

徳川家康

IYEYASU & the TOKUGAWA "Crown"

Continues from issue # 3 & TOKUGAWA's KAI-GO YOSHIHIRO

IYEYASU had gained TOTOMI in his alliance with SHINGEN but in joining the ODA block of the planned TAKEDA march and supply line to SHOGUNAL, KYOTO, he created the collision course with SHINGEN at HAMAMATSU and the eventual TOKUGAWA rise from his vassal's fateful shot through those syrupy tones of NODA Castle's hypnotic flute. After SHINGEN's son, the impetuous KATSUYORI, died under hoof with the last ragged remnants of his father's great clan, swinging his father's great sword, the KAI-no-KUNI GO YOSHIHIRO, TOKUGAWA gained the rich TAKEDA spoils and spears. KAI and SHINANO bore SHINGEN's bountiful resources and the great TAKEDA retainers - long held and loyal Samurai families, established under SHINGEN's stable administration. These were added to TOKUGAWA's SURUGA, TOTOMI and MIKAWA to become the "Five Great Provinces" and new power belt across central Japan. This and SHINGEN's "KAI-no-KUNI" GO YOSHIHIRO sword bannered the TOKUGAWA achievement, body and soul.

IYEYASU's DAIKOKU "Crown" of the SHOGUNATE would come through his NAGAKUTE dream along the Destiny of Star-Crossed Paths that started with NOBUNAGA and a country at war...

NOBUNAGA SHI-TEN "The Four Princes" or 4 generals of NOBUNAGA
 SHIBATA KATSUIYE TAKIGAWA KAZUMASU
 NIWA NAGAHIDE AKECHI MITSUHIDE

A walk to NAGAKUTE...

Forever the up-start - of low birth, HIDEYOSHI had snuck into ODA service with a fiction of name and trappings, purchased with stolen coin. His bravado fascinated NOBUNAGA, who favored him with loose reins and earned reward. Advancing quickly, to fief and family, he had distinguished himself with the ASAI and ASAKURA and was now NOBUNAGA's right arm and fist, leading the whole of the efforts down the SANYODO, to the lands of the MORI...

HIDEYOSHI, laying the MORI SEIBATSU, or siege, at TAKAMATSU Castle in BITCHU, asked his Lord and leader, ODA NOBUNAGA, - who had set up a KYOTO residence at HONNO-JI - for re-enforcements. Dealing with the MORI was the "on-deck" focus for the very nearly completed ODA unification drive. These were the shining warriors, the successful team, and all knew the long division, that had plagued the country for so long, was finally at an end. The great mantel of power, and those who would have it, had been clearly decided.

AKECHI MITSUHIDE got the re-enforcement assignment so his mustering of 30,000 was completely expected. [continued- next page over]



An often pictured SHOGUNAL example, this DAIKOKU ZUKIN is the property of the SHIZUOKA TOSHOGU - TOKUGAWA Shrine (TOSHOGU is IYEYASU's posthumous name)

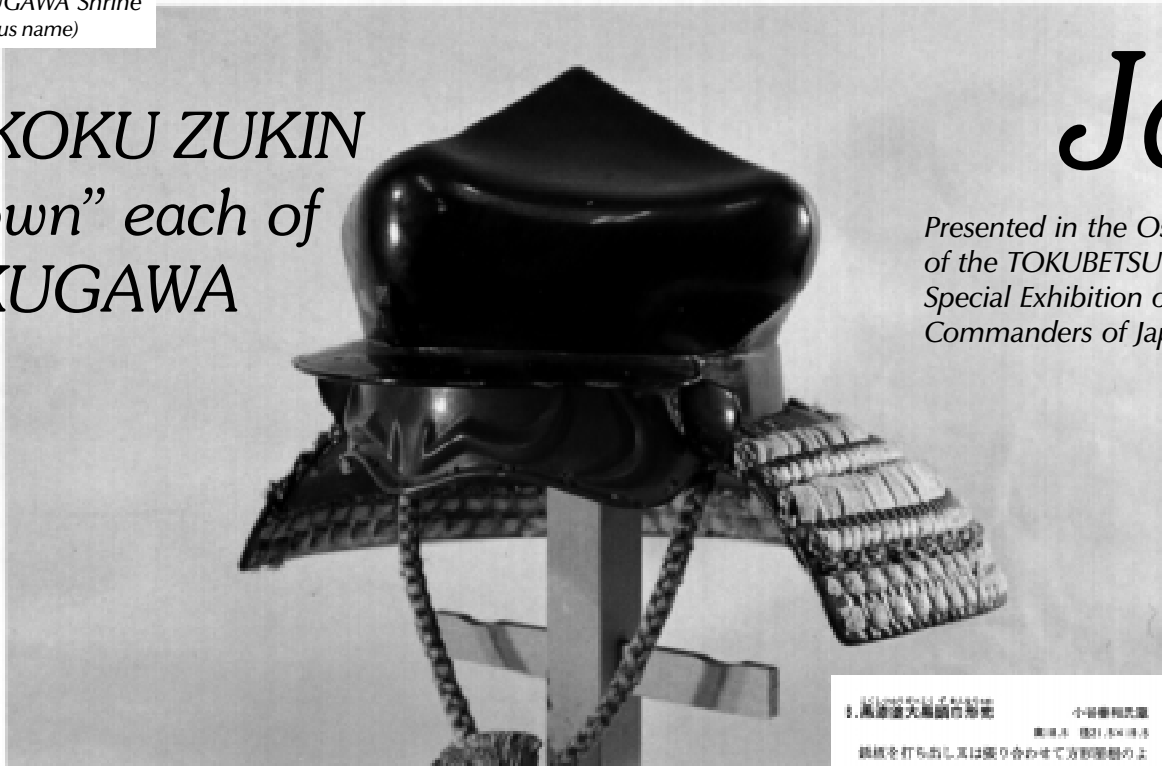
The 徳川家康所用大黒頭巾形

DAIKOKU ZUKIN

"Owned by IYEYASU TOKUGAWA"

Crown of TOKUGAWA

A new DAIKOKU ZUKIN would "Crown" each of the 15 TOKUGAWA SHOGUNs



Japan

Presented in the Osaka Exhibition and its Catalogue of the TOKUBETSU-TEN BUSHO no IDETACHI, The Special Exhibition of the "Dress of the Military Commanders of Japan"



6. 黒漆塗大黒頭巾形兜 小谷善和氏蔵

Pictured and catalogued in the Osaka Museum IDE no TACHI "Military Dress, KABUTO and Battle Screens Exposition", IYEYASU wore his DAIKOKU ZUKIN at SEKIGAHARA.

Luxuriously appointed, this ZUKIN has an ornate visor without the red MABISASHI "Eye brows" and lacks the distinctive curve, and billowing, cloth-like quadruplicate of the SHOGUN. Famous for frugality, IYEYASU's ZUKIN dictated austerity for the SHOGUNAL ZUKIN, Crown and symbol of unified, peaceful EDO period Japan. The above is the property of the TAKEDA Family.

and the KAWARI KABUTO KASSEN BYOBU Differences in KABUTO Depicted in the Great Battles on Famous Painted Screens