

皇室制度の変遷と伏見宮家:
近世・近代・現代の連続性とその系譜
The Evolution of Fushimi-no-Miya and the
Imperial Family of Japan: Continuity of
Institution and Lineage across the Early
Modern, Modern, and Contemporary Periods

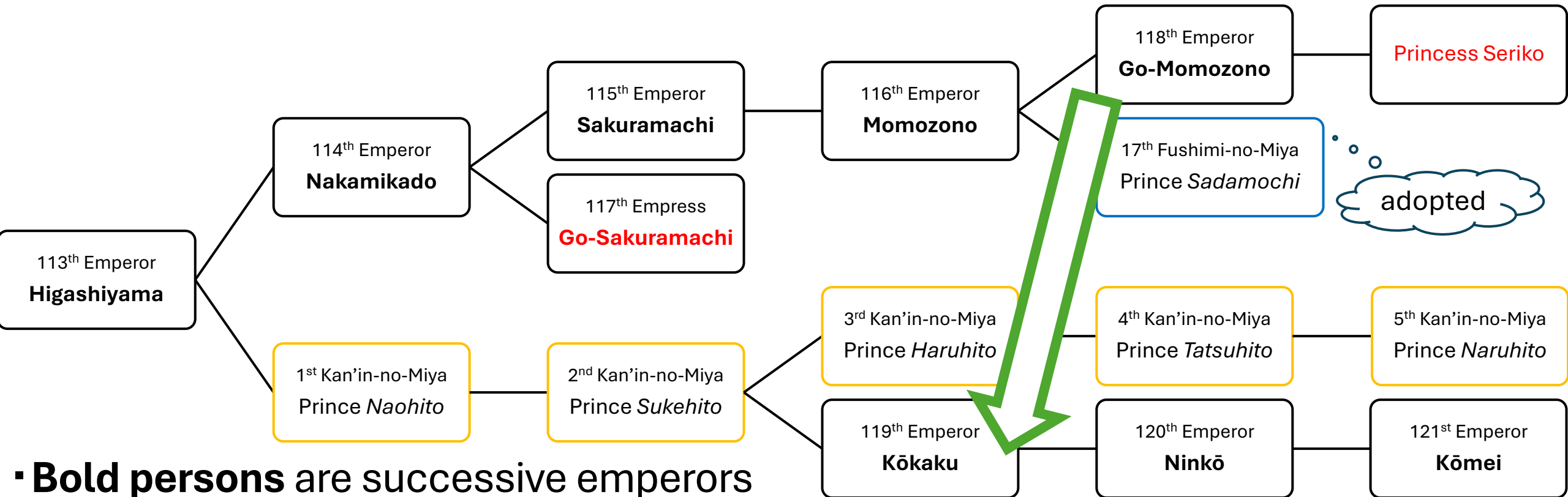
University of East Anglia イースト・アングリア大学大学院

Postgraduate Researcher 博士課程後期

Hirohito TSUJI 辻 博仁

h.tsuji@uea.ac.uk

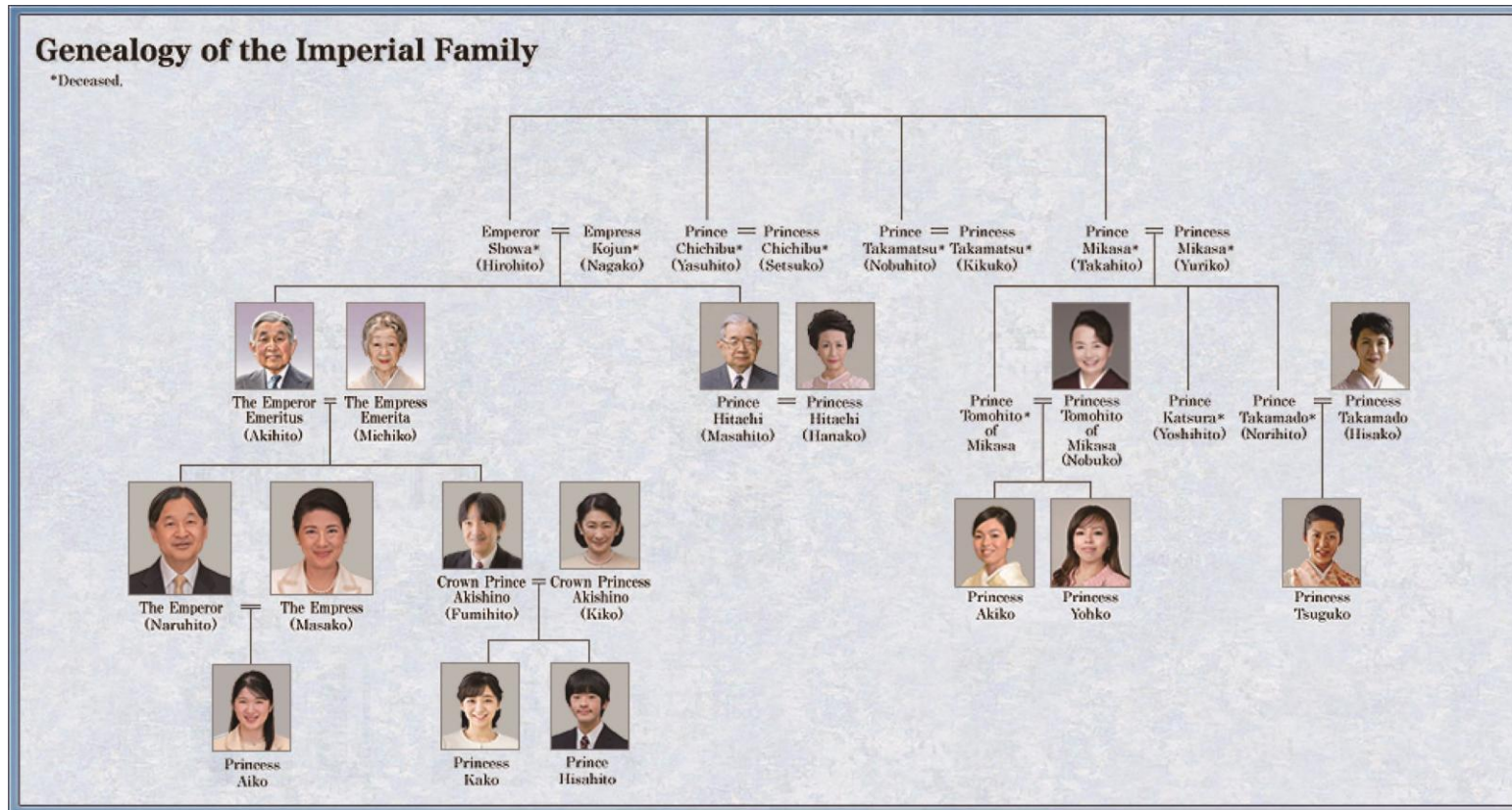
An example of relationship between the Imperial House (main family) and *Miyake* 宮家 (branch families)



- **Bold persons** are successive emperors
- *Italic persons* are successive heads of each *mitake*
- **Red persons** are females

[18-19c]

Current issue for the Imperial succession



Line of the Imperial Succession

1. H.I.H. Crown Prince Fumihito of Akishino
皇嗣秋篠宮文仁親王殿下(1965-)
2. H.I.H. Prince Hisahito
悠仁親王殿下 (2006-)
3. H.I.H. Prince Masahito of Hitachi
常陸宮正仁親王殿下 (1935-)

Living Former *Miyake*

- Higashikuni-no-Miya 旧東久邇宮家
- Kuni-no-Miya 旧久邇宮家
- Kaya-no-Miya 旧賀陽宮家
- Asaka-no-Miya 旧朝香宮家
- Takeda-no-Miya 旧竹田宮家
- Fushimi-no-Miya 旧伏見宮家

→ All of them are Fushimi-no-Miya's lineage

17 Members of the Imperial Family

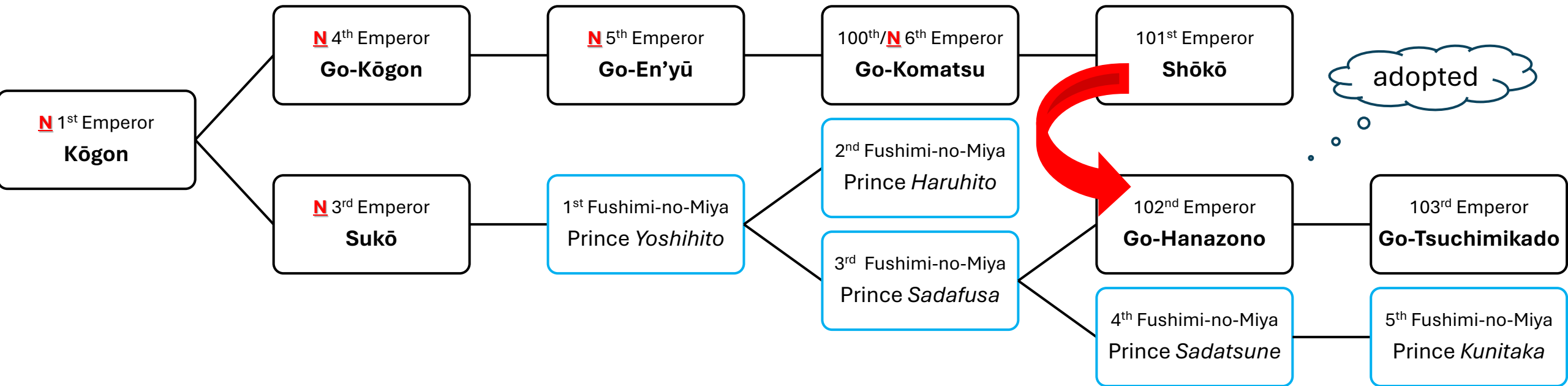
- Princes = 3 (3 *shinnō* 親王, 0 *ō* 王)
- Princesses from the Imperial Family = 5 (2 *naishinnō* 内親王, 3 *joō* 女王)

Imperial House Law (Revised in 2026)

- 第九条 天皇及び皇族は、第三十八条第一項の規定による場合を除き養子をする事ができない。
- ~~第十二条 皇族女子は、天皇及び皇族以外の者と婚姻したときは、皇族の身分を離れる。~~
- 第三十八条 親王、親王妃、内親王、王、王妃及び女王(皇嗣及び皇嗣妃を除く。)は、皇室会議の議を経て、この法律による皇族男子であつた者の嫡男系嫡出の子孫である現に皇族でない年齢十五年以上の男子であつて、配偶者及び子が無いものに限り、養子とすることができる。

- Article 9. The Emperor and the members of the Imperial Family may **not adopt children**, except in the cases based on Section 1 of Article 38.
- ~~Article 12. In case a female of the Imperial Family marries a person other than the Emperor or the members of the Imperial Family, **she shall lose the status of the Imperial Family member.**~~
- Article 38. *Shinnō*, the consorts of *Shinnō*, *Naishinnō*, *Ō*, the consorts of *Ō*, and *Joō* (other than the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess) may, subject to a resolution of the Imperial House Council, adopt as a son only a male person who is not presently a member of the Imperial Family, who has attained the age of fifteen years, who is a legitimate descendant in the direct legitimate male line of a person who was formerly a male member of the Imperial Family under this Law, and who has neither spouse nor child.

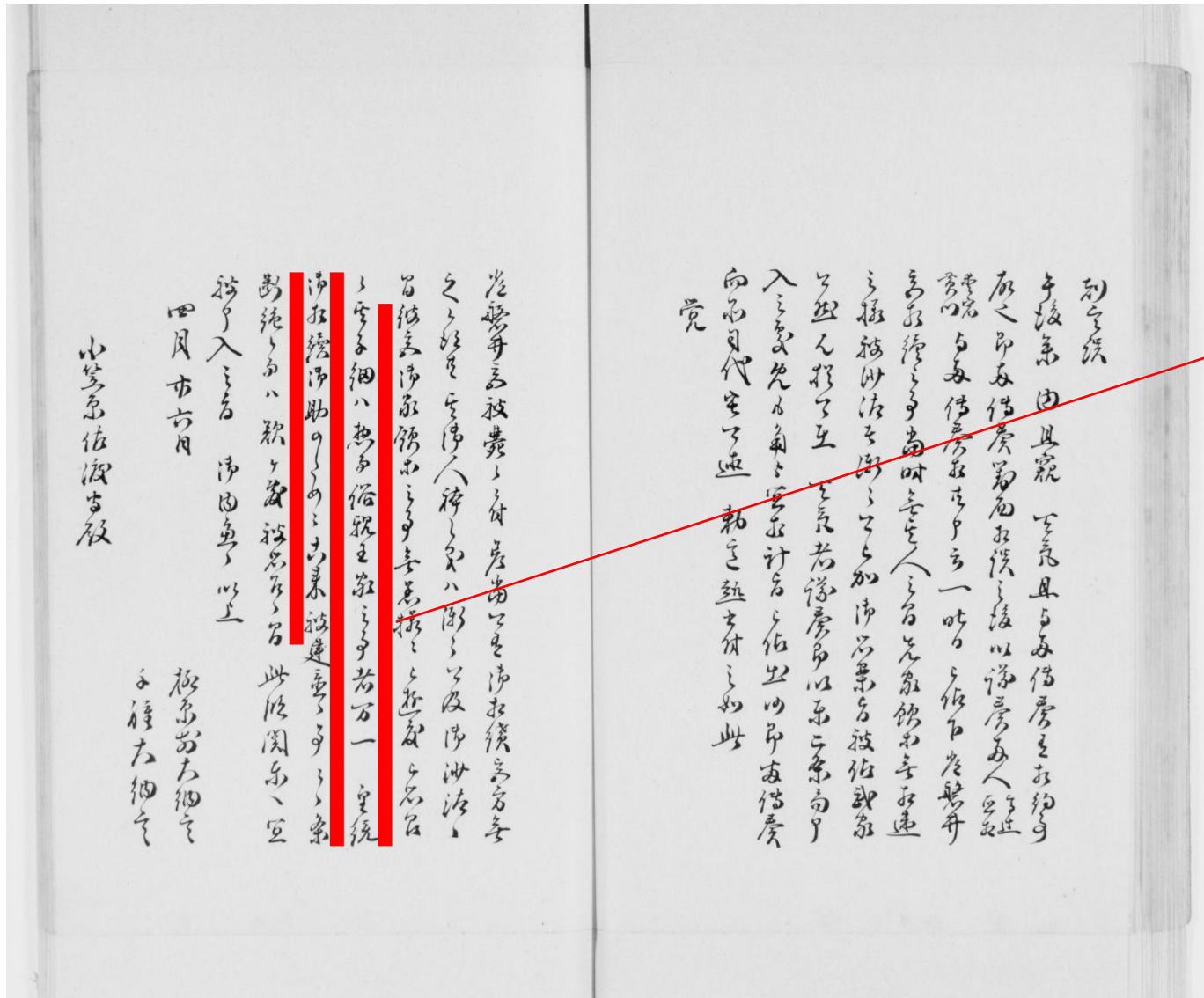
Inheritance of Fushimi-no-Miya in the Medieval Times



- **Bold persons** are successive emperors
- *Italic persons* are successive heads of each *mitake*
- **N**s are successive emperors of the Northern Dynasty

[14-15c]

Miyake and Imperial Succession



其子細ハ、惣而俗親王家之事者、萬一 皇
統御相續のためニ古來被ニ建置一候事ニ
候條、斷絶候而ハ 歎个敷被ニ思召一候間、

(Since ancient times, *miyake* has been existed to produce a successor to the Chrysanthemum Throne in the event of a contingency in the Imperial line. His Majesty [ex-Emperor Reigen] deplores if these are abolished.)

Four *Shinnōke* 四親王家 System in the Early Modern

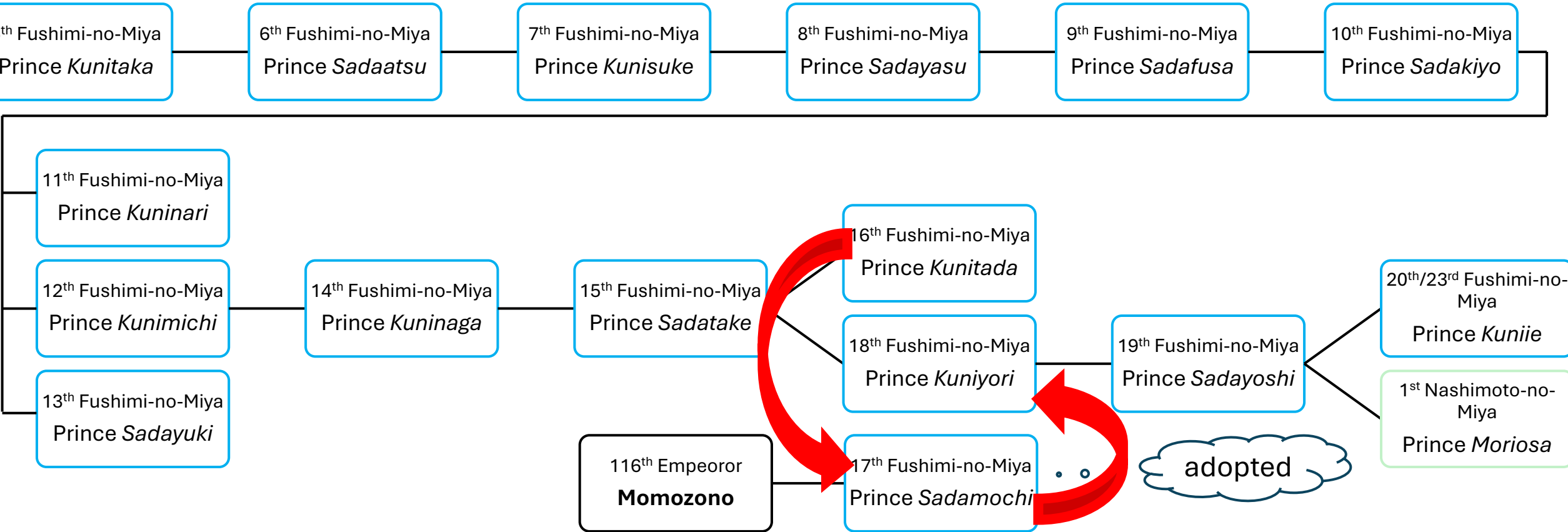


Kajū-ji Temple
(*Monzeki*)

- limited only four *miyake*
- adoption was allowed
- other than heirs became Buddhist monks at *monzeki* temples
- by the Laws for the Imperial and Court Officials [禁中并公家中諸法度], under the control of the Shogunate
- Seating order was lower than the Five Regent Families (Konoe, Ichijō, Kujō, Takatsukasa and Nijō)

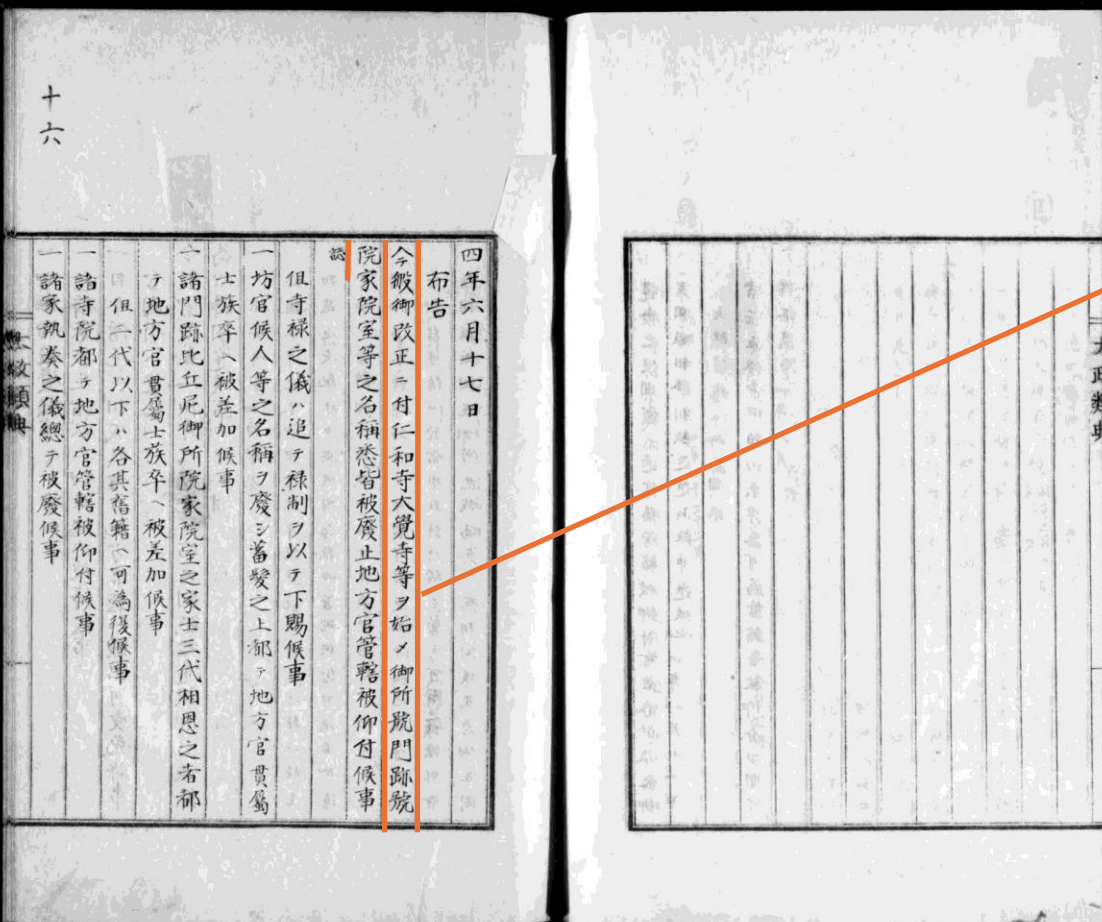
- Fushimi-no-Miya 伏見宮 1409-1947
established by Prince Yoshihito
(Emperor Sukō's son)
- Katsura-no-Miya 桂宮 1589-1889
established by Prince Tomohito
(106th Emperor Ōgimachi's grand son)
- Arisugawa-no-Miya 有栖川宮 1625-1922
established by Prince Yoshihito
(107th Emperor Go-Yōzei's son)
- Kan'in-no-Miya 閑院宮 1710-1947
established by Prince Naohito
(113rd Emperor Higashiyama's son)

Inheritance of Fushimi-no-Miya from the Muromachi to the Edo Period



- **Bold persons** are successive emperors
- *Italic persons* are successive heads of each *mitake*

[15-19c]



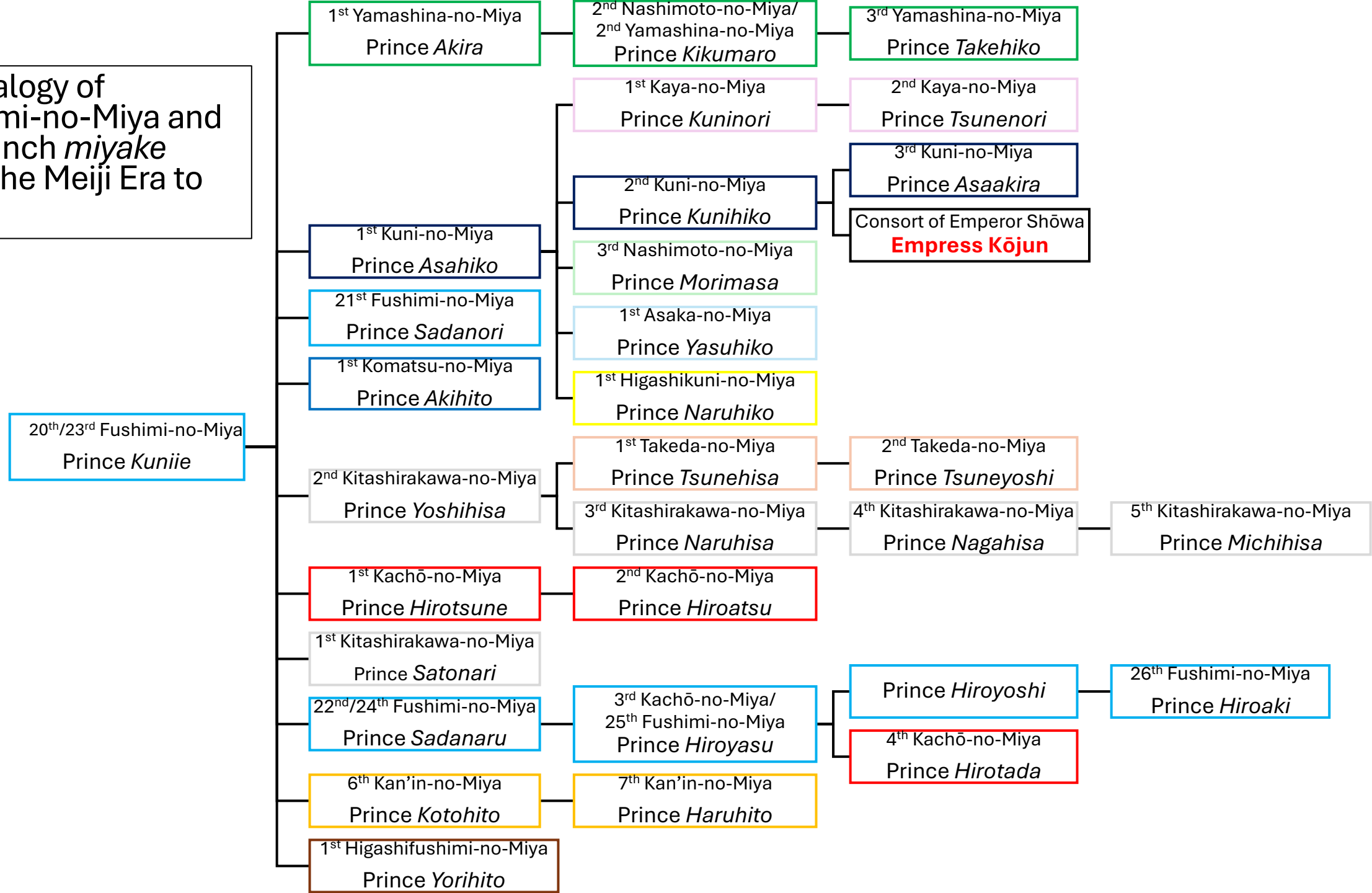
The recent amendment to the law abolishes all titles for *monzeki* temples, including Ninna-ji Temple, and Daikaku-ji Temple, etc.

✕Shinto is a state belief, NOT a religion.
(policy of the Meiji government)

Buddhism was excluded from the Imperial Family in modern Japan

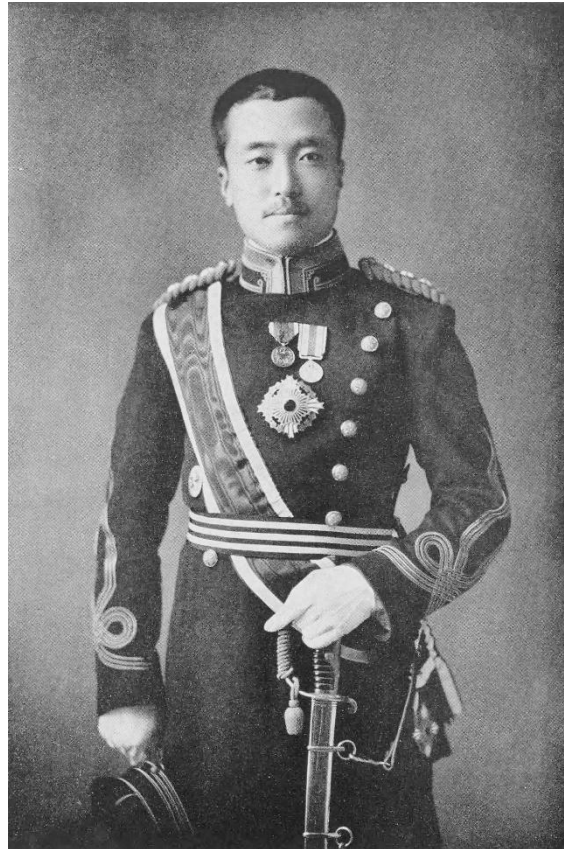
Grand Council of State, Meiji 4 (1871). 6. 17

Genealogy of
Fushimi-no-Miya and
its branch *miyake*
from the Meiji Era to
1947





Prince Naruhiko of Higashikuni
The 43rd Prime Minister
東久邇宮稔彦王 (1887-1990)



Prince Hiroyasu of Fushimi
Marshal-admiral of the Navy
伏見宮博恭王 (1875-1946)



Empress Kōjun (Nagako)
Consort of 124th Emperor Shōwa
香淳皇后 (良子女王)
(1903-2000)



Prince Kotohito of Kan'in
Marshal-general of the Army
閑院宮載仁親王 (1865-1945)

Dual Structure of the Japan's Family Concept

uji 氏 (clans) = succession

- Clan name *sei* 姓
- Male-line lineage (in the main family)
=dynastic continuity (in monarchs)
- Ancestral rituals
- Father-line lineage is must
- Abilities are not required

ie 家 (households) = inheritance

- family name *myōji* 苗字 (or *yagō* 屋号)
- Family status (positions, court rank)
- Family jobs
- Properties (money, home, territory, etc)
- Male-line, female-line, bilateral descent, adoption, whatever
- Sometimes abilities are important

Ex) Minamoto no 源, Taira no 平, Fujiwara no 藤原... Ex) Tokugawa 徳川 (Minamoto), Hojo 北條 (Taira)...

Key References

- 浅見雅男 『もうひとつの天皇家 伏見宮』 筑摩書房、令和2年
- 宮内庁書陵部編 『皇室制度史料 皇族四』 吉川弘文館、昭和61年
- 神社本庁編 『日本を語る 皇室と伝統文化篇』 小学館、平成19年
- 武部敏夫 「世襲親王家の継統について 伏見宮貞行・邦頼両親王の場合」 『書陵部紀要』 12、宮内庁書陵部、昭和35年、42-55頁
- 野村實 『天皇・伏見宮と日本海軍』 文藝春秋、昭和63年
- 伏見博明 『旧皇族の宗家・伏見宮家に生まれて 伏見博明オーラルヒストリー』 中央公論新社、令和4年
- 松岡心平編 『看聞日記と中世文化』 森話社、平成21年
- 渡邊大門編 『歴史が拓く未来』 歴史と文化の研究所、令和3年
- Donald Keene (2002). *Emperor of Japan: Meiji and His World, 1852-1912*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Ben-Amy Shillony (2005). *Enigma of the Emperors: Secred Subservience in Japanese History*. Folkestone: Global Oriental.
- Herschell Webb (1968). *The Japanese Imperial Institution in the Tokugawa Period*. New York: Columbia University Press.

Thank you for your attention

ご清聴ありがとうございました