

## Ryukyu Chronology

### Page 1

Western Calendar	Ryukyu King	Japanese Calendar	Chinese Calendar	Entry	Japanese Era	Chinese Era
1187	Shunten 1	Bunji 3	Chunxi 14	Shunten kills Riyu and becomes the first king of Ryukyu. He establishes the Chuzan Kingdom and has the Kuniden built.	Heian	Southern Song
1260	Eiso 1	Bun-o [?] 1	Jingding 1	Eiso takes the throne. He initially uses Iso Castle as a residence but later moves to Urasoe Castle.	1192 Kamakura begins	Southern Song
1265	Eiso 6	Bun-ei 1	Xianchun 1	The Buddhist monk Zenkan visits, and King Eiso founds Gokurakuji Temple in Urasoe, marking the beginning of Buddhism in Ryukyu.	Kamakura	1271 Yuan begins.
1299	Eiso 40	Shoan 1	Dade 3	King Eiso dies and is buried at Gokurakuji Temple in Urasoe.	1366 Namboku begins	Yuan
1350	Satto 1	Kanno 1 Shohei 5	Zhizheng 10	King Satto takes the throne.	Namboku	1368 Ming
1372	Satto 23	Oan 5 Bunchu 1	Hongwu 5	Ming Emperor Hongwu sends an official seal to Ryukyu accepting it as a tributary state. King Satto dispatches his younger brother to China as an envoy.	Namboku	Ming
1392	Satto 43	Genchu 9	Hongwu 25	King Satto builds a lookout tower. Ming Emperor Hongwu bestows 36 surnames (later known as “Kumemura samurai”).	1392 Muromachi begins.	Ming
1406	Sho Shisho 1	Oei 13	Yongle 4	Sho Shisho takes the throne, beginning the First Sho Dynasty.	Muromachi	Ming
1420	Sho Shisho 15	Oei 27	Yongle 4	Lord Gosamaru builds Zakimi Castle and moves there from Yamada Castle.	Muromachi	Ming
1427	Sho Hashi 6	Oei 34	Xuande 2	Oldest surviving written text in Okinawa, a stone inscription on a monument known as “Ankokuzan juboku no kiji,” dates from this year. Ryu-tan (Dragon Pool) created at this time.	Muromachi	Ming
1428	Sho Hashi 7	Shocho 1	Xuande 3	Chuzan Gate constructed.	Muromachi	Ming
1429	Sho Hashi 8	Eikyo 1	Xuande 4	Sho Hashi unifies the Three Kingdoms (Sanzan, or “Three Mountains”).	Muromachi	Ming
1433	Sho Hashi 12	Eikyo 5	Xuande 8	Saizan, an envoy from the Ming Emperor, arrives to initiate trade with Japan. “Millennial Pavilion” is built.	Muromachi	Ming
1440	Sho Chu 1	Eikyo 12	Zhengtong 5	Lord Gosamaru expands Nakagusuku Castle and constructs the outer ward.	Muromachi	Ming

1451	Sho Kinpuku 2	Kyotoku 3	Jingtai 2	Chokotei road is built. Chojuji Temple is built. Okigu and Sueyoshigu shrines are erected, and Amaterasu is enshrined.	Muromachi	Ming
1450	Sho Taikyū 1	Kyotoku [?] 3	Jingtai 5	Shuri Castle is burned in the Shiro-Furi rebellion. [when was Shuri Castle built?]	Muromachi	Ming

Page 2

1458	Sho Taikyū 5	Choroku[?] 2	Tianshun 2	Bell known as “Bankoku shinryō no kane” (Bridge of Nations Bell) is hung in the Main Hall (Seiden) of [reconstructed? was burned in 1450] Shuri Castle.	Muromachi	Ming
1459	Sho Taikyū 6	Choroku[?] 3	Tianshun 3	Rinzai Buddhist temple Tenkaiji founded.	Muromachi	Ming
1470	Sho En 1	Bunmei 2	Chenghua 6	King Sho En takes the throne, beginning the Second Sho Dynasty.	Muromachi	Ming
1475	Sho En 6	Bunmei 7	Chenghua 11	King Sho En establishes Sogenji Temple. Tennoji and Ryufukuji (originally Gokurakuji) are also established.	Muromachi	Ming
1492	Sho Shin 16	Meio 1	Hongzhi 5	Three years after King Sho Shin established Enkakuji Temple, priests from Nanzenji (Kyoto) are invited to visit. -->Priests from Nanzenji (Kyoto) are invited to visit Enkakuji Temple, established three years earlier by King Sho Shin.	Muromachi	Ming
1501	Sho Shin 25	Bunki 1	Hongzhi 14	King Sho Shin constructs Tamaudun Royal Mausoleum.	Muromachi	Ming
1502	Sho Shin 26	Bunki 2	Hongzhi 15	Benzaitendo hall [temple? described as "monument" below] and Tennyō Bridge are built.	Muromachi	Ming
1519	Sho Shin 43	Eisho 16	Jiajing 14	Sonohyan-utaki and Bengatake (Bin nu Utaki) stone gates are built.	Muromachi	Ming
1522	Sho Shin 46	Daiei 2	Jiajing 1	Madan Bridge is built.	Muromachi	Ming
1547	Sho Sei 21	Tenbun 16	Jiajing 26	Shureimon Gate at Shuri Castle erected by this time.	Muromachi	Ming
1554	Sho Sei 28	Tenbun 23	Jiajing 33	Miigusuku Castle is built in the northern Naha port; prior to this, Yarazamui Castle was built in the south.	Muromachi	Ming

Page 3

1609	Sho Nei 21	Keicho 14	Wanli 37	Satsuma domain (Shimazu) of Kyushu, Japan, invades the Ryukyus. Nakijin Castle is captured, and Benzaitendo and other monuments in Shuri are burned.	1603 Edo begins	Ming
1620	Sho Nei 32	Genna 6	Wanli 48	King Sho Nei dies and is buried at Gokurakusan in Urasoe.	Edo	Ming
1624	Sho Ho 4	Kanei 1	Tianqi 4	Yamakawa Mausoleum (Yamakawa Tamaudun) is built.	Edo	Ming
1639	Sho Ho 19	Kanei 16	Chongzhen 12	Nakagusuku Palace is built.	Edo	1639 Qing
1660	Sho Shitsu 13	Manji 3	Shunzhi 17	Main Hall (Seiden) of Shuri Castle burns down.	Edo	Qing
1661	Sho Shitsu 14	Kanbun 1	Shunzhi 18	Jionji Bridge is relocated to the road along the northern edge of the Ryutan pond and renamed the Yomochi Bridge.	Edo	Qing
1671	Sho Shitsu 3	Kanei 11	Kangxi 10	Main Hall (Seiden) of Shuri Castle rebuilt with a tile roof.	Edo	Qing
1674	Sho Tei 6	Enpo 2	Kangxi 13	Confucian temple (Shiseibyō) built in Kume Village.	Edo	Qing

1677	Sho Tei 9	Enpo 5	Kangxi 16	Toen, also known as Uchaya Udun, is built. Bridge at Kanagushiku rebuilt in stone.	Edo	Qing
1682	Sho Tei 14	Tenna 2	Kangxi 21	Sogenji Temple is given a tile roof. Ceramic pottery is introduced to Tsuboya, and the Chibana, Shuri Takarakuchi and Wakuta kilns are established. Dragon pillars are erected in front of the Main Hall (Seiden) of Shuri Castle.	Edo	Qing
1687	Sho Tei 19	Jokyo 4	Kangxi 26	Izena Mausoleum (Izena Tamaudun) is renovated.	Edo	Qing
1708	Sho Tei 40	Hoei 5	Kangxi 47	Madan Bridge is rebuilt in stone.	Edo	Qing
1709	Sho Tei 41	Hoei 6	Kangxi 48	Fire destroys Southern Hall and Northern Hall of Shuri Castle.	Edo	Qing

Page 4

1712	Sho Eki 3	Shotoku 2	Kangxi 51	Shuri Castle is rebuilt.	Edo	Qing
1713	Sho Kei 1	Shotoku 3	Kangxi 52	[Seigitaifu no Mobuntetsu Uji no Saion] examines the feng-shui of Shuri Castle, Sogenji Temple, and the Tamaudun Mausoleum.	Edo	Qing
1738	Sho Kei 26	Genbun 3	Qianlong 3	Bamboo fence erected around Tamaudun Mausoleum.	Edo	Qing
1748	Sho Kei 36	Kan-en 1		Ubanju guardhouses first erected to the east and west of the central gate of Tamaudun Royal Mausoleum.	Edo	Qing
1799	Sho On 5	Kansei 10	Jiaqing 3	Shikina'en Royal Garden constructed.	Edo	Qing

Page 5

1837	Sho Iku 3	Tenpo 8	Daoguang 17	Confucian temple (Shuri Seibyō) established in Shuri.	Edo	Qing
1846	Sho Iku 12	Koka 3	Daoguang 26	Shuri Castle Main Hall (Seiden) extensively repaired.	Edo	Qing
1868	Sho tai 21	Meiji 1	Tongzhi 7	After a geomancer is sent to China to learn how the Tamaudun Royal Mausoleum should be repaired, repairs are made to various parts of the mausoleum.	1868 Meiji begins	Qing
1875	Sho tai 28	Meiji 8	Guangxu 1	Nakagusuku Palace moved to Ufuchun-Mura.	Meiji	Qing
1879	Sho tai 32	Meiji 12	Guangxu 5	Meiji government of Japan abolishes the Ryukyu domain it had established in 1872 and establishes Okinawa Prefecture.	Meiji	Qing