

# 荒木新流柔術

## ARAKI SHIN RYU JUJUTSU

### 荒木新流柔術略歴

荒木新流柔術は、十七世佐藤金兵衛の解説（「柔と拳と道」創栄出版）を基にまとめると、武州元八王子（玉郡）の住人、荒木武左衛門久勝が流祖で、捕手術八十一手に、棒・捕縄術を含め、寛永三年（1626）に「荒木新流」と称した。昔から荒木流拳法（本来は「荒木流捕手術」）というのがあったので、新流と名乗った。

荒木武左衛門久勝は、荒木流（体術、柔術、捕手小具足、兵法、六尺棒、千切刀、半棒、鎖、縄術、居合刀）の祖・荒木無仁斎秀綱（荒木無人斎秀綱ともいわれる。享保20年（1735）の荒木流捕手柔術の皆傳巻物では荒木夢仁斎源秀繩となっている）の三世目子孫ともいわれている。

当流儀は、越後の新発田藩で継承された。

十七世佐藤金兵衛の母方の曾祖父大川原庄右エ門が、飯田メ太郎に習い免許を得た。佐藤は、大伯母大川原ひで女から流儀の秘伝巻物と曾祖父遺愛の椿の木刀を譲られた。佐藤金兵衛は、十六世大倉忠吾を新発田から仙台近郊の多賀城市の金兵衛寓居に招き教伝を受け、昭和二十八年（1953）八月に皆傳相伝を受けた。

種村匠刀は、平成四年（1992）十二月、佐藤金兵衛より皆傳相伝を受け十八世となった。佐藤からの相伝は、柔術、棒術、縄術等々である。

種村はこの他、「荒木流縄術捕手免許皆傳」の秘巻四巻を所持している。四巻中には、九字切秘巻も含まれている。

代系は以下のとおり。

- 荒木刃門之介正澄：Araki Tamon Masazumi
- 荒木流元祖 荒木無人斎秀綱（無仁斎秀綱，夢仁斎源秀繩）：Araki Munisai Hidetsuna
- 荒木鉄平正隆：Araki Teppei
- 荒木新流開祖 荒木武左衛門尉久勝（初祖）
- 塩野茂左衛門尉奉行（二世）
- 辻六左衛門尉之忠（三世）
- (数世略)
- 畑権平富保
- 福井市郎左衛門尉正義
- 福井市郎左衛門尉正脩
- 福井市郎左衛門尉正邦
- (数世略)
- 服部広次郎（十四世）
- 阪本謹吾（十五世）
- 大倉忠吾（十六世）
- 佐藤金兵衛清明（十七世）
- 種村恒久源匠刀（十八世）



## Araki Shin Ryu Jujutsu History

According to the commentary of the 17th Grandmaster Sato Kinbei in the book “Yawara to Ken to Michi”, published by Soei Shuppan, Araki Shin Ryu Jujutsu was founded by Araki Buzaemon Hisakatsu, who was a resident of Bushu Motohachioji (old Okutama District of Tokyo), and was named “Araki Shin Ryu” in the 3<sup>rd</sup> year of the Kanei Era (1626). It included 81 Torite Jutsu techniques as well as Bo and Hojo techniques. He named this school “Araki Shin Ryu”, which means “New School of Araki”, because there already existed at that time a school called “Araki Ryu Kenpo”, which had been originally called “Araki Ryu Torite Jutsu”.

Araki Buzaemon Hisakatsu is said to be the third-generation descendant of the founder of Araki Ryu (Taijutsu, Jujutsu, Kogusoku, Heiho, Rokushaku Bo jutsu, Chigirito (4.5 Sun sword techniques), Hanbo jutsu, Kusari (chain techniques), Nawa / Hojo jutsu, and Iai jutsu). The founder is Araki Munisai Hidetsuna. His name is written like 荒木無仁齋秀綱 in Kanji, or Chinese characters, but it is also spelled like 荒木無人齋秀綱, but in the Araki Ryu Torite Jujutsu Menkyo-Kaiden scroll which was written in the 20th year of the Kyoho Era (1735), the spelling of his name was 荒木夢仁齋源秀繩.

This Ryuha school was inherited in the Shibata feudal domain in the region of Echigo (Niigata prefecture).

In the 17th century, Sato Kinbei’s maternal great-grandfather, Ohkawara Shoemon, learned from Iida Shime Taro and obtained a Menkyo license from him.

Sato was given the secret scrolls of the school and his great-grandfather’s beloved camellia wooden sword by his great-aunt Okawara Hide.

Sato Kinbei invited Okura Chugo, the 16th grandmaster of Araki Shin Ryu, from Shibata to his residence in Tagajo City near Sendai (Shibata is in Niigata prefecture and Tagajo is in Miyagi prefecture) to receive his teaching and instruction. In August in the 28<sup>th</sup> year of the Showa Era (1953), Sato received the full teachings to become the 17<sup>th</sup> grandmaster of this school.

Tanemura Shoto became the 18th Grandmaster in December in the 4th year of the Heisei Era (1992) after having received the full teachings of Menkyo Kaiden from Sato Kinbei. These teachings included Jujutsu, Bo jutsu, and Hojo jutsu, and so forth.

In addition, Tanemura possesses four volumes of scrolls about the Araki Ryu Torite Jujutsu and Hojo jutsu Menkyo Kaiden. These scrolls include the Secret Kujikiri Scroll.

The genealogy is as follows;

- ① Araki Buzaemon Hisakatsu
- ② Shiono Mozaemon Yasuyuki
- ③ Tsuji Rokuzaemon Koretada  
(Several grandmasters omitted)  
Hata Gonbei Tomiyasu  
Fukui Ichirozaemon Masayoshi  
Fukui Ichirozaemon Masanao  
Fukui Ichirozaemon Masakuni  
(Several grandmasters omitted)
- ⑭ Hattori Kojiro



- ⑮ Sakamoto Kingo
- ⑯ Okura Chugo
- ⑰ Sato Kinbei Kiyooki
- ⑱ Tanemura Tsunehisa Shoto

