i>Okagemairi</i>) becomes popular this year. The trend starts from around Kyoto and neighboring regions (i.e., the Kinai area) and spreads throughout the country. (<i>Bukō nenpyō</i>)
	11.16: Era name changed to An'ei due to calamities (major fire and windstorms in Edo) as well as the accession of Emperor Go-Momozono.

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		Temples (<i>Jisha bugyō</i>), the bakufu sets limits on the locations that can be the objects of drives to raise funds for repairing and rebuilding shrines and temples to those structures with historical lineages or of special natures. (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)	to festivals at Inari Shrine (practice had been suspended since the Ōnin period [1467-78]). (Shrine records)
1775	An'ei 4		
1776	An'ei 5		
1777	An'ei 6	5.-: The bakufu sets limits on how much can be spent each year when giving permits for the repair and rebuilding of shrines and temples in distant provinces. (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)	4.8: Around this time, it is said that festival rites at the Fushimi Inari Shrine have "exhausted their splendor."
		6.18: The bakufu forbids people from petitioning to have shrines and temples mint coins. (<i>Tokugawa jikki; Tokugawa kinrei-kō</i>)	
1779	An'ei 8	2.-: The bakufu inquires into the jurisdictions, duties, and social statuses of the individuals whose family business was that of <i>daikagura</i> (see <i>*Kagura</i>). The head of <i>kagura</i> responds that they are under the jurisdiction of either Ise or Atsuta shrine, that their duties were set by the *Magistrate of Temples and Shrines (<i>Jisha bugyō</i>), and that their social status was that of townsmen. (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)	1.-: Having rejected a request from Kumano Hongū (see <i>*Kumano Shinkō</i>) to rebuild its Jūnimiya subshrine after it burned down, the bakufu now provides Kumano with 1,000 <i>ryō</i> (taels) to assist with reconstruction and grants permission for it to hold a fund-raising drive throughout the country. (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)
			9.-: Festival floats (<i>nerimono</i>) come out for the Ushi-gozen festival in Edo. They are suspended from participation thereafter. (<i>Bukō nenpyō</i>)
1781	Tenmei 1		3.18: The Asakusa Sanja Gongen (i.e., Asakusa Shrine) festival is revived. However, after this it is suspended once again.
1782	Tenmei 2	2.-: The bakufu obliges priests (<i>shanin</i> , see <i>*Shinshoku</i>) filing	

-.-: *Tanigawa Kotosuga finishes compiling all 93 volumes of <i>Wakun no shiori</i> .	
10.10: *Tanigawa Kotosuga dies (age 68). (<i>Kokugaku</i>)	
-.-: *Fujitani Nariakira dies (age 42).	-.-: Pilgrimages to "Shibamata no Taishakuten" (i.e., the Nichiren temple Kyōeizan Daikyō) in Edo's Katsuhika district (present-day Katsushika Ward) become popular this year.
	-.-: The Zen ascetic (<i>gyōja</i>) Kakumei breaks with precedent by bringing ordinary lay

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		lawsuits to have the documents accompanied by a supplementary filing (<i>soekan keitai</i>) from their local magistrate (<i>daikan</i>), lord (<i>ryōshu</i>), or estate steward (<i>jitō</i>). (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)	
		10.11: Strong proclamations are issued declaring that shrine rites are the exclusive province of priests (<i>*Kannushi</i>) attached to shrines, that shrine personnel (<i>*Shanin</i>) must obtain permission for the clothing they wear from the Yoshida clan (see <i>*Shinto in the Early Modern Period (1)</i>), that the buying and selling of shrine lands (<i>*Shinryō</i>) is banned, and that forbid the rites (<i>sairei</i>) at small village shrines (<i>hokora</i>) from being performed extravagantly.	
1783	Tenmei 3		
1784	Tenmei 4	4.-: The bakufu declares that <i>*Shintōkata</i> under the jurisdiction of the <i>*Magistrate of Temples and Shrines (Jisha bugyō)</i> are to be treated when coming to Edo (<i>sanpu</i>) as having a rank equivalent to that of a keeper of the castle (<i>jōdai</i>) for one of the Tokugawa's three successional families (<i>sanke</i>).	
1785	Tenmei 5		
1786	Tenmei 6	6.29: The bakufu drafts a plan to levy money from temples, shrines, wealthy farmers (<i>gōnō</i>), and well-to-do merchants (<i>gōshō</i>) and loan it to daimyō in the form of gold and silver. The plan is never implemented and in the 8th month is abandoned altogether. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)	-.-: The Shingon monk <i>*Jiun</i> , residing at Kōki Temple on Mt. Katsuragi in Kawachi Province, begins to preach his doctrine of <i>*Uden Shintō</i> .
		11.21: The <i>*Niiname sai</i> is revived.	
1787	Tenmei 7	2.-: The bakufu announces that	10.-: Shōgun Tokugawa Ienari

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	<p>persons along to climb Mt. Ontake (see *<i>Ontake Shinkō</i>).</p>
	<p>-.: From the previous year, famine rages (the Great Tenmei Famine).</p>
<p>11.3: *Matsuoka Yūen dies (age 83).</p>	
<p>1.-: Ise Sadatake produces *<i>Sanshatakusenkō</i>.</p>	
<p>-.: This year, *Motoori Norinaga and Ueda Akinari engage in a fierce debate over Japan's world-historical primacy (the debate [<i>ronsō</i>] is the subject of Norinaga's work, <i>Kagaika</i>, or "Scolding the man from Osaka").</p>	
<p>-.: Publication begins of *Hanawa Hokiichi's <i>Gunsho ruijū</i>.</p>	
<p>-.: *Motoori Norinaga completes <i>Hihon</i></p>	<p>6.19: Matsudaira Sadanobu becomes the</p>

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		it will grant its vermilion seal of approval (<i>shuin</i>) without regard to the amount of land a shrine or temple holds (see <i>*Shuinchi</i> ; Inenari becomes shōgun this year). (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)	dispatches envoys to the Grand Shrines of Ise, to the Tōshō shrines at Nikkō and at Momijiyama (in Edo Castle), and to Sannō Shrine to report to the kami that the emperor has formally named Inenari the new shōgun. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)
		11.27: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Kōkaku.	
		-.: The bakufu grants estate proprietors (<i>ryōshu</i>) permission to carry out punishments of shrine personnel (<i>shanin</i> , see <i>*Shinshoku</i>) on their estates at their own discretion in instances of misbehavior regardless of whether the individuals hold a license from the Yoshida clan (see <i>*Shintō in the Early Modern Period (1)</i>).	
1788	Tenmei 8	6.-: Villages in the provinces of Kai (present-day Yamanashi Prefecture) and Suruga (central and eastern Shizuoka) banned from hindering the travel of female ritualists (<i>*Miko</i>) and ascetic practitioners (<i>shugen</i> , see <i>*Shugendō</i>) in possession of placards indicating they are partaking in ascetic practice (<i>shugyō fuda</i>). (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)	
		7.-: The bakufu again bans <i>*Shugendō</i> practitioners from shrine families (<i>*Shake</i>) from "misleadingly and extravagantly" (<i>magirawashiku gyōgyōshiku</i>) erecting shrine sanctuaries (<i>shaden</i>) at historic sites in other provinces and holding religious services. (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)	
1789	Kansei 1		9.1: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinenengū</i>). 9.4: Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated.

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<p><i>tama kushige.</i></p>	<p>bakufu's chief senior councilor (<i>rōjū</i>). Start of the Kansei Reforms.</p>
	<p>-.: Many provinces are struck by severe famine over the spring and summer (the Great Tenmei Famine).</p>
	<p>1.30: Large areas of Kyoto hit by fire (the Great Fire of Tenmei), destroying the imperial palace and Nijō Castle, leveling the city's Nishijin district, and damaging 220 shrines. (<i>Chigyōroku</i>)</p>
	<p>1.25: Era name changed to Kansei due to calamities (burning of the imperial palace and fires throughout Kyoto the previous 1.30).</p>

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1790	Kansei 2	12.-: The bakufu bans building houses for rent on the grounds (<i>keidai</i> , see * <i>Keidaichi</i>) of temples and shrines. (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)	12.-: The Yoshida clan, now functioning as the "masters of the Jingikan" (<i>Jingikanryō</i> , see * <i>Jingikandai</i>), establishes an office in Kantō (the Edo region).
		12.-: The bakufu issues a proclamation ordering shrines and temples to repair any light damage to their facilities themselves and not to "recklessly" (<i>midari ni</i>) request permission to solicit funds (<i>kange</i>) from the general public for repairs. (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)	
1791	Kansei 3	4.-: The bakufu issues a proclamation ordering that yin-yang (<i>onmyō</i> , see * <i>Shintō and Onmyōdō</i>) diviners must be licensed by the Tsuchimikado family (see * <i>Tsuchimikado Shintō</i>) on the grounds that there had recently been large numbers of individuals practicing Onmyōdō without permission. (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)	11.-: An inspector for the Kantō council of the Shirakawa Shintō clan named Sasaki Kenmotsu files a report with the *Magistrate of Temples and Shrines (<i>Jisha bugyō</i>) on funeral rites that Shintō priests hold for themselves (<i>Shintō sōsai</i> ; see * <i>Shinsōsai</i> and also * <i>Shintō in the Early Modern Period (1)</i>).
		-.-: The *Magistrate of Temples and Shrines (<i>Jisha bugyō</i>) issues its opinion on the matter of Shintō funeral rites (* <i>Shinsōsai</i>) for Shintō priests, saying that only priests who have received a funerary license from the Yoshida family and the sons of those priests can be exempted from the temple registration system to arrange and conduct such rites (see also * <i>Yoshida Shintō</i>). (<i>Tokugawa kinreikō</i>)	
1792	Kansei 4		
1793	Kansei 5	5.-: In response to an inquiry from an individual named	

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<p>-.: *Motoori Norinaga begins publishing *<i>Kojikiden</i> (Exegesis on the <i>Kojiki</i>).</p>	<p>5.24: The bakufu bans research on "<i>igaku</i>" (heterodox learning) at Confucian academies (the policy is known as "the Kansei prohibition on heterodox studies," <i>Kansei igaku no kin</i>).</p>
	<p>7.22: Acting on an anonymous tip, the Nagasaki city magistrate's office arrests 19 Christians in the village of Urakami (first crackdown on Christians in Urakami).</p>
<p>6.26: *Kawamura Hidene dies (age 70).</p>	
<p>-.: *Motoori Norinaga begins to write *<i>Tamakatsuma</i>. (<i>Motoori Norinaga zenshū</i>)</p>	
<p>-.: *Motoori Norinaga completes <i>Izumo no kuni no miyatsuko kamu yogoto goshaku</i> (alternately read as <i>Izumo no kuni no miyatsuko kan 'yogoto goshaku</i>, the volume is printed in 1796).</p>	
<p>7.23: The bakufu grants *Hanawa Hokiichi permission to establish his academy, Wagaku</p>	<p>3.-: Prior to this time, the bakufu and the imperial court had been at loggerheads over</p>

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		<p>Matsudaira Kyūgorō, Itakura Katsumasa (later Itakura Katsuaki)—the bakufu's military governor for Suō Province (present-day southeastern Yamaguchi Prefecture)—elaborates on the differences between <i>*miyaza</i> and shrine personnel (<i>*Shinshoku</i>), and offers his opinion that peasants (<i>hyakushō</i>) are free to be licensed by the Yoshida family so long as they have the permission of their estate proprietor (<i>ryōshu</i>) (see also <i>*Yoshida Shintō</i>). (<i>Tokugawa kinreikō</i>)</p>	
1794	Kansei 6		
1795	Kansei 7		
1796	Kansei 8		
1798	Kansei 10	<p>1.-: The bakufu, in an Edo "town proclamation" (<i>machibure</i>), prohibits the use of gaudy new decorations for festivals.</p>	
1799	Kansei 11	<p>2.24: The bakufu bans the holding of plays and entertainment spectacles under the rubric of planting, "insect-repelling" (<i>mushi okuri</i>), and "wind-calming" (<i>*Kazamatsuri</i>) festivals, a practice that had been occurring "in various places in many</p>	

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<p>kōdansho, and gives him land on which to build it.</p>	<p>awarding the honorific title of <i>daijō tennō</i> ("abdicated emperor," sometimes read <i>dajō tennō</i>) to Kaninnomiya Sukehitoshinnō, the biological father of then-sitting emperor Kōkaku. This month, the bakufu punishes <i>gisō</i> (an official who advises the emperor and transmits his orders to the imperial court and the bakufu) Nakayama Naruchika and <i>buke tensō</i> (liaison between the imperial court and the bakufu) Ōgimachi Kin'aki over the matter (the pair, among other aristocrats, had favored granting the title in opposition to the bakufu's stance) (<i>Songō jiken</i>, "Songō Incident").</p>
<p>6.-: *Arakida Suehogi completes <i>Naikū Gekū no ben</i>. (<i>Naikū Gekū no ben</i>)</p>	<p>1.10: Major fire in Edo (starts in its Kojimachi neighborhood), results in destruction of Sannō Shrine. (<i>Bukō nenpyō</i>)</p>
<p>-.-: *Motoori Norinaga begins publishing *<i>Tamakatsuma</i>.</p>	<p>1.-: Commoners in Edo are banned from forming Fuji confraternities (<i>Fujikō</i>, see *<i>Fuji shinkō</i> and also *<i>Kō</i>).</p>
	<p>8.-: The bakufu once again bans the Nichiren Buddhist Fujū Fuse movement from Kazusa and Shimōsa provinces (covering parts of present-day Chiba and Ibaraki prefectures).</p>
	<p>8.8: Sixty-nine monks from various Buddhist sects punished for violating their precepts..</p>
	<p>8.14: Englishman William Robert Broughton travels by boat to Muroan, Hokkaidō, in order to make sea charts. Over the following year, he takes measurements along Japan's coastline.</p>
<p>6.13: *Motoori Norinaga completes *<i>Kojikiden</i>.</p>	
<p>1.25: The 1,100th anniversary of *En no Ozunu's death. Ozunu is granted the posthumous title of Shinpen bosatsu ("the deity-transformed bodhisattva"). (<i>Shunkuki</i>)</p>	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		provinces." (<i>Tokugawa kinreikō</i>)	
		6.-: The bakufu bans the practice of making shrine gates (<i>*Torii</i>), stone lanterns, and Buddhist statuary out of bronze (<i>karakane</i> , "Chinese metal") and taking such objects out on the road to solicit donations. 7.20: The bakufu bans going around shrines and temples in Edo to posting the placards of confraternities (<i>kōjūfuda</i> , see <i>*Kō</i>) on "thousand-shrine pilgrimages" (<i>senja-mairi</i> , see <i>*Senjafuda</i>). (<i>Tokugawa kinreikō</i>)	
1800	Kansei 12		
1801	Kyōwa 1		
1802	Kyōwa 2		2.-: Kitano Tenman Shrine in Kyoto celebrates its 900th anniversary with an imperially sanctioned memorial service (<i>chokue</i>) in the courtyard before the shrine (for Sugawara Michizane, see <i>*Tenjin shinkō</i>). (<i>Kugyō bunin</i>)
1803	Kyōwa 3	10.-: The bakufu issues its opinion that the ranks granted to kami (<i>*Shin'i</i>) are a matter done by imperial decree alone and not one in which the Yoshida family may involve itself (see also <i>*Yoshida Shintō</i>). (<i>Tokugawa kinreikō</i>)	
1804	Bunka 1		

	<p>-.: Because the year corresponds to the 57th in the sexagenary cycle (<i>Kanoenosaru</i> or <i>Kōshin</i>, "metal-monkey;" see *<i>Kōshin shinkō</i>), the prohibition on women climbing Mt. Fuji is relaxed. Many women make the climb. (<i>Bukō nenpyō</i>)</p>
9.29: *Motoori Norinaga dies (age72).	<p>2.5: Era name changed to Kyōwa as the year in the Chinese zodiac (<i>shinyū</i>, "younger wood cock," the 58th year in the sexagenary cycle) is associated with political and social instability (see also *<i>Ehō</i>).</p>
	<p>-.: Fuji confraternities (<i>Fujikō</i>, see *<i>Fuji Shinkō</i> and also *<i>Kō</i>) banned. (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)</p>
	<p>2.-: Fad develops for the <i>tarō inari</i> (see *<i>Inari shinkō</i>) enshrined at the villa of the Tachibana clan in the rice fields of Asakusa on the outskirts of Edo. (<i>Bukō nenpyō</i>)</p>
	<p>-.: Fad in Osaka to go on circuit pilgrimages focused on the seven deities of good fortune (*<i>Shichifukujin</i>). (<i>Settsu nenpyō</i>)</p>
8.14: *Arakida Hisaoyu dies (age 59).	<p>2.5: The bakufu bans "disturbances" (<i>sōjō</i>) at *Hatsuuma festivals. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)</p>

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1805	Bunka 2		
1807	Bunka 4		
1808	Bunka 5		
1809	Bunka 6		10.16: The Grand Shrines of Ise rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>) (some disagreement exists on date).
1810	Bunka 7	4.-: The bakufu grants permission to the chief representative (<i>*Sōdai</i>) of the parishioners of Fuji Hongū Sengen Shrine in Suruga Province (present-day central and northeastern Shizuoka Prefecture) to solicit funds in three provinces to help with rebuilding the shrine (see also <i>*Fuji/Sengen Shinkō</i>). (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)	1.-: Akiha Shrine in Tōtōumi Province (present-day western Shizuoka Prefecture) destroyed by fire (rebuilt in 1819) (see also <i>*Akiha Shinkō</i>). (<i>Nihon shaji taikan</i>)
			4.5: Deity of Sumiyoshi Shrine in Settsu Province (present-day western Osaka and eastern Hyōgo prefectures) transferred to a new shrine building (<i>sengū</i> , see <i>*Shikinensengū</i>) (main sanctuary now a National Treasure). That autumn, the Sumiyoshi dance (<i>Sumiyoshi odori</i>) is revived (see also <i>*Sumiyoshi Shinkō</i>). (<i>Settsu nenpyō</i>)
1811	Bunka 8		
1812	Bunka 9		

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<p>12.22: *Jiun dies (age 87).</p>	<p>2.11: Era name changed to Bunka as the year in the Chinese zodiac (<i>kinoene kakumei</i>, "elder rat revolution"; the 1st year in the sexagenary cycle) is associated with political and social instability (see also *<i>Ehō</i>).</p>
	<p>9.7: Russian envoy Nikolai Rezanov arrives at Nagasaki seeking to open trade relations.</p>
<p>3.-: *Arakida Tsunetada dies (age 64). (<i>Kugyō bunin</i>)</p>	
<p>-.-: *Ōkuni Takamasa becomes a student of *Hirata Atsutane.</p>	<p>8.15: Britain's HMS <i>Phaeton</i> hoists a Dutch flag to slip into Nagasaki harbor, then takes Dutch hostages to force the Dutch traders there to provide supplies (the "Nagasaki Harbor Incident").</p>
<p>9.2: *Katō Chikage dies (age 74) (some believe he was 72). (<i>Jijitsu bunpen</i>)</p>	
<p>-.-: *Hirata Atsutane compiles <i>Amatsu norito kō</i>.</p>	
<p>8.-: Itō Jikigyō, founder of the Miroku (Skt. Maitreya) faction (*<i>Jikigyō Miroku</i>) of the Fuji confraternity (<i>Fujikō</i>), dies (age 64). (See also *<i>Fuji Shinkō</i> and *<i>Kō</i>)</p>	<p>2.25: Official interpreters in Nagasaki are ordered to also study Russian and English.</p>
<p>2.13: *Murata Harumi dies (age 66).</p>	
<p>7.8: *Kurita Hijimaro dies (age 75). -.-: *Hirata Atsutane starts writing <i>Koshi-den</i>. (<i>Shinshū Hirata Atsutane zenshū</i>)</p>	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1813	Bunka 11		3.15: The special annual festival (<i>rinjisai</i>) at Iwashimizu Hachiman shrine is revived (last held more than 380 years before, in 1432). (<i>Kugyō bunin</i> ; <i>Tokugawa kinreikō</i>)
			3.-: * <i>Shintōkata</i> Yoshikawa Genjūrō asks for permission to give protective amulets (* <i>Mamorifuda</i>) from tutelary shrines (<i>chinjusha</i> , see * <i>Chinjugami</i>) on the grounds of homes and estates (see * <i>Yashikigami</i>). The bakufu grants him permission. (<i>Yoshikawa Shintō no kenkyū</i>)
1814	Bunka 12		12.22: The Kamo special annual festival (<i>rinjisai</i>) is revived (<i>Kugyō bunin</i>) (one theory holds it happened in the 11th month) (see also * <i>Medieval Shinto</i>).
			-.-: In their battle with one another to control priest (* <i>Shinshoku</i>) shrine assignments, the Yoshida and Shirakawa clans make appeals directly to the imperial court (see * <i>Shintō in the Early Modern Period (1)</i>).
1816	Bunka 13		
1818	Bunsei 1	11.21: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Ninkō.	
1819	Bunsei 2		
1821	Bunsei 4		
1822	Bunsei 5		
1823	Bunsei 6		

6.20: *Uematsu Arinobu dies (age 56).	
Intercalary 11.-: *Ban Nobutomo publishes <i>Engishiki Jinmyōchō</i> .	
-.: *Hirata Atsutane publishes <i>Kodō taii</i> (True meaning of the ancient way).	
11.11: Kurozumi Munetada, aged 35, of Bizen Province (present-day Okayama Prefecture) has a conversion experience that will be described as the "direct receipt of the heavenly mission" (<i>tenmei jikiju</i>). Begins proselytizing the following year through story-telling (<i>kōshaku</i>) and faith healing (<i>majinai</i>) (see *Kurozumikyō).	3.-: Warriors are prohibited from participation in ascetic practices related to Mt. Fuji (<i>Fujigyō</i>). The following month, in a "town proclamation" (<i>machibure</i>) for a third time the <i>bakufu</i> banned Fuji confraternities (see *Fuji shinkō and also *Kō). (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)
-.: The Hakuō Shintō house composes their doctrinal compendium, <i>Jingi Hakke gokusoku</i> (see *Hakke Shintō).	
-.: *Oka Kumaomi opens his academy, Ōinkan.	
-.: Sometime between this year and the next, *Hirata Atsutane publishes both <i>Koshi seibun</i> and <i>Koshi-chō</i> .	
9.12: *Hanawa Hokiichi dies (age 76). (<i>Onkodō Hanawa sensei den</i>)	-.: Cholera epidemic this year.
	-.: Cholera epidemic in western Japan in autumn of this year.
12.16: *Fujitani Mitsue dies (age 56). (<i>Zoku shoka jinbutsu den</i>)	
-.: The Yoshida Shintō lineage appoints	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1824	Bunsei 7		
1825	Bunsei 8		
1826	Bunsei 9		
1827	Bunsei 10		
1828	Bunsei 11		
1829	Bunsei 12		9.2: Ise Inner Grand Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>). 9.5: Outer Grand Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated.
1830	Tenpō 1		2.-: Aramatsuri Shrine, along with the other detached shrines (<i>*Betsugū</i>) at Kōtai Shrine, i.e., Ise Inner Shrine, destroyed by fire. (<i>Jingū Nenpyō</i>)
1831	Tenpō 2	1.-: The bakufu conducts investigation of shrines, temples, and <i>*Shugendō</i> and <i>Onmyōdō</i> (see also <i>*Shintō and Onmyōdō</i>) practitioners on lands or in residences borrowed from the bakufu to determine how many years they have been in residence, their names, and the nature of <i>Shintō</i> and Buddhist decorations used in transferring the divided spirit of	

Hirata Atsutane as an instructor of "the ancient ways" (<i>kodō</i>) for priests (<i>Shinshoku</i>) under its jurisdiction. (<i>Tamadasuki nenpu</i>)	
3.14: Hattori Nakatsune dies (age 68) (some argue he died the month before).	
-.: *Hirata Atsutane publishes <i>Kodō taii</i> ("True meaning of the ancient way").	
-.: *Aizawa Seishisai completes <i>Shinron</i> .	2.15: The <i>bakufu</i> issues an edict that any foreign vessels that appear in Japanese waters are to be driven off (the order comes in the wake of an increasing number of random landings by European and American whaling vessels in particular).
12.1: *Fujita Yūkoku dies (age 53).	
Intercalary 6.-: Kodera Kiyosaki dies (age 80) (see * <i>Fujii Takanao</i>).	
8.16: *Arakida Suehōgi dies (age 65).	-.: Japan's population this year estimated at 27.2 million people (excluding nobles and samurai).
11.7: *Motoori Haruniwa dies (age 66).	
-.: Tendai monk Jihon completes <i>Ichijitsu Shintōki</i> (see * <i>Sannō Shintō</i>).	
	Intercalary 3.-: Going on pilgrimages to Ise Shrine (<i>Ise-mairi</i> , see * <i>Okagemairi</i>) becomes popular around western Japan and Awa (present-day Shikoku) from spring through autumn. More than 4.6 million people have taken part by August. (<i>Bunsei zakki</i>)
	12.10: Era name changed to Tenpō due to calamities (great fire in Edo on 3.21 of the previous year; major earthquake in Kyoto on 7.2 of the present year).
5.7: *Senge Toshizane dies (age 68).	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		a kami (see * <i>Kanjō</i> and also * <i>Teinaisha</i>) in their dwellings. (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)	
1833	Tenpō 4		
1834	Tenpō 5		
1835	Tenpō 6		
1836	Tenpō 7		
1837	Tenpō 8		
1838	Tenpō 9		10.26: Nakayama Miki has a possession experience (the establishment of * <i>Tenrikyō</i>). (<i>Tenrikyō jiten</i>)
1839	Tenpō 10	1.-: The bakufu admonishes Yushima Tenjin Shrine and its affiliates for holding overly elaborate festivals and rites during the previous year. In the 8th month, the bakufu again bans extravagance in the clothing and dancers at the same shrines' festivals and rites (<i>Tenpō zakki</i>).	
		12.30: The bakufu imposes restraints on participation in rites involving transferring the divided spirit of <i>kami</i> (see * <i>Kanjō</i>) to household shrines	

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9.11: *Motoori Ōhira dies (age 78).	
-.-: Following on a vision in his dreams the year before, *Inoue Masakane enters the Shirakawa clan of Shintō ritualists and receives a certificate to perform Shintō ceremonies. (<i>Misogikyō no kenkyū</i>)	
12.6: *Aoyagi Tanenobu dies (age 70).	
-.-: *Ban Nobutomo compiles * <i>Shirushi no sugi</i> (The signpost cedar). (<i>Ban Nobutomo zenshū</i>)	
	-.-: Nationwide famine this year, the most extreme impact being felt in the Ōu region (present-day Tohoku, i.e., northeastern Japan) where as many as 100,000 die (the Tenpō Famine).
	2.19: Ōshio Heihachirō, formerly a city police captain (<i>machi yoriki</i>) in the Osaka city magistrate's office, launches a rebellion in that city (the revolt of Ōshio Heihachirō [<i>Ōshio Heihachirō no ran</i>]).
	6.1: *Ikuta Yorozu, a scholar of * <i>Kokugaku</i> ("national learning"), commits suicide at age 37 after his attack—probably inspired by Ōshio Heihachirō's revolt—on Tokugawa forces stationed at Kashiwazaki fails (the revolt of Ikuta Yorozu [<i>Ikuta Yorozu no ran</i>]).
	5.-: Dutch studies (<i>Rangaku</i>) scholars Watanabe Kazan, Takano Chōei, and their peers arrested on charges of insurrection (the <i>Bansha no goku</i> ["imprisonment of the 'barbarian studies society'"] incident).

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		<i>(shinshi; see *Teinaisha)</i> at warrior residences. It also bans the establishment of new and restoration of old private household shrines. <i>(Tokugawa jikki)</i>	
1840	Tenpō 11	8.22: The bakufu enacts regulations for merchants to go out on the days of shrine and temple festivals within the precincts of Edo. <i>(Tokugawa jikki)</i>	
1841	Tenpō 12	3.27: The bakufu prohibits <i>okama</i> (transvestite) and <i>inari</i> (see <i>*Inari shinkō</i>) dances, as well as meetings of the Taishi confraternity (<i>Taishikō</i> , see <i>*Daikunokami</i> and also <i>*Kō</i>). <i>(Tokugawa jikki)</i>	
		11.6: Following the precedents established during the Kansei era (1789-1801), the bakufu again prohibits any theatrical entertainment (<i>*Shibai</i>) being offered as part of <i>kami</i> rites (<i>shinji</i>) or festivals (<i>sairei</i>). <i>(Tokugawa jikki)</i>	
1842	Tenpō 13	5.1: The bakufu bans lay people from engaging in <i>shugen</i> and <i>yamabushi</i> (see <i>*Shintō and Shugendō</i>) practices. <i>(Tokugawa jikki)</i>	
		6.-: The bakufu orders reforms and crackdowns on <i>shanin</i> (see <i>*Shinshoku</i>), <i>shinshoku</i> (shrine priests), <i>yamabushi</i> and <i>shugen</i> (see <i>*Shintō and Shugendō</i>), divination masters (<i>onmyōshi</i> , see <i>*Shintō and Onmyōdō</i>), shrine rite dance troupe leaders	

6.18: *Sonoda Moriyoshi dies (age 56).	
8.15: *Fujii Takanao dies (age 77). (<i>Kokugakusha denki shūsei</i>)	
12.30: *Hirata Atsutane is forbidden to write and exiled from Edo.	
Intercalary 1.18: *Yashiro Hirokata dies (age 84).	5.-: <i>Bakufu</i> senior councilor (<i>rōjū</i>) Mizuno Tadakuni issues orders for political reform, seeking a complete overhaul of the government (the Tenpō Reforms).
9.-: *Fujidō leader Kotani Rokugyō (Sanshi) dies (age 77).	
-. -: *Ōkuni Takamasa opens an academy named the True Learning School (<i>Hōhongakusha</i>) in Kyoto.	
	2.21: The bakufu bans various Shintō and Buddhist confraternities, including Mokugyokō and Fujikō (see <i>*Fuji shinkō</i> and <i>*Kō</i>).

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		(<i>shinjimai tayū</i>), and others. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)	
1843	Tenpō 14		
1844	Kōka 1		
1845	Kōka 2		
1846	Kōka 3		-.: *Kamo no Norikiyo establishes his private academy Zuiuen in Edo.
			-.: The rules (<i>osadamegaki</i>) of *Kurozumikyō are drafted, de facto establishing the group as a formal organization.
1847	Kōka 4		4.-: Invocations (* <i>Kitō</i>) are made at the Iwashimizu special annual festival (<i>rinjisai</i>) to drive away foreign threats. (<i>Nonomiya Sadanaga nikki</i>)
1848	Kaei 1	11.21: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Kōmei. (<i>Kugyōbunin</i>)	
1849	Kaei 2		9.2: Ise Inner Grand Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). 9.5: Outer Grand Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated.
1850	Kaei 3		
1851	Kaei 4		
1853	Kaei 6		8.-: Due to the arrival of foreign vessels in Japanese waters, prayers are offered up through the ceremonial release of captive animals (<i>hōjō-e</i> , see * <i>Chōtei saishi</i>) at Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine to ward off foreign threats and ask for domestic tranquility. The following month, many similar invocations were performed for the same reason at other shrines throughout the country. (<i>Kugyōbunin</i>)
1854	Ansei 1		3.-: Shrines are ordered to perform special invocations (* <i>kitō</i>) regarding the "barbarian"

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Intercalary 9.11: *Hirata Atsutane dies (age 68).	6.-: *Inoue Masakane exiled to Miyake Island.
	12.2: Era name changed to Kōka due to calamities (fire at Edo Castle on 5.10).
9.21: Kido Chitate dies (age 68) (see * <i>Fujii Takanao</i>).	5.-: Major fire in Kyoto burns down many shrines and temples. (<i>Nihon sai'i-ki</i>)
10.14: *Ban Nobutomo dies (age 74). (<i>Kokugakusha denki shūsei</i>)	4.-: *Kamo no Norikiyo exiled to Hachijo Island because his Shintō lecture meetings (<i>kōshaku</i>) are seen as a challenge to the bakufu. (<i>Umetsuji ikken no mōshiwatashi</i>)
-.-: *Oka Kumaomi receives official sanction to revive Shintō funeral ceremonies.	
2.18: *Inoue Masakane dies (age 60). (<i>Kokugakusha denki shūsei</i>)	9.-: The bakufu once again bans Fuji confraternities (<i>Fujikō</i> , see * <i>Fuji shinkō</i> and * <i>Kō</i>), which had previously been banned in 1814. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)
5.24: *Tachibana Moribe dies (age 69).	
1.6: *Satō Nobuhiro dies (age 82).	
2.25: *Kurozumi Munetada dies (age 71).	
8.6: *Oka Kumaomi dies (age 69).	
	6.3: Commodore Matthew C. Perry of the U.S. Navy lands at Uruga, Kanagawa.
	3.3: The Treaty of Kanagawa (also known as the Convention of Kanagawa) concluded between Japan and the U.S.

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			vessels moored in Japanese waters.
1855	Ansei 2		
1856	Ansei 3		
1857	Ansei 4		
1858	Ansei 5		2.-: The bakufu dispatches Jushin'in, a <i>shittō</i> (see * <i>Shasō</i>) from Kan'ei Temple (a Tokugawa clan temple in Edo), to Nikkō tōshōgū Shrine to divine the views (<i>shinryo</i>) of the kami (i.e., the enshrined spirit of Tokugawa Ieyasu) on whether or not a treaty should be concluded with the Americans. (<i>Matsudaira Tadakata nikki</i>)
			6 -: An imperial envoy (* <i>Chokushi</i>) with offerings (* <i>Hōbei</i>) is dispatched by special request of the emperor to offer prayers at Iwashimizu Hachiman and Kamo shrines to ward off foreign threats and ask for domestic tranquility.
1859	Ansei 6		6.29: Permission granted for Sannō Festival and Kanda Festival parade floats to enter

	8.-: Inari worship (<i>*Inari Shinkō</i>) of various types including <i>gisuke-inari</i> , <i>hōju-inari</i> , and <i>koyasu-inari</i> centered on the Ōkubo family of Edo's Sotokanda neighborhood becomes popular.
	11.4: Major earthquake and tsunami hit the Tōkai region, resulting in 10,000 deaths.
	11.27: Era name changed to Ansei due to calamities (fire at the Imperial Palace on 4.6, earthquake of the 6th month, visits by foreign vessels in recent years).
10.2: Fujita Tōko dies (age 50) (see <i>*Mitogaku</i>).	10.2: The Great Ansei Earthquake occurs, doing severe damage to Edo resulting in collapse of 14,000 buildings and 7,000 deaths. (Fujita Tōko [see <i>*Mitogaku</i>] is among the dead).
-.: *Ōkuni Takamasa's book <i>Hongakukyoyō</i> compiled. (<i>Ōkuni Takamasa zenshū</i>)	
10.20: *Ninomiya Sontoku dies (age 70).	
11.5: *Ajiro Hironori dies (age 73).	
-.: *Mutobe Yoshika publishes <i>Ubusunasha kodenshō</i> . (<i>Kokugaku undō no shisō</i>)	
-.: *Nonoguchi (Ōkuni) Takamasa publishes <i>Gakutō benron</i> .	
	6.19: Treaty of Amity and Commerce between US and Japan signed by shogunate without imperial ratification.
	9.7: The "Ansei Purge" begins.
	-.: Cholera epidemic sweeps Japan this year.
8.24: *Tsurumine Shigenobu dies (age 72).	8.27: <i>Bakufu</i> punishes Tokugawa Yoshinobu, Tokugawa Nariaki, and others in course of the Ansei Purge. In addition, many <i>shishi</i>

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			Edo Castle to promote the economy of inner Edo. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)
1860	Man'en 1		
1861	Bun'kyū 1		
1862	Bun'kyū 2		2.24: Akagi Tadaharu and company establish *Kurozumikyō's Munetada Shrine in Kyoto.
1864	Genji 1	11.-: Various practices in the imperial Harvest Festival (<i>Ninamesai</i> , see * <i>Chōtei saishi</i>) that had fallen into disuse are restored. (<i>Hikurōdo nikki</i>)	-.-: Around this time, *Tenrikyō proselytization begins in earnest.
1865	Keiō 1		
1867	Keiō 3	10.14: The bakufu announces its decision to return rule to the emperor (<i>taisei hōkan</i>) (see * <i>Imperial Restoration</i>).	2.22: The Shirakawa Shinto lineage grants Konkō Daijin, founder of *Konkōkyō, permission to proselytize (see also * <i>Shinto in the Early Modern Period</i>).
		11.17: Hearings (<i>sakumon</i>) held on the "reestablishment of ancient ways" (<i>kyūgi saikō</i>),	7.23: The *Yoshida Shintō lineage grants Nakayama Shūji of *Tenrikyō permission to

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	("men of high purpose," i.e., anti-bakufu activists seeking to restore imperial power) executed.
	3.18: Era name changed to Man'en due to calamities (fire at Edo Castle on 10.17 the previous year, assassination of shogunal counselor Ii Naosuke earlier in the month on 3.3).
7.21: *Kamo no Norikiyo dies on Hachijō Island (age 64). (<i>Kokugakusha denki shūsei</i>)	2.19: Era name changed to Bunkiyū as the year in the Chinese zodiac (<i>shinyū</i> , "younger wood cock," the 58th year in the sexagenary cycle) is associated with political and social instability (see also * <i>Ehō</i>)
-.: *Ōkuni Takamasa produces <i>Kyūjyō ichiran</i> (Survey of the world).	3.9: Sakata Kaneyasu and Sakata Masayasu, leaders of the banned Tohokami Shintō (* <i>Misogikyō</i>), are interrogated by the magistrate of temples and shrines (* <i>Jisha bugyō</i>) and banished from their residences.
8.15: *Suzuki Shiigetane dies (age 52).	7.2: British Fleet enters Satsuma Bay (Anglo-Satsuma War begins).
11.28: *Mutobe Yoshika dies (age 58).	
7.21: *Maki Yasuomi dies (age 52).	2.20: Era name changed to Genji as the year in the Chinese zodiac (<i>kinoene kakumei</i> , "elder rat revolution"; the 1st year in the sexagenary cycle) is associated with political and social instability (see also * <i>Ehō</i>).
	8.5: Combined British, U.S., French, and Dutch fleet attacks Chōshū domain shore batteries at Hagi near the Shimonoseki Straits.
-.: Akagi Tadaharu of *Kurozumikyō dies (age 50).	4.7: Era name is changed to Keiō due to calamities (Hamaguri Rebellion of 7.7 the previous year, social unrest).
-.: *Nishida Naokai dies (age 73) (alternate dates are also offered).	9.17: Yano Mototaka becomes first Japanese to be baptized as a Protestant.
	8.-: Amulets (<i>fuda</i>) from Ise Shrine and of many local *kami fall from the skies mainly along the Tōkaidō circuit road near lodging facilities around Tōtōumi, Mikawa, and Owari. Occasioned by the phenomenon, boisterous " <i>Ee ja nai ka</i> " ("Isn't it grand?") dancing among commoners breaks out mainly in the capital district around Kyoto starting that autumn and extending into winter (see * <i>Okagemairi</i>).
	12.9: Order on the Restoration of Imperial Rule (<i>Ōsei fukkō</i>) issued (see * <i>Imperial Restoration</i> and also * <i>Modern and</i>

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		including reestablishment of the Jingikan (Department of Divinities, see <i>*The Meiji Jingikan</i>). (<i>Tatsu-setsuroku</i>)	proselytize.
			-.-: Imperial court prohibits Buddhist rituals from being held at the palace; imperial princes who have taken the tonsure are returned to secular life.
1868	Meiji 1	1.17: The "Three Offices of State" (<i>sanshoku</i>) system for dividing up administrative tasks of the central government is established.	4.24: Use of the name "Hachiman Daibosatsu" (Hachiman bodhisattva) at shrines in the Iwashimizu Hachiman lineage is stopped and the deity is renamed Hachiman Daijin (see <i>*Shinbutsu Bunri</i> and also <i>*Hachiman Shinkō</i>).
		2.3: Government administration is revamped, changing its existing seven departments (<i>shichika</i>) into eight bureaus, including bureaus for the presidential office (<i>sōsai</i>), kami rites (<i>jingi</i>), internal affairs, foreign affairs, and national defense. (<i>Cabinet notice</i>)	5.10: Japan's first "spirit-inviting shrine" (<i>*Shōkonsha</i>) is built, enshrining the "martyrs" (loyalist soldiers) of the Meiji Restoration (in 1939, becomes Kyōto Ryōzen Gokoku Shrine) (<i>Dajōkan notice</i>).
		3.13: Department of Divinities (<i>*The Meiji Jingikan</i>) revived. Political system aimed at the unification of rites and rule (<i>saisei icchi</i>) revived (see <i>*Fukko Shintō</i>). Shintō house lineages no longer allowed to license priests, and all shrines and priests (<i>*Kannushi</i>) placed under the authority of the Department of Divinities (see <i>*Modern and Contemporary Shinto</i>). (<i>Cabinet notice</i>)	
		3.14: Five-Article Charter Oath (<i>Gokajō no goseimon</i>) promulgated.	
		3.17: Individuals who perform shrine duties as Buddhist priests are forced to grow out their tonsure (<i>chikuhatsu saseru</i>) and renounce their status as Buddhist clerics (separation of the Buddhist [<i>sōryō</i>] and Shintō	

	<i>Contemporary Shinto</i>).
	1.10: Shōgoin-no-miya is officially designated the head temple (<i>kanryō-no-miya</i>) for *Shugendō.
	Intercalary 4.17: Hidden Christians (<i>Kakure kirishitan</i>) discovered at Urakami Village near Nagasaki are removed and dispersed to domains around the country (see also * <i>Shintō and Christianity</i>).
	6.22: Another five imperial family members become the head priests (<i>monzeki</i>) at Buddhist temples following the returns to lay life of those who had been at Ninnaji , Kajii, Shōgoin, Kachō, and other temples .(see also * <i>Haibutsukishaku</i>).
	7.17: Edo renamed Tokyo.
	9.8: Era name changed to Meiji; decision made that from now on only one era name will be used per reign of a given emperor. (<i>Cabinet notice</i>)

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		priesthoods [<i>*shinshoku</i>]) (see also <i>*Shinbutsu bunri</i>). (<i>Jingi jimukyoku</i>)	
		3.18: The "imperial certificates of transmission" for shrines (<i>jinja shissō</i> , see <i>*Shinto in the Early Modern Period</i>) system is halted and the Bureau of Divinities (<i>Jingi Jimukyoku</i> , see <i>*The Meiji Jingikan</i>) takes over the issuing of licenses. However, the posts of <i>*Jingū tensō</i> and <i>Kamō tensō</i> are unaffected by the decision. (<i>Cabinet administrative ruling</i>)	
		3.28: The separation of Shintō from Buddhism is ordered; mixing of the two is banned (<i>*Shinbutsu bunri</i>). (<i>Cabinet notice</i>)	
		4.10: Order issued to carry out the separation of Shinto and Buddhism (<i>*Shinbutsu bunri</i>) with caution and remove Buddhist statuary and paraphernalia at shrines without resorting to violent acts. (<i>Dajōkan ōse'ide</i> , <i>Cabinet notice</i>)	
		Intercalary 4.4: Shrine monks (<i>*Bettō</i>) and Buddhist priests attached to shrines (<i>*Shasō</i>) forced to renounce their status as Buddhist clerics and given the titles of <i>*kannushi</i> and <i>shanin</i> ("shrine person," see <i>*Shinshoku</i>) (see also <i>*Shinbutsu bunri</i>). (<i>Cabinet notice</i> ; <i>Cabinet administrative ruling</i>)	
		Intercalary 4.21: The positions of "Ise Shrine noble" (<i>jingū jōkei</i> ; <i>ben</i>), "Kamo messenger" (<i>Kamo tensō</i> ; see <i>*Jingū tensō</i>), and prayer magistrate (<i>oinori bugyō</i> , see <i>*Magistrate of Temples and Shrines</i>) are discontinued.	
		Intercalary 4.21: The Bureau of	

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	<p>-.-: This year, the ban on climbing Mt. Fuji to worship during non-leap years is lifted (see also *<i>Fuji shinkō</i>). (<i>Kindai minshū shūkyōshi no kenkū</i>)</p>
	<p>-.-: An anti-Buddhism movement (<i>haibutsu kishaku</i>) emerges in the wake of formal efforts to separate Buddhism and Shintō (*<i>Shinbutsu bunri</i>).</p>

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		Divinities (Jingi Jimukyoku) is revamped as the Department of Divinities (Jingikan, see <i>*The Meiji Jingikan</i>) and given authority over matters concerning <i>*hafuribe</i> , rituals (<i>saishi</i>), and the people involved in kami rites (<i>*Kanbe</i>). (<i>Cabinet notice</i>)	
		Intercalary 4.21: The "three offices and eight departments of state" (<i>sanshoku hachika</i>) system of government administration is discontinued..	
		7.20: The Yamada magistrate (<i>Yamada bugyō</i> , see <i>*Magistrate of Temples and Shrines</i>) is abolished.	
		10.18: The new Japanese government bans the Nichiren Buddhist sect from worshipping <i>*Amaterasu</i> and Hachiman (see <i>*Hachiman shinkō</i>) among its thirty tutelaries (<i>*Sanjūbanshin</i>) and as part of the sect's chief object of worship (<i>gohonzon</i>), the "mandala of ten worlds" (<i>Jikkai mandara</i>) (see also <i>*Shinbutsu bunri</i>). (<i>Gosata</i>)	
1869	Meiji 2	2.20: Command issued ordering that the New Year's festivals (<i>*Kinensai</i>) be revived (festivals resume at Ise Shrine this year, at all other shrines the following year).	3.12: The emperor makes a pilgrimage to the Grand Shrines of Ise (the start of imperial pilgrimages to Ise). (<i>Kindai Nihon sōgō nenpyō</i>)
		2.24: Dajōkan (Grand Council of State) relocated to Tokyo. All requests and submissions from shrines and temples located in domains west of the Mino-Hida region (in present-day Gifu Prefecture) including those in the Kinai, Sanyō, San'in, Nankai, and Saikai regions are to be sent to Kyoto.	6.29: Tokyo <i>*Shōkonsha</i> built in the city's Kudan neighborhood, enshrining the soldiers killed in the Boshin War of 1868 (later becomes Yasukuni Shrine).
		4.8: Department of Civil Affairs (Minbukan) created, establishing six lower status	9.4: Ise Inner Grand Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated. 9.7: Outer Grand Shrine rebuilt and

1.-: *Nakayama Miki begins to write <i>Ofudesaki</i> (completed in 1882). (<i>Tenrikyō jiten</i>)	2.19: Tokyo Prefecture issues proclamation on "the correction of public morals" (<i>fūzoku kyōsei</i>) (prohibition on mixed bathing, etc.).
6.21: *Kusakado Nobutaka dies (age 52).	2.28: Shrines and temples prohibited from contributing objects bearing chrysanthemum emblems (i.e., the symbol of the imperial family) to prayer halls. Also prohibited from establishing new places of worship. In the 8th month, shrines and temples are forbidden from using the chrysanthemum emblem without permission.
	3.20: Buddhist and Shintō sects unite to petition that Christianity be prohibited. (<i>Kindai Nihon sōgō nenpyō</i>)

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		departments under the Department of Divinities (see <i>*The Meiji Jingikan</i>).	reconsecrated.
		7.8: Government administrative system revamped, reducing the number of departments to just the <i>*Jingikan</i> and <i>Dajōkan</i> . System of official missionaries (<i>senkyōshi</i> ; see <i>*Taikyō Senpu</i> and <i>*Shinto Edification</i>) established.	12.17: Imperial edict issued ordering the Shirakawa and Yoshida families to welcome the "Eight Deities" (<i>hasshin</i>) to a temporary shrine at <i>*Jingikan</i> (Department of Divinities) and enshrine the spirits of dead emperors in the same halls as "the deities of heaven and earth" (<i>tenshin chigi</i>) (see <i>*Hasshinden</i>). (<i>Jingishō-kiroku</i> ; <i>Dajōkan-nisshi</i>)
		7.8: All existing government positions (<i>hyakkan</i>) and official courtesy titles (<i>juryō</i> , titles granted to outstanding artisans and other figures not actually in government employ) revoked. However, Shintō priests retain any official aliases (<i>shokugō</i>) they have been granted, and Buddhist priests retain any official posts (<i>sōkan</i>) they hold.	
		9.17: Bureau of Mausolea (<i>Shoryōryō</i>) assigned to the Department of Divinities (<i>*The Meiji Jingikan</i> ; see also <i>*Ryōbo</i>).	
		10.9: <i>Senkyōshi</i> (missionaries), who on 9.29 had formally been made government officials, are assigned this day to the Department of Divinities (<i>*The Meiji Jingikan</i> ; see also <i>*Taikyō Senpu</i> and <i>*Shinto Edification</i>). (<i>Dajōkan fukoku</i>)	
1870	Meiji 3	1.3: Imperial decree on the Great Promulgation Campaign (<i>*Taikyō Senpu no mikotonori</i>) issued.	
		5.30: All shrines throughout Japan that use <i>shinmeigū</i> (indicating they are a branch shrine [<i>bunsha</i>] of Ise Shrine) as part of their name change that part to <i>daijingū</i> (see also	

	6.17: Ownership of daimyō domains is reassigned to the emperor (<i>hanseki hōkan</i>) and government appoints 274 domain governors.
Intercalary 10.12: *Hayashi Ōen dies (age 74)/	7.28: Ritual exchange (known as <i>hassaku</i>) of gifts between daimyō and their men abolished.
Intercalary 10.-: *Itō Rokurobei begins ascetic practices aimed at "achieving unity and peace with the *kami of the Earth" (<i>tenchi no kami to dōkon dōtai</i>). He claims the kami has granted him the title of " <i>Chi no kami isshin gyōja</i> " ("practitioner united in	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		* <i>Shamei Bunpu</i>). (<i>Jingikan e shirei</i>)	
		7.17: Shrines and Temples Office (<i>Shaji-kakari</i>) is created in the Ministry of Civil Affairs. (<i>Minbushō e tatsu</i>)	
		Intercalary 10.17: The Tsuchimikado family, who were hereditary court diviners (see * <i>Shintō and Onmyōdō</i>), banned from proselytizing Tensha Shintō (see * <i>Tsuchimikado Shintō</i>). (<i>Dajōkan fukoku</i>)	
		Intercalary 10.20: Shrines and Temples Office (<i>Shaji-kakari</i>) in the Ministry of Civil Affairs reorganized into the Bureau of Temples (<i>Ji'in-ryō</i>). (<i>Dajōkan fukoku</i>)	
		Intercalary 10.28: Regulations for large and small shrines standardized; municipal (<i>fu</i>), domainal (<i>han</i>), and prefectural governments ordered to draw up detailed lists of shrines in their jurisdictions (see * <i>Modern Shrine Ranking System</i>). (<i>Dajōkan fukoku</i>)	
		11.2: With the disbanding of the Shrines and Temples Office (<i>Shaji-kakari</i>), shrine-related matters are made the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Civil Affairs while temple-related matters are entrusted to the Bureau of Temples. (<i>Minbushō e shirei</i>)	
1871	Meiji 4	1.5: Order issued on expropriation of shrine and temple lands (<i>Shaji-ryō jōchi rei</i> , alternatively <i>Shaji-ryō agechi rei</i> ; see * <i>Modern and Contemporary Shintō</i> and * <i>Jōchi rei</i>). (<i>Dajōkan fukoku</i>)	
		5.14: With shrines now charged with performing state rites, heredity priesthood abolished	

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<p>mind with the kami of the Earth"), and from this point forward he asserts that his body is a tool of the kami.</p>	
<p>11.20: *Suzuka Tsuratane dies (age 76).</p>	
<p>-.: *Suzuka Tsuratane publishes <i>Jinja kakuroku</i>.</p>	
<p>8.17: *Ōkuni Takamasa dies (age 80).</p>	<p>4.4: Household Registration Law enacted. (<i>Dajōkan fukoku</i>)</p>
	<p>6.17: Imperial courtesy titles such as <i>goshogō</i>, <i>monsekigō</i>, <i>inke</i>, and <i>inshitsu</i> granted to Ninna Temple, Daikaku Temple,</p>

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		<p>and priests subsequently to receive their posts by appointment. (See <i>*Modern and Contemporary Shintō</i>.) The same day, regulations are also issued that set the number of official shrines (<i>kansha</i>), establish the organizational structure for priests (<i>shinkan</i>), and affirm that the costs for reconstructing and rededicating (<i>shikinen</i>, see <i>*Shikinenengū</i>) imperial shrines (<i>kanpeisha</i>) will be covered using public funds (see <i>*Modern Shrine Ranking System</i>). (<i>Dajōkan fukoku</i>)</p>	
		<p>7.4: Shrines are forced to hand over to the state all lands (<i>*Keidachi</i>) other than those used by main shrine buildings (see <i>*Jōchi rei</i>). Shrines also ordered to report on their expenses, breaking them down based on festival costs, shrine use, stipends paid to hereditary shrine priest families (<i>*Shake</i>). (<i>Dajōkan fukoku</i>)</p>	
		<p>8.8: Department of Divinities (<i>*The Meiji Jingikan</i>) reduced in status to become the Ministry of Divinities (<i>Jingishō</i>). (<i>Dajōkan fukoku</i>)</p>	
		<p>9.-: Family registers created for shrine priests (<i>*Shinkan</i>) placing those at shrines ranked as municipal (<i>fu</i>), domainal (<i>han</i>), and prefectural (<i>ken</i>) level on par with former samurai and those at rural-district shrines (<i>*Gōsha</i>) as commoners (see <i>*Modern Shrine Ranking System</i>). (<i>Ōkurashō-tatsu</i>)</p>	

	<p>and temples under them due to their connections to the imperial family (i.e., overseen by priests from family sublineages, hosting retired emperors, and so forth) are revoked and the temples placed under the jurisdiction of local governments. The title and position of <i>bōkan kōnin</i> (a retainer in residence at such temples who handles the administrative affairs for the imperial personage) is revoked, those individuals are returned to secular life, and they are granted the status of samurai foot soldiers attached to local government. The families of assistants who have been in service for three generations or more (<i>sandai sō'on</i>) at <i>monseki</i> and those <i>goshogō</i> temples with female monks (<i>ama</i> or <i>bikuni</i>; Skt. <i>bhikṣuṇī</i>) are also granted the same type of samurai status. All temples are placed under the jurisdiction of local governments and temple families no longer make reports to the imperial throne.</p>
	<p>10.3: <i>Shūmon ninbetsu-chō</i>, or "sectarian registers" (i.e., the temple registration system [<i>terauke seido</i>]) abolished (see also *<i>Shintō in the Early Modern Period</i> and *<i>Shintō and Buddhism</i>).</p>

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		11.17: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Meiji.	
1872	Meiji 5	2.-: <i>*Kinensai</i> ceremony established for imperial and national shrines (<i>kankoku heisha</i> , see <i>*Modern Shrine Ranking System</i>).	5.24: Minatogawa Shrine becomes the first shrine to be granted the status of "extraordinary imperial shrine" (<i>bekkaku kanpeisha</i> , see <i>*Modern Shrine Ranking System</i>).
		3.14: Ministry of Divinities disbanded and its functions shifted to the Ministry of Religious Education (see <i>*Modern and Contemporary Shintō</i>). (<i>Dajōkan fukoku</i>)	7.-: <i>*Urata Nagatami</i> applies for approval to found a Shintō association called <i>Jingūkyōkai</i> . (<i>*Jingūkyō</i>)
		3.23: Office of Ritual (<i>Shikiburyō</i>) placed in charge of all festival rites (see <i>*Modern and Contemporary Shintō</i>).	
		3.27: Prohibitions on females entering shrines and temples relaxed; women are now allowed to freely visit them for worship. (<i>Dajōkan fukoku</i>)	
1873	Meiji 6	Jan 4: The "five seasonal celebrations" (<i>gosekku</i>) are eliminated, and holidays celebrating the ascension (<i>*Sokui</i>) of Japan's mythical first emperor <i>Jinmu</i> (see <i>*Kigensetsu</i>) and the current emperor's birthday (<i>*Tenchō setsu</i>) are established. (<i>Dajōkan fukoku</i>)	Aug 31: <i>*Nitta Kunitaru</i> founds <i>Shūsei Kōsha</i> (becomes <i>*Shintō Shūseiha</i> in 1876). (<i>Shintō Shūseiha no shinkō</i>)

NOTE: In 1873 Japan switched from the lunar calendar (*inreki*, or more properly a lunisolar calendar, *taiin-taiyōreki*; subsequently also referred to as the *kyūreki*, "old calendar") to the Gregorian calendar (*seireki*, "Western calendar"; subsequently also referred to as the *shinreki*, "new calendar"). Though Japanese will continue to refer to months by ordinal numbers, the dates now correspond directly to their named equivalent in the Gregorian calendar (i.e., 1st month = January, 2nd = February, and so forth). Accordingly, the dates from January 1, 1873, forward are presented in this chronology using their conventional English equivalents.

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<p>8.17: *Tamamatsu Misao dies (age 63).</p>	<p>11.9: Lunar calendar abolished, solar calendar adopted (the 3rd day of the 12th month of 1872 is slated to become January 1, 1873) (see explanatory note).</p>

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1873 (cont.)	Meiji 6 (cont.)	Jan 15: Ban imposed on various divination and shamanistic spirit-invocation practices such as <i>azusa-miko</i> , <i>ichiko</i> , <i>yorikitō</i> , and <i>kitsune-sage</i> that are performed mostly by female ritualists. (<i>Kyōbushō-tatsu</i>)	Oct. -: Religious confraternities (<i>kōsha</i>) throughout Japan associated with Ise Shrine unified under the name Divine Wind Religious Association (<i>Shinpū Kōsha</i>) (see <i>*Jingūkyō</i>).
		Jan 30: Order issued eliminating <i>higashi</i> ("east") and <i>nishi</i> ("west") as the names of the two units grouping moral preceptors (<i>kyōdōshoku</i> , see <i>*Shinto Edification</i> and <i>*Taikyō Senpu</i>). However, use of the word <i>myōgō</i> —which usually refers to the Buddha's name as used, for example, in prayers—for "name" in the order's title in the context of the government's anti-Buddhism campaign (<i>haibutsu kishaku</i> , see <i>*Shinbutsu bunri</i>) of the time produces a negative reaction among the populace as it led to the popular misconception that the government was banning chanting the Buddha's name (the central practice of Shin ["True Pure Land"] Buddhism) and that all Japanese were to be forced into Shintō practice (see also <i>*Shintō and Buddhism</i>). (<i>Kyōbushō-tatsu</i>)	-.-: Shimoyama Ōsuke establishes Ontake Kyōkai (becomes <i>*Ontakekyō</i> in 1882). (<i>Ontakekyō no rekishi</i>)
		Feb. 22: Order issued revoking the conventional practice of drawing wages for priests (<i>shikan</i> and the lower-ranked <i>shishō</i> ; see <i>*Shinkan</i>) at rural district shrines (<i>*Gōsha</i>) from local taxes. The payment of any "appropriate wages" (<i>tekigi kyūyo</i>) left up to the "piety" (<i>shinkōshin</i>) of the people (see also <i>*Modern and Contemporary Shintō</i>). (<i>Dajōkan fukoku</i>)	
		July 31: Monthly wages for priests (<i>*Shinkan</i>) at municipal	

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		and prefectural shrines (<i>fusha</i> and <i>kensha</i> , see * <i>Modern Shrine Ranking System</i>) revoked (see also * <i>Modern and Contemporary Shintō</i>). (<i>Dajōkan fukoku</i>)	
		Oct 14: <i>Genshisai</i> ("Festival of Origins") and other holidays established as days of rest (see * <i>Meiji Kokka Saishi</i>). (<i>Dajōkan fukoku</i>)	
1874	Meiji 7	June 7: Directive ordering that offering prayers and incantations to ward away illness (<i>kinen kitō</i> , see * <i>Kitō</i>) should not interfere with taking medicine and providing other medical care. (<i>Kyōbushō-tatsu</i>)	Dec 23: * <i>Tenrikyō</i> founder * <i>Nakayama Miki</i> and others called to the offices of the Nara prefectural government and interrogated by officials overseeing temples and shrines. She would be arrested and investigated more than 10 times through 1886. (<i>Tenrikyo jiten</i>)
1875	Meiji 8		March -: * <i>Shintō Jimukyoku</i> (<i>Shintō Office</i>) established. (<i>Tokyo Daijingu enkakushi</i>)
1876	Meiji 9	Dec 15: In connection with the compilation of the Meiji period <i>Jinmyōchō</i> (Register of Deities, see * <i>Jinja kakuroku</i> and * <i>Shikinaisha</i>), a directive is issued ordering estimates regarding those shrines not yet ranked (see also * <i>Modern Shrine Ranking System</i>). (<i>Kyōbushō-tatsu</i>)	
1877	Meiji 10	Jan 11: Ministry of Religious Education disbanded. Administrative duties taken over by the Ministry of Home Affairs. (<i>Dajōkan fukoku</i>)	
1878	Meiji 11		-.: * <i>Shibata Hanamori</i> founds <i>Jikkōsha</i> (becomes * <i>Jikkōkyō</i> in 1882).
1879	Meiji 12	Nov 11: The various ranks for * <i>shinkan</i> (priests) at shrines ranked as of municipal or prefectural level (<i>fusha</i> or <i>kensha</i>) or below are abolished (see also * <i>Modern Shrine Ranking System</i>). (<i>Dajōkan</i>	June 4: Tokyo * <i>Shōkonsha</i> renamed <i>Yasukuni Shrine</i> , made an "extraordinary imperial shrine" (<i>bekkaku kanpeisha</i> , see * <i>Modern Shrine Ranking System</i>) (<i>Dajōkan-tatsu</i>).

	<p>-.: *Shishino Nakaba leads the movement to do away with Buddhist elements (<i>haibutsu kishaku</i>) from Mt. Fuji (see also *<i>Shinbutsu Bunri</i> and *<i>Shintō and Buddhism</i>).</p>
	<p>April 30: Honganji and its affiliated True Pure Land temples depart from the Taikyōin (eventually leading to demise of the Great Promulgation Campaign, see *<i>Taikyō senpu</i>).</p>
July 11: *Inō Hidenori dies (age 73).	
June 13: *Godaiin Mahashira dies (age 75).	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		<i>fukoku</i>)	Sept -: *Hirayama Seisai creates Taisei Kyōkai and becomes its leader (becomes independent sect in 1882 with the name of Taiseikyō; see * <i>Shintō Taiseikyō</i>). (<i>Seisai nenpu sōan</i>)
1880	Meiji 13	July 6: Regulations on preserving ancient shrines and temples set down.	July -: *Sano Tsunehiko establishes Shinri Kyōkai (* <i>Shinrikyō</i> ; the group becomes independent sect in 1894). (<i>Shinrikyōso onisshi</i>)
1881	Meiji 14	October 3: Bans imposed on conducting funerals and other rites at institutes of religious instruction (<i>kyōin</i>), religious meeting places (<i>kyōkaisho</i>), and mission halls (<i>sekkyōsho</i>), as well as on the act of people visiting such places for worship on a regular basis (see * <i>Modern and Contemporary Shintō</i>). (<i>Naimushō-tatsu</i> [administrative ruling])	February 23: Imperial command issued ordering that the * <i>kami</i> to be venerated (see * <i>Saijin</i>) at the main shrine buildings (<i>shaden</i>) of the *Shintō Jimukyoku be those venerated at the imperial palace's shrines, bringing a close to the so-called "pantheon dispute" (<i>saijin ronsō</i>).
			-.: Yoshimura Masamochi founds Shintō Shinshū Kyōkai (see * <i>Shinshūkyō</i> ; the group becomes an independent Shintō sect in 1882).
1882	Meiji 15	Jan 23: Conditions settled on the possibility of constructing the buildings to be used for the major <i>kami</i> pacification rites (<i>shinchinsai</i>) of Shintō moral preceptors (<i>kyōdōshoku</i> , see * <i>Taikyō Senpu</i>) as well as for performing funeral services for lay believers. (<i>Naimushō-tatsu</i> [administrative ruling])	April 30: Jingū Kōgakkai (* <i>Kōgakkai University</i>) founded (<i>Jingū Kōgakkai 50-nen shi</i>).
		Jan 24: Priests from national and imperial shrines (* <i>Shinkan</i>) prohibited from working concurrently as moral preceptors (<i>kyōdōshoku</i> , see * <i>Taikyō Senpu</i>) (see * <i>Modern and Contemporary Shintō</i>). (<i>Naimushō-tatsu</i> [administrative ruling])	April -: The Department for the Study of Classical Culture (<i>Kōten kōkyūka</i>) breaks off from the *Shintō Jimukyoku (see * <i>Kokugakuin University</i>). (<i>Kōten kōkyūjo 50-nen shi</i>)
			May 15: Shintō Jingūha (a

Oct 25: *Hirata Atsutane dies (age 82).	
June 1: *Hatano Takao dies (age 85).	April 26: Decision that, starting in 1883 (Meiji 16), the "official calendar" (<i>honreki</i>) and "abbreviated official calendar" (<i>ryakuhonreki</i>) will be distributed by the Grand Shrines of Ise (see * <i>Jingūreki</i>). (<i>Dajōkan futatsu</i> [publicly posted administrative ruling])
-.: Basil Hall Chamberlain's translation of * <i>Kojiki</i> published as <i>The Kojiki: Records of Ancient Matters</i> .	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			precursor to *Jingūkyō), Shintō Taishaha (*Izumo Ōyashirokyō), Shintō Fusōha (*Fusōkyō), Shintō Jikkyōha (*Jikkōkyō), Shintō Taiseiha (*Shintō Taiseikyō), and Shintō Shinshūha (*Shinshūkyō) established as independent Shintō sects (see * <i>Shintō-Derived Religions</i> and the entry in this chronology for Nov. 6, 1882). (<i>Tadasama kyōkai</i> , <i>Naimushō-tatsu</i> [administrative ruling])
			Aug 23: Center for the Study of Classical Culture (<i>Kōten kōkyūjo</i>) established (see * <i>Kokugakuin University</i>). On Aug 30, decision made that licensing of priests (* <i>Shinkan</i>) at prefectural and lower-ranked shrines will be limited to those individuals who can supply a graduation diploma from the Center, or documents certifying they have completed their graduation exams. (<i>Naimushō-tatsu</i> [administrative ruling])
			Sept 28: Shintō *Ontakekyō breaks away from *Shintō Taiseikyō. (<i>Naimushō-tatsu</i> [administrative ruling])
			Nov 6: Eight Shintō schools (excluding Shūseiha; see the entry here for May 15, 1882) submit applications to change the "ha" (school) in their names to "kyō" (sect). Applications approved the same day (see * <i>Shinto-Derived Religions</i>). (<i>Naimushō-tatsu</i> [administrative ruling])
			-.-: Kitajima Naganori establishes Izumo Kitajima Kyōkai as an entity separate from Izumo Taishakyō (see * <i>Izumokyo</i>). (<i>Group documents</i>)
1883	Meiji 16	March 15: Conditions imposed on establishing churches, religious confraternities and	-.-: Kamigamo, Shimogamo, and Iwashimizu Hachiman shrines added to the list of shrines to

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		assemblies, and mission halls eased (individuals concerned now need only submit a report to the local government). (<i>Naimushō-tatsu</i> [administrative ruling])	which imperial envoys come to perform rituals (<i>*Chokusaisha</i>). (<i>Daijōkan mugō-tatsu</i> [administrative ruling])
1884	Meiji 17	July 7: Peerage System Ordinance set down.	May 19: Organization of offices at Ise Shrine established. (<i>Naimushō-tatsu</i> [administrative ruling] <i>bangai</i>)
		Aug 11: Moral preceptor (<i>kyōdōshoku</i>) system, which was open only to Buddhist and Shintō priests, abolished (see <i>*Taikyō Senpu</i>). Decisions on the appointment and dismissal of temple and shrine chief priests and on promotions and the like for ordinary priests entrusted to the chief administrators (<i>kanchō</i>) of sects. Sects also made to set down their respective internal rules and regulations. (<i>Daijōkan futatsu</i> [publicly posted administrative ruling])	-.-: <i>*Inaba Masakuni</i> becomes the chief administrator (<i>kanchō</i>) of <i>*Shintō Jimukyoku</i> .
1885	Meiji 18		May 23: Shintō Konkō Kyōkai (<i>*Konkōkyō</i>) founded. (<i>Group documents</i>)
			May 23: <i>*Tenrikyō</i> becomes a Class 6 religious organization affiliated with Shintō Honkyoku (<i>*Shintō Taikyō</i>), thus finally achieving legal status. (<i>Tenrikyō jiten</i>)
			-.-: Kasuga Shrine becomes a shrine to which imperial envoys come to perform rituals (<i>*Chokusaisha</i>). (<i>Daijōkan mugō-tatsu</i> [administrative ruling])
1886	Meiji 19	March 18: Dealing with the expenses for routine shrine	Jan 11: <i>*Shintō Jimukyoku</i> reorganized as Shintō Honkyoku.

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May6: *Furukawa Mitsura dies (age 74).	
July 20: *Iwakura Tomomi dies (age 59).	
Oct 10: *Konkōkyō founder Konkō Daijin dies (age 70).	
May 13: Shishino Nakaba, head of *Fusōkyō, dies (age 41).	March 15: Land Tax Law (<i>Chiso jōrei</i>). Grounds of prefectural shrines, grounds of village shrines, and grounds of * <i>shōkonsha</i> (shines for memorializing the war dead) exempted from taxes (see also * <i>Modern and Contemporary Shintō</i>).
Aug 8: *Sawatari Hiromori dies (age 73).	-.: This year, a "world-renewal" (<i>yonaoshi</i>) movement led by the Mi division of *Maruyamakyō emerges centered in Shizuoka Prefecture.
March 23: *Kamei Koremi dies (age 61).	Dec 22: The <i>Daijōkan</i> -based system of government is discontinued, replaced by a Cabinet-type system.
Jan 24: Prince *Arisugawa no Miya Takahito Shinnō dies (age 75).	July -: A divination game known as "Kokkuri-sama" becomes popular in Kyoto.

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		business placed under jurisdiction of local governments. (<i>Okurashō-rei</i>)	After receiving "Shintō" as part of its sect name, it was treated as one of the independent sects of sectarian Shintō (<i>kyōha Shintō</i> ; see also <i>*Shintō-Derived Religions</i>).
1887	Meiji 20	Oct 13: Permission given to use the names of avatars (<i>gongen-gō</i>) at temples and at shrines ranked as imperial or national (<i>kankoku heisha</i> , see <i>*Modern Shrine Ranking System</i>) and below. (<i>Naimushō kunrei</i>)	March 17: Title of <i>*shinkan</i> for priests at national or imperial shrines (<i>kankoku heisha</i> , see <i>*Modern Shrine Ranking System</i>) abolished. Title of <i>*shinshoku</i> revived with various grades established. (<i>Kakurei</i>)
			March 30: Yasukuni Shrine removed from jurisdiction of Ministry of Home Affairs and placed under jurisdiction of the Army and Navy Ministries.
1888	Meiji 21	April 17: The use of shrine names in the names of devotional associations affiliated with Sect Shinto denominations (<i>kyōkai kōsha</i>) is prohibited (done to distinguish between such associations and those attached to specific shrines [<i>jinja kōsha</i>] (<i>Shajikyoku tsūchō</i>)).	April 10: Governor of Tokyo Prefecture grants recognition to the establishment of Shintō Tenri Kyōkai (<i>*Tenrikyō</i>).
		April 25: City, Town and Village Regulations promulgated (shrines and temples exempted from municipal taxes; regulations also set down making Shintō priests (<i>*shinkan</i>) ineligible to run for office). (<i>Hōritsu dai-1-gō</i>)	
1889	Meiji 22	Feb 11: Japanese Imperial Constitution promulgated. Imperial Household Law set down. House of Representatives Election Law promulgated (shrine priests	Oct 2: Ise Inner Grand Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>). Oct 5: Outer Grand Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated.

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Feb 16: *Yamaguchi Okinari dies (age 56).	-.-: Ministry of Home Affairs issues "secret orders" to police forces nationwide regarding *Tenrikyō.
March 5: *Kubo Sueshige dies (age 57).	
Feb 18: *Tenrikyō founder *Nakayama Miki dies (age 90).	
May 19: *Yano Harumichi dies (age 65).	
June 8: *Gonda Naosuke dies (age 79).	
Oct 3: *Hori Hidenari dies (age 69).	
June 12: *Nakayama Tadayasu dies (age 80).	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		[* <i>shinkan</i>], Buddhist priests and monks, and Christian priests deemed ineligible for office). (<i>Hōritsu dai-3-gō</i>)	
1890	Meiji 23	March 13: Specific priests assigned to shrines for the war dead (* <i>shōkonsha</i>) and custodians (<i>kanshu</i>) posted to the graves. (<i>Naimushō kunrei</i>)	Nov 10: *Kokugakuin University founded out of its parent organization, the Center for the Study of Classical Culture (Kōten Kōkyūjo). (<i>Kōten Kōkyūjo 50-nenshi; Kokugakuin Daigaku 70-nenshi</i>)
		May 17: Prefectural Code (<i>Fukensei</i>) promulgated. Shintō and Buddhists priests deemed ineligible to run for prefectural assembly offices. (<i>Hōritsu 35-gō</i>)	
1891	Meiji 24		Nov 5: Army Ministry enshrines 1,277 individuals as martyrs of "Restoration-related matters of state" (<i>Ishin kokujū</i>) at Yasukuni Shrine (see also * <i>Shōkonsha</i>). (<i>Daijōkan fukoku</i>)
1892	Meiji 25	March 17: Standards required for serving as a priest (* <i>Shinkan</i>) at shrines of prefectural rank or lower produced (see * <i>Modern Shrine Ranking System</i>). (<i>Naimushō kunrei</i>)	Sept 27: Yoshino Shrine constructed. The deity venerated (* <i>Saijin</i>) is Emperor Go-Daigo. (<i>Kindai Nihon sōgō nenpyō</i>)
1893	Meiji 26	Aug 12: Ministry of Education selects music and lyrics to be used at ceremonies on holidays and at school festivals, and announces it in official gazette (eight songs, including "Kimigayo," which at the time of writing is still Japan's national anthem).	
1894	Meiji 27	Feb 6: Warning issued that	Oct 20: *Shinrikyō declares its

March 18: Sakata Kaneyasu of Shintō *Misogikyō (related to, but distinct from, the present-day *Shintō Misogikyō) dies (age 69).	Oct 30: Imperial Rescript on Education (<i>kyōiku chokugo</i>) promulgated.
May 9: Watanabe Shigeharu dies (age 60) (see *Watanabe Ikarimaru).	
May 22: Taiseikyō (see *Shintō Taiseikyō) founder *Hirayama Seisai dies (age 76).	
July 11: Shintō *Jikkōkyō founder *Shibata Hanamori dies (age 81). (<i>Group documents</i>)	
Jan 22: *Motoda Nagazane dies (age 74).	
Oct 25: Prince *Kuni no Miya Tomoyoshi Shinnō dies (age 68).	
Dec 11: *Aoyama Kagemichi dies (age 73).	
Nov 14: *Yamada Akiyoshi dies (age 45).	March 4: Tokyo Imperial University Professor *Kume Kunitake is criticized by Shintō priests and others and loses his job for publishing his essay <i>Shintō wa saiten no kozoku</i> ("Shintō: The Outdated Custom of Worshipping the Heavens"). (<i>Kindai Nihon sōgō nenpyō</i>)
March 7: *Izumokyō founder Kitajima Naganori dies. (<i>Group documents</i>)	
Aug 6: *Matsuno Isao dies (age 42).	
Oct 26: *Urata Nagatami dies (age 54).	
March 30: *Maruyamakyō founder Itō	Aug 1: Sino-Japanese War of 1894–1895

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		priests and monks should not take advantage of religious beliefs to involve themselves in Lower House elections. (<i>Naimushō kunrei</i>)	independence from *Ontakekyō. (<i>Naimushō kokuji</i>)
		Feb 27: Government appoints priests (* <i>Shinshoku</i>) to shrines ranked prefectural level and below. (<i>Chokurei</i> [Imperial ordinance])	Oct 20: *Misogikyō declared independent from *Shintō Honkyoku. (<i>Naimushō kokuji</i>)
		Sept 28: Sectarian Shintō (<i>kyōha Shintō</i> , see * <i>Shintō-Derived Religions</i>) priests are forbidden from conducting festivals at shrines at the request of representatives (* <i>Sōdai</i>) of a shrine's parishioners (* <i>Ujiko</i>) or others. (<i>Shajikyoku tsūchō</i>)	
1895	Meiji 28	May 30: Orders issued to the effect that standards for approving priests should be included in the regulations and systems of Shintō and Buddhist sects. Order accompanied by model standards. (<i>Naimushō kunrei</i>)	March 15: Heian Shrine built to commemorate the 1,100th anniversary of 'Japan's capital being relocated to Heian-kyō (Kyōto). Enshrinement ceremony held the same day, with Emperor Kammu as the enshrined deity (* <i>Saijin</i>). (<i>Kindai Nihon sōgō nenpyō</i>). <i>Jidai-matsuri</i> ("festival of the ages") created and first held that October.
1896	Meiji 29	April 29: Volumes 1, 2, and 3 of the Meiji Civil Code promulgated. Volume 2 includes regulations for religion-related juridical persons.	Nov 4: Major imperial shrine (<i>kanpei taisha</i> , see * <i>Modern Shrine Ranking System</i>) Niukawakami Shrine separated into mountain-side or upper (<i>kamisha</i>) and townside or lower shrine (<i>shimosa</i>) complexes. (<i>Naimushōkoku</i>)
		June 23: Notification issued limiting each household of shrine parishioners (* <i>Ujiko</i>) to a single shrine. (<i>Shajikyokuchō kaitō</i>)	Nov 28: Ise Shrine Office (<i>Jingū shichō</i>) system established. (<i>Chokurei</i> [Imperial ordinance])
1897	Meiji 30		
1898	Meiji 31	Feb 22: Ministry of Home	-.-: Hilo Shrine established in

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Rokurobei dies (age 66). (<i>Shinshūkyō kenkyū chōsa handobukku</i>)	begins.
July 3: *Mikannagi Kiyonao dies (age 83).	--: Anti-*Renmonkyō campaign begun by <i>Yorozu chōhō</i> , Japan's largest newspaper at the time. (<i>Renmonkyō suibōshi</i>)
March 17: *Inoue Kowashi dies (age 53).	April 17: Treaty of Shimonoseki (Sino-Japanese peace treaty) signed (China forced to cede the Liaodong Peninsula and pay a 200-million gold <i>tael</i> indemnity).
Sept 1: *Shintō Shinshinkyō founder Adachi Tajūrō dies (<i>Omichi no shiori</i>).	
Nov 8: Grand Shrine Administration Office (<i>Jingū shichō</i>) begins publishing <i>Koji ruien</i> [Encyclopedia of ancient matters].	
--: <i>Shin Kokugaku</i> published (see * <i>Shinkokugaku</i>).	
--: W. G. Aston publishes English translation of * <i>Nihon shoki</i> as <i>The Chronicles of Japan</i> .	
April 10: *Tanaka Yoritsune dies (age 62).	
July 15: *Inaba Masakuni dies (age 65).	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		Affairs issues notice banning proselytization at shrines by religionists associated with sectarian Shintō (<i>kyōha Shintō</i> , see <i>*Shintō-Derived Religions</i>) and Buddhism. (<i>Kindai Nihon sōgō nenpyō</i>)	Hawaii (see also <i>*Modern and Contemporary Shintō</i>). (<i>Hawaii nikkei shūkyō no tenkai to genjō</i>)
		July 16: Meiji Civil Code goes into effect.	
1899	Meiji 32	July 27: Ministry of Home Affairs sets down regulations on the dissemination efforts of non-Buddhist and non-Shintō religions, as well as on the construction, relocation, and razing of their temples and halls of worship. (<i>Naimushō rei</i>)	Aug 1: <i>*Deguchi Onisaburō</i> and <i>*Deguchi Nao</i> found Kinmei Reigakukai as the affiliate of an Inari confraternity (<i>Inari kōsha</i>) (see also <i>*Inari Shinkō</i>). (<i>Ōmoto 70-nenshi</i>)
		Aug 3: Ban on conducting ceremonies or offering education of a religious nature in government-sanctioned schools on grounds that general education is defined as separate from religion. (<i>Monbushō kunrei</i>)	Sept 5: <i>*Jingūkyō</i> dissolved and reorganized to become Jingū Hōsaikai, changing its legal status from service organization to foundation. (<i>Naimushō kokuji</i>)
1900	Meiji 33	March 10: Public Order and Police Law promulgated. Shintō and Buddhist priests prohibited from joining political associations. (<i>Hōritsu 36-gō</i>)	June 16: <i>*Konkōkyō</i> severs its affiliation with Shintō Honkyoku to become an independent sect (see also <i>*Shintō Jimukyoku</i>). (<i>Konkōkyō nenpyō</i>)
		March 29: Revised House of Representatives election law promulgated. Shintō ritualists, Buddhist and Shintō priests, and religionists from other faiths not eligible for election to office. (<i>Hōritsu 73-gō</i>)	Sep 18: Taiwan Shrine built and added to list of major imperial shrines (<i>kanpei taisha</i> , see <i>*Modern shrine ranking system</i> and also <i>*Modern and contemporary Shintō</i>). (<i>Naimushō kokuji</i>)
		April 26: Home Affairs Ministry reorganized. Bureau of Shrines and Temples becomes Religious Affairs Bureau and Bureau of Shrines created. (<i>Chokurei</i> [Imperial ordinance])	-.: Takeuchi Kiyomaro founds an <i>*Ontakekyō</i> center in Amatsu (origins of a group that in 1952 will become the new religion <i>*Kōso Kōtai Jingū Amatsukyō</i> . (<i>Kokka shintō ni appaku sareta shinshūkyō</i>)
		Aug 1: Regulations set down on the creation of juridical persons whose purpose is to disseminate religion or conduct rites of a	

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<p>(<i>Meiji Hyakunen nen to Shintō taikyō</i>)</p>	
<p>Jan 26: *Kurita Hiroshi dies (age 65).</p>	
<p>Aug 19: *Maruyama Sakura dies (age 60).</p>	
<p>Aug 26: *Iida Takesato dies (age 74).</p>	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		religious nature. (<i>Naimushō rei</i>)	
1901	Meiji 34		March 3: The "Section for the Correct Practice of National Rituals" of the Jingū Service Foundation (<i>Jingū hōsankai kokurei shugyōbu</i>) conducts a simulated <i>*shinzenkekkon</i> ("marriage in the presence of the gods") ceremony at the Tokyo Grand Shrine (<i>Tōkyō Daijingū</i>).
1902	Meiji 35		
1904	Meiji 37	Sept 28: Religionists from all "sectarian Shintō" (<i>kyōha Shintō</i> , see <i>*Shintō-derived religions</i>) organizations prohibited from conducting rites at shrines (see also <i>*State Shintō</i>). (<i>Shūkyōkyoku tsūchō</i>)	April 1: Kokugakuin (<i>*Kokugakuin University</i>) elevated to status of <i>senmon gakkō</i> (defined in the Meiji educational system as a specialized higher education institution providing at least three years of schooling; Kokugakuin's name and organizational status will be changed in 1906 to <i>Shiritsu Kokugakuin daigaku</i> [Kokugakuin private university]).
		-.: Jingū Kogakkan (<i>*Kōgakkan University</i>) becomes a <i>kanritsu senmon gakkō</i> (defined in the Meiji educational system as a government-operated, specialized higher education institution providing at least three years of schooling) under jurisdiction of the Ministry of Home Affairs.	-.: Jingū Service Foundation (<i>Jingū hōsankai</i>) opens a "supporters office" (<i>sanseiin jimusho</i>) in Hawaii (eventually becomes Hawaii Grand Shrine). (<i>Hawai nikkei shūkyō no tenkai to genjō</i>)
1905	Meiji 38	April 7: Funding for national shrines (<i>kankoku heisha</i> , see <i>*Modern shrine ranking system</i>) set. (<i>Hōritsu 24-gō</i>)	
		April 30: Statute on giving food (<i>shinsen</i>) and other offerings (<i>*Heihaku</i>) at shrines ranked prefectural shrine and lower. (<i>Chokurei</i> [Imperial ordinance])	
1906	Meiji 39	Aug 14: Notice concerning shrine and temple mergers and	-.: <i>*Kawatsura Bonji</i> founds <i>Dainippon Sekaikyō Miitsukai</i> .

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Oct 10: *Kashima Noribumi dies (age 63).	
Jan 30: *Shikida Toshiharu dies (age 86).	Jan 30: Anglo-Japanese Alliance signed.
Nov 25: *Shintō Shūseiha founder Nitta Kunitaru dies (age 74).	
Feb 13: *Renmonkyō founder Shimamura Mitsu dies (age 63). (<i>Renmonkyō suibōshi</i>)	Feb 10: Russo-Japanese War breaks out.
March 2: *Miyaji Shinsendō founder Miyaji Kakiwa (religious name Suii Taireiju Shinjin) dies (age 53).	Aug 22: First Japan-Korea Protocol signed.
June 18: *Ōtori Sessō dies (age 91).	
Dec 17: *Matsuoka Mitsugi dies (age 75).	
-.: W. G. Aston produces his work, <i>Shinto: The Way of the Gods</i> .	Sept 5: Russo-Japanese Peace Treaty signed.
	Nov 17: Second Japan-Korea Protocol signed (Japan takes control of Korea's foreign relations and a resident-general is posted to Keijō [colonial-era name for Seoul] as representative of the Japanese government).
Feb 21: Aoyama Naomichi (see * <i>Aoyama Kagemichi</i>) dies (age 61).	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		the transfer of land from consolidated shrines (with this the merger and elimination of shrines begins in earnest). (<i>Jinja shūkyō kyoku kyokuchō tsūchō</i>)	
			-.-: Miyaō Katsuyoshi founds a provisional mission for Izumo Taishaden (see <i>*Izumo Ōyashirokyō</i>) in Hawaii. (<i>Hawai nikkei shūkyō no tenkai to genjō</i>)
1907	Meiji 40	April 24: Meiji Criminal Code promulgated (carries over from old criminal code provisions for lese majesty offenses with respect to the imperial family and Ise Shrine).	12.-: Mizuno Fusa founds Konshō Kyōkai (see <i>*Kannagarakyō</i>).
		June 29: Code of conduct for performing shrine festivals promulgated. (<i>Naimushō kokuji</i>)	
1908	Meiji 41	Sept 19: Ordinance on Imperial Household Ceremonies promulgated.	Nov 28: Shintō Tenri Kyōkai separates from <i>*Shintō Honkyoku</i> to become independent sect, and changes name to <i>*Tenrikyō</i> . (<i>Naimushō kokuji</i>)
1909	Meiji 42		Oct 2: Ise Inner Grand Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinenengū</i>). Oct 5: Outer Grand Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated.
1910	Meiji 43		July 29: The Karafuto Agency (Karafuto-chō, Japan's local colonial administration entity) grants permission for the first Shintō shrine to be built in the territory. Karafuto Shrine is built in Yuzhno Sakhalinsk (see <i>*Modern and Contemporary Shintō</i>). Aug -: Shrine added to list of major imperial shrines (<i>kanpei taisha</i> , see <i>*Modern shrine ranking system</i>). (<i>Shintō jiten; Karafutochō shisei sanjū-nen shi</i>)

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Oct 16: *Shinrikyō founder *Sano Tsunehiko dies (age 73). (<i>Shinri</i>)	
June 9: Iburi Izō of *Tenrikyō, regarded as the " <i>honzeiki</i> " ("true mediator") of the group's founder Nakayama Miki, dies (age 73). (<i>Tenrikyō jiten</i>)	July 24: Third Japan-Korea Protocol signed (effects include the internal administration of Korea being placed under control of resident-general and civil service positions being filled with Japanese).
Aug 14: *Fukuba Yoshishizu dies (age 77).	
--: Kokugakuin (* <i>Kokugakuin University</i>) alumni association magazine <i>Dōsō</i> begins publishing under its new name, * <i>Shinkokugaku</i> .	
	Feb 11: Regulations Governing the Accession to the Throne (<i>Tōkyokurei</i>) promulgated. (<i>Kōshitsurei</i>)
	June 11: Edict on Imperial Household Mourning (<i>Kōshitsu fukumo-rei</i>) promulgated. (<i>Kōshitsurei</i>)
	May -: The High Treason Incident (<i>Taigyaku jiken</i> , an attempt by anarchists on the Meiji Emperor's life) takes place.

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1911	Meiji 44		July -: Tanaka Morihei founds Tokyo Reirigakkai (see * <i>Taireidō</i>).
			-.-: *Kurozumikyō begins proselytization activities in Manchuria. (<i>Minami Manshū ni okeru shūkyō gaikan</i>)
			-.-: *Tenrikyō creates churches in Dalian and Andong. (<i>Minami Manshū ni okeru shūkyō gaikan</i>)
1912	Taishō 1		Feb 25: Home Minister Hara Takashi invites representatives of Shintō, Buddhist, and Christian denominations to conference aimed at aligning religions with state objectives (the so-called <i>Sankyō kaidō</i> , or "Meeting of the Three Religions").
1913	Taishō 2	April 21: Notice promulgated regarding the venerated deities (* <i>Saijin</i>), shrine names, shrine ranks, account ledgers (<i>meisaichō</i>), shrine compounds (* <i>Keidaichi</i>), founding, relocation, consolidation, pilgrimages (<i>sanpai</i>), visits (<i>haikan</i>), donations, confraternities, and talismans at all shrines from national rank (<i>kankoku heisha</i> , see * <i>Modern shrine ranking system</i>) on done (the notice serves to annul 75 previously issued regulations). (<i>Chokurei</i> [Imperial ordinance])	
		June 13: Ministry of Home Affairs' Religious Affairs Section transferred to the Ministry of Education (complete separation of religious administrative matters from Shintō shrine administrative matters). (<i>Chokurei</i> [Imperial ordinance])	
1914	Taishō 3	Jan 26: Promulgation of	

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	Aug 22: Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty signed.
	Sept 14: Mifune Chizuko creates a sensation with her alleged ability of clairvoyance. (<i>Kindai Nihon sōgō nenpyō</i>)
Nov 16: *Tanimori Yoshiomi dies (age 95).	Aug 21: Special Higher Police unit established in Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department.
	July 30: The Meiji Emperor (Emperor Mutsuhito) dies (age 61). Era name changed to Taishō.
April 11: *Ōishigori Masumi dies (age 82).	
	Aug 23: Japan declares war on Germany

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		Ordinance on religious functions relating to the Grand Shrine (<i>Jingū saishi rei</i>) and of Ordinance on religious functions relating to shrines ranked national shrine and below (<i>Kankoku heisha ika jinja saishi rei</i>). (<i>Chokurei</i> [Imperial ordinance])	
		March 27: Promulgation of rites at shrines ranked national shrine and below (<i>Kankoku heisha ika jinja saishiki</i>). (<i>Naimushō rei</i>)	
1915	Taishō 4	June 11: Notice promulgated regarding oversight of movements to promote the rank of Shintō shrines (<i>Jinja shōkaku undō torishimari ni kansuru ken</i>). (<i>Hatsu sha dai-49-gō</i>)	April -: "Bureau for the construction of Meiji Shrine" (<i>Meiji jingū zōeikyoku</i>) created.
		Aug 16: Promulgation of regulations on proselytizing in Korea. (<i>Chōsen sōtokufu rei</i>)	
		Aug 20: Promulgation of regulations on Shintō shrines and Buddhist temples in Korea. (<i>Chōsen sōtokufu rei</i>)	
		Nov 14: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Taishō.	
1916	Taishō 5		June -: Taireidō Hon'in ("main temple of *Taireidō") built. (<i>Reijutsuka no kyōen</i>)
1917	Taishō 6	March 22: Provisions established concerning the establishment of shrines (<i>shashi</i>) in Korea. (<i>Chōsen sōtoku rei</i>)	-.: Atsuta Shrine, Izumo Shrine, and Kashihara Shrine designated shrines where an imperial envoy will perform rituals (* <i>Chokusaisha</i>). (<i>Kunai-daijin kanbō bunsho-ka ku-hatsu</i>)
1918	Taishō 7	March -: Kwantung Agency(Kantō-chō, Japan's local colonial administration entity) drafts regulations for shrines and temples as a government ordinance to consolidate the administration of shrines and temples in Manchuria and to clarify jurisdiction. (<i>Minami-Manshū</i>)	Jan 23: Otokoyama Hachiman Shrine, ranked as a major imperial shrine (<i>kanpeisha</i> , see * <i>Modern shrine ranking system</i>), renamed Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine.

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	(enters the First World War).
Jan 21: *Shinshūkyō founder *Yoshimura Masamochi dies (age 76).	
July 4: *Inoue Yorikuni dies (age 76).	
--: *Watanabe Ikarimaru dies (age 79).	
June 24: *Kawai Kiyomaru dies (age 70).	
Jan 3: *Izumo Ōyashirokyō founder Senge Takatomi dies (age 74).	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		<i>ni okeru shūkyō gaikan).</i>	
1919	Taishō 8		July 16: Fukada Chiyoko launches *Ennōkyō in Osaka. (<i>Shinshūkyō jiten</i>) Aug 7: Matsushita Matsuzō founds *Soshindō. (<i>Hito no michi</i>)
1920	Taishō 9	July 31: Income tax law promulgated (no income tax to be imposed on those juridical persons established under the provisions of Civil Law 34 on Shrines, Temples, and Related Structures [<i>Jinja, jin, shi'u, butsudō-nado minpō dai-34-gō</i>]).	Feb 7: Tomokiyo Yoshisane founds Kakushinkai (later renamed *Shindō Tenkōkyo). (Group documents)
		Oct 29: Meiji Shrine selected as shrine where an imperial envoy will perform rituals (* <i>Chokusai</i>) and its annual festival established. (<i>Naimushōrei</i>)	April 15: Status of Kokugakuin (* <i>Kokugakuin University</i>) raised under the University Ordinance (<i>Daigakurei</i>) to university.
		Dec -: Karafuto Agency (Karafuto-chō, Japan's local colonial administration entity) sets down laws regulating shrines in Sakhalin government ordinance 48 (<i>chōrei 48-gō</i>) as well as regulations for temples and on proselytizing in Sakhalin government ordinances 49 (<i>chōrei 49-gō</i>) and 50 (<i>chōrei 50-gō</i>). (<i>Karafuto-chō shisetsu 30-nen shi</i>)	
1921	Taishō 10		
1922	Taishō 11	March -: Regulations promulgated in Okinawa regarding surveillance at houses of worship (known in Okinawa as <i>uganju</i>) and regarding Shintō shrines, Buddhist temples, and Christian churches. (<i>Bukkyōshi</i>)	Oct 13: Aritōshi Shrine in Nara Prefecture designated major imperial shrine (<i>kanpeisha</i> , see * <i>Modern shrine ranking system</i>) and renamed Niukawakami Shrine (known today also as Nakasha, or Naka Shrine).

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		<i>nenpyō</i>)	
1923	Taishō 12	Nov 10: Imperial Rescript to Promote the National Spirit (<i>Kokumin seishin sakkō ni kansuru shōsho</i>) issued.	-.: Osaka Kokugakuin opens Naniwa Middle School (see also <i>*Shrine priest training institutes</i>). (<i>Shūkyō kyōiku shiryōshū</i>)
1924	Taishō 13		Feb 11: Miki Tokuharu establishes Tokumitsukyō Great Church Headquarters of Ontakekyō (<i>Ontakekyō Tokumitsukyō Daikyōkai Honbu</i>) (see <i>*Perfect Liberty Kyōdan</i> and also <i>*Ontakekyō</i>). (<i>Pāfekuto Ribati kyōdan ryakunenpyō</i>)
1925	Taishō 14	-.: Usa Shrine and Kashii Shrine are designated shrines where an imperial envoy will perform rituals (<i>*Chokusaisha</i>). (<i>Shikibusō dai-263-gō Kunai-daijin tsūchō</i>).	Oct 15: Chōsen Shrine in Seoul (then named Keijō by Japan's colonial government) elevated to status of imperial shrine (signified by name change from Chōsen Jinja to Chōsen Jingu) and enshrinement festival (<i>chinzasai</i>) held (see "Shintō:s Overseas Advance" in <i>*Modern and Contemporary Shintō</i>). (<i>Kindai Nihon sōgō nenpyō</i>)
1926	Shōwa 1	May 13: Regulations promulgated to create the Religion Policy Investigation Committee (<i>Shūkyō seido chōsa kai</i>) (opposition intensifies among religious groups, who oppose committee's formation on the grounds that it constitutes state interference with religious freedom) (see also <i>*Modern and Contemporary Shintō</i> and <i>*State Shintō</i>). (<i>Chokurei</i>)	
1927	Shōwa 2	March 4: With the change to the Shōwa era, the national holiday schedule is altered to add other imperial festival days (<i>saijitsu shukujitsu</i> , events that include <i>*Kannamesai</i> and <i>*Niiname sai</i>) to go with <i>*Kigensetsu</i> and the other major imperial holidays (see	-.: Tomokiyo Yoshizane founds <i>*Shindō Tenkōkyo</i> .

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	Sept 1: Great Kantō Earthquake occurs.
Feb 13: *Sugiura Jūgō dies (age 70).	June 25: In response to an appeal from the Shintō Promotion Society (<i>Shintō senyokai</i>), Shintō, Buddhist, and Christian representatives join together to found the Japan Inter-Religious Cooperation Society (<i>Nihon shukyō konwa kai</i>).
Jan 6: *Ennōkyō founder Fukada Chiyoko dies (age 37). (<i>Ennōkyō rikkyō 50-shūnen kinenshi</i>)	March 2: House of Representatives amends and passes General Election Law (the change gives all males right to vote).
	March 7: House of Representatives amends and passes Peace Preservation Law. April 22: Law goes into force. (<i>Hōritsu dai-46-gō</i>)
--: *Tanaka Yoshitō founds the Shintō Studies Association (<i>Shintō gakkai</i>) and begins publishing <i>Journal of Shintō Studies</i> (<i>Shintōgaku zasshi</i>).	Dec 25: Emperor Yoshihito (the Taishō emperor) dies (age 48). Era name changed to Shōwa.
Feb 6: *Haga Yaichi dies (age 61).	March 15: Financial crisis of 1927 begins.

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		also <i>*Shidaisetsu</i> and the following chronology entry. (<i>Chokurei</i>)	
		-.-: Emperor Meiji's birthday is made a national holiday (<i>*Meiji setsu</i> ; see also the previous chronology entry).	
1928	Shōwa 3	Nov 14: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Shōwa (Hirohito).	-.-: Hayashi Shikō founds <i>*Kikueikai Kyōdan</i> . (<i>Shinshūkyō yōran</i>)
1929	Shōwa 4	Sept 10: Ministry of Education begins a campaign to mobilize indoctrination (<i>kyōka dōin</i>) and issues directive to all schools on same aimed at clarifying how the concept of <i>*kokutai</i> is taught (<i>Kokutai kannen meichō</i>) and promoting the national spirit (<i>Kokumin seishin sakkō</i>) (see also <i>*History (Modern research)</i>).	Jan 5: Tazawa Seishirō founds Shōroku Shintō Yamatoyama-kai (see <i>*Shōroku Shintō Yamatoyama</i>). (<i>Yamatoyama</i>)
			Oct 2: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (see <i>*Shikinensengū</i>). Oct 5: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated. (<i>Jingū binran</i>)
1930	Shōwa 5		March 1: Taniguchi Masaharu founds <i>*Seichō no Ie</i> . (<i>Shinshūkyō jiten</i>)
1931	Shōwa 6		-.-: Kumazaki Ken'ō founds Chūshindō (see <i>*Chūshinkai</i>).
1932	Shōwa 7	Dec 2: Memorandum on the interpretation of the (Meiji-era) directive establishing general education as being, independent of religion (" <i>Ippan no kyōiku o shūkyō igai ni tokuritu seshimuru-saku</i> " <i>kaishaku ni kansuru ken</i>) (On the new	

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June 23: *Mozume Takami dies (age 82).	March 15: Mass arrest of communist party members nationwide (March 15 Incident). More mass arrests take place in 1930.
Dec 17: *Taireidō founder Tanaka Morihei dies (age 44). (<i>Reijutsuka no kyōen</i>)	
Feb 23: *Kawatsura Bonji dies (age 68).	
July -: *Orikuchi Shinobu, *Kindaichi Kyōsuke, and others found the Minzoku gakkai (Folklore Society) and begin publishing <i>Minzokugaku</i> (Folklore studies).	
Dec 10: *Aoto Namie dies (age 73).	
-.: Prince *Kuni no Miya Kuniyoshi Ō dies (age 57).	
	Feb 26: Mass arrest of communist party members nationwide.
	-.: Great Depression extends to Japan this year ("Shōwa Panic").
February 24: *Kume Kunitake dies (age 93).	Sept 18: Mukden Incident occurs. The following March 1, Japan proclaims the founding of a new country, Manchukuo.
-.: *Tanaka Yoshitō begins publishing <i>Shintō seinen</i> .	
Oct 21: *Honaga Mosuke dies (age 52).	Aug 23: Research Institute for National Spirit and Culture (<i>Kokumin seishin bunka kenkyūjo</i>) established. (<i>Chokurei</i>)

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		interpretation on "acknowledging the importance of religious sentiment in education"). (<i>Shūkyōkyoku fūtsū gakumukyoku tsūchō Hatsu shū102 gō</i>)	
1933	Shōwa 8		
1935	Shōwa 10	Nov 28: Education Ministry issues "Points of concern related to the cultivation of religious sensibility" (<i>Shūkyōteki jōsō no kan'yō ni kansuru ryū'i jikō</i> ; document stresses the importance of cultivating religious sentiment in education). (<i>Monbushō jikan fūtsū tsūchō hatsu</i>)	Jan 1: Okada Mokichi founds Dainihon Kannonkai (the group known at present as * <i>Sekai Kyūseikyō</i>). (Group documents)
1936	Shōwa 11	June 6: Foreign Ministry issues regulations on shrines in Manchukuo and occupied China (<i>Zai-Manshūkoku oyobi Chūkaminokoku jinja kisoku</i>). (<i>Gaimushōrei</i>)	July -: Onikura Taruhiko establishes Kōdō Saishūkai ("Association for venerating the imperial way") (registered as a religious corporation in 1946 under the name * <i>Sumerakyō</i> , written in Chinese characters; group changes name in 1947, now rendering it in phonetic Japanese characters). (<i>Group documents</i>)
1937	Shōwa 12	July 15: Ministry of Education requests that the leaders of religious and moral suasion (<i>kyōka</i>) organizations launch a national unity movement (<i>kyokoku itchi undō</i>).	
		July 21: Ministry of Education's Thought Control Bureau (<i>Shisōkyoku</i>) expanded, reestablished as the Education	

	March 27: Japan withdraws from the League of Nations.
	Feb 18: At House of Peers, Kikuchi Takeo attacks Minobe Tatsukichi 's "Organ Theory" of the constitution, which posited the emperor to be an organ of the state.
	March 23: House of Representatives approves a resolution regarding "clarification of the * <i>kokutai</i> ."
	Dec 8: Second * <i>Ōmoto</i> Incident occurs.
	Feb 26: The February 26 Incident—an attempted coup d'état—takes place in Japan.
	March 12: Ministry of Home Affairs orders the dissolution of * <i>Ōmoto-kyō</i> .
	Sept 28: Osaka Special Higher Police arrest Miki Tokuharu, founder of Hitonomichi Kyōdan (later to become * <i>Perfect Liberty Kyōdan</i>), on criminal charges.
May 24: <i>Ōmiwakyō</i> founder Sako Kan dies (age 59). (<i>Shinshūkyō jiten</i>)	July 7: Japanese and Chinese forces clash at Marco Polo Bridge in the middle of the night (Sino-Japanese War begins).
--: Ministry of Education publishes * <i>Kokutai no hongī</i> (Essentials of the national polity) (see * <i>History (Modern) research</i>).	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		Bureau (<i>Kyōgakukyoku</i>).	
1938	Shōwa 13		May 1: Emperor Kōmei (father of the Meiji Emperor) enshrined at Heian Shrine.
			May 1: Ōmi Shrine (with Emperor Tenji as its enshrined deity [<i>*Saijin</i>]) is founded and included among the ranks of major imperial shrines (<i>kanpei taisha</i> , see <i>*Modern shrine ranking system</i>).
			June 1: Kwangtung Shrine (with the Meiji Emperor and <i>*Amaterasu ōmikami</i> as its enshrined deities [<i>*Saijin</i>]) built in Lüshun, Kwangtung Province, and added to the ranks of major imperial shrines (<i>kanpei taisha</i> , see <i>*Modern shrine ranking system</i> and also <i>*Modern and Contemporary Shintō</i>).
1939	Shōwa 14	March 15: Shrines for appeasing the spirits of the war dead (<i>*Shōkonsha</i>) renamed "shrines for protecting the nation" (<i>*Gokoku jinja</i>). (<i>Naimushōrei</i>)	Aug 23: Kuramoto Ito founds <i>*Tenjōkyō Hon'in</i> . (<i>Shinshūren sōran</i>)
		April 8: Religious Organizations Law promulgated.	
1940	Shōwa 15	March 30: Internal structure of Ministry of Education reformed (posts of "religious affairs official" [<i>shūmukan</i>] and "religious affairs deputy" [<i>shūmukanho</i>] created in Ministry of Education, charged with conducting investigations and research on religious doctrine and rites as well as providing guidance to organizations related to religion). (<i>Chokurei</i>)	Feb 11: Nan'yō ("south seas") Shrine established in Palau (see <i>Modern and Contemporary Shintō</i>). Assigned rank of imperial shrine (<i>kanpei taisha</i> , see <i>*Modern shrine ranking system</i>).
		Nov 9: Promulgation of regulations creating the <i>*Jingiin</i> (<i>*Jinjakyoku</i> abolished). (<i>Chokurei</i>)	March 28: Shintō Honkyoku changes name to <i>*Shintō Taikyō</i> .

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-.-: Ueda Kazutoshi dies (age 71).	
July 6: Hitonomichi Kyōdan founder Miki Tokuharu dies (age 67) (<i>Pāfekuto ribati kyōdan ryakunenpyō</i>) (see <i>*Perfect Liberty Kyōdan</i>).	April 1: National Mobilization Law promulgated.
	Nov 21: Ōnishi Aijirō and associates arrested (second Tenri <i>*Honmichi lèse majesté</i> incident). (<i>Shinshūkyō kenkyūchōsa handobukku</i>)
	Dec 26: Governor-General of Korea issues notice regarding the names of Koreans (forces Koreans to adopt Japanese style names).
Feb 10: Publication of Tsuda Sōkichi's <i>Kojiiki to Nihon shoki no kenkyō</i> banned. Prohibition extended on Feb 12 to three of his works (see <i>*History (Modern) Research</i>).	Oct 21: Ceremony held to launch the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		Nov 16: Memorandum regarding how to handle the social status of the leaders of Shintō and Buddhist sects and administrators of other religious groups (<i>Kanchō oyobi kyōdan tōrisha mibun toriatsukaikata no ken</i>) issued. (<i>Kunai daijin tsūchō kuhatsu</i>)	April 24: Status of Jingū Kōgakkān raised to that of university (see <i>*Kōgakkān University</i>). (<i>Chokurei</i>)
1941	Shōwa 16	-.: This year, Shintō, Buddhist, and Christian religious groups respectively are consolidated into 13 sectarian Shinto (<i>kyōha Shintō</i>) groups, 28 Buddhist sects, and 2 Christian organizations.	
1942	Shōwa 17	Nov 1: Organizational structure of Ministry of Education revamped (Religious Affairs Bureau abolished; Bureau of Moral Suasion ([<i>Kyōkakyoku</i>]) created, incorporating a Religious Affairs Section). (<i>Chokurei</i>)	Jan 4: Katori and Kashima shrines—located in Ibaraki Prefecture, both belong to the category of shrines ranked to receive imperial offerings (<i>kanpei taisha</i>)—designated shrines for the holding of "emperor-mandated rites" (<i>*Chokusai</i> ; see also <i>*Modern shrine ranking system</i>).
			April 2: Shintō, Buddhist, and Christian, and Muslim groups form Religious Federation for Asian Prosperity (<i>Kō-A Shūkyō Dōmei</i>). (<i>Kindai Nihon sōgō nenpyō</i>)
1943	Shōwa 18	Nov 1: Organizational structure of Ministry of Education revamped (Bureau of Moral Suasion [<i>Kyōkakyoku</i>] abolished; Indoctrination Bureau [<i>Kyōgakukyoku</i>] created, incorporating a Religious Affairs Section). (<i>Chokurei</i>)	
1944	Shōwa 19	Jan 27: Committee on Religious Moral Suasion Policy (<i>Shūkyō kyōka hōsaku iinkai</i>) created. (<i>Chokurei</i>).	Jan 17: Aida Hide founds Sekai Shindōkai (see <i>*Sekai Shindōkyō</i>). (Group documents)

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Nov 8: *Ōkanmichi founder Yamada Umejirō dies (age 66). (<i>Shūkyō rinri to nengen hyō</i>)	March 10: Peace Preservation Law revised.
	Dec 8: Imperial proclamation issued declaring war on the U.S and the U.K. Japan attacks Pearl Harbor. U.S. and U.K. declare war following the attack.
	June 20: Sōka Gakkai suppressed (Makiguchi Tsunesaburō, Toda Jōsei, and other leaders arrested). (<i>Nihon Kindai sōgō nenpyō</i>)
March 7: *Makoto no Michikyō founder Matsumoto Jōtarō dies (age 62). (<i>Shinshūkyō jiten</i>)	June 26: Seventh Day Adventist Church dissolved.

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		Aug 28: Home Minister Ōdachi Shigeo issues directive for all Shinto priests to pray for the destruction of the enemy (the <i>Dai-Nihon Jingikai</i> [see * <i>Modern and Contemporary Shinto</i>] instructs priests to pray throughout the night to daybreak). (<i>Kindai Nihon sōgō nenpyō</i>)	
1945	Shōwa 20	May 12: Imperial rescript issued calling for festivals to be held at shrines of all ranks including imperial and national shrines (<i>kanpeisha</i> and <i>kokuheisha</i> ; see * <i>Modern shrine ranking system</i>) so that prayers may be offered for victory in the war. (<i>Chokurei</i>)	Aug 12: Kitamura Sayo founds *Tenshō Kōtaijinkyō in Tabuse Town, Yamaguchi Prefecture. (<i>Seisho dai-1 kan</i>)
		Oct 4: The General Headquarters (GHQ) of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP) issues directive removing restrictions on political, civil, and religious liberties.	Sep 19: Heads of Shintō and Buddhist sects and administrators of other religious groups convene to approve the "Outline for the Practice of Religious Edification for the Reconstruction of Japan" (<i>Nihon saiken shūkyō kyōka jissen yōkō</i>). (<i>Shūsenchokugo shūkyō kankei nenpyō</i>)
		Oct 8: John Carter Vincent—director of the State Department's Office of Far Eastern Affairs and chairman of State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee—declares in a Washington radio broadcast that *State Shintō would be abolished. (<i>Shūsenchokugo shūkyō kankei nenpyō</i>)	Nov 22: Foreign Ministry proclamation abolishes imperial-ranked Kwantung (in Dalian, China) and Nan'yō (in Palau) shrines. Home Affairs Ministry proclamation abolishes 16 shrines, including imperial-ranked Karafuto Shrine in Sakhalin (see also * <i>Modern and contemporary Shintō</i>). (<i>Gaimushō kokuji dai 11 gō</i> ; <i>Naimushō kokuji 264 gō</i>)
		Oct 15: Peace Preservation Law and other ordinances repealed by imperial rescript. (<i>Chokurei</i>)	
		Oct 15: Ministry of Education abolishes Indoctrination Bureau (<i>Kyōgakukyoku</i>), and creates Religious Affairs Section (<i>Shūkyōka</i>) created in the Social	

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<p>Sept 11: *Imaizumi Sadasuke dies (age 82).</p>	<p>Sept 30: The Great Japan Wartime Religious Patriotic Association (<i>Dainippon senji shūkyō hōkokukai</i>) founded by approximately 300,000 Shintō, Buddhist, and Christian clergy. (<i>Kindai Nihon sōgō nenpyō</i>)</p>
<p>-.: *Yamamoto Nobuki dies (age 72). Sep 25: *Saeki Ariyoshi dies (age 79).</p>	<p>Aug 6: Atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. Another is dropped Aug. 9 on Nagasaki.</p>
	<p>Aug 15: Emperor's speech broadcast at noon that brings the Pacific War to an end (<i>Gyokuon hōsō</i>, literally, "the broadcast of the jewel voice").</p>

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		Education Bureau (<i>Shakai kyōiku kyoku</i>). (<i>Chokurei</i>)	
		Nov 17: Institute of Divinities (<i>*Jingiin</i>) representative declares at final meeting of the Shrine System Investigation Committee (<i>Jinja seido chōsa kai</i>) the intent to treat "shrines as religion" (see also <i>*Modern and Contemporary Shintō</i> and <i>*Problems of religion and government</i>). (<i>Shūsenchokugo shūkyō kankei nenpyō</i>)	
		Nov 28: SCAP creates Religions Division in its Civil Information and Education Section. (<i>Shūsenchokugo shūkyō kankei nenpyō</i>)	
		Dec 25: SCAP issues its Shinto Directive (<i>*Shintō shirei</i>).	
		Dec 28: An imperial rescript revokes the <i>*Religious Organizations Law</i> , the enforcement order for said law, the law on registering religious organizations, and an imperial rescript (<i>Chokurei 460-gō</i>) of July 1940 exempting shrines from land taxes. (<i>Chokurei</i>) Same date: <i>*Religious Corporations Ordinance</i> (<i>Shūkyō hōjin rei</i>) promulgated and implementing regulations enacted. (<i>Chokurei; Shihō Monbushō rei</i>)	
1946	Shōwa 21	Jan 31: Imperial rescript issued on restructuring Ministry of Home Affairs, abolishing Institute of Divinities (<i>*Jingiin</i>) and the Shrine System Investigation Committee (<i>Jinja seido chōsa kai</i> ; see also <i>*Modern and Contemporary Shintō</i>). (<i>Chokurei</i>)	Jan 23: Institute for the Study of the Imperial Classics (<i>Kōten Kōkyūsho</i>) and two other organizations dissolved (<i>Shūmu jihō</i>). (See <i>*Modern and Contemporary Shintō</i> , <i>*Jinja Honchō</i> , and also <i>*Kokugakuin University</i>)
		Feb 2: Amendment to the <i>*Religious Corporations Ordinance</i> promulgated; shrines to now be treated the same as other religious corporations.	Feb 3: Association of Shinto Shrines (<i>*Jinja Honchō</i>) founded as religious corporation. (<i>Shūsenchokugo shūkyō kankei nenpyō</i>)

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<p>March 4: *Tanaka Yoshitō dies (age 75).</p>	<p>Jan 1: The emperor delivers his "Declaration of Humanity" (<i>Ningen sengen</i>) and renounces his divinity in his New Year's address.</p>
<p>-.: *Yanagita Kunio publishes <i>Shin-kokugaku dan</i> and <i>Saijitsu kō</i>.</p>	<p>Jan 4: SCAP issues decree barring militarists from the civil service and dissolving 27 ultranationalist groups.</p>

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		Feb 2: Institute of Divinities (* <i>Jingiin</i>) abolished.	Feb 7: *Ōmoto revived as Aizen'en (Garden of Righteous Love). (<i>Kindai Nihon sōgō nenpyō</i>)
		March 11: Religious Affairs Section created in the Ministry of Education's Social Education Bureau. (<i>Kanpō</i>)	March -: Sakuma Nikkō establishes *Hi no Oshie (registered as religious organization in 1952).
		March 30: Religious Affairs Section removed from Social Education Bureau, placed in Ministry of Education's Secretariat. (<i>Shūkyō nenkan</i> [Religious yearbook])	May 3: Fujita Nobuhiko leaves *Shinrikyō to found *Seikōkyō.
			June 2: Shintō Kyōha Rengōkai (Federation of Shintō Sects) inaugurated (see * <i>Kyōha Shintō Rengōkai</i>). (<i>Shūkyō nenkan</i> [Religious yearbook])
			Aug 27: Miki Tokuharu establishes *Perfect Liberty Kyōdan.
			Nov 6: SCAP again prohibits the practice of assessing people for the cost of conducting shrine festivals (see also * <i>Problems of religion and government</i>). (<i>Shūsenchokugo shūkyō kankei nenpyō</i>)
			Nov 30: *Tenchikyō becomes an independent group registered under the *Religious Corporations Ordinance.
			Nov -: *Jinja Honchō (Association of Shinto Shrines) establishes a "Department of Doctrine" (<i>Kyōkaka</i>).
			-.-: Hashimoto Satomi persuades Tokumitsu Daikyōkai to break away from *Shintō Taikyō, thus establishing Shintō Tokumitsu Kyōkai (see * <i>Tokumitsukyō</i>). (<i>Shūkyō nenkan</i>)
			-.-: Hozumi Kenkō breaks away from *Jikkōkyō and establishes

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			*Yamatokyō. -.-: Fujita Motonari establishes Jinrui Fukushikyō (renamed * <i>Seishin Myōjōkai</i> in 1956).
1947	Shōwa 22	June 3: Ministry of Education issues notice banning bowing to the imperial palace, shouting " <i>Tennō heika banzai!</i> " ("Ten thousand years for the emperor!"), and other forms of expression deifying the emperor at schools.	Jan 11: Kitamura Sayo registers *Tenshō Kōtai Jingūkyō as a religious corporation. (<i>Seisho dai-1-kan</i>)
		Oct 26: Revised penal code promulgated (repeal of lèse-majesté offense).	July 20: Rikihisa Tatsusai founds Tenchi Kōdō Zenrinkai (see * <i>Zenrinkyō</i>). (<i>Itsukushimi</i>)
		Nov 26: Agriculture Ministry issues notice to prefectural governors regarding the purchase of farmland owned by shrines, temples, churches, and other religious institutions. (<i>Nōsei 2470-gō Chiji-ate nōrin jikan tsūtatsu</i>)	-.-: Okamoto Tenmei founds *Hikari Kyōkai.
		Dec 1: Notice sent to prefectural governors ordering them to be thorough in implementing the Shinto Directive.	
		Dec 31: Ministry of Home Affairs (<i>Naimushō</i>) abolished.	
		-.-: Ordinance on Imperial Household Rites and Ceremonies (<i>Kōshitsu saishi rei</i>) repealed.	
1948	Shōwa 23	Feb 14: Notification sent to prefectural governors regarding violations of the Shinto Directive (<i>Chishū 15-gō Shūmukachō tsūchō</i>).	July -: Keishin Fujinkai (renamed Zenkoku Keishin Fujin Rengōkai, National Shinto Women's Association, in 1949) founded.
		July 20: Public Holiday Law (<i>Kokumin no shukujitsu ni kansuru hōritsu</i>) promulgated, eliminating holidays SCAP views as having their origin and significance in State Shintō (see also * <i>Meiji Kokka Saishi: State Rites of the Meiji Period</i>).	-.-: Kokugakuin High School opens (<i>Shūkyō kyōiku shiryō shū</i>) (see * <i>Kokugakuin University</i>).
			-.-: Education system reforms result in the merger of Tenri

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Nov 12: *Soshindō founder Matsushita Matsuzō dies (age 69). (<i>Hito no michi</i>)	May 3: Constitution of Japan goes into force.
	Dec 22: Revised Civil Code goes into force.
Jan 19: *Deguchi Onisaburō dies (age 78).	
Sept 8: Kitamura Sayo of *Tenshō Kōtai Jīngūkyō and her followers perform the "dance of no-self" (<i>muga no mai</i>) at Sukiwabashi in central Tokyo. (<i>Seisho dai-1-kan</i>)	
--: Ishikawa Sen founds *Hachidai Ryūō Daishizen Aishinkyōdan.	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			Middle School and Tenri Girls High School to create Tenri High School (see also <i>*Tenrikyō</i>). (<i>Shūkyō kyōiku shiryō-shū</i>)
			-.-: Konkō Middle School becomes Konkō High School owing to the introduction of the new school system (see also <i>*Konkōkyō</i>). (<i>Shūkyō kyōiku shiryō shū</i>)
1949	Shōwa 24		June -: National Shintō Youth Council (<i>Shintō seinen zenkoku kyōgikai</i>) established.
			July 14: Orimo Nami establishes <i>*Daihizenkyō</i> .
			July 16: Nagata Fuku breaks away from <i>*Ontakekyō</i> to found <i>*Mitamakyō</i> .
			-.-: Demura Ryūsei establishes Hakkōkai (see <i>*Hachidai Ryūōjin Hakkō Seidan</i>). (Group documents)
			-.-: Masai Yoshimitsu establishes Shintō Senpōkyō (see <i>*Koshintō Senpōkyō</i>).
			-.-: Nakano Yonosuke establishes <i>*Ananaikyō</i> .
			-.-: Tenri University opens (see also <i>*Tenrikyō</i>). (<i>Shūkyō kyōiku shiryōshū</i>)
			-.-: Keishin Fujinkai changes its name to Zenkoku Keishin Fujin Rengōkai (National Federation of Women's Godliness).
1950	Shōwa 25	Oct 17: Education Minister Amano issues notice recommending that school students hoist national flag and sing "Kimigayo," Japan's national anthem, in unison at national holiday events. (<i>Kindai Nihon sōgō nenpyō</i> [Comprehensive chronology of modern Japan])	Jan 2: Kurata Chikyū establishes <i>*Shinsei Tengan Manaita no Kai</i> . (Group documents)
			Feb 4: Nippon Kannon Kyōdan and Nippon Miroku Kyōkai reorganized to form Church of World Messianity (<i>*Sekai Kyūseikyō</i>). (<i>Kyūsei no hikari</i>)

May -: *Miyaji Naokazu dies (age 64).	
	Aug. 26: Shoup Report (report of mission led by Prof. Carl Shoup recommending tax reforms aimed at stabilizing the Japanese economy).
Dec -: Education Ministry's Religious Affairs Section publishes first <i>Religious Yearbook</i> . (<i>Shūkyō nenkan</i> [Religious yearbook])	May 29: Church of World Messianity (* <i>Sekai Kyūseikyō</i>) founder Mokichi Okada charged on suspicion of bribery and tax evasion. He is apprehended after search.
	June 4: Many candidates affiliated with religious groups stand for Lower House election . Two * <i>Tenrikyō</i> members are elected. (<i>Shūkyō nenkan</i> [Religious yearbook])

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1951	Shōwa 26	April 3: *Religious Corporations Law promulgated (* <i>Religious Corporations Ordinance</i> abolished). Law passed March 30, promulgated April 3, goes into force April 4. (<i>Hōritsu 126-gō</i>)	Oct 17: Miki Tokuharu of the Church of Perfect Liberty (* <i>Perfect Liberty Kyōdan</i>) is appointed first superintendent of the Federation of New Religious Organizations of Japan (<i>Shinshūren</i> , see * <i>Shin Nihon Shūkyō Dantai Rengōkai</i>). (<i>Shūkyōkan no kyōchō to kattō</i>)
			Nov 1: Goi Sensei Sangōkai founded (becomes a religious corporation named * <i>Byakkō Shinkōkai</i> in 1955).
1952	Shōwa 27	Jan 28: Religious Corporations Council (15 members) appointed (1st meeting). (<i>Monshū 6-gō</i>)	April 16: Izumo Kitajima Kyōkai secedes from * <i>Shintō Taikyō</i> and becomes a religious corporation named * <i>Izumokyō</i> . (<i>Group documents</i>)
		Aug 1: Ministry of Education's Religious Affairs Section transferred to Research Bureau.	July 31: Emperor and empress make first postwar visit to Meiji Shrine.
		Aug 30: Ministry of Education Organization Ordinance promulgated (establishes a Religious Affairs Section in the Culture Department).	Oct 16: Emperor and empress make first postwar visit to Yasukuni Shrine.
1953	Shōwa 28		March -: Tenshō Kyōkai, founded by Senba Hideo and wife Kimiko, is certified as religious corporation (renamed * <i>Tenshōkyō</i> in 1971).
			Sept. -: Inai Sadao establishes * <i>Ōyamanezu no Mikoto Shinji Kyōkai</i> .
			Oct 2: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinsengū</i>). Oct 5: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated.
1954	Shōwa 29	June -: Religious Affairs Section conducts survey of	Feb 11: Number of shrines that celebrate Empire Day (see

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	July 24: The "Red Purge" begins (anti-communist movement gains traction).
	Aug 10: National Police Reserve Ordinance promulgated. (<i>Potsdam Ordinances</i>)
	-.-: Korean War begins; Japanese economy booms due to wartime demand.
	-.-: Corporate tax revised (religious organizations now taxed on earnings generated from profit-earning businesses).
Aug 19: *Shūkyō Hōjin Shikō Gakuen founder Kawakami Seizan dies (age 43). (<i>Kami no nikutai taru Shikō Gakuen Kentaikyō no kyōgi</i>)	Aug -: Federation of New Religious Organizations of Japan (<i>Shinshūren</i> , see * <i>Shin Nihon Shūkyō Dantai Rengōkai</i>) inaugurated (member organizations include *PL Kyōdan, Risshō Kōsei-kai, *Seichō no Ie, and Ishin-kai).
	Sep 8: Treaty of Peace with Japan and Japan-U.S. Security Treaty signed (both issued April 28, 1952).
Feb 15: *Shindō Tenkōkyō founder Tomokiyo Yoshisane dies (age 65). (<i>Group documents</i>)	
Sept 3: *Orikuchi Shinobu dies (age 67).	Dec 24: Japan-U.S. sign agreement on reversion of Amami Islands.
March 18: *Hi no Oshie founder Sakuma Nikkō dies (age 70). (<i>Nikkō sensei</i>)	Jan 2: Approx. 380,000 people visit Imperial Palace to offer New Year's congratulations.

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
		conditions at shrine buildings and grounds (<i>*Keidaichi</i>).	<i>*Kigensetsu</i> —including Kashihara Shrine, Ise Shrine, and Tsurugaoka Hachimangū Shrine—increased following directive from Association of Shinto Shrines (<i>*Jinja Honchō</i>). (<i>Kindai Nihon sōgō nenpyō</i> [Comprehensive chronology of modern Japan])
			July 16: Shinto shrine located on grounds of Self-Defense Force base in Shibata City demolished due to unconstitutionality (see <i>*Problems of Religion and Government</i>). (<i>Shūkyō nenkan</i> [Religious yearbook])
1955	Shōwa 30		April 9: Opening ceremony for Jingū Kōgakkan University (later becomes <i>*Jingū kenshūsho</i>).
			June.-: Fuji Sengen Shrine expresses opposition to bill that would nationalize the peak of Mt. Fuji, claiming it is under the shrine's jurisdiction. Petitions the Ministry of Finance, and the work on the bill resumes from scratch. (<i>Shūkyō nenkan</i> [Religious yearbook])
			.-: Kokugakuin University's Institute of Japanese Culture and Classics established.
1956	Shōwa 31		Feb -: Hase Yoshio founds Reiha no Hikari Sangyōkai (see <i>*Reiha no Hikari Kyōkai</i>). (<i>Miyo</i>)
			July.-: Maki Kinosuke founds <i>*Kyūseishukyō</i> . (<i>Kyūsei</i>)
			.-: The Association of Shinto Shrines (<i>*Jinja Honchō</i>) releases "Keishin seikatsu no kōryō" (Principles of a life of reverence for the <i>kami</i>) as a 10th year anniversary proclamation. (<i>Shūmu jihō</i>)
1957	Shōwa 32		Jan 17: Chief priest (<i>*Gūji</i>) of Gokoku Shrine in Saga Prefecture

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	<p>Sixteen die due to havoc on Nijūbashi Bridge.</p>
	<p>June 9: Defense Agency Establishment Law and Self-Defense Forces Law promulgated. (<i>Kindai Nihon sōgō nenpyō</i> [Comprehensive chronology of modern Japan])</p>
<p>Feb 10: Church of World Messianity (*<i>Sekai Kyūseikyō</i>) founder Okada Mokichi dies (age 72). (<i>Kyūsei no hikari</i>)</p>	<p>-.: The "Jinmu" economic boom in full swing this year (first postwar economic upturn, lasts through approx. 1957).</p>
	<p>Jan 1: Crowds stampede during rice cake preparations for people on their New Year's visit (<i>hatsumairi</i>, see *<i>Hatsumōde</i>) to Yahiko Shrine in Niigata Prefecture. Havoc leaves 124 dead, 8 seriously injured, and 86 with light injuries. (<i>Shūkyō nenkan</i> [Religious yearbook])</p>
	<p>Dec 18: United Nations General Assembly approves Japan joining the U.N.</p>
<p>Sept 25: *Shinri Jikkō no Oshie founder Honjō Chiyoko dies (age 55). (<i>Shinshūkyō</i>)</p>	<p>Jan 8: General assembly held by Buddhist and Shintō priests to establish the "Temple</p>

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			Yonemitsu Haruichi departs as the first Shintō envoy to Brazil. (<i>Shūkyō nenkan</i> [Religious yearbook])
1958	Shōwa 33		
1959	Shōwa 34	Jan 30: Liberal Democratic Party creates a special committee on religious issues to study Ise Shrine becoming a non-religious organization and state guardianship of Yasukuni Shrine. (<i>Kindai Nihon sōgō nenpyō</i> [Comprehensive chronology of modern Japan])	
1960	Shōwa 35	-.-: Religious Affairs Section carries out survey on the overseas proselytization activities of religious groups.	Oct 22: Prime Minister Ikeda Hayato states that the imperial household owns Ise Shrine's object of worship (<i>*Shintai</i>), the Yata no kagami ("eight-span mirror," see <i>*Sanshu no shinki</i>) (Nov 11: protests held on grounds that Ikeda's statement seen as acknowledging a national role for Ise Shrine, prompted by the secular status of the postwar imperial institution and the role of the mirror in imperial accession rites) (see also <i>*Problems of Religion and Government</i>).

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<i>jiten</i>)	and Shrine Credit Union" (<i>Shaji shin'yō kumiai</i>), the first such organization in the country. (<i>Shūkyō nenkan</i> [Religious yearbook])
	-.: Lingered deflation this year (from the latter half of this year through the first half of 1958).
Feb 7: *Shinreikai Kyōdan founder Ishii Reizan dies (age 73).	May 16: Television reception contracts pass the 1 million mark. (<i>Kindai Nihon sōgō nenpyō</i> [Comprehensive chronology of modern Japan])
Nov 20: *Yamada Yoshio dies (age 85).	
Nov 29: *Honmichi founder Aijirō Ōnishi dies (age 77). (<i>Shinshūren yōran</i>)	
-.: Donald L. Philippi produces <i>Norito: A Translation of the Ancient Japanese Ritual Prayers</i> (see also * <i>Norito</i>).	April 10: Wedding parade of the crown prince is carried live on television. Viewership estimated at 15 million.
	Aug 1: Nissan Motor releases the Datsun Blue Bird; beginning the age of private car ownership.
	-.: The "Iwato" economic boom begins this year, lasting 42 months.
July 25: *Nikkōkyō founder Teraguchi Kōjirō dies (age 79). (<i>Shinshūkyō shinbun</i>)	Jan 19: Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States and Japan (new security treaty) and other accords are signed in Washington, D.C.
	March 24: The National Council of Churches 13th general assembly passes a resolution opposing Yasukuni Shrine's coming under state guardianship and submits petition to the Diet on the matter.

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1961	Shōwa 36	-.: Religious Affairs Section carries out a study on religion-related associations and research centers.	
1962	Shōwa 37		March 27: Nagoya District Court rules against recognizing the peak of Mt. Fuji as nationalized property. Decision issued making Fuji Sengen Shrine its owner (dissatisfied with the ruling, the government files an appeal on April 5). (<i>Shūkyō nenkan</i> [Religious yearbook]) -.: The private *Kogakkan University is founded.
1963	Shōwa 38		June 5-6: National Hachiman Shrine Association's 10th anniversary general assembly is held at Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine (see also * <i>Hachiman shinkō</i>). (<i>Shūkyō nenkan</i> [Religious yearbook]) June 15: The Gion Festival Yamaboko Federation of Kyoto decides to revive the procession of decorated floats (* <i>Yamaboko</i>) in the Gion Festival. (<i>Shūkyō nenkan</i> [Religious yearbook]) -.: National Council of * <i>Ujiko Youth</i> (<i>Zenkoku ujiko seinen kyōgikai</i>) founded. -.: *Kōgakkan High School opens. (<i>Shūkyō kyōiku shiryōshū</i>)
1964	Shōwa 39		April 2: Announcement made that the 60th rebuilding and reconsecration of Ise Shrine

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	Dec 27: Cabinet approves the National Income Doubling Plan (beginning of the high-speed economic growth policy).
Feb 27: *Kakei Katsuhiko dies (age 88).	March 10: The Association of Shinto Shrines (* <i>Jinja Honchō</i>) launches petition drive to recriminalize lèse-majesté offenses. Seichō no Ie and other groups participate. (<i>Shinshūkyō kenkyūchōsa handobukku</i>)
April 3: Founder of *Hachidai Ryūō Daishizen Aishinkyōdan, Ishikawa Sen dies (age 75). (<i>Group documents</i>)	
Oct 6: *Kyūsei-shūkyō founder Maki Kinoshige dies (age 67). (<i>Kyūsei no hikari</i>)	
Jan -: Publication begins of <i>Teihon Yanagita Kunio shū</i> [Collected works of *Yanagita Kunio] (publication of all 36 volumes completed in June 1971).	March 1: Television signal reception licenses pass the 10 million mark (household penetration rate of 48.5%). (<i>Kindai Nihon sōgō nenpyō</i> [Comprehensive chronology of modern Japan])
Aug 8: *Yanagita Kunio dies (age 88).	
Aug 17: *Ten'onkyō founder Hachiro Fukuji dies (age 63). (<i>Shinshūkyō shinbun</i>)	
Jan 8: *Kōno Seizō dies (age 82).	May 31: Diet Lower House Committee on Education asks the Ministry of Education to explain its stance on the use of Meiji Jingu Stadium for professional baseball games (start of "the Jingu Stadium baseball issue"). (<i>Shūkyō nenkan</i> [Religious yearbook])
April 7: *Hikari Kyōkai founder Okamoto Tenmei dies (age 65). (<i>Shishi tsūshin</i>)	
Nov 3: *Ishinkyō founder Hashiguchi Reizui dies (age 84). (<i>Kannagara</i>)	
Nov -: <i>Kokusho sōmoku roku</i> published (8 volumes and appendix; completed Dec 1976) (see also * <i>An Overview of Shintō Texts and of Trends in Research</i>).	
	Oct 1: Japan National Railway begins operation of new Tōkaidō bullet train line (<i>shinkansen</i>).

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			(* <i>Shikinensengu</i>) slated for 1973 will be held independent of government agencies. (<i>Jinja shinpō</i>)
1965	Shōwa 40		Feb 9: The research office of the *Shin Nihon Shūkyō Dantai Rengōkai holds emergency plenary session due to issue of the government's proposed revision of national holidays (adding of National Foundation Day to the holiday calendar). (<i>Shūmu jihō</i>)
			March 1: Number of households to receive Ise Shrine amulets (* <i>Jingū taima</i>) reaches 6,699,964, the largest figure up to that time in the history of the practice. The number has since grown larger. (<i>Jinja shinpō</i>)
			Sept 2: On the occasion of a special festival held to mark the 20th anniversary of the end of World War II, the emperor makes an offering of hemp and paper streamers (* <i>Hōbei</i>) at Gokoku Shrine (see also * <i>Gokoku jinja</i>). (<i>Jinja shinpō</i>)
			Oct 19: The emperor and empress attend Yasukuni Shrine's special festival commemorating the 20th anniversary of the end of World War II. Oct. 20: The Nippon Izokukai (Japan war-bereaved families association) holds at the same shrine the first memorial service for soldiers who died in battle. (<i>Jinja shinpō</i>).

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	Oct 10-24: 18th Olympic Games are held in Tokyo.
	-.-: Tochigi Prefecture decides it will cut down a massive old cedar tree known as "Tarō-sugi" on the outskirts of Nikkō Tōshōgū to facilitate a national highway expansion project. The shrine appeals the decision in Utsunomi District Court (see also * <i>Nikkōsan shinkō</i>). (<i>Jinja shinpō</i>)
Apr 23: *Tenshūkyō founder Unagami Haruho dies (age 78). (<i>Shūkyō nenkan</i> [Religious yearbook])	Feb 1: Japan Congress Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs (<i>Gensuibaku kinshi Nihon kokumin kaigi</i> , commonly known as <i>Gensuikin</i>) founded.
May 8: *Katō Genchi dies (age 92).	Feb 3: Prime Minister Eisaku Satō declares conviction at a National Governors' Association meeting that National Foundation Day is suitable for Feb 11. He also says he will submit an amendment to the National Holidays Law in government legislation to the Diet (see also the entry for Dec. 8, 1966). (<i>Kindai Nihon sōgō nenpyō</i>)
-.-: *Kōso Kōtai Jingū Amatsukyō founder Takeuchi Kiyomaro dies.	March 4: The Japan Association of Religious Organizations (<i>Nihon shūkyō renmei</i>) issues statement that a study by the Lower House Special Committee on Promoting Physical Education on the use of the Meiji Shrine's Jingū Stadium for professional baseball would violate the principle of the separation of church and state (known as the <i>Jingū kyūjo mondai</i> , or "the Jingū Stadium problem"). (<i>Chugai nippō</i>)
	Sep 12-15: International Conference on Shintō held in the U.S. at the Claremont Colleges. (<i>Shūkyō nenkan</i> [Religious yearbook])

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1966	Shōwa 41	May 1: The Religious Affairs Section is moved to the Ministry of Education's Arts and Culture Division after the ministry's Research Bureau is disbanded, (Revision of Ministry of Education Establishment Law, Revision of Ministry of Education Organization Order).	Oct 17: Another 19,000 "spirits of the war dead" (<i>mitama</i>) are enshrined at Yasukuni Shrine's annual autumn festival. (<i>Shūmu jihō</i>)
		Dec 8: National Foundation Day Advisory Council declares in a report that National Foundation Day will be on Feb 11. Dec. 9: Report officially released (see also the entry for Feb. 3, 1965).	Nov 27: *Tenrikyō declares it is "not a Shintō sect." (<i>Shūmu jihō</i>)
			Dec 10: Ōmiwa Shrine, previously unaffiliated with any umbrella organization, joins the Association of Shintō Shrines (<i>*Jinja Honchō</i>). (<i>Shūmu jihō</i>)
1967	Shōwa 42		Oct 31: Two thousand Maritime Self-Defense Force personnel visit Ise Shrine as a group. Develops into problem as a violation of the Constitution (see <i>*Problems of religion and government</i>). (<i>Kindai Nihon sōgō nenpyō</i> [Comprehensive chronology of modern Japan])
1968	Shōwa 43	June 15: The Ministry of Education's Cultural Bureau is disbanded, and a Religious Affairs Division Section is established in the Arts and Culture Division of the Agency for Cultural Affairs. (<i>Monbushō setchihō kaisei, Monbushō soshikirei kaisei</i>).	-.-: Hosoya Seiko starts spreading *Izumo Shin'yū Kyōkai. (<i>Group documents</i>)
1969	Shōwa 44		Oct 19-22: Centennial anniversary celebration of Yasukuni Shrine's founding. On Oct. 20, the emperor and empress visit the shrine. (<i>Shūmu jihō</i>)

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Jan 6: *Tenkōkyō founder Fujita Shinshō dies (age 58). (<i>Shinshūkyō jiten</i>)	--: The "Izanagi" economic boom (a 69-month period of financial prosperity) begins this year.
Aug 7: *Daiizenkyō founder Orimo Nami dies (age 72). (<i>Group documents</i>)	--: Birth rate declines for the year because it is a Hinoeuma year (43rd year of the sexagenary cycle, in which undesirable "fiery horse [<i>hinoeuma</i>] women" are born).
Nov 18: *Shōroku Shintō Yamatoyama founder Tazawa Seishirō dies (age 82).	
Oct 14: Second leader of *Tenrikyō [the second <i>shinbashira</i>] Nakayama Shōzen dies (age 62). (<i>Tenrikyō jiten</i>)	
Dec 28: Kitamura Sayo (see * <i>Tenshō Kōtai Jingūkyō</i>) dies (age 67).	
Dec 11: *Tenshindō Kyōdan founder Tamura Reishō dies (age 78). (<i>Group documents</i>)	Nov 16-18: Colloquium on the teaching of mythology held at Shinto Studies Conference to Mark the Centennial Anniversary of the Meiji Restoration (<i>Meiji ishū 100-nen kinen Shintō gakujutsu taikai</i>). (<i>Shūmu jihō</i>)
--: Donald L. Philippi translates * <i>Kojiki</i> [Record of ancient matters] into English.	--: This year, university strife intensifies across Japan.
Jan. 9: *Honbushin founder Ōnishi Tama dies (age 51). (<i>Group documents</i>)	June 30: The Liberal Democratic Party submits the Yasukuni Shrine Bill in the 61st regular Diet session following a proposal from party Diet members. The bill is left undeliberated.

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			Nov 8: The Association of Shintō Shrines (<i>*Jinja Honchō</i>) launches the Shinto Political League (<i>Shintō seiji renmei</i>). (<i>Shūmu jihō</i>)
1970	Shōwa 45	Apr 14: Yasukuni Shrine Bill submitted by Liberal Democratic Party representatives to special session of the 63rd Diet. May 13: Bill rejected after going undeliberated. (<i>Shūmu jihō</i>)	-.: Koyama Mihoko leaves Church of World Messianity (<i>*Sekai Kyūseikyō</i>) to found <i>*Shinji Shūmeikai</i> .
1971	Shōwa 46	May 22: In the name of the Chief Cabinet Secretary, the Ministry of Construction notifies regional construction bureaus under its jurisdiction that they are to no longer conduct Shintō-style ground purification ceremonies (<i>*Jichinsai</i>). (<i>Shūmu jihō</i>)	Feb 15: Association of Shintō Shrines (<i>*Jinja Honchō</i>) orders subsidiary offices in each prefecture to conduct survey regarding the preservation of shrine forests. (<i>Shūmu jihō</i>)
		May 24: Yasuki Shrine Bill rejected. (<i>Shūmu jihō</i>)	Aug 4: First national Shintō research conference (<i>Shintō kōen kenkyū zenkoku taikai</i>) held at Association of Shintō Shrines (<i>*Jinja Honchō</i>). (<i>Shūmu jihō</i>)
1972	Shōwa 47		Jul 29: Association of Shintō Shrines (<i>*Jinja Honchō</i>) creates "one-day <i>Jinja Honchō</i> " (<i>ichinichi Jinja Honchō</i>) at five locations throughout Japan, beginning with Imizu Shrine in Takaoka City, Toyama Prefecture. (<i>Shūmu jihō</i>)
1973	Shōwa 48		Jan 22: The Association of Shintō Shrines (<i>*Jinja Honchō</i>) sends notice to all subsidiary offices

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Jan 9: *Koshintō Senpōkyō founder Masai Yoshimitsu dies (age 62). (<i>Jingi daidō</i>)	May 20: Decision made to restore content regarding Japanese myths to new primary school social studies textbooks beginning in the 1971-72 school year.
July 24: *Kannagarakyō founder Mizuno Fusa dies (age 87). (<i>Shinshukyō shinbun</i>)	June 23: Japan-U.S. Security Treaty automatically extended (the treaty [<i>Anpō jōyaku</i>] and opposition to its renewal had been a primary focus of university campus unrest in preceding years).
	May 14: Nagoya High Court rules it unconstitutional for the Tsu City gymnasium to expend public funds for a Shintō-style ground purification ceremony. (* <i>Jichinsai</i>)
	June 17: Okinawa Reversion Treaty signed (U.S. returns Okinawa to Japanese sovereignty).
May 18: *Shinreikyō founder Ōtsuka Kan'ichi dies (age 81). (<i>Group documents</i>)	Sep 29: Japan and People's Republic of China normalize diplomatic relations.
	July -: First Tanaka Kakuei Cabinet formed. Real estate boom occurs thanks to Tanaka's book, <i>Nihon rettō kaizō ron</i> (Plan for remodeling the Japanese archipelago). As a result, land prices will have jumped 30.9% on average by the following April compared to the year before.
May 24: *Sekai Shindōkyō founder Aida Hide dies (age 74). (<i>Group documents</i>)	Oct 23: First oil crisis begins (the Arab Oil Embargo).

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			encouraging the planting of trees at shrines throughout the country in conjunction with the national tree-planting festival (<i>shokujusai</i> ; held every spring). (<i>Shūmu jihō</i>)
			May 19: The Association of Shintō Shrines (<i>*Jinja Honchō</i>) sends notice to all subsidiary offices restricting corporations from the for-profit use of shrines, amulets, and the like. (<i>Shūmu jihō</i>)
			Oct 2: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>). Oct 5: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated.
			-.-: <i>*Kōgakkan University</i> establishes a Shintō Institute.
1974	Shōwa 49		Jan-: Iwasaki Shōō founds Nihon Seidō Kyōdan. (<i>Group documents</i>)
			-.-: Yamato Shōfū Juku reorganized to become Yamato Shōfū Juku Senior High School (see also <i>*Shōroku Shintō Yamatoyama</i>). (<i>Shūkyō kyōiku shiriyoshū</i>)
1975	Shōwa 50		
1976	Shōwa 51		Nov 10: Tokyo residents gather to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Emperor Hirohito's accession. Many religious organizations also attend the ceremonies, and other festivities also take place. (<i>Shūmu jihō</i>)

Personalities/Texts	Society
<p>April 25: *Tamamitsu Jinja founder Motoyama Kinue dies (age 65). (<i>Shinshukyō shinbun</i>)</p>	<p>May 25: House of Representatives plenary session independently passes Yasukuni Shrine Bill thanks to Liberal Democratic Party support. Bill subsequently rejected in the House of Councilors.</p>
<p>June 23: World Divine Light Organization (*<i>Sekai Mahikari Bunmei Kyōdan</i>) founder Okada Kōtama dies (age 73). (<i>Group documents</i>)</p>	<p>-.: This year Uri Geller's spoon bending and the film "The Exorcist" arouse public interest. Goto Ben 's book <i>Nosutoradamusu no daiyogen</i> (Prophecies of Nostradamus) becomes a bestseller. Fad for natural health foods.</p>
<p>June 24: *Ananaikyō founder Nakano Yonosuke dies (age 86). (<i>Group documents</i>)</p>	<p>-.: Japan's economy contracts by 0.5% this year, entering its first recession of the postwar period. Index of wholesale prices rises to 31.3%. Consumer price index at 4.5%, putting it into a vicious inflationary wage-price spiral.</p>
	<p>March 10: Bullet train route opens between Okayama and Hakata.</p>
	<p>Aug 15: Prime Minister Miki Takeo, on the anniversary of the end of World War II, makes first visit by an incumbent premier to Yasukuni Shrine since the war's cessation (Miki made his visit as a private citizen).</p>

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1977	Shōwa 52		Oct 27: Association of Shinto Shrines (<i>*Jinja Honchō</i>) offices damaged by bomb set by New Left radicals. (<i>Shūmu jihō</i>)
1978	Shōwa 53		June -: Okada Keishu founds <i>*Sūkyō Mahikari</i> (also builds sect's world headquarters). (<i>Gendai no kokoro: Sūkyō Mahikari</i>)
			Oct 17: Fourteen Class A war criminals are enshrined together at Yasukuni Shrine, including Tōjō Hideki (wartime prime minister) and Hirota Kōki (prewar prime minister).
1979	Shōwa 54	Jun 12: Era Name Act promulgated. (<i>Hōritsu 43-gō</i>)	
1980	Shōwa 55		Dec 26: Kuroda Minoru founds Kōlin (literally "halo", the name is changed to <i>*Subikari Kōha Sekai Shindan</i> in 1984). (<i>Group documents</i>)
1981	Shōwa 56		April 22: A group of parliamentarians called <i>Minna de Yasukuni jinja ni sanpai suru Kokkai giin no kai</i> ("The society of Diet members who visit Yasukuni Shrine together") visits Yasukuni Shrine (see also <i>*Problems of Religion and Government</i>). (<i>Kirisuto-kyō nenkan</i> [Christian yearbook])
			-.-: <i>*Kōgakkan University</i>

Personalities/Texts

Society

Sep 29: *Zenrinkyō's founder Rikihisa Tatsusai dies (age 70). (<i>Group documents</i>)	July 13: Supreme Court rules on the Tsu ground-purification rites (* <i>Jichinsai</i>) lawsuit, judging it constitutional.
	Sep 5: Japan Buddhist Federation President Machida Sōyū states at the third American World Conference of Religions for Peace that "there is no discrimination against <i>burakumin</i> in Japan." His statement causes problems as <i>burakumin</i> are descendants of feudal-era outcast class still experiencing discrimination, and in the aftermath the issue causes turmoil throughout the Buddhist community.
	-.-: The concept of <i>tenchūsatsu</i> (a period of time in a person's life based on the Chinese zodiac [<i>eto</i>] when, according to folk divination beliefs, the heavens are unfriendly to that person) becomes popular due in part to the publication of an introductory book on the topic by Izumi Sōshō called <i>Tenchūsatsu nyūmon</i> .
Aug 18: *Byakkō Shinkōkai founder Goi Masahisa dies (age 63). (<i>Group documents</i>)	July -: The number of prefectures to pass resolutions favoring official state visits to Yasukuni Shrine by prime minister and emperor reaches 22 (see also * <i>Problems of Religion and Government</i>).
July 21: *Shidaidō founder Nagahashi Yasuhiko dies (age 86). (<i>Group documents</i>)	

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
			establishes postgraduate course on Shintō studies.
1982	Shōwa 57		Jan 11: The Church of World Messianity (* <i>Sekai kyūsekyō</i>) opens the MOA Museum of Art. (<i>Sekai kyūsekyō</i>)
1983	Shōwa 58		Feb 4: Association of Shinto Shrines (* <i>Jinja Honchō</i>) submits a request titled "Request concerning preservation of shrine-owned lands on the grounds of Shinto shrines" (<i>Jinja *keidaichi nado shayūchi no hozen ni tsuite no onegai no ken</i>) to Ministry of Construction and Ministry of Home Affairs.
			Nov 21: Komatsu Shinyō founds *Shinmei Aishinkai. (<i>Group documents</i>)
			-.-: The Political Association of *Seichō no Ie (<i>Seichō no ie seiji rengō</i>) suspends its activities.
1984	Shōwa 59		
1985	Shōwa 60		May 4: Tōshōgū Shrine in Nikkō notifies the Association of Shinto Shrines (* <i>Jinja Honchō</i>) that it will end its "bound comprehensive religious juridical person" (<i>hihōkatsu shūkyō hōjin</i>) relationship with the association, making it a fully independent institution.

Personalities/Texts	Society
	<p>March 24: Osaka District Court rules in the Minoo Memorial lawsuit over Minoo City's desire to use public funds to relocate a memorial monument to fallen soldiers, declaring it unconstitutional. Minoo City appeals the ruling (see also <i>*Problems of religion and government</i>). (<i>Shūmu jihō</i>)</p>
<p>Aug 23: *Shūyōdan Hōseikai founder Seitarō Idei dies (age 83). (<i>Group documents</i>)</p>	<p>March 1: Osaka District Court rules in the Minoo Memorial Service lawsuit over the participation of local public officials in memorial services to commemorate the war dead, declaring it unconstitutional. Plaintiff victory (see also <i>*Problems of Religion and Government</i>). (<i>Shūmu jihō</i>)</p>
	<p>-.-: Use of computers and electronic word processors starts to become commonplace.</p>
<p>March 19: *Reiha no Hikari Kyōkai founder Hase Yoshio dies (age 68). (<i>Shinshukyō shinbun</i>)</p>	
<p>July 17: *Shizensha founder Hashimoto Satomi dies (age 84). (<i>Group documents</i>)</p>	
<p>Nov 25: *Tengenkyō founder Naniwa Hisakazu dies (age 81). (<i>Usunorukugyō</i>)</p>	
<p>May 12: *Tenjōkyō Hon'in founder Kuramoto Ito dies (age 90). (<i>Group documents</i>)</p>	<p>Aug 15: Prime Minister Nakasone Yasuhiro makes first official visit of a prime minister to Yasukuni Shrine since the end of World War II.</p>
<p>May -: *Tenshin Seikyō founder Shimada Seiichi dies (age 89). (<i>Group documents</i>)</p>	
<p>June 17: *Seichō no Ie founder Taniguchi Masaharu dies (age 91). (<i>Shūmu jihō</i>)</p>	
<p>Nov 30: *Seishin Myōjōkai founder Fujita Motonari dies (age 82). (<i>Shinshukyō shinbun</i>)</p>	

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1986	Shōwa 61		June -: Sakata Yasuhiro forms the Misogikyō shinpa ("true faction of Misogikyō"), a splinter group from *Misogikyō. (<i>Group documents</i>)
1987	Shōwa 62		
1988	Shōwa 63		March 27: Association of Shinto Shrines (* <i>Jinja Honchō</i>) sends tree-planting recommendation to all shrines and local <i>Jinja Honchō</i> offices throughout the country. (<i>Shūmu jihō</i>)
1989	Heisei 1	Feb 17: The birthday of the Shōwa emperor (Emperor Hirohito), previously a national holiday, becomes a new holiday called Greenery Day (see also * <i>Shuku-sai-jitsu</i>).	April 14: Tenri Oyasato Senior High School opened (see * <i>Tenrikyō</i>).
1990	Heisei 2	Oct 11: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Akihito (the Heisei emperor).	Nov -: *Kurozumikyō holds Shintō International Workshop on Global Survival and Peace at its Shintōzan headquarters.
1991	Heisei 3		
1992	Heisei 4		

Personalities/Texts

Society

	Dec -: Japan's economy starts to expand (start of the so-called "bubble economy"; the bubble's collapse comes in 1991).
Nov 7: *Soshindō Kyōdan founder Yoshioka Tajūrō dies (age 82). (<i>Shinshukyō shinbun</i>)	
September 7: *Kikueikai Kyōdan founder Hayashi Shikō dies (age 88). (<i>Shinshukyō shinbun</i>)	June 1: Supreme Court rules in the Self Defense Forces Enshrinement lawsuit (<i>Yamaguchi junshoku jieikan gōshi soshō</i>) that it was constitutional for the SDF to have applied to have the soul of a deceased soldier jointly enshrined at Shintō shrine with those of other soldiers over objections of the deceased soldier's Christian wife (Jan. 1973: suit filed; March 1979: Yamaguchi District Court rules enshrinement unconstitutional; July 1982: Hiroshima High Court also rules it unconstitutional) (see also <i>*Shintō and Christianity</i>).
Oct 4: *Nihon Jingū Honchō founder Nakajima Shūkō dies (age 87). (<i>Shinshukyō shinbun</i>)	June 18: Kawasaki City Deputy Mayor Komatsu Hideki is revealed to have acquired shares in the information industry and real estate company Recruit before the company went public, earning a one billion-yen profit on their sale (start of the Recruit insider-trading scandal).
Oct 29: *Oyamanezu no Mikoto Shinji Kyōkai founder Inai Sadao dies (age 82).	
Oct 29: *Kuzuryū Taisha founder Ōnishi Masajirō dies (age 75). (Group documents)	
March 8: *Hizuki no Miya founder Fujimoto Toshinari dies (age 59). (Group documents)	Jan 7: Emperor Shōwa dies (age 89). Era name changed to Heisei.
	Oct. -: Stocks nosedive, marking the start of the end of the "bubble economy."
May 5: *Shinsei Tengan Manaita no Kai founder Kurata Chikyū dies (age 85).	Jan 17: Multinational coalition begins war with Iraq. Feb. 28: Fighting ends.
- -: Federation of Shinto Sects' youth association (<i>Kyōha Shintō rengō seimenkai</i>) begins publishing newsletter <i>Musubi</i> .	
	May 12: In the <i>Ehime tamagushiryō</i> (see <i>*Tamagushi</i>) lawsuit, Takamatsu High Court rules constitutionally acceptable for Ehime

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations
1993	Heisei 5		Oct 2: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated. Oct. 5: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>).

	governor to have used public funds to pay for offerings given to Yasukuni Shrine in name of prefecture's war dead (July 1982: suit filed; 1989: Matsuyama District Court rules the act unconstitutional) (see also <i>*Problems of Religion and Government</i>).
	Oct 13: A 376-member Ground Self-Defense Forces (SDF) battalion is dispatched to Cambodia to take part in a United Nations peace-keeping operation (the first overseas dispatch of the SDF).
	March 18: Supreme Court rules in the Minoo war memorial lawsuit (<i>Minō chūkon-hi soshō</i>), declaring the payment of public funds to a local association of war-bereaved families for the holding of a Shintō-style memorial service to be constitutional (Oct 1977: case brought before Osaka District Court. March 1982: District Court rules it unconstitutional. March 1983: Osaka High Court rules it constitutional) (see <i>*Problems of Religion and Government</i>).
	August 7: Hosokawa Morihiro of the Japan New Party named the 79th prime minister. Ends thirty years of single-party rule by the Liberal Democratic Party.