

Hyōhanki Hōgen 3(1158) 4th Month 20th day: Fujiwara Nobuyori's Power as Go-Shirakawa's Intimate (KW08-Shiryō 5 Goshirakawa Kinshin no Fujiwara no Nobuyori no Kensei)

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Source:

『兵範記』保元三年四月二〇日 後白河近臣の藤原信頼の権勢

Zohō Shiryō Taisei V.19, Pg. 302-4

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原文

二十日

(上略)

今日檢非使渡御棧敷前之間、新宰相中納言信頼朝臣欲過御前。下部令制止之處、猶乍乘、遣出車、下部行臨打車了。相公不遂前途、遣歸了。車被打損、其人等被退散了。二十一日庚戌早旦政所舍人御厩舍人等、昨日打車輩、以邦綱朝臣、爲御使被召獻內裏之處、勅答不分明、返下部等、依相公申、已及大事、邦綱朝臣并御隨身武成被召內了。龍顏逆鱗之至、其咎可及下官云々。於內裏被召問件輩云々。下官馳參殿下、側聞子細也。晚頭雲客兩三參入、披露罪過趣、又職事内々令申歟。邦綱朝臣被下左馬寮。御隨身武成下臈二人賜大夫尉信忠了。下官解官除籍、邦綱同除籍云々。解官事、藏人左近將監親行、仰左兵衛督光頼卿〈解陣、上卿被參陣座云々〉。

世上大事、殿中歎息只在此事。處科兩人、〈邦綱朝臣・下官等〉、雖列扈從人數、不知濫行趣、何況不及加害、全不存事也。君之御意外之、私之不運等也。不能左右者歟。兩人除籍事、頭兵衛督仰藏人云々。

読み下し文

二十日

(上略)¹

今日、檢非使²、御棧敷前³を渡るの間、新宰相中納言信頼朝臣⁴、御前を過ぎむと欲す。下部(しもべ)⁵、制止せしむるのところ、猶ほ乗りながら、出車(いだしぐるま)を遣はず⁶。下部、行き臨みて⁷、車を打ちおわんぬ。相公⁸、前途⁹を遂げ

¹ 『兵範記』二十日条前半には、この日賀茂祭があり、申刻に齋王の行列が大路を渡っていかれた様子が記されている。

賀茂祭：京都の上・下賀茂神社の例祭で、宮中から一条大路、さらには山城国愛宕郡式内社、賀茂御祖神社(下社)と賀茂別雷社(上社)を場に行われた。四月中酉日、勅使や齋王は賀茂神社に向かい、奉幣。中酉日の数日前に齋王の御禊、中末日には、中申日の国祭にそなえての警固の儀が行われた。(『国史大辞典』・『儀式年中行事事典』)

² 「違」が抜けているが、檢非違使を指す。

³ 関白忠通が「町棧敷」にて賀茂祭の行列を見物していた時に、宰相中將信頼がその前を過ぎようとして「雑人闘乱」となったことが「百練抄」より分かる。

藤原忠通(1097-1164)：関白忠実と右大臣源顕房女の師子。保元元年、白河天皇は関白忠実を免じ、翌年忠通に関白を命じた。(『平安時代史事典』)

⁴ 藤原信頼(1133-59)藤原忠隆と藤原顕頼女の三男。天養元年(1144)に従五位下に叙される。近衛権中將等を経て保元2年(1157)蔵人頭となり、後白河院の寵を得て保元三年皇后大夫、参議を経て、正三位権中納言と急速に昇進し、公卿達から批判を買う。「文にあらず武にあらず、能もなく芸もなし」(『平治物語』)凡庸の器にもかかわらず、後白河院の「あさましき程」の寵愛により、強大な権力を持つようになる。(『平安時代史事典』)

⁵ 下部：官に仕え、雑役に従った下役。下級の役人。(『日本国語大辞典』)ここでは、後述の摂関家の舎人(「政所舎人・御厩舎人等」)を指す。

⁶ 出車：行幸・儀式・賀茂祭の時、女官・女房の乗用のため官から貸し出した牛車(ぎっしや)。だしぐるま。すいしや。盛儀の際、出だし衣(ぎぬ)の装飾を施して用いる牛車。また、随行の女房が装束の裾を出だし衣とした牛車。(『日本国語大辞典』)

もし、「車を遣り出す(くるまをやりだす)」と読めば、「車を進め出す。押し出す。」という意味にも取れる。(『広辞苑』)

⁷ 臨む：1) その場に行く。2) 目の前にする。向かい合う。(『日本国語大辞典』)

⁸ 参議の唐名。

⁹ 前途：行くさき。ゆくて。また、目的地までの道のり。これから先の行路。先途。前程。

ず、遣帰（やりかへ）り¹⁰おわんぬ。車、打ち損（そこなは）れて¹¹、其の人等、退散せられおわんぬ。

二十一日、庚戌。早旦、政所舎人（まんどころとねり）・御厩舎人（みうまやのとねり）¹²等、昨日、車を打つの輩、邦綱朝臣¹³を以て御使とし、内裏に召し献ぜらるるのところ、勅答¹⁴不分明（ふぶんめい・ふぶんみょう）。下部等を返す。相公の申（もうし）に依りて、已に¹⁵大事¹⁶に及ぶ。邦綱朝臣並びに御隨身（みずいしん）¹⁷武成（たけなり）、内に召されおわんぬ。龍顔¹⁸逆鱗（げきりん）¹⁹の至、其の咎²⁰、下官に及ぶべしと云々。内裏において、件

（『日本国語大辞典』）

¹⁰ 遣帰：車などを引いてもとの所へ帰る。（『日本国語大辞典』）

¹¹ 打損：「うちそん（ず）」とも読める。打撃を与えて壊すこと。（『日本国語大辞典』）

¹² 御厩舎人：厩の職員（別当・預・案主・舎人・居飼等）のうちの一つ。厩で働く雑人。うまやどねり。（『平安時代史事典』）

¹³ 藤原邦綱：（1121-81）平安末期の官人。右馬権助盛国と散位藤原公長女の男。息子の清邦が平清盛となる。また、女には、成子（六条天皇乳母）、邦子（高倉天皇乳母）、輔子（安徳天皇乳母、平重衡室）、綱子（建礼門院乳母）らがいた。文章生より出身。六位蔵人、右衛門少尉等を経て仁平元年（1151）叙爵。後、熟国の国司を歴任し、永万（1165）には蔵人頭に補される。仁安元年には参議に、そして権大納言正二位に至る。歴代天皇の乳母に娘を配し、自らも関白忠通の家司となっていた。平清盛との関係は深く、清盛女の盛子（関白兼実室）の後見を務める。天皇家、摂関家、武家という当時の三大権力のいずれとも密接な関係を結んだことから、邦綱の政治手腕がうかがえる。（『平安時代史事典』）

¹⁴ 勅答：1）天子が臣下に答えること。また、その答え 2）臣下が天子の問いに答えること。またその答え。（『日本国語大辞典』）

¹⁵ 已に：1）少しも残るところなくすべてにわたるさま、完全にそうなるさまを表わす語。全く。すっかり。2）（下の文を断定の表現で結んで）動かしがたい事実であるさまを表わす。まぎれもなく。まさに。ちょうど。現に。ほとんど。（『日本国語大辞典』）

¹⁶ 大事：1）重大な事。2）不都合なこと。いけないこと。さしさわり。（『日本国語大辞典』）

¹⁷ 隨身：太上天皇や摂政・関白、左右近衛の大・中・小将等の身边警護に当たる武官。元来、隨身官人の分直としての性格を持つが、職務の性質上、本主との人格関係が緊密なため、私的、主従的な関係に転化する傾向にあった。特に摂関期から院政期にかけて、「隨身ハ公家之宝也」と言われる程重んじられたが、摂関など本主の権威を以て、本府の近衛大将に従わず、横暴を働く者もいた。院政期には、院之召次所・雑色所・御厩所などを管掌し、散所の管理に当たるなど、院の家政機構において大きな役割を演じた。また、平安時代より、貴人の外出時警護のための隨身の制度が確立すると、神社の門にも隨身像が配されるようになった。（『平安時代史事典』）

¹⁸ 龍顔・竜顔：天子の顔。（『日本国語大辞典』）

¹⁹ 逆鱗：（竜の顎の下のさかさのうろこがあって、それに触れると怒ってその人を殺すとい

の輩を召し問はる²¹と云々。下官（げかん）殿下（でんか）に馳せ参り²²、側（そばだち）て子細（しさい）²³を聞くなり。晩頭（ばんとう）²⁴雲客（うんきゃく）²⁵両三（りょうさん）参入し、罪過（ざいか）²⁶の趣（おもむ）き²⁷を披露す。又は職事²⁸内々（ないない）に申せしむるか。邦綱（くにつな）朝臣左馬寮（さめりょう）²⁹に下さる。御隨身（みずいしん）³⁰武成（たけなり）下臈（げろう）³¹二人、大夫の尉（じょう）信忠（のぶただ）³²に賜いおわんぬ。下官、解官（げかん）^{33・34}・除籍（じょせき）³⁵、邦綱同く除籍と云々。解官の事、蔵人左近将監（さこんのしょうげん）³⁶親行（ちかゆき）³⁷、左兵衛督（さひょうえのかみ）光頼（みつより）³⁸卿（き

う韓非子の故事により、天子を竜に喩えていう）天子の怒り。宸怒。（『日本国語大辞典』）

20 咎：罪によって科せられる罰。処罰。（『日本国語大辞典』）

21 召し問ふ：貴人が呼び寄せて事情などをききただす。（『日本国語大辞典』）

22 馳参：馬を走らせて参上すること。また、走って大急ぎで参上すること。

23 子細：こまごまとしたこと。

24 晩頭：夕方。

25 雲客＝殿上人

26 罪過：つみとあやまち。法律または道徳に背いた行為。

27 趣き：そのようす。

28 職事：蔵人。識事官の範囲は官位令に記載され、職員令にその職掌の記載されているものであるから、郡司・軍団の官人は入らず、使部・直丁なども入らず、諸司の主典以上が主体となる。（『有職故実大辞典』）

29 上記の左馬寮は左馬頭の源義朝（1123-60）を表現。平安末期の武将。清和源氏為義（ためよし）の長子。母は藤原忠清女。仁平三年（1153）三十一歳の時、従五位下野守となる。このころには義朝は京都を生活の基盤にしており、保元の乱（1156）を迎える。父為義は検非違使であったが、異母弟為朝の事件で解官されていた。少納言藤原通憲（信西）に招かれて大将を拝命した義朝は、崇徳上皇方のこもる白河北殿に夜襲をかけ、勝利を得たが、投降した父為義の助命を乞うて許されず、五人の弟まで斬罪に処さねばならなかった。義朝はこの功により右馬権頭に任ぜられ、二年後には左馬頭に任ぜられる。こうして平治元年（1159）十二月、清盛の熊野参詣の留守をねらって挙兵、後白河上皇を三条烏丸殿に襲撃、信西を殺した（平治の乱）。長子義平（よしひら）・嫡子頼朝（よりとも）・義経（よしつね）ら十人の子供があった。（平安時代史事典）

30 御隨身：貴人を敬って、その隨身をいう語。上皇や、摂政・関白・大臣・大将・納言・参議などの外出の時に、弓矢を持って前後を警衛する近衛府の官人をいう。

31 下臈：人に使われる身分の低い男。

32 大江信忠左衛門正六位上。二月二十七日叙従五位下。叙留。（『検非違使補任』 Vol. 1 p. 172）

33 解官：官職を解くこと。免官。かいかん。

34 この時、信範は保元元年十一月二十八日少納言になり、保元三年正月二十七日安芸の権守。（国史大系 Vol. 53『公卿補任』第一篇 p. 474）

35 除籍：名簿等からその人の氏名や記録を取り除くこと。内裏や院の殿上人が昇殿を止められる刑罰。（岩波日本史辞典）

36 将監：近衛府の第三等官。

ょう)に仰す。〈解陣(げじん)³⁹の上卿(しょうけい)、陣の座⁴⁰に参らると云々〉

[裏書] 世上(せじょう)の大事、殿中の歎息(たんそく)⁴¹ただ此の事に在り。処科の兩人、〈邦綱朝臣・下官等〉、扈從(こじゅう)⁴²の人数に列すと雖も、濫行(らんぎょう)の趣(おもむ)きを知らず。何ぞ況(いわんや)加害(かがい)に及ばず、全く存ぜざる事なり。君の御意外(おんいがい)の(事)、私の不運等なり。左右(とこう)能(あたわ)ざるものか。兩人除籍の事、[蔵人の]頭兵衛督(ひょうえのかみ)⁴³蔵人に仰すと云々。

現代日本語訳

今日、[賀茂祭の]行列の検非違使が[関白忠通の]御棧敷の前[を通過していた]時、新しく参議中納言となった信頼朝臣が[忠通の]御前を過ぎようとした。下部(忠通の舎人・従者)がおさえとどめようとしたところ(したにもかかわらず)、なお且つ[車に]乗ったままで、出車を進めた。下部は、その現場に行き、車に打撃を加えた。参議(信頼)は、行く手を[塞がれ、目的地まで]到達できずにもとの場所に引き返した。その車は打ち壊され、[車に乗っていた]人々等は散り散りになって逃げ去ってしまった(退散させられた)。

二十一日、庚戌。早朝、邦綱朝臣が[忠通の]使者となり、[摂関家の]下部等(政所舎人や

³⁷ 源親行(みなもとのちかゆき 生没未詳): 父親朝。正月二十七日左近将監、八月十一日去帝讓位(補院判官代)。(国史大系 V59 尊『卑文脈第二集』p. 274、『蔵人補任』p. 211)

³⁸ 藤原光頼(ふじわらのみつより 1123・?) 保元三年に左衛門の督。十一月二十六日任。当時 35 歳。(国史大系 Vol. 53 『公卿補任』第一篇 p. 442)

³⁹ 解陣: 朝儀(ちょうぎ)・踐祚(せんそ)・行幸(ぎょうこう)、あるいは雷鳴などの変事、または賀茂祭等の行事にあたって諸衛のとった警固の体制を、必要のなくなった時点で解除すること。(国史大辞典)

⁴⁰ この時、解陣の上卿であった光頼は、ついでに信範の解官の上卿にもなったのである。

⁴¹ 歎息: 感心してため息をつくこと。なげいてため息つくこと。

⁴² 扈從: 主人・主君のお供としてつき従う。また、その人。

⁴³ 藤原惟方(ふじわらのこれかた 1124・?): 当時三十四歳。父民部卿頭頼。母興光頼同。(国史大系 Vol. 53 『公卿補任』第一篇 p. 443) 図 1 参照

御厩舎人等)で昨日車を破損させた者達を、内裏に召し差し出したところ、天皇のご返答がはっきりしないままに、下部達は帰された。参議が[天皇に事の次第を]申し上げたことより、全く大変な事態になってしまった。邦綱朝臣と御随身の武成は、内裏に召し出され[たままになり]、[後白河]天皇のお怒りは[甚だしく]、その処罰は、私にまで及ぶであろうと言う。内裏において、それらの者達(邦綱と御隨身武成)を召し上げ詰問するということだ。私は[摂関家忠通]のもとに急いで参上した。少し離れて詳細を聞いた。夕方になって殿上人二人、三人が殿に参った。[その2・3人が]過ちと罪のようすを告げ知らせた。また、蔵人が秘密に[忠通に]言ったのだろうか。[それらの話によれば]邦綱朝臣が左馬寮[の頭である源義朝]に与えられ[拘禁され]た。御随人武成が二人下臈とともに大夫の尉信忠に与えられ[拘禁され]てしまった。私は解官、除籍されて、邦綱は同じく除籍された。[私の]解官のことについては蔵人左近将監親行が左兵衛督光頼に命令を仰せた。{[光頼は]解陣の上卿であり、陳の座にいた。}

[裏書]この世の大事件と[摂関家の]殿の中の歎きはまさにこのことであった。

処罰された二人<私と邦綱>は忠通のお供のメンバーに入っていたが、[信頼による]みだりな行為のことについては全く知らなかった。まして、自分が危害を加えることはなかった、全く関知しないことであった。[忠通の]意外のことであり、私にとって不運のことであった。仕方がない。二人の除籍のことは蔵人の頭兵衛督が蔵人に命令を仰せた。

英訳

Twentieth day:⁴⁴

Today, as the Royal Police were passing in front of the viewing stand [of Regent Tadamichi⁴⁵], the newly-appointed advisor⁴⁶ cum middle counselor, Lord Nobuyori,⁴⁷ attempted to push through to the front. The regent's servants⁴⁸ ordered him to stop but, still riding [in his carriage⁴⁹], he ordered it forward. The servants approached and whacked at it, and the advisor⁵⁰ did not advance. Rather he returned [to where he had come from]. His carriage was destroyed, and his people were scattered and forced to withdraw.

⁴⁴ The events described in this journal entry take place during the Kamo Festival (賀茂祭, *Kamosai* or *Kamo no matsuri*), as the procession of the Kamo Priestess (斎王, *saiō*) was crossing the main avenue at the Hour of the Monkey (3-5 pm). The Kamo Festival was an annual festival, conducted during the fourth month; the procession set out from the court and went down First Avenue (一条大路) to the Lower Kamo Shrine before proceeding to the Upper Kamo Shrine. Several days before the festival and her procession to the shrine, the Kamo Priestess underwent ceremonial purification in the Kamo River.

⁴⁵ 藤原忠通 (Fujiwara no Tadamichi, 1097 - 1164): Fourth son of Fujiwara no Tadazane (忠実). Became head of the Fujiwara clan (藤氏長者, *Tōshi chōja*) in 1121, a position which he held until 1158, when he was succeeded by his son Motozane (基実). During his time as clan head, Tadamichi acted as regent to first Toba Tennō and then Nijō Tennō.

⁴⁶ 宰相 (*saishō*): Advisor to the Council of State. *Saishō* was the Tang Dynasty term for *sangi* (参議).

⁴⁷ 藤原信頼 (Fujiwara no Nobuyori, 1133 - 1160): The fourth son of Fujiwara no Tadataka, Minister of the Royal Treasury (大蔵省) to Toba Tennō. Nobuyori was named both Advisor to Council of State and Middle Counselor (中納言, *chūnagon*) in 1158, at the comparatively young age of 26. The *Heiji monogatari* describes Nobuyori as being thoroughly untalented in matters both civil and martial; his rapid rise through the ranks appears to have been thanks to the favor of Go-Shirakawa Tennō. On 1159, he became one of the major players in the Heiji Rebellion (平治の乱, *Heiji no ran*), a conflict between the Taira, who supported the current tennō, Nijō (二条), and various malcontents who the former tennō, Go-Shirakawa. Together with Minamoto no Yoshitomo (源義朝), Nobuyori abducted Go-Shirakawa and placed him under house arrest together with Nijō Tennō, in a bid to restore the former to power. However, their attempted coup failed to come to fruition; Taira no Kiyomori (who had been on pilgrimage to Kumano) hurried back to the capital, rescued Nijō, defeated the Minamoto forces, and executed Nobuyori and Yoshitomo.

⁴⁸ 下部 (*shimobe*): Miscellaneous servants and attendants. (*Nihon kokugo daijiten*). Here, the term refers to the grooms and guards of the regent's household.

⁴⁹ Although it is not specified in the text, this would have been an ox-drawn carriage (牛車, *gissha*) used by nobles for formal and ceremonial excursions. On particularly festive occasions, such as the Kamo Festival, ox-drawn carriages were decorated with silk hangings.

⁵⁰ 相公 (*saikō*): Another alternate term for *sangi*.

Twenty-first day:

Early in the morning, [due to the damage to [Nobuyori's] carriage yesterday by servants from the Regent's administrative office and stable], Lord Kunitsuna⁵¹ was called and sent to the palace as [the Regent's] emissary, and reported the guards⁵² and groomsmen⁵³ who had damaged the cart yesterday. His Majesty's response was not clear,⁵⁴ and the servants were released. Nonetheless, due to the advisor's (Nobuyori's) report, the situation became a serious matter.⁵⁵ Lord Kunitsuna and his bodyguard Takenari were called before the tennō, who became as angry as a dragon.⁵⁶ Some say that blame will reach all the way to me. At the palace they summoned those accused for questioning, I hear. I hurried⁵⁷ to the regent's [Tadamichi's] palace and while standing in the wings I heard details [of yesterday's events]. In the early evening, two or three of the royal intimates came. They reported the extent of the crimes [to the regent].⁵⁸ There were also secret consultations with a member of the Royal Secretariat.⁵⁹ Lord Kunitsuna was placed in the custody of the Left Bureau of Horses;⁶⁰ and his

⁵¹藤原邦綱 (Fujiwara no Kunitsuna, 1122 – 1181) : The son of a lower official, who achieved political advancement through his attachment to two successive Fujiwara regents, Fujiwara no Tadamichi and Fujiwara no Motozane. Kunitsuna also served as an official at Go-Shirakawa's administrative headquarters when he became the provincial governor of Harima. (Yamauchi Masujiro, *Imakagami no shūhen* (Osaka: Izumi Shoin, 1993), 67.)

⁵²政所舎人 (*mandokoro no toneri*): Attendants-cum-guardsmen of the regent's office.

⁵³御厩舎人 (*miumiya no toneri*): Grooms; stableboys.

⁵⁴不分明 (*fubunmei*): This word could also mean “unclear,” but here it appears to suggest not that the tennō's judgment was vague, but rather that his reasons for judging as he did were difficult to comprehend.

⁵⁵大事に及ぶ (*daiji ni oyobu*): To reach drastic proportions; to become a grave problem.

⁵⁶龍顔逆鱗 (*ryūgan gekirin*): *Ryūgan*, which literally means “the countenance of a dragon,” is an epithet for the tennō's face; *gekirin*, which means “reverse scales,” refers to Han Feizi's statement that a dragon will kill anyone who touches the backwards-facing scales beneath its chin. Taken together, these two phrases suggest towering imperial wrath.

⁵⁷馳参 (*hasemairu*): To ride a horse quickly to a residence of the *tennō* or nobleman, or to run quickly oneself to such a place.

⁵⁸罪過 (*zaika*): Acting contrary to the law or moral righteousness.

⁵⁹職事 (*shikiji*): in this case, a member of the Royal Secretariat.

⁶⁰源義朝 (Minamoto no Yoshitomo 1123 – 1160): He was the eldest son of Minamoto no Tameyoshi. Estranged by his father, a Kyōto elite with interests in the west, Yoshitomo left for the east in 1142 or 1143 at the age of nineteen or twenty. Over time he built a strong presence in the east and became the leader of the Kawachi Minamoto. He then returned to the capital where he was eventually named Captain of the Bureau of Horses. He is famous for his participation in the Hōgen Incident of 1156 (and later in the Heiji Incident). In the Hōgen Incident Yoshitomo joined the side of Go-Shirakawa Tennō and opposed his own father who

escort⁶¹ Takenari with two lower rankers⁶² were placed in the custody of the fifth-ranking third-level manager Nobutada.⁶³ I was demoted from my posts⁶⁴ [as junior counselor and assistant governor of Aki],⁶⁵ and my name was struck from the duty roster of royal intimates.⁶⁶ I heard that Kunitsuna's name was also struck. As for my being removed from my posts, 1st Lieutenant of the Left Inner Palace Guards [*sakon no shōgen*] cum Royal Secretary Chikayuki⁶⁷ gave

was supporting Sutoku Tennō. The Hōgen Incident was decided in a single battle in which the forces of Go-Shirakawa, as few as six hundred, defeated the even smaller force supporting Sutoku. The aftermath of this short incident was brutal and resulted in the first beheadings in the capital since the early ninth century. In addition, prominent supporters of Sutoku, such as Yoshitomo's father Tameyoshi and Taira Kiyomori's uncle Tadamasa, were killed. A few years later in 1159 Yoshitomo became disenchanted by the speedy promotion of his now rival Taira no Kiyomori and chose to join forces with Fujiwara no Nobuyori. They chose to support the new tennō, Nijō, who opposed the newly retired Go-Shirakawa and his advisor, the monk Shinzei. The choice to support Nijō was not difficult for Yoshitomo as he saw Shinzei as the man who was responsible for the stagnation of his career. Nobuyori was already the archrival of Shinzei so his participation was almost a given. In the twelfth month of 1159, while Taira no Kiyomori was away from the capital, Minamoto no Yoshitomo, Fujiwara no Nobuyori, and their supporters attacked the retired tennō's Sanjō Palace, captured Go-Shirakawa, and forced Shinzei to flee for his life (he was later captured and beheaded). However, Kiyomori managed to return to the capital and gather support for the retired *tennō* while keeping his adversaries at bay with the use of various conciliatory gestures. Once he had enough support, Kiyomori launched an attack on Nijō Tennō's allies, killing Nobuyori and forcing Yoshitomo to flee. Yoshitomo was lucky to make it out of the capital, but in the end he was betrayed by one of his followers in Owari Province while they were all on their way back to the east. (Mass, Jeffrey P. "The Missing Minamoto in the Twelfth-Century Kantō", *Journal of Japanese Studies*, vol.19, no. 1 (Winter, 1993), pp. 121-145; and Varley, Paul. *Warriors of Japan: As Portrayed in the War Tales*. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press, 1994, pp. 49-53, 66-67)

⁶¹ 御隨身 (*mizuishin*): An escort associated with a nobleman. Refers to the archers from the Inner Palace Guards that protected the area around the *tennō*, regents, ministers, generals, counselors, and advisors when they ventured outdoors.

⁶² 下臈 (*gerō*): A person of low rank.

⁶³ 大江信忠 (Ōe no Nobutada): Previously he was senior sixth rank upper of the Left Gate Guards. He took this post on the 27th day, 2nd month of this year (1158), becoming junior fifth rank lower. He remained in this position indefinitely, though his rank may have increased. (*Kebiishi bunin* Vol. 1 p. 172)

⁶⁴ 解官 (*gekan* or *kaikan*): To remove from a post, rendering the person unable to hold office within the court system.

⁶⁵ Nobunori had been appointed to the honorary post of junior counselor (without an income) on the 28th day, 11th month, Hōgen 1, and was subsequently also appointed to the assistant governorship of Aki on the 27th day, 1st month, Hōgen 3. (*Kokushi taikei* Vol. 53 *Kugyō bunin* Vol. 1 p. 474)

⁶⁶ 除籍 (*joseki* or *jōshaku*): To remove records from a ledger, or to erase a person's name and/or records from a roster. In Heian times, the person so removed would be prohibited from close access to the *tennō*. (*Iwanami nihonshi jiten*)

⁶⁷ 源親行 (Minamoto no Chikayuki. Birth/death dates unknown): His father was Chikatomo. He was appointed to the post of 1st Lieutenant of the Left Inner Palace Guards (*sakon no*

orders to Captain of the Left Military Guards Lord Mitsuyori.⁶⁸ {[Mitsuyori was serving as] noble-in-charge for the ending of the special defensive measures [for the Kamo Festival],⁶⁹ and thus went to the guard-post.⁷⁰}

[Written on the back of the scroll:] This is a serious matter in the world that has caused great grief⁷¹ [to the regent]. [As for] we two censured men [Kunitsuna and I], though we numbered amongst the followers⁷² [of Tadamichi], neither of us knew about these inappropriate acts. Needless to say, I didn't do anything harmful, nor did I know anything about them. This was an unimaginable misfortune for the regent, and it was terrible for me [to lose my posts] and all. [Still] there's nothing to be done. As for striking our names from the duty roster, I heard that the Director of the Royal Secretariat cum Captain of the Military Guards [Korekata]⁷³ gave orders to a royal secretary.

shōgen) on the 27th day, 1st month, Hōgen 3, and given rank by the *tennō* on the 11th day, 8th month of the same year. (*Kokushi taikei* Vol. 59 *Sonpi bunmyaku* Vol. 2 p. 274, *Kurōdo bunin*, p. 211)

⁶⁸ 藤原光頼 (Fujiwara no Mitsuyori. 1123 - ?): He was appointed Left Captain of the Palace Guards on the 26th day, 11th month, Hōgen 3. Age 35. (*Kokushi taikei* Vol. 53 *Kugyō bunin* Vol. 1 p. 442)

⁶⁹ 解陣 (*gejin*): The release, when not needed, of various units of the guards posted during royal ceremonies, accession ceremonies, royal progresses, or when there is thunder or other unusual happenings. Those happenings can include events such as the Kamo Festival. (*Kokushi daijiten*, vol. 5, p. 94)

⁷⁰ 陣座 (*jinnoza*): Original name for discussions in the guard-post of the Left Inner Palace Guards, located under the western eaves, southern room of the Giyōden. The same discussions were later also known as 仗座 (*jōza*), which were held at the southern side of the Shishinden, northern corridor of the eastern face.

⁷¹ 歎息 (*tansoku*): To sigh in grief or lament; to sigh in awe.

⁷² 扈從 (*kojū*): To follow the *tennō*.

⁷³ 藤原惟方 (Fujiwara no Korekata 1124 - ?): Age 34. Father was Akitaka, and mother's name is unknown but she was also mother to Mitsuyori. (*Kokushi taikei* Vol. 53 *Kugyō bunin* Vol. 1 p. 443) See genealogy, illustration 1.

図1. 蔵人補任系図より (p. 410)

Illustration 1. From the Family Tree in *Kurōdo Bunin* (p.410)

