

柳生心眼流兵法甲冑柔

YAGYU SHINGAN RYU HEIHO KACCHU YAWARA

柳生心眼流兵法甲冑柔略歴

柳生心眼流の兵法伝来由緒書によれば、荒木又右衛門の門人である竹永隼人（たけながはやと）が、諸流の粹をとり七ヶ条を初・中・奥伝の三段に編み、二十一ヶ条を伝えたところである。また由緒書（ゆいしょがき）に、羽州帯刀・荒川治郎左エ門・清元入道・柳生但馬守・竹永隼人・・・とあるので、羽州帯刀（うしゅうたてわき）があたかも流祖のように見えるので、誤って羽州帯刀を柳生心眼流の祖としているが、由緒書をよく読むと『心眼流は竹永隼人翁の伝えし処の兵法也』と明記してある。

これは、竹永隼人が門人に与えた伝書が今に残っていて、それによれば、神道流：羽州帯刀、神影流：江州理剣、出座流：荒川治郎左エ門、戸田流：清元入道、新陰流：柳生但馬守、心眼流：竹永隼人となっていて、人名の上に流名が書いてある。これらの史実から推論すれば、羽州帯刀から柳生但馬守までの流名と人名は、竹永隼人が修行中に学んだ流派とその始祖の名を書いたものと思われる。

「諸芸道伝来調書」という伊達藩の記録によると、「竹永隼人は神道・神影・首座・戸田の四流を学んで、心眼流を立てて指南していたが、延宝年中（1673～80）に他国の者と仕合して不覚をとり、それから発奮して江戸表の柳生但馬守殿に隨身し・・・」とある。また前記の竹永隼人が与えたと思われる伝書を見ると、元禄七年（1694）と宝永三年（1706）となっている。これからすると、竹永隼人の心眼流は宝永年中の頃であり、更に江戸に行き柳生流を習って柳生心眼流と称したものと思われる。

当時の事として、伝書にアテ字が多いので、戸田清元（せいげん）入道は戸田（富田）流の戸田勢源の事であろうと思われる。戸田勢源や柳生但馬守との関係を時代考証しているいろいろな説があるが、数流を合編して新流を立てる時に、自分の習った師匠の名を書かず流名と其の流祖の名を記すのが当時の通例であったことも十分考慮すべきである。

佐藤金兵衛が伝授された伝書によれば、伝系は次の通りである。

竹永隼人→伊藤久三郎→小山左門→相沢東軒（仲之進）→加藤權藏→星貞吉→高橋彦吉→鈴木兵吉→鈴木専作→佐藤金兵衛

兵法伝来由緒書及び免許之巻によれば、

竹永隼人→古河市郎左エ門→伊藤久三郎→小山左門→相沢東軒→千葉義祐→佐竹森之助→加藤權藏→星貞吉→高橋彦吉→鈴木兵吉→鈴木専作→佐藤金兵衛→種村恒久匠刀

また「やわら彦」の異名をとった実戦の名人加藤彦吉の伝系と神技も承けている。

竹永隼人→伊藤久三郎→小山左門→相沢東軒→加藤權藏→星貞吉→高橋彦吉→加藤彦吉→鈴木専作→佐藤金兵衛

種村匠刀は、平成3年（1991）6月、佐藤金兵衛より免許皆伝を授けられた。

当流の術技は、甲冑柔小具足捕として7ヶ条（初伝・中伝・奥伝の三段、計21ヶ条）、この他に棒術（構え19法、表10本、裏10本）、剣術、極意口伝等々がある。

Yagyū Shingan Ryū Heiho Kacchu Yawara History

According to the transmitted martial historical records of Yagyū Shingan Ryū, Takenaga Hayato, a disciple of Araki Matauemon, has combined and transmitted the principles of various martial traditions (*ryūha*) in twenty-one articles structured in three levels, seven articles in each level of *shoden* (initial level), *chūden* (intermediate level) and *okuden* (advance level). Since these historical records also name Ushū Tatewaki, Arakawa Jirōzaemon, Seigen Nyūdō, Yagyū Tajima no Kami, Takenaga Hayato and others, it mistakenly suggests that Ushū Tatewaki was among Yagyū Shingan Ryū tradition founders. Reading the historical records (Yuisho-gaki) carefully, it is clearly stated that “the martial strategy of Shingan Ryū is the transmission of the elder Takenaga Hayato.

According to the currently existing written transmission handed down by Takenaga Hayato to his disciple, personal names are accompanied by the name of their corresponding martial traditions: Shintō Ryū is Ushū Tatewaki, Shinkage Ryū is Koushū Riken, Shuza Ryū is Arakawa Jirōzaemon, Toda Ryū is Kiyomoto Nyūdō (Seigen), Shinkage Ryū is Yagyū Tajima no Kami, Shingan Ryū is Takenaga Hayato. Inferring from this reliable history record, it is thought that Takenaga Hayato learned and recorded the names of these martial traditions (*ryūha*) and their corresponding founders, from Ushū Tatewaki to Yagyū Tajima no Kami, during the time of his martial training.

The *Shogeidō Denrai Chōsho* record of Date Domain states that “Takenaga Hayato learned the four traditions of Shintō, Shinkage, Shuza and Toda, and established and headed Shingan Ryū. However, in the middle of the Enpō era (1673-1680) he lost a match to a person from another province, after which he was encouraged to travel to Edo (current Tokyo) to become a follower of Yagyū Tajima no Kami....” Also, it appears that the previous record by Takenaga Hayato in the *densho* was in the 7th year of Genroku (1694) and the 3rd year of Hōei (1706). Following that, Takenaga Hayato’s Shingan Ryū was in the middle of the Hōei era (1704-11), then he went to Edo where he learned Yagyū Ryū, after which he named his martial tradition Yagyū Shingan Ryū.

During that time, many alternative ideograms (*ateji*; original *kanji* replaced by alternative *kanji* with similar reading but different meaning) appear in the *densho* (transmission record). Toda Seigen (清元) Nyūdō seem to be Toda Seigen (勢源) of Toda (戸田) or alternatively Toda (富田) Ryū. Over time, various explanations evolved about the relations between Toda Seigen and Yagyū Tajima no Kami, but when unifying a few martial traditions to establish a new tradition, it was common and acceptable to use the founding ancestor of the tradition rather than one’s own teacher.

According to the *densho* that Sato received, the genealogy is as follows:

Takenaga Hayato → Itō Hisasaburō → Koyama Samon → Aizawa Tōken → Katō Gonzō
→ Hoshi Sadakichi → Takahashi Hikokichi → Suzuki Heikichi → Suzuki Sensaku → Satō
Kinbei

According to the genealogy in *Heihō Denrai Yuisho* and *Okuden-no-Maki*:

**Takenaga Hayato→Yoshikawa Ichirō Zaemon→Itō Hisasaburō→Koyama Samon→
Aizawa Tōken→Chiba Yoshisuke→Satake Morinosuke→Katō Gonzō→
Hoshi Sadakichi→Takahashi Hikokichi→Suzuki Heikichi→Suzuki Sensaku→
Satō Kinbei→Tanemura Tsunehisa Shoto**

In addition, Sato have also received the “divine techniques (*kami waza*)” of the genealogy of Katō Hikokichi who participated in actual battles and took the name of Yawarahiko.

Takenaga Hayato→Itō Hisasaburō→Koyama Samon→Aizawa Tōken→Katō Gonzō→
Hoshi Sadakichi→Takahashi Hikokichi→Katō Hikokichi→Suzuki Sensaku→Satō Kinbei

In June 1991, Tanemura Shoto was given Menkyo Kaiden by Sato Kinbei.

In this martial tradition, the techniques for armor (*Kacchu*) combat include a total of 21 articles (7 articles for each level of *shoden*, *chūden* and *okuden*), staff techniques (*bōjutsu*) include 19 methods of Kamae, Omote - 10 items, and Ura - 10 items, swordsmanship (*kenjutsu*), advance level secret transmission (*gokui kuden*), and others.

