

SOME INFORMATION ON NOBILITY, PEERAGE AND RANKS IN ANCIENT AND MEIJI-JAPAN

Though the Peerage as a distinct social rank dates only from 1884, it practically existed from ancient times, courtiers or *kuge* and feudal princes or *daimyo* of olden days corresponding to the Peers of today.

During the Kamakura (1192-1333) and Muromachi (1392-1573) periods *daimyo* (lit.: Great Name) meant an owner of a larger fief with a large number of fighting men under him. But they changed frequently according to the vicissitudes of those turbulent ages. In the peaceful days of Edo, however, the *daimyo* were feudal chiefs of the most permanent character. They had the minimum fief of 10,000 *koku* (one *koku* equals 180,391 litres), the richest being Maeda of Kaga with 1,023,000 *koku*.

(1 *koku* as a liquid measure equals 47,6 american or 39,7 british gallons and as a dry measure 5,12 american or 4,96 british bushels. In the Edo period *koku* was used to signify the amount of rice production capacity of a *daimyo*'s fief. Farmers as a rule paid 50 % of the crop as tax. Thus a *daimyo* holding a fief that yielded 100,000 *koku* had an income of 50,000 *koku*).

The clans headed by the *daimyo* were divided into three categories. The *shimpan* or affiliated clans were those led by the *daimyo* who were relatives of the Tokugawa shogunate. The other two were respectively called *fudai* and *tozama* or "old standing" and "alien." The former are the clans that had pledged allegiance to Tokugawa before the Battle of Sekigahara (October 21, 1600) and the latter were those who came under the shogunate's rule only after the decisive battle was fought between Tokugawa Ieyasu and Ishida Mitsunari. The direct retainers of the shogun received a stipend of under 10,000 *koku* and were called *hatamoto* or *gokenin*, while the local samurai composing the *daimyo*'s clan were referred to as *hanshi* or "retainer of the clan." The Peerage is divided into five grades, viz. Prince (*koshaku*), Marquis (also *koshaku* but written with a different Chinese character), Count (*hakushaku*), Viscount (*shishaku*), and Baron (*danshaku*). There is no intermediate rank corresponding to the British baronetcy. By origin the Japanese Peers may be classified into four distinct groups, i.e., those who are descendants of the former courtiers of *kuge*; descendants of the former *daimyo*; those created Peers in recent times, and finally Korean Peers who were created after the annexation.

Kazoku. La classe des nobles, qui comprend les anciens *kuge*, les anciens *daimyo* et ceux qui ont été anoblis (*shin-kazoku*) depuis la Restauration. En 1869, reçurent le titre de *kazoku*: 148 familles de *kuge*, 288 de *daimyo*, 12 de prêtres shintoïstes et 30 de prêtres bouddhistes de descendance noble; en tout 478 familles. En 1884, toutes les familles nobles reçurent un des 5 titres de noblesse créés alors. En 1905, la noblesse se composait de 11 princes (*ko*), 35 marquis (*ko*), 90 comtes (*haku*), 360 vicomtes (*shi*) et 285 barons (*dan*), soit 781 familles, comptant environ 4.000 membres, qui forment l'aristocratie japonaise.

The number of Peers and its movement are shown in the following list:

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| 1902 and 1903 | |
| Prince | 12 |
| Marquis | 35 |
| Count | 90 |
| Viscount | 362 |
| Baron | 290 |
| Total | 789 |

| | |
|----------|-----|
| 1904 | |
| Prince | 12 |
| Marquis | 35 |
| Count | 90 |
| Viscount | 363 |
| Baron | 289 |
| Total | 789 |

| | |
|----------|-----|
| 1905 | |
| Prince | 12 |
| Marquis | 38 |
| Count | 90 |
| Viscount | 362 |
| Baron | 291 |
| Total | 790 |

| | |
|----------|-----|
| 1906 | |
| Prince | 12 |
| Marquis | 35 |
| Count | 89 |
| Viscount | 363 |
| Baron | 304 |
| Total | 804 |

| | |
|----------|-----|
| 1907 | |
| Prince | 15 |
| Marquis | 36 |
| Count | 100 |
| Viscount | 375 |
| Baron | 376 |
| Total | 902 |

The number of Peers in 1925 is as follows:

| | |
|----------|-----|
| Prince | 19 |
| Marquis | 38 |
| Count | 105 |
| Viscount | 381 |
| Baron | 408 |
| Total | 951 |

Note: Korean Peers are excluded here.

Hereditary Privilege

Japan has no life-peers, all the Peers being hereditary. A nobleman may be degraded either by his voluntary surrender of the honor or by order of the Court, when he disgraces the rank. Cases of lapsing of the title owing to the successor of a deceased Peer not being reported within one year have been very rare; such practice was even considered as disrespectful to the Court. So far only a few such cases have occurred, the report being purposely withheld.

Court Ranks

Japan, copying from China, possesses a peculiar system of nominal honors awarded to persons of meritorious service, mostly public servants. It is called *ikai* or *kurai*, and is generally translated as "Court rank." Graded into eight classes, each of a senior and a junior degree, this *ikai* is given only to Japanese subjects, and serves to determine precedence, when there are no decorations or other conventional marks to settle it. Thus a holder of a senior degree of the 3rd grade of *ikai* is entitled to take precedence over one whose *ikai* is a junior degree of the grade. A Peer bears as a matter of course *ikai* differing according to his rank, a 4th grade for a Baron, for instance. A large number of wealthy merchants possess *ikai* generally in consideration of their contributions of money for public purposes.

Ikai. Echelle des rangs de Cour. Cette hiérarchie, empruntée à la Chine, fut introduite au Japon en 702, sous l'empereur Mommu. Sous le règne de l'impératrice Suiko (603), le prince Shotoku-Taishi avait créé, pour les nobles et les fonctionnaires, 12 rangs de Cour distingués par la coiffure (*kammuri*) et la couleur des vêtements. L'empereur Kotoku (649) porta ce nombre à 19, Tenchi (662) l'éleva à 26, Temmu (682) à 48.

Le Code de *Taiho* (702) modifia ces règlements. Il établit une hiérarchie spéciale pour les princes ayant le titre de *Shinno* et une autre pour les nobles, dans laquelle furent compris les princes qui n'avaient que le titre de *O*. *Shinno* ne s'appliquait qu'aux fils et frères de l'Empereur; *O* à ses petits-fils et arrière-petits-fils.

Les princes impériaux étaient partagés en 4 rangs: 1 *hon*, 2 *hon*, 3 *hon*, 4 *hon*. On disait, par exemple: 2 *hon Shinno X*Y**.

Les nobles et fonctionnaires de la Cour étaient divisés en 10 rangs (*i*), dont les 3 premiers et les 2 derniers n'avaient que 2 degrés, les autres en ayant 4, de la manière suivante:

Chokuju – nommés par l'Empereur

| | | |
|----------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1er rang | 1er degré | Sho-ichi-i |
| 1er rang | 2e degré | Ju-ichi-i |
| 2e rang | 1er degré | Sho-ni-i |
| 2e rang | 2e degré | Ju-ni-i |
| 3e rang | 1er degré | Sho-san-i |
| 3e rang | 2e degré | Ju-san-i |
| 4e rang | 1er degré supérieur | Sho-shi-i-jo |
| 4e rang | 1er degré inférieur | Sho-shi-i-ge |
| 4e rang | 2e degré supérieur | Ju-shi-i-jo |
| 4e rang | 2e degré inférieur | Ju-shi-i-ge |
| 5e rang | 1er degré supérieur | Sho-go-i-jo |
| 5e rang | 1er degré inférieur | Sho-go-i-ge |
| 5e rang | 2e degré supérieur | Ju-go-i-jo |
| 5e rang | 2e degré inférieur | Ju-go-i-ge |

Soju – soumis à l'approbation de l'Empereur

| | | |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 6e rang | 1er degré supérieur | Sho-roku-i-jo |
| 6e rang | 1er degré inférieur | Sho-roku-i-ge |
| 6e rang | 2e degré supérieur | Ju-roku-i-jo |
| 6e rang | 2e degré inférieur | Ju-roku-i-ge |
| 7e rang | 1er degré supérieur | Sho-shichi-i-jo |

| | | |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 7e rang | 1er degré inférieur | Sho-shichi-i-ge |
| 7e rang | 2e degré supérieur | Ju-shichi-i-jo |
| 7e rang | 2e degré inférieur | Ju-shichi-i-ge |

Hanju – nommés par les ministres

| | | |
|----------|---------------------|----------------|
| 8e rang | 1er degré supérieur | Sho-hachi-i-jo |
| 8e rang | 1er degré inférieur | Sho-hachi-i-ge |
| 8e rang | 2e degré supérieur | Ju-hachi-i-jo |
| 8e rang | 2e degré inférieur | Ju-hachi-i-ge |
| 9e rang | 1er degré | Dai-so-i-jo |
| 9e rang | 2e degré | Dai-so-i-ge |
| 10e rang | 1er degré | Sho-so-i-jo |
| 10e rang | 2e degré | Sho-so-i-ge |

Le rang de Cour (*i*) n'était pas toujours en rapport avec la fonction (*kan*). Si le rang était élevé et la fonction inférieure, on introduisait dans l'énoncé des titres le caractère *gyo*; par exemple: *Sho-ni-i-gyo Dainagon X*Y**. Si la fonction était supérieure au rang, on disait *shu*; par exemple *Ju-san-i-shu Dainagon X*Y**.

A la Restauration (1869), cette hiérarchie fut conservée, mais simplifiée: les rangs à 4 degrés n'en eurent plus que 2, de sorte que l'échelle ne compta que 20 degrés. L'équivalence des rangs de Cour avec les dignités, fonctions et titres de noblesse est établie de la manière suivante:

| Rang de Cour | Dignité | Fonction | Noblesse |
|--|---------------------|-------------|------------|
| 1er rang 1er degré: <i>Sho-ichi-i</i> | <i>Shinnin-kan</i> | – | (posthume) |
| 1er rang 2e degré: <i>Ju-ichi-i</i> | <i>Shinnin-kan</i> | – | Prince |
| 2e rang 1er degré: <i>Sho-ni-i</i> | <i>Shinnin-kan</i> | – | Marquis |
| 2e rang 2e degré: <i>Ju-ni-i</i> | <i>Shinnin-kan</i> | – | Comte |
| 3e rang 1er degré: <i>Sho-san-i</i> | <i>Shinnin-kan</i> | – | Vicomte |
| 3e rang 2e degré: <i>Ju-san-i</i> | <i>Chokunin-kan</i> | 1 <i>to</i> | Vicomte |
| 4e rang 1er degré: <i>Sho-shi-i</i> | <i>Chokunin-kan</i> | 1 <i>to</i> | Baron |
| 4e rang 2e degré: <i>Ju-shi-i</i> | <i>Chokunin-kan</i> | 2 <i>to</i> | Baron |
| 5e rang 1er degré: <i>Sho-go-i</i> | <i>Chokunin-kan</i> | 2 <i>to</i> | – |
| 5e rang 2e degré: <i>Ju-go-i</i> | <i>Chokunin-kan</i> | 3 <i>to</i> | – |
| 6e rang 1er degré: <i>Sho-roku-i</i> | <i>Sonin-kan</i> | 4 <i>to</i> | – |
| 6e rang 2e degré: <i>Ju-roku-i</i> | <i>Sonin-kan</i> | 5 <i>to</i> | – |
| 7e rang 1er degré: <i>Sho-shichi-i</i> | <i>Sonin-kan</i> | 6 <i>to</i> | – |
| 7e rang 2e degré: <i>Ju-shichi-i</i> | <i>Sonin-kan</i> | 7 <i>to</i> | – |
| 8e rang 1er degré: <i>Sho-hachi-i</i> | <i>Sonin-kan</i> | 8 <i>to</i> | – |
| 8e rang 2e degré: <i>Ju-hachi-i</i> | <i>Sonin-kan</i> | 9 <i>to</i> | – |
| 9e rang 1er degré: <i>Sho-ku-i</i> | <i>Hannin-kan</i> | – | – |
| 9e rang 2e degré: <i>Ju-ku-i</i> | <i>Hannin-kan</i> | – | – |
| 10e rang 1er degré: <i>Dai-so-i</i> | <i>Hannin-kan</i> | – | – |
| 10e rang 2e degré: <i>Sho-so-i</i> | <i>Hannin-kan</i> | – | – |

Kan-i. Classes de coiffures. En 603, l'impératrice Suiko, sur les conseils de Shotoku-taishi, divisa, à l'instar de la Chine, les nobles et les fonctionnaires en 12 classes distinguées par la couleur de leur coiffure (*kammuri = kan*).

Kan-i shichi shoku ju-san kai. Les 7 couleurs fixées pour les *kammuri* des 13 degrés de la hiérarchie établie en 647. Deux ans après, le nombre de degrés fut porté à 19.

Kan-i ju-ni kai. Les 12 degrés de la hiérarchie des nobles et des fonctionnaires créés par l'impératrice Suiko en 603: *taikoku*, *shotoku*, *taijin*, *shojin*, *tairei*, *shorei*, *taishin*, *shoshin*, *taigi*, *shogi*, *taichi* et *shochi*.

Kan-i ju-ku kai. Les 19 degrés de la hiérarchie des nobles et des fonctionnaires créés par l'empereur Kotoku en 649: *taishoku*, *shoshoku*, *taishu*, *shoshu*, *taishi*, *shoshi*, *taika-jo*, *taika-ge*, *shoka-jo*, *shoka-ge*, *taizan-jo*, *taizan-ge*, *shozan-jo*, *shozan-ge*, *taitsu-jo*, *taitsu-ge*, *shootsu-jo*, *shootsu-ge* et *risshin*. En 662, Tenchi, laissant les 6 premiers comme auparavant, changea le caractère *ka* en celui de *kin*, ce qui donna, pour les classes 7 à 10, *taikin-jo*, *taikin-ge*, *shokin-jo* et *shokin-ge*; les classes 7 à 18 reçurent, entre *jo* et *ge*, le degré intermédiaire *chu*, *taikin-chu*, *shokin-chu*, *taizan-chu*, *shozan-chu*, *taitsu-chu*, *shootsu-chu*; enfin la classe *risshin* fut changée en *taiken* et *shoken*, ce qui porta le nombre des degrés à 26.

Shaku-i shi-ju-hachi kai. Les 48 degrés de la hiérarchie des nobles et fonctionnaires créés en 685 par l'empereur Temmu. Les 2 rangs de *myo-i* et les 4 rangs de *jo-i*, chacun à deux degrés, soit 12 en tout, étaient réservés aux princes. Au-dessous, il y avait les rang de:

Sho-i: 4 rangs à 2 degrés (*tai*, *sho*), soit 8 degrés

Jiki-i: 4 rangs à 2 degrés (*tai*, *sho*), soit 8 degrés

Gon-i: 4 rangs à 2 degrés (*tai*, *sho*), soit 8 degrés

Mu-i: 4 rangs à 2 degrés (*tai*, *sho*), soit 8 degrés

Zui-i: 4 rangs à 2 degrés (*tai*, *sho*), soit 8 degrés

Shin-i: 4 rangs à 2 degrés (*tai*, *sho*), soit 8 degrés

Kan-i soto. Concordance du rang de Cour (*i*) et de la fonction (*kan*). Le Code de *Taiho* (702) avait réglé que le titre de *Dajo-daijin* correspond à *ju-ichi-i*; ceux de *Sadaijin* et *Udaijin*, à *sho-ni-i* et *ju-ni-i*; *Dainagon*, à *sho-san-i*; *Dazai no sotsu*, à *ju-san-i*, et ainsi de toute la hiérarchie des fonctionnaires. Lorsque le rang de Cour était supérieur à la fonction, on l'indiquait par le caractère *gyo*: *Sangi ju-san-i gyo Gyobukyo*; si, au contraire, la fonction était supérieure, on disait *shu*: *Sho san-i shu Udaijin*.

Kun-i. Rang de mérite. Le Code de *Taiho* (702) établit 12 rangs (*to*), attribués non seulement aux savants et aux guerriers, mais à ceux qui bâtissaient des temples, qui se distinguaient par leur piété filiale, qui favorisaient l'agriculture, etc. Comparés aux rangs de Cour (*i*), le 1er rang de mérite (*itto*) correspondait au 1er degré du 3e rang (*sho-san-i*), et le 12e (*ju-ni to*) au 2e degré du 8e rang (*ju-hachi-i-ge*). En 1875, les 12 rangs de mérite furent réduits à 8.

Kan-to. Hiérarchie des fonctionnaires. Les fonctionnaires sont répartis en 3 classes: *Shinnin*, *Koto-kan* et *Hannin*.

Les *Shinnin*, qui forment la plus haute classe, sont nommés par décret revêtu du sceau de l'Empereur et du sceau de l'Empire et contresigné par le Président du Conseil. Ont rang de *Shinnin*: le Président du Conseil, les Ministres, les membres du Conseil Privé, les Maréchaux et Amiraux, le Vice-Ministre de la Justice, les préfets de Tokyo, Osaka et Kyoto.

Les *Koto-kan*, ou fonctionnaires de rang supérieur, sont partagés en 10 rangs (*to*): ceux des 3 premiers ont le titre de *Chokunin*, ceux des 7 autres sont *Sonin*. Les *Chokunin* sont nommés par décret revêtu du sceau de l'Empire et exécuté par le Président du Conseil. Les *Sonin* sont nommés, sur la présentation des Ministres, par décret revêtu du sceau du Cabinet.

Les *Hannin*, ou fonctionnaires de rang inférieur sont répartis sous 5 rangs; ils sont nommés par leurs Ministres respectifs.

Dai-nagon. Grand Counselor of the Imperial Court. The ancient office which was roughly equivalent to that of vice-minister in the modern cabinet system. It was created in 672 and abolished in 1871. There were usually four *Dai-nagon*.

Nai-daijin. Minister of the Interior. One of the three ministers in the ancient court inferior to the *Sa-daijin* (Minister of the Left) and *U-daijin* (Minister of the Right). The three ministries were abolished after the Meiji Restoration. The *Naidaijin* which was created in 1885 was actually the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and was identical with the old *Nai-daijin* only in name.

Sa-daijin. Minister of the Left. The second of the three principal ministers in the ancient cabinet system. It was inferior to the *Dajo-daijin* (Minister-President) and superior to the *U-daijin* (Minister of the Right).

Posthumous Honors

The peculiar custom of conferring posthumous honors still lingers in Japan though it was abolished years ago in China, the country of its origin. The idea is based on the principle of ancestorworship. Theoretically the honor is a parting gift to one on his death-bed, and is granted with this official announcement: "Promoted by one degree for special consideration." In practice the honor is posthumous, as it usually comes after the death of the beneficiary. Japanese of exalted rank have therefore two different dates of death, i.e. physiological dissolution and official death. This is hardly consistent with historical accuracy, while the practice may prove highly perplexing to the attending physicians. What is still more interesting is that notable persons dead several centuries before are sometimes honored in this way.

The granting of a peerage has also occasionally been posthumous, and a Barony that is conferred on a distinguished man on his death-bed or after his death, falls to his heir.

IMPERIAL PROTECTION OF THE PEERS

The protection accorded by the Court to Peers of the Kuge extraction has been munificent, as might well be expected from the miserable existence which they had to endure in common with their Imperial masters for several centuries. On the occasion of the silver wedding of the Emperor and Empress Meiji in 1894 and of the death of the Empress Dowager in 1897, monetary grants were made to the Kuge courtiers, the two grants totalling about 2,500,00 Yen. The recipients numbered 5 Princes, 12 Marquises, 31 Counts, and 82 Viscounts. The fund was kept in custody of the Imperial Household, only the interest being distributed twice a year. It was first intended to distribute the principal in 1923, but this has been postponed till 1946. In February, 1919, the regulations were revised allowing the Peers to get a loan out of the fund.

THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN (promulgated February 11, 1889)

Chapter III – The Imperial Diet

- Article XXXIII – The Imperial Diet shall consist of two houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives.
- Article XXXIV – The House of Peers shall, in accordance with the Ordinance concerning the House of Peers, be composed of the members of the Imperial Family, of

the orders of nobility, and of those persons who have been nominated thereto by the Emperor.

- Article XXXV – The House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected by the people, according to the provisions of the Law of Election.
- Article XXXVI – No one can at one and same time be a Member of both Houses.
- Article XXXVII – Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet.
- Article XXXVIII – Both Houses shall vote upon projects of law submitted to them by the Government, and may respectively initiate projects of law.
- Article XXXIX – A Bill, which has been rejected by either the one or the other of the two Houses shall not be again brought in during the same session.
- Article XL – Both Houses can make representation to the Government, as to laws or upon any other subject. When, however, such representations are not accepted, they cannot be made a second time during the same session.
- Article XLI – The Imperial Diet shall be convoked every year.
- Article XLII – A session of the Imperial Diet shall last during three months. In case of necessity, the duration of a session may be prolonged by Imperial Order.
- Article XLIII – When urgent necessity arises, an extraordinary session may be convoked, in addition to the ordinary one. The duration of an extraordinary session shall be determined by Imperial Order.
- Article XLIV – The opening, closing, prolongation of session and prorogation of the Imperial Diet, shall be effected simultaneously for both Houses. In case the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, the House of Peers shall at the same time be prorogued.
- Article XLV – When the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, Members shall be caused by Imperial Order to be newly elected, and the new House shall be convoked within five months from the day of dissolution.
- Article XLVI – No debate can be opened and no vote can be taken in either House of the Imperial Diet, unless not less than one-third of the whole number of the Members thereof is present.
- Article XLVII – Votes shall be taken in both Houses by absolute majority. In the case of a tie vote, the President shall have the casting vote.
- Article XLVIII – The deliberations of both Houses shall be held in public. The deliberations may, however, upon demand of the Government or by resolution of the House, be held in secret sitting.
- Article XLIX – Both Houses of the Imperial Diet may respectively present addresses to the Emperor.
- Article L – Both Houses may receive petitions presented by subjects.
- Article LI – Both Houses may enact, besides what is provided for in the present Constitution and in the Law of the Houses rules necessary for the management of their internal affairs.
- Article LII – No Member of either Houses shall be held responsible outside the respective Houses, for any opinion uttered or any vote given in the House. When, however, a Member himself has given publicity to his opinion by public speech, by documents in print or in writing, or by any other similar means, he shall, in the matter, be amenable to the general law.
- Article LIII – The Members of both Houses may, during the session, be free from

- arrest, unless with the consent of the House, except in cases of flagrant delicts, or of offences connected with with a state of internal commotion or with a foreign trouble.
- Article LIV – Ministers of State and the Delegates of the Government may, at any time, take a seat, and speak in either House.

POLITICS

The Imperial Diet

The Imperial Diet is bicameral, consisting of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. The former is composed of Princes of the Blood, ordinary Princes and Marquises, who sit by virtue of their right, Representatives of Counts, Viscounts, and Barons; Imperial Nominees and Representatives of the highest tax payers.

With regard to legislative matters, all rights and powers granted to the Diet by the Constitution are equally granted to both Houses, except that the Budget is to be brought in first in the House of Representatives. Thus the two Houses are supposed to be coordinate, neither the one nor the other being considered superior or subordinate. But it is not so in practical politics. Where there are two chambers in a legislature, naturally the one or the other becomes predominant.

Although, as far as outward appearances go, the members of the House of Peers occupy a better fortified position, for the House of Peers is not subject to dissolution as the House of Representatives is, yet in practice it is not the former, but the latter that the Cabinet regards with greater dread, holding it more aggressive and powerful, and more difficult to control. The fact is the 125 Imperial Nominees in the House of Peers are mostly ex-officials of government, who hold their position on a life tenure, while the rest are aristocrats either by birth or by wealth. Hence their natural sympathy is always with the Cabinet Ministers independent of and irresponsible to the House of Representatives.

In the House of Peers there are no political parties, so to speak. Nevertheless all its members are now politically divided into six groups: the *Kenkyu-kai*, the *Chawa-kai*, the *Dosei-kai*, the *Kosei-kai*, the *Koyu-kurabu*, and the *Mushozoku* or Independents. Of course these groups are not formed on any definite political views or ideas. However, it can not be denied that there has already appeared a strong tendency among the peers towards forming political parties, especially among the younger, active and ambitious members of the House.

The Diet Building

The Diet Building stands majestic and imposing in Nagata-cho Street, the White Hall Street of Tokyo, and its stepped white tower is seen from most parts of the city. The Diet Building covers a site of 20,946 tsubo or 17,04 acres. It was completed in 1936 at the cost of 25,600,000 Yen, 27 years after the plan was first made and 19 years after the work got first under way. The building is in a modified Renaissance style, with its exterior finished with white granite. Its front entrance measures 681 ft. from end to end and it is 292 ft. wide, from the front to rear entrance, and 216 ft. high. There are 393 rooms in the structure and the auditoriums of the Upper and Lower Houses are provided with 635 seats each, while the gallery has 770 seats for the Upper and 922 seats for the Lower House.

The basement of the building is occupied mainly by the heating plant, an electric transformer and a printing plant. The rooms of the first floor are chiefly for the clerks and other employees of the Diet. There are two audience halls, one for the House of Peers and the other for the House of Representatives, on the second floor, which is reached by a broad flight of steps leading up to the massive colonade. The assembly rooms for both Houses are two storeys in height with

balconies that may be entered from the third floor, their seats being arranged in a semi-circular formation facing the long platform that runs across full length of the rooms.

The materials used in the building of the Diet are brought from different parts of the country; granite and marble from Hiroshima, Kyushu and Okayama Prefectures, and lumbers of keyaki (zelkova) and hinoki (Japanese cypress) from many different provinces. Most decorative motifs used in the wood carvings and mouldings represent ancient Japanese folklore and mythologies, the phoenix in bass relief being the Japanese symbol for eternity.

The new Diet Building was opened for assembly at the 70th session of the Diet in 1936.

THE HOUSE OF PEERS (*KIZOKUIN*) (1909)

The House is composed of (a) Princes of the Blood; (b) Peers (Princes and Marquises are to sit in virtue of their right when they reach the age of 25; Counts, Viscounts and Barons are to elect their representatives selected from among their own respective classes); (c) men of erudition of distinguished service nominated by the Emperor; (d) representatives of the highest tax payers elected from among themselves, one from one prefecture. Each of the three inferior orders may not return more than one-fifth of the total number of Peers while the not-titled members should not exceed in number the aggregate strength of the titled members.

The age-limit is 25 years or more for members representing the ranks of Count, Viscount and Baron; and 30 or more for others.

Statistics as to the fixed number of members of the House are as follows:

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| May, 1894 | 292 |
| May, 1895 | 292 |
| May, 1896 | 296 |
| March, 1897 | 300 |
| December, 1898 | 325 |
| December, 1899 | 323 |
| May, 1900 | 324 |
| May, 1901 | 325 |
| June, 1902 | 325 |
| June, 1903 | 323 |
| December, 1905 | 362 |
| December, 1908 | 367 |

The House was composed as follows in December, 1908:

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Princes of Blood | 16 |
| Princes | 13 |
| Marquises | 29 |
| Counts | 17 |
| Viscounts | 70 |
| Barons | 56 |
| Imperial Nominees | 123 |
| Highest Tax Paying Members | 43 |
| Total | 367 |

The members of the House of Peers have no political parties according to the ordinary sense of the term; they are simply formed into groups or coteries mostly consisting of members of the same rank or same class. These are as follows:

| | |
|---|----|
| <i>Kenkyu-kai</i> ("Investigation Society"); mostly Viscounts | 74 |
| <i>Mokuyokai</i> ("Thursday Society"); mostly Barons | 42 |
| <i>Dokuritsu</i> (Independent) <i>Club</i> ; Barons and number of Imperial Nominees | 43 |
| <i>Chawa-kai</i> ("Conversazione"); mostly Imperial Nominees | 47 |
| <i>Doyo-kai</i> ("Saturday Society"); mixed | 46 |
| <i>Fuso-kai</i> ; Counts and Viscounts | 15 |
| Independent | 72 |

These groups have no regular presidents or leaders, but only officers who have charge of matters relating either within to the fellow-members or to outside. They are therefore called *Kosho-iin* or conference committees.

Names of Successive Presidents

Count (late Prince) Ito, October 1890 – July 1891; Marquis Hachisuka, July 1891 – October 1896; late Prince Konoe, October 1896 – December 1903; Prince Tokugawa, December 1903 –

Names of Successive Vice-Presidents

Count Higashikuze, October 1890 – September 1891; Baron Hosokawa, September 1891 – November 1893; Marquis Saionji, November 1893 – October 1894; Marquis Kuroda, October 1894 –

Chief Secretary of the House

Minesaburo, Ota

UPPER HOUSE REFORM

Simultaneously with the adoption of the general manhood suffrage bill in the 50th session (1924-1925) of the Diet the reform of the Upper House was effected, though naturally more limited than that of the other House. The main points in the reform are as follows:

- The age-limit for the members of the order of Prince and Marquis was raised to 30 years from 25 years.
- The number of the members of the lower order has been fixed at 18 for Counts, 66 for Viscounts and 66 for Barons.
- The inclusion of 4 representatives of the members of the Imperial Academy to be elected from among the members thereof by mutual election.
- The highest tax paying members in the House shall be elected from among those paying direct national tax to the amount of 300 Yen and upward in connection with landed property, industry or commerce, the age-limit for such members being fixed as 40 years and upwards. The number of such members for each prefecture is limited to one or two, according to the size of population, the total number not exceeding 66.
- The application of the penal clauses of the election law, hitherto exclusively applied to the election of the members of the Lower House, to the election of the highest tax paying members.
- The cancellation of the 7th Article of the Law of the Houses providing that the number of the Imperial Nominees and highest tax paying members in the Upper House shall not exceed the number of the titled members.
- The period of the examination of the Budget by the Upper House committee is limited to within 21 days as in the case of the Lower House committee.

THE HOUSE OF PEERS (1925)

The House of Peers is composed of (a) Princes of the Blood; (b) Peers of the order of Princes and Marquises who are to sit in the House by virtue of their rights when they attain the age of thirty; (c) Representatives of the Peers of the order of Counts, Viscounts and Barons, who are elected from among their respective orders; (d) Men of erudition or of distinguished services nominated by the Emperor; (e) Four members of the Imperial Academy elected from among the members thereof and nominated by the Emperor; (f) Representatives of the highest tax payers elected by means of mutual election from among the highest tax payers in each prefecture, the number thereof being fixed as one or two for each prefecture. The number of members representing each of three inferior orders of the Peerage is fixed as 18 for Counts, 66 for Viscounts and 66 for Barons.

The House was composed, on December 24, 1925, on the occasion of the convocation of the 51st session, as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Princes of Blood | 20 |
| Princes | 15 |
| Marquises | 31 |
| Counts | 18 |
| Viscounts | 66 |
| Barons | 65 |
| Imperial Nominees | 120 |
| Highest Tax Paying Members | 66 |
| Total | 401 |

The first election of four members representing the Imperial Academy in the House of Peers was held on September 20, 1925, and the following members were elected:

Fujisawa, Rikitaro, Dr. Sc.

Inoue, Tetsujiro, Dr. Litt.

Onozuka, Kiheiji, Dr. L.

Tanakadate, Aikitsu, Dr. Sc.

The present President of the House is Prince Tokugawa, Iesato (appointed in 1903), and Vice-President Marquis Hachisuka, Masaakira (appointed in 1924), Chief Secretary being Naruse, T.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS

Princes of Blood

Asaka, Yasuhiko, 1st Prince (1887-1981)

Chichibu, Yasuhito, 1st Prince (1902-1953)

Fushimi, Hiroyasu, 23rd Prince (1875-1946)

Fushimi, Hiroyoshi (1898-1937)

Fushimi, Kuniyoshi (?-?)

Higashikuni, Naruhiko, 1st Prince (1887-1990)

Kan-in, Haruhito, 7th Prince (1902-1988)

Kan-in, Kotohito, 6th Prince (1865-1945)

Kaya, Tsunenori, 2nd Prince (1900-1978)
Kuni, Asakira, 3rd Prince (1901-1959)
Kuni, Kunihiko, 2nd Prince (1873-1929)
Kuni, Taka (1875-1937)
Michi, Hirohito (?-?)
Nashimoto, Morimasa, 3rd Prince (1874-1951)
Takamatsu, Nobuhito (?-?)
Yamashina, Fujimaro (1905-)
Yamashina, Hagimaro (1906-1932)
Yamashina, Takehiko, 3rd Prince (1898-1987)

Princes

Ichijo, Sanetaka (?-?)
Ito, Hirokuni, 2nd Prince (1870-1931)
Konoe, Fumimaro (1891-1945)
Kujo, Michizane (1874-1938)
Matsukata, Iwao (?-?)
Mori, Motoaki (1865-?)
Nijo, Atsumoto (1883-?)
Oyama, Kashiwa, 2nd Prince (1889-?)
Saionji, Kimmochi, 1st Prince (1849-1940)
Sanjo, Kimiteru (?-?)
Shimazu, Tadashige (1886-?)
Takatsukasa, Nobusuke (1889-?)
Tokudaiji, Kinhiro (?-?)
Tokugawa, Iesato, 1st Prince (1863-1940)
Yamagata, Isaburo, 2nd Prince (1857-1927)

Marquises

Asano, Nagakoto, 1st Marquis (1840-1937)
Daigo, Tadashige (?-?)
Hachisuka, Masaakira (?-?)
Hirohata, Tadataka (?-?)
Hosokawa, Moritatsu, 3rd Marquis (1883-?)
Ikeda, Nakahiro (1867-?)
Inoue, Katsunosuke, 2nd Marquis (1860-1929)
Kido, Yukikazu (?-?)
Kikutei, Kimiosa (?-?)
Komatsu, Teruhisa, 1st Marquis (1868-?)
Komura, Kin-ichi, 2nd Marquis (1882-?)
Kuga, Tsunemichi (?-?)
Kuroda, Nagashige, 1st Marquis (1867-1939)
Maeda, Toshitame (1885-?)
Matsudaira, Yasutaka (1867-?)
Nabeshima, Naoakira (?-?)
Nakamikado, Tsuneyasu (?-?)
Nakayama, Sukechika (?-?)
Nozu, Shizunosuke (?-?)

Okubo, Toshikazu (1859-?)
Okuma, Nobutsune, 2nd Marquis (1870-?)
Saga, Kinkatsu (?-?)
Saigo, Yorinori, 2nd Marquis (1878-?)
Sasaki, Yukitada (?-?)
Satake, Yoshiharu (?-?)
Shijo, Takachika (?-?)
Tokugawa, Kuniyori (?-?)
Tokugawa, Yorisada (?-?)
Tokugawa, Yoshichika, 2nd Marquis (1886-?)
Yamanouchi, Toyokage (1876-?)
Yamashina, Yoshimaro, 1st Marquis (1900-1989)

The first election of the members of the House of Peers representing the peers of the order of Counts, Viscounts and Barons, was held in July 1925 in accordance with the new regulations.

Counts

Futara, Yoshinori, 1st Count (1886-?)
Hayashi, Hirotaro, 2nd Count (1868-?)
Hotta, Masatsune (?-?)
Kabayama, Aisuke (1865-?)
Kawamura, Tetsutaro (?-?)
Kodama, Hideo, 2nd Count (1876-?)
Kuroki, Sanji (?-?)
Matsudaira, Yoritoshi (?-?)
Matsuki, Munetaka (?-?)
Matsura, Atsushi (?-?)
Mizoguchi, Naosuke (?-?)
Ogasawara, Nagamoto (?-?)
Okudaira, Masayasu (1877-?)
Sakai, Tadakatsu (?-?)
Sakai, Tadamasa (1893-?)
Terajima, Sei-ichiro, 2nd Count (1870-?)
Yanagizawa, Yasutoshi, 1st Count (1870-1936)
Yanagiwara, Yoshimitsu (?-?)

Viscounts

Akita, Shigesuye (?-?)
Akizuki, Tanehide (?-?)
Akimoto, Harutomo, 2nd Viscount (1881-?)
Aoki, Nobumitsu (1867-?)
Ayakoji, Mamoru (?-?)
Fujitani, Tamehiro (?-?)
Funabashi, Kiyokata (?-?)
Gojo, Iko (?-?)
Hachijo, Takamasa (?-?)
Hanabusa, Taro (?-?)
Higashizono, Motomitsu (?-?)

Higuchi, Seiko (?-?)
Honda, Tadahoko (?-?)
Hoshina, Masaaki (?-?)
Ijuin, Kanetomo (?-?)
Ikeda, Masatoki (?-?)
Imajo, Sadamasa (?-?)
Inagaki, Taisho (?-?)
Inoue, Kyoshiro, 2nd Viscount (?-?)
Ishikawa, Narihida (?-?)
Itakura, Katsunori (?-?)
Ito, Jiromaru (?-?)
Ito, Sukehiro (1880-?)
Itsutsuji, Harunaka (?-?)
Iwaki, Takanori (?-?)
Katagiri, Sadanaka (?-?)
Kiyooka, Nagakoto (?-?)
Kusushi, Ryutoku (?-?)
Kyogoku, Takanori (?-?)
Maeda, Toshisada, Viscount (1874-?)
Makino, Kazushige (?-?)
Makino, Tadaatsu (1870-1935)
Matsudaira, Naohira (?-?)
Matsudaira, Yasuharu (?-?)
Mimuroto, Keiko (?-?)
Mizuno, Choku (?-?)
Mori, Takanori (?-?)
Mori, Toshinari (?-?)
Nabeshima, Naotada (?-?)
Nishioji, Yoshimitsu (?-?)
Nishio, Tadakata (?-?)
Nomura, Masuzo (?-?)
Ogochi, Masatoshi (?-?)
Ogochi, Terutake (?-?)
Ogura, Hidesuye (?-?)
Okubo, Ritsu (?-?)
Oura, Kaneichi (?-?)
Reizei, I-yu (?-?)
Saisho, Atsuhide (?-?)
Sakai, Tadasuke (?-?)
Shinjo, Naotomo (?-?)
Shirakawa, Sukenaga (?-?)
Soga, Sukekuni (?-?)
Tachibana, Tanetada (?-?)
Takakura, Naganori (?-?)
Takiwaki, Hiromitsu (?-?)
Toyooka, Keishi (?-?)
Tozawa, Masami (?-?)
Uramatsu, Tomomitsu (?-?)
Watanabe, Chifuyu, 2nd Viscount (1876-?)
Watanabe, Shichiro (?-?)

Yabu, Atsumaro (?-?)
Yagyū, Toshihisa (?-?)
Yonekura, Shotatsu (?-?)
Yonezawa, Masakata (?-?)
Yoshida, Seifu (?-?)

Barons

Adachi, Yutaka (?-?)
Akamatsu, Norikazu (?-?)
Arichi, Tozaburo (?-?)
Chiaki, Suyetaka (?-?)
Cho, Mototsura (?-?)
Fujimura, Yoshiro (1870-1933)
Fujita, Heitaro, 2nd Baron (1869-?)
Fukuhara, Toshimaru, 2nd Baron (1886-?)
Funakoshi, Mitsunojo, 2nd Baron (1867-?)
Go, Seinosuke, 2nd Baron (1865-1942)
Ikeda, Nagayasu (1883-?)
Imaeda, Naonori (?-?)
Imazono, Kunisada (?-?)
Inada, Masauye (?-?)
Inoue, Kiyosumi (?-?)
Ito, Bunkichi, 1st Baron (1885-?)
Ito, Yasukichi (?-?)
Iwakura, Michitomo (?-?)
Iye, Asasuke (?-?)
Kamimura, Yoriyoshi (?-?)
Kamiyama, Gunsho (?-?)
Kaneko, Arimichi (?-?)
Kato, Sadakichi (?-?)
Kigoshi, Yasutsuna, 1st Baron (1854-1932)
Kino, Toshihide (?-?)
Kitagawara, Kimihira (?-?)
Kitajima, Kikou (?-?)
Kitaoji, Sanenobu (?-?)
Kondo, Shigeya (?-?)
Kuroda, Nagakazu (?-?)
Kurokawa, Kantaro (?-?)
Matsuoka, Kimpei (?-?)
Nabeshima, Naoaki (?-?)
Nakajima, Kumakichi, 2nd Baron (1873-1960)
Nambu, Mitsuomi (?-?)
Nijo, Masamaro (?-?)
Nishi, Shinrokuro (?-?)
Noda, Kameki (?-?)
Obata, Daitaro (?-?)
Ohara, Senkichi, 2nd Baron (1871-?)
Oi, Narumoto (?-?)
Oki, Sadao (?-?)

Otera, Junzo (?-?)
Otori, Fujitaro, 2nd Baron (1866-?)
Sakamoto, Toshiatsu (?-?)
Sakatani, Yoshio, 1st Baron (1863-1941)
Sato, Tatsujiro, 2nd Baron (1868-?)
Seki, Yoshihisa (?-?)
Senda, Kahei (?-?)
Shiba, Chuzaburo, 1st Baron (1872-1934)
Shimazu, Nagamaru (?-?)
Sufu, Kanemichi (?-?)
Tachibana, Shoichiro (?-?)
Takagi, Kikan, 2nd Baron (1874-?)
Takasaki, Yumihiko (?-?)
Terajima, Toshizo (?-?)
Togo, Yasushi (?-?)
Tsuboi, Kuhachiro (?-?)
Tsuji, Taro (?-?)
Usagawa, Kazumasa (?-?)
Uyeda, Heikichi (?-?)
Watanabe, Shuji (?-?)
Yabuki, Shozo (?-?)
Yamane, Buryo (?-?)
Yamanouchi, Nagato (?-?)
Yasuba, Suyeyoshi (?-?)

Imperial Nominees

Adachi, Tsunayuki (?-?)
Akaike, Atsushi (?-?)
Anraku, Kanemichi (1850-?)
Arai, Kentaro (1863-?)
Arakawa, Gitaro (1862-?)
Asada, Tokunori (1848-1933)
Baba, Eiichi (1879-?)
Egi, Yoku (1873-?)
Fujita, Shiro (1861-?)
Fujiyama, Raita (1863-1938)
Fukuhara, Ryojiro (1869-?)
Fukunaga, Yoshinosuke (?-?)
Futakami, Heiji (?-?)
Goto, Shimpei, 1st Viscount (1857-1929)
Hanai, Takuzo (1868-1931)
Hara, Yasutaro (?-?)
Hashimoto, Keizaburo (1865-?)
Hattori, Ichizo (?-?)
Hijikata, Nei (?-?)
Hojo, Tokiyoshi (1859-1929)
Ichiku, Otohiko (?-?)
Inahata, Katsutaro (?-?)
Inoue, Junnosuke (1866-1932)

Inuzuka, Katsutaro (1868-?)
Ishii, Kikujiro, 1st Viscount (1866-1945)
Ishii, Sei-ichiro (?-?)
Ishiwara, Kenzo (1864-?)
Ishiwata, Bin-ichi (1859-?)
Ishizuka, Eizo (1865-?)
Izawa, Takio (1869-?)
Kabayama, Sukehide (?-?)
Kabuto, Kuninori (?-?)
Kamada, Eikichi (1858-?)
Kamino, Katsunosuke (?-?)
Kamiyama, Mitsunoshin (1870-?)
Kanasugi, Eigoro (1865-?)
Kano, Jigoro (1860-1938)
Kasai, Shin-ichi (?-?)
Kataoka, Naoteru (?-?)
Kawakami, Chikaharu (?-?)
Kawamura, Jozaburo (?-?)
Kawamura, Takeji (1871-?)
Kawasaki, Takukichi (1871-1936)
Kitazato, Shibasaburo, 1st Baron (1852-1931)
Koba, Sadanaga (1859-?)
Koike, Sei-ichi (?-?)
Komatsu, Kenjiro (1863-1933)
Kurachi, Tetsukichi (1871-?)
Kurooka, Tatewaki (?-?)
Makoshi, Kyohei (?-?)
Matsui, Keishiro, 1st Baron (1868-?)
Matsumoto, Joji (1877-1954)
Minami, Hiroshi (1869-?)
Miyake, Hiizu (1848-1938)
Miyata, Mitsuo (1878-1956)
Mizukami, Chojiro (?-?)
Mizuno, Rentaro (1861-1949)
Murakami, Keiji, Baron (?-?)
Murano, Tsune-emon (1859-?)
Murota, Yoshibumi (?-?)
Nabeshima, Keiji (1860-?)
Nagata, Hidejiro (1876-1943)
Nagata, Nisuke (1863-1927)
Naito, Kyukan (?-?)
Nakagawa, Kojuro (1866-1944)
Nakamura, Junkuro (?-?)
Nakamura, Zeko (?-?)
Nezu, Kaichiro (1860-1940)
Nio, Koremochi (?-?)
Nishikubo, Hiromichi (1863-?)
Nishino, Moto (?-?)
Nitobe, Inazo (1862-1933)
Nomura, Motosuke, Baron (1842-1927)

Ohashi, Shintaro (1863-1944)
Oka, Kishichiro (1866-?)
Okada, Bunji (1874-?)
Okada, Ryohei (1864-1934)
Okubo, Toshitake (1866-?)
Osawa, Kenji (1852-1927)
Oshima, Ken-ichi (1858-1947)
Ota, Masahiro (?-?)
Otani, Yasushi (?-?)
Oyama, Tsunamasa (?-?)
Sakamoto, Sannosuke (?-?)
Samejima, Takenosuke (1858-?)
Saneyoshi, Yasuzumi, 1st Viscount (1848-1932)
Satake, Sango (1880-?)
Sato, Sankichi (1857-1943)
Sawayanagi, Masataro (1866-?)
Seki, Kiyohide (?-?)
Sengoku, Mitsugu (1857-1931)
Shidehara, Kijuro, 1st Baron (1872-1951)
Shimizu, Koichiro (?-?)
Shimura, Gentaro (1867-1930)
Shisa, Katsu (?-?)
Shoda, Kazue (1869-1948)
Soyeda, Juichi (1863-?)
Sugawara, Michiyoshi (?-?)
Sugita, Teiichi (1851-1929)
Suyenobu, Dosei (1855-?)
Suzuki, Kisaburo (1867-1940)
Tadokoro, Yoshiharu (1871-?)
Takahashi, Takuya (?-?)
Takata, Sanae (1860-?)
Takegoshi, Yosaburo (1865-1950)
Taketomi, Tokitoshi (1855-?)
Tamari, Kizo (1856-1931)
Tanaka, Gi-ichi, 1st Baron (1863-1929)
Terada, Sakae (?-?)
Tokutomi, Iichiro (1863-?)
Tomiya, Seitaro (?-?)
Tsukamoto, Seiji (?-?)
Uchida, Kakichi (1864-1933)
Wada, Hikojiro (?-?)
Wakabayashi, Raizo (?-?)
Wakatsuki, Reijiro (1866-1949)
Watanabe, Cho (?-?)
Yamakawa, Hashiwo (?-?)
Yamamoto, Tatsuo, 1st Baron (1856-?)
Yamanouchi, Kazutsugu (?-?)
Yuasa, Kurahei (1874-?)
Yuchi, Kohei (1870-?)
Yuchi, Sadamoto (?-?)

Yuchi, Sadanori (?-?)

Imperial Academy Representatives

Fujisawa, Rikitaro, Dr. Sc. (1861-1933)
Inoue, Tetsujiro, Dr. Litt. (1855-1944)
Onozuka, Kiheiji, Dr. L. (1870-1944)
Tanakadate, Aikitsu, Dr. Sc. (1856-1952)

Highest Tax Payers (August 15, 1926)

The first election of the members of the House of Peers representing the highest tax payers throughout the country, increased to 66 from 45, in accordance with the revised law for the mutual election of the highest tax payers was held on September 10, 1925. Of the newly appointed members, 28 are identified with the *Kensei-kai* Party, 14 the *Seiyu-kai* Party, 8 the *Seiyu-honto* Party, while 16 are independents, according to the returns of the Home Office.

Fujiyasu, T. (Kagoshima)
Hama, Heiyemon (Ibaraki)
Hamaguchi, Gihei (Chiba)
Hashimoto, M. (Fukushima)
Hayashi, Heishiro (Yamaguchi)
Hirata, Yoshitane (Oita)
Homma, Chiyokichi (Gumma)
Igarashi, Jinzo (Niigata)
Imai, Gosuke (Nagano)
Ishikawa, Saburo (Saga)
Isokai, Ko (Aichi)
Itaya, Miyakichi (Hokkaido)
Itoharu, Taketaro (Shimane)
Izawa, Heizaemon (Miyagi)
Kaneko, Motosaburo (Hokkaido)
Kazama, Hachizaemon (Kyoto)
Kitamura, Soshiro (Nara)
Kobayashi, Cho (Nagano)
Kobayashi, Kaheiji (Miye)
Koshio, H. (Kanagawa)
Kudo, Hachinosuke (Yamagata)
Matsumoto, K. (Hiroshima)
Miki, Yokichiro (Tokushima)
Mori, Heibei (Osaka)
Mori, Hirosaburo (Fukui)
Morimoto, Zenshichi (Aichi)
Morita, Fukuichi (Hiroshima)
Nagao, Gentaro (Gifu)
Nakamura, Y. (Shizuoka)
Narumi, Shujiro (Aomori)
Nishimoto, K. (Wakayama)
Okazaki, Tokichi (Hyogo)

Okuda, Einoshin (Kagoshima)
Okuda, Kamezo (Tottori)
Oshiro, Kaneyoshi (Okinawa)
Ota, Seizo (Fukuoka)
Ozaki, Motojiro (Shizuoka)
Saito, Kijuro (Niigata)
Saito, Yasuo (Saitama)
Saito, Zempachi (Saitama)
Sakata, Tei (Kumamoto)
Sasaki, Shigaji (Okayama)
Sawada, Yoshihiko (Kumamoto)
Sawayama, S. (Nagasaki)
Segawa, Yaemon (Iwate)
Setani, Yujiro (Ibaraki)
Soda, Kiichiro (Kanagawa)
Sugezawa, Shigeo (Chiba)
Takahashi, Genjiro (Miyazaki)
Takahiro, Jihei (Toyama)
Tamura, Komajiro (Osaka)
Tamura, Shinkichi (Hyogo)
Tanaka, Kazuma (Kyoto)
Tsuchida, Mansuke (Akita)
Tsukui, Hikoshichi (Tochigi)
Tsumura, Jusha (Tokyo)
Uda, Tomoshiro (Kochi)
Wakao, K. (Yamanashi)
Yagi, Haruki (Ehime)
Yamada, Kei-ichi (Kagawa)
Yamakami, Iwaji (Okayama)
Yamazaki, Kamekichi (Tokyo)
Yokoyama, Akira (Ishikawa)
Yoshida, Yojiro (Shiga)
Yoshino, Shutaro (Fukushima)
Yoshiwara, Masataka (Fukuoka)

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF PEERAGE CREATIONS (incomplete)

[1873] VC, Katsu, Yasuyoshi
[1881] VC, Matsukata, Masayoshi (1)
[1884] VC, Akimoto, Okitomo
[1884] VC, Aoki, Shuzo
[1884] VC, Fujinami, Kototada
[1884] VC, Fukuoka, Takachika
[1884] M, Hachisuka, Shigeakira
[1884] VC, Higashizono, Motoyoshi
[1884] VC, Hiramatsu, Tokiatsu
[1884] C, Hirose, Kinjiro
[1884] C, Inoue, Kaoru (1)
[1884] C, Ito, Hirobumi (1)
[1884] VC, Kabayama, Sukenori (1)

[1884] C, Matsukata, Masayoshi (2)
[1884] VC, Miura, Goro
[1884] M, Nabeshima, Chokudai
[1884] VC, Nakamura, Kuranosuke
[1884] VC, Ogasawara, NN
[1884] VC, Okabe, Choshoku
[1884] C, Oyama, Iwao (1)
[1884] M, Saionji, Kimmochi (1)
[1884] M, Satake, Yoshitaka
[1884] B, Senge, Takatomi
[1884] P, Shimazu, Chusai
[1884] P, Shimazu, Hisamitsu
[1884] P, Shimazu, Tadayoshi
[1884] VC, Soga, Sukenori
[1884] VC, Takashima, Tomonosuke
[1884] VC, Tani, Tateki
[1884] C, Toda, Ujitomo
[1884] M, Tokudaiji, Sanenori
[1884] P, Tokugawa, Iesato
[1884] C, Tsugaru, Tsuguaki
[1884] C, Yamada, Akiyoshi
[1884] C, Yamagata, Aritomo (1)
[1885] P, Sanjo, Sanetomi
[1887] VC, Enomoto, Takeaki
[1887] C, Higashikuze, Michiyoshi
[1887] B, Inoue, Yoshika (1)
[1887] VC, Inoue, Tsuyoshi
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[1940] M, Awata, Akitsune
[1942] C, Uji, Iehiko

[1943] C, Tarama, Toshihiko

[1943] C, Tatsuda, Norihiko

[?] VC, Hamao, Arata (2)

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[?] B, Osako, Naotoshi (1)

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[?] C, Sasaki, Takayuki (1)

[?] VC, Shibusawa, Ei-ichi (2)

[?] C, Terauchi, Seiki (2)

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