

HATAKEYAMA



Territories: Musashi, Yamashiro, Kawachi, Kii, Etchu, Noto, Mutsu

Castles: Takaya (Kawachi), Nihonmatsu (Mutsu), Nanao (Noto)

白山

Daimyo family of Musashi, originally descended from Taira Takamochi (late 9th century).

In 1205 the clan fell victim to political intrigue when Hatakeyama Shigeyasu and his father Shigetada (1164-1205) were killed in battle by Hojo forces in Kamakura. That lineage now being extinct, the son of Ashikaga Yoshizané (1154-1199), Yoshizumi, was chosen by the 1st Kamakura Shikken Hojo Tokimasa (1138-1215) to revive the name of Hatakeyama. Yoshizumi married Tokimasa's daughter, the widow of Shigeyasu, and inherited the Hatakeyama domain. Thus the new family descended from the Minamoto (Seiwa-Genji).

During the wars of the Nanbokucho Period (1336-1392) the Hatakeyama were an ally of the Ashikaga Shogunate against the Imperial Southern Court, and afterwards were rewarded with the hereditary position of shugo "constable" of Yamashiro, Kii, Kawachi, Etchu, and Noto.

During the 15th century, the Hatakeyama were one of the san-kan "three families" from which the Kyoto kanrei "Kyoto deputy Shogun" was selected, holding great influence over the Imperial Court.

Around the mid-15th century a feud arose between Hatakeyama



Masanaga and Hatakeyama Yoshinari over succession to the kanrei position. The internal conflict quickly grew, as each side gained allies, and weakened the clan as a whole, causing them to lose the position to the Hosokawa. It was one of the sparks that ignited the Onin War (1467-1477).

In the aftermath of the war, the Hatakeyama were much diminished, and were now represented by a number of scattered branches, the most notable of which resided in Kawachi, Noto, and Mutsu.

NOTABLE ANCESTORS

Hatakeyama Shigetada (1164-1205)

Son of Shigetoshi. His ancestors, who for several generations were in possession of Hatakeyama (Musashi), took its name.

In 1180, when Minamoto Yoritomo (1147-1199) started his campaign, Shigetada, although descended from the Taira, joined his party, and under the command of Minamoto Noriyori (1156-1193) and Minamoto Yoshitsuné (1159-1189), fought against Minamoto (Kiso) Yoshinaka (1154-1184).

In 1184, at the 2nd Battle of Uji (Kyoto), Shigetada competed with a number of other warriors to be the first to cross the Uji River. When his horse was shot in the head with an arrow, he used his bow as a staff to help himself across. Just as he was about to climb the bank, however, his godson Okushi Shigechika asked for help, and Shigetada grabbed and threw him ashore, whereupon Shigechika proclaimed himself the first to cross the river.

Ashikaga Yoshikané (1154-1199)

Nariyori (early 13th century)

Iekuni (14th century)

Kunikiyo (-1364)

Yoshito (1331-1379)

Motokuni (1352-1406)

Mitsuié - Mochikuni (1372-1433) (1397-1455)

Mitsunori - Masakuni - Yoshimuné - Yoshitsuna - Yoshinori - Yoshitaka - Yoshiharu (-1480)

白山



HATAKEYAMA FAMILY TREE

Masanaga (1442-1493)

Yoshinari (1454-1493)

Naonobu (-1534)

Yoshitoyo (-1499)

Tanenaga Masakuni

Yoshihidé (-1532)

Takamasa - Masayoshi (1527-1576)

Terutaka

Masayori - Sadamasa (-1584)