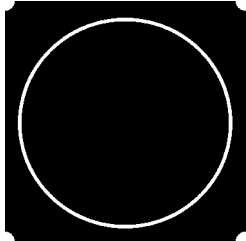


## KURODA



**Domain:** Fukuoka  
**Revenues:** 473,000 koku  
**Class:** Tozama 4  
**Headquarters:**  
 Fukuoka Castle (Hilltop)

# 黒田

**F**amily of daimyo descended from the Sasaki of Omi and through them from Uda-Genji.

Elder branch, which from 1600 resided at Fukuoka.

### SUCCESSION

- ▶ Mototaka (1524-1585)
- ▶ Yoshitaka (1546-1604)

  1. Nagamasa (1568-1623)
  2. Tadayuki (1602-1654)
  3. Mitsuyuki (1628-1707)
  4. Tsunamasa (1659-1711)
  5. Nobumasa (1685-1744)
  6. Tsugutaka (1703-1775)
  7. Haruyuki (1753-1781)
  8. Harutaka (1754-1782)
  9. Naritaka (1777-1795)
  10. Narikiyo (1795-1851)
  11. Nagahiro (1811-1887, daimyo 1834-1869)
  12. Nagatomo (1838-1902, daimyo 1869-)

### NOTABLE ANCESTORS

#### Kuroda Mototaka (1524-1585)

Mino no kami, served first Koderu Masamoto, daimyo of Himeji (Harima), then Nobunaga. Shaved his head and took the name of Soen.

#### Kuroda Yoshitaka (1546-1604)

Son of Mototaka, was first kerai of the Koderu; married the daughter of Masamoto and himself bore the name of Koderu until the fall of the family. Hence the name of Simeon Condera, which the ancient missionaries give him in their writings. In 1569 he defeated the troops of Akamatsu, who had come to besiege Himeji. In 1573 he

came to Kyoto, where for the first time he saw Nobunaga and Hideyoshi: he headed the vanguard, which the latter led into Chugoku. He tried in vain to draw his former suzerain Koderu Norimoto to Nobunaga's party: Koderu persisted in making alliance with the Mori, and in 1577 was despoiled of his possessions. Yoshitaka served as intermediary between Hideyoshi and Kobayakawa Takakagé to bring about a peace. Afterwards in 1585 he served in the campaign of Shikoku against the Chosokabé, and in 1587 of Kyushu against the Shimazu; whereupon he received as fief six districts of Buzen province (120,000 koku), and fixed his residence at Nakatsu. But his intelligence and ability having roused the jealous susceptibility of Hideyoshi, in 1589 he yielded the administration of his domains to his son Nagamasa, and took the name of Josui. In 1597, when Kobayakawa Hideaki, only 20-years-old, was appointed commander-in-chief of the expedition to Korea, Yoshitaka was ordered to accompany and counsel him. During the Sekigahara campaign (1600), he remained in Kyushu, and in concert with Nabeshima Naoshigé, Kato Kiyomasa, etc., captured the castles of Usuki (Bungo), Yanagawa, and Kurumé (Chikugo). Ieyasu tried to attach him to his party, and give him a high office in the government; but after a courteous visit to Edo, Josui returned to Kyushu, where he died after a few years.

In 1583 Yoshitaka had been baptized by the name of Simeon, and until his death proved faithful to the faith he had embraced.



#### Kuroda Nagamasa (1568-1623)

Son of Yoshitaka, came to Kyoto at the age of 10 and was entrusted by Nobunaga to the care of Hideyoshi, then daimyo of Nagahama (Omi). He served in the Kyushu campaign (1587) and in Korea (1592). He sided with Ieyasu and fought at Sekigahara (1600). In reward for his services, he was transferred from Nakatsu (Buzen -- 120,000 koku) to Najima (Chikuzen -- 520,000 koku); he built a castle there and changed its name to Fukuoka. He fought at Osaka (1615) under the orders of Hidetada.

Nagamasa had been baptized while still young with the name of Damian, but he always remained lukewarm, and abandoned his religion when it was proscribed.

### RELATED BRANCHES

- ▶ **Younger branch:** Akizuki (Chikuzen -- 50,000 koku)