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## **Annotation for Calendar and Jokyo Calendar Reform**

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This paper is an attempt to compare the annotation of local calendars (Daikyoshi calendar, Nyu calendar, Ise calendar, and Aizu calendar) before the Jokyo calendar reform, focusing on the annotation for calendars in the early modern calendars. It then examines how the annotation for calendars changed after the Jokyo reform of the calendars. The comparison reveals the following three points. First, the Jokyo calendar followed the Ise calendar. Second, that around 1672, the Daikeishi imitated and incorporated the Ise calendar's scroll design and brewing-related annotation for calendars. This means that the standard of the calendar was switched from the Daikyoshi calendar to the Ise calendar. Third, when comparing the Aizu calendar and the Ise calendar, the explanations of the Junichoku had much in common and were related to the conduct of daily life.

Looking at the changes in the description of the 24 solar terms, which are calendar notes indicating the seasons, we can see that the number of individual names of the 24 solar terms gradually increased. In particular, in 1729, all of the individual names of the 24 solar terms were listed and displayed in large font size.

Key words: annotation for calendar, Jokyo calendar reform, Shibukawa Harumi, 24 solar terms