

義鑑流骨法術

GIKAN RYU KOPPO-JUTSU

義鑑流骨法術史略

元来義鑑流骨法術は不伝（一子相伝）の術にして、流祖は永禄年間（1558～1570）の人で、瓜生判官義鑑房と云う。義鑑房は、河内國瓜生城の城主で、武骨一辺倒の士であったが、元来戦う事を好まず常に和を以て君国の為に尽くさんとする勤王の士であった。故に、始めに「武風に先手無し」と戒めを書いて教えとした。

義鑑流は、義鑑房によって、その昔中国の姚玉虎と云う者から渡来した中国武術より工夫を加えてあみ出されたもので、拳・蹴り・投げ技等を含み、初伝・中伝・奥伝・皆伝等に別れ、順を追って伝授される。昔は柔術と云う名称がなく、骨指術・骨法術・打拳体術等と称していた。

義鑑房の骨法は、一拳太刀を折りしと云う程で、骨法術・飛鳥術・銛盤投（鉄板投）等の達人であった。

義鑑流第十代、瓜生義鑑房（義鑑房二代）は、王政復古の魁にして勤王の志士であった。文久3年（1863年）8月17日より起こりし天誅組の乱において、高取城の戦いにおいて鉄砲傷を受け、右片腕のみにて斬り込みしが数個所の刀傷を負い、奈良坂に於いて倒れている処を、同じ勤王の志士、石谷松太郎隆景に救われた。

石谷松太郎は義鑑房を連れて一時五条の古寺にて養生の後、伊賀に逃れた。石谷松太郎も高木揚心流・九鬼神流等の皆伝を許された武術の達人であった。かような由縁により松太郎は義鑑房から不伝の術、義鑑流骨法術を伝授された。

石谷松太郎は、常に強敵たりと雖も驚かず、屈せず、自然の一本道、唯不意の事が起きて静かに心を動ぜずと云う精神を常に養う事を訓導せし。

明治年間、明石の高松壽嗣翊翁の父の経営する燐寸工場に石谷松太郎が勤務していた縁により、壽嗣はこの不伝の術、義鑑流を松太郎より学び、高木揚心流・九鬼神流等と共に宗家伝を許された。

佐藤金兵衛清明は、縁あって高松壽嗣に学び、高木揚心流柔術および九鬼神流棒術の免許皆伝を昭和27年（1952年）6月に伝授せられ、昭和38年（1963年）1月に義鑑流骨法術十三代宗家を継承する事を許された。

義鑑流骨法術の術技内容は一切公開された事がなく、伝書も佐藤金兵衛以外に所持する者はなく、巷間「幻の義鑑流」と云われていた。佐藤金兵衛も、故高松壽嗣の師伝を守り、種村匠刀以外には一切公言、伝授しなかった。

平成元年（1989年）11月、種村匠刀は、佐藤金兵衛より、義鑑流骨法術の全技皆伝及び秘伝書の全てを伝授され第十四代宗家を継承する事を許された。

術技内容は、初傳者型として七本（表裏計十二本）、初傳型として十三本、中傳型十二本、奥伝型十本、及び口伝練習型秘伝や皆傳型、口訣等々がある。

この流派の術技・伝書・巻物の全てを伝承したのは、種村匠刀ただ一人である。代系については、次の通りである。流系に二系統あるが、いずれの系統についても、高松寿嗣より佐藤金兵衛を通じ、種村匠刀に全伝されている。

坂上五郎勝豊－坂上太郎國重－坂上小太郎源正秀－僧玉觀律師－河内守義昭

①瓜生判官義鑑房－②瓜生判官義近－③瓜生鑑瑞－④瓜生信義－⑤瓜生天海房

⑥瓜生義太郎秀近－⑦瓜生宗海房－⑧瓜生信海房－⑨瓜生義海房

⑩瓜生義鑑房（二代）－⑪石谷松太郎隆景－⑫高松壽嗣翊翁

⑬佐藤金兵衛清明－⑭種村恒久匠刀

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GIKAN RYU KOPPO-JUTSU

Gikan Ryu Koppo-jutsu History

Gikan Ryu Koppo-jutsu was originally a “martial system of non-written records transmission” (*fuden-no-jutsu / Isshi Souden-no jutsu*). Its founder was a rough and determined Samurai, master of Uryu castle in Kawachi Province, who did not favor fighting rather was a loyal Samurai who endeavored to sustain peace for his lord and home province.

As such, he first set and taught the principle of “no aggression in the martial spirit.” At the deeds of Gikanbou, Gikan Ryu was constructed and formed out of Chinese martial methods that originated from Cho Gyokko of old China, and were brought over to Japan. Its techniques included punching, kicking and throwing, among others, all of which were transmitted as an organized system divided into the levels of *Shoden*, *Chuden*, *Okuden* and *Kaiden*.

Long time ago the name “Ju-jutsu” did not exist, and instead there were the names “Kosshi-jutsu” “Koppo-jutsu” and “Daken Tai-jutsu.” Gikanbou was a maverick in *Koppo-jutsu*, *Hicho-jutsu*, *Senban-Nage* (*Teppan Nage*) and other skills, whose *Koppo* “could break a sword with a single punch.”

The 10th generation of Gikan Ryu, the 2nd generation Uryu Gikanbou, was a loyal Samurai who was at the forefront of the restoration of power to the emperor. On the 3rd year of the Bunkyu era (1863), 17th August, there begun

the Tenchugumi Uprising. In the battle of Takatori castle during that uprising, Gikanbou suffered a gunshot wound and a number of sword cuts to his right arm, and then collapsed on Narasaka hill. His fellow loyalist, Ishitani Matsutaro Takakage, rescued him.

Ishitani Matsutaro carried Gikanbou to an old temple in Gojo, and after reviving Gikanbou they escaped to Iga. Ishitani Matsutaro too was an expert in martial traditions, certified *Menkyo Kaiden* grand mastership in the lineages of Takagi Yoshin Ryu, Kukishin Ryu and others. This is how Ishitani Matsutaro inherited the martial tradition of Gikan Ryu *Koppo-jutsu* through the direct transmission of Gikanbou. Ishitani Matsutaro instructed to foster the spirit of calmness and immovable heart at the occurrence of any sudden event, always to remain unsurprised and unreachable as a natural course when facing a powerful enemy.

Sometimes in the Meiji era (1868-1912), when Ishitani Matsutaro was employed in the match factory of Takamatsu Toshitsugu Yokuou's father in Akashi, Toshitsugu learned from him Gikan Ryu by direct transmission, as well as the martial traditions of Takagi Yoshin Ryu and Kukishin Ryu, in all of which he was certified as the lineage headmaster (*Soke*).

Then, fate brought Sato Kinbei Kiyooki to learn from Takamatsu Toshitsugu the martial traditions of Takagi Yoshin Ryu Ju-jutsu and Kukishin Ryu Bo-jutsu. In the 27th year of the Showa era (1952), 6th month (July), he received *Menkyo Kaiden* Soke in these martial traditions, and later, in the 38th year of the Showa era (1963), 1st month (January), he was confirmed the lineage headmaster (Soke) of Gikan Ryu. Sato Kinbei never taught openly the techniques of Gikan Ryu *Koppo-jutsu*, nor has anyone other than him ever received the written records of Gikan Ryu. Thus Gikan Ryu has been called the "phantom martial tradition of Gikan Ryu." Sato Kinbei protected the teachings of the late Takamatsu Toshitsugu, and did not teach or transmitted Gikan Ryu to anyone other than Tanemura Shoto.

In the 1st year of the Heisei era (1989), 11th month (November), Tanemura Shoto received from Sato Kinbei all the techniques and secret written records (*Hidensho*) of Gikan Ryu *Koppo-jutsu*, and was confirmed the successor of this martial tradition as the 14th lineage headmaster (*Soke*).

The techniques of Gikan Ryu are structured according to the following division:

Shodensha-Gata	14 techniques (Omote + Ura, Right and Left)
Shoden-Gata	13 techniques
Chuden-Gata	12 techniques
Okuden-Gata	10 techniques
Kuden Renshu-Gata	Hiden
Kaiden-Gata	
Kuketsu	

Tanemura Shoto is the sole inheritor of all the techniques, written records and scrolls of this martial tradition. There are two lines of transmission for Gikan Ryu, both of which transmitted in full from Takamatsu Toshitsugu to Sato Kinbei, then to Tanemura Shoto.

- Sakagami Gorou Katsutoyo
Sakagami Taro Kunishige
Sakagami Kotaro Minamoto-no Masahide
Sou Gyokkan Risshi
Kawachi-no-Kami Yoshiaki
1. Uryu Hogan Gikanbou
2. Uryu Hogan Yoshichika
3. Uryu Kanzui
4. Uryu Nobuyoshi
5. Uryu Tenkaibou
6. Uryu Gitaro Hidechika
7. Uryu Soukaibou
8. Uryu Shinkaibou
9. Uryu Gikaibou
10. Uryu Gikanbou (second generation Gikanbou name)
11. Ishitani Matsutaro Takakage
12. Takamatsu Toshitsugu Yokuou
13. Sato Kinbei Kiyooki
14. Tanemura Tsunehisa Minamoto-no Shoto

