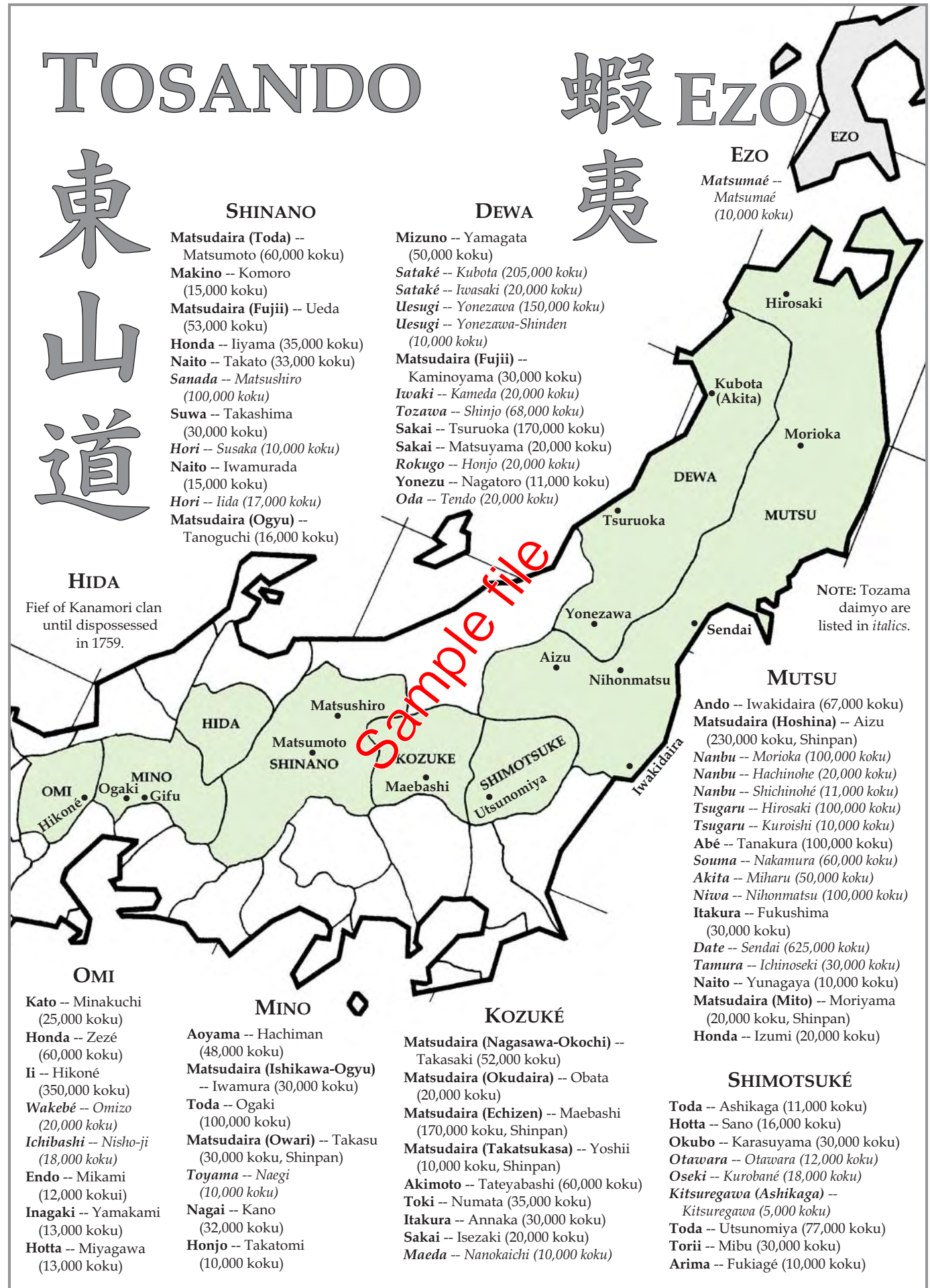


TOSANDO

東山道

蝦夷 EZŌ



SHINANO

- Matsudaira (Toda)** -- Matsumoto (60,000 koku)
- Makino** -- Komoro (15,000 koku)
- Matsudaira (Fujii)** -- Ueda (53,000 koku)
- Honda** -- Iiyama (35,000 koku)
- Naito** -- Takato (33,000 koku)
- Sanada** -- *Matsushiro* (100,000 koku)
- Suwa** -- Takashima (30,000 koku)
- Hori** -- *Susaka* (10,000 koku)
- Naito** -- Iwamura (15,000 koku)
- Hori** -- *Iida* (17,000 koku)
- Matsudaira (Ogyu)** -- Tanoguchi (16,000 koku)

DEWA

- Mizuno** -- Yamagata (50,000 koku)
- Sataké** -- *Kubota* (205,000 koku)
- Sataké** -- *Iwasaki* (20,000 koku)
- Uesugi** -- *Yonezawa* (150,000 koku)
- Uesugi** -- *Yonezawa-Shinden* (10,000 koku)
- Matsudaira (Fujii)** -- Kaminoyama (30,000 koku)
- Iwaki** -- *Kameda* (20,000 koku)
- Tozawa** -- *Shinjo* (68,000 koku)
- Sakai** -- *Tsuruoka* (170,000 koku)
- Sakai** -- *Matsuyama* (20,000 koku)
- Rokugo** -- *Honjo* (20,000 koku)
- Yonezu** -- *Nagatoro* (11,000 koku)
- Oda** -- *Tendo* (20,000 koku)

HIDA

Fief of Kanamori clan until dispossessed in 1759.

HIDA

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MATSUMAÉ



Domain: Matsumaé
Revenues: 10,000 koku
Class: Tozama 5
Population: 27,111
 (7472 households)
Headquarters: Matsumaé Castle
 (aka Fukuyama Castle)
 (Flatland)

松前



Daimyo family from Wakasa and descended from the Takeda.

SUCCESSION

- ▶ Takeda Kuninobu
- ▶ Kakizaki Nobuhiro
- ▶ ...
- ▶ Kakizaki Suehiro

1. Yoshihiro (1548-1616, daimyo 1583-1616)
2. Kinhiro (1598-1641, daimyo 1617-1641)
3. Ujihiro (unranked) (1622-1648, daimyo 1641-1648)
4. Takahiro (unranked) (1643-1665, daimyo 1648-1665)
5. Norihiro (1659-1720, daimyo 1665-1720)
6. Kunihiro (1705-1743, daimyo 1721-1743)
7. Sukehiro (1726-1765, daimyo 1743-1765)
8. Michihiro (1754-1832, daimyo 1765-1792)
9. Akihiro (1775-1833, daimyo 1792-1833)
10. Yoshihiro (unranked) (1823-1839, daimyo 1834-1839)
11. Masahiro (1825-1853, daimyo 1839-1849)
12. Takahiro (1829-1866, daimyo 1849-1866)
13. Norihiro (1844-1868, daimyo 1866-1868)
14. Nagahiro (1865-1905, daimyo 1869-)

NOTABLE ANCESTORS

Kakizaki Nobuhiro

Son of Takeda Kuninobu. In 1442 settled in Ezo, where he helped the governor Kakizaki Shuritayu to repress the uprising of the Ebisu, married his daughter, and took the name of Kakizaki.

Kakizaki Suehiro

Nobuhiro's great-grandson. Made laws for the Ebisu, encouraged them to commercial enterprises, etc. He may be considered the first colonizer of Ezo.

Matsumaé Yoshihiro (1548-1616)

Suehiro's son. In 1587 submitted to Hideyoshi. He built in the district of Matsumaé a castle, which he named Fukuyama-jo, and changed his name from Kakizaki to Matsumaé. He continued the work of colonization, which his father had begun, and favored the immigration of the other provinces of Japan into Ezo.

Matsumaé Akihiro (1775-1833)

In 1807, not having been able to prevent an incursion of the Russians into the island, he was transferred to Yanagawa (Mutsu).

Matsumaé Sadahiro

In 1821 returned to Matsumaé, where his descendants resided (10,000 koku).

KATO



Domain: Minakuchi
Revenues: 25,000 koku
Class: Fudai 5
Headquarters:
 Minakuchi Castle (Flatland)

加藤

Family of daimyo originating in Mikawa and descended from Fujiwara Uona (721-783).

SUCCESSION

- ▶ Yoshiaki (1563-1631) - Daimyo of Matsuyama (Iyo -- 200,000 koku); 1st Kato daimyo of Aizu (Mutsu -- 400,000 koku)
- ▶ Akinari - 2nd Kato daimyo of Aizu
- ▶ Akitomo - 1st Kato daimyo of Minakuchi (Omi -- 20,000 koku), 1st tenure
- ▶ Akihidé - 2nd Kato daimyo of Minakuchi; 1st Kato daimyo of Mibu (Shimotsuké -- 25,000 koku)

1. Yoshinori - 2nd Kato daimyo of Mibu; 1st Kato daimyo of Minakuchi, 2nd tenure
2. Akitsuné
3. Akihiro
4. Akitaka
5. Akinobu
6. Akimasa
7. Akikuni
8. Akiyori
9. Akizané

NOTABLE ANCESTORS

Kato Yoshiaki (1563-1631)

At first served Ii Naoyoshi. At the time of the Korean expedition he commanded the fleet together with Todo Takatora. On his return he sided with Ieyasu, who was present at the battle of Sekigahara, and in 1600 was transferred from Matsuzaki (Iyo -- 100,000 koku) to

Matsuyama (Iyo -- 200,000 koku). In 1627, after the death of Gamo Tadasato, he received the fief of Aizu (Mutsu -- 400,000 koku).

Kato Akinari

Son of Yoshiaki. In 1643 he was dispossessed, owing to the tyranny with which he oppressed his subjects.

Kato Akitomo

Son of Akinari. After the dispossession of his father, he received from the Shogun Iemitsu, in consideration of his grandfather Yoshiaki, a revenue of 10,000 koku at Yoshimizu (Iwami).

His descendants were transferred successively: in 1682 to Minakuchi (Omi -- 20,000 koku); in 1695 to Mibu (Shimotsuke); and in 1712 to Minakuchi (Omi -- 25,000 koku), where they resided.



HONDA



Domain: Zezé
Revenues: 60,000 koku
Class: Fudai 5
Headquarters: Zezé Castle (Flatland)

本多

Daimyo family native to Mikawa and descended from the Fujiwara.

SUCCESSION

- ▶ Tadatsugu (1549-1613)
- ▶ Yasutoshi (1570-1622)

1. Toshitsugu
2. Yasumasa
3. Yasuyoshi
4. Yasunobu
5. Yasutoshi
6. Yasutaké
7. Yasumasa
8. Yasutomo
9. Yasumasa
10. Yasusada
11. Yasutada
12. Yasuaki
13. Yasushigé

NOTABLE ANCESTORS

Honda Tadatsugu (1549-1613)

Inherited the castle of Ina (Mikawa), which his descendants occupied for several generations.

Honda Yasutoshi (1570-1622)

In 1601 was nominated daimyo by Ieyasu at Nishio (Mikawa); then in 1607 at Zezé (Omi -- 30,000 koku).

His descendants resided: in 1620 at Nishio (Mikawa); in 1636 at Kameyama (Isé); in 1651 at Zezé, where they continued to reside.

RELATED BRANCHES

- ▶ **Younger branch:** Kanbé (Isé -- 15,000 koku)
- ▶ **Branch:** Nishibata (Mikawa -- 10,500 koku)

Ii



Domain: Hikoné
Revenues: 350,000 koku
Class: Fudai 4
Headquarters: Hikoné Castle (Hilltop)

井伊



Daimyo family native of Totomi and descended from Fujiwara Yoshikado. Elder branch.

SUCCESSION

1. Naomasa (1561-1602) - Daimyo of Takasaki (Kozuke -- 120,000 koku); 1st Ii daimyo of Hikoné (1600-1602)
2. Naokatsu (1590-1662, daimyo 1602-1615)
3. Naotaka (1590-1659, daimyo 1615-1659)
4. Naozumi
5. Naooki/Naoharu/Naomori
6. Naomichi
7. Naotsuné
8. Naooki/Naoharu/Naomori (reappointment)
9. Naonobu
10. Naosada
11. Naoyoshi
12. Naosada (reappointment)

13. Naohidé
14. Naonaka
15. Naoaki
16. Naosuké (1815-1860, daimyo 1846-1860)
17. Naonori (1848-1904, daimyo 1860-)

NOTABLE ANCESTORS

Ii Naomasa (1561-1602)

Served under Ieyasu, who in 1590 gave him the castle of Minowa (Kozuké -- 12,000 koku). There in 1589 he went to Takasaki. At the battle of Sekigahara (1600), he defeated Shimazu Yoshihiro. Ieyasu then appointed him to Sawayama (Omi -- 180,000 koku).

Ii Naotaka (1590-1659)

2nd son of Naomasa. In 1605 attached himself to the new Shogun Hidetada, who in 1610 gave him a revenue of 10,000 koku in Kozuké and the title of Kamon no kami. At the time of the siege of Osaka (1615), his elder brother



Naokatsu, having refused to take part in the expedition, Hidetada ordered Naotaka to replace him, and at the conclusion of the war gave him the domains of his brother. Naotaka finished the castle of Hikoné, which in 1603 had been begun by Naokatsu, and in 1623 made it his residence. His revenues were raised to 290,000 koku, then in 1633 to 340,000 koku.

His descendants inherited the title of Kamon no kami, as well as the domains of Hikoné.

Ii Naosuke (1815-1860)

14th son of Naonaka. With the exception of his eldest brother, who was to succeed his father, all the others had been adopted by daimyo families. He alone lived on a small pension taken from the revenues of Hikoné. In 1845 his eldest brother died childless, and Naosuké unexpectedly became Kamon no kami and Lord of Hikoné. In 1858 he became Prime Minister (Tairo) of the Shogun Iesada. The latter having died





August 26 he signed another with England and on October 9 with France. These treaties raised a strong opposition party throughout the country and the Court in Kyoto, in particular, demanded the expulsion of the barbarians (jo-i). Naosuké put 40 or 50 of the malcontents into prison at Edo, then he sent the Roju Manabe Norikatsu to Kyoto who imprisoned 57 kugé, samurai, etc., confined Nariaki to his house in Edo, and obliged the princes of Owari and Echizen to resign the administration of their affairs to their sons. This series of energetic measures is known by the name of Ansei no Taigoku "Great Execution of the Ansei Era." The opening of the Kanagawa port in January 1859, then sending of an embassy to the United States, the treaty

with Portugal, all served to exasperate the party hostile to foreigners, and on the 24th of March, 1860, as Naosuké was going to the palace of the Shogun, he was assassinated by 17 ronin of the Mito clan (Arimura Jizaémon Kanekiyo, Oseki Washichiro, Sano Takenosuké Mitsukira, Kurozawa Chuzo, etc.). His death was officially announced only on the 20th of May, and on the 30th of the same month he was buried in the temple of Gotaku-ji, near Edo. The following year his son Naonori, who had succeeded him, had his revenues reduced to 240,000 koku.

the same year without heir, the prince of Mito, Nariaki, desired to have his son Hitotsubashi Keiki nominated, but Naosuké opposed the nomination, and succeeded in having the 12-year-old Iemochi, prince of Kii, elected. He had in July 29, 1958 just signed a treaty with the United States. Soon after, on

RELATED BRANCHES

- ▶ **Junior branch:** Yoita (Echigo -- 20,000 koku)

WAKEBÉ



Domain: Omizo
Revenues: 20,000 koku
Class: Tozama 5
Headquarters: Municipal office



Sample file

Daimyo family descended from Fujiwara Tokinobu.

SUCCESSION

- ▶ Mitsuyoshi
- ▶ ...
- 1. Mitsunobu
- 2. Yoshiharu
- 3. Yoshitaka
- 4. Nobumasa
- 5. Mitsutada
- 6. Mitsunaga
- 7. Mitsutsuné
- 8. Mitsuzané
- 9. Mitsukuni
- 10. Mitsuyasu
- 11. Mitsusada
- 12. Mitsunori

NOTABLE ANCESTORS

Wakebé Mitsuyoshi

In 1592 received from Hideyoshi a revenue of 10,000 koku in Isé.
 From 1619 his descendants resided at Omizo (Omi -- 20,000 koku).

ICHIBASHI



Domain: Nisho-ji
Revenues: 18,000 koku
Class: Tozama 5
Headquarters: Municipal office



Daimyo family descended from the Seiwa-Genji.

SUCCESSION

- ▶ Nagakatsu (1558-1621)
- 1. Nagamasa
- 2. Naganobu
- 3. Nobunao
- 4. Naokata
- 5. Naotaka
- 6. Nagateru
- 7. Nagaaki
- 8. Nagaharu
- 9. Nagatomi
- 10. Nagakazu

NOTABLE ANCESTORS

Ichibashi Nagakatsu (1558-1621)

Shimosa no kami, first resided at Imao (Mino). In 1608 he was transferred to Yabashi (Hoki), and in 1616 to Sanjo (Echigo -- 40,000 koku). As he died without issue, his nephew Nagamasa, Izu no kami, was chosen to succeed him, and established himself at Nisho-ji, where his descendants lived.

ENDO



Domain: Mikami
Revenues: 12,000 koku
Class: Fudai 5
Headquarters: Unknown castle

遠藤

SUCCESSION

- ▶ Yoshitaka - 1st Endo daimyo of Gujo-Hachiman
 - ▶ Yoshitoshi
 - ▶ Tsunetomo
 - ▶ Tsuneharu
 - ▶ Tsunehisa - 5th Endo daimyo of Gujo-Hachiman (rank unknown)
1. Tanechika
 2. Tanenobu
 3. Tanetada
 4. Tanetomi
 5. Tanenori
 6. Taneki

Daimyo family originating in Mino and descended from the Taira. The family first resided at Hachiman (Mino) from 1600 to 1698, then at Mikami.



HOTTA



Domain: Miyagawa
Revenues: 13,000 koku
Class: Fudai 5
Headquarters: Municipal office

堀田

Matsumoto (Shinano -- 95,000 koku); and in 1642 of Sakura (Shimosa -- 145,000 koku). At the death of Iemitsu he committed suicide (junshi) in order not to survive the Shogun.

Hotta Masanobu (1629-1677)

Son of Masamori and Kozuké no suké, in 1660 was dispossessed and exiled to Iida (Shinano), and later to Tokushima (Awa) for having addressed a letter of remonstrance to the Shogunal government, which was considered disrespectful.

Hotta Masayasu

Son of Masanobu, received a revenue of 10,000 koku. In 1682 he established himself at Yoshii (Kozuké), and in 1698 at Miyagawa (Omi -- 13,000 koku).

RELATED BRANCHES

- ▶ **Junior branch:** Sakura (Shimosa -- 115,000 koku)
- ▶ **2nd junior branch:** Sano (Shimotsuké -- 18,000 koku)

Daimyo family of Owari, descended from Takeshiuchi no Sukuné.
 Elder branch.

2. Masatomo
3. Masanobu
4. Masakuni
5. Masazané
6. Masatami
7. Masanori
8. Masazumi
9. Masayasu

NOTABLE ANCESTORS

Hotta Masamori (1606-1651)

Kaga no kami, had great influence over the Shogun Iemitsu. In 1635 he was made daimyo of Kawagoé (Musashi -- 26,000 koku); in 1638 of

SUCCESSION

- ▶ Masamori (1606-1651)
 - ▶ Masanobu (1629-1677)
1. Masakuni/Masayasu - Daimyo of Yoshii (Kozuké -- 10,000 koku); 1st Hotta daimyo of Miyagawa

INAGAKI



Domain: Yamakami
Revenues: 13,000 koku
Class: Fudai 5
Headquarters: Municipal office

稲垣

Daimyo family native of Mikawa and descended from the Seiwa-Genji.

Junior branch, which from 1685 resided at Yamakami.

SUCCESSION

- ▶ Shigekara
- ▶ Shigemuné
- ▶ Nagashigé
- ▶ Shigemoto
- 1. Shigesada
- 2. Shigefusa
- 3. Sadamichi
- 4. Sadakazu
- 5. Sadaatsu
- 6. Sadanari
- 7. Motoatsu
- 8. Motokiyo

RELATED BRANCHES

- ▶ **Elder branch:** Toba (Shima -- 30,000 koku)



Sample file

MINO

美濃

MATSUDAIRA (OWARI)



Domain: Takasu
Revenues: 30,000 koku
Class: Shinpan 4
Headquarters: Municipal office

松平

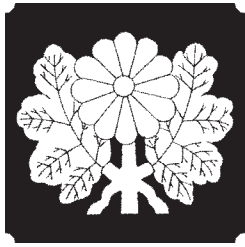
Branch issued from Yoshiyuki, son of Yoshinao (Owari) and grandson of Tokugawa Ieyasu.

Since 1700 they resided at Takasu.

SUCCESSION

- ▶ Tokugawa Ieyasu (1542-1616)
- ▶ Tokugawa Yoshinao
- 1. Yoshiyuki
- 2. Yoshitaka
- 3. Yoshiatsu
- 4. Yoshitoshi
- 5. Yoshito'ô
- 6. Yoshihiro
- 7. Yoshimasa
- 8. Yoshisué
- 9. Yoshiyori
- 10. Yoshitatsu
- 11. Yoshichika
- 12. Yoshimasa
- 13. Yoshitaké
- 14. Yoshinari

AOYAMA



Domain: Hachiman
Revenues: 48,000 koku
Class: Fudai 5
Headquarters: Gujo Hachiman
 Castle (Mountaintop)

青山

Family of daimyo originating in Mikawa and descending from Fujiwara (Kazan-in) Ietada (1062-1136).



The cadet branch, ennobled in 1615, established in 1623 at Kakegawa (Totomi); in 1634 at Amagasaki (Settsu); in 1711 at Iiyama (Shinano); in 1717 at Miyazu (Tango); in 1758 at Hachiman.

SUCCESSION

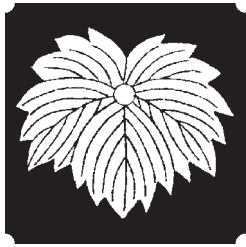
- ▶ Fujiwara Ietada (1062-1136)
- ▶ ...
- ▶ Tadakado
- ▶ Tadanari (1551-1613)
- ▶ Yukinari -- Daimyo of Kakegawa (Totomi -- 26,000 koku); 1st Aoyama daimyo of Amagasaki (Settsu -- 20,000 koku)
- ▶ Yoshitoshi/Yukitoshi
- ▶ Yoshimasa/Yukizané
- ▶ Yoshihidé - 4th Aoyama daimyo of Amagasaki; daimyo of Iiyama (Shinano -- 48,000 koku); 1st Aoyama daimyo of Miyazu (Tango --48,000 koku)
- 1. Yoshinori - 2nd Kato daimyo of Mibu; 1st Kato daimyo of Minakuchi, 2nd tenure
- 2. Akitsuné
- 3. Akihiro
- 4. Akitaka
- 5. Akinobu
- 6. Akimasa
- 7. Akikuni
- 8. Akinori
- 9. Akizané

RELATED BRANCHES

- ▶ **Elder branch:** Sasayama (Tanba -- 60,000 koku)



MATSUDAIRA (OGYU)



Domain: Iwamura
Revenues: 30,000 koku
Class: Fudai 5
Headquarters: Iwamura Castle
 (Mountaintop)

松平

This branch was also called Ishikawa.

NOTABLE ANCESTORS

Matsudaira Norimasa (1480-1541)
 Sided with the Imagawa.

Matsudaira Sanenori (1553-1582)
 After the ruin of the Imagawa, offered his services to Ieyasu.

Matsudaira Ienori (1561-1600)
 Son of Masanobu, received a revenue of 10,000 koku. In 1682 he established himself at Yoshii (Kozuké), and in 1698 at Miyagawa (Omi -- 13,000 koku).

Family issued from Norimoto (1443-1534), which, residing at Ogyu (Mikawa), took the name of that place.

Branch which established itself in 1682 at Komoro (Shinano -- 22,000 koku); then from 1702 lived at Iwamura.



SUCCESSION

- ▶ Norimoto (1443-1534)
- ▶ Norimasa (1480-1541)
- ▶ Norikatsu
- ▶ Chikanori
- ▶ Sanenori (1553-1582)
- ▶ Ienori (1561-1600)
- ▶ Norinaga
- ▶ Norimasa - 1st Matsudaira daimyo of Komoro (Shinano -- 20,000 koku)
- 1. Noritada - 2nd Matsudaira daimyo of Komoro; 1st Matsudaira daimyo of Iwamura
- 2. Norikata
- 3. Norimori
- 4. Noriyasu (1739-1783)
- 5. Noriyoshi (1791-1827)
- 6. Noritaka
- 7. Noritoshi

RELATED BRANCHES

- ▶ **Senior branch:** Nishio (Mikawa -- 60,000 koku)
- ▶ **Branch issued from Sanetsugu:** Okudono (Mikawa -- 16,000 koku)
- ▶ **Branch:** Funai (Bungo -- 22,000 koku)

TODA



Domain: Ogaki
Revenues: 100,000 koku
Class: Fudai 4
Headquarters: Ogaki Castle
 (Flatland)

戸田

Daimyo family from Mikawa and descended from Fujiwara (Sanjo) Sanefusa (1146-1224). Branch descended from Ujikazu, 2nd son of Norimitsu.

SUCCESSION

- ▶ Fujiwara Sanefusa (1146-1224)
- ▶ Fujiwara Kimiujji
- ▶ ...
- ▶ Munemitsu
- ▶ Norimitsu

- ▶ Ujikazu
- ▶ Ujiteru
- ▶ Ujimitsu
- ▶ Kazuaki (1542-1604) - 1st Toda daimyo of Zezé (Omi -- 30,000 koku)
- 1. Ujikané (1576-1655) - 2nd Toda daimyo of Zezé; daimyo of Amagasaki (Settsu -- 50,000 koku); 1st Toda daimyo of Ogaki (1635-1651)
- 2. Ujinobu
- 3. Ujiaki
- 4. Ujisada
- 5. Ujinaga
- 6. Ujihidé
- 7. Ujinori
- 8. Ujikané
- 9. Ujimasa
- 10. Ujiakira
- 11. Ujitaka
- 12. Ujihidé

NOTABLE ANCESTORS

Toda Munemitsu

1st Lord of Ueno (Mikawa). Towards 1495 he constructed the castle of Tawara (Mikawa), which his descendants kept for several generations.

Toda Kazuaki (1542-1604)

Served Ieyasu, and in 1601 received the fief of Zezé (Omi -- 30,000 koku).

In 1617 his descendants at first transferred to Amagasaki (Settsu); from 1634 resided at Ogaki (Mino -- 100,000 koku).

RELATED BRANCHES

- ▶ **Senior branch:** Matsumoto (Shinano -- 60,000 koku)
- ▶ **Junior branch:** Utsunomiya (Shimotsuké -- 77,000 koku)
- ▶ **Branch:** Ashikaga (Shimotsuké - 10,000 koku)
- ▶ **Branch descended from Kazuaki:** Nomura (Mino -- 13,000 koku)



TOYAMA



Domain: Naegi
Revenues: 10,000 koku
Class: Tozama 5
Headquarters: Naegi Castle

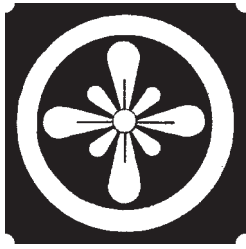
富山

Daimyo family descended from Fujiwara Takafusa. Since 1600 resided at Naegi.

SUCCESSION

- ▶ Fujiwara Takafusa
- ▶ ...
- 1. Tomomasa
- 2. Hidetomo
- 3. Tomosada
- 4. Tomomasa
- 5. Tomoyoshi
- 6. Tomomasa
- 7. Tomonaka
- 8. Tomoaki
- 9. Tomokiyo
- 10. Tomoyoji
- 11. Tomohisa
- 12. Tomoaki/Tomoyoshi

NAGAI



Domain: Kano
Revenues: 32,000 koku
Class: Fudai 5
Headquarters: Kano Castle

永井



Family of daimyo, native of Mikawa and descended from Taira Yoshikané.

2nd branch which resided successively: in 1687 at Karasuyama (Shimotsuké); in 1702 at Ako (Harima); in 1706 at Iiyama (Shinano); in 1711 at Iwatsuki (Musashi); finally from 1756 at Kano.

SUCCESSION

- ▶ Taira Yoshikané
- ▶ ...
- ▶ Naokatsu (1563-1626)
- ▶ Naomasa (1587-1668)
- ▶ Naotsuné

- ▶ Naotahiro
- ▶ Naohiro - Daimyo of Karasuyama (Shimotsuké -- 30,000 koku); daimyo of Ako (Harima -- 33,000 koku); daimyo of Iiyama (Shinano -- 33,000 koku); 1st Nagai daimyo of Iwatsuki (Musashi -- 33,000 koku)
- ▶ Naohira
- 1. Naonobu - 3rd Nagai daimyo of Iwatsuki; 1st Nagai daimyo of Kano
- 2. Naomitsu
- 3. Naohisa
- 4. Naosuké
- 5. Naonobu
- 6. Naokatsu

NOTABLE ANCESTORS

Nagai Naokatsu (1563-1626)

Served Ieyasu, who in 1600 gave him a revenue of 12,000 koku. After the Osaka campaign (1615) he received the fief of Kasama (Hitachi -- 35,000 koku); then in 1622 that of Koga (Shimosa -- 75,000 koku).

Nagai Naomasa (1587-1668)

Eldest son of Naokatsu. In 1634 was transferred to Yodo (Yamashiro -- 100,000 koku).

RELATED BRANCHES

- ▶ **Elders branch:** Kushira (Yamato -- 10,000 koku)
- ▶ **Branch:** Takatsuki (Settsu -- 35,000 koku)

HONJO



Domain: Takatomi
Revenues: 10,000 koku
Class: Fudai 5
Headquarters: Municipal office

本庄

SUCCESSION

- ▶ Munemasa
- ▶ Michiyoshi
- ▶ Michitaka
- 1. Michiakira
- 2. Michinori
- 3. Michitomo
- 4. Michitaka
- 5. Michinobu
- 6. Michiaki
- 7. Michitoshi
- 8. Michimasa
- 9. Michitsura
- 10. Michiyoshi

RELATED BRANCHES

- ▶ **Elder branch:** Miyazu (Tango -- 70,000 koku)

Daimyo family native of Yamashiro.

Youngest branch. Since 1706 resided at Takatomi.