日本傳天心古流拳法

NIHONDEN TENSHIN KORYU KENPO

天心古流拳法略歴

上野貴天心直筆の伝書「日本傳天心流拳法皆傳印可目録」に,『夫柔術何哉則角觝拳法也其起原慶長之頃渡來漢人擴拳法学士成功之後其技取捨而配角觝　又創成拳道術和術名附後傳今世柔術也　護身之妙技且助身体之健康神心成得安寧豈不学可也　爰**日本傳天心古流拳法**始祖上野辰右ヱ門隆幸諸流極奥義後創成一流専一当身逆手異他柔術即死活之術当身其妙處不得至容易雖無怠学得燈暗夜期可有・・・』とある。

当流の正式名称は上記の如く「日本傳天心古流拳法」であり，通称「天心古流拳法」と称す。別に「神道天心流拳法」とも称す。

天心古流拳法は，慶長年間（1596～1614）末期に，上野辰右ヱ門によって創始された。上野家は，代々伊賀の郷士伴家より出で，上野氏を称し，天正年間（1573～1591）に信長の伊賀攻略に敗れた一族と共に故郷を逃れ，播州赤穂に住した。

上野辰右ヱ門は，家伝の太古流拳法の柔法及び当法（当身）二法にすぐれ，他の十一流儀を学んで奥義に達し，天心古流拳法の祖となった。

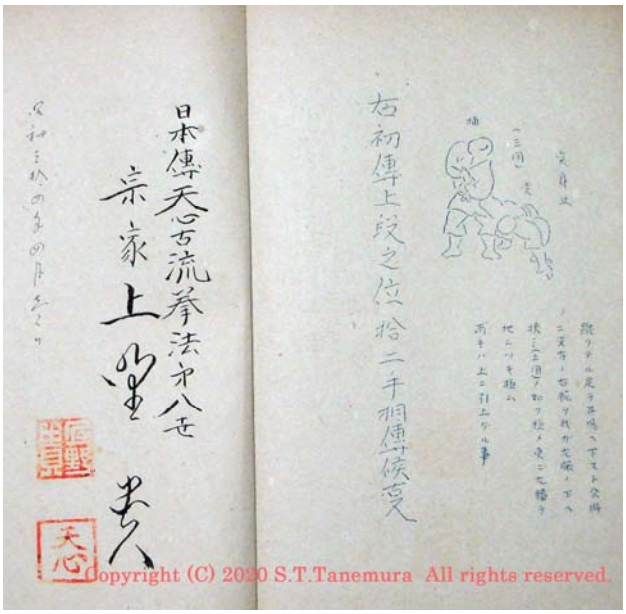
四世上野彦右ヱ門に至り，相州小田原藩大久保家に仕え，禄二百七拾石を賜った。彦右ヱ門は，一乗不二流骨法及び中国拳法をも学んだ祖父上野播竜子と清水四三二からも天心古流拳法を学んだ。「角手」という秘器も考案されて一拳必殺の技となり，当身殺法・無双拳・雲竜拳・飛竜拳等が完成された。

七世上野九十郎信久は，旧小田原藩士で，明治１９年（1886）横浜に道場を開いた。九十郎は，八世上野貴に，柔法（拳法体術），当法（青竜拳・飛竜拳・雲竜拳・猛虎拳・白狐拳・必殺拳）及び秘伝当身殺法・拳法七十二門秘伝等々を伝えた。

佐藤金兵衛清明は，上野貴天心より，日本傳天心古流拳法の皆傳印可を許され，平成元年（1989）１０月１０日，種村恒久匠刀に相伝した。

伝系は次のとおり。

元祖　上野辰右ヱ門隆幸（播竜子）
二世　清水伴右ヱ門重久
三世　市川四三二秀奥
四世　上野彦右ヱ門義之
五世　山本嘉助勝重
六世　上野柳吉郎利秀
七世　上野九十郎信久
八世　上野貴天心
九世　佐藤金兵衛清明
十世　種村恒久匠刀



Tenshin Koryu Kenpo
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NIHONDEN TENSHIN KORYU KENPO HISTORY

The history is recorded in the Densho book named "Nihon Den Tenshin Koryu Kenpo Kaiden Inka Mokuroku", which is a biographical book written by Ueno Takashi Tenshin

The official name of this Ryuha is "Nihon Den Tenshin Koryu Kenpo" as described above, and is commonly referred to as "Tenshin Koryu Kenpo", but it is also called "Shinto Tenshin Ryu Kenpo ".

Tenshin Koryu Kenpo was originated by Ueno Tatsuemon at the end of the Keicho Era (1596-1614). The Ueno family, who derived from the Tomo family of Iga and called themselves “Ueno” as their family name, lived as Gohshi (samurai but usually lived on farming but fought as a warrior when a war happened.) for generations. Defeated by Oda Nobunaga in the region of Iga in the Tensho Era (1573-1591), they fled their homeland with their whole family and settled in Ako, Banshu (Hyogo prefecture).

Ueno Tatsuemon excelled in the Juho (Yawara) and Ateho (Atemi) of his family's Taiko Ryu, and learned other eleven Ryuha to attain profound knowledge and became the founder of Tenshin Koryu Kenpo.

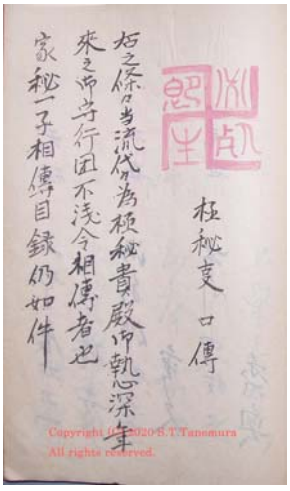
Ueno Hikoemon, the 4th grandmaster, served the Okubo family of Soushu Odawara domain and received a stipend of 207 Koku (annual fee of upper middle-class Samurai) from them. Ueno Hikoemon also learned Tenshin Koryu Kenpo from his grandfather Ueno Banryushi and Shimizu Yosaji, who also studied Ichijo Fuji Ryu Koppo and Chinese Kenpo. The secret weapon "Kakute" was also invented and became a one-fist killing technique, and the methods of Atemi Sappo, Muso Ken, Unryu Ken, and Hiryu Ken and some other techniques were perfected.

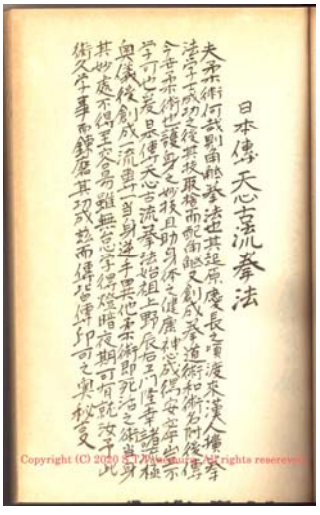
Ueno Kujuro Nobuhisa, the 7th grandmaster, was a former samurai of Odawara domain, and opened a dojo in Yokohama in the 19th year of the Meiji Era (1886). Ueno Kujuro taught to Ueno Takashi, who would be the 8th grandmaster, the Juho (Kenpo Taijutsu), Ateho (Seiryu Ken, Hiryu Ken, Unryu Ken, Mouko Ken, Byakko Ken, and Hissatsu Ken), the secret Atemi Sappo, the secret 72 Kenpo (healing points) and so on.

Sato Kinbei Kiyoaki was permitted by Ueno Takashi Tenshin to teach Nihon Den Tenshin Koryu Kenpo as Menkyo Kaiden, that is, the 9th grandmaster. On October 10, 1989 or the 10th year of the Heisei Era, Sato Kinbei passed on all the techniques and other things of Nihon Den Tenshin Koryu Kenpo to Tanemura Tsunehisa Shoto, who was officially admitted as the 10th grandmaster by him.

The genealogy is as follows

① Ueno Tatsuemon Takayuki
② Shimizu Ban-emon Shigehisa
③ Ichikawa Yosaji Hideoh
④ Ueno Hikoemon Yoshiyuki
⑤ Yamamoto Kasuke Katsushige
⑥ Ueno Ryukichiro Toshihide
⑦ Ueno Kujuro Nobuhisa
⑧ Ueno Takashi Tenshin
⑨ Sato Kinbei Kiyoaki
⑩ Tanemura Tsunehisa Shoto





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