

## Offices and Titles

This glossary lists all the official or customary titles that appear in *The Tale of Genji*, explains their meaning, and in most cases indicates the numbered rank corresponding to the office in question. Each office had an officially defined and numbered rank. The ranks descended from the first to the ninth. All were divided into two levels, full (indicated below by the number alone) and junior, and below the third rank each of these two levels was likewise subdivided into upper and lower grades. However, the Emperor was outside this numbered system. The text sometimes describes the imperial dignity as being "without rank," or words to that effect, and this was literally true. For more information on Heian government offices and organization, one may consult such sources as Appendix A ("Some Notes on Rank and Office") in volume two of William H. and Helen Craig McCullough's *A Tale of Flowering Fortunes*. (The translations adopted here are not always those of the McCulloughs.) Still more information is of course available in Japanese.

Even translated this way, most of the terms adopted will not at first mean much to the reader. However, they are at least made up of English words, so that they should be easier in the long run to make sense of and to remember. They are a significant aspect of the translation as a whole because the people in the tale themselves are so acutely conscious of rank and office. Rank and office and, more generally, degrees of power and prestige defined the structure of their social world.

Two features of the nomenclature of official appointments are especially striking. The first is that many government organs were divided into Left and Right components. For example, the two senior Ministers were the Ministers of the Left and of the Right. This pattern is Chinese: when seated in state, the Emperor faced south, with his two Ministers symmetrically stationed to his left (east) and right (west). Since the east took precedence in principle, the Minister of the Left normally took precedence over his colleague of the Right, and this

distinction held—again, in principle—down through the lower levels. In fact, this symmetry extended beyond matters of government. All contests, from wrestling (*sumai*) to poetry, were divided into “east” and “west” sides, and so were the repertoires of court music and dance. The City itself was administratively divided into Left and Right.

The second striking feature of this nomenclature is that the titles of many men mentioned in the tale, especially young ones of high birth, indicate a dual appointment. That is to say, these men hold two positions in different official organs, of which one is often “civil” and the other “military.” For instance, Tō no Chūjō, the great friend of Genji’s youth, spends some time as both a Secretary (Tō) in the Chamberlains’ Office and a Captain (Chūjō) in the Palace Guards. I have translated this dual title as Secretary Captain. Other examples are Consultant Captain, Controller Chamberlain, Controller Lieutenant, and Inspector Grand Counselor.

Many official titles, even ones that do not indicate a dual appointment, can become quite long in translation if one is to get in all their major elements. I have therefore made them as compact as I could. An example is the nomenclature of the “Counselor” range, which has three levels. The highest of these, Dainagon, is usually translated “Major Counselor,” but I have chosen Grand Counselor instead because it is a syllable shorter. For the same reasons of economy I have adopted simply Counselor for Chūnagon, over the more familiar and literal “Middle Counselor.” (Shōnagon, Minor Counselor, occurs once or twice as a man’s title.)

Finally, I have not necessarily adopted every title as it occurs in the original. It happens that a single figure is referred to on adjacent pages by two quite different titles that he or she holds simultaneously, and in such cases I have usually repeated the title that occurs first, in the interests of intelligibility. My most consistent “homogenization” of titles or honorific appellations has to do with Fujitsubo, after she ceases to be Empress, and above all with Genji himself. After his return from exile, Genji is often referred to as His Grace, an appellation I chose originally to correspond to his appointment much later as Honorary Retired Emperor. This retrospective use of it acknowledges the distinctive prestige that gathers to him immediately after his return from Akashi and serves to make him immediately identifiable throughout.

**Abbot (of the Mountain)** (Yama no) Zasu—The superior of the entire Mount Hiei temple complex.

**Acting . . . Gon . . .**—A prefix to the title of certain male officials, indicating that the appointment is in excess of the normal number of incumbents in that post.

**Acting Captain** Gon Chūjō.

**Acting Grand Counselor** Gon Dainagon.

**Adept** Azari, Ajari—An imperially conferred title held by a distinguished practitioner monk, one expert in healing and other rituals to avert illness and disaster and summon good fortune.

**Adviser Jijū**—A junior official (junior fifth rank, lower grade) under the Bureau of Central Affairs, who acted as an assistant to the Emperor. There were generally eight of them.

**Adviser Consultant** Jijū no Saishō—A dual appointment as Adviser and Consultant.

**Aide** Zō, Jō—A third-level appointee in the bureaus and in some guards units (Gate Watch, Watch), but a fourth-level officer in the Palace Guards.

**Aide of Ceremonial** Shikibu no Jō—A third-level post in the Bureau of Ceremonial (sixth-rank range).

**Aide of the Gate Watch** Yugei no Jō (junior sixth rank).

**Aide of the Right Palace Guards** Ukon no Zō (sixth rank, lower grade).

**Aide of the Watch** Hyōe no Zō (seventh rank).

- Audit Commissioner Taifu no Gen**—Auditor (Gen) was a post in a provincial administration, responsible for discovering and correcting various irregularities. The most senior incumbent could attain the fifth rank, lower grade, in which case "Commissioner" (Taifu) was added to the title.
- Bath Nurse Mukae-yu**—The "assistant" role in the bathing of a newborn child of high birth.
- Bungo Deputy Bungo no Suke**—In principle, Deputy Governor of Bungo (now Ōita Prefecture), a post in the sixth-rank range. However, it is unclear just what weight this title has where it occurs in the tale ("The Tendril Wreath").
- Bureau of Central Affairs Nakatsukasa Shō**—The bureau that administered the palace. The senior among the eight major government bureaus, it was always headed by a Prince.
- Bureau of Ceremonial Shikibu Shō**—One of the eight major government bureaus, in charge of ceremonies, appointments, and awards.
- Bureau of Civil Affairs Minbu Shō**—One of the eight major government bureaus, in charge of population registers, corvée, and taxation.
- Bureau of the Treasury Ōkura Shō**—One of the eight major government bureaus, in charge of managing the tax goods collected from the provinces.
- Bureau of War Hyōbu Shō**—One of the eight major government bureaus, in charge of military affairs and equipment.
- Captain Chūjō**—The second-level officer in the Palace Guards of Left or Right (junior fourth rank, lower grade).
- Captain of the Left Palace Guards Sakon no Chūjō**.
- Chamberlain Kurōdo**—An official of fifth or sixth rank, responsible to the Chamberlains' Office (Kurōdodokoro) and under the supervision of two Secretaries (Kurōdo no Tō) of somewhat higher rank. A Chamberlain was admitted to the privy chamber and had direct access to the Emperor; he was also allowed to wear colors and fabrics normally forbidden to a man of his rank.
- Chamberlain Aide of the Left Gate Watch Kurōdo no Saemon no Jō**—A dual appointment as a Chamberlain and either a third-level (Daijō) or fourth-level (Shōjō) officer in the Left Gate Watch.
- Chamberlain Aide of the Right Palace Guards Ukon no Zō no Kurōdo**—A dual appointment as a Chamberlain and a fourth-level officer (sixth rank, upper grade) in the Right Palace Guards.
- Chamberlain Controller Kurōdo no Ben**—A dual appointment as a Chamberlain and a Controller.
- Chamberlain Lieutenant Kurōdo no Shōshō**—A dual appointment as a Chamberlain and a Lieutenant in the Palace Guards.
- Chamberlain Second of the Watch Kurōdo Hyōe no Suke**—A dual appointment as a Chamberlain and a Second of the Watch.
- Chamberlains' Office Kurōdodokoro**—An office that functioned as an imperial secretariat, serving the Emperor and carrying messages and imperial orders. It was staffed by two higher-ranking Secretaries (Kurōdo no Tō), by Chamberlains (Kurōdo) of the fifth and sixth ranks, and by a number of lesser figures. A Chamberlain moved in circles above his official rank, served the Emperor directly, and held privileges such as the right to wear colors normally not allowed a man of his rank. The Chamberlains' Office also looked after the Emperor's falcons and took care of musical instruments, books, coins (metal currency), and clothing.
- Chancellor Ōkiotodo, Daijōdajin**—The highest possible civil post (first rank or junior first rank), one not provided for in the government's nominal table of organization. In theory it was filled only by a candidate able to serve as an example of virtue, and the incumbent was to be above actual administration.

- chaplain *inori no shi*—The monk who regularly performed prayer rituals for great a lord or lady.
- Chief Clerk Dainaiiki—A functionary (sixth rank, upper grade) in the Bureau of Central Affairs, charged with composing imperial rescripts, maintaining court records, and so on.
- Chief Equerry Kami—The senior officer (junior fifth rank, upper grade) in charge of the Left (Sama no Kami) or Right (Uma no Kami) Imperial Stables (Meryō, Uma no Tsukasa). The incumbent held the junior fifth rank, upper grade. In "The Broom Tree" also Chief Left Equerry.
- Chief Lady in Waiting Naishi—A translation devised to suit the context in "The Pilgrimage to Sumiyoshi." The precise nature of the office is unclear.
- Cloistered Eminence—See Eminence.
- Commander Taishō—The commanding officer (third rank, lower grade) of the Right (Udaishō) or Left (Sadaishō) Palace Guards.
- Commissioner Taifu or Daibu—A title held by the head of some government or quasi-government organs, such as the Office of Upkeep or the Empress's Household; and by the second-level official in others, such as the Bureau of War. The title properly carried the fifth rank, upper or lower grade.
- Commissioner of Ceremonial Shikibu no Taifu—The second-ranking officer (fifth rank, lower grade) in the Bureau of Ceremonial.
- Commissioner of Civil Affairs Minbu no Taifu—The second-ranking officer (fifth rank, lower grade) in the Bureau of Civil Affairs.
- Commissioner of the Household Daibu (Chūgū no Daibu)—The chief administrator of the Empress's household.
- Commissioner of War Hyōbu no Taifu—The second-ranking officer (fifth rank, lower grade) in the Bureau of War.
- Consort Nyōgo—An imperial wife whose father was at least a Minister or a Prince. An Empress was normally chosen from among the Consorts.
- Constable Udoneri—One of about a hundred men affiliated with the Bureau of Central Affairs and selected from the families of men of the fourth and fifth ranks. Assigned to guard the highest nobles, Constables could be arrogant and rough.
- Consultant Sangi, Saishō—The junior post (fourth rank, lower grade) in the Council of State, below Counselor and Minister. There were normally eight.
- Consultant Captain Saishō no Chūjō—A dual appointment as Consultant and as Captain in the Palace Guards.
- Controller Ben—One of a body of officials under the Council of State. The Controllers were attached to the eight major government bureaus and were divided into Left and Right (four bureaus each). There were three grades: Grand Controller (Daiben, junior fourth rank, upper grade), Controller (Chūben, fifth rank, upper grade), and Minor Controller (Shōben, fifth rank, lower grade).
- Controller Chamberlain Kurōdo no Ben—A dual appointment as a Controller and as a fifth-rank Chamberlain.
- Controller Lieutenant Ben no Shōshō—A dual appointment as a Controller and as a Lieutenant in the Palace Guards.
- Council of State Daijōkan—Stood above the eight major bureaus as the highest organ of government. Its members were the three Ministers (Left, Right, and Palace), the Counselors (Counselor, Grand Counselor), and the Consultants. The executive office of the Council of State employed Junior Counselors and Controllers, among other lesser officials.
- Counselor Chūnagon—A middle-level post (junior third rank) in the Council of State.

- Court Ritualists** Gishikikan—Officers of various ranks charged with conducting court ceremonies. In their formal stance they held their elbows stiffly out to either side as they held their batons.
- Dame of Staff** Naishi no Suke—One of four women officials (junior fourth rank, upper or lower grade) under the Mistress of Staff, in the Office of Staff.
- (Dazaifu) Assistant** (Dazai no) Shōni—The assistant (fifth rank, upper grade) to the (Dazaifu) Deputy.
- (Dazaifu) Deputy** (Dazai no) Daini—The Deputy (junior fourth rank, lower grade) who represented the court at Dazaifu, in Kyushu. His senior was the Viceroy, whose post was a sinecure, the incumbent, a Prince, did not leave the City.
- Deputy Commissioner of Ceremonial** Shikibu no Shō—A third-level official (junior fifth rank, lower grade) in the Bureau of Ceremonial.
- Deputy (Governor) Suke**—The deputy to a provincial Governor. In the case of Hitachi, Kazusa, and Shimōsa, the titular Governor was a Prince, but since the post was a sinecure, only the Deputy Governor actually went to the province. (The Governor of Hitachi who figures in "The Ivy" and succeeding chapters is actually such a Deputy.) The rank of a Deputy Governor, like that of a Governor, depended on the standing of his province, but it was in the sixth-rank range.
- Director of Reckoning** Kazoe no Kami—The director (junior fifth rank, upper grade) of an office within the Bureau of Civil Affairs, charged with calculating and allocating certain types of tax revenue.
- Director of Upkeep** Suri no Kami—The head (junior fourth rank, lower grade) of the Office of Upkeep.
- Doctor** Hakase—A senior scholar engaged to teach in the Academy, typically Chinese language (written), literature, history, law, and so on. The appointment was in the junior fifth-rank range. Also Doctor of Letters (Monjō Hakase).
- Doctor of the Almanac** Koyomi no Hakase—A calendar or almanac specialist from the Yin-Yang Office.
- Eminence (His, His Cloistered, Her Cloistered)**—An honorific term, devised for the purposes of translation, for a former Empress or a Retired Emperor (In). If the figure has taken the vows of a monk or a nun, he or she is also called Cloistered, although this term is omitted where possible. The only "Her Cloistered Eminence" (Nyūdō Kisai no Miya) in the tale is Fujitsubo; there is no "Her Eminence."
- Empress Chūgū, Kisaki**—The Emperor's highest-ranking wife. There could be only one. She was normally appointed from among the Consorts.
- Empress Mother** Ōkisai no Miya, Ōkisaki—The mother of an Emperor. She had not necessarily held the title of Empress under the previous reign.
- Excellency**—See His Excellency.
- Fourth Rank Lieutenant** Shii no Shōshō—A Lieutenant (normally in the fifth-rank range) who exceptionally holds the fourth rank.
- Fujiwara Aide of Ceremonial** Tō Shikibu no Jō.
- Fujiwara Consultant** Tō Saishō.
- Fujiwara Grand Counselor** Tō Dainagon.
- Fujiwara Lieutenant** Tō Shōshō.
- Gate Watch** Emonfu, Yugei—The corps of guards who guarded the gates of the palace compound. They were divided into Left Gate Watch (Saemon) and Right Gate Watch (Uemon). The chief officer on each side was the Intendant (junior fourth rank, lower grade), followed by Deputy (junior fifth rank, upper grade) and Aide (junior sixth rank, upper grade).
- Governor Kami**—The official appointed by the Emperor to govern a province. His rank, which depended on the standing of his province (the provinces were classified as great,

major, medium, or minor) could vary from junior fifth rank, upper grade, down to junior sixth rank, lower grade. The term was sometimes used not only for a Governor proper but also for a Deputy Governor, in cases where only the Deputy actually went to the province. Governors in general were also referred to as *Zuryō* ("Grant Holder").

Grace—See His Grace.

Grand Counselor *Dainagon*—The office (third rank) below Minister in the Council of State.

Haven *Miyasudokoro*—In the tale an unofficial title for a woman (especially an Intimate or a Consort) who had borne a child to an Heir Apparent, an Emperor, or a Retired Emperor. The Japanese term suggests either "place (person) in whom the august affection found rest" or "place (person) in whom the august seed found rest." Examples in the tale include Genji's mother after Genji's birth, the *Rokujō Haven*, whose daughter is by a deceased Heir Apparent; Genji's daughter after she bears the Heir Apparent a son, the mother of *Ochiba*, Emperor *Suzaku's* daughter; and *Tamakazura's* elder daughter, who bears a child to Retired Emperor *Reizei*.

Heir Apparent *Bō, Tōgū*—The formally designated successor to the reigning Emperor. He was not necessarily the Emperor's firstborn son.

Highness (His, Her)—An honorific term of address, used in translation for a Prince or Princess.

High Priestess (of Ise)—See Ise Priestess.

High Priestess of the *Kamo Shrine*—See *Kamo Priestess*.

His Eminence—See *Eminence*.

His Excellency *Ōitono, Otodo*—Refers to a Minister or a Chancellor. The use of "the Minister" rather than "His Excellency" implies a greater distance between that figure and the narrator (or the side with which her sympathies and those of her audience lie). An example is the Minister of the Right, as distinguished from His Excellency (of the Left) in the chapters leading up to Genji's exile.

His Grace—An honorific term, devised for the purposes of translation, for Genji in "The Pilgrimage to *Sumiyoshi*" and after, following his return from exile.

His Highness of Central Affairs *Nakatsukasa no Miko*—The Prince who headed the Bureau of Central Affairs.

His Highness of Ceremonial *Shikibukyō no Miya*—The Prince who was the titular head (fourth rank, lower grade) of the Bureau of Ceremonial.

His Highness of *Kanzuke* *Kanzuke no Miko*—The Governor of the province of *Kanzuke* (also *Kamutsuke* or *Kōzuke*, roughly present *Gumma Prefecture*), like that of *Hitachi* and *Kazusa*, was a Prince, but the post was a sinecure, and the province was actually administered by a deputy.

His Highness of War *Hiyōbukyō no Miya*—The Prince who was the titular head (fourth rank, lower grade) of the Bureau of War.

His Reverence—See *Prelate*.

Honorary Deputy Governor *Yōmei no Suke*—A sinecure post bought from a high-ranking nobleman.

Honorary Retired Emperor *Jundaijōtennō*—An extraordinary title awarded Genji (in "New *Wisteria Leaves*") by his secret son, Emperor *Reizei*.

Household Deputy *Suke*—The second-level officer (junior fifth rank, lower grade) in charge of the Empress's household.

Inspector *Azechi*—A high-level Inspector appointed to review the administration of the provinces. By Heian times the post survived only for the northernmost provinces, and it was mainly honorary.

- Inspector Grand Counselor Azechi no Dainagon**—A dual appointment as Inspector and Grand Counselor.
- Intendant of the (Left, Right) Gate Watch Emon (Saemon, Uemon) no Kami**—The senior officer of the Gate Watch (junior fourth rank, lower grade).
- Intendant of the (Left, Right) Watch Hyōe (Sahyōe, Uhyōe) no Kami**—The senior officer of the Watch.
- Intimate Kōi**—An imperial wife of lower standing than a Consort, her father was at most a Grand Counselor. The word *kōi* refers literally to someone who dresses the Emperor.
- Ise Consort Saikū no Nyōgo**—Literally "(Ise) Priestess Consort." Akikonomu's appellation as Consort, since she had been the High Priestess of Ise.
- Ise Priestess Saikū**—An unmarried Princess who represented the Emperor as the chief priestess of the Ise Shrine, where the ancestral deity of the imperial line was enshrined.
- Junior Counselor Shōnagon**—A junior official (junior fifth rank, upper grade) attached to the Council of State.
- Kamo Priestess Saiin**—The chief priestess of the Upper and Lower Kamo Shrines, just north of the City. Like the Ise Priestess, she was a Princess.
- Lecturer Kōji**—The officiating priest at certain major Buddhist rituals.
- Left City Commissioner Sakyō no Daibu**—The chief officer (junior fourth rank, lower grade) charged with population registration, tax collection, legal appeals, security, and so on in the left (east) sector of the City.
- Left Controller Sachūben.**
- Left Gate Watch**—See Gate Watch.
- Left Grand Controller Sadaiben**—See Controller.
- Left Lieutenant Sashōshō**—A Lieutenant in the Left Palace Guards (fifth rank, lower grade).
- Left Palace Guards Captain Sakon no Chūjō.**
- Lieutenant Shōshō**—A third-level officer (fifth rank, lower grade) in the Palace Guards, below Commander and Captain.
- Lord of Ceremonial Shikibukyō**—The head (fourth rank, lower grade) of the Bureau of Ceremonial. The holder of this title was a Prince.
- Lord of Civil Affairs Minbukyō**—The head (fourth rank, lower grade) of the Bureau of Civil Affairs.
- Lord of the Palace Bureau Kunaikyō**—The head (fourth rank, lower grade) of the one among the eight major government bureaus that was concerned with all matters affecting the Emperor's household.
- Lord of the Treasury Ōkurakyō**—The head (fourth rank, lower grade) of the Bureau of the Treasury.
- Majesty (His, Her)**—Used for the Emperor and Empress.
- Master of Discipline Risshi, Rishi**—The lowest on the ladder of ecclesiastical ranks accessible to elite, fully ordained priests. In the time of the tale it is still a distinguished appointment—more so than in later times. "Discipline" means the body of Buddhist monastic discipline.
- Master (of the Household) (Saburai no) Betō**—The chief administrator of the household of an imperial family member, such as a Prince or a Retired Emperor.
- Master of Spells Jugonshi**—A specialist in performing spells (*majinai*) as healing magic, employed by the Office of Medicine (Ten'yaku Ryō).
- Minister Otodo**—The highest nonimperial office (second rank) provided for in the government's formal table of organization, as the office of Chancellor was not; however, the post of Palace Minister (Naidaijin, Uchi no Otodo) was also a later addition. The Minister of the Left (Sadaijin, Hidari no Otodo) was normally but not necessarily senior to the Minis-

- ter of the Right (Udaijin, Migi no Otodo), and the Palace Minister was somewhat junior in standing.
- Mistress of Staff** *Naishi no Kami*—The senior woman official (third rank) in the Office of Staff. In principle, the incumbent supervised female palace staff, palace ceremonies, and the transmission of petitions and decrees. In practice, she was a junior wife to the Emperor.
- Mistress of the Household** *Nyobettō*—The ranking female official in a great lady's household.
- Mistress of the Wardrobe** *Mikushigedono*—The woman official in charge of the palace office that made the Emperor's clothing.
- Mother of the Realm** *Kuni no Haha*—An expression or title used to refer to an Empress or an Empress Mother.
- Myōbu**—A title borne in palace service by middle-ranking gentlewomen (fifth rank or above) or by the wives of gentlemen of those ranks. Since a number of gentlewomen bore this title at the same time, people distinguished one from another by attaching to her title the name of the major office associated with her husband, father, or brother.
- Novice** *Nyūdō*—A man or woman of noble birth who had taken preliminary vows as a monk or nun. A Novice did not join a monastic community but pursued Buddhist practice at home.
- Ōmyōbu**—A Myōbu (palace gentlewoman) of imperial birth.
- page, page girl** *warawa*—A boy or girl of good family, in service in a noble household. Particularly on the male side there were *warawa* of mature years as well, as a kind of long-term servant, but these hardly figure in the tale. See also **privy page**.
- Palace Guards** *Konoefu*—The double (Left and Right, Sakon and Ukon) corps of guards assigned to protect the palace proper and stationed in its innermost areas. The Palace Guards had precedence over the Watch and the Gate Watch. Their two Commanders (third rank, lower grade) outranked the Intendants of those units (fourth rank, lower grade). A second-level officer was a Captain (*Chūjō*, fourth rank, lower grade), a third-level officer a Lieutenant (*Shōshō*, fifth rank, lower grade), and a fourth-level officer an Aide (*Zō*, sixth rank, upper grade).
- Palace Minister** *Naidaijin, Uchi no Otodo*—Normally the junior among the three Ministers who constituted the senior level of the Council of State.
- Prelate (His Reverence)** *Sōzu*—The highest ecclesiastical rank mentioned in the tale. Two higher ranks existed, but at the time of the tale (unlike later) they were rarely filled.
- Prince (His Highness)** *Miya*—An imperial son appointed to this title by his father. (Genji is therefore not a Prince.) Historically, most Princes were ranked in four grades and received an imperial stipend accordingly, but some were "unranked" (*muhon*). The tale says nothing about according this kind of status to an imperial grandson.
- Princess (Her Highness)** *Miya*—An imperial daughter appointed to this title by her father, or the recognized granddaughter of an Emperor in the male line. Suetsumuhana, whose father was a Prince, is therefore a Princess. In contrast, Aoi, whose mother is a Princess, is not one herself, the narration treats her purely as a commoner. Ukifune, the daughter of a Prince, is not a Princess because her father did not recognize her.
- privy gentleman** *uebito, tenjōbito*—A gentleman individually authorized by the Emperor to enter the privy chamber. The term referred more specifically to those gentlemen of the fourth and fifth ranks, together with Chamberlains (*Kurōdo*) of the sixth rank, who would not otherwise have enjoyed the privilege automatically granted the top three ranks. The number of privy gentlemen varied but usually fell below one hundred and was sometimes less than a third of that.
- privy page** *tenjō warawa*—A boy of good family, not yet of age, who served in the privy chamber in order to learn court customs and manners.



- Reader** *Kōji*—The official charged with reading out the Chinese poems composed at a festive gathering.
- Regent** *Sesshō*—A high-ranking, nonimperial nobleman appointed to act for the Emperor while the Emperor was a minor. (The title "Kanpaku," also translated "Regent" and held by someone who acted similarly for an adult Emperor, does not appear in the tale.)
- Retired Emperor (His [Cloistered] Eminence) In**—An Emperor who has abdicated and who now resides in a separate palace. Such a figure appears most often in this translation as His Eminence or, if he has taken Buddhist vows, as His Cloistered Eminence.
- Right Captain** *Uchūjō*—See **Captain**.
- Right City Commissioner** *Ukyō no Kami (Daibu)*—The chief officer (junior fourth rank, lower grade) charged with population registration, tax collection, legal appeals, security, and so on in the right (west) sector of the City.
- Right Controller** *Uchūben*.
- Right Deputy Migi no Suke**—A second-level officer in the Right Gate Watch (fifth rank, lower grade).
- Right Gate Watch**—See **Gate Watch**.
- Right Grand Controller** *Udaiben*—See **Controller**.
- Right Guards Commissioner** *Ukon no Taifu*—An Aide of the Right Palace Guards, exceptionally promoted to the fifth rank, so that he bears the fifth-rank title of Commissioner.
- Second Equerry** *Uma no Suke*—A second-level officer (sixth rank, lower grade) of the imperial stables Left or Right.
- Second of the Left Gate Watch** *Saemon no Taifu*—The second-ranking officer (junior fifth rank, upper grade) in the Left Gate Watch. (The title "Taifu" acknowledges the fifth-rank appointment.)
- Second of the Watch** *Hyōe no Suke*—A second-level officer in the Watch (junior fifth rank, upper grade).
- Secretary** *Kurōdo no Tō*—A senior appointee in the Chamberlains' Office. Of the two Secretaries, one was concurrently a Controller (fifth rank, upper grade) and the other normally a Captain (junior fourth rank, lower grade).
- Secretary Captain** *Tō no Chūjō*—A dual appointment as a Secretary and as a Captain in the Palace Guards.
- Secretary Controller** *Tō no Ben*—A dual appointment as a Secretary and as a Controller.
- Secretary Lieutenant** *Tō no Shōshō*—A dual appointment as a Secretary and as a Lieutenant (fifth rank, lower grade) in the Palace Guards.
- senior noble** *kandachime*—A noble of at least the third rank (*sanmi*) and holding a post at least at the level of Consultant (*Sangi*).
- Treasury Commissioner** *Ōkura no Taifu*—The second level (fifth rank, lower grade) in the Office of the Treasury.
- Upkeep Consultant** *Suri no Saishō*—A dual appointment as Director of Upkeep and Consultant.
- Viceroy** *Dazai no Sochi*—The senior appointee to *Dazaifu*, the government outpost in Kyushu that was particularly responsible for such foreign relations as Japan had at the time. The post (junior third rank) was held by a Prince. Since it was a sinecure and the incumbent never actually went to Kyushu, the real government representative there was the *Dazaifu* Deputy.
- Watch** *Hyōefu*—The corps (divided into Left [*Sahyōefu*] and Right [*Uhyōefu*]) of guards charged with maintaining general security in the palace compound and in the City at

large. The senior officer was the Intendant (junior fourth rank, lower grade), followed by the Second (junior fifth rank, upper grade).

yin-yang master—An expert in yin-yang lore, connected with the Yin-Yang Office (Onmyō Ryō), an organ of the Bureau of Central Affairs in charge of matters pertaining to astrology, weather, the calendar, timekeeping, and divination.