

to Edo, and given a mansion in the Nihombashi district. Odawarachō in the Tsukiji district of Tokyo's present-day Chūō Ward derives its name from Zenzaemon's move to the city of Edo. Sagami had been famous for the quality of its stone since the Nara period. The area from which it was quarried centered on the village of Nebukawa (Odawara City) and extended along the western shores of Sagami Bay.

Quarries in Sanda *han* of the Kuki family in Settsu and Yanagawa *han* of the Tachibana family in Chikugo as well as those in the domains of the three collateral houses of the Tokugawa were assigned to the task of the great reconstruction of Edo Castle during the Kan'ei period (1624–1644). The Hiroi, a family of former retainers of the old Hōjō clan of Odawara, who had settled in Nebukawa village after the fall of Odawara Castle, undertook the quarrying for this major project, and artisans from Odawara, who had enjoyed the protection and patronage of the Hōjō, were brought to Edo to carry out the work.

Tokugawa lands and the disposition of vassal fiefs

For Tokugawa Ieyasu, establishing his headquarters at Edo meant leaving his old domain in the Tōkai region and taking possession of the Kantō which until that time had been enemy territory. Assigning new fiefs to the retainers who had left the security of familiar ground to follow him into the Kantō was an important and pressing task. Edo Castle became the heart of the new domain, and the lands immediately surrounding Edo came under the direct control of the Tokugawa house. Ieyasu's most trusted and important vassals were positioned in fiefs on the fringes of the domain. The lands in between were given over in fief to minor vassals of the Tokugawa who would later be called *hatamoto*.

This policy of land disposition was also adopted in the province of Sagami, which at the time of Ieyasu's entry into the Kantō included about 554 villages. A single village was frequently given to more than one feudal overlord, a pattern of divided jurisdiction known as *aikyū*. Two hundred seventy-five villages, or about half the total number in the province, came under the direct control of the Tokugawa house. An additional 73 were given in fief to *hatamoto* retainers, and 42 fell under the joint jurisdiction of the Tokugawa

and various *hatamoto*. The Tokugawa house also shared jurisdiction over 12 more villages with shrines and temples in the region that had been confirmed in their original land holdings at Ieyasu's orders. The most important of these religious institutions were the five major temples of Kamakura (*Kamakura gozan*) and the Tsurugaoka Hachimangū Shrine. Five villages were regarded as Tokugawa land but placed under the administration of a different feudal overlord (such land was called *azukarichi*). The remaining 147 villages in Sagami went to the domain of Odawara, positioned to protect the western flank of the Tokugawa territories.

There were 223 villages in the three districts of Musashi province that would later be incorporated into Kanagawa Prefecture. Of these, 188 became Tokugawa lands, 20 went to *hatamoto* fiefs, six came under the shared jurisdiction of *hatamoto* and the Tokugawa house, and one village became part of a daimyō domain.

A comprehensive look at the figures given above shows that of the 778 villages in the Kanagawa region, 463 were directly controlled by the Tokugawa, 148 went to the domain of Odawara or other *han*, 93 became *hatamoto* fiefs, and the rest fell under other forms of land ownership. Overall, a policy of "divide and rule" was implemented. As of 1594 (Bunroku 3), it is estimated that the *kokudaka* for the province of Sagami was something more than 194,000 *koku*. The figures are somewhat speculative, but it is estimated that of this total, Tokugawa land amounted to more than 110,900 *koku*; the Odawara domain, 40,000 *koku*; *hatamoto* fiefs, 40,000 *koku*; and shrine and temple lands, 1,300 *koku*. Both in terms of the number of villages, and in terms of its *kokudaka*, land directly controlled by the Tokugawa house comprised more than half of all land in the province.

The restructuring of villages

As Toyotomi Hideyoshi proceeded with his unification of the country, cadastral surveys were conducted on a uniform basis in each newly subjugated region, and the villages reorganized to form the foundation of a new social and political order. This process is referred to as the *Taikō kenchi* (the Taikō cadastral surveys) or the *Tenshō kokunaoshi* (the Tenshō land reassessment). The reassessment of the old Odawara Hōjō domain was conducted by Tokugawa Ieyasu. Ieyasu began the survey a month after his entry into Edo,



Official surveying the rice yield.

(From *Rōnō yawa*, Historiographical Institute of the University of Tokyo)

and within the year work also began in the provinces of Musashi, Shimōsa, and Izu. The following year surveying was extended throughout the Kantō region, including Sagami, Kazusa, Kōzuke, and Shimotsuke. However, it was not until the Bunroku and Keichō periods (1592–1614) that survey teams reached nearly all the villages of these provinces.

In provinces such as Higo and Etchū, rebellions by powerful local families (*kokujin*) broke out in opposition to such land reassessments, which led to the transfer of certain daimyō, but there was no such resistance in the Kantō region. It was probably fortunate for the Tokugawa that most of the members of this local leadership stratum in the Kantō region were former retainers of the conquered Odawara Hōjō family, but the fact that order was maintained in the region was due in large part to the realistic, flexible policies of Ieyasu.

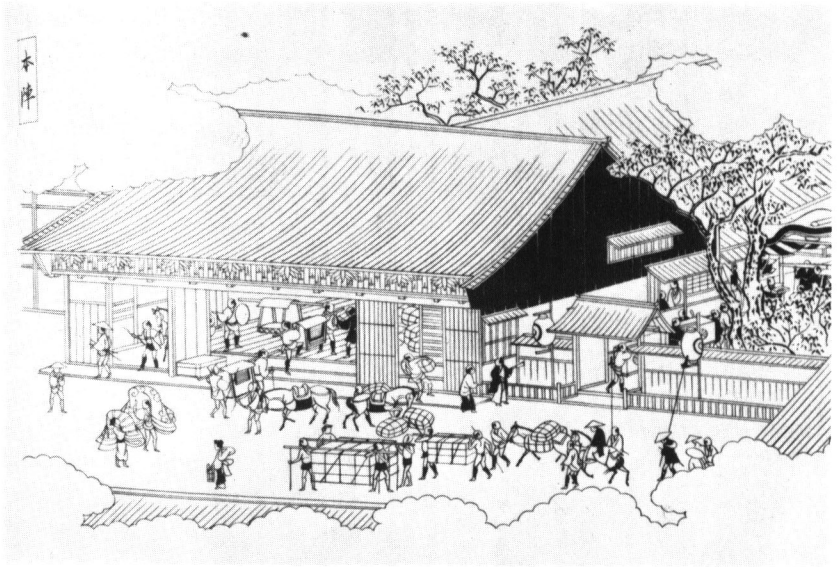
The land reassessments under Hideyoshi changed the largest unit of land area, the *tan*, which had been in use since the *ritsuryō* system was established, from 360 *bu* to 300 *bu*, and set 30 *bu* as equaling one *se*. The length of the rod used in measuring fields was established as one *ken*, which was equivalent to six *shaku* five *sun*. A square *ken*

comprised one *bu*. One *tan* became 60 *bu* smaller under the new system than it had been under the *ritsuryō* system. Using these units of measure, all paddies, dry fields, and buildings were measured, and their location, size, level of productivity, and the names of the persons working the land were recorded.

Productivity of land was calculated in terms of the amount of rice it could produce (*kokudaka*), and classified into three grades. First, villages as a whole were classified as high, medium, or low in terms of productivity, and then within each village, each individual field was classified in the same fashion. Therefore, according to the grade into which each village was classified, the *kokudaka* of each graded field within a specific village differed. Since a cadastral register (*kenchichō*) recording this information was compiled for each village this process was also called *muragiri* (village demarcation). The cadastral survey conducted by the Odawara Hōjō registered land according to the feudal lord or retainer who controlled it, following the precedent of the land registers (*nayosechō*) compiled under the *shōen* system, but in Hideyoshi's cadastral surveys, the names of the feudal overlords did not appear. Instead, those of the peasants (*honbyakushō*) working each parcel of land and responsible for the taxes on it were clearly recorded, and the complex hierarchy of feudal relations and claims on the land which had been characteristic of the *shōen* system was eliminated at one stroke. The village took on its true character as a village and became the basic unit of administration and control. In this way, the village emerged into its characteristic early modern form.

The system of roads and post stations

After his great victory at the Battle of Sekigahara in September 1600 (Keichō 5), Tokugawa Ieyasu was elevated to the office of shogun in February 1603 (Keichō 8), and founded the Tokugawa shogunate at Edo. The center of national rule once again returned to eastern Japan, and traffic between Edo and Kyoto-Osaka took on increasing importance. Previously, eastward travel on the Tōkaidō (the main east-west thoroughfare) had rarely gone farther than Kamakura, but now a branch of the highroad bending north from Fujisawa along the coast toward Edo became the major artery. An older network of roads centering on Odawara was replaced by a sys-



A *honjin*. (From *Edo shomin eten*)

tem of highways with Edo as their hub. The most important of these were called the Gokaidō (Five Highways). Of these, the Tōkaidō was the most important, but another major thoroughfare, the Kōshū-kaidō, ran across the northern part of Kanagawa Prefecture. On all of the five major highways, post stations (*shukueki*) were established. In 1601 (Keichō 6), posts were constructed at one *ri* intervals (about every four kilometers) along the Tōkaidō and the Tōzandō, marking the distances from Nihombashi in Edo as an aid to travelers. The same year, post stations were established at Kanagawa, Hodogaya, and Fujisawa in what is now Kanagawa Prefecture, supplementing those which already existed at Hiratsuka, Ōiso, and Odawara. Stations were established at Totsuka in 1604 (Keichō 9), at Hakone in 1618 (Genna 4), and at Kawasaki in 1623 (Genna 9). Thus, of the famous 53 stations of the Tōkaidō, nine were located in what is now Kanagawa Prefecture. On the Kōshū-kaidō, which cuts through the northern part of the prefecture, stations were established at Obara, Yose (both now part of the town of Sagamiko), and at Yoshino and Sekino (both part of the town of Fujino). The shogunate

assigned officials called *dōchū bugyō* to administer the five major highways and ensure their smooth functioning.

The principal functions of the post stations were to provide lodging for travelers and transport to carry their luggage from one station to the next. Lodging facilities at the post stations were divided into two main classes: accommodations called *honjin* and *waki-honjin* for daimyō and others of high rank; and lodgings called *hatagoya* for ordinary travelers.

The social status of a daimyō and his large retinue meant that the *honjin* which accommodated them had to be suitable in character and size. The families managing the *honjin* often had been former retainers of Sengoku-period daimyō, and the position was usually hereditary. Once the *sankin kōtai* system was established (requiring a daimyō to travel from his domain every other year to spend a year in attendance at the shogunal court in Edo), most daimyō would lodge at specific *honjin* on their journeys to and from Edo. At the Odawara station, the Kubota family served as *honjin* for the Mori house and the Shimizu family served the house of Hosokawa. At Hakone, the Ishiuchi family served as designated *honjin* for forty-one families of the imperial court nobility and fifty-three feudal houses.

The *waki-honjin* served as reserve accommodations when the *honjin* was fully occupied, and was thus the second most prestigious family in the post station. The *waki-honjin*, however, was also allowed to serve as a *hatagoya* catering to ordinary travelers. In principle, each post station was to have only one *honjin* and one *waki-honjin*.

In contrast, the number of *hatagoya* was not regulated, and their number depended primarily on the prosperity of a particular post station. In a survey conducted in 1843 (Tempō 14), Odawara boasted 95 of these inns, Totsuka 75, Kawasaki 72, and Hakone 36. Meals at the inns were provided in two different ways: at some inns, travelers brought their own food and purchased cooking fuel from the inn; other inns provided complete meals for their clientele. From about the middle of the Edo period, the latter system became popular. At certain inns, serving girls waited upon and entertained the guests; these inns were called *meshiuri hatagoya*.

Providing porters and horses to serve official travelers from the shogunate and imperial court was the responsibility of each post station, but as the volume of travel increased, the stations alone could



Maids at an inn struggling to detain reluctant customers. From Hiroshige's "Fifty-three Stations on the Tōkaidō." (Kanagawa Prefectural Museum)

not meet the demand, and a system of *sukegō* was created to assist the stations in this duty. *Sukegō* were villages located close to the post stations, and ordered to provide supplementary men and horses when the occasion demanded. This system placed new and unwanted burdens on these villages, frequently leading to friction between them and the post station officials. In 1728 (Kyōhō 13), such friction led to a major disturbance at the Odawara post station, involving as many as 95 villages in the area.

In addition to the Five Highways, a network of local roads, called *waki-ōkan*, was constructed in many areas. Such roads were especially numerous in the Kanagawa region, since it was close to Edo. Some of the most important of these roads, and their routes, are as follows:

The Nakahara-ōkan: Toranomon in Edo—Maruko crossing on the Tama River—Kosugi (Nakahara Ward, Kawasaki City)—Saedo (Midori Ward, Yokohama City)—Seya (Seya Ward, Yokohama City)—Yōda (northern part of Fujisawa City)—Ichinomiya (Samukawa Township)—Tamura crossing (Hiratsuka City) on the Sagami River—Nakahara (Hiratsuka City)—Ōiso post station.



The checkpoint at Hakone. Hakone Township.

The Yagurasawa-ōkan (also called the Ōyama-kaidō, the Aoyama-kaidō, and the Sōshū-kaidō): Akasakamon in Edo—Sangenjaya (Setagaya Ward, Tokyo)—Tama River—Futago—Mizonokuchi (Takatsu Ward, Kawasaki City)—Nagatsuda (Midori Ward, Yokohama City)—Tsuruma (Yamato City)—Atsugi—Isehara—Soya (Hadano City)—Matsudasōryō (Matsuda Township)—Sekimoto (Minami-Ashigara City)—Yagurasawa Checkpoint (Minami-Ashigara City)—Ashigara Pass—Suruga. This route was one of the main *waki-ōkan* in the prefecture.

The Tsukui-ōkan: Sangenjaya (where it branched off from the Yagurasawa-ōkan)—Noborito—Ikuta—Takaishi—Kakio (all in Tama Ward, Kawasaki City)—Tsurukawa (Machida City)—Fuchinobe—Hashimoto (both in Sagami City)—the Tsukui area.

The Hachiōji-ōkan: This road, which connected the post station of Hachiōji on the Kōshū-kaidō with what is now the southern coastal region of Kanagawa Prefecture, took two different routes.

1) Fujisawa post station—Kameino—Chōgo (all in Fujisawa City)—

Shimotsuruma (Yamato City)—Haramachichō—Fuchinobe—Hashimoto—Hachiōji.

2) Ōiso post station—Nakahara—Tamura—Atsugi—Zama (Zama City)—Taima (Sagamihara City)—Hashimoto—Hachiōji.

The Ōyama Roads: There was a famous pilgrimage site at Ōyama in what is now the Naka district of Kanagawa Prefecture. The number of roads passing through the prefecture which served as pilgrimage routes to Ōyama testify to the strength of the pilgrims' faith. Of these, the Yagurasawa-ōkan was the most important route, but there were many others.

The Ropponmatsu-Ōyama Road ran from Tako (Odawara City), crossing Ropponmatsu Pass to reach Ōyama.

The Tamura-Ōyama Road started at Tsujidō in Fujisawa City, ran through Ichinomiya, crossed the Sagami River at the Tamura crossing, and ended in Ōyama.

The Kashiotori-Ōyama Road began in Shimokashio, Kamakura District (Totsuka Ward, Yokohama) and ran from Kami-Iida (Totsuka Ward) through Yōda and Kadosawabashi (Ebina City) to Toda (Atsugi City) and Kamikasuya (Isehara City), where it joined the Tamura-Ōyama Road.

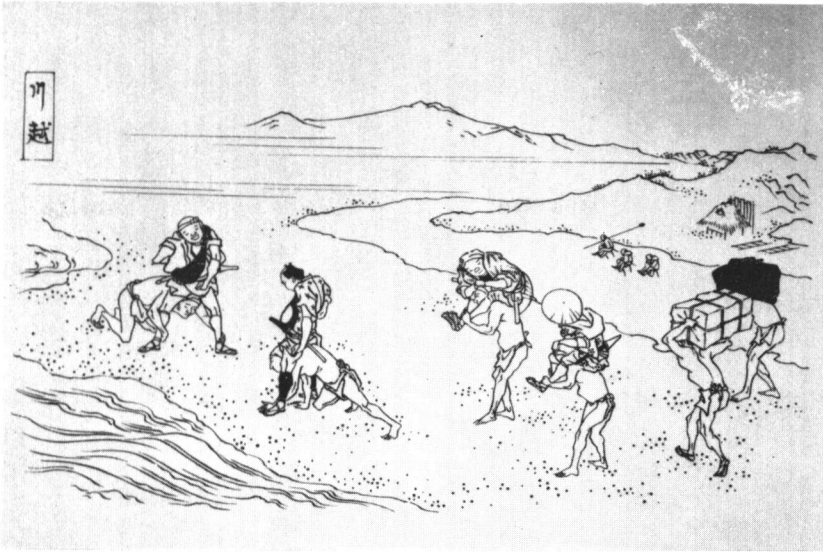
Two other roads were also known as pilgrimage routes to Ōyama: the Haneodōri-Ōyama Road and the Hadano Road.

Other roads in the Kanagawa region and checkpoints

The Kamakura/Miura-ōkan, which ran in the direction of Kamakura and the Miura Peninsula, began at the Hodogaya post station of the Tōkaidō, passing through Machiya in Kanazawa (Kanazawa Ward, Yokohama) to reach Yukinoshita (in Kamakura). Two other roads joined it at Yukinoshita: one from the post station at Totsuka, the other from the station at Fujisawa.

There were two routes to reach Misaki at the tip of the Miura Peninsula. The first ran south along the shores of Sagami Bay, following the route Yukinoshita—Kotsubo (Zushi City)—Akiya (Yokosuka City)—Wada (Miura City)—Misaki. The second ran along the shores of Tokyo Bay, following the route Yokosuka—Ōtsu (Yokosuka City)—Kamimiyata (Miura City)—Misaki.

The Ōyama roads mentioned above did not merely serve as pilgrimage routes; they also served as thoroughfares for tourists and



Travellers crossing a river. (From *Edo shomin eten*)

pleasure-seekers going to the seaside at Enoshima. The Kamakura/Miura-ōkan was also frequently traveled by writers, poets, and painters visiting the plum forest at Sugita (Isogo Ward, Yokohama), Kanazawa Hakkei (Kanazawa Ward, Yokohama), and the shrines and temples in Kamakura. These artists have left us many travel diaries and collections of paintings depicting their journeys.

In the 19th century, when foreign ships began to appear in Japanese waters, the Miura Peninsula became a front-line military strongpoint and a supply base for the maritime defense of Edo, and the Kamakura/Miura-ōkan became crowded with official traffic. Akiya, for instance, which had previously been nothing more than a transfer point for baggage and goods on the highway, took on the liveliness and bustle of a small city.

As we have seen, the network of roads established in the province of Sagami centered on Edo. In order to guard against a potential military threat from the west, the shogunate established a number of checkpoints (*sekisho*) in various strategic places in Sagami, the westernmost province of the Kantō region. The checkpoint at Hakone is especially famous, for it lay across the main approach to

Edo and was considered the most important in the realm. It was guarded by a contingent of some twenty sentries and guards (*banshi* and *jōbannin*), with an arsenal of five bows, ten muskets, fifteen spears, and ten quarterstaves. Five more checkpoints were established on branch routes off the Tōkaidō at Yagurasawa, Kawamura, Yaga, Sengokubara, and Nebukawa. All these were located in mountainous areas near the western edges of the Kantō region. Along the Koshū-kaidō, checkpoints were set up at Nenzaka, a strategic point between the Hachiōji station and the Uenohara station, and at Aonohara, also a strategic point between the Hachiōji station and the Tsuru district of Kai.

Not all the checkpoints were created at the same time, but their purpose was the same. At first their function was military, but as time went by their role became that of maintaining order and internal security: a watchword at the checkpoints was “*iri deppō ni de onna*,” that is, to be on the lookout for guns entering the region, and women of daimyō houses leaving it.

Villages in the vicinity of the checkpoint were required to offer services not demanded of other villages, such as the cleaning and maintenance of the checkpoints, providing hunters and laborers when necessary, as well as providing wood and bamboo. Villagers were also subject to certain restrictions regarding passage of checkpoints.

2. Changes in Odawara *Han*

Transfer of the daimiate

The man installed as the first daimyō of Odawara *han* was Ōkubo Tadayo, a renowned warrior and retainer of Tokugawa Ieyasu since his early days in Mikawa. Upon assuming the daimiate Tadayo set about restoring order to the castle town of Odawara and to the villages of his domain, which had been thrown into confusion by Hideyoshi's seige of Odawara Castle. Aided by new bands of retainers as well as vassals who had followed him from Mikawa, Tadayo began the process of setting up a domainal government. However, he died in 1594 (Bunroku 3) and was succeeded by his son Tadachika, who already possessed a 20,000-*koku* domain at



Portrait of Ōkubo Tadayo.
(Odawara Castle Collection)

Hanyu in Musashi province (now part of Saitama Prefecture). The Hanyu fief was absorbed into Odawara *han*, making Tadachika master of a newly enlarged 65,000-*koku* domain.

Tadachika ruled Odawara for the next twenty years, instituting a number of policies intended to bring security and order to the people of the domain. He dealt generously with the former Hōjō retainers who remained in Odawara, encouraged the opening of new land to cultivation in the Ashigara Plain, ordered flood control and irrigation projects on the Sakawa River, conducted cadastral surveys, and offered protection and patronage to local shrines and temples. Despite these efforts, however, Tadachika lost out in a power struggle with Ieyasu's influential adviser Honda Masanobu, and in January 1614 (Keichō 19), while on a mission to suppress Christianity in the region surrounding Kyoto and Osaka, he was ordered to give up the Odawara domain and exiled to Sawayama *han* in the province of Ōmi (Shiga Prefecture). Odawara Castle was left unoccupied, and Ieyasu ordered the greater part of

it destroyed. This famous castle, the pride of the Hōjō house when it had ruled the region, preserved little of its former glory.

In November of the same year, the shogun Hidetada set out from Edo to take part in the siege of Osaka Castle, stopping at the post stations of Kanagawa, Fujisawa, and Odawara on his way west. The following summer (1615), the Toyotomi house was eradicated in the battle for Osaka Castle, and its lands parceled out among the victors. There were changes in the disposition of fiefs in the Kanagawa region as well. The Odawara domain, which had been under a caretaker government since Ōkubo Tadachika was dismissed as daimyō, was given in 1619 (Genna 5) to Abe Masatsugu, who had previously been daimyō of Ōtaki *han* in the province of Kazusa (Chiba Prefecture). However, four years later in 1623 (Genna 9), Abe Masatsugu was shifted once again to Iwatsugi *han* in Musashi, and Odawara was again placed under a caretaker administration.

During this period there were four state visits from Edo to Kyoto by the shogun and his entourage, and the various daimyō whose domains lay along the Tōkaidō were ordered to maintain and improve the highway to accommodate these journeys. The Kanagawa region was one among many affected by this new road work and the improvements it brought to the transportation network.

The domain of Odawara and its castle, which occupied such a strategic point on this important highway, could not be left for long in the hands of a caretaker administration. In 1632 (Kan'ei 9), Inaba Masakatsu, daimyō of Mooka *han* in the province of Shimotsuke (Tochigi Prefecture) and son of the shogun Iemitsu's wet nurse Kasuga no Tsubone, was installed as the daimyō of Odawara *han*, with a domain assessed at 85,000 *koku*. Masakatsu's appointment as daimyō began three generations and 57 years of Inaba rule over the domain of Odawara; he was succeeded by Masanori, who was in turn succeeded by Masamichi.

The size of the Odawara domain changed under Inaba rule. Of the 150 villages the domain had controlled under the Ōkubo house, the domain lost one in the Ashigarashimo district, but as it was given an additional ten villages in the Ashigarakami district, the portion of the domainal holdings centered on the castle at Odawara was comprised of 159 villages. Moreover, the Inaba house retained its 20,000-*koku* domain in Mooka, and during Masanori's tenure as dai-

myō, the Inaba were given a supplementary fief of 25,000 *koku* in Mikuriya in the province of Suruga (Shizuoka Prefecture). Their holdings thus came to a total of 110,000 *koku*. For administrative purposes, their domain in Sagami was divided into three districts. Ashigarakami and Ashigarashimo districts were divided into three smaller districts, called Higashi-suji, Naka-suji, and Nishi-suji. Enforcement of the ban on Christianity (*shūmon aratame*) and assignment of the land tax were conducted on the basis of these administrative divisions. Higashi-suji was located on the eastern side of the Sakawa River, stretching from Matsuda in the north to the banks of the Nakatsu River, a tributary of the Sakawa; Naka-suji comprised the plain on the west bank of the Sakawa River as far as Yamakita; and Nishi-suji included Minami-Ashigara City, Hakone and Yugawara. These came to be the basic units of Lord Inaba's domainal administration.

In 1633 (Kan'ei 10), the year after Inaba Masakatsu took control of the domain, the three provinces of Sagami, Izu and Suruga were hit by a powerful earthquake. The Odawara post station was completely destroyed; not a single house was left standing. Muddy water gushed from the earth, and many travelers were killed in avalanches of stone tumbling down from Mt. Hakone. Damage to Odawara Castle was also severe, toppling its keep, and the shogunate itself allocated funds for its repair, at the same time ordering Masakatsu to attend to road repair and reconstruction as quickly as possible. Masakatsu, however, would not remain daimyō of Odawara for much longer. He died two years after the earthquake at the domain's official residence in Edo, and was succeeded by Masanori, then only twelve years old. Masanori ruled Odawara for the next fifty years and served for 23 years in the office of *rōjū*, one of the Senior Councillors to the shogun. He worked to perfect the administration of his domain with such measures as the comprehensive cadastral survey of the Manji era (1658–1661) and the village censuses (*mura sashidashi*) of the Kambun era (1661–1673). His accomplishments as daimyō of Odawara are recorded in a fifty-volume chronicle entitled *Eitai nikki*. In 1683 (Tenna 3), he retired from the daimiate, passing on the office to Masamichi. Four years later, in 1686 (Jōkyō 3), Masamichi was transferred to the domain of Takada in Echigo (now Joetsu City, Niigata Prefecture), thus bringing to an end the rule of the Inaba family over Odawara.

The year after the transfer of the Inaba house to Takada, Ōkubo Tadatomo, daimyō of Sakura *han* in Shimōsa and grandson of Ōkubo Tadachika, was transferred to Odawara. Thus the Ōkubo house once again became daimyō of Odawara, 70 years after Tadachika had been forced to give up the domain. From this time on, ten generations of the Ōkubo family would rule Odawara: Tadamasa (assumed the daimiate in 1698 (Genroku 11)), Tadamasa (1713 (Shōtoku 3)), Tadaoki (1732 (Kyōhō 17)), Tadayoshi (1763 (Hōreki 13)), Tadaaki (1769 (Meiwa 6)), Tadazane (1796 (Kansei 8)), Tadanao (1837 (Tempō 8)), Tadanori (1859 (Ansei 6)), and Tadayoshi (Meiji period).

The establishment of major *han* and the creation of minor ones

After Ieyasu's entry into the Kantō region, the area that would later become Kanagawa Prefecture was divided up between the domain of Odawara, areas under direct shogunal control, and land given in fief to *hatamoto*. However, with the transfer of daimyō and additions to *hatamoto* fiefs, changes took place in the distribution of land within the region. Since the daimyō of Odawara *han* also occupied important posts within the shogunal bureaucracy, the domain itself was enlarged as a reward for services. The Inaba house, for instance, had rights over 10 villages in Izu, 76 villages in Suruga, 21 in Shimotsuke, 7 in Hitachi, and 4 in Musashi as of 1663 (Kambun 3). When the Ōkubo house was restored as daimyō of Odawara, they too held jurisdiction over 70 villages in Suruga, 17 in Izu, 22 in Shimotsuke, and 49 in Harima, and in 1694 (Genroku 7) they were awarded an additional 26 villages in Kawachi.

If the lords of Odawara also held land in other regions, by the same token, those of other domains were given lands in the Kanagawa region as rewards for service to the shogunate. In the early Edo period, as many as 33 *han* held land in this region. In the Kyōho era (1716–1736) this number was reduced to 11, including the Matsudaira of Oshi *han* in Fuchū (in what is now Saitama Prefecture); the Sakai of Maebashi *han* (Gumma Prefecture); the Itakura of Nakajima *han* in Mikawa (Aichi Prefecture); the Makino of Sekiyado *han* (Chiba Prefecture); the Yanagisawa of Kawagoe *han* (Saitama Prefecture), the Ōkubo of Karasuyama *han* (Tochigi Prefecture); the Ōoka of Nishiōhira *han* in Mikawa (Aichi Prefecture); and the Hotta

of Sakura *han* (Chiba Prefecture). Immediately after the Meiji Restoration, when the main Tokugawa house was moved to the Sunpu domain in what is now Shizuoka Prefecture, they too retained holdings in the Kanagawa area.

These *han* all had their castles and the bulk of their holdings in other regions, but there were newly created *han* with *jinya* (headquarters or administrative seats) in the Kanagawa region as well as *han* which were formed by adding onto the existing *hatamoto* fiefs and elevating their possessors to the rank of daimyō. Ogino-Yamanaka *han* was an example of the former type, Mutsuura *han* an example of the latter.

Honda Masanobu, who was given 10,000 *koku* at Amanawa in the Kamakura district in the course of the Tenshō era (1573–1592) fief allotments (*Tenshō chigyō waritsuke*), is sometimes cited as an example of a *hatamoto* elevated to the status of daimyō, but some scholars question the validity of this characterization. A clearer example is that of Ōkōchi Masatsuna, who began with a *hatamoto* fief of 380 *koku* at Manda village in the Yurugi district of Sagami (now part of Hiratsuka City) awarded him in 1596 (Keichō 1). In 1609 (Keichō 14) he was promoted to the post of Commissioner of Finance (*kanjō bugyō*) for the shogunate, and in 1625 (Kan'ei 2), he was given an additional 16,120 *koku* of land and founded Amanawa *han*. However, in 1703 (Genroku 16), Ōkōchi Masahisa, then daimyō of Amanawa *han*, was transferred to the domain of Ōtaki in Kazusa, and Amanawa *han* was dissolved.

One newly created minor domain in the Kanagawa region which endured until the end of the Tokugawa period was Mutsuura *han*. This domain had its beginnings in 1722 (Kyōhō 7), when the daimyō of Minagawa *han* in Shimotsuke (now Gumma Prefecture), Yonekura Tadasuke, was given permission by the shogunate to move his *jinya* to the village of Mutsuura Shakebun in the Kuraki district (now Kanazawa Ward, Yokohama). The Yonekura family were former retainers of the Sengoku daimyō Takeda of Kai. After the fall of the Takeda house, the Yonekura became retainers of Tokugawa Ieyasu. In 1590 (Tenshō 18), Yonekura Nagatoki was given a fief of 200 *koku* in the village of Horiyamashita in the Ōsumi district (now part of Hadano City). His descendant Masatada, who became the founder of Mutsuura *han*, served the fifth shogun, Tsunayoshi, in several



Ogino-Yamanaka *han* monument. Atsugi City.

important positions in the shogunal bureaucracy, including the posts of Chamberlain (*sobayōnin*) and Junior Councilor (*wakadoshiyori*). As a part of Tsunayoshi's policy of creating new vassal daimyō (*fudai daimyō*), Masatada was awarded a series of increases in the extent of his land holdings, and he eventually achieved the status of daimyō. Masatada's holdings totaled 15,000 *koku*, including 9 villages in Shimotsuke, 4 in Kōzuke, 2 in the Saitama and 9 in the Kuraki district of Musashi, and 14 in the Ōsumi district of Sagami. At first, the *jinya* of the domain was located in the village of Minagawa in Shimotsuke, and thus the domain was called Minagawa *han*. The *jinya* was later moved to Mutsuura, and since Mutsuura was located in Kanazawa (now a ward in the city of Yokohama), the domain came to be known as Kanazawa *han*. However, after the Meiji Restoration, as the new government struggled to rationalize the complex pattern of domainal holdings, the name was changed to Mutsuura *han* in order to avoid confusion with the much larger domain of Kanazawa in Kaga province.

Masaaki, who succeeded Masatada as daimyō, allotted a small

portion of the domain to his younger brother Masanaka as a subfief, thereby reducing the main domainal holdings to 12,000 *koku*. Masanaka's share was 3,000 *koku*, comprising four villages in Kōzuke; the villages of Higashitawara, Nishitawara, and Hori-numashiro in the district of Ōsumi in Sagami (now part of Hadano City); the villages of Kamikasuya, Kasakubo, and Gōdo (now Isehara City); and the villages of Konabeshima and Uchimagi (now Hiratsuka City).

Ogino-Yamanaka *han* began as a *hatamoto* fief belonging to a branch family of the Ōkubo house of Odawara. Ōkubo Norihiro, second son of the daimyō of Odawara, Ōkubo Tadatomo, split off from the main house to found his own when his elder brother Tadamasa succeeded to the daimiate. The domain of Ogino-Yamanaka had its start when Norihiro was given holdings totaling 31 villages and 6,000 *koku* upon his establishment of the branch family. These holdings comprised 14 villages in the Ashigarakami district, 4 in Ashigarashimo, and 13 in the Suntō district of Suruga province. In 1706 (Hōei 3) Norihiro became a Junior Councilor (*wakadoshiyori*) and attained daimyō status when he was awarded an additional 5,000 *koku* of land in Suruga.

In 1718 (Kyōhō 3), he was again assigned an additional 5,000 *koku* of land in the districts of Kōza, Aikō, and Ōsumi, and established a *jinya* at the village of Matsunaga in Suruga. His domain was known as Matsunaga *han*. Since his holdings in Sagami were separate, and distant from his headquarters in Matsunaga, a second *jinya* was established at the hamlet of Yamanaka in Nakaogino village in the Aikō district (now Atsugi City) to administer them.

In 1783 (Temmei 3), the fifth daimyō of the domain, Norinobu, shifted his *jinya* from Matsunaga to Ogino-Yamanaka, and the domain, assessed at 12,000 *koku*, was renamed Ogino-Yamanaka *han*. At this time, the status of the daimyō changed as well. Originally the daimyō was required to reside permanently in Edo; now he was permitted alternate attendance at the shogunal court, with six months in Edo and six in his domain.

The Ogino-Yamanaka domain was perpetually plagued by financial difficulties. No attempt was made to reform the situation other than preaching frugality to the samurai and commoners of the domain, and the domainal law codes were filled with empty moralizing.