

20. Establishment of the Shogunate and Domain System

20.1 TOKUGAWA Ieyasu's entry into the Kanto region

After the Hojo family's ruin, TOKUGAWA Ieyasu transferred to the Kanto region receiving 2.4 million *koku* stipends from TOYOTOMI Hideyoshi, corresponded to the Hojo family's fiefdom. Upon entering Edo Castle, Ieyasu began to construct a castle town, increased his vassals' annual stipend and executed land inspections to promote his fiefdom's preparedness. Vassals of high ranks received generous stipends and were allocated the land at the periphery of the castle. Vassals of low ranks were allocated the places one day's trip from Edo, so Ieyasu concentrated his *Kurairichi* (directly controlled fiefs) around Edo.

Magistrate OKUBO Nagayasu's office was established in Hachioji for control of the Tama region. He was appointed to agricultural administration. TAKABAYASHI Yoshitoshi was appointed to Fuchu. However, no other high ranking vassal was appointed. Almost of all the villages had a mixture of direct controlled fiefdoms and low ranking vassals' fiefdoms.

20.2 Changing control of Fussa and Kumagawa villages

Fig.129 indicates transitional domination of Kumagawa and Fussa villages. Fussa Village was dominated by the four Hatamoto family stipend fiefdoms and the two local magistrate controlled fiefdoms in



Fig.127 Hatamoto Tazawa's grave (Shinpukuji Temple, Fussa City). The Tazawa family was originally the Takeda family vassals. After the Takeda family's ruin, Tazawa served the Tokugawa family being granted Kumagawa Village fiefdom and 400 *koku* in 1590 (Tensho 18), the year Ieyasu entered the Kanto region. The fourth head Masatada (died 1621 (Genna 7)) was buried in Shinpukuji Temple.



Fig.128 Hatamoto Nagashio's grave (Fukushoin Temple, Fussa City). The Nagashio family was originally the Takeda family vassals. After the Takeda family's ruin, Nagashio served the Tokugawa family. Masaie, the third head, was granted the Kumagawa Village as one of his fiefdoms and 550 *koku* in 1633 (Kan'ei 10). Masaie (died 1658 (Manji 1)) was buried in Fukushoin Temple.

the Keian era (1648 - 1651). Much vagueness on dominating transfers surrounds Fussa Village, but the entire area is known to have become a directly shogunate controlled fiefdom in accordance with the *Mura sashidashi meisai-cho* in 1734 (Kyoho 19). Kumagawa Village was dominated by three fiefs; Hatamoto Tazawa, the Nagashio family and the shogunate.

20.3 Land surveying and village establishment

The *Kenchi* (land surveys) estimated the *Tanbetsu* (area), rank and yield of rice and other crops. Ieyasu enforced the *Kenchi* in his fiefdoms, in parallel to the *Chigyowari*, so as to get a grip on the land and its people. Village yields and boundaries were decided according to the *Kenchi*. Yield-based work service was imposed according to the *Kenchi* estimates. The village in those Early Modern Times was not only a production site but also a unit for controlling the collection of produce and for enforcing laws.

Ieyasu's *Kenchi*s were successively executed in Izu, Musashi, Shimousa after 1590 (Tensho 18). The Tokugawa family's early *Kenchi*s were successively executed on a regional scale. In the Tama region the *Kenchi* was executed in Ishikawa and Otani villages (Hachioji City) in 1591 (Tensho 19). *Kenchi* books of 1602 (Keicho 7) remain in Osawa Village (Hachioji City) and Hamura Village (Hamura City). The *Kenchi* of this period focused on villages in the tributaries of the Tama River basin, villages on both banks of the Tama River in the Okutama area, and villages near the small streams of the present Machida City area. These villages attracted the *Kenchi* because they developed early on

VILLAGE	LORD	Tensho 18 (1590)	Kan'ei 2 (1625)	3 (1626)	8 (1631)	9 (1632)	Keian 2 (1649)	Kanbun 8 (1668)	Genroku 9 (1696)	Kyoho 15 (1730)	Meiji 1 (1868)
Fussa Village	Sakakibara						Shoemon Masayoshi 25 koku				(To the shogunate fiefdom)
	Nakazawa						Hanroku Yoshikiyo 250 koku				(To the shogunate fiefdom)
	Nagai						Yojiro Tadamasu, Masatsugu 50 koku				(To the shogunate fiefdom)
	Kato						Choemon 150 koku ----				(To the shogunate fiefdom)
	Shogunatefiefdom						SHIDARA gonbee Tadamasu Local Magistrate 205 koku The same Nosen'ei 750 mon OKANOUE Jin'emom Kagechika Local Magistrate 25 Koku				
Kumagawa Village	Tazawa						Kyuemon Masayoshi 246 koku 4 to				
	Nagashio						Bunzaemon Masaie 118 koku				
	Shogunatefiefdom						SHIDARA Gonbee Tadamasu Local Magistrate 121 koku				
							The same Nosen'ei 450 mon				

Fig. 129 Transitional domination of Fussa and Kumagawa villages. The solid line indicates the stipend's confirmed term. The dotted line indicates the stipend's presumed term. The stipend values (unit: koku) and names in the table refer to "Musashi Den'en Bo". This table refers to "Shinpen Musashi Fudoki-ko", "Musashi Den'en Bo", "Kan'ei Shoka Keizu Den", "Kansei Choshu-sho-kafu" and "Kiroku Goyoshobon Komonjo" (from The National Archives of Japan).

and produced high and stable yields.

Kenchi have not been confirmed for the Fussa City area during that period. Kenchi have been confirmed only in the areas surrounding Hamura and Akiruno cities during the Keicho era (1596 - 1614). The earliest confirmed Kenchi for the Fussa City area was during the era of Ietsuna, the fourth Shogun, in the Kanbun era (1661 - 1672). The Musashino Shinden Kenchi was executed in 1668 (Kanbun 8). This Kenchi targeted newly developed Tama county villages all at once. The *Shinden Kenchi* (inspection of newly developed rice paddies) was executed by the local magistrate of the shogunate, AMEMIYA Kanbee, in Fussa and Kumagawa villages. Additionally the Shogunate executed Kenchi in all its directly controlled villages during the Kanbun and Enpo era (1661 - 1680). The *Hatamoto* (direct retainers to the shogun) similarly ran Kenchi on their own fiefdoms.

A farmer listed in the Kenchi book as *Naukenin* (land owner), was duty bound to pay for his yield. At the same time he acquired exclusive land cultivation rights. That is to say that his right of farm ownership was recognized against the lord's ownership rights, the farmer was considered an independent farmer. A village's area was set according to its yield, and village boundaries were also specified.

Many villages in those Early Modern Times were not simply shifted from the villages in the Medieval Times. A farmer's fields might be



Fig.130 Picture map of Kumagawa Village (The Ishikawa family, 1734 (Kyoho 19)).

dispersed among several villages, land ownership layered between villages and complicated in The Medieval Times. After the complicated complicated farming relationships (*Deirisaku*) ended, the land-farmer relationships were reconstructed and the community based villages were reformed. *Taiko* Kenchi and other Kenchi were executed all over the country to simplify the complicated land-farmer relationships. The Kenchi swept away the complicated medieval ownership arrangements so lord-farmer relationships were clearly formalized.

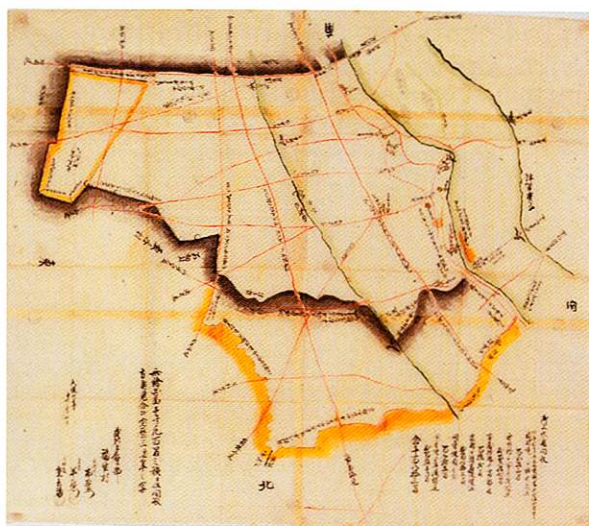


Fig.131 Picture map of the Fussa Village (Publishing year unknown. the Tamura family, Fussa City).