After analysis of the documents issued and received by Takedas, it became clear that their rule in Wakasa from 1440 to 1568 is divided into four periods.

The first period is noted for rule by the bakufu and the shugo (constable) system. Documents were issued as shugo-jun'yō, shugodai-i-chiwa-tai-jō under the superintendence of shugo and shugodai (local magistrate of shugo), as well as bugyō-inren-sho-hō-sho (“administrative directives”). It was when Nobuhide and Nobukura ruled, covering the period from 1440 (Eikyo 12) to 1466 (the years of Kansho and Bunsho).

During the second period, kanrei-hō-shō (“documents of the deputy shogun”) disappeared from the bakufu. Moreover, the significance of the shugodai became obscure. The period covers the years when Kuninobu and Motonobu ruled from 1467 to 1500 (from the years of Ōnin to Meiō).

In the third period, documents originating from the Takedas themselves such as andō (directives pertaining to property rights of land) and shoji (personal documents) were issued in large numbers. This corresponds to the final stage of Motonobu’s rule, from the year 1501 to 1520 (Bunki-Eishō).

In the fourth period, the Takedas’ document style was completed in documents such as tōshukahansō-jō-hō-ge-chi-jō (signed by territorial lords) and sōgase-ji (directive) as well as tōshuikahansō-jō-hō-ge-chi-jō (literally “document signed by the master that states the master’s opinion”). They were issued when Motonitsu, Nobutoyo and Yoshimune ruled from 1521 to 1567 (the years of Daiei to Eiroku 10).

The change in Takedas’ document style corresponds well to the consolidation of the family’s rule in their ryōgoku (territories). The fact that the Takedas established their document style during the third and fourth period suggests that they severed connection with the bakufu and started ruling Wakasa as their own territory, after previously ruling there as a rural member of the central government based on the bakufu-shugo system. Thus, the Takedas were elevated to sengoku-daimyō (“territorial lords of the age of civil wars”).

Moreover, the study of baikon (documents issued for the dealing of land), issued in Wakasa under the Takedas’ rule, reveals that the change of the content took place during the same period when the modification of their issued documents was made. The history of documents style not only meant alterations in content but also reflected changes in Takedas’ ruling principles in their ryōgoku.