

義鑑流骨法術

GIKAN RYU KOPPO-JUTSU

義鑑流骨法術史略その2

元来義鑑流は、承保年間（1074～1076）に、唐の異勾より伝えられ、牙門道士（藤原千方）～牙龍道士～八龍入道～戸沢白雲齋・・・と代々伝え、後にこれを玉虎流と称せられる。

戸沢白雲齋より13代目の僧玉観律師は、この玉虎流骨指術を広く伝う。僧玉観律師は、伊賀上野出身の秋元義昭こと後の河内守義鑑に伝え、河内守義鑑は天文年間（1532～1555）に、河内瓜生城の城主瓜生判官義鑑房に伝う。

義鑑房は、此れに己の工夫を加え、一拳太刀をも折りしと云う。これより義鑑流と称せし。義鑑房は、骨法術・飛鳥術・銚盤投術等の達人たりし。永禄年間（1558～1569）のことなり。

天正元年（1573年）、2代目瓜生城主瓜生判官義光（一説には瓜生判官義近）は、織田信長に落城せしめられ、後に僧となり逃る。

また一説に、義鑑流の遠祖は異勾に非ずして、中国の姚玉虎なりとの説あり。姚玉虎は、骨指術・飛鳥術・銚盤投術の達人にして、美少女たりしと云う。

姚玉虎は、此の術を李鳳貞より学び、代々伝え、その子孫張武勝は、天智2年（663年）従者と共に伊賀に逃れ住す。張武勝の子孫坂上太郎國重は、玉虎流骨指術（指頭術）の開祖にして、石見銀山城の武術師範たり。坂上太郎國重の臣、坂上小太郎正秀は國重から伝を受け、正秀は僧玉観律師に伝えた。

12代目高松壽嗣は、秋元文雄に義鑑流を伝授したが、秋元文雄が死去したため、佐藤金兵衛に13代目を継承させた。佐藤金兵衛は種村匠刀に第14代目宗家を継承させた。

坂上五郎勝豊—坂上太郎國重—坂上小太郎源正秀—僧玉観律師—河内守義鑑

⑥ 生判官義鑑房—②瓜生義光—③瓜生義盛—④瓜生義近—⑤瓜生義隆

⑥瓜生義秀—⑦瓜生義茂—⑧瓜生義明—⑨瓜生義安

⑩瓜生義鑑（義鑑二代）—⑪石谷松太郎隆景—⑫高松壽嗣翊翁—⑬秋元文雄

⑬佐藤金兵衛清明—⑭種村恒久匠刀

Gikan Ryu Koppo-jutsu History II

The source of Gikan Ryu was transmitted by Ikai of China during the Shobo Era (1074 – 1076), and was taught from generation to generation to Gamon Doshi (Fujiwara-no-Chikado) ~ Garyu Doshi ~ Hachiryu Nyudou ~ Tozawa Hakuunsai This Ryuha was later called Gyokko Ryu.

Sou Gyokkan Risshi, who was the 13th Generation after Tozawa Hakuunsai, spread this Ryuha name as Gyokko Ryu Koshi-jutsu.

Gyokkan Risshi taught Akimoto Yoshiaki from the Iga Ueno area and his name was later changed to Kawachi-no-Kami Gikan.

Kawachi-no-Kami Gikan in turn taught Uryu Hogan Gikanbou who was Chief of Uryu Castle in Kawachi.

Uryu Hogan Gikanbou included his own ideas, including how to break a Tachi with one punch (special Shuto) and this became known as Gikan Ryu. Gikanbou was a specialist in Koppo-jutsu, Hicho-jutsu and Senban Nage-jutsu etc... This story is from the Eiroku Era (1558 ~ 1569).

In the first year of the Tensho Era (1573), the second generation Chief of Uryu Castle was Uryu Hougan Yoshimitu (another story says this was Uryu Hougan Yoshichika). His castle was defeated by Oda Nobunaga and Uryu Hougan had to escape as a Sou (monk).

Another legend says that the root of Gikan Ryu originated from Cho Gyokko and does not mention Ikai. It was said that Cho Gyokko was a beautiful young woman, and an expert in Kosshi-jutsu, Hicho-jutsu and Senban Nage-jutsu etc...

Cho Gyokko studied under Lee Hotei, and this knowledge was passed down from generation to generation. In the second year of the Tenchi Era (663) one of her descendants, Cho Busho, escaped to Iga with some of his followers and settled there.

One of Cho Busho's descendants Sakagami Taro Kunishige was the founder of Gyokko Ryu Kosshi-jutsu (Shito-jutsu), and he was the master of Martial Arts for Iwami Ginzan Castle.

Kunishige passed this tradition on to Sakagami Kotarou Masahide who was Liege of Kunishige and Masahide in turn taught passed this on to Sou Gyokkan Risshi.

The 12th Generation Soke, Takamatsu Toshitsugu, passed the next generation onto Akimoto Fumio. Akimoto Fumio passed away, so Takamatsu gave the 13th Generation Soke to Sato Kinbei. Sato Kinbei gave Tanemura Shoto the 14th Generation Soke of this Ryuha.

Gikan Ryu Lineage:

Sakagami Taro Kunishige
Sakagami Kotaro Minamoto-no Masahide
Sou Gyokkan Risshi
Kawachi-no-Kami Gikan

1. Uryu Hogan Gikanbou
2. Uryu Yoshimitsu
3. Uryu Yoshimori
4. Uryu Yoshichika
5. Uryu Yoshitaka
6. Uryu Yoshihide
7. Uryu Yoshishige
8. Uryu Yoshiaki
9. Uryu Yoshiyasu
10. Uryu Gikan (second generation Gikan name)
11. Ishitani Matsutaro Takakage
12. Takamatsu Toshitsugu Uoh
13. Sato Kinbei Kiyooki
 Akimoto Fumio
14. Tanemura Tsunehisa Minamoto-no Shoto



12th Grandmaster Takamatsu