

神傳不動流打拳体術種村派

SHINDEX FUDO RYU DAKEN-TAIJUTSU TANEMURA-HA

神傳不動流打拳体術史論

中国唐の時代、燕京女という者、骨法術・打拳術・少林拳・飛鳥術の達人たり。唐の中宗神龍時代正月、張昌宗拳兵し、昌宗の部将数百人が村民を暴虐する時、神色不動たる燕京女、微笑不動心にて一拳忽ち暴兵をこらしめ村民を助けたり。燕京女、その術を緑林の健児劉燕飛（黒衣童健児）に伝授す。黒衣童児は、打拳術はもとより、劍術も槍術も達人たりしという。また黒衣童児は、和劍すなわち日本の劍法も学びしという。

永久年間（1113～1118）、この伝我が国に伝わり、出雲冠者義照こと源八幡七郎為成に始まる。建久年間（1190～1199）、為成より二代後の水原九郎義成は、陸奥水原城主で、かつ源義経の落裔ともいわれ、打拳体術・馬術・槍術・劍法（特に居合）の達人にして、その居合いは、「一劍一閃眼にも止まらず」という。正長年間（1428～1429）神門小冠者義兼において檀神不動流打拳体術と称す。天正年間（1573～1592）江戸の阿部無我において神傳不動流として完成し、道場を開き教導した。阿部無我は、伊賀において、忍術を甲賀太郎兵衛小角と大塚大九郎忠秀に学び、天狗太郎の異名あり。

明治年間（1868～1912）、戸田真龍軒正光は神傳不動流の道場を構え広めた。戸田真龍軒は高松壽嗣の母方の祖父にあたり、九歳よりその門に入り、その伝を継承した。

神傳不動流打拳体術は、天之型（一拳八相）、地之型（秘拳一瞬）、自然至極之型（八相至極）と別れ、表型38本、裏型56本となる。更に戸田真龍軒極意の8本があり、口伝数編となる。

代系：燕京女～黒衣童児～源八幡七郎為成～源八郎為義～水原九郎義成・・・神門小冠者義兼・・・大塚大九郎忠秀～甲賀太郎兵衛小角～阿部無我・・・戸田真龍軒正光～高松壽嗣翊翁

道場規定

- 一 忍耐は先ず一服の間とぞ知れ
- 二 人の道は正義也と知れ
- 三 大欲と楽と依怙の心忘れよ
- 四 悲しみも恨みも自然の定めと思ひ 唯不動心の悟りを得可し
- 五 心常に忠孝の道を離れず 深く文武に志す可し

右五定を守ることを道場の規定也

明治二十三年春正月

戸田真龍軒正光

SHINDEN FUDO RYU DAKEN-TAIJUTSU HISTORY

In China during the Toh-Era, there lived a woman named En-no-Kyojo (En was an ancient Kingdom in Toh, Kyo was the capital city of En, no is of) who was renowned as the expert martial artist of Koppo-jutsu, Daken-jutsu, Shorin-Ken and Hicho-jutsu.

According to legend In the Toh Era under the rule of Chusou Shinryu, during an auspicious new year, a Cho Shousou rose up with an army of several hundred soldiers and savagely attacked a village.

Amidst this violence, En-no-Kyojo stood up and with Fudoshin (unmoved heart, immovable spirit) and a smile, she valiantly defended against the army with unarmed techniques and was able to heroically rescue the village people.

En-no-Kyojo taught to Ryu Enpi (Kokuido Kenji). Ryu Enpi was the specialist of not only Daken-Jutsu but also Ken-Jutsu and So-Jutsu. It seems that he had learned ancient Japanese swords techniques (Wa-Ken).

In the Eikyu Era (1113 – 1118), these martial arts came into Japan, and were taught to Izumo Kajya Yoshiteru (Minamoto Hachiman Shichiro Tamenari).

After two generations in the Kenkyu Era (1190 – 1199), these martial arts were passed on to Mizuhara Kurou Yoshinari, who was a chief of Mutsu Mizuhara castle. According to tradition, he was a son of Minamoto-no-Kuro Yoshitsune. Yoshinari was the expert of Daken-Taijutsu, Ba-jutsu, So-jutsu and Kenpo (Iai). His Iai was so special that it was compared to a lightning strike.

In the Seicho Era (1428 – 1429), Shinmon Kokajya Yoshikane put on the Ryuha name as Kijin Fudo Ryu Daken-Taijutsu.

During the Tensho Era (1573 – 1592), Abe Muga of Edo (present day Tokyo) put on the Ryuha name as Shinden Fudo Ryu Daken-Taijutsu. Abe Muga learned Ninjutsu from Koga Tarouhyoe Ozunu and Ohtsuka Daikuro Tadahide of Iga. Abe had the nickname 'Tengu Taro'.

In the Meiji Era (1868 – 1912), Toda Shinryuken Masamitsu opened a Dojo of Shinden Fudo Ryu in Kobe and made efforts to popularize this tradition. Toda Shinryuken was the maternal grandfather of Takamatsu Toshitsugu. Takamatsu Toshitsugu was taught from the age of nine years old by Toda Shinryuken and received grandmaster ship.

Shinden Fudo Ryu Daken-Taijutsu system is organized according to Ten-no-Kata (Ikken Hasso), Chi-no-Kata (Biken Isshun) and Shizen Shigoku-no-Kata, and has Omote-Gata 38 patterns and Ura-Gata 56 patterns. Further, there are 8 Gokui of Toda Shinryuken and many supplementary Kuden.

The genealogy of this school:

En-no-Kyojo - Ryu Enpi (Kokuido Kenji) - Minamoto Hachiman Shichiro Tamenari – Minamoto Hachiro Tameyoshi – Mizuhara Kuro Yoshinari - --- Shinmon Kokajya Yoshikane --- Ohtsuka Daikuro Tadahide – Koga Tarouhyoe Ozunu – Abe Muga --- Toda Shinryuken Masamitsu – Takamatsu Toshitsugu Uoh

Dojo Principles:

1. One must learn patience within the time it takes a cigarette to burn.
2. One must learn that the way of man is righteousness.
3. Forget desire; forget easiness; forget stubbornness.
4. Think of sadness and grudges as destiny. One must comprehend the immovable heart (Fudoshin).
5. Do not distance one's loyalty from one's parents and rulers. Try deeply to master culture and martial arts.

These 5 Dojo principles were made up by Toda Shinryuken Masamitsu on the beginning of January 1892 (Meiji Era 25 years).



Takamatsu Sensei and Fukumoto Shihan