

Engi Shiki – 延喜式 Protocols of the Engi Era (comp. ~ 901-27)
Scroll 11, Daijōkan: The Council of State, Items 1-5, 10-11
How the Council of State Managed its Work

延喜式卷第十一

Protocols of the Engi Era, Scroll 11

The Council of State

[Items 1~5]

[原]

太政官

弘) 凡内外諸司所申庶務、弁官惣勘申太政官、其史讀申、皆依司次、若申數事、各先神事、申神事史不申凶事、御本命日 {中宮東宮亦同} 及朔日、重日、復日亦不申凶事、

閣

弘) 凡庶務申太政官、若大臣不在者、申中納言以上、其事重者、臨時奏裁、自餘准例處分、其考選目錄及請印六位以下位記者、中務、式部、兵部三省、不經弁官、直申太政官、中務申夏冬時服、及式部補文學、家令以下、僉仗、簡遣諸國使亦直申、

延) 凡諸司申政於太政官者、先經外記然後令申、

貞) 凡弁官申政時刻、自三月至七月辰三刻、自九月至正月巳二刻、二八兩月巳一刻、

弘) 凡百官庶政皆於朝堂行之、但三月十月旬日著之、正月二月十一月十二月並在曹司行之、

[訓讀]

太政官

弘) 凡そ内外の諸司に申す所の庶務は、弁官惣て太政官に申勘せよ。其れ史読み申す、皆司の次でに依り、若し数事を申さば、各神事を先とせよ、神事を申す史は凶事を申さざれ。御本命日¹ {中宮東宮亦同じ} 及び朔日、重日²、復日³亦凶事を申さざれ。

閣

弘) 凡そ庶務を太政官に申すには、若し大臣あらざらば、中納言以上に申せ。其の事重くば、臨時に奏裁せよ。自余は例に准らえて処分せよ。其の考選目錄及び六位以下の位

¹ 天皇が生まれた日と同じ干支の日

² 古暦で陽が重なるという巳の日と、陰が重なるという亥の日をいう。『日本国語大辞典』

³ 行とが重なる日。たとえば、一月(木)の甲(木)日、四月(火)の丙(火)日など。『日本国語大辞典』

記に請印^{しょういん}せんには、中務^{なかつかさ}、式部^{しきぶ}、兵部^{ひょうぶ}の三省、弁官^{べんかん}を経^たずに、直ちに太政官^たに申せ。中務^{かとう}の夏冬^{じふく}の時服^{しふく}を申す、及び式部^かの文学^{れいがく}、家令^か以下^{げんじょう}、僣^ふ仗^{じょう}を補^ふし、諸國^{しよこく}の遣^{しん}かわす使人^{しじん}を簡^{かん}ぶもまた直ちに申せ。

延) 凡そ諸司^{まつりごと} 政^げ を太政官^たに申さんには、先^げず外記^{げき}を経^して然^{しか}る後^{のち}に申さしめよ。

貞) 凡そ弁官政^{べんかんせい}を申す時刻^{とき}は、三月^{たつ}自^{さん}り七月^{しちごく}まで辰^{たつ}の三刻^{さんこく}、九月^く自^{さん}り正月^{しづか}まで巳^みの二刻^{にこく}、二・八兩月^{にんぱうげつ}は巳^みの一刻^{いこく}とせよ、

弘) 凡そ百官^{ひゃくかん}の庶政^{しよせい}は皆朝堂^{ちやうどう}に於^おいて行^いえ、但^たし三月^{しづか}・十月^{じゆんじつ}は旬日^{じゆんじつ}著^{ちやく}せ、正月^{しづか}・二月^{にんげつ}・十一月^{じゆんじつ}・十二月^{じふにげつ}は並^{なら}に曹司^{そうし}に在^ありて行^いえ、

[現代]

一) 凡そ内と外^{べんかん}の色々な司^しが報告^{ほうこく}する色々な事^{こと}は、全部^{ぜんぶ}弁官^{べんかん}によって整理^{せいり}されてから太政官^たに報告^{ほうこく}せよ。その報告^{ほうこく}は史^しが読^よむ時^{とき}に、司^しの {決^けまった} 順番^{じゆんぱん}で読^よむ。もし複数^{ふくすう}な案件^{けいあん}があれば、神様^{かみさま}関係^{かんけい}の事^{こと}は最初^{さいしゆ}にせよ。神様^{かみさま}関係^{かんけい}の事^{こと}を読^よむ史^しは凶事^{きやうじ}を読^よむ訳^{わけ}にはい^いかない。また、御本命日^{ごほんみやうにち}⁴ {中宮^{ちゆうぐう}と東宮^{とうぐう}等^らも同^{おな}じく} 及び朔日^{さくじつ}、重日^{じゆうにち}⁵、復日^{ふくにち}⁶にはまた凶事^{きやうじ}を報告^{ほうこく}するな。

二) 凡そ案件^{けいあん}を太政官^たに報告^{ほうこく}する時^{とき}に、若^もし大臣^{だいじん}がいなければ、中納言^{ちゆうなごん}以上^{いじやう}の人^{ひと}に報告^{ほうこく}せよ。其^{その}の事^{こと}が大事^{だいじ}であれば、特別^{とくべつ}に天皇^{てんかう}に報告^{ほうこく}して、天皇^{てんかう}の判断^{はんぱん}をい^いただけ。他^たの事^{こと}は例^{れい}になら^なって処分^{しゆぶん}せよ。其^{その}の考選^{かうせん}目録^{もくろく}と六位^{ろくゐ}以下^{いげ}の位記^{ゐき}に請印^{しょういん}をする時^{とき}に、中務^{なかつかさ}、式部^{しきぶ}、兵部^{ひょうぶ}の三省^{さんせい}は、弁官^{べんかん}を経^たずに、直接^{じきやく}に太政官^たに報告^{ほうこく}せよ。中務^{かとう}の夏冬^{じふく}の時服^{しふく}の事^{こと}、式部^かの文学^{れいがく}、家令^か以下^{げんじょう}、僣^ふ仗^{じょう}を補^ふす事^{こと}、諸國^{しよこく}の遣^{しん}かわす使人^{しじん}を簡^{かん}ぶ事^{こと}もまた直接^{じきやく}に報告^{ほうこく}せよ。

延) 凡そ色々な司^{まつりごと}が 政^げ を太政官^たに報告^{ほうこく}する時^{とき}には、先^げず外記^{げき}を経^してそれから太政官^たに報告^{ほうこく}させよ。

貞) 凡そ弁官^{べんかん}が政^{せい}を報告^{ほうこく}する時間帯^{じかんたい}は、三月^{たつ}から七月^{しちごく}までは午前^{ごぜん}の八時^{はちじ}、九月^くから正月^{しづか}までは午前^{ごぜん}九時半^{くじはん}、二と八月^{にんぱう}は両方^{りやうほう}とも午前^{ごぜん}九時^{くじ}である。

⁴ 天皇が生まれた日と同じ干支の日

⁵ 古暦で陽が重なるという巳の日と、陰が重なるという亥の日をいう。『日本国語大辞典』

⁶ 行とが重なる日。たとえば、一月(木)の甲(木)日、四月(火)の丙(火)日など。『日本国語大辞典』

弘) 凡そ百官ひゃかかんの庶政しよせいはぜんぶちやうどう朝堂で行え。但し三月と十月は旬日じゆんじつを著せよ。正月、二月、十一月、十二月は曹司ぞうしで政務を行え。

[英語]

The Council of State

1) As a rule: All affairs [of state] reported by the various inner and outer offices must be organized and reported by the Controllers to the Council of State. A junior secretary should read out the reports in the order of the various ministries.⁷ When there are multiple things to report, those things having to do with the gods should come first. That junior secretary who reports the godly matters should not be the one to report inauspicious matters.⁸ Those days that have the same sexagenary name as the birth day of the tennō {also the Queen Consort, Crown Prince, etc.} as well as the first day of the month, the days of the snake and the boar when the yin or yang are doubled, and days when the signs of month and day coincide are also days on which inauspicious matters should not be reported.

2) As a rule: When reporting affairs to the Council of State, if there is no minister present, report to someone of the post of Middle Counselor or above. If the matter is of great importance, make an exception and report to the tennō and receive his decision. For other matters, follow precedent and deal with the matter. When putting the seal on records of appointment and certifications of rank for 6th rank and below, three ministries - the Ministry of Central Affairs, Ministry of Personnel, and Ministry of War - do not need to go through the Board of Controllers but should report directly to the Council of State. Also, when the Ministry of Central Affairs decides the garments to be presented in summer and winter,⁹ when the Ministry of Personnel appoints the prince's tutors, household officials and staff, and military guards, and when selecting the messengers to be sent to the various provinces are chosen, these matters must also be reported directly.

3) As a rule, officials who wish to request a decision from the Council of State must first communicate with a Council Secretary and have him report [to the Council].

4) As a rule: Regarding the times when the Controllers should take up political matters, they are as follows: from the 3rd month to the 7th month at 8:00 am, from the 9th month to the 1st month at 9:30 am, in the 2nd and 8th months at 9:00 am.

5) As a rule: Matters of government by all officialdom¹⁰ shall be conducted in the Chōdōin (Garden of Ministries). However, in the 3rd and 10th months, attendance is required only every 10th day. In the 1st, 2nd, 11th, and 12th months, they should conduct state affairs in their own offices.

⁷ The order of the offices was set in the codes, and matters would be read in this order (as opposed to say reading them in the order received, etc.) The Ministry of Central Affairs would have been first.

⁸ There would be several secretaries present, so if one reported on godly matters, another person would report any inauspicious matters. Also, "inauspicious matters" specifically have to do with death (the most obvious example being the death of a tennō), or natural disasters, considered inauspicious signs related to divination.

⁹ This clothing was presented twice per year according to rank as a part of the salary of these officials.

¹⁰ Literally "the 100 offices."

延喜式卷第十一

Protocols of the Engi Era, Scroll 11

[Items 10-11]

[原]

弘) 凡任僧綱者、弁官預仰式部、治部等省、其日遣勅使參議 {賜宣命文} 及少納言、弁、式部輔、治部輔、玄蕃頭等各一人、共向僧綱所、{僧綱所預設座} 勅使以宣命文授少納言、少納言受而就座、宣制訖勅使以下還歸、{若不遣勅使、直下符治部省、} 然後太政官牒送僧綱、其告牒式如左、{事見儀式}

太政官牒僧綱

某位某今擬僧正位

右一人擬官如右

勅依前件告僧正某今以狀牒牒到准狀故牒

年 月 日

外記位姓名牒

大納言位姓

弘) 凡太政官下諸司諸国符、隨事請内外印、其下頒詔書及預官社神、得度、還俗、増減官員、遣驛伝使并下驛鈴、新任國司并諸司在外國者赴任、五位以上出畿外、出納兵庫器仗、用正税、徵免課役、輸調庸物色、及賜人官物 {給諸國者内印、給京庫者外印} 公地封戸雜田、遷收穀、百姓附籍移貫改姓、蕃人還國御馬、廢置郡驛、斷罪、禁制、放賤從良等類、並請内印、餘皆外印、諸省請印、下諸國符、亦各准此 {民部省符、治部國分僧文、宮内采女符、皆請内印類也、}

[訓読]

弘) 凡そ僧綱を任ぜんは、弁官預め式部・治部等の省に仰せよ。其の日勅使の參議 {宣命の文を賜へ} 及び少納言、弁、式部の輔、治部の輔、玄蕃の頭等は各一人を遣わし、共に僧綱の所に向ひ {僧綱所預め座を設けよ} 勅使、宣命文を以て少納言に受けよ。少納言受けて座に就き、宣制し訖らば勅使以下は還歸し、{若し勅使を遣わされば、直ちに符を治部省に下せん、} 然る後ちに太政官と僧綱に牒し送れ。其の告牒式は左の如くせよ、{事は儀式に見ゆ}

太政官僧綱に牒す

某位某、今僧正の位に擬す

右一人、官に擬すること右の如く

勅すらく、前の件くだりりに依りて僧正某に告ぐ。今状を以て牒す。牒到らば状なずらえに准えよ。
故ことさらに牒す。

年 月 日

外記位姓名牒す

大納言位姓

十一) 凡そ太政官諸司・諸国に下す符は、事に随したがへてへて内外に印を請え。其の詔書しょうしょを下し頒つ、及び官社に預る神、得度、還俗、官員を増減す、駅伝使を遣わし并に駅鈴えきねいを下す、新任しんにんの国司并に諸司の外国に在る者任おもむく、五位以上の畿外に出ず、兵庫ひょうごの器仗きじょうを出納す、正税せいとうを用う、課役かじやくを徵免す、調庸ちょうようの物を輸すの色、及び人に官物かんもつ {諸国より給うは内印、京庫より給うは外印}・公地ふご・封戸ふうこ・雑田ざうでんを賜ふ、穀こくを遷し収む、百姓ひやくしやくの附籍ふせき・移貫いかん・改姓かいせい、蕃人ばんにんの国に還る御馬おんま、郡駅ぐんえきを廢置す、斷罪だんざい、禁制きんせい、放賤ほうせん、徒良じりやう等の類は、みな内印を請え。余は皆外印。諸省の請印して、諸国に下す符も、亦各此れなぞら准へ {民部省の符、治部国分僧の文、宮内の采女の符、皆内印を請うの類なり、}

[現代語]

十) 凡そ僧綱そうごうを任ずるには、弁官あらかじめが預め式部・治部じぶ等の省にお知らせする。その日に勅使ちやくしをもらった参議 {宣命の文を遅れ} と少納言、弁、式部の輔、治部の輔、玄蕃の頭等かみは一人ずつ遣わし、皆が僧綱の所に向かう。 {事前に僧綱所に座を用意せよ} 勅使は、宣命文せんみょうぶんを以て少納言にあげよ。少納言はそれをもって座にすわり、宣制せんせいをしてしまったら勅使以下の人は帰る。 {もし勅使がいなければ、直接に符を治部省に下せ、} そうして太政官は僧綱へ牒ちやうを送る。其の告牒式こくちやうしきは左のようにせよ。 {事は『儀式』に見る}

太政官僧綱に牒す

某位某、今僧正の位に擬す

右一人、官に擬すること右の如く

勅すらく、前の件くだりりに依りて僧正某に告ぐ。今状を以て牒す。牒到らば状に准えよ。故に牒す。

年 月 日

外記位姓名牒

大納言位姓

十一) 凡そ太政官が諸司・諸国に下す符は、その内容に随^{ともなつて}って内外に印をせよ(?)。天皇の勅の文を下し広がる時。また、官社に預る神、得度・還俗・官員を増減す、駅伝に使を遣わし并に駅鈴を下す。新任の国司并に諸司の外国に在る者の任に赴^{おもむく}く、五位以上の畿外に出ず、兵庫の器仗を出納す、正税を用う、課役を徴免す、調庸の物を輸すの色、及び人に官物{諸国より給うは内印、京庫より給うは外印}・公地・封戸・雑田を賜ふ、穀を遷し収む、百姓・籍に附し貫を移し姓を改む、蕃人の国に還る御馬、郡・駅を廃置す、斷罪、禁制、放賤 徒良等の類は、みな内印を請え。余は皆外印。諸省の請印して、諸国に下す符も、亦各此れ准^{なぞら}へ{民部省の符、治部国分僧の文、宮内の采女の符、皆内印を請うの類なり、}

[英文]

10) As a rule: In making appointments to the Office of Monastic Affairs, the Controller shall first inform the Ministry of Ceremonial and the Ministry of Civil Affairs, etc. On the day of the appointment, a Council adviser serving as royal emissary {He should have received the text of the oral edict} as well as a Lesser Counselor, a Controller, a 2nd level manager of the Ministry of Personnel, a 2nd level manager of the Ministry of Civil Affairs, and the head of the Bureau of Buddhist and Alien Affairs etc. should all proceed together to the Office of Monastic Affairs.¹¹ {Prepare the seats in the Office of Monastic Affairs in advance} The royal emissary should take the text of the oral edict and present it to the Lesser Counselor. The Lesser Counselor should receive it and then take his place. Once the reading of the royal edict has been completed, all those below the post of royal messenger can return. {If a royal emissary is not sent, an order can be sent directly to the Ministry of Civil Affairs}. Next, the Council of State should send a missive to the Office of Monastic Affairs, the format of which should be as follows. {See *Engi Book of Rituals* for details}

Council of State sends this missive to the Office of Monastic Affairs

OOO rank, OOO name is made a prelate.

Regarding the OOO name to the right, the Monastic Office to which they are promoted is as above.

A royal edict [has been] promulgated: This person has now been made Prelate NAME. In keeping with this edict, we sent a missive. When the missive arrives, follow the instructions therein. So transmitted.

¹¹ At this point in time, the office was located at Yakushiji in Nara.

Year, Month, Day

Council Secretary, Rank, *kabane*, Name, Memorandum

Senior Counselor, Rank, Name

11) As a rule: Regarding the orders that the Council of State sends to the various offices and/or provinces, request the seal of the tennō or the Council of State¹² according to the contents. When handing down a royal edict and promulgating it, as well as [communicating with] the deities of the official shrines, ordaining and de-frocking [monks], increasing or decreasing numbers of officials, sending a messenger by relay with an official bell permit, appointing a new provincial governor or in advance of appointing people in foreign countries, sending someone above the 5th rank to the outer provinces, taking weapons in and out of the weapons storehouses, using tax rice, exempting taxes, transporting *chō* and *yō* tax goods, giving official tax goods to people {when sent from the provinces, use the tennō's seal; when sent from the capital storehouses, use the Council seal}/public lands/prebendal residence units/fields to support religious institutions, moving and storing *koku*, adding names to the registries, changing of residence registration, changing of name (*kabane*) for the people, for the horses for foreigners returning to their countries, dis-establishing or establishing districts and post stations, for convictions [of criminals], for prohibitions, and freeing of bound persons and making them commoners, all of these things require the request of the tennō's seal. For everything else, request the Council's seal. When sending orders to the various provinces, the matters of seals of the various ministries should follow the above example. {Orders from the Ministry of Personnel, documents from the Ministry of Civil Affairs regarding provincial monks (?), and orders from the palace ladies-in-waiting all number amongst those [documents] that require the tennō's seal}

¹² Usually referred to as the inner seal, held by the tennō, and the outer seal held by the Council of State.