

15. Chiao-chou (Kiau-chow) is on the Shantung peninsula.
16. Jimyō, error for Jimmyō-in, the name of the Northern branch the imperial family. Cf. note 6 above.
17. Probably Kikuchi Takenasa (1342-1374), who supported Kanenaga and the Southern Court. Cf. Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, p. 278.
18. Sen Monkei 尊開後. In the absence of other references to this priest, the translator has rendered this name as Sen Monkei rather than Semmon Kei as Kimiya has done on the supposition that the Chinese had dropped the first syllable from what was originally a four-syllable name, a practice frequently encountered in Chinese accounts. Cf. Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, p. 412.
19. Ujihisa (1328-1387) of the powerful Shimazu family, the lords of Satsuma. Ujihisa, at the time, was shugo ("protector" or "constable") of Ōsumi, a province in southern Kyūshū. Cf. Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, p. 278. By the 12th century this family controlled more than half the arable area in the three southern provinces of Kyūshū. Cf. Sansom, Japan: A Short Cultural History, p. 273, note.
20. Kei Teiyō 老逸用, more correctly Teiyō Tenkei 逸用文経, who represented Kanenaga. Cf. Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, p. 413.
21. Yoshimitsu, the third Ashikaga Shōgun, who ruled from 1367 to 1408, although, nominally, he retired in 1395. Minamoto was the name of the clan of which Ashikaga was a branch family. Japanese accounts make no mention of a letter from Yoshimitsu to the Chinese Court at this time. Cf. Akiyama, Nisshi kōshō-shi kenkyū, p. 452.
22. Probably by the monk Nyoyō representing Kanenaga. Cf. Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, p. 280. There is likewise no mention in Japanese records of this mission.
23. The three divine ones and five emperors are the legendary founders of Chinese civilization. Cf. Chavannes (translator), Les Mémoires Historiques de Se-ma Ts'ien. Tome I (Paris, 1895), pp. 1-96.
24. Yao and Shun, legendary emperors.
25. T'ang and Wu, founders respectively of the Shang (ca. 1523 B.C. - ca. 1028 B.C.) and Chou (ca. 1027 B.C. - 255 B.C.) dynasties.
26. Thought by some critics to be one individual. Cf. Lionel Giles (translator), Sun Tzu on the Art of War, the oldest military treatise in the world (London, 1910).
27. Garan, an imaginary mountain.
28. Chin-hsiang in modern Shantung; P'ing-yang in modern

Chekiang.

29. This was Nyoyō, representing Kanegaga, on his second mission. Cf. Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, p. 414.
30. Chou Tê-hsing (died 1392), a fellow townsman of the emperor, became marquis of Chiang-hsia in 1370. See MS 105:9a and 132:2b-4a.
31. T'ang Ho (1326-1395), likewise from the same locality, was made duke in 1378. MS 105:7ab and 126:12a-16a. Correct Giles, A Chinese Biographical Dictionary, No. 1880.
32. Hu Wei-yung was executed in 1380. Cf. MS 308:2a-5b.
33. Prince Tō Yūji, presumably a Fujiwara, but Japanese records make no mention of him.
34. The Tsu hsün lieh 祖訓錄, actually Tsu hsün t'iao chang lu 條章錄, was a work of 1 chüan. See MS 97:9b.
35. Ch'êng Tsu, temple name of Chu Ti, son of the first emperor, reigned from 1403 to 1424 under the title of Yung-lo.
36. An earlier communication from Hui-ti (reigned 1399-1402) to Yoshimitsu in which he addressed the Shōgun as "King of Japan," and the latter's reply are not mentioned in this account. Cf. Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, pp. 310, 415. See also Akiyama, Nisshi kōshō-shi kenkyū, p. 455.
37. Chao Chü-jên 趙居任 (died 1419), was a native of Li-shui, Kiangsu province. See Chiao Hung 焦瑛 (1541-1620), in the Kuo ch'ao hsien chêng lu 67:22a.
38. Dōgi, temple name of Yoshimitsu. The embassy mentioned here was headed by Keimitsu, and sailed from Kyōgo in the third month of 1403. Cf. Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, pp. 310, 415.
39. Yoshimitsu has been denounced by Japanese historians for accepting these gifts, an act which was tantamount to accepting a position of vassalage to China. For a summary of the views of some of the leading Japanese historians, cf. Kuno, Japanese Expansion on the Asiatic Continent, vol. 1, pp. 267-272.
40. The chief of embassy was the monk Myōshitsu 明室, whose party sailed from Hyōgo in the seventh month of 1404. Cf. Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, pp. 310, 416.
41. This tribute-bearing party left Kyōgo in the 8th month of 1404, but the name of the emissary is not known in Japanese literature. Cf. Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, p. 310. According to the MSL, the envoy's name is Minamoto Michikata 源通賢 (MSL, reign of Yung-lo 39:3a). The imperial gifts included the equivalent of 5,000 ingots of coin in paper money, 1500 coins, and 378 pieces of embroidery (MSL, reign of Yung-lo, 39:3b).

42. P'ian Tz'ü 潘陽 graduated as chin-shih in 1404.
43. Yü Shih-chi became president of the censorate at the beginning of the Yung-lo period. Biographical sketch in MS 149:9ab.
44. Mt. Aso in Kyūshū. Cf. Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, p. 299.
45. Japanese records make no mention of official embassies in 1407, but two are recorded for 1408. The first left Hyōgo in the 2nd month, but little else is known about it. The second, under Keimitsu, reached China in the 11th month, returning to Kyōto in the 7th month of the following year. Cf. Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, pp. 311, 415.
46. The envoy must be credited with considerable diplomatic skill. The empress had passed away in the 7th moon of 1407. She was born in 1362 into the Hsü 徐 clan and became the consort of the future emperor (then Prince of Yen) in 1376. It is said that she was fond of reading. The books in question, the Ch'üan shan 勸善 and Nei hsün 內訓, were works respectively of 20 chüan and 20 p'ien or sections. See MS 98:4a and 113:7b-8b. It may be noted that chüan nos. 16841 (incomplete) and 16842 of the Yung-lo ta-tien (compiled during the years 1403-1407), now preserved in the National Library of Peiping, are copied from the Ch'üan shan shu 勸善書. See Yüan T'ung-li, "Census of the extant volumes of the Yung-lo-ta-tien," Quarterly Bulletin of Chinese Bibliography (Chinese edition), New Series, vol. 2, no. 3 (September, 1939), p. 281. This is just a fragment of the whole work by the empress. It was copied into chüan 16825-16844 inclusive (20 sections). See Yung-lo ta-tien mu-lu 永樂大典目錄 (in Lien Yün-i ts'ung shu 連筠箱叢書) 43:18a-19a.
The Nei hsün has been translated into English by Emma Horning as "Family Instructions"; see Chinese Recorder, vol. 64 (1933), pp. 42-47, 100-110.
47. The second of the embassies of 1408. Cf. note 45 above.
48. Yoshimochi, the 4th Ashikaga Shōgun, who assumed office in 1395 when Yoshimitsu retired. The reference to the Crown Prince is of course erroneous. The Chinese who dealt with the Ashikaga Shōguns, the de facto rulers, whom they addressed as "Kings," had no clear knowledge of the existence of an Imperial House whose sovereigns reigned only in name and whose fortunes were at their lowest ebb during Ashikaga times. The tennō at the time was Gokomatsu (reigned 1392-1412).
49. The King, Yoshimochi. Yoshimochi, under the influence of men like Shiba Yoshimasa (1350-1410), who had objected to Yoshimitsu's policy of accepting a position of vassalage to China, hoped to terminate all relations with the Ming. Cf. Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, p. 305.

50. P'an-shih, an encampment in the prefecture of Wên-chou, modern Chekiang.
51. Sung-mên and P'ing-yang are located in Chekiang; Chin-hsiang in Shantung.
52. Lü Yüan was sent again in 1419, but he failed to obtain an audience with Yoshimochi. This was the last official Ming overture during Yoshimochi's rule. Cf. Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, pp. 307-309, 311.
53. Zuïen represented the Shimazu Family, not the Shogunate. Cf. Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, p. 307.
54. 王家山島, apparently close to the Liaotung peninsula. Liu Jung (original name Chiang 江; died 1420) headed the Chinese army in Liaotung. His honors were conferred in the 9th moon of 1419. MS 106:32ab, 155:6a-7b.
55. Wang-hai-t'ò 望海埗 is on the northeastern coast of Liaotung, about 20 miles from Chin-hsien.
56. Ying-t'ao-yüan, in Jehol, approximately 26 miles northeast of P'ing-ch'üan 平泉 hsien.
57. This was the reign title of Chu Chan-chi (1398-1435), grandson of Chu Ti, who was emperor from 1426 to 1435. The MSL, Hsüan-tê period, 86:8b, has this same entry under the 7th year, first month, ping hsü (February 25, 1432). Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, p. 327, note, however, considers that this occurred in 1431 rather than 1432. The Japanese decision to dispatch an embassy to the Ming had been made in 1431, and in the same year orders to prepare a cargo of sulphur had been sent to the Shimazu.
58. Both great geographical compendia of a few years later, Huan yü t'ung chih (completed 1456) and Ming i t'ung chih (completed 1461), bear witness to the number of states, great and small, which maintained contacts with China at this time.
59. Yoshinori, the 6th Ashikaga Shōgun, ruled from 1428 to 1441. The envoy mentioned here was the monk Dōen, a naturalized Chinese. Cf. Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, pp. 319-320, 322, 416.
60. There is no mention in Japanese accounts of another mission between those of 1433 and 1435. Cf. Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, p. 322.
61. The 6th emperor Chu Ch'i-chên was canonized as Ying Tsung. He reigned from 1436 to 1449 under the title Chêng-t'ung and from 1457 to 1464 under the title T'ien-hsün.
62. Six ships comprised this embassy which left Japan in 1434 and returned in 1436. Cf. Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, p. 322.

63. Tally system, so called because every licensed trader had a tally issued by the Chinese government through the Shōgun, which was matched against a duplicate held by the Chinese, when the trader appeared in a designated Chinese port. In effect, these embassies were private commercial undertakings, the ships and cargoes provided by wealthy lords or Buddhist monasteries in the name of the Shōgun. For example, the embassy of 1433, mentioned above, consisted of five ships jointly sponsored by the Daigo and Dajō-in temples, the Hatakeyama, Ichiki, Hosokawa, Akamatsu, and Yamana families, besides the Shogunate itself. This system of trade is explained in Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, pp. 328-336. See also Chang Teh-ch'ang, "Maritime trade at Canton during the Ming dynasty," Chinese Social and Political Science Review (Peking), vol. 17, no. 2 (July, 1933), pp. 271-272.
64. All four places are in modern Chekiang.
65. Ch'ang-kuo-wei is in Ting-hai hsien, Chekiang.
66. The Hung-hsi era, which lasted but one year, 1425, represents the short reign of Chu Kao-chih (1378-1425), eldest son of Chu Ti by the empress Jên Hsiao.
67. Huang-yen in Chekiang; Lung-yen in Fukien.
68. Lo-ch'ing in Chekiang.
69. Ching-t'ai is the era of Chu Ch'i-yu (1428-1457), younger brother of Chu Ch'i-chên whom he replaced during the years 1450-1457, after the latter had been taken prisoner by the Mongols.
70. Lin-ch'ing, a well known port on the Grand Canal, in modern Shantung.
71. Concluded by Yoshinori and the Ming envoy in 1433. Cf. Kuno, Japanese Expansion on the Asiatic Continent, vol. 1, p. 106.
72. Yoshimasa, the 8th Ashikaga Shōgun (ruled 1449-1473). Before 1453 he was known as Yoshinari.
73. This is the reign title of Chu Chien-shên (1439-1487) who succeeded Chu Ch'i-chên in 1464.
74. This embassy has a long history. Seikei was appointed envoy as early as 1458 after which an agent was sent to Korea to inquire about the latest situation in the Ming Court. In 1464, after financial aid from the Ōuchi family was secured, the party sailed, only to be turned back by a storm. It finally left Japan in 1468. Cf. Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, pp. 343-344.
75. This is not a separate embassy from the one mentioned immediately above. Seikei's party had reached Ningpo in the 5th month of 1468. This later date is doubtless that

- of his arrival in the Chinese capital. His embassy is reported twice in the 11th moon in the MSL: first, at the time of his arrival at the court with tribute (December 2); second, on the occurrence of the affair at the market and Seikei's plea for the administration of justice by his own country's officials (December 10). See MSL, Ch'êng-hua period, 60:8a and 9 ab. It is especially well known because of the presence in the ambassadorial party of the painter Sesshū. See Jon Carter Covell, Under the Seal of Sesshū (New York, 1941), p. 21. Seikei's own account of his embassy survives. See "Jishi Nyūmin Yorei," in Yūhōden Sōsho, vol. 4, contained in the Dai Nihon Bukkyō Zensho, vol. 116. We know that he did not return to Japan until the 8th month of 1469 when he disembarked at Tosa. Cf. Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, pp. 323, 418.
76. This embassy sailed from Sakai in 1476, returning in 1478. Cf. Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, p. 324. The Fo-tsu t'ung-chi is a well known work in 54 chüan, compiled by Chih-p'an 志磐, a monk who flourished in the years 1258-1269. Cf. A Wylie, Notes on Chinese Literature (Shanghai, reprinted 1922), pp. 209-210 and Hōbōgin, fascicule annexe, No. 2036.
77. The Fa yüan chu lin, a work in 100 chüan, was compiled in 668 by the monk Tao-shih 道世 (died 683). Cf. Wylie, Notes on Chinese Literature, p. 207 and Hōbōgin, fascicule annexe, No. 2122.
78. A kuan is a string of 1000 cash.
79. This embassy also sailed from Sakai in 1483 and returned in 1485. Cf. Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, p. 324.
80. Hung-chih, the era of Chu Yu-t'ang (1470-1505), who succeeded his father Chu Chien-shên in 1488.
81. Yoshitaka, the 11th Ashikaga Shōgun, who ruled from 1494 to 1507. He was known as Yoshizumi after 1502. The embassy referred to here had been commissioned by Yoshitane (ruled 1490-1493), the 10th Ashikaga Shōgun, and had left Sakai in 1493. Cf. Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, pp. 324, 422.
82. Chi-ning, in modern Shantung.
83. Probably not an official tribute-bearing embassy.
84. Wu Tsung, dynastic title of Chu Hou-chao (1491-1521), whose reign, known as Chêng-tê, lasted from 1506 to 1521.
85. This embassy, like that of 1509, cannot be verified in Japanese accounts.
86. Yoshizumi, cf. note 81 above.
87. Sō Sokyō represented Hosokawa, a local lord, rather than Yoshizumi. Sokyō reached Ningpo in 1510, a full year

- before the official embassy, appointed in 1509, arrived. Cf. Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, pp. 325, 332.
88. Liu Chin, a eunuch who became virtually the dictator of his time. He was executed in 1510.
 89. This is the official embassy of 1509, referred to above, which finally sailed from western Japan in the spring of 1511. Cf. note 87 above.
 90. Chia-ching, the era of Chu Hou-tsung (1507 - January 23, 1567) who reigned from 1522 until his death. Cf. Giles, A Chinese Biographical Dictionary, No. 445.
 91. This incident illustrates the keen rivalry among the local lords of Kyūshū and western Honshū over trading rights in China. Sosetsu, the official envoy, headed a party of three ships, all owned by the Ōuchi Family. Thereupon, Hosokawa obtained outdated tallies from the Shōgun and separately dispatched Sō Sokyō and Zuien. Cf. Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, pp. 325-333, 424.
 92. Shao-hsing, an important city in Chekiang, about 60 miles from Ningpo.
 93. Ou Chu, a native of T'ung-ch'uan, Szechuan, who graduated as chin-shih in 1511.
 94. Tara Yoshioki -- Ōuchi Yoshioki (1477-1528), the 25th in line of the Ōuchi Family, lords of Suō in western Honshū, whose genealogy reveals the interesting fact that it traces its ancestry to a Prince Tataru 多々良 of Ima, Korea, who had migrated to Suō during Empress Suiko's reign (593-628), and later assumed the name of the district, Ōuchi. Cf. Ōta, Seishi kakei dai-jiten, vol. 1, pp. 1084-1086.
 95. Hsiung Lan, native of Nan-ch'ang, Kiangsi, who became chin-shih in 1511. Chang Ch'ung, a fellow townsman of Ou Chu, who graduated in the same year. His biography in MS 192: 5b-9a does not mention this memorial.
 96. Chang Ch'in graduated as chin-shih in 1502. MS 208:1b-2b.
 97. Hsia Yēn (1482-1548) became prime minister in 1536. Cf. MS 196:20b-29a.
 98. Liu Mu, native of Lin-fên, Shansi, who qualified for the chin-shih in 1517.
 99. Wang Tao graduated as chin-shih in 1511; he was a native of Wu-ch'êng, Shantung.
 100. Yoshiharu, the 12th Ashikaga Shōgun. He ruled from 1522-1546.
 101. All three ships of this embassy were owned by the Ōuchi. Cf. Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, p. 326.

102. Sekitei, who headed the embassy of 1539. Cf. note above.
103. Not listed among the official embassies sent by Yoshiharu. Cf. Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, pp. 325-326. In the MSL, Chia-ching reign, 289:1a, this event is listed under the 8th moon, mou-ch'ên, or August 19, and the name of the envoy is given as the monk Jukō 壽光.
104. Kao Chieh 高節. There are several men by this name in the 16th century. The one in question may have been a native of Ch'êng-tu, Szechuan, who was ranked third among the chin-shih of 1532.
105. Yang Chiu-ts'ê, born in Sian, Shensi, graduated as chin-shih in 1538.
106. Chu Wan (1492-1549) was a native of Ch'ang-chou, Kiangsu. His biography in MS 205:1a-3b relates that he was made commander-in-chief of defenses in Chekiang and Fukien in the 7th month.
107. Shuryō's party of four ships, again representing the Ōuchi interests but sailing under the name of the Shōgun, had sailed from Gotō in the 5th month of 1547. Cf. Kimiya, Nisshi kōtsū-shi, vol. 2, p. 326.
108. Ning and T'ai are both in Chekiang.
109. 考武兩朝 refers to the two emperors Hsiao Tsung and Wu Tsung, whose reign titles were Hung-chih and Chêng-tê.
110. Other sources confirm that during the period 1550 to 1563 there was at least one raid, sometimes several, every year. Chekiang suffered the most frequently, possibly because it was the most prosperous area in China at this time.
111. Min is another name for Fukien. Chou Liang was born in Hou-kuan hsien, prefecture of Foochow, and graduated as chin-shih in 1532.
112. Wang Chih, a native of Hsi (Anhui province), and his three fellow rebels collaborated with the Japanese pirates during the years 1553-1554 according to the biography of Hu Tsung-hsien (mentioned above, p. 131, line 4) in MS 205:8a.
113. Wang Yü, father of Wang Shih-chên (1526-1590), was put to death in 1559 in Yën Sung. Actually he was then second vice-president of the censorate according to his official biography in MS 204:19a-22b.
114. The Kiang, the Yangtze River.
115. See note 65 above.
116. T'ai-ts'ang, Shang-hai, and Chiang-yin are all in Kiangsu.
117. Ch'a-p'u in Chekiang.