

Encyclopedia of Shintō: Chronological Supplement

(國學院大學日本文化研究所編『【縮刷版】神道事典』(弘文堂、1999年)の「年表」(pp.764-830)の英訳)

Copyright © 1999 Kokugakuin University Institute for Japanese Culture and Classics. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or in any means – by electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise – without prior written permission.

Pre-Ritsuryō “Ancient” Period (律令時代以前)

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations	Personalities/Texts	Society
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 *Amaterasu Ōmikami 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 *Yamato no Ōkunitama 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 *Ōmononushi no <i>kami</i> (origins of Ōmiwa Shrine). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)		

23 BCE	Suinin 7				7.7: Nomi no sukune and Taima no Kuehaya hold wrestling match (first mention of * <i>Sumō</i>). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)
5 BCE	Suinin 25		3.-: Yamatohime no mikoto transfers *Amaterasu Ōmikami to be enshrined at Ise (another account relates this occurs the 10th month of the following year). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)		
4 BCE	Suinin 26		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					-.: 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])
90	Keikō 20		2.4: Iono no himemiko ordered to worship *Amaterasu Ōmikami. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)		
110	Keikō 40		10.7: *Yamatotakeru no mikoto visits Ise Shrine prior to his eastern campaign of conquest. Yamatohime no mikoto 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 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>)		
239					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 <i>Wa</i> 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 <i>Wa</i> people])
285	Ōjin 16				.-: Wani of Baekje, Korea, offers ten volumes of the <i>Analects of Confucius</i> and one volume of the

					<i>Thousand Character Classic. (Kojiki; Nihon shoki)</i>
300	Ōjin 31				--: 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.
310	Ōjin 41		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>)		
372	Nintoku 60				--: 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.)
404	Richū 5		10.11: The imperial court makes a gift of the cart keepers professional group (<i>kurumamochi-be</i>) to Munakata Shrine in response to a divine oracle and a calamity believed to have been cause by an evil spirit (* <i>Tatari</i>). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)		
415	Ingyō 4				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>).
478	Yūryaku 22		9.-: Ise Outer Shrine built. (<i>Toyukegūgishikichō; Houkikhonki</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,</i>

					<i>Woguoyn zhuan</i> [History of the Liu Song dynasty, account on the Wa people])
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				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>)
538	Senka 3				--: 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 hō teisetsu</i>)
552	Kinmei 13				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>)
554	Kinmei 15				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>)
593	Suiko 1				4.10: Prince Shōtoku appointed regent. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)
594	Suiko 2				2.1: Emperor orders Prince Shōtoku to promote the prosperity of Buddhism. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)

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>)			1.1: The Chinese calendar adopted on this day. (<i>Seiji yoryaku</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>)			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])
620	Suiko 28			-.-: 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>)	
624	Suiko 32				-.-: 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>)

630	Jomei 2				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>)
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				8.1: Major drought around this time. Prayers for rainfall (* <i>Kiu</i>) are offered using various 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>)
644	Kōgyoku 3				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>)

The Age of Aristocratic Rule (the “Classical” period)

Year	Era	Institutions and Laws	Shrines and Organizations	Personalities and Texts	Society
645	Taika 1	6.19: Era name (<i>genpō</i>) system is instituted. First name chosen is Taika. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)			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>)
646	Taika 2	3.22: Regulations are instituted regarding ill-considered funeral rituals, bond servants, marriages, and purification rites. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)			1.1: Reform edicts (the so-called Taika Reforms) promulgated. (<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				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>)
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>)		

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 <i>kami</i> of Yamato is enshrined at Mt. Hiei in Ōmi during the reign of this emperor (Emperor Tenji). (<i>Yōtenki</i>)		
672	Tenmu 1				6.-: The Jinshin War breaks out this month. It ends the following month. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)
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		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

			of the Hirose and Tatsuta shrines). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)		Divination; see also * <i>Shintō</i> and <i>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 poultry. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)
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 “ <i>kami</i> 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				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>)
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	9.10: System instituted for rebuilding and reconsecrating the Grand Shrines of Ise, which		

		pacification of the spirit [<i>*Chinkon-sai</i>]. (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)	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>)		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>)
687	Jitō 1				9.9: National mourning (<i>kokki</i>) ceremonies held at temples in the capital for Emperor Tenmu first mention of a Buddhist style memorial day mourning ceremony [<i>kokki</i>] for an emperor). (<i>Nihon shoki</i>)
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				5.24: *En no Ozunu of Mt. Katsuragi is exiled to Izu on a charge of making misleading prophecies. (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)
700	Monmu 4				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>)
701	Taihō 1		-.-: Hata no Tori builds Matsu-no-o Shrine in Yamashiro Province this year. (<i>Honcho getsurei</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>)
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 of additions being made to ranks of official shrines [* <i>Kansha</i>] supported by historical evidence). (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)			
704	Keiun 1				5.10: Era name changed to Keiun due to a good omen (an auspicious cloud appeared in the imperial court). (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)
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>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>)
707	Keiun 4				2.6: Provinces ordered to perform purification rite (* <i>Ōharae</i>) due to widespread epidemic. (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)

708	Wadō 1	11.21: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Genmei. (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)	10.2: Royal court reports on construction of Heijō-kyō (present-day Nara) to Ise Inner Shrine. (<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>)
709	Wadō 2		-.: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingū reibun</i>)		
710	Wadō 3				3.10: Capital relocated to Heijō-kyō (present-day Nara).
711	Wadō 4	4.20: Governor of Yamashiro Province ordered to inspect the Kamo festival (festival had been growing too boisterous). (<i>Shoku-nihongi</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			1.28: Ōno Yasumaro presents <i>Kojiki</i> (see * <i>Kojiki and Nihon shoki</i>) to the imperial court. (<i>Kojiki</i> , “Introduction”)	
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>)	-.: <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).
716	Reiki 2	11.19: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of 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	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>)		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).

		prohibited at this time. (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)			
718	Yōrō 2			5.-: First draft of <i>Hitachi no kuni fudoki</i> prepared (see <i>*Fudoki</i>).	
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>)	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>).	
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>).			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”]).
		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 at Usa. (<i>Usatakusenshū</i>)		
729	Tenpyō 1		-.: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingū reibun</i>)		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).
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>)			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>)
732	Tenpyō 4		--: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingū reibun</i>)		
733	Tenpyō 5			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>)
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				9.--: The revolt of Fujiwara no Hirotsugu.

741	Tenpyō 13				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>)
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 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>)		4.14: Era name changed to Tenpyō-kanpō due to favorable auspice (offering of gold from Mutsu Province).
			-.-: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingū reibun</i>)		
752	Tenpyō-shōhō 4				8.17: Seventeen shamans from the capital exiled to Izu, Tosa, and Oki. (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)
754	Tenpyō-shōhō 6	11.27: Chief ritualist (<i>miyajī</i> , see * <i>Jinjashishoku</i>) of Usa Hachiman Shrine Ōga no Tamaro and others for witchcraft. The governor of Dazai (<i>Dazai-fū</i>) takes control of shrine's estates. (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)			

757	Tenpyō-hōji 1	5.20: The Yōrō Code goes into effect.			4.4: All households ordered to keep a copy of <i>Xiao jing</i> (The classic of filial piety). (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)
		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>)			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>)
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 (* <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				6.22: Unordained monks (<i>shidosō</i>) are banned. (<i>Ruiju-sandai-kyaku</i>)
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 Daijingu reibun</i>)		
767	Jingo-keiun 1				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).
768	Jingo-keiun 2		-.: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingu reibun</i>)		

769	Jingo-keiun 3				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>)
770	Hōki 1				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>)
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> <i>*Tsukuyomi</i> 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>). (<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.			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>)
783	Enryaku 2				

784	Enryaku 3				11.11: Capital transferred to Nagaoka-kyō.
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 Daijingū reibun</i>)		
787	Enryaku 6		-.: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingū reibun</i>)	-.: First appearance of the word * <i>saimon</i> , meaning a written proclamation read aloud to the deities. (<i>Shoku-nihongi</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>)		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.
789	Enryaku 8			8.-: * <i>Sumiyoshitaishajindaiki</i> presented to the Settsu Office (<i>Settsu-shiki</i> , a special office that administered Settsu Province).	
791	Enryaku 10		10.27: Crown Prince visits Ise Grand Shrine. (<i>Shoku-nihongi</i>)		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>)
792	Enryaku 11	7.27: Holding large-scale funerals is banned. (<i>Ruijū-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>)		10.24: Capital transferred to Heian-kyō (present-day Kyoto).
798	Enryaku 17	1.24: Terms of office for chief priests and priestly officials decided. (<i>Ruijū-sandai-kyaku</i>)			10.4: Music and dancing at night time festivals in the capital and neighboring provinces forbidden. (<i>Ruijū-sandai-kyaku</i>)
		9.7: System for “provincial offering shrines” (<i>kokuheisha</i> , see * <i>Shikinaisha</i>) finalized, for			

		<p>purposes of distributing ritual offerings (<i>*Hanpei</i>) in such 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>			<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>
801	Enryaku 20		<p>Intercalary 1.17: The position of <i>jingūji</i> (“chief administrator priest”; not to be confused with</p>	<p>3.14: Presentation of <i>Toyuke-gū gishiki chō</i> (see <i>*Enryakugishikichō</i>).</p>	

			* <i>Jingūji</i>) in Izumo Province is abolished. (<i>Ruijū-kokushi</i>)		
804	Enryaku 23		6.-: Method for appointing the chief priests (* <i>Gūji</i>) at the Hitachi, Kashima, Kehi, Keta, and Buzen Hachiman shrines established (<i>Nihon-kōki</i>).	8.28: <i>Kōtai-jingū gishiki chō</i> (see * <i>Enryakugishikichō</i>) produced. (Afterword to <i>Kōtai-jingū gishiki chō</i>)	
805	Enryaku 24		-.: 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>)		6.8: Buddhist monk Saichō (also known as Dengyō Daishi) returns from China to found the Tendai Buddhist sect.
806	Daidō 1				10.22: Buddhist monk Kūkai (also known as Kōbō Daishi) returns from China to found the Shingon Buddhist sect.
807	Daidō 2	9.28: Shamans and “worship of heretical deities” (<i>inshi</i>) in the capital are banned. (<i>Nihon-kiryaku</i>)		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>)
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>)		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>)
		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	6.5: The frequency for doing rebuilding work at shrines in Sumiyoshi, Katori, and Kashima is set at 20 years for the main		

		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>)	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			6.1: Prince Manda presents <i>*Shinsen shōjiroku</i> to the imperial court. (Some argue it was completed in the 7th month.)	
815	Kōnin 6	11.21: Issuing decisions on 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			4.21: <i>Kōnin kyakushiki</i> (see <i>*Policies and Institutions of the</i>	

				<i>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).	
822	Kōnin 13			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>).	
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 Shrine, so the deity of that shrine is granted the rank (<i>*Shin'i, shinkai</i>) of junior fifth lower grade (<i>jugoi'ge</i>). (<i>Nihongiryaku</i>)		7.12: A major earthquake occurs. Frequent earthquakes follow. (<i>Nihongiryaku</i>)
829	Tenchō 6		--: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingū reibun</i>)		
830	Tenchō 7			8.11: Urabe Tohotsugu presents to the imperial court <i>*Shinsen kisōki</i> . (<i>Shinsen kisōki no kenkyū: honkoku no bu</i>)	
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.		2.15: Kiyohara no Natsuno finishes compiling <i>*Ryōnogige</i> .	
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>Shoku-nihonkōki</i>)			
840	Jōwa 7			12.9: Fujiwara no Otsugu and his collaborators finish compiling the chronicle <i>Nihonkōki</i> ." (Introduction to the <i>Nihonkōki</i>)	
848	Kashō 1				6.13: Era name changed to Kashō due to favorable auspice (the offering of a white turtle from Dazaifu).
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> , <i>shinkai</i>). (<i>Montoku jitsuroku</i>)	-.: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingū reibun</i>)		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 rainfalls of sweet waters [<i>kanro</i> , associated in Chinese political thought with benevolent rule and peaceful lands]).
		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				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>]).
857	Ten'an 1				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]).
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>)	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>nenbundosha</i>) from the Tendai sect be sent to the Kamo and Kasuga shrines (see also <i>*Shintō and Buddhism</i>). (<i>Sandai jitsuroku</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..		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, Fujiwara no Nakanari, Tachibana no Hayanari, and Fun'ya no Miyatamaro. (<i>Sandai jitsuroku</i>)
864	Jōgan 6	8.5: The imperial court orders Kai Province to apologize to the <i>kami</i> , saying the great 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				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>)
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>).	-.-: Around this time, Koremune no Naomoto produces * <i>Ryōnoshūge</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	4.-: <i>Jōgankyaku</i> (a collection of laws) compiled. 9.-: The laws go into force.	

			also * <i>Gion matsuri</i> and * <i>Gion/Tsushima shinkō</i>)		
870	Jōgan 12		9.-: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>).		
871	Jōgan 13			8.25: <i>Jōganshiki</i> compiled. (see * <i>Policies and Institutions of the Classical Period</i>)	
873	Jōgan 15			-.: First mention of subshrines (* <i>Wakamiya</i>), in the <i>Sandai jitsuroku</i> .	
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.			4.16: Era name changed to Gangyō due to a favorable auspice (offerings of white pheasant and white deer received).
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>Shikinensengū</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 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			5.10: Sugawara no Michizane finishes compiling <i>Ruiju kokushi</i> (see also * <i>Tenjin shinkō</i>).	
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				9.-: Dispatch of envoys to T'ang China suspended. (<i>Nihongiryaku</i> ; <i>Kankebunsō</i>)
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; 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 around this time). (<i>Nihongiryaku</i>)			
901	Engi 1				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>])
903	Engi 3			2.25: Sugawara no Michizane dies (age 59); see also * <i>Tenjin shinkō</i>). (<i>Nihongiryaku</i>)	
904	Engi 4		12.19: The Imperial court enshrines * <i>Raijin</i> , “thunder <i>kami</i> ,” 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>)	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>).	
910	Engi 10				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>Nihongiryaku</i>)
914	Engi 14				-.-: 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>)
916	Engi 16		2.10: Fujiwara no Tadahira, head of the Fujiwara clan, presents a race horse (<i>sōme</i>) and a special 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				-.: 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).
923	Enchō 1				Intercalary 4.11: Era name changed to Enchō due to calamities (flooding and the death of the crown prince).
924	Enchō 2		9.-: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingu 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>)		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>)
			9.-: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>).		
927	Enchō 5			12.26: Fujiwara no Tadahira and others present the 50-volume <i>*Engishiki</i> .	
932	Shōhei 2	11.13: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Suzaku.			
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				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>]).
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>)		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>)
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: Tajih Ayako enshrines Sugawara no Michizane at Shichijō in Kyoto inspired by a divine message (<i>shintaku</i> ; see 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>)		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>)
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			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.	
957	Tentoku 1				10.27: Era name changed to Tentoku due to calamity (severe drought in the previous year).
960	Tentoku 4			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	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.).

				founding of Kitano Shrine, produced (see also <i>*Tenjin Shinkō</i>).	
961	Ōwa 1	-.: Ise Shrine chief priest (<i>daigūji</i> , see <i>*Gūji</i>) Ōnakatomi no Nakasuke prohibited from 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>)			2.16: Era name changed to Ōwa due to calamities and associations of year with political and social instability according to 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>).
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 shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingū reibun</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>).
967	Kōhō 4			7.9: <i>*Engishiki</i> is promulgated and goes into force. (<i>Nihongiryaku; Engishiki; Fusenshō</i>)	
968	Anna 1	11.24: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Reizei.			
969	Anna 2				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</i> ; <i>Hyakurenshō</i>).
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			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).
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			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).
977	Jōgen 2		2.22: Kamo no Yasunori (see * <i>Tsuchimikado Shintō</i>) dies (age 60). (<i>Kamo no Yasunori no musume shū</i>)	
978	Tengen 1			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).
979	Tengen 2	3.27: The emperor visits Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine (first mention of an imperial progress to the shrine). (<i>Nihongiryaku; 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.			
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				-.: <i>Nejū gyōji go shōjimon</i> (“popular edition”) produced around this time (see <i>*Nejū gyōji</i>).
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				8.8: Era name changed to Eiso due to calamities (unusual atmospheric phenomena including the appearance of a comet).
990	Shōryaku 1				11.7: Era name changed to Shōryaku due to calamity (heavy winds and rains on 8.13 the previous year).
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				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>)
995	Chōtoku 1				2.22: Era name changed to Chōtoku due to calamity (great epidemic persisted from the previous year; epidemic continues unabated after the change).
998	Chōtoku 4				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>)
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 ordering that unprecedented shrine and temple rituals be avoided and another ordering that damage to	6.14: Minister of the Left Fujiwara no Michinaga attempts to arrest a performer of miscellaneous arts (<i>zatsugeisha</i>) attired as a monk at Gion Tenjin'e on the grounds of <i>lèse-majesté</i> for pulling an object resembling the cart (<i>hyō [no yama]</i>) used in the		1.13: Era name changed to Chōhō due to calamities (epidemic and drought persisting from the previous year).

		shrines be repaired. (<i>Seijiyōryaku</i>)	<i>Daijōsai</i> (first mention of a festival float [<i>*Dashi</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>).		-.: 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).
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</i> ; <i>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>Hyakurensō</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</i> ; <i>Gonki</i>)			7.20: Era name changed to Kankō due to calamities (unusual atmospheric phenomena and natural disaster).
		10.21: An imperial progress is made to Kitano Shrine (first mention of an imperial visit to the shrine). (<i>Nihongiryaku</i> ; <i>Gonki</i>)			
1005	Kankō 2			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>)

1012	Chōwa 1	11.22: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Sanjō.			2.8: Shidaragami (a group of wandering deities) are believed to have come to Kyoto from Cinzei, modern Kyūshū. They are worshipped at Murasakino (see * <i>Hayarigami Shinkō</i>). (<i>Hyakurenshō</i>)
1015	Chōwa 4				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>)
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>Daijingū 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>Daijingū shozōjiki</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>).
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>)		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>).
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				7.25: Era name changed to Chōgen due to calamities (rampant epidemic, drought).
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 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>)		8.-: Around this time, Emperor Goichijō secretly visited the <i>Naishidokoro</i> (part of the Inner Sanctum; see * <i>Kyūchū sanden</i>) every night to offer invocations (* <i>Kitō</i>) (some records suggest he was troubled by the oracle of Ise Aramatsuri Shrine proclaimed this year on 6:17). (<i>Shōyūki</i>)
1036	Chōgen 9	11.17: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Gosuzaku.			
1038	Chōreki 2		9.16: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Daijingū shozōjiki</i>)		
1039	Chōreki 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>Daijingu shozōjiki</i>)	
1040	Chōkyū 1		9.-: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingu Reibun</i>)	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; Hyakurenshō</i>)
				11.10: Era name changed to Chōkyū due to calamities (massive earthquakes in the 9th and 10th months, fire at the imperial residential compound).
1044	Kantoku 1			11.24: Era name changed to Kantoku due to calamities (epidemic the previous year, drought).
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>) 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>)	-.: 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).
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>Daijingū shozōjiki</i>)		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).
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>Daijingū shozōjiki</i> ; <i>Hyakurensō</i>)		
1058	Kōhei 1				8.29: Era name changed to Kōhei due to calamity (fire on 2.26 at the Daigokuden [Palace Audience Hall]).
1059	Kōhei 2		9.15: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Daijingū shozōjiki</i> ; <i>Ōnakatomi-uji keizu</i>)		
1060	Kōhei 3				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 for the consecrated princess (* <i>Saishū</i>) having murdered an oracle (<i>takusensha</i> , see * <i>Kamigakari, takusen</i>). Yoshitaka would be exiled in the 8th month. (<i>Hyakurensō</i>)
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			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"]).
1066	Jiryaku 2			1.7: A "divine tree" (<i>*Shinboku</i>) from Kasuga Shrine is brought to Kyoto. (<i>Kōfukuji bettōki</i>)
1068	Jiryaku 4	11.22: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Gosanjō.		
1069	Enkyū 1			Intercalary 10.11: Office for the certification of estate documents (<i>Kiroku shōen kenkeisho</i>) established (see also <i>*Shinryō</i>).
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>*Shikinensengū</i>).		
1077	Jōryaku 1				11.17: Era name changed to Jōryaku due to calamities (drought, plague).
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; Sotsu-ki; Hyakurensō</i>)	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; Tamefusa-kyō-ki</i>)
1082	Eihō 2				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>)
1083	Eihō 3				9.-: The Later Three Years' War (<i>Gosannen no eki</i>) breaks out. (<i>Azuma-kagami</i>)
1084	Ōtoku 1				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>).
1085	Ōtoku 2				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.
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.			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>].)
1087	Kanji 1	11.19: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held 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				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>)
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				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 Jireki 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>)
1094	Kahō 1				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).
1095	Kahō 2		9.-: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated. Rice tax for rebuilding the Ise Shrines (Zō-Daijingū yakubuku mai) levied throughout the country (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Chūyūki</i>)		
1096	Eichō 1				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>]).
1097	Shōtoku 1		.-: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingū reibumi</i>)		11.21: Era name changed to Shōtoku due to calamities

					(unusual atmospheric phenomena, earthquake, typhoon, flooding).
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> .		8.28: Era name changed to Kōwa due to calamities (great fire in Kyoto 2nd month of previous year, earthquake, epidemic).
1103	Kōwa 5				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>)
1104	Chōji 1		6.17: Priests from Kehi Shrine in Echizen protest injustice on the part of provincial governor Takashina Tameie. (<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>)
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>)		4.9: Era name changed to Kajō due to calamity (the appearance of a comet).
			10.2: Chief administrative monk (<i>zasu</i>) Eihan is dismissed after priests from Gion Shrine make		6.-: Epidemic spreads this month resulting in many deaths. Craze for * <i>dengaku</i> dances in Kyoto.

			appeals to “Inner Minister” (<i>naidaijin</i>) Minamoto no Masazane. (<i>Denryaku, Eishōki</i>)		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>)
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.		7.13: Era name changed to Ten’ei due to calamities (comet, epidemic that started previous year).
1113	Eikyū 1				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>)
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, Nisho Dainjingū reibumi</i>)		
1118	Gen'ei 1				4.3: Era name changed to Gen'ei due to calamities (unusual atmospheric phenomena, epidemic).
1119	Gen'ei 2				-.: Custom of provincial governors (<i>kokushi</i>) making formal visits (<i>shinpai</i>) to main shrine in province begins to fade around this time.
1120	Hōan 1				4.10: Era name changed to Hōan due to calamity (bad fortune for emperor).
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.			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>)
1124	Tenji 1	6.15: The Gion “special annual festival” (<i>rinjisai</i>) is held for the first time. (<i>Eishōki, Hyakurenshō</i>)			
1125	Tenji 2	11.9: Retired emperors Shirakawa and Toba, along with Toba's wife Taiken, visit Kumano Shrine (they			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

		visit Hie Shrine the next year). (<i>Chūyūki mokuroku</i>)			at each entrance to the imperial palace.
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>)			1.22: Era name changed to Daiji due to calamity (epidemic that started the previous year).
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				1.29: Era name changed to Tenshō due to calamities (unusual atmospheric phenomena, epidemic).
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) (see also * <i>Chokusai</i>). (<i>Chūyūki</i>)			8.11: Era name changed to Chōshō due to calamities (epidemic, retired emperor's palace burns down 7.23).
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>)		4.27: Era name changed to Hōen due to calamities (epidemic, flooding, famine).
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				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>)
1140	Hōen 6				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>)
1141	Eiji 1				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.
1142	Kōji 1	11.15: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Konoe.			
1143	Kōji 2				
1144	Ten'yō 1				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>).
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>)			7.22: Era name changed to Kyūan due to calamities (unusual atmospheric phenomena [comet]).
1146	Kyūan 2		4.7: Hakusan Shrine in Kaga is made into a branch temple of Enryaku Temple.		
1147	Kyūan 3				6.28: Monks from Enryaku Temple bring the 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>)
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	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>)		

		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>)			
1150	Kyūan 6				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; Honchō seiki</i>)
1151	Ninpei 1				1.26: Era name changed to Ninpei due to calamities (violent rainstorms and flooding on 8.4 the previous year).
1152	Ninpei 2		9.-: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</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>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho daijingū reibumi</i>)		10.28: Era name changed to Kyūju due to calamities (typhoon the previous year on 6.20, bad fortune for emperor in present year)
			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				7.11: The Hōgen Rebellion.
1158	Hōgen 3	12.-: Emperor Go-Shirakawa abdicates. He subsequently goes			7.-: Resumption of the <i>sumō</i> banquet (<i>sumō no sechi</i> , or <i>sumai no sechie</i> ; see * <i>Sumō</i>).

		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>).			12.-: The Heiji Rebellion.
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>)		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>Hyakurenshō</i>)
1161	Ōhō 1				9.4: Era name changed to Ōhō due to calamities (epidemic, famine).
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>)			3.29: Era name changed to Chōkan due to calamity (epidemic).
1164	Chōkan 2			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 [Jisha bugyō]</i>).	
1165	Eiman 1			1.21: Minamoto Akihiro (*Prince Akihiro) assumes the position of Superintendent of the Jingikan (* <i>Jingihaku</i>). (The position thereafter becomes one inherited	6.5: Era name changed to Eiman due to calamities (emperor’s illness, unusual atmospheric phenomena, unnatural phenomena [<i>ke’i</i>]).

				by descendents of the Shirakawa house.) (<i>Hakuke kiroku</i>)	
1166	Nin'an 1	11.15: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Rokujō.			
1168	Nin'an 3	11.22: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Takakura.			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>)
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>)		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>)
1171	Jōan 1		-.: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho daijingū reibumi</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>).
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				7.28: Era name changed to Angen due to calamities (long rainy spell, epidemic, populace uneasy).
1177	Jishō 1	4.28: Great fire in Kyoto. The Great Audience Hall (<i>Daigokuden</i>) at the Imperial		2.20: Superintendent of Divinities (* <i>Jingihaku</i>) *Prince Akihiro	8.4: Era name changed to Jishō due to calamities (great fire in Kyoto, fire at the Great Audience

		Palace burns down and is not rebuilt. (<i>Gyokuyō</i>)		becomes a Buddhist priest. (<i>Akihiro-ō ki</i>)	Hall [<i>Daigokuden</i>] in the imperial palace).
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 shrine and temple lands by warriors. (<i>Azuma kagami</i>)	10.-: Minamoto Yoritomo transfers the shrine Yui Wakamiya to Kitayama in Kamakura (inscribed on cornerstone at present-day Tsurugaoka Hachiman Shrine).	-.: *Prince Akihiro dies (possibly age 85).	6.2: Capital transferred to Fukuhara-kyō (by Taira no Kiyomori). 11.-: Kyoto restored as capital.
				-.: Around now <i>Nenjū gyōji emaki</i> created (see also * <i>Nenjū gyōji</i>).	
1181	Yōwa 1				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>)
1182	Juei 1	11.24: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Antoku.			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).
1183	Juei 2		4.9: Officials from the *Jingikan are sequestered at 16 shrines under the Ise Shrine to make invocations (* <i>Kitō</i>) meant to pacify the warfare. (<i>Gyokuyō</i>)		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>)
			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>)			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)
1187	Bunji 3		8.15: Minamoto Yoritomo inaugurates the release of captive 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>)		7.20: Senior assistant director of divinities (<i>jingi taifu</i>) Urabe Kanehira is dispatched to 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, Hyakurenshō</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>*Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Gyokuyō</i>)		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”]).

Warrior rule: Medieval period

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations	Personalities/Texts	Society
1192	Kenkyū 3		9.-: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>).	6.-: Arakida Tadanaka completes * <i>Kōtaijingū nenjūgyōji</i> (it is revised and expanded by Fujieda [Arakida] Ujitsune in 1464). (<i>Daijingū sōsho</i>)	7.12: Minamoto Yoritomo becomes shōgun.
			11.16: The Awata mausoleum (Awatabyō) of Emperor Sutoku is redesignated as the shrine Awatamiya 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-Daijingū yakubukumai</i>) goes into effect throughout the country. (<i>Kōyasamonjo</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 Emperor Tsuchimikado. (<i>Hyakurenshō</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				2.20: Era name changed to Genkyū 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>).
1206	Ken’ei 1				4.27: Era name changed to Ken’ei due to calamities (epidemic, sudden death of the regent).
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>)		4.29: Tenjiku Kaja of Iyo is imprisoned, having been accused of erecting shrines to false gods and leading people astray. (<i>Meigetsuki</i>)
					10.25: Era name changed to Jōgen due to calamities (epidemic, floods, year deemed unlucky in accordance with Onmyōdō theory due to <i>sangō</i> [“alignment of three planets”]).
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</i>			

		<i>shinki</i>). (<i>Gosokui yoshino hōhei burui ki</i>)			
1211	Kenryaku 1		9.-: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>).		
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>Hyakurensō</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>Hyakurensō</i>)			
1213	Kenpō 1				12.6: Era name changed to Kenpō due to calamities (unusual atmospheric phenomena, earthquake, great fire in Kyoto on 10.15).
1219	Jōkyū 1			-.: <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).
1222	Jōō 1	11.23: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Go-Horikawa. (<i>Hyakurensō</i>)			
1223	Jōō 2		10.-: The Iwashimizu shrine monk (<i>*Bettō</i>) Sōsei establishes offices to oversee shrine lands and the	11.-: <i>*Yōtenki</i> completed. (<i>Zoku Gunsho ruijū</i>)	

			shrine's temple, as well as system for construction of temple buildings. (<i>Tanaka Sōsei ganmon'an</i>)		
1224	Gen'nin 1				11.20: Era name changed to Gen'nin due to calamities (unusual atmospheric phenomenon, drought).
1225	Karoku 1		5.22: The bakufu has 1,200 monks perform services at Tsurugaoka Hachiman Shrine to pray for end to drought and 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>)		4.20: Era name changed to Karoku due to calamities (epidemic, "unrest in the land").
1227	Antei 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).
1228	Antei 2		9.16: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>)		
1229	Kangi 1				3.5: Era name changed to Kangi due to calamity (great storm the previous autumn).
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				11.5: Era name changed to Bunryaku due to calamities (unusual atmospheric phenomena, earthquake).
1235	Katei 1	11.20: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Shijō.			9.19: Era name changed to Katei due to calamities (unusual atmospheric phenomena, earthquake, epidemic in Kyoto).
1238	Ryakunin 1				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”).
1239	En'ō 1			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).
1240	Ninji 1				7.16: Era name changed to Ninji due to calamities (drought, unusual atmospheric phenomena [comet]).
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 Daijingū reibumi</i>)		
1249	Kenchō 1		9.26: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>).		3.18: Era name changed to Kenchō due to calamities (fire in the imperial palace).

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>Ichino miya/Sōja</i>) of each province. (<i>Azuma kagami</i>)			
1254	Kenchō 6				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>)
1256	Kōgen 1				10.5: Era name changed to Kōgen due to calamities (plagues and epidemics).
1257	Shōka 1				3.14: Era name changed to Shōka due to calamity (2.10: buildings of the Great Council of State [<i>Dajōkan</i>] burn down).
1259	Shōgen 1				3.26: Era name changed to Shōgen due to calamities (famine and epidemics)
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.			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>)

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>)			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>).
1265	Bun’ei 2				Intercalary 4.2: An order from the emperor stops priests from Hakozaki 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 Hakozaki Shrine having gone up in flames.) (<i>Geki nikki</i>)
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 to accompany accession of Emperor Go-Uda.			10.5: The first attempted Mongol invasion (<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.
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				2.29: Era name changed to Kōan due to calamities (ongoing epidemics that began the year before).
1279	Kōan 2				-.: This year, itinerant Buddhist preacher Ippen begins his “dancing <i>nenbutsu</i> ” (<i>odori nenbutsu</i>) practice.
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>)		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>).
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>).	-.: *Watarai Yukitada 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>)	
1286	Kōan 9			8.-: Around this time the Buddhist priest Tsūkai completes * <i>Daijingūsankeiki</i> .	

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>)	
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>)	4.13: Major earthquake in Kamakura that leaves more than 20,000 dead. (<i>Daigoji nikki</i>)
				8.5: Era name changed to Einin due to calamities (Kantō earthquake and drought).
1296	Einin 4			-.: 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>)
1298	Einin 6	11.20: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Go-Fushimi.		
1300	Shōan 2			6.-: *Watarai Yukitada writes <i>Korō kujitsu den</i> (Oral transmissions of the ancient and the old)
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				8.5: Era name changed to Kagen due to calamities (Great fire in Kamakura the previous 12.11; drought; unusual atmospheric phenomenon [comet]).
1304	Kagen 2		12.22: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Nisho Daijingu reibumi</i>) -.-: The number of suppliant priests (* <i>Negi</i>) at each Ise Shrine is set 10 apiece.		
1305	Kagen 3			Intercalary 12.27: * <i>Watarai Yukitada</i> dies (age 70).	
1306	Tokuji 1		12.20: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Binran</i>)		12.14: Era name changed to Tokuji due to calamities (unusual atmospheric phenomena).
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>Ninnaji 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.	12.-: Takashina Takakane completes <i>Kasuga myōjin genki</i> (aka * <i>Kasugagongenki</i> , “Record of the appearances of the Kasuga deity”).	
1311	Ōchō 1				4.28: Era name changed to Ōchō (widespread epidemics).
1312	Shōwa 1				3.20: Era name changed to Shōwa due to calamities (unusual atmospheric phenomena, earthquake).
1313	Shōwa 2			-.-: Jin’un completes * <i>Hachiman usagū gotakusenshū</i> .	
1317	Bunpō 1				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.
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			1.-: *Watarai Ieyuki completes <i>Ruiju jingi hongen</i> (Rubricated sources on the origins of the kami, 15 fascicles). (Preface of the same)	
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>)			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>).
1323	Genkō 3		9.16: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>).		12.5: Major fire in Kyōto that destroys around 50 <i>chō</i> (neighborhoods). (<i>Hanazono tennō shinki</i>)
1324	Shōchū 1				10.30: The practice of venerating Kasuga 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”).
1325	Shōchū 2		9.16: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>).		
1326	Kareki 1				4.26: Era name changed to Kareki due to calamities (a severe

					thunderstorm that Kyoto experienced the previous 6.26, floods, and epidemics).
1329	Gentoku 1				8.29: Era name changed to Gentoku due to calamity (large numbers of deaths due to epidemic [“the coughing illness”]).
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>)			8.9: Southern Court, era name changed to Genkō owing to calamity (epidemic).
1332	Genkō 2, Shōkei 1	11.13: Northern Court, * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Kōgon.		--: *Jihen completes <i>Kuji hongī</i> [Deep significances in the <i>Kuji hongī</i>]. (<i>Shintō taikēi</i>)	
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>)		4.-: *Jihen completes <i>Tenchi jingi shinchin yōki</i> [Primary record of the investigation of the manifest deities of the world]. (<i>Shintō taikēi</i>)	5.21 (22): The army of Nitta Yoshisada attacks Kamakura, leading to the fall of the Kamakura bakufu.
1334	Kenmu 1		7.-: Izumo no Noritoki directed to build Kizuki Grand Shrine. (<i>Senge documents</i>)		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).
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>)			2.29: Southern Court, era name changed to Engen due to calamities (war begun the previous year).
		--: 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 discontinued (cessation of the consecrated princess system).			11.7: The Muromachi bakufu (shogunate) is established.
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			7.27: *Watarai Tsuenyoshi dies (age 77). --: *Kitabatake Chikafusa completes <i>Jinnō shōtōki</i> [Chronicle of the direct descent of divine emperors] (revised 1343).	
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>)	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>)	
1342	Kōkoku 3, Kōei 1				4.27: Northern Court changes era name to Kōei due to calamities (natural disaster, unusual phenomena, epidemics).
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>).		10.21: Northern Court changes era name to Jōwa due to calamities (natural disasters, flooding, epidemic).
1346	Shōhei 1, Jōwa 2				12.8: Southern Court changes era name to Shōhei due to calamity (warfare).

1348	Shōhei 3, Jōwa 4			7.24: Northern Court oversees completion of <i>Jingi shakkyō</i> [Shintō and Buddhism] in three volumes. (<i>Entairyaku mokuroku</i>)	
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>)	8.28: Watarai Ieyuki dies (age 96).	
1352	Shōhei 7, Bunna 1			-.: * <i>Shintōshū</i> completed (some point between 1352 and 1360).	
1354	Shōhei 9, Bunna 3	11.16: Northern Court: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Go-Kōgon.		4.17: *Kitabatake Chikafusa dies (age 62).	
1356	Shōhei 11, Enbun 1				3.28: Northern Court changes era name to Enbun due to calamity (warfare).
1361	Shōhei 16, Kōan 1				3.29: Northern Court changes era name to Kōan due to calamities (warfare, mysterious phenomena, epidemic).
1362	Shōhei 17, Jōji 1				9.23: Northern Court changes era name to Jōji due to calamities (warfare, earthquake, epidemic).
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>)		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> .	
1368	Shōhei 23, Ōan 1				2.18: Northern Court changes era name to Ōan due to calamities (warfare, natural disaster).
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 Hokekyō</i>)		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 in Kyoto resign.
1372	Bunchū 1, Ōan 5	3.12: The bakufu appoints a <i>*Magistrate of Shrines and Temples (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>).		4.-: Southern Court changes era name to Bunchū due to calamity (warfare).
		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>)		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).
		11.23: Northern Court, <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Go-Enyū. (<i>Gukanki</i>)			
1379	Tenju 5, Kōryaku 1				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>)
1380	Tenju 6, Kōryaku 2		9.8: Northern Court: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>).		
1381	Kōwa 1, Eitoku 1				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 the year in the sexagenary cycle, as above (see also <i>*Ehō</i>).
1382	Kōwa 2, Eitoku 2				9.3: Southern army based at Kitayama in the Kii district attacks priest and supporters at Shingū in the Kumano area.
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				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.
1387	Genchū 4, Kakyō 1				8.23: Northern Court changes era name to Kakyō due to calamities (epidemic).
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 Hachimangū documents</i>)			
1389	Genchū 6, Kō’ō 1				2.9: Northern Court changes era name to Kō’ō due to calamity (epidemic).
1390	Genchū 7, Meitoku 1				3.26: Northern Court, era name changed to Meitoku due to calamities (unusual atmospheric phenomena, warfare).
1391	Genchū 8, Meitoku 2		12.20: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>).		
1392	Genchū 9, Meitoku 3				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 Naijidokoro (see * <i>Kyūchū sanden</i>) of the imperial palace.
1393	Meitoku 4		9.18: Shōgun Ashikaga Yoshimitsu makes pilgrimage to the Grand Shrines of Ise. (<i>Kugyō bunin</i>)		
1394	Ōei 1				7.5: Era name changed to Ōei due to calamities (epidemic, drought).
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>)	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>)
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>).	2.1 onward: Buddhist priest Ryōhen completes <i>Nihon shoki daiichi monsho</i> [Lectures on <i>*Nihon shoki</i>] (see <i>*Reikiki</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				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>).
1443	Kakitsu 3				9.23: Takahide-ō and other family members 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.)
1444	Bun’an 1				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>).
1449	Hōtoku 1				7.28: Era name changed to Hōtoku due to calamities (major earthquake in Yamashiro [southern Kyoto] on 4.12, epidemic).
1452	Kyōtoku 1		-.: Ryūkyū king Shō Kinpuku builds a shrine to Amaterasu in Naha. (<i>Nanbei kikō; Okinawa-shi</i>)		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>).
1455	Kōshō 1				7.25: Era name changed to Kōshō due to calamities (warriors had requested a new era name due to ongoing warfare since previous year).
1456	Kōshō 2			-.: Around this time, *Ichijō Kaneyoshi completes <i>Nihon shoki sanso</i> .	
1457	Chōroku 1				9.28: Era name changed to Chōroku due to calamities (epidemic, drought, unusual atmospheric phenomenon [comet]).
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				12.21: Era name changed to Kanshō due to calamities (famines, drought, warfare).
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 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.		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.)
1469	Bunmei 1				4.28: Era name changed to Bunmei due to calamities (warfare since the previous year, unusual atmospheric phenomena).
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>sōjithajime</i> rite (an imperial rite). (<i>Chikanaga kyōki</i>)		8.13: First mention of <i>*Yoshida Kanetomo</i> as "Head of Divinities" (<i>Jingi chōjō</i>). (<i>Chikanaga kyōki</i>)	
1477	Bunmei 9			8.13: First mention of <i>*Yoshida Kanetomo</i> as "Head of Divinities" (<i>Jingi chōjō</i>). (<i>Chikanaga kyōki</i>)	11.-: End of the Ōnin War
1477	Bunmei 9			11.-: This year, <i>*Yoshida Kanetomo</i> argues in a lecture on <i>*Nihon shoki</i> that the origins of Buddhism and Confucianism lie in Shintō.	
1478	Bunmei 10	7.27: Jingikan Superintendent Sukemasu-ō and other <i>*Jingikan</i>			

		officials petition for reconstruction of the Hall of Eight Deities (* <i>Hasshinden</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.	12.-: *Yoshida Kanetomo completes * <i>Daijōe no koto</i> .	
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			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).	
1484	Bunmei 16		11.24: Senior Assistant Director of Divinities (<i>jingiken taifu</i>) 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>)	-.-: Around this time, *Yoshida Kanetomo writes * <i>Yuitsushintō myōhōyōshū</i> [Essentials on the name and the law of the one and only Shintō].	
			-.-: Shimazu Tadamasa 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				8.-: Uprisings (<i>ikki</i>) in Yamashiro (southern Kyoto).
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>)	-.-: Writing of * <i>Shintō tai'i</i> [Outline of Shintō]. (<i>Yoshida sōsho</i>)	
1487	Chōkyō 1		4.19: The emperor orders Senior Assistant Director of Divinities *Yoshida Kanetomo to visually		7.20: Era name changed to Chōkyō due to calamities (fires the previous year at the Kyoto

			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])		temple Tōji and at Ise Outer Shrine).
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>)		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])
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>)	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 emperor instruction on Shintō. (<i>Oyudono no ue no nikki</i> [Diary of the ladies from the imperial bath])	
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				7.19: Era name changed to Meiō due to calamities (epidemic).
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			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>)	
1500	Meiō 9		6.7: Gion Festival (* <i>Gion matsuri</i>) resumes. (<i>Tadatomiō ki</i>)		7.28: Major fire in Kyoto, 20,000 households burned down. (<i>Go-hōkōin ki</i>)
1501	Bunki 1			3.11: Jingikan Superintendent (<i>Jingihaku</i>) Shirakawa Tadatomiō delivers lecture before the emperor titled “ <i>Shintō hiketsu</i> ” (“The mysteries of Shintō”) (see also * <i>Ritsuryō Jingikan</i>). (<i>Tadatomiō ki</i>)	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-wood cock revolution,” the 58th year in the sexagenary cycle) is associated with political and social instability. (see also * <i>Ehō</i>)

1504	Eishō 1				2.30: Era name changed to Eishō because the year in the Chinese zodiac (<i>kinoene kakumei</i> , “elderwood rat revolution,” the 1st year in the sexagenary cycle) is associated with political and social instability (see also <i>*Ehō</i>).
1505	Eishō 2				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>)
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			2.19: <i>*Yoshida Kanetomo</i> dies (age 77). (<i>Sanetaka kōki</i>)	
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>)	2.9: Arakida Moritoki, a priest (<i>negi</i>) at Ise Inner Shrine, completes <i>Eishōki</i> .	
1517	Eishō 14			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>)	

1521	Daiei 1				8.23: Era name changed to Daiei due to calamities (warfare, unusual atmospheric phenomena).
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 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				7.29: Era name changed to Tenbun due to calamity (shōgun requested the change due to long years of warfare).
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			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 * <i>Yoshida 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])	
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>)		8.25: Portuguese trading ship lands at Tanegashima, delivers firearms. (<i>Nanpo bunshū</i>)
1545	Tenbun 14	8.-: Prayers of apology are offering at Ise Shrine for not having performed the <i>*daijōsai</i> (for Emperor Go-Nara Tennō). (<i>Higashiyama bunko kiroku</i>)		8.3: <i>*Yoshida Kanemigi</i> delivers lecture before the emperor on the <i>Nihon shoki</i> and on 8.13 gives him instruction on Shintō. (<i>Tenbun 14-nen nikki</i> ; <i>Oyudono no ue no nikki</i> [Diary of the ladies from the imperial bath])	
1549	Tenbun 18			8.8: <i>*Arakida Moritake</i> 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>)
1550	Tenbun 19			7.12: <i>*Kiyohara Nobukata</i> dies (age 76). (<i>Tamon'in nikki</i>)	
1555	Kōji 1				10.23: Era name changed to Kōji due to calamity (warfare).
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>).	-.-: The word “Shintō” (Xintō) makes its first appearance in a Christian document, coming in the correspondence of Japanese Christian Lourenço.	

1566	Eiroku 9			4.3: *Keikōin Seijun dies.	
1568	Eiroku 11				-.: Daimyō Ōmura Sumitada builds hall for the Jesuits in Nagasaki. (<i>Nihon Yasokai nenpō</i>)
1570	Genki 1				2.28: Era name changed to Genki due to calamity (warfare).
1571	Genki 2				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>)
1572	Genki 3		2.21: *Keikōin Shūyō, 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			1.10: *Yoshida Kanemigi dies (age 58). (<i>Kugyō bunin</i>)	7.18: Shōgun Ashikaga Yoshiaki is deposed by Oda Nobunaga, marking the end of Muromachi bakufu (shogunate).
					7.28: Era name changed to Tenshō due to calamities (warfare, banishment on 7.19 of the Ashikaga shōgun).
1574	Tenshō 2				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])
1579	Tenshō 7			-.: *Yoshida Kanemi first earns court rank as a result of report to emperor from Nobunaga. (<i>Bonshun nikki</i> [Diary of *Bonshun])	—
1580	Tenshō 8				Intercalary 3.5: Hongan Temple priest Ken’nyo and Oda Nobunaga reach peace agreement. Battle of Ishiyama ends.
1582	Tenshō 10	1.25: Responding to requests from the priests (* <i>Kannushi</i>) of Ise Shrine, Oda Nobunaga donates rebuilding costs and appoints			6.2: Oda Nobunaga slain (<i>Honnō-ji no hen</i> , “the incident at Honnō Temple”).

		magistrate (<i>bugyō</i>). (<i>Gekū hikitsuke</i>)			7.-: Toyotomi Hideyoshi begins conducting cadastral surveys.
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. (<i>Chikuzen zoku-fudoki</i>)	10.1: Toyotomi Hideyoshi holds a great tea party at Kyoto's Kitano Shrine, donates small <i>bunrin</i> -style tea caddies and 1,000 <i>roku</i> of rice. (<i>Kitanosha ki</i>)		6.19: Toyotomi Hideyoshi bans forced conversions to Christianity and buying and selling of Japanese slaves, orders that missionaries be expelled from the country. (<i>Bateren tsuihōrei</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])		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).
1591	Tenshō 19		11.28: Tokugawa Ieyasu grants an estate (* <i>Shinryō</i>) to Tsurugaoka Hachiman Shrine.		
1592	Bunroku 1		-.-: Kobayakawa Takakage rebuilds Chikuzen Dazaifu Shrine. -.-: 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>)		3.-: First dispatch of expeditionary forces to Korea (<i>Bunroku no eki</i>) begins.
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>)		10.27: Era name changed to Keichō due to calamity (natural disasters).
1597	Keichō 2				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.
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>])		8.18: Toyotomi Hideyoshi dies (age 63).
			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:	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>	

			Mausoleum reconsecrated (<i>shōsengū</i> , see * <i>Shikinensengū</i>). (<i>Toyotomi kafu</i>)	(Doctrine of the mean). The “Age of the Gods” scrolls are presented to Ise and Kasuga Shrines. (<i>Jingū nenpyō</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>)		9.15: The Battle of Sekigahara (decisive victory of Tokugawa Ieyasu’s forces, bringing the Sengoku [“Warring States”] Period to a close).
			-.-: 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>)		

Warrior rule: Early Modern period

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations	Personalities/Texts	Society
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>)		2.12: Tokugawa Ieyasu received the title of shōgun and establishes his bakufu (i.e., shogunate) in Edo.
		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 <i>*Keikōin Shūyō</i> . (<i>Keikōin yuishoshō</i>)		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>)
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)	--: Japanese Christian apostate Fabian Fucan completes <i>Myōtei mondo</i> [The <i>myōtei</i> dialogue].	
1607	Keichō 12				--: The dispatch of ambassadorial envoys from Korea (<i>Chōsen tsūshinshi</i>) begins this year (some believe it began in 1605).
1608	Keichō 13			--: Buddhist priest Taichū completes <i>*Ryūkyū shintōki</i>	
1609	Keichō 14	5.1: The bakufu hands down the Ordinance for Shugendō (<i>Shugendō hatto</i> , see <i>*Shinto and Shugendō</i>) to Shogoin Monzeki Temple.	2.-: Ieyasu donates 60,000 bales of rice to Ise Shrine for rebuilding 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>)		9.2: *Yoshida Kanemi dies (age 76)	
1611	Keichō 16		9.-: The bakufu donates territory to shrines throughout Echigo. (<i>Yabiko shrine documents</i>)	4.16: *Keikōin Shūyō dies (age unknown)	
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>Togakushi-yama hatto</i>). (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)		-.: Two-volume <i>Omorososhi</i> completed (see * <i>Ryūkyū mythology</i>).	3.21: The bakufu bans Christianity and orders destruction of cathedral in Kyoto. (<i>Kinkyōrei</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>)		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.
		6.16: Tokugawa Ieyasu promulgates ordinances for noble families (<i>Kuge shohatto</i>) and regulations on Buddhism. (<i>Chokkyo shie hōki</i>).		-.: Tokugawa Ieyasu appoints Tenkai the shrine monk (* <i>Bettō</i>) of the Nikkō shrine complex (see also * <i>Nikkōsan shinkō</i>)..	
1614	Keichō 19		1.-: Tokugawa Ieyasu receives new year’s greetings from shrines throughout the land. (<i>Honkō-kokushi nikki</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>)
1615	Gen’na 1	7.27: Tokugawa Ieyasu secures shrine and temple lands throughout the Kinai district (area	5.7: Siege of Osaka, death of the Toyotomi family. Fires related to the fighting destroy numerous		7.13: Era name changed to Gen’na due to start of new reign and

		centered on Kyoto). (<i>Goshuinchō</i> [Red stamp book for pilgrims])	shrines, including Ikukunitama Shrine. (<i>Zoku-shi-gushō</i> [Ignorant selections on history, continued])		secular events (5.8: fall of Osaka Castle)
		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 * <i>Bonshun</i>])		
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 * <i>Yoshida</i> Shintō-based Shintō funeral rite. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)	5.3: Conflict over posthumous divine name for Ieyasu, pitting * <i>Bonshun</i> from the Yoshida Shintō faction advocating Daimyōjin and * <i>Tenkai</i> from the Sannō Ichijitsu Shintō faction calling for Daigongen. <i>Tenkai</i> prevails, and Ieyasu receives the name Daigongen the following 2.21. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i> ; <i>Tokugawa kinreikō</i>)	8.8: Christianity is banned, and foreign ships are restricted to Hirado in Nagasaki as their port of call.
			10.-: The bakufu dispatches * <i>Tenkai</i> 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>)		-.-: The Okayama domain consolidates temples and shrines, and begins suppression of the Fuji Fuse sect of Nichiren Buddhism.
			10.-: The shrines Hizen Kawakamisha and		

			Chikuriyamasha bring a fight over which has top status (<i>*ichi 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>)		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>)
1619	Gen'na 5		5.-: Yoshinao of the Owari Tokugawa clan constructs Owari Tōshō Shrine. (<i>Chōshūfu shi</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.
			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					<p>--: 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>)</p>
1622	Gen'na 8					8.5: 55 Christians are executed in Nagasaki (the “Great Martyrdom” of Nagasaki).
1623	Gen'na 9		--: Tendai abbot *Tenkai constructs Tōshō Shrine on the grounds of Hiyoshi Shrine in Ōmi Province.	--: <i>Omorosōshi</i> written (volume 3 onward) (see <i>*Ryūkyū mythology</i>).		10.13: The bakufu executes numerous Christians at Shiba in Edo (similar punishments are meted out in other domains).
1624	Kan'ei 1					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>).
						2.-: Ise dances (<i>Ise-odori</i> , see <i>*Okagemairi</i>) popular; the bakufu issues a ban. (<i>Kan'ei jiseki roku</i>)
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					11.-: Mt. Fuji erupts.
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>)		-.: 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.
1630	Kan'ei 7		8.-: Work completed on Edo's Sannō Shrine. (<i>Tōbu jitsuroku</i>)		-.: This year, importation of 32 kinds of Chinese texts and books related to Christianity is banned.
			-.: Work completed on Izumo Shrine. The bakufu spends 500,000 <i>ryō</i> (taels) and appoints provincial governor Matsudaira Tadamas 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 (月読宮), and 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>)		1.18: *Bonshun dies (age 80).	
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>).		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)
		7.19: The bakufu establishes a system of laws for government	12.17: *Tenkai supervises the transfer of the divided spirit		-.: Shintō brought to the Ryūkyū Islands. (<i>Okinawashi</i>)

		courts; under it, suits that involve temple and shrine lands will be taken up first with local magistrates. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)	(* <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 *Sannōsai 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>gejijō</i>) ordering that existing rules be maintained when it comes to lawsuits involving the Ise Inner Shrine. (<i>Tokugawa kinrei kō</i>)		-.: The temple registration system (<i>terauke seido</i>) instituted nationwide for commoners (see * <i>Shintō in the Early Modern Period (I)</i>) around this time.
		11.9: The bakufu appoints a *magistrate for temples and shrines (<i>jisha bugyō</i>). (<i>Richō betsureoku</i>)			
1636	Kan'ei 13	11.9: “Vermillion seal” licenses issued granting lands to shrines and temples in all provinces (* <i>Shuinchi</i> , <i>Kokuinchi</i>).	1.-: Envoys from the Grand 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				10.25: Shimabara Rebellion takes place (see * <i>Shintō in the Early Modern Period (I)</i>).
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	-.: *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

			becomes customary. (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)		
1639	Kan'ei 16			--: *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)
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>).		--: *Yamazaki Ansai completes <i>Sankyō itchi-ron</i> [On the harmony of the three doctrines]. --: <i>Nihongi jindaishō</i> published.	
1641	Kan'ei 18		--: The Haguro *Shugendō 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.	8.-: *Hayashi Razan completes <i>Jindai keizu</i>	8.-: * <i>Furyū</i> dances popular.
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 <i>tōfū</i> , in farm villages. Also forbids charity missions from entering villages to solicit funds for shrines or temples. (<i>Tokugawa kinrei kō</i>)			--: The Great Kan'ei Famine.
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>)	10.-: *Tenkai dies (age 108).	

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>yōhaijo</i>) for each branch shrine on the grounds of the Ise Inner and Outer Shrines. (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)	-.: *Hayashi Razan completes * <i>Shintō denju</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>)	6.3: *Hasegawa Kakugyō believed to have died on Mt. Fuji (age 106).	
		-.: Retired emperor holds ceremony in imperial palace to summon the Ise, Hachiman, and Kasuga deities. (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)		-.: *Tokugawa Yoshinao compiles <i>Jingi hōten</i> . (<i>Jingi zensho</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 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	3.-: Interim “offering-bearing 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])	8.25: *Nakae Tōju dies (age 41).	2.15: Era name changed to Keian due to 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>])

		another 1,036 shrine and temples throughout the country. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)			
			9.-: Ōtahime Inari Shrine in Edo built. (<i>Bukō nenpyō</i>)	12.28: *Deguchi Nobuyoshi founds the library Toyomiyazaki Bunko.	
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>)	-.: 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.
			-.: 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			5.7: Tokugawa Yoshinao dies (age 51).	
				-.: Mythology of the Ryūkyū court, <i>Chūzan seikan</i> , published (see <i>*Ryūkyū mythology</i>).	
1651	Keian 4				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)
1652	Jōō 1	1.-: *Magistrate of Temples and Shrines (<i>jisha bugyō</i>) sets down rules regarding regular Edo visits			9.18: Era name changed to Jōō due to the death of former shōgun Iemitsu (an event known as the

		by priests (* <i>shinshoku</i>). (<i>Keian-nendo gohatto-gaki</i>)			<i>Kantō kyōji</i> , “the Kantō calamity”)
1653	Jōō 2		10.-: Ambassador from the Ryūkyū kingdom makes a pilgrimage to Nikkō Tōshōgū. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)		
1654	Jōō 3				2.2: Official notices posted banning Christianity and increasing the reward for informants on Christians.
1655	Meireki 1			--: *Yamazaki Ansai begins lecturing in Kyoto.	
1656	Meireki 2			3.-: *Yoshikawa Koretari initiated into *Yoshida Shintō by *Hagiwara Kaneyori. (<i>Aremidō-sensei gyōjō</i>)	
1657	Meireki 3			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> .	
1658	Manji 1				7.23: Era name changed to Manji due to calamity (the great fire in Edo of the previous year).
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			11.10: *Hagiwara Kaneyori dies (age 73)	
1661	Kanbun 1			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)
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. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)	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>)	11.-: <i>Tōnomine engi</i> in two scrolls (manuscript and illustrated scroll of the origins of the Tōnomine) completed.	-.-: Fund-raising <i>sumō</i> (<i>kanjin sumō</i>) events for shrines and temples performed annually starting this year. (<i>Bukō nenpyō</i>)
		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>)	-.-: 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>)	-.-: *Tachibana Mitsuyoshi publishes <i>Nakatomi no harae shūsetsu</i> .	
		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>)		
1663	Kanbun 3		-.-: 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>)	
			-.-: 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>)	
1664	Kanbun 4		12.-: Daimyō Tokugawa Mitsutomo rebuilds Wakamiya Hachiman Shrine in Owari domain, abolishes Buddhist priests who perform Buddhist rites at shrines (<i>*Shasō</i>), and appoints a shrine priest (<i>*Shinshoku</i>). (<i>Nihon shaji taikan</i>)	11.-: Law banning Christianity promulgated once again.
			-.-: 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>)		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>)
		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>)		12.-: Tokugawa Mitsukuni appoints a <i>*Magistrate of Temples and Shrines</i> (<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>)

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>)			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.
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>).		7.29: Use of pine decorations at New Year's banned. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</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> (<i>shinsho</i>) of the two shrines. (<i>Jingū nenpyō</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 kinreikō</i>)
1669	Kanbun 9		9.26: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). 9.28: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated.	-.-: *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.	4.3: The bakufu orders that temples associated with the Nichiren Fuju 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>)
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	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.	-.-: Shirai Sōin produces * <i>Jinja keimō</i> in 7 scrolls. (<i>Jinja keimō</i>)	

		beyond levels appropriate to a person's social class.	(<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>)	-.-: This year, <i>*Yamazaki Ansai</i> receives the "spirit-shrine name" (<i>reisha-gō</i>) of Suika Reisha from <i>*Yoshikawa Koretari</i> and founds <i>*Suika Shintō</i> . (<i>Suika bunshū</i> , <i>Yamazaki-kafu</i>)	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>).
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>)		12.18: <i>*Hoshina Masayuki</i> passes away (age 62).	
1673	Enpō 1				9.21: Era name changed to Enpō due to calamities (major Kyoto fire on 5.8 burns the imperial palace).
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>)			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.
1677	Enpō 5	2.1: Shrine visits by court envoys (<i>chōshi</i> under the <i>Benkan</i> , Board of Controllers) to the Kasuga Festival are resumed. (<i>Zoku-shigushō</i> [Ignorant selections on history, continued])			-.-: Cult of Kishimojin (Skt. Hariti; goddess of childbirth and children) becomes popular in Edo.
1679	Enpō 7		8.15: The "releasing of life" ritual (<i>hōjō-e</i> , a ceremony in which captive birds and fish are released)	10.-: The main, 38-volume portion of the 72-volume	

			resumes at Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine (see also <i>*Shinto and Buddhism</i>). (<i>Kugyō bunin</i>)	<i>*Sendaikujihongitaiseikyō</i> (aka <i>Kuji taiseikyō</i>) is published.	
1680	Enpō 8			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>)	
1681	Tenna 1				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>)
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 <i>*Myōjin</i> Shrine in Edo is relocated from Surugadai (a locale within the Kanda district) to Kanda. (<i>Nihon shaji taikan</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>)	
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 from wearing their finery. (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)	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>). (<i>Jingū binran</i>)	12.-: *Deguchi Nobuyoshi compiles <i>Deguchi Nobuyoshi Shintō-sho</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>)		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>).
		7.-: The bakufu bans itinerant merchants, monks and priests soliciting funds for temple and shrine building (<i>kanjin</i>), and people on pilgrimages from			4.-: The bakufu imprisons people who publish without permission regulations regarding the period of mourning following the death of an emperor (<i>bukkiryō</i>).

		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 name (<i>nenbutsu</i>). (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)			
					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.
					10.29: Use of the Chinese calendar ends and a new Japanese calendar (known as the <i>Jōkyō-reki</i> , or <i>Jōkyō</i> calendar) goes into effect.
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>)		9.26: *Yamaga Sokō passes away (age 64).	
		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		1.28: The bakufu issues edict protecting all living things (focuses especially on dogs; the bakufu will continue to frequently reissue such laws).

			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 (1)</i>).			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>)
		-.: 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). (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)			
1688	during Jōkyō				-.: Fund-raising <i>*sumō</i> (<i>kanjin-zumō</i>) are allowed to resume around this time in response to petitions from <i>sumō</i> elder (<i>toshiyori</i>) Ikazuchi Gōdayū and others. The matches had been banned in the early years of the Edo period because fights were prone to break out on site.
1688	Genroku 1		9.-: Kanda <i>*Myōjin</i> 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>)	8.29: <i>*Kawabe Kiyonaga</i> passes away (age 88).	
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	1.16: <i>*Deguchi Nobuyoshi</i> passes away (age 76). (<i>Zoku shoka jinbutsushi</i>)	

			(i.e., becoming a Buddhist priest). (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)		
				--: Asari Futokata publishes <i>Nakatomi no harae taizen</i> (see * <i>Nakatominoharae</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>)		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.
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. (<i>Motohiro kyō ki</i>)		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>)
					9.-: The bakufu banishes 627 of the temple administrative staffers (<i>gyōninkata</i>) on Mt. Kōya. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)
1693	Genroku 6				6.-: Census conducted of Edo's population (size of townsmen [<i>chōnin</i>] population put at 353,588).
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>)	11.16: *Yoshikawa Koretari passes away (age 79). (<i>Kokugakusha denki shūsei</i>)	

1695	Genroku 8			2.8: Major fire in Edo (begins at Denmachō in the Yotsuya neighborhood). Many temples and shrines burn down.
1696	Genroku 9			-.-: 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).
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>)		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.
		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>)		
1698	Genroku 11			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>).

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>Kanmisosai</i> rite. (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)	1.17: *Nakanishi Nobuyoshi dies (age 69).	
1700	Genroku 13			12.6: *Tokugawa Mitsukuni dies (age 72).	
1701	Genroku 14			--: *Keichū dies (age 61).	
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>)			--: A miracle (<i>reigen</i>) occurs at Takadamizu Inari Shrine (in Edo), attracting large numbers of people.
1703	Genroku 16			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>).	
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	--: *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.

			Tenjin Shrine receives 500 <i>ryō</i> . (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)		
					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 banned in Edo.
1705	Hōei 2				-.: Mass pilgrimages to Ise Shrine (* <i>Okagemairi</i>) are popular this year. (<i>Bukō nenpyō</i>)
1706	Hōei 3			4.7: Kuriyama Senpō (sometimes rendered Senbō) dies (age 36) (see * <i>Mitogaku</i>).	9.15: Major earthquake in Edo.
				-.: *Yoshimi Yoshikazu becomes a follower of * <i>Ōgimachi Shintō</i> . (<i>Kinnichi-monjin shingaku seijō</i>)	12.19: The Mishima school of the Nichiren Buddhist sect is banned and 43 of its priests are executed.
1707					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.
1708	Hōei 5	5.10: The bakufu exiles (<i>onru</i>) Sasa Iori of the <i>kobushin</i> (a lower			3.8: Great fire in Kyoto. Among the 13,370 residences and 69

		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>)			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.
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>)	11.13: <i>*Nakanishi Naokata</i> dies (age 76).	1.20: Tokugawa Tsunayoshi's law prohibiting the eating of animals is rescinded.
			11.-: The Grand Shrines of Ise make a request to conduct invocations (<i>*Kitō</i>) for the bakufu.		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).
1710	Hōei 7	4.-: The bakufu revises the Laws for Military Households (<i>Buke shohatto</i>). Among other 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.			-.-: Epidemics rampant throughout the Hōei era. This year, a man named Kihachi in Edo's Komagome district makes stylized snakes 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>)
1711	Shōtoku 1			12. 1: <i>*Asami Keisai</i> dies (age 60).	
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>)	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.
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>).	8.21: <i>*Deguchi Nobutsune</i> dies (age 58).	
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>)		8.25: <i>*Kaibara Ekiken</i> dies (age 85). -.-: <i>*Masuho Zankō</i> begins publication of <i>*Endōtsugan</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	10.6: Harumi Shibukawa dies (age 77). (<i>Kokugakusha denki shūsei</i>) 9.18: <i>*Ōgimachi Kinmichi</i> transmits the secret teachings of <i>*Suika Shintō</i> to <i>*Atobe Yoshiakira</i> and <i>*Tomobe Yasutaka</i> .	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).

			whatever shrine is celebrating the festival. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)		
1717	Kyōhō 2			6.17: *Tsuchimikado Yasutomi dies (age 63).	-.: The first set of the policies known collectively as the Kyōhō Reforms are implemented this year.
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>)	11.6: *Mano Tokitsuna dies (age 70). 6.30: *Tani Shigetō dies (age 56).	-.: Mass pilgrimages to Ise Shrine (* <i>Okagemairi</i>) are popular this year. (<i>Bukō nenpyō</i>)
1719	Kyōhō 4			8.15: Satō Naokata, disciple of *Yamazaki Ansai, dies (age 70).	
1720	Kyōhō 5			9.-: The five-volume <i>Nikkōzan engi</i> is completed (see * <i>Shintō and Literature</i>).	
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>)		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.	
		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			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.	
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)	--: *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.
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 magico-religious incantations (* <i>Kitō</i>).	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>)	
			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				--: 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).
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>)		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, Sen'yō eikyū-roku</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>)	1.27: *Atobe Yoshiakira dies (age 72).	
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.	--: Watarai Tomohiko (* <i>Matsuki Tomohiko</i>) produces * <i>Toyukekōtaijingūnenjūgyōjikonshiki</i> . (<i>Jingū nenpyō</i>)	
			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 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>)	1.20: *Wakabayashi Kyōsai dies (age 54). (<i>Suika bunshū</i>)	-.-: The great Kyōhō famine occurs around this time.
			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			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.	
1736	Genbun 1			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).	
1738	Genbun 3	11.19: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Sakuramachi (though 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>)		11.--: *Yoshimi Yoshikazu compiles <i>Sōbyō shashoku tōmon</i> (see also * <i>Ise Shintō</i>).	
1739	Genbun 4			12.--: The bakufu halts publication of *Kada no Arimaro's <i>Daijō benmō</i> (Illuminating the accession ceremony) and puts him under house arrest.	
				--: *Ishida Baigan publishes <i>Tohi mondō</i> .	
1740	Genbun 5	3.5: The sending of senior-noble messengers (<i>kugyō chokushi</i> , see * <i>Chokushi</i>) to Ise resumes.		7.14: *Tomobe Yasutaka dies (age 74).	
		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>)		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>).

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>).		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>)
		5.-: The bakufu sets down regulations concerning fund-raising drives (<i>kange</i>) for temples and shrines. (<i>Tokugawa kinrei-kō</i>)			
		-.: 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	-.: The main worship hall (<i>honden</i> , presently a designated National Treasure) of Izumo Shrine is built this year.	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>).

		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])..			
		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>)			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.)
1745	Enkyō 2	3.29: The bakufu orders shrines, temples, and anyone else who possesses old documentary materials to submit an inventory of their holdings. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)		--: Merchant-class thinker and Shintō critic Tominaga Nakamoto publishes <i>Shutsujō gogo</i> .	
1746	Enkyō 2	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>)		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>)
				--: *Yoshimi Yoshikazu produces <i>Kokugaku bengi</i> .	
1747	Enkyō 4			5.30: Confucian scholar Dazai Shundai (see * <i>Theological Research</i>) dies (age 68).	
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.		--: This year, Benzai Shrine in Enoshima opens its doors to display its treasures (* <i>Kaichō</i>). Large numbers of visitors from

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>).		9.13: *Tada Yoshitoshi dies (age 53).	Edo made pilgrimages to the shrine (<i>Bukō nenpyō</i>). --: 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>)
1751	Hōreki 1			--: *Kada no Arimaro 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).
1752	Hōreki 2			--: *Tanigawa Kotosuga finishes writing the 35-volume * <i>Nihonshoki tsūshō</i> . (<i>Nihonshoki tsūshō</i>) 3.-: *Motoori Norinaga goes to study with Hori Keizan at his academy in Kyoto.	
1757	Hōreki 7			12.10: *Matsuki Tomohiko 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 Masatomiō to make all shrine families (* <i>Shake</i>) throughout Japan subject to the Shirakawa house (see also * <i>Shinto in the Early Modern Period</i> and * <i>Outline of institutions and systems of medieval and early modern period</i>).
1758	Hōreki 8				7.23: The bakufu arrests Takenōchi Shikibu and his

					fellows. The following day, twenty aristocrats are formally punished ostensibly by the emperor (the Hōreki Incident [<i>Hōreki jiken</i>]).
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			-.: *Kamo no Mabuchi completes * <i>Kokuikō</i> [A study of the idea of the nation].	
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>)		4.26: *Yoshimi Yukikazu dies (age 89).	
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 *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>		5.25: *Kamo no Mabuchi grants a personal interview with *Motoori Norinaga at Matsuzaka in Ise (an event known as “the night in Matsuzaka”). Kamo accepts Motoori as a disciple in the 12th month.	

		[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, Kokuinchi</i>).		
1764	Meiwa 1	11.8: <i>*Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Go-Sakuramachi.		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>)
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 fund-raising drives for which the bakufu added its vermilion seal of approval to that of the <i>*Magistrate of Temples and Shrines [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>)		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).
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 then holding gatherings. (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)	12.5: <i>*Takenouchi Shikibu</i> dies (age 56).	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)
					11.-: Heterodox “Hiding <i>nenbutsu</i> ” (<i>kakure nenbutsu</i>) groups, offshoots of Jōdo Shinshū (True Pure Land) Buddhism, in Edo are exposed.
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>)		-.: <i>*Kamo no Mabuchi</i> 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.
1769	Meiwa 6		9.3: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>). 9.6: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated.	10.30: <i>*Kamo no Mabuchi</i> dies (age 73). (<i>Okabe-ke fu</i>)	
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]).		10.9: <i>*Motoori Norinaga</i> 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>)
1772	An’ei 1				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.
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 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>)	4.-: The court resumes sending an imperial messenger (* <i>Chokushi</i>) to festivals at Inari Shrine (practice had been suspended since the Ōnin period [1467-78]). (Shrine records)		
1775	An'ei 4			--: *Tanigawa Kotosuga finishes compiling all 93 volumes of <i>Wakun no shiori</i> .	
1776	An'ei 5			10.10: *Tanigawa Kotosuga dies (age 68). (<i>Kokugaku</i>)	
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>)	--: *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.
			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 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>)			-.: The Zen ascetic (<i>gyōja</i>) Kakumei breaks with precedent by bringing ordinary lay persons along to climb Mt. Ontake (see <i>*Ontake Shinkō</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				-.: From the previous year, famine rages (the Great Tenmei Famine).
1784	Tenmei 4	4.-: The bakufu declares that <i>*Shintōkata</i> under the jurisdiction of the <i>*Magistrate of Temples and Shrines</i> (<i>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>).		11.3: <i>*Matsuoka Yūen</i> dies (age 83).	

1785	Tenmei 5			1.-: Ise Sadatake produces <i>*Sanshatakusenkō</i> .	
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 *Jiun, residing at Kōki Temple on Mt. Katsuragi in Kawachi Province, begins to preach his doctrine of *Uden Shintō.	-.: 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”).	
		11.21: The * <i>Niiname sai</i> is revived.		-.: Publication begins of *Hanawa Hokiichi’s <i>Gunsho ruijū</i> .	
1787	Tenmei 7	2.-: The bakufu announces that 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> ; Ienari becomes shōgun this year). (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)	10.-: Shōgun Tokugawa Ienari 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 Ienari the new shōgun. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)	-.: *Motoori Norinaga completes <i>Hihon tama kushige</i> .	6.19: Matsudaira Sadanobu becomes the bakufu’s chief senior councilor (<i>rōjū</i>). Start of the Kansei Reforms.
		11.27: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Kōkaku.			-.: Many provinces are struck by severe famine over the spring and summer (the Great Tenmei Famine).
		-.: 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			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>)

		* <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>Shikinensengū</i>). 9.4: Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated.		1.25: Era name changed to Kansei due to calamities (burning of the imperial palace and fires throughout Kyoto the previous 1.30).
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).	-.: * <i>Motoori Norinaga</i> begins publishing * <i>Kojikiden</i> (Exegesis on the <i>Kojiki</i>).	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>).
		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>)			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).
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>).		

		<p>--: 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>)</p>			
1792	Kansei 4			6.26: *Kawamura Hidene dies (age 70).	
				--: *Motoori Norinaga begins to write * <i>Tamakatsuma</i> . (<i>Motoori Norinaga zenshū</i>)	
				--: *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).	
1793	Kansei 5	<p>5.-: In response to an inquiry from an individual named 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>		7.23: The bakufu grants *Hanawa Hokiichi permission to establish his academy, Wagaku kōdansho, and gives him land on which to build it.	<p>3.-: Prior to this time, the bakufu and the imperial court had been at loggerheads over 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>

1794	Kansei 6			6.-: *Arakida Suehōgi completes <i>Naikū Gekū no ben.</i> (<i>Naikū Gekū no ben</i>)	1.10: Major fire in Edo (starts in its Kojimachi neighborhood), results in destruction of Sannō Shrine. (<i>Bukō nenpyō</i>)
1795	Kansei 7			-.: *Motoori Norinaga begins publishing <i>*Tamakatsuma.</i>	1.-: Commoners in Edo are banned from forming Fuji confraternities (<i>Fujikō</i> , see <i>*Fuji shinkō</i> and also <i>*Kō</i>).
					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).
1796	Kansei 8				8.8: Sixty-nine monks from various Buddhist sects punished for violating their precepts..
					8.14: Englishman William Robert Broughton travels by boat to Muroran, Hokkaidō, in order to make sea charts. Over the following year, he takes measurements along Japan’s coastline
1798	Kansei 10	1.-: The bakufu, in an Edo “town proclamation” (<i>machibure</i>), prohibits the use of gaudy new decorations for festivals.		6.13: *Motoori Norinaga completes <i>*Kojikiden.</i>	
1799	Kansei 11	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>*Kaza-matsuri</i>) festivals, a practice that had been occurring “in various places in many provinces.” (<i>Tokugawa kinreikō</i>)		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>)	
		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				-.: 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>)
1801	Kyōwa 1			9.29: *Motoori Norinaga dies (age72).	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>).
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>)		-.: Fuji confraternities (<i>Fujikō</i> , see * <i>Fuji Shinkō</i> and also * <i>Kō</i>) banned. (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</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>)			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>)
					-.: Fad in Osaka to go on circuit pilgrimages focused on the seven deities of good fortune (* <i>Shichifukujin</i>). (<i>Settsu nenpyō</i>)
1804	Bunka 1			8.14: *Arakida Hisaoyu dies (age 59).	2.5: The bakufu bans “disturbances” (<i>sōjō</i>) at

					*Hatsuuma festivals. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)
				12.22: *Jiun dies (age 87).	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>).
1805	Bunka 2				9.7: Russian envoy Nikolai Rezanov arrives at Nagasaki seeking to open trade relations.
1807	Bunka 4			3.-: *Arakida Tsunetada dies (age 64). (<i>Kugyō bunin</i>)	
1808	Bunka 5			-.: *Ōkuni Takamasa becomes a student of *Hirata Atsutane.	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”).
				9.2: *Katō Chikage dies (age 74) (some believe he was 72). (<i>Jijitsu bunpen</i>)	
				-.: *Hirata Atsutane compiles <i>Amatsu norito kō</i> .	
1809	Bunka 6		10.16: The Grand Shrines of Ise rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>) (some disagreement exists on date).	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> .)	2.25: Official interpreters in Nagasaki are ordered to also study Russian and English.
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			2.13: *Murata Harumi dies (age 66). 7.8: *Kurita Hijimaro dies (age 75).	
1812	Bunka 9			-.: *Hirata Atsutane starts writing <i>Koshi-den</i> . (<i>Shinshū Hirata Atsutane zenshū</i>)	
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>)	6.20: *Uematsu Arinobu dies (age 56).	
			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>)	Intercalary 11.-: *Ban Nobutomo publishes <i>Engishiki Jinmyōchō</i> .	
				-.: *Hirata Atsutane publishes <i>Kodō taii</i> (True meaning of the ancient way).	
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>).	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 storytelling (<i>kōshaku</i>) and faith healing (<i>majinai</i>) (see * <i>Kurozumikyō</i>).	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 bakufu banned Fuji confraternities (see * <i>Fuji shinkō</i> and also * <i>Kō</i>). (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)

			<p>--: 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>).</p>		
1816	Bunka 13			<p>--: The Hakuō Shintō house composes their doctrinal compendium, <i>Jingi Hakke gakusoku</i> (see *<i>Hakke Shintō</i>).</p> <p>--: *Oka Kumaomi opens his academy, Ōinkan.</p>	
1818	Bunsei 1	11.21: * <i>Daijōsai</i> ceremony held to accompany accession of Emperor Ninkō.		<p>--: Sometime between this year and the next, *Hirata Atsutane publishes both <i>Koshi seibun</i> and <i>Koshi-chō</i>.</p>	
1819	Bunsei 2				--: Cholera epidemic this year.
1821	Bunsei 4			9.12: *Hanawa Hokiichi dies (age 76). (<i>Onkodō Hanawa sensei den</i>)	
1822	Bunsei 5				--: Cholera epidemic in western Japan in autumn of this year.
1823	Bunsei 6			12.16: *Fujitani Mitsue dies (age 56). (<i>Zoku shoka jinbutsu den</i>)	
				<p>--: The Yoshida Shintō lineage appoints *Hirata Atsutane as an instructor of “the ancient ways” (<i>kodō</i>) for priests (*<i>Shinshoku</i>) under its jurisdiction. (<i>Tamadasuki nenpu</i>)</p>	
1824	Bunsei 7			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”).	
1825	Bunsei 8			--: *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).
1826	Bunsei 9			12.1: *Fujita Yūkoku dies (age 53).	
1827	Bunsei 10			Intercalary 6.-: Koderia Kiyosaki dies (age 80) (see * <i>Fujii Takanao</i>).	
1828	Bunsei 11			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>).	
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>)		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).
1831	Tenpō 2	1.-: The bakufu conducts investigation of shrines, temples, and * <i>Shugendō</i> and Onmyōdō (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 Shintō and Buddhist decorations used in transferring the divided		5.7: *Senge Toshizane dies (age 68).	

		spirit of a kami (see <i>*Kanjō</i> and also <i>*Teinaisha</i>) in their dwellings. (<i>Ofuregaki shūsei</i>)			
1833	Tenpō 4			9.11: <i>*Motoori Ōhira</i> dies (age 78).	
1834	Tenpō 5			--: Following on a vision in his dreams the year before, <i>*Inoue Masakane</i> enters the Shirakawa clan of Shintō ritualists and receives a certificate to perform Shintō ceremonies. (<i>Misogikyō no kenkyū</i>)	
1835	Tenpō 6			12.6: <i>*Aoyagi Tanenobu</i> dies (age 70).	
				--: <i>*Ban Nobutomo</i> compiles <i>*Shirushi no sugi</i> (The signpost cedar). (<i>Ban Nobutomo zenshū</i>)	
1836	Tenpō 7				--: 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).
1837	Tenpō 8				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: <i>*Ikuta Yorozu</i> , 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>]).
1838	Tenpō 9		10.26: Nakayama Miki has a possession experience (the establishment of <i>*Tenrikyō</i>). (<i>Tenrikyō jiten</i>)		

1839	Tenpō 10	<p>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 zakkī</i>).</p> <p>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 (<i>shinshi</i>; see <i>*Teinaisha</i>) at warrior residences. It also bans the establishment of new and restoration of old private household shrines. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)</p>			<p>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).</p>
1840	Tenpō 11	<p>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>)</p>		<p>6.18: <i>*Sonoda Moriyoshi</i> dies (age 56).</p> <p>8.15: <i>*Fujii Takanao</i> dies (age 77). (<i>Kokugakusha denki shūsei</i>)</p> <p>12.30: <i>*Hirata Atsutane</i> is forbidden to write and exiled from Edo.</p>	
1841	Tenpō 12	<p>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>)</p> <p>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</p>		<p>Intercalary 1.18: <i>*Yashiro Hirokata</i> dies (age 84).</p>	<p>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).</p>

		(<i>shinji</i>) or festivals (<i>sairei</i>). (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)			
				9.-: *Fujidō leader Kotani Rokugyō (Sanshi) dies (age 77). --: *Ōkuni Takamasa opens an academy named the True Learning School (Hōhongakusha) in Kyoto.	
1842	Tenpō 13	5.1: The bakufu bans lay people from engaging in <i>shugen</i> and <i>yamabushi</i> (see * <i>Shintō</i> and <i>Shugendō</i>) practices. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)			2.21: The bakufu bans various Shintō and Buddhist confraternities, including Mokugyokō and Fujikō (see * <i>Fuji shinkō</i> and * <i>Kō</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</i> and <i>Shugendō</i>), divination masters (<i>onmyōshi</i> , see * <i>Shintō</i> and <i>Onmyōdō</i>), shrine rite dance troupe leaders (<i>shinjimai tayū</i>), and others. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)			
1843	Tenpō 14			Intercalary 9.11: *Hirata Atsutane dies (age 68).	6.-: *Inoue Masakane exiled to Miyake Island.
1844	Kōka 1				12.2: Era name changed to Kōka due to calamities (fire at Edo Castle on 5.10).
1845	Kōka 2			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>)
1846	Kōka 3		--: *Kamo no Norikiyo establishes his private academy Zuiuen in Edo.	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>)
			--: 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>)		--: *Oka Kumaomi receives official sanction to revive Shintō funeral ceremonies.	
1849	Kaei 2		9.2: Ise Inner Grand Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). 9.5: Outer Grand Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated.	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).	
1850	Kaei 3			1.6: *Satō Nobuhiro dies (age 82).	
				2.25: *Kurozumi Munetada dies (age 71).	
1851	Kaei 4			8.6: *Oka Kumaomi dies (age 69).	
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>)		6.3: Commodore Matthew C. Perry of the U.S. Navy lands at Uruga, Kanagawa.
1854	Ansei 1		3.-: Shrines are ordered to perform special invocations (* <i>kitō</i>) regarding the “barbarian” vessels moored in Japanese waters.		3.3: The Treaty of Kanagawa (also known as the Convention of Kanagawa) concluded between Japan and the U.S.
					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).
1855	Ansei 2			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).
1856	Ansei 3			--: <i>*Ōkuni Takamasa's book Hongakukyoyō compiled. (Ōkuni Takamasa zenshū)</i> 10.20: <i>*Ninomiya Sontoku dies (age 70)</i> .	
1857	Ansei 4			11.5: <i>*Ajiro Hironori dies (age 73)</i> . --: <i>*Mutobe Yoshika publishes Ubusunasha kodenshō. (Kokugaku undō no shisō)</i>	
1858	Ansei 5		2.-: The bakufu dispatches Jushin'in, a <i>shintō</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>)	--: <i>*Nonoguchi (Ōkuni) Takamasa publishes Gakutō benron.</i>	6.19: Treaty of Amity and Commerce between US and Japan signed by shogunate without imperial ratification.
			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		9.7: The "Ansei Purge" begins.

			foreign threats and ask for domestic tranquility.		--: Cholera epidemic sweeps Japan this year.
1859	Ansei 6		6.29: Permission granted for Sannō Festival and Kanda Festival parade floats to enter Edo Castle to promote the economy of inner Edo. (<i>Tokugawa jikki</i>)	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> (“men of high purpose,” i.e., anti-bakufu activists seeking to restore imperial power) executed.
1860	Man'en 1				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).
1861	Bun'kyū 1			7.21: *Kamo no Norikiyo dies on Hachijō Island (age 64). (<i>Kokugakusha denki shūsei</i>)	2.19: Era name changed to Bun'kyū 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>)
1862	Bun'kyū 2		2.24: Akagi Tadaharu and company establish *Kurozumikyō's Munetada Shrine in Kyoto.	--: *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 Shigetane dies (age 52).	7.2: British Fleet enters Satsuma Bay (Anglo-Satsuma War begins).
				11.28: *Mutobe Yoshika dies (age 58).	
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.	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.
1865	Keiō 1			-.: 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.
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>).		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 Tōtōmi, 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>).
		11.17: Hearings (<i>sakumon</i>) held on the “reestablishment of ancient ways” (<i>kyūgi saikō</i>), including reestablishment of the Jingikan (Department of Divinities, see * <i>The Meiji Jingikan</i>). (<i>Tatsusetsuroku</i>)	7.23: The *Yoshida Shintō lineage grants Nakayama Shūji of *Tenrikyō permission to proselytize.		12.9: Order on the Restoration of Imperial Rule (<i>Ōsei fukkō</i>) issued (see * <i>Imperial Restoration</i> and also * <i>Modern and Contemporary Shinto</i>).
			-.: Imperial court prohibits Buddhist rituals from being held at the palace; imperial princes who have taken the tonsure are returned to secular life.		

Modern period

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations	Personalities/Texts	Society
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> .)		1.10: Shōgoin-no-miya is officially designated the head temple (<i>kanryō-no-miya</i>) for <i>*Shugendō</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>).		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>).
		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>)			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>).
		3.14: Five-Article Charter Oath (<i>Gokajō no goseimon</i>) promulgated.			7.17: Edo renamed Tokyo.
		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 priesthoods [<i>*shinshoku</i>]) (see also <i>*Shinbutsu bunri</i>). (<i>Jingi jimukyoku</i>)			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>)

	<p>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 (Jingi Jimukyoku, 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>)</p>			<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>3.28: The separation of Shintō from Buddhism is ordered; mixing of the two is banned (<i>*Shinbutsu bunri</i>). (<i>Cabinet notice</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>
	<p>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, Cabinet notice</i>)</p>			
	<p>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; Cabinet administrative ruling</i>)</p>			
	<p>Intercalary 4.21: The positions of “Ise Shrine noble” (<i>jingū jōkei; 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.</p>			
	<p>Intercalary 4.21: The Bureau of Divinities (Jingi Jimukyoku) is revamped as the Department of Divinities (Jingikan, see <i>*The</i></p>			

		<i>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>)	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.).
		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 *Shōkonsha built in the city’s Kudan neighborhood, enshrining the soldiers killed in the Boshin War of 1868 (later becomes Yasukuni Shrine).	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.
		4.8: Department of Civil Affairs (Minbukan) created, establishing six lower status departments under	9.4: Ise Inner Grand Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated. 9.7:		3.20: Buddhist and Shintō sects unite to petition that Christianity

		the Department of Divinities (see * <i>The Meiji Jingikan</i>).	Outer Grand Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated.		be prohibited. (<i>Kindai Nihon sōgō nenpyō</i>)
		7.8: Government administrative system revamped, reducing the number of departments to just the *Jingikan and Dajōkan. 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 *Jingikan (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>)		6.17: Ownership of daimyō domains is reassigned to the emperor (<i>hanseki hōkan</i>) and government appoints 274 domain governors.
		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.		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.
		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		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	

		to <i>daijingū</i> (see also * <i>Shamei Bunpu</i>). (<i>Jingikan e shirei</i>)		of " <i>Chi no kami isshin gyōja</i> " ("practitioner united in mind with the kami of the Earth"), and from this point forward he asserts that his body is a tool of the kami.	
		7.17: Shrines and Temples Office (<i>Shaji-kakari</i>) is created in the Ministry of Civil Affairs. (<i>Minbushō e tatsu</i>)		11.20: *Suzuka Tsuratane dies (age 76).	
		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>)		--: *Suzuka Tsuratane publishes <i>Jinja kakuroku</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</i>		8.17: *Ōkuni Takamasa dies (age 80).	4.4: Household Registration Law enacted. (<i>Dajōkan fukoku</i>)

	<p><i>Shintō</i> and *<i>Jōchi rei</i>). (<i>Dajōkan fukoku</i>)</p> <p>5.14: With shrines now charged with performing state rites, heredity priesthood abolished 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>Shikinensengū</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>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, 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>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</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>

		families (* <i>Shake</i>). (<i>Dajōkan fukoku</i>)			
		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>)			
		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>)			
		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>).	8.17: * <i>Tamamatsu Misao</i> dies (age 63).	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).
		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>)	Aug 31: * <i>Nitta Kuniteru</i> founds <i>Shūsei Kōsha</i> (becomes * <i>Shintō Shūseiha</i> in 1876). (<i>Shintō Shūseiha no shinkō</i>)		

	<p>of Japan’s mythical first emperor Jinmu (see *<i>Kigensetsu</i>) and the current emperor’s birthday (*<i>Tenchō setsu</i>) are established. (<i>Dajōkan fukoku</i>)</p>			
	<p>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>)</p>	<p>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>).</p>		
	<p>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>)</p>	<p>-.-: Shimoyama Ōsuke establishes Ontake Kyōkai (becomes *<i>Ontakekyō</i> in 1882). (<i>Ontakekyō no rekishi</i>)</p>		
	<p>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</p>			

		people (see also <i>*Modern and Contemporary Shintō</i>). (<i>Dajōkan fukoku</i>)			
		July 31: Monthly wages for priests (<i>*Shinkan</i>) at municipal 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>)		-.-: <i>*Shishino Nakaba</i> 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>).
1875	Meiji 8		March -: <i>*Shintō Jimukyoku</i> (<i>Shintō Office</i>) established. (<i>Tokyo Daijingu enkakushi</i>)		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>).
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>)		July 11: <i>*Inō Hidenori</i> dies (age 73).	

1878	Meiji 11		--: *Shibata Hanamori founds Jikkōsha (becomes *Jikkōkyō in 1882).	
1879	Meiji 12	Nov 11: The various ranks for *shinkan (priests) at shrines ranked as of municipal or prefectural level (<i>fusha</i> or <i>kensha</i>) or below are abolished (see also *Modern Shrine Ranking System). (<i>Dajōkan fukoku</i>)	June 4: Tokyo *Shōkonsha renamed Yasukuni Shrine, made an “extraordinary imperial shrine” (<i>bekkaku kanpeisha</i> , see *Modern Shrine Ranking System) (<i>Dajōkan-tatsu</i>).	June 13: *Godaiin Mahashira dies (age 75).
			Sept -: *Hirayama Seisai creates Taisei Kyōkai and becomes its leader (becomes independent sect in 1882 with the name of Taiseikyō; see *Shintō Taiseikyō). (<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 (*Shinrikyō; the group becomes independent sect in 1894). (<i>Shinrikyōso onisshi</i>)	Oct 25: *Hirata Atsutane dies (age 82).

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.

Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations	Personalities/Texts	Society
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 <i>*Shintō Jimukyoku</i> 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 Kōgakkan (<i>*Kōgakkan University</i>) founded (<i>Jingū Kōgakkan 50-nen shi</i>).	June 1: <i>*Hatano Takao</i> 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])
		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 <i>*Shintō Jimukyoku</i> (see <i>*Kokugakuin University</i>). (<i>Kōten kōkyūjo 50-nen shi</i>)	-.-: Basil Hall Chamberlain's translation of <i>*Kojiki</i> published as <i>The Kojiki: Records of Ancient Matters</i> .	
			May 15: Shintō Jingūha (a precursor to <i>*Jingūkyō</i>), Shintō Taishaha (<i>*Izumo Ōyashirokyō</i>), Shintō Fusōha (<i>*Fusōkyō</i>), Shintō Jikkōha (<i>*Jikkōkyō</i>), Shintō Taiseiha (<i>*Shintō Taiseikyō</i>), and Shintō Shinshūha (<i>*Shinshūkyō</i>) established as independent Shintō sects (see <i>*Shintō-Derived</i>)		

			<p><i>Religions</i> and the entry in this chronology for Nov. 6, 1882). (<i>Tadasama kyōkai</i>, <i>Naimushō-tatsu</i> [administrative ruling])</p> <p>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])</p>		
			<p>Sept 28: Shintō <i>*Ontakekyō</i> breaks away from <i>*Shintō Taiseikyō</i>. (<i>Naimushō-tatsu</i> [administrative ruling])</p>		
			<p>Nov 6: Eight Shintō schools (excluding <i>Shūseiha</i>; see the entry here for May 15, 1882) submit applications to change the “<i>ha</i>” (school) in their names to “<i>kyō</i>” (sect). Applications approved the same day (see <i>*Shinto-Derived Religions</i>). (<i>Naimushō-tatsu</i> [administrative ruling])</p>		
			<p>-.-: Kitajima Naganori establishes Izumo Kitajima <i>Kyōkai</i> as an entity separate from Izumo <i>Taishakyō</i> (see <i>*Izumokyō</i>). (<i>Group documents</i>)</p>		
1883	Meiji 16	<p>March 15: Conditions imposed on establishing churches, religious confraternities and assemblies, and mission halls eased (individuals concerned now need only submit a report to the local government). (<i>Naimushō-tatsu</i> [administrative ruling])</p>	<p>-.-: Kamigamo, Shimogamo, and Iwashimizu Hachiman shrines added to the list of shrines to which imperial envoys come to perform rituals (<i>*Chokusaisha</i>). (<i>Daijōkan mugō-tatsu</i> [administrative ruling])</p>	<p>Jan 2: <i>*Mozume Takayo</i> dies (age 67).</p>	

				May6: *Furukawa Mitsura dies (age 74).	
				July 20: *Iwakura Tomomi dies (age 59).	
				Oct 10: *Konkōkyō founder Konkō Daijin dies (age 70).	
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>)	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 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])	-.: *Inaba Masakuni becomes the chief administrator (<i>kanchō</i>) of *Shintō Jimukyoku.	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.
1885	Meiji 18		May 23: Shintō Konkō Kyōkai (* <i>Konkōkyō</i>) founded. (<i>Group documents</i>)	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.
			May 23: *Tenrikyō 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</i>)		

			<i>mugō-tatsu</i> [administrative ruling])		
1886	Meiji 19	March 18: Dealing with the expenses for routine shrine business placed under jurisdiction of local governments. (<i>Ōkurashō-rei</i>)	Jan 11: *Shintō Jimukyoku reorganized as Shintō Honkyoku. 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>).	Jan 24: Prince *Arisugawa no Miya Takahito Shinnō dies (age 75).	July -: A divination game known as “Kokkuri-sama” becomes popular in Kyoto. (<i>Kindai Nihon sōgō nenpyō</i>)
				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).	
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>)	Feb 18: *Tenrikyō founder *Nakayama Miki dies (age 90).	
			March 30: Yasukuni Shrine removed from jurisdiction of Ministry of Home Affairs and placed under jurisdiction of the Army and Navy Ministries.	May 19: *Yano Harumichi dies (age 65).	
				June 8: *Gonda Naosuke dies (age 79).	
				Oct 3: *Hori Hidenari dies (age 69).	
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>).	June 12: *Nakayama Tadayasu dies (age 80).	
		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 [<i>*shinkan</i>], Buddhist priests and monks, and Christian priests deemed ineligible for office). (<i>Hōritsu dai-3-gō</i>)	Oct 2: Ise Inner Grand Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (<i>*Shikinensengū</i>). Oct 5: Outer Grand Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated.		
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: <i>*Kokugakuin</i> University founded out of its parent organization, the Center for the Study of Classical Culture (<i>Kōten Kōkyūjo</i>). (<i>Kōten Kōkyūjo 50-nenshi</i> ; <i>Kokugakuin Daigaku 70-nenshi</i>)	March 18: Sakata Kaneyasu of Shintō <i>*Misogikyō</i> (related to, but distinct from, the present-day <i>*Shintō Misogikyō</i>) dies (age 69).	Oct 30: Imperial Rescript on Education (<i>kyōiku chokugo</i>) promulgated.
		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>)		May 9: Watanabe Shigeharu dies (age 60) (see <i>*Watanabe Ikarimaru</i>).	
				May 22: Taiseikyō (see <i>*Shintō Taiseikyō</i>) founder <i>*Hirayama Seisai</i> dies (age 76).	
				July 11: Shintō <i>*Jikkōkyō</i> founder <i>*Shibata Hanamori</i> dies (age 81). (<i>Group documents</i>)	
1891	Meiji 24		Nov 5: Army Ministry enshrines 1,277 individuals as martyrs of “Restoration-related matters of state” (<i>Ishin kokuji</i>) at Yasukuni Shrine (see also <i>*Shōkonsha</i>). (<i>Daijōkan fukoku</i>)	Jan 22: <i>*Motoda Nagazane</i> dies (age 74).	
				Oct 25: Prince <i>*Kuni no Miya Tomoyoshi Shinnō</i> dies (age 68).	
				Dec 11: <i>*Aoyama Kagemichi</i> dies (age 73).	
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</i>)	Sept 27: Yoshino Shrine constructed. The deity venerated (<i>*Saijin</i>) is Emperor Go-Daigo. (<i>Kindai Nihon sōgō nenpyō</i>)	Nov 14: <i>*Yamada Akiyoshi</i> dies (age 45).	March 4: Tokyo Imperial University Professor <i>*Kume Kunitake</i> is criticized by Shintō priests and others and loses his job for publishing his essay <i>Shintō wa</i>

		<i>Shrine Ranking System). (Naimushō kunrei)</i>			<i>saiten no kozoku</i> ("Shintō: The Outdated Custom of Worshipping the Heavens"). (<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).		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).	
1894	Meiji 27	Feb 6: Warning issued that priests and monks should not take advantage of religious beliefs to involve themselves in Lower House elections. (<i>Naimushō kunrei</i>)	Oct 20: *Shinrikyō declares its independence from *Ontakekyō. (<i>Naimushō kokuji</i>)	March 30: *Maruyamakyō founder Itō Rokurobei dies (age 66). (<i>Shinshūkyō kenkyū chōsa handobukku</i>)	Aug 1: Sino-Japanese War of 1894–1895 begins.
		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>)	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>)
		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	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).

			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>shimosha</i>) complexes. (<i>Naimushōkoku</i>)	Sept 1: <i>*Shintō Shinshinkyō</i> 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].	
			Nov 28: Ise Shrine Office (<i>Jingū shichō</i>) system established. (<i>Chokurei</i> [Imperial ordinance])	--: <i>Shin Kokugaku</i> published (see <i>*Shinkokugaku</i>).	
Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations	Personalities/Texts	Society
		June 23: Notification issued limiting each household of shrine parishioners (<i>*Ujiko</i>) to a single shrine. (<i>Shajikyokuchō kaitō</i>)		--: W. G. Aston publishes English translation of <i>*Nihon shoki</i> as <i>The Chronicles of Japan</i> .	
1897	Meiji 30			April 10: <i>*Tanaka Yoritsune</i> dies (age 62).	
1898	Meiji 31	Feb 22: Ministry of Home 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>)	--: Hilo Shrine established in Hawaii (see also <i>*Modern and Contemporary Shintō</i>). (<i>Hawaii nikkei shūkyō no tenkai to genjō</i>)	July 15: <i>*Inaba Masakuni</i> dies (age 65). (<i>Meiji Hyakunen nen to Shintō taikyō</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>)	Jan 26: <i>*Kurita Hiroshi</i> dies (age 65).	
		Aug 3: Ban on conducting ceremonies or offering education of a religious nature in	Sept 5: <i>*Jingūkyō</i> dissolved and reorganized to become Jingū Hōsaikai, changing its legal status	Aug 19: <i>*Maruyama Sakura</i> dies (age 60).	

		government-sanctioned schools on grounds that general education is defined as separate from religion. (<i>Monbushō kunrei</i>)	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: *Konkōkyō severs its affiliation with Shintō Honkyoku to become an independent sect (see also * <i>Shintō Jimukyoku</i>). (<i>Konkōkyō nenpyō</i>)	Aug 26: *Iida Takesato dies (age 74).	
		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 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>).	Oct 10: *Kashima Noribumi dies (age 63).	
1902	Meiji 35			Jan 30: *Shikida Toshiharu dies (age 86). Nov 25: *Shintō Shūseiha founder Nitta Kuniteru dies (age 74).	Jan 30: Anglo-Japanese Alliance signed.
1904	Meiji 37	Sept 28: Religionists from all “sectarian Shintō” (<i>kyōha Shintō</i> , see * <i>Shintō-derived religions</i>)	April 1: Kokugakuin (* <i>Kokugakuin University</i>) elevated to status of <i>senmon gakkō</i>	Feb 13: *Renmonkyō founder Shimamura Mitsu dies (age 63). (<i>Renmonkyō suibōshi</i>)	Feb 10: Russo-Japanese War breaks out.

		organizations prohibited from conducting rites at shrines (see also <i>*State Shintō</i>). (<i>Shūkyōkyoku tsūchō</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]).		
		-.-: Jingu 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.	-.-: Jingu 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>)	March 2: <i>*Miyaji Shinsendō</i> founder Miyaji Kakiwa (religious name Suii Taireiju Shinjin) dies (age 53).	Aug 22: First Japan-Korea Protocol signed.
				June 18: <i>*Ōtori Sessō</i> dies (age 91).	
				Dec 17: <i>*Matsuoka Mitsugi</i> dies (age 75).	
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>)		-.-: W. G. Aston produces his work, <i>Shinto: The Way of the Gods</i> .	Sept 5: Russo-Japanese Peace Treaty signed.
		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])			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).
1906	Meiji 39	Aug 14: Notice concerning shrine and temple mergers and 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>)	-.-: <i>*Kawatsura Bonji</i> founds Dainippon Sekaikyō Miitsukai.	Feb 21: Aoyama Naomichi (see <i>*Aoyama Kagemichi</i>) dies (age 61).	
			-.-: 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>)	Oct 16: <i>*Shinrikyō</i> founder <i>*Sano Tsunehiko</i> dies (age 73). (<i>Shinri</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 9: Ihuri 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).
		June 29: Code of conduct for performing shrine festivals promulgated. (<i>Naimushō kokuji</i>)		Aug 14: *Fukuba Yoshishizu dies (age 77).	
1908	Meiji 41	Sept 19: Ordinance on Imperial Household Ceremonies promulgated.	Nov 28: Shintō Tenri Kyōkai separates from *Shintō Honkyoku to become independent sect, and changes name to *Tenrikyō. (<i>Naimushō kokuji</i>)	-.: Kokugakuin (* <i>Kokugakuin University</i>) alumni association magazine <i>Dōsō</i> begins publishing under its new name, * <i>Shinkokugaku</i> .	
1909	Meiji 42		Oct 2: Ise Inner Grand Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). Oct 5: Outer Grand Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated.		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>)
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</i> ; <i>Karafutochō shisei sanjū-nen shi</i>)		May -: The High Treason Incident (<i>Taigyaku jiken</i> , an attempt by anarchists on the Meiji Emperor’s life) takes place.
					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>)

1911	Meiji 44		July -: Tanaka Morihei founds Tokyo Reirigakkai (see * <i>Taireidō</i>).	Nov 16: *Tanimori Yoshiomi dies (age 95).	Aug 21: Special Higher Police unit established in Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department.
			-.-: *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”).		July 30: The Meiji Emperor (Emperor Mutsuhito) dies (age 61). Era name changed to Taishō.
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])		April 11: *Ōishigori Masumi dies (age 82).	
		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 Ordinance on religious functions relating to the Grand Shrine			Aug 23: Japan declares war on Germany (enters the First World War).

		(<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.	Jan 21: *Shinshūkyō founder *Yoshimura Masamochi dies (age 76).	
		Aug 16: Promulgation of regulations on proselytizing in Korea. (<i>Chōsen sōtokufu rei</i>)		July 4: *Inoue Yorikuni dies (age 76).	
		Aug 20: Promulgation of regulations on Shintō shrines and Buddhist temples in Korea. (<i>Chōsen sōtokufu rei</i>)		-.: *Watanabe Ikarimaru dies (age 79).	
		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>)	June 24: *Kawai Kiyomaru dies (age 70).	
Year	Era	Institutions/Laws	Shrines/Organizations	Personalities/Texts	Society
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	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.	Jan 3: *Izumo Ōyashirokyō founder Senge Takatomi dies (age 74).	

		clarify jurisdiction. (<i>Minami-Manshū ni okeru shūkyō gaikan</i>).			
					June 16: *Miyaji Izuo dies (age 72).
					Nov 6: *Deguchi Nao dies (age 83).
					Dec 15: *Tsunoda Tadayuki dies (age 85).
					-.: Society for Promotion of Shintō (<i>Shintō sen'yō-kai</i>) begins publishing <i>Shintō</i> magazine.
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, jūin, 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>Chokusaisha</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				Feb 12: First *Ōmoto Incident (<i>Ōmoto jiken</i>).

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 nenpyō</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).		
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>)		Sept 1: Great Kantō Earthquake occurs.
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 ryakunenyō</i>)	Feb 13: <i>*Sugiura Jūgō</i> 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>).
1925	Taishō 14	-.-: Usa Shrine and Kashii Shrine are designated shrines where an imperial envoy will perform rituals (<i>*Chokusaiisha</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 Jingū) 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>)	Jan 6: <i>*Ennōkyō</i> 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>)
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		-.-: <i>*Tanaka Yoshitō</i> 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.

		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 also <i>*Shidaisetsu</i> and the following chronology entry). (<i>Chokurei</i>)	-.: Tomokiyo Yoshizane founds <i>*Shindō Tenkōkyo</i> .	Feb 6: <i>*Haga Yaichi</i> dies (age 61).	March 15: Financial crisis of 1927 begins.
		-.: 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>)	June 23: <i>*Mozume Takami</i> dies (age 82).	March 15: Mass arrest of communist party members nationwide (March 15 Incident). More mass arrests take place in 1930.
				Dec 17: <i>*Taireidō</i> founder Tanaka Morihei dies (age 44). (<i>Reijutsuka no kyōden</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>)	Feb 23: <i>*Kawatsura Bonji</i> dies (age 68).	
			Oct 2: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (see <i>*Shikinensengū</i>). Oct 5: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated. (<i>Jingū binran</i>)	July -: <i>*Orikuchi Shinobu</i> , <i>*Kindaichi Kyōsuke</i> , and others found the Minzoku gakkai (Folklore Society) and begin publishing <i>Minzokugaku</i> (Folklore studies).	
				Dec 10: <i>*Aoto Namie</i> dies (age 73).	

				-.: Prince *Kuni no Miya Kuniyoshi Ō dies (age 57).	
1930	Shōwa 5		March 1: Taniguchi Masaharu founds *Seichō no Ie. (<i>Shin-shūkyō jiten</i>)		Feb 26: Mass arrest of communist party members nationwide.
					-.: Great Depression extends to Japan this year (“Shōwa Panic”).
1931	Shōwa 6		-.: Kumazaki Ken’ō founds Chūshindō (see * <i>Chūshinkai</i>).	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> .	
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 seshimurusaku</i> ” <i>kaishaku ni kansuru ken</i>) (On the new interpretation on “acknowledging the importance of religious sentiment in education”). (<i>Shūkyōkyoku fūtsū gakumukyoku tsūchō Hatsu shū102 gō</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>)
1933	Shōwa 8				March 27: Japan withdraws from the League of Nations.
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)		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 *Ōmoto Incident occurs.

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>)		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.
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>).		May 24: Ōmiwakyō 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).
		July 21: Ministry of Education's Thought Control Bureau (<i>Shisōkyoku</i>) expanded, reestablished as the Education Bureau (<i>Kyōgakukyoku</i>).		--: Ministry of Education publishes * <i>Kokutai no hongī</i> (Essentials of the national polity) (see * <i>History (Modern) research</i>).	
				--: Ueda Kazutoshi dies (age 71).	
1938	Shōwa 13		May 1: Emperor Kōmei (father of the Meiji Emperor) enshrined at Heian Shrine.	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.
			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>).		Nov 21: Ōnishi Aijirō and associates arrested (second Tenri * <i>Honmichi lèse majesté</i> incident). (<i>Shinshūkyō kenkyūchōsa handobukku</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>) April 8: Religious Organizations Law promulgated.	Aug 23: Kuramoto Ito founds * <i>Tenjōkyō Hon'in</i> . (<i>Shinshūren sōran</i>)		Dec 26: Governor-General of Korea issues notice regarding the names of Koreans (forces Koreans to adopt Japanese style names).
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>) Nov 9: Promulgation of regulations creating the * <i>Jingiin</i> (* <i>Jinjakyoku</i> abolished). (<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>). March 28: Shintō Honkyoku changes name to * <i>Shintō Taikyō</i> .	Feb 10: Publication of Tsuda Sōkichi’s <i>Kojiki 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.
		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 Kōgakkan raised to that of university (see * <i>Kōgakkan 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.		Nov 8: * <i>Ōkanmichi</i> 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.
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>)			June 20: Sōka Gakkai suppressed (Makiguchi Tsunesaburō, Toda Jōsei, and other leaders arrested). (<i>Nihon Kindai sōgō nenpyō</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)	March 7: <i>*Makoto no Michikyō</i> founder Matsumoto Jōtarō dies (age 62). (<i>Shinshūkyō jiten</i>)	June 26: Seventh Day Adventist Church dissolved.
		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>)		Sept 11: <i>*Imaizumi Sadasuke</i> dies (age 82).	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>)
				-.-: <i>*Yamamoto Nobuki</i> dies (age 72).	

1945	Shōwa 20	<p>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>)</p>	<p>Aug 12: Kitamura Sayo founds <i>*Tenshō Kōtaijinkyō</i> in Tabuse Town, Yamaguchi Prefecture. (<i>Seisho dai-1 kan</i>)</p>	<p>Sep 25: <i>*Saeki Ariyoshi</i> dies (age 79).</p>	<p>Aug 6: Atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. Another is dropped Aug. 9 on Nagasaki.</p>
		<p>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.</p>	<p>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>)</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>
		<p>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 <i>*State Shintō</i> would be abolished. (<i>Shūsenchokugo shūkyō kankei nenpyō</i>)</p>	<p>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>)</p>		
		<p>Oct 15: Peace Preservation Law and other ordinances repealed by imperial rescript. (<i>Chokurei</i>)</p>			
		<p>Oct 15: Ministry of Education abolishes Indoctrination Bureau (<i>Kyōgakukyoku</i>), and creates Religious Affairs Section (<i>Shūkyōka</i>) created in the Social Education Bureau (<i>Shakai kyōiku kyoku</i>). (<i>Chokurei</i>)</p>			
		<p>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</i></p>			

		<i>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 (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>)	March 4: <i>*Tanaka Yoshitō</i> dies (age 75).	Jan 1: The emperor delivers his “Declaration of Humanity” (<i>Ningen sengen</i>) and renounces his divinity in his New Year’s address.
		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>)	-.-: <i>*Yanagita Kunio</i> publishes <i>Shin-kokugaku dan</i> and <i>Saijitsu kō</i> .	Jan 4: SCAP issues decree barring militarists from the civil service and dissolving 27 ultranationalist groups.
		Feb 2: Institute of Divinities (<i>*Jingiin</i>) abolished.	Feb 7: <i>*Ōmoto</i> revived as Aizen’en (Garden of Righteous Love). (<i>Kindai Nihon sōgō nenpyō</i>)		Jan 23: Declaration issued on the establishment of <i>*Jinja Honchō</i> (Association of Shinto Shrines).
		March 11: Religious Affairs Section created in the Ministry of	March -: Sakuma Nikkō establishes <i>*Hi no Oshie</i>		May 3: International Military Tribunal for the Far East (the

	Education's Social Education Bureau. (<i>Kanpō</i>)	(registered as religious organization in 1952).		Tokyo Trials) holds first sessions. Final verdicts issued November 12, 1948.
	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.		Oct 8: Ministry of Education issues notification halting the ceremonial reading of the Imperial Rescript on Education in schools (rescript itself rescinded on October 12, 1948).
		June 2: Shintō Kyōha Rengōkai (Federation of Shintō Sects) inaugurated (see * <i>Kyōha Shintō Rengōkai</i>). (<i>Shūkyō nenkan</i> [Religious yearbook])		Oct 21: Law for the Special Establishment of Independent Cultivators promulgated (so-called second agrarian land reform). (<i>Hōritsu 43-gō</i>)
		Aug 27: Miki Tokuharu establishes *Perfect Liberty Kyōdan.		Nov 16: Prohibition of soliciting sponsorship and support of Shintō by town assemblies and neighborhood associations (<i>chōnaikai, tonarigumi, etc.</i>). (<i>Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers</i> , "Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government"; <i>Hatsu shū 58-gō, Naimu-Monbu jikan tsūchō</i>)
		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>)		

			<p>--: Hozumi Kenkō breaks away from *Jikkōkyō and establishes *Yamatokyō.</p>		
			<p>--: Fujita Motonari establishes Jinrui Fukushikyō (renamed *<i>Seishin Myōjōkai</i> in 1956).</p>		
1947	Shōwa 22	<p>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.</p>	<p>Jan 11: Kitamura Sayo registers *Tenshō Kōtai Jingūkyō as a religious corporation. (<i>Seisho dai-1-kan</i>)</p>	<p>Nov 12: *Soshindō founder Matsushita Matsuzō dies (age 69). (<i>Hito no michi</i>)</p>	<p>May 3: Constitution of Japan goes into force.</p>
		<p>Oct 26: Revised penal code promulgated (repeal of lèse-majesté offense).</p>	<p>July 20: Rikihisa Tatsusai founds Tenchi Kōdō Zenrinkai (see *<i>Zenrinkyō</i>). (<i>Itsukushimi</i>)</p>		<p>Dec 22: Revised Civil Code goes into force.</p>
		<p>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>)</p>	<p>--: Okamoto Tenmei founds *Hikari Kyōkai.</p>		
		<p>Dec 1: Notice sent to prefectural governors ordering them to be thorough in implementing the Shinto Directive.</p>			
		<p>Dec 31: Ministry of Home Affairs (<i>Naimushō</i>) abolished.</p>			
		<p>--: Ordinance on Imperial Household Rites and Ceremonies (<i>Kōshitsu saishi rei</i>) repealed.</p>			
1948	Shōwa 23	<p>Feb 14: Notification sent to prefectural governors regarding violations of the Shinto Directive (<i>Chishū 15-gō Shūmukachō tsūchō</i>).</p>	<p>July -: Keishin Fujinkai (renamed Zenkoku Keishin Fujin Rengōkai, National Shinto Women’s Association, in 1949) founded.</p>	<p>Jan 19: *Deguchi Onisaburō dies (age 78).</p>	
		<p>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</p>	<p>--: Kokugakuin High School opens (<i>Shūkyō kyōiku shiryō shū</i>) (see *<i>Kokugakuin University</i>).</p>	<p>Sept 8: Kitamura Sayo of *Tenshō Kōtai Jingūkyō 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>)</p>	

		also <i>*Meiji Kokka Saishi: State Rites of the Meiji Period</i>).			
			--: Education system reforms result in the merger of Tenri Middle School and Tenri Girls High School to create Tenri High School (see also <i>*Tenrikyō</i>). (<i>Shūkyō kyōiku shiryō-shū</i>)	--: Ishikawa Sen founds <i>*Hachidai Ryūō Daishizen Aishinkyōdan</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.	May -: <i>*Miyaji Naokazu</i> dies (age 64).	
			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)		Aug. 26: Shoup Report (report of mission led by Prof. Carl Shoup recommending tax reforms aimed at stabilizing the Japanese economy)
			--: 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	Jan 2: Kurata Chikyū establishes <i>*Shinsei Tengan Manaita no Kai</i> . (Group documents)	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

		anthem, in unison at national holiday events. (<i>Kindai Nihon sōgō nenpyō</i> [Comprehensive chronology of modern Japan])			evasion. He is apprehended after search.
			Feb 4: Nippon Kannon Kyōdan and Nippon Miroku Kyōkai reorganized to form Church of World Messianity (* <i>Sekai Kyūseiikyō</i>). (<i>Kyūsei no hikari</i>)		June 4: Many candidates affiliated with religious groups stand for Lower House election . Two *Tenrikyō members are elected. (<i>Shūkyō nenkan</i> [Religious yearbook])
					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).
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>)	Aug 19: *Shūkyō Hōjin Shikō Gakuen founder Kawakami Seizan dies (age 43). (<i>Kami no nikutai taru Shikō Gakuen Kentaikyō no kyogi</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).
			Nov 1: Goi Sensei Sangōkai founded (becomes a religious corporation named * <i>Byakkō Shinkōkai</i> in 1955).		Sep 8: Treaty of Peace with Japan and Japan-U.S. Security Treaty signed (both issued April 28, 1952).
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 *Shintō Taikyō and becomes a religious corporation named *Izumokyō. (<i>Group documents</i>)	Feb 15: *Shindō Tenkōkyo founder Tomokiyo Yoshisane dies (age 65). (<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 *Tenshōkyō in 1971).	Sept 3: *Orikuchi Shinobu dies (age 67).	Dec 24: Japan-U.S. sign agreement on reversion of Amami Islands.
			Sept. -: Inai Sadao establishes *Ōyamanezu no Mikoto Shinji Kyōkai.		
			Oct 2: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (* <i>Shikinensengū</i>). Oct 5: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated.		
1954	Shōwa 29	June -: Religious Affairs Section conducts survey of conditions at shrine buildings and grounds (* <i>Keidaichi</i>).	Feb 11: Number of shrines that celebrate Empire Day (see * <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])	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. Sixteen die due to havoc on Nijūbashi Bridge.
			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])		June 9: Defense Agency Establishment Law and Self-Defense Forces Law promulgated. (<i>Kindai Nihon sōgō nenpyō</i> [Comprehensive chronology of modern Japan])
1955	Shōwa 30		April 9: Opening ceremony for Jingū Kōgakkan University (later becomes * <i>Jingū kenshūsho</i>).	Feb 10: Church of World Messianity (* <i>Sekai Kyūseikyō</i>) founder Okada Mokichi dies (age 72). (<i>Kyūsei no hikari</i>)	-.: The “Jinmu” economic boom in full swing this year (first postwar economic upturn, lasts through approx. 1957).
			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>)		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])
			July.-: Maki Kinosuke founds <i>*Kyūseishukyō</i> . (<i>Kyūsei</i>)		Dec 18: United Nations General Assembly approves Japan joining the U.N.
			--: 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 Yonemitsu Haruichi departs as the first Shintō envoy to Brazil. (<i>Shūkyō nenkan</i> [Religious yearbook])	Sept 25: <i>*Shinri Jikkō no Oshie</i> founder Honjō Chiyoko dies (age 55). (<i>Shinshūkyō jiten</i>)	Jan 8: General assembly held by Buddhist and Shintō priests to establish the "Temple and Shrine Credit Union" (<i>Shaji shin'yō kumiai</i>), the first such organization in the country. (<i>Shūkyō nenkan</i> [Religious yearbook])
					--: Lingering deflation this year (from the latter half of this year through the first half of 1958).
1958	Shōwa 33			Feb 7: <i>*Shinreikai Kyōdan</i> 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: <i>*Yamada Yoshio</i> dies (age 85).	

				Nov 29: *Honmichi founder Aijirō Ōnishi dies (age 77). (<i>Shinshūren yōran</i>)	
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])		-.-: 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.
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>).	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.
					Dec 27: Cabinet approves the National Income Doubling Plan (beginning of the high-speed economic growth policy).

1961	Shōwa 36	-.: Religious Affairs Section carries out a study on religion-related associations and research centers.		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: *Kyūseishukyō founder Maki Kinosuke dies (age 67). (<i>Kyūsei no hikari</i>)	
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])	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])
			-.: The private *Kogakkan University is founded.	Aug 8: *Yanagita Kunio dies (age 88).	
				Aug 17: *Ten'onkyo founder Hachiro Fukuji dies (age 63). (<i>Shinshūkyō shinbun</i>)	
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])	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])
			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])	April 7: *Hikari Kyōkai founder Okamoto Tenmei dies (age 65). (<i>Shishi tsūshin</i>)	
			-.: National Council of *Ujiko Youth (<i>Zenkoku ujiko seinen kyōgikai</i>) founded.	Nov 3: *Ishinkyō founder Hashiguchi Reizui dies (age 84). (<i>Kannagara</i>)	

			<p>--: *Kōgakkan High School opens. (<i>Shūkyō kyōiku shiriyōshū</i>)</p>	<p>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>).</p>	
1964	Shōwa 39		<p>April 2: Announcement made that the 60th rebuilding and reconsecration of Ise Shrine (*<i>Shikinensengu</i>) slated for 1973 will be held independent of government agencies. (<i>Jinja shinpō</i>)</p>		<p>Oct 1: Japan National Railway begins operation of new Tōkaidō bullet train line (<i>shinkansen</i>).</p>
					<p>Oct 10-24: 18th Olympic Games are held in Tokyo.</p>
					<p>--: 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>)</p>
1965	Shōwa 40		<p>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>)</p>	<p>Apr 23: *Tenshūkyō founder Unagami Haruho dies (age 78). (<i>Shūkyō nenkan</i> [Religious yearbook])</p>	<p>Feb 1: Japan Congress Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs (<i>Gensuibaku kinshi Nihon kokumin kaigi</i>, commonly known as <i>Gensuikin</i>) founded.</p>
			<p>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>)</p>	<p>May 8: *Katō Genchi dies (age 92).</p>	<p>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>)</p>
			<p>Sept 2: On the occasion of a special festival held to mark the 20th anniversary of the end of</p>	<p>--: *Kōso Kōtai Jingū Amatsukyō founder Takeuchi Kiyomaro dies.</p>	<p>March 4: The Japan Association of Religious Organizations (<i>Nihon shūkyō renmei</i>) issues statement</p>

			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>)		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>)
			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>).		Sep 12-15: International Conference on Shintō held in the U.S. at the Claremont Colleges. (<i>Shūkyō nenkan</i> [Religious yearbook])
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>)	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.
		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>)	Aug 7: *Daihizenkyō 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).
			Dec 10: Ōmiwa Shrine, previously unaffiliated with any umbrella organization, joins the Association of Shintō Shrines (* <i>Jinja Honchō</i>). (<i>Shūmu jihō</i>)	Nov 18: *Shōroku Shintō Yamatoyama founder Tazawa Seishirō dies (age 82).	
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</i>	Oct 14: Second leader of *Tenrikyō [the second <i>shinbashira</i>] Nakayama Shōzen dies (age 62). (<i>Tenrikyō jiten</i>)	

			<i>religion and government).</i> (<i>Kindai Nihon sōgō nenpyō</i> [Comprehensive chronology of modern Japan])		
				Dec 28: Kitamura Sayo (see * <i>Tenshō Kōtai Jingūkyō</i>) dies (age 67).	
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,</i> <i>Monbushō soshikirei kaisei</i>).	-.: Hosoya Seiko starts spreading * <i>Izumo Shin'yū Kyōkai.</i> (<i>Group documents</i>)	Dec 11: * <i>Tenshindō Kyōdan</i> 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 ishin 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.
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>)	Jan. 9: * <i>Honbushin</i> 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.
			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> .	Jan 9: * <i>Koshintō Senpōkyō</i> 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: * <i>Kannagarakyō</i> 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).
1971	Shōwa 46	May 22: In the name of the Chief Cabinet Secretary, the Ministry of Construction notifies regional construction bureaus under its	Feb 15: Association of Shintō Shrines (* <i>Jinja Honchō</i>) orders subsidiary offices in each prefecture to conduct survey		May 14: Nagoya High Court rules it unconstitutional for the Tsu City gymnasium to expend public funds for a Shintō-style

		jurisdiction that they are to no longer conduct Shintō-style ground purification ceremonies (* <i>Jichinsai</i>). (<i>Shūmu jihō</i>)	regarding the preservation of shrine forests. (<i>Shūmu jihō</i>)		ground purification ceremony. (* <i>Jichinsai</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>)		June 17: Okinawa Reversion Treaty signed (U.S. returns Okinawa to Japanese sovereignty).
1972	Shōwa 47		Jul 29: Association of Shintō Shrines (* <i>Jinja Honchō</i>) creates “one-day <i>Jinja Honchō</i> ” (<i>ichi-nichi Jinja Honchō</i>) at five locations throughout Japan, beginning with Imizu Shrine in Takaoka City, Toyama Prefecture. (<i>Shūmu jihō</i>)	May 18: *Shinreikyō founder Ōtsuka Kan'ichi dies (age 81). (Group documents)	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.
1973	Shōwa 48		Jan 22: The Association of Shintō Shrines (* <i>Jinja Honchō</i>) sends notice to all subsidiary offices 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 24: *Sekai Shindōkyō founder Aida Hide dies (age 74). (Group documents)	Oct 23: First oil crisis begins (the Arab Oil Embargo).
			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.		

			<p>--: *Kōgakkan University establishes a Shintō Institute.</p>		
1974	Shōwa 49		<p>Jan-: Iwasaki Shōō founds Nihon Seidō Kyōdan. (<i>Group documents</i>)</p>	<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>--: Yamato Shōfū Juku reorganized to become Yamato Shōfū Juku Senior High School (see also *<i>Shōroku Shintō Yamatoyama</i>). (<i>Shūkyō kyōiku shiriyoshū</i>)</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>
1975	Shōwa 50				<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>
1976	Shōwa 51		<p>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>)</p>		
1977	Shōwa 52		<p>Oct 27: Association of Shinto Shrines (*<i>Jinja Honchō</i>) offices damaged by bomb set by New Left radicals. (<i>Shūmu jihō</i>)</p>	<p>Sep 29: *Zenrinkyō's founder Rikihisa Tatsusai dies (age 70). (<i>Group documents</i>)</p>	<p>July 13: Supreme Court rules on the Tsu ground-purification rites (*<i>Jichinsai</i>) lawsuit, judging it constitutional.</p>

1978	Shōwa 53		June -: Okada Keishu founds *Sūkyō Mahikari (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>)			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> .
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>)	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>).
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	July 21: *Shidaidō founder Nagahashi Yasuhiko dies (age 86). (<i>Group documents</i>)	

			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])		
			-.: *Kōgakkan University 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>)		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>)
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.	Aug 23: *Shūyōdan Hōseikai founder Seitarō Idei dies (age 83). (<i>Group documents</i>)	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>)
					-.: Use of computers and electronic word processors starts to become commonplace.
			Nov 21: Komatsu Shinyō founds <i>*Shinmei Aishinkai</i> . (<i>Group documents</i>)		
			-.: The Political Association of <i>*Seichō no Ie</i> (<i>Seichō no ie seiji rengō</i>) suspends its activities.		
1984	Shōwa 59			March 19: <i>*Reiha no Hikari Kyōkai</i> founder Hase Yoshio dies (age 68). (<i>Shinshukyō shinbun</i>) July 17: <i>*Shizensha</i> founder Hashimoto Satomi dies (age 84). (<i>Group documents</i>)	

				Nov 25: *Tengenkyō founder Naniwa Hisakazu dies (age 81). (<i>Usunorukugyō</i>)	
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.	May 12: *Tenjōkyō Hon'in founder Kuramoto Ito dies (age 90). (<i>Group documents</i>)	Aug 15: Prime Minister Nakasone Yasuhiro makes first official visit of a prime minister to Yasukuni Shrine since the end of World War II.
				May -: *Tenshin Seikyō founder Shimada Seiichi dies (age 89). (<i>Group documents</i>)	
				June 17: *Seichō no Ie founder Taniguchi Masaharu dies (age 91). (<i>Shūmu jihō</i>)	
				Nov 30: *Seishin Myōjōkai founder Fujita Motonari dies (age 82). (<i>Shinshukyō shinbun</i>)	
1986	Shōwa 61		June -: Sakata Yasuhiro forms the Misogikyō shinpa (“true faction of Misogikyō), a splinter group from *Misogikyō. (<i>Group documents</i>)		Dec -: Japan's economy starts to expand (start of the so-called “bubble economy”; the bubble’s collapse comes in 1991).
1987	Shōwa 62			Nov 7: *Soshindō Kyōdan founder Yoshioka Tajūrō dies (age 82). (<i>Shinshukyō shinbun</i>)	
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>)	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)	
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>).	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.
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.		Oct. -: Stocks nosedive, marking the start of the end of the "bubble economy."
1991	Heisei 3			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 seinenkai</i>) begins publishing newsletter <i>Musubi</i> .	
1992	Heisei 4				May 12: In the <i>Ehime tamagushiryō</i> (see * <i>Tamagushi</i>) lawsuit, Takamatsu High Court rules constitutionally acceptable for Ehime 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>).

				<p>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).</p>
1993	Heisei 5		<p>Oct 2: Ise Inner Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated. Oct. 5: Ise Outer Shrine rebuilt and reconsecrated (*<i>Shikinensengū</i>).</p>	<p>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>).</p>
				<p>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.</p>