

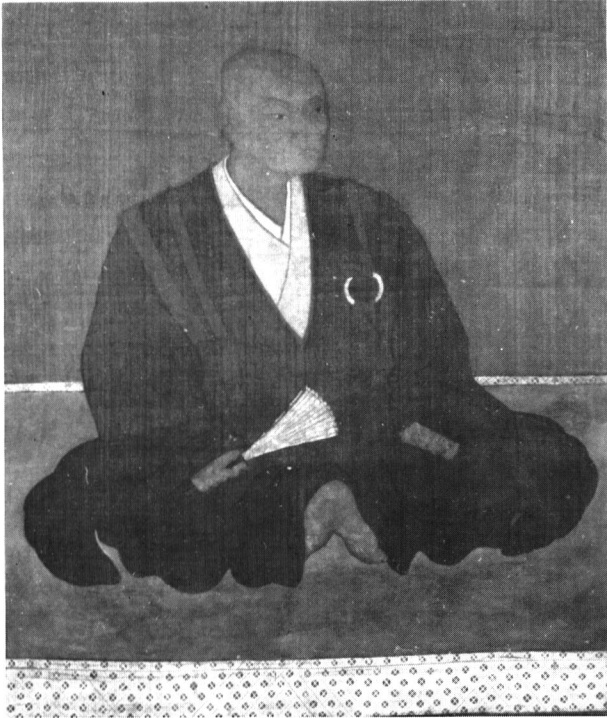
were able to eclipse the Yamanouchi Uesugi. Both branches of the family frequently joined forces to fight against Shigeuji, but the Yamanouchi Uesugi were envious of the fame of the Ōgigayatsu house. Because of false charges they made against him, Dōkan was murdered at the residence of his master Uesugi Sadamasa on the Kasuya estate (Isehara City). Dōkan's son Sukeyasu and many of the local warriors who had joined Dōkan on his military expeditions immediately left Sadamasa's service and sided with the Yamanouchi Uesugi, and the Ōgigayatsu house declined in influence.

## 2. The Rise and Fall of the Odawara Hōjō Family

### Ise Sōzui and the capture of Odawara Castle

In 1482 (Bummei 14) peace was made between the Koga *kubō* Shigeuji and the Muromachi shogunate, by the terms of which the shogun agreed to recognize Shigeuji's authority over the nine provinces of the Kantō region. This was tantamount to a restoration of the office of Kantō *kubō*. As Horikoshi *kubō*, Masatomo's control over the single province of Izu was acknowledged. But while he still retained the title of *kubō*, he was in fact merely the lord of a single small fief. He never left Izu and was to die there of illness eight years later. Masatomo's son Chachamaru succeeded him, but his position was made precarious by internal dissension. In 1491 Ise Sōzui, a dependent of the Imagawa family, the military governors of Suruga, made a surprise attack on Horikoshi and killed Chachamaru. Sōzui then built a castle at Nirayama and made himself master of Izu (Shizuoka Prefecture).

Meanwhile, warfare continued in the provinces of Sagami and Musashi between Ōgigayatsu Sadamasa and the allied armies of the Koga *kubō* Shigeuji and Yamanouchi Akisada. A series of battles were waged at Sanemakihara (Isehara City), Nanasawa (Atsugi City), Sugaya (Saitama Prefecture), and Hara (Arashiyama Township, Saitama Prefecture). In 1494 (Meiō 3) Ōmori Ujijori, the lord of Odawara Castle and a powerful general for the Ōgigayatsu Uesugi family, died. That same year, another of their generals, Miura Tokitaka, the lord of Arai Castle in the Miura district, committed suicide while under attack by his adopted son, Yoshiatsu.



Hōjō Sōun (Ise Sōzui) (Sōunji Temple, Hakone Township)

Yoshiatsu had been born into the Uesugi clan, and his mother was an Ōmori, but he became a Miura when he was adopted by Tokitaka. When a natural son was born to Tokitaka, however, the two became estranged. Yoshiatsu fled Miura, became a monk in Odawara and called himself Dōsun. Then, with the aid of his maternal relatives, he captured Arai Castle. Yoshiatsu established his own residence at a castle in Okazaki and left his son Yoshioki in charge of Arai Castle. The land of Sagami had now entered the Age of Warring States (*Sengoku jidai*, 1482–1558).

Taking advantage of the situation there, Ise Sōzui made a surprise attack on Odawara Castle and captured it in 1495 (Meiō 4). Ōmori Fujiyori, the lord of the castle, and his clan moved to occupy the castles at Okazaki and Sanada. Sōzui had taken the first step in his advance into the Kantō, an advance which signaled a new era for the

region. However, Sōzui handed over Odawara Castle to his brother Yajirō and returned to Nirayama Castle in Izu, where he devoted himself to governing his province-wide domain. The following year, Yamanouchi Akisada invaded western Sagami in order to put down the group that had seized control there—led by his rebellious retainer, Nagao Kageharu. Ise Sōzui joined Ōmori Fujiyori and members of the Miura, Ōta and Ueda clans in resisting Akisada, but suffered a crushing defeat in which he lost many of his retainers. Their valor served, however, to make Sōzui better known among the warriors of Sagami. Over the next few years, he extended his influence there, and in 1504 (Eishō 1) Sōzui sent his troops to the aid of Ōgigayatsu Tomoyoshi on the plains of Tachikawa in Musashi (Tachikawa City, Tokyo).

Gradually, Sōzui's military operations spread into eastern Sagami, and in 1512 (Eishō 9) he decided to move against the Miura clan. With his son Ujitsuna, he attacked Miura Yoshiatsu at his residence, Okazaki Castle, and pursued him when Yoshiatsu fled to Kotsubo (Zushi City). For the first time, Sōzui entered Kamakura. While there, he stationed detachments at the Taima post station (Sagami-hara City), a strategic point on the road system linking the three provinces of Sagami, Musashi, and Kai. To cut off the Ōta family of Edo from coming to the aid of the Miura clan, he built Tamanawa Castle (Kamakura City) at a point commanding the approaches to the Miura Peninsula. He also granted tax exemptions to Kenchōji, Engakuji and Tōkeiji temples, a sign that he was now the master of Kamakura. Furthermore, he was responsible for the death in battle of Ōta Dōkan's son, Ōta Sukeyasu of Edo Castle, who had rushed to the support of the Miura family. Then in July 1516 (Eishō 13) Sōzui attacked Miura Yoshiatsu's main stronghold at Arai Castle and forced him and his son to commit suicide. With their deaths one of the leading families of Sagami since the heyday of the Kamakura *bakufu* died out. Sōzui had succeeded in subjugating the entire province of Sagami. He handed over headship the family to his son Ujitsuna and retired to Izu, where he died of illness in 1519 (Eishō 16). His posthumous Buddhist name, by which he is better known, was Sōun.

### The Odawara Hōjō family establishes hegemony over the eastern provinces

There is no firm evidence that Ise Sōzui ever called himself a Hōjō. The Hōjō surname was adopted during his son Ujitsuna's ascendancy sometime around 1523/24 (Taiei 3 or 4). This was unquestionably a source of embarrassment to the Hōjō family of Kamakura, and Sōzui's descendants are usually referred to as the Go-Hōjō, or Later Hōjō. The family, however, never called itself the Go-Hōjō.

Ujitsuna devoted himself to the civil government of Sagami and Izu and carried out a cadastral survey of the villages in the environs of Odawara and Kamakura, the first ever made by a daimyō of the Sengoku (Warring States) period. The Tiger Seal which he used on official documents, depicting a tiger reclining on the motto, "Happi-



The Tiger Seal of the Hōjō house.  
The characters on it read "Happiness,  
longevity, obedience, tranquillity."

ness, longevity, obedience, tranquillity,” is famous in the history of seals in Japan.

In 1524 (Taiei 4) Ujitsuna waged war against Ōgigayatsu Tomooki and took Edo by force. He placed his retainer Tōyama Tadakage in charge of the castle there, repaired Kōzuke Castle (Kōhoku Ward, Yokohama), set up his own castellan in it, and added southern Musashi to his domain. On seeing this, the Moro and Okamoto families, both Uesugi retainers, concluded a secret pact with Ujitsuna. On the basis of this, Ujitsuna marched his advance guard into central Musashi. The Ōgigayatsu Uesugi family, based at Kawagoe Castle, struck repeatedly at Ujitsuna's forces, and the Satomi family of Awa invaded Kamakura by sea. In the ensuing battle, the Tsurugaoka Hachiman Shrine caught fire and burned to the ground. Ujitsuna later devoted himself to rebuilding the shrine, and the government in Kyoto probably took the opportunity afforded by his soliciting contributions for this purpose to recognize him and confer upon him the title of *Sakyōdayū* and the fifth court rank, junior grade. At any rate, in 1533 (Tembun 2) an imperial messenger visited Ujitsuna to demand payment of the annual tribute from his Izu domain. Thus the imperial court also came to recognize the Hōjō family's hegemony over Sagami and Izu.

These were the circumstances under which the Ōgigayatsu Uesugi family of Kawagoe Castle plotted to regain control of their possessions. In 1533 (Tembun 2) they invaded and set fire to Hiratsuka and Ōiso. Two years later, taking advantage of the absence of Ujitsuna, who had gone to the relief of Imagawa Ujiteru of Suruga, the Uesugi army once again invaded Ōiso, Hiratsuka, Ichinomiya, Kowada (Chigasaki City), and Kugenuma, setting them ablaze and wreaking havoc on the inhabitants. Joined by warriors from Musashi, Awa, Kazusa and elsewhere who had previously been uncommitted to him, Ujitsuna led his army in pursuit of the Uesugi army and defeated it at the Iruma River in Musashi. He was able to mobilize warriors from outside his territory—and within that of his enemies—because they had been alienated by the high-handed measures adopted by the feudal lords of both branches of the Uesugi family to press them into their service, and for that reason they were inclined to be sympathetic to Ujitsuna.

In April 1537 (Tembun 6), upon hearing that the head of the

Ōgigayatsu Uesugi family, Tomooki, had died, Kaigen Sōzu, a priest of the Tsurugaoka Hachiman Shrine, wrote that the peasants of Sagami “rejoiced in the belief that now the land would be at peace.” But Tomooki’s successor, Tomosada, also set himself in opposition to Ujitsuna, and the latter stormed and occupied Kawagoe Castle. Tomosada fled to Matsuyama Castle (Higashi Matsuyama City, Saitama Prefecture). Kawagoe Castle, which had been the stronghold of the Ōgigayatsu family as shogunal deputies for the region ever since the Kanto *kubō* had withdrawn to Koga, was now in the hands of Ujitsuna and the sphere of the Hōjō family’s influence now included the greater part of the province of Musashi.

In October 1538 (Tembun 7) Ujitsuna fought Ashikaga Yoshiaki of Shimōsa and Satomi Takaaki of Awa at Kōnodai in Shimōsa (Ichikawa City) and was responsible for Yoshiaki’s death in battle. The next year, he turned about to attack the Imagawa family of Suruga and added the lands east of the Fuji River to his domain. As a result of these campaigns, Ujitsuna expanded his territory to both the east and the west, and the field of battle became further and further removed from the province of Sagami.

### **The civil administration of the Odawara Hōjō family**

After Ujitsuna had gained ascendancy over Sagami, he made great efforts to rebuild its shrines in order to restore a sense of stability to the local inhabitants. He took particular pains in rebuilding the Tsurugaoka Hachiman Shrine, which had been burned down by the Satomi family in 1526. He also worked to restore the Samukawa Shrine, Hakone Gongen, the Rokusho Myōjin at Kōzu, and the Izu Mishima Shrine. Moreover, he granted exemptions from taxes and corvée labor to the estates belonging to temples such as the Honkakuji, Meigetsuin, Tōkeiji, and Kakuonji in Kamakura, and the Ōi Shrine in Ashigarakami district; and he increased their protection by passing ordinances conserving bamboo trees within shrine and temple precincts and forbidding the intervention of local land stewards and others in their affairs. To take charge of these matters, he made a leading retainer of his from the Daidōji family the chief magistrate of Kamakura.

Ujiyasu, the third-generation head of the Hōjō family, succeeded his father after Ujitsuna had repulsed the Uesugi family’s efforts to



Hōjō Ujitsuna (Sounji Temple, Hakone Township)

retake Kawagoe Castle, and proceeded with the cadastral surveys begun by his grandfather Sōzui. These were surveys of all lands in the region—whether they were under the direct jurisdiction of the Hōjō family or their vassals or belonged to shrines and temples. In 1542 (Tembun 11) Ujiyasu conducted surveys of southeastern Musashi and of central Sagami (Tsukui district, and the cities of Hiratsuka, Atsugi, Chigasaki, and Fujisawa). The following year, further surveys were carried out in central Sagami (Ōiso Township, Hiratsuka City, Atsugi City, Isehara City, Ebina City and Kiyokawa village) and in southern Musashi (Tama Ward, Kawasaki City; Machida City, Tokyo; Minami Ward, Yokohama). With these cadastral surveys, the vassals, shrines and temples, and peasants recorded in the land registers were brought under the firm control of the Hōjō family, who in return guaranteed various rights to these groups.

What might well be called a warlord's account books for the management of his domains, these cadastral surveys have been praised as a precursor of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's national system of land registration, the *Taikō kenchi*.

In 1550 (Tembun 19), because the province was impoverished as a result of his family's frequent military expeditions, Ujijyasu put an end to several tax levies and changed the system to one in which payment of a tax known as *yakusen* was made at a rate of six *kammon* for every one hundred *kammon*'s worth of land. (The *kammon* was a unit of copper currency.) In addition, he established a new tax unit called a *kakesen* equal to four percent on the valuation in terms of *kan* of all tilled fields and rice paddies. This system of valuing and taxing land in terms of coinage rather than rice yield (*kokudaka*) was called the *kandaka* system. Payment of the annual tribute from the manorial estates in coinage rather than in kind had begun in the middle of the Kamakura period and had come into increasing use. Moreover, a tax called *tansen*, which collected a set sum of money per *tan* of land (1 *tan*=0.25 acre) according to a province-wide average, had been repeatedly levied in the fourteenth century. The new *kandaka* system, however, expressed in terms of coinage what the old annual tribute system of the manorial estates had expressed in terms of rice. The tax rate under the *kandaka* system of the Odawara Hōjō family was based on five hundred *mon* per one *tan* for rice paddies and one hundred sixty-five *mon* for dry fields. A third tax, the *munebechisen* (house tax), declined from fifty *mon* to thirty-five *mon*.

The *kandaka* system had the advantage of quantifying military levies for the daimyō, guaranteeing a standardized rate of annual tribute for the daimyō and fiefholders, and fixing the amount of that tribute for the farmer. It also allowed the daimyō to make a thorough requisition of all house taxes, land taxes and military levies due him from his land stewards (i.e. the warriors who held fiefs). Other daimyō of the Sengoku period such as the Mōri family in the western provinces and the Date family in the northeast also adopted the *kandaka* system, but it is the Odawara Hōjō family that is famous for pioneering its use.

Furthermore, the system of roads which earlier had been centered on Kamakura was rerouted with Odawara at the hub; a system of chits issued by the Hōjō family enabling their holders to use post





Hōjō Ujiyasu (Sōunji Temple, Hakone Township)

horses (*temma*) was put into effect, and post stations and market places were established at strategic locations along the main thoroughfares. For the most part, markets were held six times a month and hence were called *rokusai-ichi*. Odawara had replaced Kamakura as the center of the Kantō region, and in its heyday even ships from abroad arrived there. In 1504 (Eishō 1) Uirō Sadaharu, the originator of the famous pills known as *tōchinkō*, or more popularly *uirō*, settled at Odawara at the invitation of Sōzui.

In 1551 (Tembun 20) Ujiyasu attacked Yamanouchi Norimasa at Hirai Castle in Kōzuke, driving him out to Mayabashi Castle. From there he fled to his family's domain in Echigo (Niigata Prefecture) to take refuge with the deputy governor there, Nagao Kage-tora (who would later take the name Uesugi Masatora and is best known as Uesugi Kenshin). Thus, Ujiyasu added Kōzuke to the lands

under his control. Three years later in 1554, the Koga *kubō* Haruuji rejected Yoshiuji, his son by Ujitsuna's daughter, and plotted with Fujiuji, his son by the daughter of a retainer, to rebel against Ujiyasu. Ujiyasu attacked Koga Castle, drove out Haruuji and Fujiuji, and instated his nephew Yoshiuji as Koga *kubō*; but the latter died without issue in 1583 (Tenshō 11). His death marked the end of the office of the Koga *kubō*, which had been held for five generations by Shigeuji, Masauji, Takamoto, Haruuji, and Yoshiuji successively, and had lasted for nearly one hundred thirty years.

### “The Register of Local Duties Levied on the Domains of the Odawara Vassals”

In 1559 (Eiroku 2) Ujitsuna had a document called “The Register of Local Duties Levied on the Domains of the Odawara Vassals” drawn up by his retainers. This register recorded the estate taxes for the Hōjō family's vassals and others due under the *kandaka* system, but did not include military levies. It is assumed that their military obligations were recorded in a separate register which is no longer extant.

Ujitsuna set estate taxes (*chigyōdaka* or *kandaka*) for each of his vassals based on the land which had been surveyed up to 1559, and apportioned the taxes among the main castle at Odawara and the subsidiary castles within his domain. Retainers were organized into units called *shū* according to the castle to which they were attached: those belonging to the main castle were called the Odawara-*shū*; those at the subsidiary castles were called the Izu-*shū* at Nirayama Castle, while the Tamanawa-*shū*, the Tsukui-*shū*, the Kōzuke-*shū*, the Edo-*shū* and the Matsuyama-*shū* served respectively at the castles of those names. As keepers of each castle, he placed members of the Hōjō family or retainers born in Sagami or Izu who had served loyally under them since the days of Sōzui. The current head of the Hōjō family presided over the Odawara Council (*hyōjō*) which deliberated on matters concerning provincial administration. And at all times he carried with him the Tiger Seal. Documents stamped with this seal carried the highest authority of the Hōjō family. Guarding the head of the Hōjō clan were the Oumamawari-*shū*, literally “those who go about on horseback.” The lord of Tamanawa Castle, in addition to commanding the Tamanawa-*shū*, was in charge of craftsmen



Hōjō Ujimasa (Sōunji Temple, Hakone Township)

such as carpenters, blacksmiths and stonecutters as well as entertainers who traveled within the domain. Sudō Sōzaemon of Odawara Castle gathered under his aegis craftsmen such as makers of paper sliding doors, blacksmiths, carpenters, lumbermen, tanners, paper hangers, makers of mother-of-pearl inlays, silversmiths, weavers, papermakers, makers of sword hilts, and others, and organized them into a guild known as the *shokunin-shū*. The lord of Hadano Castle was put in charge of the footsoldiery (*ashigara-shū*) and the *takoku-shū*, a group of local warriors organized to serve as retainers. The Hōjō family itself was referred to as the *ichimon-shū*.

The warriors who belonged to each of these *shū* were assigned estate taxes and military levies based on their *kandaka*. “The Register of Local Duties Levied on the Domains of the Odawara Vassals”

was drawn up as a ledger of the former duties. There, under almost every *shū*, is a separate listing with the name of a retainer, the names of the hamlets and villages within his fief, and their *kandaka*, for a total of 560 proprietors, 825 villages and a total *kandaka* of 72,000 *kammon*. This register does not cover the whole of the Hōjō family's domain, omitting, for example, sections on the castles at Hachiōji, Hachigata and Iwatsuki, but it is a precious historical record of the villages and hamlets under the control of the Odawara Hōjō family and of the warriors and commoners who lived in them. In particular, the section on the organization of the *shokunin-shū* is noteworthy for the attention it paid to both the patronage given to artisans and to the efforts to ensure that taxes were duly collected from them.

In the register, the Hōjō domain is divided into an eastern section consisting of the two districts of Kōza and Kamakura and all the lands east of the Sagami River with the exception of the Miura district; a central section consisting of the two districts of Ōsumi and Aikō west of the Sagami River; and a western section made up of the three districts of Yurugi, Ashigarakami and Ashigarashimo. The northwestern part of Aikō district was split off to form the Tsukui district. Of these the central and western sections were administered directly by the Hōjō family.

### **Sagami, Kai, Echigo, Suruga—shifting alliances and enmities**

Shortly after the register was completed, Ujitsuna retired and Ujijyasu became lord of Odawara Castle. Yamanouchi Norimasa, the shogunal deputy who had fled to Echigo, expected deputy governor Nagao Kagetora to dispatch an army to the Kantō region against the Hōjō. Satake Yoshiaki of Hitachi and Satomi Yoshitaka of Awa also demanded that Kagetora send troops. In 1560 (Eiroku 3) Kagetora marched into Kōzuke on Norimasa's behalf and captured Numata Castle (Numata City, Gumma Prefecture) which was defended by one of the Hōjō family's generals. He then attacked Ujijyasu at Matsuyama Castle (Matsuyama City, Gumma Prefecture). Threading his way through an opening left by the besieged Hōjō army, Kagetora stormed into Odawara in March 1561, and put the town to the torch. But the Hōjō army remained in the castle waiting until the enemy had used up its supplies, and finally the

Echigo forces withdrew. During the siege, Nagao Kagetora went to Kamakura to conduct a ceremony before the gods of the Tsurugaoka Hachiman Shrine celebrating his accession as Kantō shogunal deputy (*kanrei*), a post which Uesugi Norimasa had handed over to him. He took the Uesugi surname, made Ashikaga Fujiuji, who had earlier been driven out of Koga, the Koga *kubō*, and then returned to Echigo. About this time, the eastern provinces were visited by severe famine, and the combination of natural disaster and an invading army drove some farmers to sell themselves into bondage. Ujiyasu issued a moratorium on taxes and undertook other relief measures.

Uesugi Kagetora (who repeatedly changed his name, also calling himself Masatora and Terutora) invaded the province of Kōzuke as many as fourteen times. But when fighting broke out between the Hōjō and their former ally, the Takeda family of Kai, in a dispute centering on the Imagawa clan of Suruga, Ujiyasu made peace with Uesugi. Two months after peace was made in September 1569, Takeda Terunobu crossed the Usui Pass and invaded Sagami, making a fierce attack on Odawara Castle the following month. The Hōjō family once again prepared for a siege, and several days later, the Takeda army was forced to withdraw. Hōjō Ujiteru, the lord of Takiyama Castle, pursued the invaders and fought them at Mimase Pass in Tsukui District (Aikawa Township), but he was defeated when the Takeda forces encamped above the pass and made a counterattack.

Even after Ujiyasu fell ill and died, and Ujimasa became head of the Hōjō clan, the provinces of Kai and Sagami were alternately allies and enemies. Moreover, the Uesugi family continued to make repeated invasions of Kōzuke. Then, in 1580 (Tenshō 8) Ujimasa abdicated in favor of his son Ujinao, who became lord of Odawara Castle.

### **The end of the Odawara Hōjō**

By this time, Oda Nobunaga had defeated Imagawa Yoshimoto of Suruga in the west. In 1582 (Tenshō 10) he destroyed the Takeda family of Kai and was rapidly intensifying the pressure on eastern Japan. As a reward for service in the attack on the Takeda, Nobunaga awarded the province of Kōzuke to his vassal Takigawa Kazumasu, who took control of Umayu Castle. For the Odawara Hōjō

family, who claimed Kōzuke as part of their territory, this was a state of affairs that could not be ignored. When Nobunaga was murdered at Honnōji Temple in June 1582, Ujinao attacked Kazumasu at Umay Castle and drove him to Nagashima in the Takigawa domain at Ise. Ujinao planned to march against Kai and Suruga, which would, in turn, have led to a confrontation with Tokugawa Ieyasu, to whom Nobunaga had awarded the latter province, but peace was concluded between the two, and for the moment war was avoided.

After Nobunaga's death, the task of unifying the country fell to his successor, Toyotomi Hideyoshi. In 1587 (Tenshō 15) Hideyoshi subdued the Shimazu family of Kyūshū. Then, in December he issued the *Sōbuji* (Universal Peace) edict aimed at the warlords of the Kantō and Ōshū regions and ordered Tokugawa Ieyasu to enforce it. The *Sōbuji* edict stated that national unity must take precedence over all else, and that plans must be made to achieve peace and cease resorting to force of arms. To counter this edict, the Hōjō family issued one of its own, mobilizing all its subjects in the villages of Sagami, southern Musashi and Izu. Divided under four headings, it read as follows:

1. In this time of emergency, each village shall select all those capable of service to the realm, samurai or commoners notwithstanding, and their names will be duly recorded.
2. They shall arm themselves with bows, spears or muskets, or any combination of the above. However, spears less than twelve feet long, whether with bamboo or wooden shafts, shall not be used. Moreover, the names of all persons claiming exemption from military service, the personal retainers of prominent families, as well as the names of all merchants and artisans between the ages of 15 and 70, must be recorded.
3. Should any good candidate be passed over on the grounds that he is needed for local labor the authority of the said village shall be beheaded as soon as this fact is discovered.
4. All who obey this directive and acquit themselves well, both samurai and commoner alike, shall be gratefully rewarded.

A proclamation of similar content was also sent out by Ujimasa, who had previously retired as head of the clan. In addition, subsidiary castles were repaired, new weapons made, provisions for the

troops stockpiled, and a massive reinforcement of troop strength carried out. Tokugawa Ieyasu, who had allied himself to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, urged Ujimasa and his son to go to Kyoto for an audience with Hideyoshi. He threatened the pair by demanding the return of Ieyasu's daughter Tokuhime, who was Ujinao's wife, if they refused to listen to his advice. Instead, Ujinao sent his uncle Ujinori of Nirayama Castle to Kyoto and, at the same time, requested a resolution to the dispute over Numata Castle.

As one of the conditions of the peace concluded earlier with Ieyasu, this castle was to be handed over to the Hōjō family, but this had not in fact come about because of objections raised by the Sanada family. Hideyoshi agreed to the Hōjō request for resolution of the matter, and determined that the thirty thousand *koku* (1 *koku*=4.9 bushels) in revenue from the fief centered on Numata Castle be divided into thirds: two-thirds to be given to the Hōjō family, while the one-third from the subsidiary castle at Nakurumi, which contained the Sanada family graves, would for that reason be given to the Sanada family. This portion of the fief was on the other side of the Tone River opposite Numata Castle. As a result of this settlement, Numata Castle was entrusted to Hōjō Ujikuni, the lord of Hachigata Castle, and a company of his men was garrisoned there.

In October 1589 (Tenshō 17) the troop garrisoning Numata Castle crossed the Tone River and attacked Nakurumi Castle. Taking this as a violation of the arbitration agreement, Hideyoshi rejected Ujinao's attempts to justify the action, and had Tokugawa Ieyasu announce his intention to destroy the Hōjō family. At Odawara Castle Ujimasa and Ujinao assembled their advisers, and after repeated discussions they finally decided to concentrate their forces in the castle and wait for Hideyoshi's army. But this time, they placed too much confidence in their earlier successes with this strategy against both the Uesugi and the Takeda. On March 1, 1590, at the head of an army 32,000 strong, Hideyoshi set out from Kyoto, joined forces with an advance guard of 140,000 led by Tokugawa Ieyasu, and arrived at Odawara on April 3. Here he built a castle at Ishigakiyama overlooking Odawara Castle and prepared himself for a protracted siege. On the Hōjō side, the family's subsidiary castles which were spread throughout the entire domain surrendered one after another without a fight.

Surrounded by an army of several hundred thousand men prepared for an extended siege, the Hōjō family was placed in a hopeless position. On July 5 Ujinao emerged from Odawara Castle and surrendered, handing it over to the besiegers the following day. Hideyoshi ordered the four main advocates of the war—Hōjō Ujimasa and his brother Ujiteru; the chief magistrate of Kamakura, Daidōji Masashige; and Matsuda Norihide, the lord of Matsuda Castle—to commit suicide. He exiled Ujinao, his uncle Ujinori, and more than three hundred others to Mount Kōya in the province of Kii. Most of the Hōjō retainers who survived went back to farming in the villages where they lived.

The Odawara Hōjō family, who since the days of Sōun had held sway over the Kantō region from Odawara Castle for five generations—one hundred years—had come to an end. Never again would the province of Sagami be the center of power in the eastern provinces.





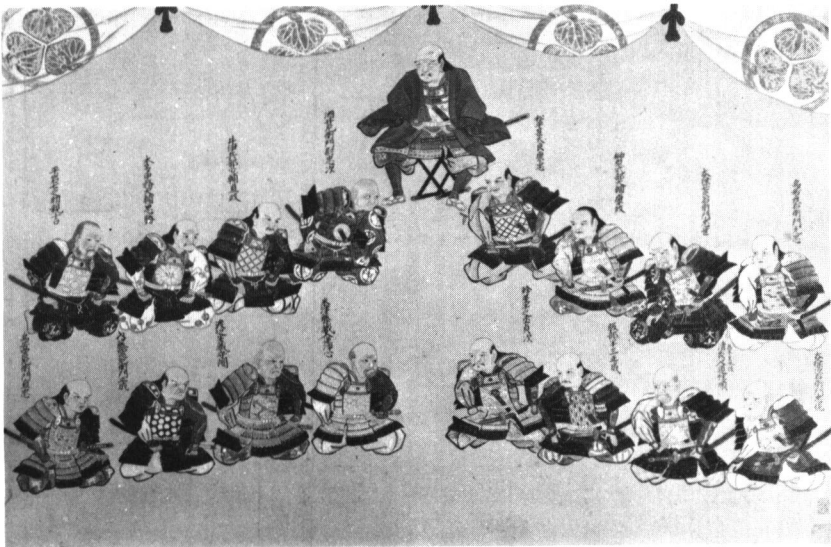
# THE EARLY MODERN PERIOD

## I. Sagami and Musashi Under the *Bakuhan* System

### 1. The Opening of the Tokugawa Shogunate in Edo

#### **An end to the disorders of civil war**

The fall of Odawara Castle was, at the same time, an end to the more than one hundred years of civil warfare known as the Sengoku Period. In fact, since the Sengoku Period in Sagami and Musashi



Tokugawa Ieyasu and sixteen of his generals. (Odawara Castle Collection)

began with the struggle between the Koga *kubō* and the Uesugi house, the disturbances of war in these regions lasted for almost two hundred years. One of the legacies of these long years of conflict was the devastation of the countryside

Even before the fall of Odawara Castle, its besieger, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, had issued a three-article decree to nearly one hundred villages, temples and shrines throughout the three provinces of Sagami, Musashi and Izu, intended to restore stability to the peasant population. Its first article ordered peasants who had abandoned their homes and land in order to escape the dangers of war to return to their villages. The second article prohibited arson and indiscriminate violence on the part of soldiers. The third article forbade criminal behavior toward the peasantry, shrines and temples, and residents of the towns which had sprung up around these religious sites (*monzen-byakusho*). It also outlawed private imposts on fishing vessels, promoted fishing, and ordered fishermen to pay a tax on their produce.

A cadastral survey carried out by Ōkubo Tadachika, daimyō of Odawara Castle, in 1591 (Tenshō 19), indicated the impact of the long years of civil warfare upon the rural villages. Sixty-six percent of all farmland in Kaneko village (in the vicinity of what is now the town of Ōi in Ashigarakami district), and forty-eight percent of all farmland in Shinokubo village had been devastated. In addition, seven residences out of fifteen in Shinokubo stood empty, as did eighteen residences out of forty-six in the village of Kanade (in Ōi). In the village of Ōdomo (Odawara City), 207 of a total of 352 units of farmland lay abandoned or unarable. The situation was similar in other parts of Sagami, and it was urgent for the rural villages to recover and stability to be restored.

Several days after the fall of Odawara Castle, Hideyoshi stopped at Kamakura on his way to the Tōhoku region on an expedition intended to demonstrate his authority to the daimyō of the region. While in Kamakura, he ordered Katagiri Katsumoto to undertake repair work on the Tsurugaoka Hachimangū Shrine. He also issued vermilion-sealed documents confirming land ownership by Tsurugaoka Hachimangū and the three temples of Kenchōji, Enkakuji, and Tōkeiji.

## Tokugawa Ieyasu's entry into Edo Castle and the Kanagawa region

On Hideyoshi's orders, Tokugawa Ieyasu left his old domain in the Tōkai region and moved eastward. On the first day of August in 1590 (Tenshō 18), he entered Edo Castle and established it as his headquarters and residence. This was the beginning of the three hundred years of the Edo period. The first things he set about doing were improving the streets of the city of Edo, repairing and enlarging Edo Castle, and deploying his bands of retainers within the



The keep of Odawara Castle, Odawara City.

territory he controlled. All these had important effects on the region that is now Kanagawa Prefecture, which provided the stone for rebuilding the castle and the wood for new construction in the city of Edo. In addition, the land itself was divided into areas given in fief to Tokugawa vassals and areas under the direct control of the Tokugawa house.

The province of Sagami was especially important in providing stone for the new construction at Edo Castle. Ishiya Zenzaemon, a stonemason in Iwamura in the Ashigarashimo district of Sagami (now the town of Manazuru) was employed by the shogunate, called