

SENGOKU

were known. The artist would keep his regular name, at any rate, but all his work would be signed with his art name. Artist's names often end with such suffixes as ~dō (hall), ~ka (retreat), ~tei (pavilion), ~kaku (tall building), etc.

Many famous artists show their attachment to Amida Buddha by appending ~a or ~ami to a single kanji read in the Chinese style (e.g.; the famed playwright Zeami, and the artist family of Hon'ami).

Name Lists

Buke and kuge will need a surname and a given name; bonge and hinin need only a given name. You may, of course, randomly pick anything that suits your fancy.



Surnames:

Kuge

1. Anenokōji
2. Asai
3. Asukai
4. Asukai
5. Atago
6. Aya
7. Ayanokōji
8. Bōjō
9. Daigo
10. Fujii
11. Fujinami
12. Fujiōji
13. Fujitani
14. Fujiwara
15. Funabashi
16. Fushimi
17. Futara
18. Hachijō
19. Hagiwara
20. Higashikuze
21. Higashizono
22. Higuchi
23. Hino
24. Hinonishi
25. Hirohashi
26. Hirohata
27. Honomi
28. Horikawa
29. Hozumi
30. Ichijō
31. Ishino
32. Ishiyama
33. Itsuji
34. Iwakura
35. Jikōji
36. Kanze
37. Kawabe
38. Kibe
39. Kitashirakawa
40. Kiyowara
41. Komatsu
42. Konoe
43. Kuga
44. Kujō
45. Kuni
46. Kurahashi
47. Kuwahara
48. Matsuki
49. Matsuzono
50. Mibu
51. Nagatani

52. Nakamikado
53. Nakayama
54. Nanba
55. Nijō
56. Nishigori
57. Nishisanjō
58. Nyakuōji
59. Ogura
60. Ōimikado
61. Ōmiya
62. Rokkaku
63. Rokujō
64. Saga
65. Saionji
66. Sakurai
67. Sanjō
68. Senge
69. Shijō
70. Shimokōbe
71. Sono
72. Takatsukasa
73. Tokudaiji
74. Umezono
75. Yabu
27. Gamō
28. Gotō
29. Hatakeyama
30. Hōjō
31. Honda
32. Hosokawa
33. Ikeda
34. Imagawa
35. Inoue
36. Ise
37. Ishibashi
38. Ishidō
39. Ishikawa
40. Isshiki
41. Itagaki
42. Itakura
43. Itami
44. Itō
45. Iwaki
46. Kabayama
47. Kagami
48. Kajiwara
49. Kamei
50. Kanamori
51. Kanō

Surnames: Buke

1. Abe
2. Akechi
3. Akimoto
4. Akita
5. Amako
6. Anayama
7. Andō
8. Aoyama
9. Asai
10. Asakura
11. Asano
12. Ashikaga
13. Ashina
14. Aso
15. Baba
16. Chiba
17. Chikusa
18. Chōsokabe
19. Daidōji
20. Date
21. Doi
22. Endō
23. Enomoto
24. Fujita
25. Fukushima
26. Furuta
52. Katakura
53. Katō
54. Katsu
55. Katsura
56. Kawada
57. Kido
58. Kikkawa
59. Kikuchi
60. Kimura
61. Kinoshita
62. Kira
63. Kitabatake
64. Kobayakawa
65. Kobori
66. Kodama
67. Koide
68. Kondō
69. Konishi
70. Kōno
71. Kōriki
72. Kudō
73. Kuki
74. Kuroda
75. Kurokawa
76. Kuroki
77. Kurushima
78. Kusunoki
79. Kuze
80. Kyōgoku
81. Maeda

82. Maki
83. Makino
84. Manabe
85. Matsuda
86. Matsudaira
87. Matsui
88. Matsukata
89. Matsukura
90. Matsumae
91. Matsumura
92. Matsunaga
93. Matsushita
94. Matsuura
95. Minagawa
96. Minamoto
97. Miura
98. Miyabe
99. Miyoshi
100. Mizuno
101. Momonoi
102. Mori
103. Mōri
104. Motoori
105. Munekata
106. Murakami
107. Nabeshima
108. Nagai
109. Nagasaki
110. Nagoshi
111. Naitō
112. Nakagawa
113. Nakajima
114. Nakamura
115. Nanbu
116. Narita
117. Naruse
118. Nasu
119. Nawa
120. Nikaidō
121. Nikki
122. Nire
123. Nishi
124. Nishio
125. Nitta
126. Niwa
127. Nozu
128. Ōba
129. Oda
130. Ogasawara
131. Ogata
132. Ogawa
133. Oimi
134. Ōishi
135. Okabe
136. Okazawa
137. Ōkōchi
138. Oku
139. Ōkubo
140. Okuda
141. Okudaira
142. Ōkuma
143. Ōmura
144. Ōoka
145. Ōsawa
146. Ōseki
147. Ōseko
148. Ōshima
149. Ōshio
150. Ōta
151. Ōtani
152. Ōtate
153. Ōtawara
154. Ōtera
155. Ōtomo
156. Ōuchi
157. Oyama
158. Ōyama
159. Ozaki
160. Rokkaku
161. Rokugō
162. Ryūzōji
163. Saigō
164. Saitō
165. Sakai
166. Sakakibara
167. Sakamoto
168. Sakuma
169. Sakurai
170. Sanada
171. Sano
172. Sasaki
173. Satake
174. Satō
175. Satomi
176. Seki
177. Sengoku
178. Shiba
179. Shibata
180. Shibukawa
181. Shiga
182. Shimazu
183. Shinjō
184. Shōni
185. Sō
186. Soejima
187. Soga
188. Sōma
189. Sonoda
190. Sue
191. Suwa
192. Suzuki
193. Tachibana
194. Takagi
195. Takahashi
196. Takasaki
197. Takashima
198. Takayama
199. Takeda
200. Takenaka
201. Tamura
202. Tanaka
203. Tani
204. Tanuma
205. Terazawa
206. Tera
207. Tōdō
208. Togashi
209. Togawa
210. Toki
211. Tokugawa
212. Tomita
213. Torii
214. Tōyama
215. Tozawa
216. Tsuchiya
217. Tsugaru
218. Tsukushi
219. Tsutsui
220. Uchida
221. Uesugi
222. Ujie
223. Ukita
224. Urakami
225. Usami
226. Utsunomiya
227. Wada
228. Wakizaka
229. Watanabe
230. Yagyū
231. Yaguda
232. Yamagata
233. Yamaguchi
234. Yamamoto
235. Yamana
236. Yamanouchi
237. Yamazaki
238. Yanagizawa
239. Yashiro
240. Yokose
241. Yoneda
242. Yoshida
243. Yoshii
244. Yūki
245. Yura

No matter whether one is of high or low rank, a family line is something that will decline when its time has come. If one thinks that the time has come, it is best to let it go down with good grace. Doing so, he may even cause it to be maintained.

— Lord Naoshige to his grandson, Lord Motoshige



Male Given Names

You will need to decide if the PC or NPC has a *zokumyō*, *nanori*, *azana*, or whatever. It will depend on the person's position, occupation, and similar factors.

For *nanori*, you will have to roll twice: first to select the first name element, and again to select the final name element. If the elements are identical (e.g., *Nobunobu*), reroll.

Nanori Prothemes

1. Aka~
2. Aki~
3. Ari~
4. Atsu~
5. Chika~
6. Fusa~
7. Haru~
8. Hide~
9. Hira~
10. Hiro~
11. Hisa~
12. Ie~
13. Kado~
14. Kage~
15. Kane~
16. Katsu~
17. Kore~
18. Kimi~
19. Kiyō~
20. Kuni~
21. Masa~
22. Masa~
23. Michi~
24. Mits~
25. Mochi~
26. Mori~
27. Moto~
28. Mune~
29. Naga~
30. Naka~
31. Nao~
32. Nari~
33. Nobu~
34. Nori~
35. Sada~
36. Sane~
37. Shige~

Nanori Deuterothemes

1. ~aki
2. ~akira
3. ~chika
4. ~fusa
5. ~haru
6. ~hide
7. ~hiko
8. ~hira
9. ~hiro
10. ~hisa
11. ~hito
12. ~ie
13. ~kado
14. ~kage
15. ~kane
16. ~kata
17. ~katsu
18. ~kaze
19. ~kazu

Nanori Prothemes

38. Sue~
39. Tada~
40. Taka~
41. Tame~
42. Tane~
43. Teru~
44. Toki~
45. Tomo~
46. Toshi~
47. Tsune~
48. Tsuru~
49. Uji~
50. Yasu~
51. Yori~
52. Yoshi~
53. Yuki~

20. ~kiyo
21. ~kuni
22. ~maro
23. ~masa
24. ~michi
25. ~mitsu
26. ~mochi
27. ~mori
28. ~moto
29. ~mune
30. ~mura
31. ~naga
32. ~naka
33. ~nao
34. ~nari
35. ~nobu
36. ~nori
37. ~sada
38. ~sane
39. ~shige
40. ~suke
41. ~tada
42. ~taka
43. ~tane
44. ~teru
45. ~toki
46. ~tomi
47. ~tomo
48. ~toshi
49. ~tsugu
50. ~tsura
51. ~tsune
52. ~uji
53. ~yasu
54. ~yori
55. ~yoshi
56. ~yuki
57. ~zane

Azana & Hōmyō

1. Baisetsu
2. Chōgen
3. Chōkō
4. Dōgen
5. Dohō
6. Dōsetsu
7. Eisai
8. Ganjin
9. Genbō
10. Genkū
11. Gonji
12. Hakuseki
13. Hakutei
14. Issa
15. Jakuei
16. Jōzan
17. Keirō
18. Kenshin
19. Kōan
20. Kōen
21. Kōzei
22. Rikyō
23. Rogetsu
24. Seika
25. Shingen
26. Shinji
27. Shūson
28. Sōjō
29. Sōjun
30. Sōrin
31. Sosei
32. Sōun
33. Sōzen
34. Teika
35. Tōko
36. Zuiken

Zokumyō: Order Names

1. Ben'ichi
2. Benzō
3. Buichi
4. Chōzaburō
5. Daigorō
6. Daihachi
7. Daizō
8. Eiichi
9. Eizō
10. Gen'ichi
11. Gen'ichirō
12. Genjirō
13. Genpachi
14. Genta
15. Genzō
16. Giichi
17. Gisaburō
18. Gorō
19. Hachijūrō
20. Hachirō
21. Heizō
22. Ichirō
23. Jintarō
24. Jirō
25. Jōtarō
26. Jūrō
27. Jūzō
28. Keita
29. Kenta
30. Kenzō
31. Kingorō
32. Kintarō
33. Kōichi
34. Kōjirō
35. Koshirō
36. Kozaburō

37. Kurō
38. Rintarō
39. Rokurō
40. Saburō
41. Sanjūrō
42. Shichirō
43. Shin'ichi
44. Shintarō
45. Shirō
46. Tarō
47. Tōshiro
48. Yōjirō

Zokumyō: Title Names

1. Chōsuke
2. Den'emom
3. Gensuke
4. Ginnosuke
5. Gisuke
6. Goromon
7. Gunpei
8. Harunosuke
9. Heibee
10. Jiemon
11. Jinnosuke
12. Jōe
13. Jūemon
14. Junsuke
15. Jūzaemon
16. Kaemon
17. Kansuke
18. Kennosuke
19. Kensuke
20. Matahei
21. Rikinosuke
22. Ryūnosuke
23. Shinbei
24. Ukon
25. Yōhei

Yōmyō

1. Akeo
2. Akio
3. Akira
4. Asao
5. Ataru
6. Atsumo
7. Atsushi
8. Ayao
9. Bin
10. Den
11. Hideo
12. Hiroshi
13. Hisashi
14. Kazuo
15. Ken
16. Kimio
17. Mairu
18. Makoto
19. Manabu
20. Masao
21. Masaru
22. Masashi
23. Michio
24. Minoru
25. Nobuo
26. Norio
27. Osamu
28. Sadao
29. Satoru
30. Shigeo
31. Shigeru
32. Tadao
33. Takeo
34. Takeshi
35. Teruo
36. Tetsuo
37. Yoshio

When a samurai by chance has no natural heir, if the master will encourage him to take on a fitting adopted child while he and his wife are yet healthy, and advise him in a way that his family line will not run out, even a childless man will feel reassured and grateful and will not hold back his life for his master.

Female Given Names

This is not a complete list of names, of course. Just about any protheme above can be paired with ~e, ~ko, ~mi, or ~yo to make a woman's name.

1. Akane	53. Kanako	105. Narumi	157. O-Sae
2. Akara	54. Kao	106. Nene	158. O-Saki
3. Akebono	55. Kaori	107. Norie	159. O-Sato
4. Akeha	56. Kaoru	108. Noriko	160. O-Sawa
5. Akemi	57. Karu	109. Noyuri	161. O-Shiro
6. Akie	58. Kasumi	110. O-Aki	162. O-Shizu
7. Akiyo	59. Katsura	111. O-Aki	163. O-Shō
8. Aoi	60. Kazue	112. O-Ari	164. O-Sode
9. Arakabi	61. Kazuko	113. O-Asa	165. O-Sue
10. Asahi	62. Keiko	114. O-Atsu	166. O-Sugi
11. Asami	63. Kesa	115. O-Aya	167. O-Suzu
12. Atsu	64. Kiku	116. O-Chie	168. O-Taka
13. Atsuyo	65. Kimi	117. O-Chii	169. O-Teru
14. Aya	66. Kimiko	118. O-Chika	170. O-Toki
15. Ayaka	67. Kinu	119. O-Chisa	171. O-Tomi
16. Ayame	68. Kinue	120. O-Chiya	172. O-Toshi
17. Ayune	69. Kiri	121. O-Chizu	173. O-Toyo
18. Chiyo	70. Kishiko	122. O-Chō	174. O-Tsune
19. Edako	71. Kiyō	123. O-Emi	175. O-Ume
20. Emiko	72. Konomi	124. O-Fuda	176. O-Uta
21. Fude	73. Kosugi	125. O-Fue	177. O-Yasu
22. Fuji	74. Koto	126. O-Furu	178. O-Yomi
23. Fuji	75. Kumako	127. O-Fusa	179. O-Yoshi
24. Fumi	76. Kunie	128. O-Fuyu	180. O-Yuki
25. Fumii	77. Kyoko	129. O-Gin	181. O-Yume
26. Fumiko	78. Machiko	130. O-Hana	182. O-Yumi
27. Fumiko	79. Makiko	131. O-Haru	183. Ryōko
28. Fumiyo	80. Mari	132. O-Hata	184. Sachiko
29. Fusa	81. Mariko	133. O-Hina	185. Saeko
30. Fusae	82. Maru	134. O-Hira	186. Sakie
31. Fusako	83. Maruko	135. O-Hiro	187. Sakura
32. Fushiyō	84. Masae	136. O-Hisa	188. Saori
33. Hagi	85. Masako	137. O-Ike	189. Shiori
34. Hamaji	86. Matsuyo	138. O-Iro	190. Shizuka
35. Hamako	87. Mayumi	139. O-Itsu	191. Sumako
36. Hanae	88. Meiko	140. O-Kado	192. Sumi
37. Hanawa	89. Miiko	141. O-Kagi	193. Sumire
38. Harako	90. Miki	142. O-Kai	194. Takara
39. Haru	91. Mikiko	143. O-Kaki	195. Terumi
40. Harue	92. Minato	144. O-Kata	196. Toji
41. Hide	93. Misako	145. O-Kichi	197. Tokie
42. Hifumi	94. Miyako	146. O-Kin	198. Tomie
43. Hinako	95. Miyo	147. O-Kishi	199. Tomiko
44. Hirako	96. Moto	148. O-Kuki	200. Tomoe
45. Hiroe	97. Mugiko	149. O-Kyō	201. Yaeko
46. Hiroko	98. Mura	150. O-Maru	202. Yaoko
47. Hisako	99. Murasaki	151. O-Matsu	203. Yodo
48. Isachi	100. Namie	152. O-Mugi	204. Yomogi
49. Iyo	101. Nanae	153. O-Mutsu	205. Yorie
50. Izue	102. Nao	154. O-Natsu	206. Yume
51. Kadoko	103. Naoko	155. O-Ne	207. Yumi
52. Kaede	104. Naomi	156. O-Nuno	

OFFICES AND OCCUPATION



This list of offices is by no means complete. Like the accompanying list of titles and forms of address, we provide it to help with the “look and feel” and historical verisimilitude of your game. Just the very names of some of these offices might give GMs an idea for an adventure or even a campaign.

Virtually all of these offices could also be used as titles, with the addition of a -sama or -dono after them.

Ama — Buddhist nun. Synonymous with bikuni.

Ando Bugyo — Justice of the Peace.

Baishin — Indirect vassal; e.g., the vassals of the Honda are the baishin of the Tokugawa. Compare with jikisan.

Ban — Guards.

Bettō — The national officer in command of any department or bureau (e.g.; Keibiishi-bettō); also the superintendent of the household of retired Emperors and certain powerful (esp. Fujiwara) families. Under the bettō are suke and taii (q.v.).

Biku — Buddhist monk. Synonymous with bozu.

Bikuni — Buddhist nun. Synonymous with ama.

Bōryō — Chief of a district or ward in a town; an alderman or mayor.

Bōzu — Buddhist monk. Synonymous with biku.

Bugu-bugyō — The official in charge of everything concerning arms and armor. It combines the gusoku-bugyō and yumi-ya-bugyō (q.q.v.).

Bugyō — An officer in charge of a specific detail (e.g., yari-bugyō, officer in charge of lances). Also a generic term for any government official.

Buke-boko — Valet to a samurai household.

Bunmin-shikkushi — Office existing to help the needy and keep track of those needing help and succor.

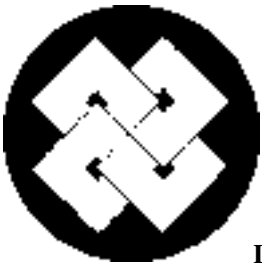
Chūnagon — Councillors in the dajo-kan at the imperial court who ranked after the daimonagon (q.v.) and before the shōnagon. There were as many as 10.

Dai-Sōjō — Highest rank in the Buddhist hierarchy, ranking alongside daimonagon.

These titles are given for reference, but they can add a lot of flavor to your game.

For example, addressing the local magistrate as “Bōryō-sama” is much more interesting than simply saying “sir” or calling him “the magistrate.”

Ultimately whether or not you use these titles in your game is up to you. But they’re fun to read through nonetheless.



Daijin — Minister of State. (See udaijin, sadaijin, naidaijin, dajōdaijin, etc.)

Daikan — Officials who governed fiefs. The titles of the nobles proper of those estates were different.

Daimyō — A noble, possessor of a great domain.

Dainagon — Greater councillors at court.

Dainiki — Head of the Nakatsukasa no Shō, or Department of Archives.

Dajō-kan — Emperor's supreme council, comprising the daijin (q.v.) and the dai-, chū-, and shōnagon (q.q.v.).

Dajōdaijin — Prime minister. For a long time it was reserved for Imperial Princes.

Dōshin — Police officers.

Gokenin — During the Kamakura and Muromachi periods, a direct vassal to the shōgun (in the Edo Period, it would come to mean a low-ranking samurai). (See hatamoto.)

Gusoku-bugyō — Official in charge of armor for the government or a clan.

Haitei — A deposed emperor.

Hanshu — Lord of a fief (han); alternate for daimyō. Owari no Hanshu refers to the Lord of Owari.

Hatamoto — In Sengoku Period usage, samurai who guarded the camp (the word literally means “at the base of the standard”). In the Edo Period, it came to refer to direct vassals of the shōgun (q.v. gokenin).

Hon-bugyō — A council of clan chiefs to determine charges against accused colleagues.

Hyōbu-sho — Minister of War. Suitable for whoever leads a clan's armies during war, or functions as their chief military advisor and tactician.

Jikisan — Direct vassals (q.v. baishin).

Jitō — Governors of the shōen (lands inherited from imperial gifts). They were lesser than shugo (q.v.). This is a Kamakura Period title; the jitō eventually became shōmyō by the Sengoku Period.

Jōdai garō — Councillor of a feudal lord placed in charge of a fief, castle, or estate during the absence of the lord (a seneschal).

Jōshu — Lord of a castle. Jōshu were not necessarily a daimyō; usually they were younger brothers, generals, or some other military commanders appointed by the daimyō.

Kanjō-bugyō — Superintendent of the Treasury.

Kanpaku — All-powerful officer in court, essentially a prime minister with extraordinary powers.

Karō — A key vassal of a feudal lord, a clan counsellor. Clans had a very limited number of karō.

Kebiishi — Superintendent of the Kebiishi-chō, the Japanese national police. Edicts of the Kebiishi-bettō (the full title of this office) carried imperial authority.

Kebiishi-suke — Deputies to the kebiishi-bettō (q.v.)

Kebiishi-taii — Assistants to the Kebiishi-suke (q.v.).

Kenjō — Servant who followed a lord carrying his master's sword.

Kin-bugyō — Officials of the finance ministry under the Kanjō-bugyō (q.v.).

Kingo — Individual members of the Imperial guard. The guard as a body is called Shitsu-kingo.

Kiroku-sho — An Imperial council that dealt with administrative and judicial questions.

Kokushu — “Governor” of one or several provinces; a type of daimyō. (There were 18 before the Battle of Sekigahara.)

Kosamurai-dokoro — Office presided over by a bettō which dealt with matters concerning the bakufu army. Had an appended academy teaching military and civil arts.

Koshi no mono bugyō — Official in charge of keeping and evaluating swords belonging to the shōgun.

Kōtaitei — Title of the heir apparent if he is the younger brother of the one he is to succeed.

Kumon-jo-bettō — Head of the Department of the Archives, the Kumon-jo.

Kuni-bugyō — Local officers appointed to look after military matters and see to the punishment of crime.

Kura no Tsukasa — Official entrusted with the Imperial seal, robes, etc. Suitable for Keeper of the Privy Seal, or the Regalia.

Kura-bugyō — Official charged with collecting taxes.

Machi-bugyō — Officials with general legislative and administrative duties; a cross between mayors and chief magistrates (e.g. Kageyama machi-bugyō). (This office became more important in the Edo Period.)

Mandokoro — Central administration office under the Shōgun; a great council.

Metsuke — Official whose duty it is to watch over observance of rules. Most clans had them to maintain order among the retainers.

Mokudai — Official overseeing the provinces while the actual lord/governor resided in the capital.

Monban — Gate guards.

Monchūjo — Court of high justice, the supreme arbiter of civil cases.

Naidaijin — Minister of the Interior; under Udaijin and Sadaijin (q.q.v.).

Naiki — Officials entrusted with making decrees promulgated in the name of the emperor. (The head was the dai-naiki.)

Naiyakushi-bettō — Chief officer of the Naiyakushi, the office having charge over medicines and physicians at the palace. (Naiyakushi-suke and naiyakushi-taii being the lower offices; see -suke and -taii.)

Nakamochi bugyō — Official in charge of the shōgun's luggage when he travelled.

Nando gashira — Head of the nandoyaku, the office charged with keeping the shōgun's regalia, furnishings, gifts to the shōgun, etc., as well as things to be given as rewards by the shōgun.

No-jō — Assistant to a -no-suke.

No-kami — Technically “governor of —”. His deputy would be -no-suke.

No-suke — Technically the “vice governor of —”, where he would follow a -no-kami. Also the deputy of the Bettō (q.v.) of major government bureaux.

Nyokan — Ladies-in-waiting to the Empress.

Ōban — Guard detachments.

Ōkura-kyō — Minister of finance, head of the Ōkura-shō.

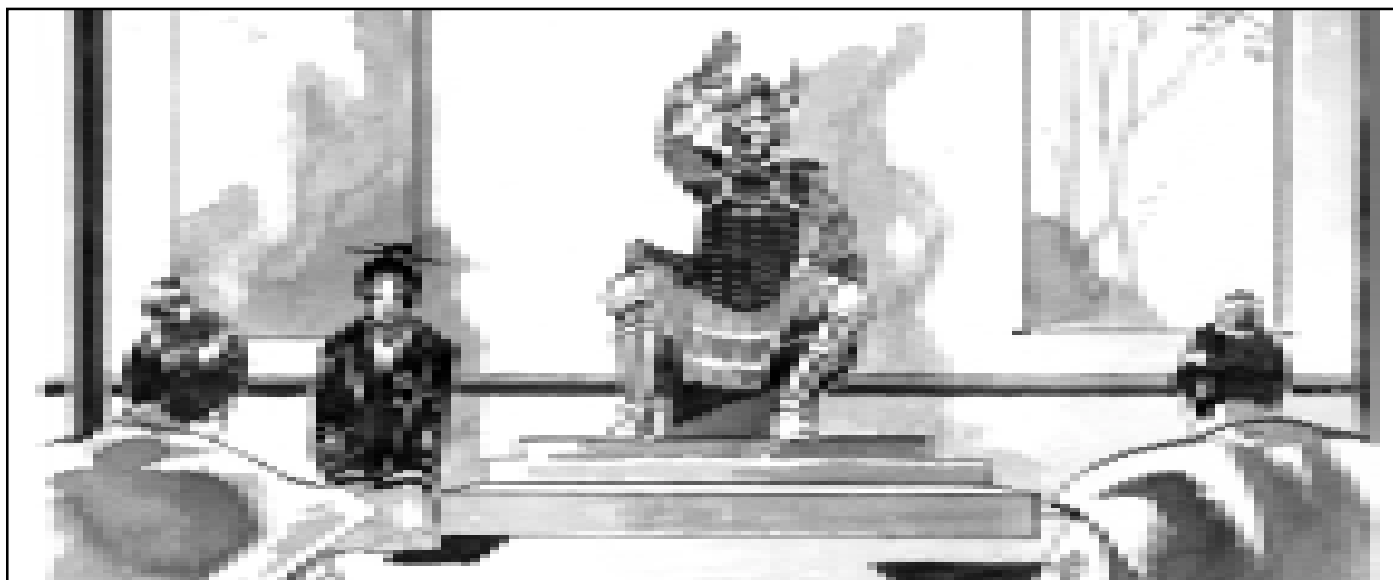
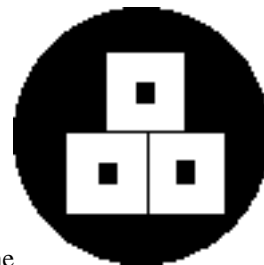
Oinori-bugyō — Official charged with making supplications to the gods during times of crisis or calamity (it literally means “honorable praying officer”).

One should not be close by when someone is talking to the master. It is best to withdraw to the side. Still more, if one gossips or laughs foolishly in such a place, it goes without saying that he will be avoided by men of high status, and even men of sensitivity within his own rank are likely to turn their backs on him.

SENGOKU

Rekijutsu-kata — Officials who drew up calendars for the shōgun.
Ryōshu — “Governor” of a small territory; a type of daimyō. (There were 32 before the Battle of Sekigahara.)
Sadaijin — Minister of the Left.
Samurai-dokoro — A bureau that oversaw all aspects of the military as well as palace guards.
Samurai-dokoro-bettō — Commander of the military, head of the samurai-dokoro. Very powerful position.
Samurai-dokoro-shoshi — Assistants to the Samurai-dokoro-bettō.
Sei-i-tai-shōgun — General sent out to subdue the barbarians. Originally a normal appointment to a temporary position, it became hereditary and all-powerful. Usually the office was just called shōgun.
Sesshō — Regent to an infant Emperor. When there was a sesshō, there was no kanpaku.
Shikibu-shō — Ministry of Ceremonies.
Shikken — Regent for an infant or infirm shōgun.
Shinmotsu-bugyō — Official responsible for receiving gifts for the shōgun and distributing gifts from the shōgun.
Shitsu-kingo — The imperial guard. See Kingo.
Shō-geki — Assistant of the dai-geki (q.v.).
Shōji — Possessor of a shōen, land gifted from the Emperor.
Shōmyō — Lord of a small domain, as opposed to a daimyō.
Shōnagon — Court councillors who served as clerks, ranking after dainagon and chūnagon (q.q.v.).
Shōnaiki — Assistant to a dainiki (q.v.).
Soshi — Alternate title during the Muromachi Bakufu for the

samurai-dokoro-bettō (q.v.).
Taii — Assistants to -suke (q.v.).
Taikō — A retired kanpaku (q.v.).
Tairō — First minister to the shōgun; his chief advisor.
Tandai — Military governor of a province or town (e.g., Ise-no-tandai).
Tatewaki-senjō — Commander of the tatewaki, an imperial prince’s guard.
Tenmon-kata — Officials who drew up horoscopes for the shōgun.
Teppō-gata — Officials responsible for overseeing the creation of firearms and cannon for the bakufu. (Likely to have been a clan office during the Sengoku Period.)
Teppō-tansu-bugyō — Officials responsible for maintaining the bakufu’s firearms. (Likely to have been a clan office during the Sengoku Period.)
Toji — Female servants in the imperial palace, especially involved in food preparation.
Tsukai-ban — Essentially heralds; they were officials who transmitted messages.
Udaiben — First secretary in the various ministries.
Yari-bugyō — Officer responsible for the supply of lances for the shōgun’s army. (This is an Edo Period title that probably was mirrored by clans during the Sengoku Period.)
Yumi-ya-bugyō — Official in charge of weapons, especially bows and arrows.



When a man thinks through to the conclusion of things and is still unable to make his own discernment, if he is of high rank he may consult one of the capable elders, if of lower rank he may discuss the matter with the capable acquaintances he has among relatives and comrades. Coming to a conclusion in this way, mistakes will be few.



TITLES

The use of Japanese titles and forms of address will add flavor to your campaign. If you choose to use them, the list below may help you. This is by no means a complete list of possible titles; rather, it is only a sampling to help get you started.

Titles are appended to the names (either given or surnames unless otherwise specified) and address forms are used by themselves. To clarify the difference between titles and address, note that you can't say Akiyoshi-danna (okay, you *can*, but only in odd circumstances. Sheesh...); you should say Akiyoshi-dono, or simply call him danna. Prince Morinaga can be addressed simply as denka, or as Morinaga Shinnō.

If there is no specification of title or address, the term can be used for both.

It must be noted that Japan has never been a very politically correct nation; many titles simply do not have feminine equivalents. Unless there is a specific feminine form of the title, there is no reason that the ostensibly "male" title can't be used for women.

- Danna** — Address for men equivalent to "Milord" or "Sir."
Denka — Address for the kōtaishi (crown prince).
Dono — Title appended to the first or last names of men or women worthy of respect regardless of titles or offices held, and to office titles (e.g.; Abe-dono, Tarō-dono, dainagon-dono). Generally higher respect is accorded for -dono than for -sama (q.v.).
Fujin — A word appended to some titles to indicate a female.
Gimi — Title suitable for noble males from great houses; appended to given names.
Gozen — Title appended to the given name of women of rank (e.g.; Tomoe-gozen).
Heika — Address which is essentially "your majesty"; used for the emperor.
Hiddenka — Address for a princess.
Hime — Title suitable for well-born females; appended to the given name. By itself, it is also the term of address for the same, the equivalent of "My Lady."
Hime-gimi — Title suitable for female nobles; appended to given names.
In — A retired emperor.
Kakka — Address which means essentially "your excellency"; use for government officers or officials. Officers or officials of provincial level should be called obugyō-sama.
Kimi — Address form of the title -gimi (q.v.).
Kubō — Anciently used for the Emperor and later the shōgun.
Kō — Title appended to names and used similarly to -sama for people of *very* high rank (e.g., Ieyasu-kō, Shingen-kō); would be suitable address for the like of daimyō and anyone from the kuge.
Kōgō — Empress.
Kōtei — Title of the emperor of a country other than Japan.
Meijin — Address for a master of some art.
Miya — Title born by Imperial princes and princesses originally using the name of their residences (e.g. Akishino no Miya); also with their Shintō names (e.g.; Hiro no Miya,

the current crown prince, who is also called Fumihito Shinnō).

- Nai-shinnō** — Title appended to a given name for princesses (e.g. Fumiko Nai-shinnō)
No-Kami — Title used for provincial governors; the province name would precede the particle "no" (e.g., Bizen-no-Kami).
Nyotei — The title of an empress reigning in her own right.
Nyōgo — The second (in standing) wife of an Emperor.
Nyūdō — Title following the given name of one who has taken Buddhist orders (e.g. Baisetsu Nyūdō). Doesn't have to be used all the time; usually, it's more only on formal occasions.
Ō — Title born by grandsons and great-grandsons of the Emperor.
Obugyō-sama — Generic form of address for any governmental officer or official. (The word "bugyō" means official.)
Ojō-sama — Address which is the functional equivalent of "miss/mademoiselle" and is useful for women one doesn't know; similar to "Milady." The one restriction is that it can not be used for anyone older than 25 or so, or anyone married.
Oku-sama — Address for women over 25 (i.e., who are likely married) who have no other title. The Equivalent of "Ma'am/Missus/Milady." (Pronounced "Oak-sama".)
Okugata-sama — Address for the lady of a household; the wife of (or the female equivalent of) an oyakata-sama (q.v.).
Onzōshi — Address for a young prince or lord when addressed by someone older than him who is in his service. It refers to the younger lord's relationship as a scion of a noble house.
Oyakata-sama — Address used by clan members for the head their clan. Note that this is a term of considerable respect.
Sama — Title appended to both the surnames or given names of men or women worthy of respect, regardless of any title or office; it is also used attached to office titles (e.g.; Honda-sama, Tarō-sama, daijin-sama). The standard attachment to names in simple polite conversation at least.
Shinnō — Title appended to the given name of princes. (e.g. Dōsetsu Shinnō). For princesses it is Nai-shinnō (q.v.).
Taichō — Address for a leader of a group or squad; good for captains commanding a band of bushi in a battle.
Tennō — Term referring to the reigning emperor of Japan. (Other nations' emperors are called kōtei.) Used as an address — or a reference in polite conversation — it is Tennō Heika.
Tono — Address for one's lord.
Ue-sama — Address for the shōgun. It means, essentially, "sire."
Waga-kimi — A double form of address meaning (1) "my lord," as a lady refers to her lover or husband; and (2) "my lord," as referring to one to whom one may be considered to be "in fealty." (It literally means, of course, "my lord.") Note that the former meaning is most common in historical literature.
Waka — Address form for a young prince or lord when addressed by someone older and usually in his service. (Literally it means "young" and is an abbreviation of wakadono, which means "young lord.") More polite and archaic is onzōshi (q.v.)

In admonishing the master, if one is not of the proper rank to do so, it shows great loyalty to have someone who is of that rank speak and have the master correct his mistakes. If one does this for his own sake, it is simply flattery. One does this, rather, in his concern to support the clan on his own.