

雲隠流

KUMOGAKURE RYU

雲隠流忍法種村派®

KUMOGAKURE RYU NINPO TANEMURA-HA

雲隠流忍法種村派史略

元来忍術・忍法は伝説によると、高麗宋の時代、皇祐元年（1049年、北宋時代）、契丹夏と共に宋の仁宗の軍と戦い（岐溝の戦い）、敗れて逃れたる四江の異勾將軍（張武勝）が、伊勢に上陸し、伊賀の山中の岩窟に住したと云う。異勾は、骨法術・飛鳥術・隠形の術に優れた武将で、気合と共に三間余の高さを飛んだと云う。これが忍術の根本をなしたと云う。

しかしながら、忍術に天津蹈鞠の伝が深く流入しているのは、まぎれもない事実で、例えば、大伴・物部・安部・中臣等の古文書に断片的に伝えられ、特に、大伴家伝書の天津鞠道神の秘文の豹変之巻・虎豹之巻、物部家伝書の天津鞠道謚心聞據録の瀏潜之巻、安部家伝書の天津蹈鞠麟鳳秘伝の神眼之巻、九鬼家（中臣家）伝書の天津蹈鞠中臣秘文の中臣神司秘法遍之巻などに伝えられている。

高松壽嗣は、戦後、瀏潜之巻等を根本として、九鬼神伝天真兵法の中に忍術編を考えたが、都合で取り止め、戸隠流忍法、雲隠流忍法等として公表し、門人に伝えた。

異勾將軍より牙門道士及び法玄坊鉄心がその伝を受け、牙門道士は牙龍道士にその伝を授けた。牙門道士は藤原千方ではとの説もある。

承保年間（1074～1076年）、牙龍道士（二代続く）は、出雲冠者義照（洞窟翁、九鬼神伝八法秘剣術・神伝不動流打拳體術の祖）・八龍入道（骨指術の達人）・伊賀平内兵衛保清（服部）の三名に伝授した。

天永年間（1110～1112年）、八龍入道は、戸沢白雲斎（源為朝の家臣、戸沢兼氏、玉虎流の祖）・鬼門平兵衛（白雲流、戸隠流の遠祖）・伊勢三郎義盛（義盛忍歌百首、源義経の郎党）・法玄仙人（源為義の武将、源式部丞朝行、伊賀の岩尾山に亡命）の四名に伝授した。

仁平・平治年間（1151～1160）、戸沢白雲斎（玉虎流の祖）と鬼門平兵衛からその伝を受けた白雲道士は、白雲流の祖となり、隠身術・八法秘剣術の名手であった。

白雲流忍法は主に幻術を修法し、陰形鬼・土鬼・風鬼・火鬼の四鬼や法術を变幻

自在に使った流派である。この流は後に戸隠流ともなったが、その術技は、玉虎流・虎倒流・義鑑流・雲隠流・霞流等とも深い相関関係にある。

応保年間（1161～1163）、白雲道士より伝授された霞隠道士に従って修法した戸隠大助は戸隠流忍法の開祖となった。初代戸隠大助は、源家二科幸弘の次男で、木曾義仲の臣なりとの説がある。

応保元年（1161年）7月、木曾義仲の郎党にして伊勢志摩の豪族であった志摩小三太源兼定は十六歳にして義仲の軍に従い、藤原秀衡の三千騎の中に斬り込んだが、数箇所の手傷を負い、瀕死の状態となって倒れていたのを霞隠道士（一説には兼定の叔父とも）に救われ、伊賀山中に逃れ、戸隠大助に養われ、霞隠道士に従い修練した。後に兼定は、二代戸隠大助となり、戸隠流二代流祖として有名である。

保元平治年間（1156～1159年）、法玄仙人（源為義の武将、源式部丞朝行）より伝授された竜法入道は、伊賀流忍術の初祖とも云われている。

保元年間（1156～1158年）、出雲冠者義照より伝を受けた源八幡七郎為成は、源八郎為義（伊賀に生まれる）と伊賀平内左衛門尉家長に伝授した。源八幡七郎為成は、神伝不動流の遠祖である。

伊賀平内左衛門尉家長（服部）は、源平屋島の戦い（元暦2年、1185年3月22日）の後、伊賀に亡命し、伊賀の住人源八幡七郎為成より忍術・忍法を伝授され、雲隠流忍法の遠祖となった。伊賀平内左衛門尉家長は、雲隠法師とも称したとの説があるが、根拠資料が確認できないので採用しない。

高松は、密かに門人福本良夫に唯授一人の秘法「結印」の最高極意、戸隠流及び雲隠流の本当の手裏剣、骨法術の極意等々を授け、木村正治には棒術柔術、秘剣術等の奥義を授けた。

高松の戦後初の高弟、佐藤金兵衛は、義鑑流骨法術宗家を伝授され、高木流柔術、九鬼神流棒術等々の皆伝宗家を継承させた。また佐藤は忍術虎之巻を所有しており、高松伝全てと共に忍術の巻物をも種村に伝授した。

佐藤金兵衛の弟弟子であり、初見良昭の師匠でもあった上野貴（澄水）は、高松より遁神澄水流、虎倒流、玉虎流、高木流等々の流儀を伝承し、かつ家伝としての伊賀流忍術の巻物を秘匿していた。上野は、最高弟の小林正雄（峰捷）に遁神澄水流・出雲秘抄等と共に伊賀流忍法秘傳書一卷を継承させた。

種村匠刀は、佐藤金兵衛、木村正治・小林正雄峰捷・福本良夫・初見良昭等から高松伝を伝授され、初見良昭（白龍）から伝授された戸隠流・雲隠流・九鬼神伝八法秘剣・神伝不動流・高木流水田伝等については、昭和59年（1984年）11月28日より種村派として独立し、教伝している。

雲隠流の内容としては、義鑑流・虎倒流・玉虎流・戸隠流等を土台としているた

め、系統的な術技体系はなく、口伝として、「一本杉・鎌鎗・鬼火・目潰」、及び秘剣として「後ろ攻め・裏攻め」位である。

雲隠流忍法種村派としては、高松壽嗣が特別に「手記」として、骨指術（玉虎流）の極意を記した伝書内容の術技（九拳蹴三法，体変構型九法，体変術起本型九法），及び上野貴伝系の秘器を使った極秘伝の「当込殺法」（初伝十二本，中伝十二本，奥伝十二本及，免許及び皆伝口伝）（上野貴より伝を受けた神長成佳と交換教授したもの，角手又は角指等の秘器を使う）を本流派の具体的術技体系とする。

また，上野貴（澄水）～小林正雄（峰捷）伝の「伊賀流忍法極秘之巻」一卷（口伝百七十六ヶ条）を併伝し，かつ佐藤金兵衛伝の「忍術兵法虎之巻」（鬼一法眼虎之巻）一卷（口伝五十六ヶ条）をも併伝し，更には上野～小林伝の「法術」口伝書（十九ヶ条及び極秘十三ヶ条）も併伝する事とする。なお，上野家は，伴家系流でもある。

雲隠流忍法代系

鳳貞
姚玉虎
張武連
張武勝（異勾將軍）
牙門道士
牙龍道士
伊賀平内兵衛保清（服部）
（十一代略）
伊賀平内左衛門尉家長
（数代略）
戸田左源太信房（戸沢太郎の一子）
戸田五兵衛信長（戸隠流二十代）
戸田典善（戸隠流二十三代）
戸田盛柳信綱
戸田不動正近
戸田観五郎信安
戸田英三郎信正
戸田新兵衛正近
戸田新五郎正良
戸田大五郎近秀
戸田大三郎近繁
戸田真龍軒正光
高松壽嗣翊翁
初見良昭白竜
種村恒久源匠刀（種村派）



鎌鎗：KAMA-YARI

伊賀流忍法代系（上野貴系）

伊賀平内左衛門尉（流祖）

（十数代略）

上野彦右衛門義之（極秘之巻初代，小田原藩士）

山本嘉助勝重

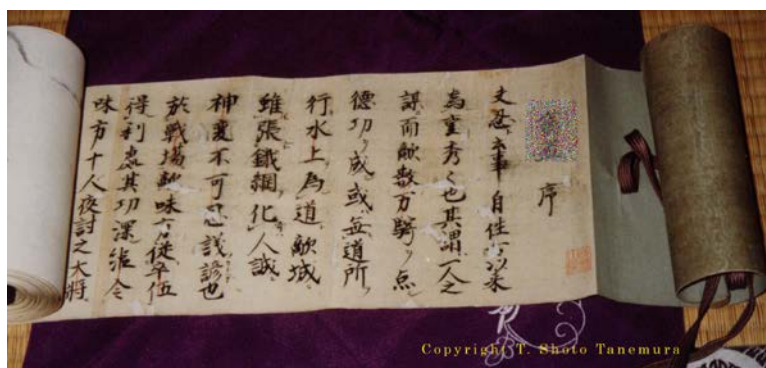
上野柳吉郎利秀

上野九十郎信久

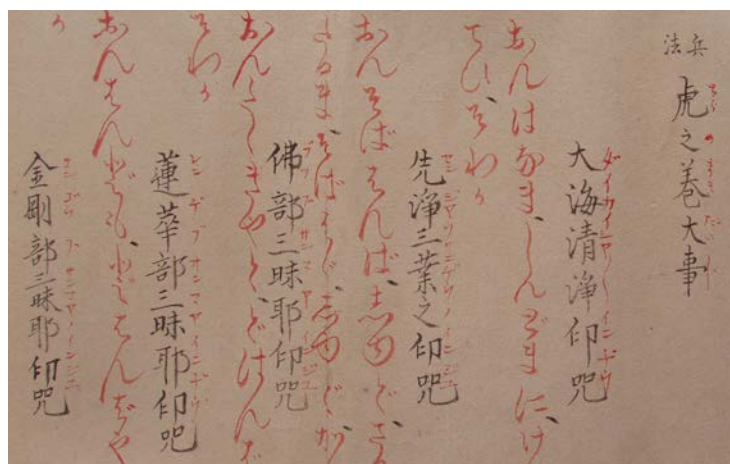
上野貴澄水

小林正雄峰捷

種村恒久源匠刀



伊賀流忍法秘傳書：IGA RYU NINPO HIDENSHO



忍術虎之巻：NINJUTSU TORA NO MAKI

KUMOGAKURE RYU TANEMURA-HA NINPO HISTORY

According to legend, Ninpo (also, Ninjutsu) originated during the old Korean Kōryō Dynasty (918-1392) by Ikai (also, Ikō, Chō Bushō; Ch. Zhang Wu Sheng), who was a shogun (military general).

In the first year of the Kōyū (Ch. Huangyou) Era (1049) of the Chinese Northern Song Dynasty, he allied in the Battle of Kikō (Ch. Qiguo) with the Mongol Khitan army against the army of the Chinese king Jinsō (Ch. Renzong, r.1022-63).

However, Ikai was defeated and escaped to Ise in Japan where he lived in a cave located in the mountains of Iga. Shogun Ikai was an authority on Hichō-jutsu and Ongyō-no-jutsu, and it was a recorded fact that by using a special Kiai (e.g., assembled energy) he could jump to a height of 6 meters.

However, there is no doubt that this Ninjutsu is in fact deeply associated with the Amatsu Tatara lineage. This can be seen in old records transmitted independently within the houses of Ōtomo, Mononobe, Abe and Nakatomi.

Especially notable are the Ōtomo house records “Amatsu Tatara Kishin no Hibumi – Hyōhen no Maki” and “Kohyō no Maki,” the Mononobe house record “Amatsu Tatara Hisshin Ginkoroku – Ryūsen no Maki,” the Abe house record “Amatsu Tatara Rinpō Hiden – Shingan no Maki,” and the Kuki (Nakatomi House) house record “Amatsu Tatara Nakatomi Hibumi – Nakatomi Kamitsukasa Hihōhen no Maki.”

After WWII, Takamatsu Toshitsugu considered applying the Ryūsen scroll and others as the foundation for the Ninjutsu volume within the Kuki Shinden Tenshin Hyōhen tradition, but due to certain challenges he terminated this endeavor, and openly transmitted these to his disciples as Togakure-ryū Ninpo and Kumogakure-ryū Ninpo.

As for the historical transmission of the ryūha, Gamon Dōshi and Hōgenbō Tesshin received the knowledge from Shogun Ikai, after which Gamon Dōshi taught Garyū Dōshi. The ryūha was further transmitted as follows:

Jōhō Era (1074-76) Garyū Dōshi transmitted the knowledge to three people: Izumo Kanja Yoshiteru (Dōkutsu-Ō, founder of Kukishinden Happō Biken-jutsu and Shinden Fudō ryū Daken Taijutsu), Hachiryū Nyūdō (expert of Kosshi-jutsu), and Iga Heinai Hyōe Yasukiyo (Hattori).

Ten-ei Era (1110-12) Hachiryū Nyūdō transmitted the knowledge to four people: Tozawa Hakuunsai (Tozawa Kaneuji, retainer of Minamoto Tametomo, founder of Gyokko-ryū), Kimon Heibei (early founder of Hakuun-ryū and Togakure-ryū), Ise Saburō Yoshimori (Yoshimori Hyakushu Ninka; member of Minamoto no Yoshitsune's warrior band), and Hōgen Sennin (commander under Minamoto no Tameyoshi; Minamoto Shikibu-no-jō Tomoyuki; exiled to Mt. Iwao in Iga).

Ninpei to Heiji eras (1151-60) Hakuun Dōshi, who received the knowledge from Tozawa Hakuunsai (founder of Gyokko-ryū) and Kimon Heibei, became the founder of Hakuun-ryū. He excelled in Onshin-jutsu (stealth) and Happō Biken jutsu. Hakuun-ryū emphasized the conduct of illusion rituals, the free manipulation of the Four Demons—Ongyōki, Doki, Fūki, Kaki—and employment of Universal Principles techniques. This tradition (ryū) later became Togakure-ryū, but its techniques and skills are closely related to Gyokko-ryū, Koto-ryū, Gikan-ryū, Kumogakure-ryū and Kasumi-ryū.

Ōhō Era (1161-63) Togakure Daisuke followed the teachings of Kasumi-gakure Dōshi, who received knowledge from Hakuun Dōshi, became the founder of Togakure-ryū Ninpo. He was the second son of the Minamoto house Nishina Yukihiro, and legend has it that he served as a retainer of Commander Kiso Yoshinaka.

In the 1st year of Ōhō (1161), 7th month (July), at the age of sixteen, Shima Kosanta Minamoto no Kanesada, an aristocrat of Ise Shima, fought with the warrior band of Kiso Yoshinaka against the Fujiwara no Hidehira's force of 3,000 mounted warriors. He advanced by cutting his way into the midst of Hidehira's force, but was critically injured from cuts to his arms and collapsed. Kanesada was then saved by Kasumi-gakure Dōshi (one legend identifies him as Kanesada's uncle), and escaped to the Iga mountains where he was helped by Togakure Daisuke. There he followed the training of Kasumi-gakure Dōshi. Later he became famous as the founder of Togakure-ryū, and known as the second generation Togakure Daisuke.

Hōgen and Heiji eras (1156-60) Ryūhō Nyūdō received knowledge from Hōgen Sennin (commander under Minamoto no Tameyoshi; Minamoto Shikibu-no-jō Tomoyuki). It is told that Ryūhō Nyūdō was also the first founder of Iga-ryū Ninjutsu.

Hōgen Era (1156-58) Minamoto Hachiman Shichirō Tamenari received the teachings from Izumo Kanja Yoshiteru. He then transmitted the knowledge to Minamoto Hachirō Tameyoshi (born in Iga) and Iga Heinai Saemon-no-jō Ienaga. Minamoto Hachiman Shichirō Tamenari was the early founder of Shinden Fudō ryū.

During the Genpei War (1180-85), Iga Heinai Saemon-no-jō Ienaga was exiled to Iga after the Battle of Yashima in the 2nd year of Genryaku Era (1185), 3rd month (March), and 22nd day. In Iga he was trained in Ninpo/Ninjutsu by Minamoto Hachiman Shichirō Tamenari, and became the early founder of Kumogakure-ryū Ninpo. According to legend, Ienaga was also called Kumogakure Hosshi. However, this (the name of Kumogakure Hosshi) cannot be confirmed because of lack of supporting documentation.

Takamatsu secretly taught only Fukumoto Yoshio the highest level of esoteric Ketsu'in (esoteric hand seals), as well as Togakure-ryū and Kumogakure-ryū's true shuriken, highest teachings of Koppojutsu and more. Similarly, he taught the highest levels of Bo-jutsu, Ju-jutsu and Biken-jutsu to Kimura Masaji.

Takamatsu's first disciple after WWII was Sato Kinbei to whom he transmitted the Soke (Grandmaster) title of Gikan-ryū Koppojutsu, and handed down to him the traditions of Takagi-ryū Ju-jutsu and Kukishin-ryū Bo-jutsu, among others, as Menkyo Kaiden Soke. Also, Sato was the holder of the Ninjutsu Tiger Scroll. Tanemura was taught/given all the Takamatsu traditions together with Ninjutsu scroll.

Ueno Takashi (Chōsui), Takamatsu's disciple, junior to Sato Kinbei and teacher of Hatsumi Yoshiaki, received from Takamatsu the traditions of Kijin Chōsui ryū, Koto-ryū, Takagi-ryū and others. He also inherited Ninjutsu scrolls in concealment within his family as a house tradition. Ueno transmitted to his senior disciple Kobayashi Masao (Hōshō) the Kijin Chōsui ryū and Izumo Hishō together with a scroll of Ninjutsu Hidensho.

Tanemura Shoto was taught the Takamatsu traditions by Sato Kinbei, Kimura Masaji, Kobayashi Masao, Fukumoto Yoshio and Hatsumi Yoshiaki.

From the 59th year of Shōwa (1984), 11th month (November), 28th day, Tanemura has been teaching Togakure-ryū, Kumogakure-ryū,

Kukishinden Happō Biken-jutsu, Shinden Fudō ryū and Takagi-ryū Mizuta-den (Mizuta line), which he was taught by Hatsumi Yoshiaki (Masa-aki, Byakuryu), as an independent Tanemura-Ha (Tanemura lineage, Tanemura systems, as the founder Tanemura-Ha).

As for the content of Kumogakure ryū, because its foundation stems from Gikan-ryū, Koto-ryū, Gyokko-ryū and Togakure-ryū, there is no organized system of techniques. Instead, there are only the oral secret transmission “Ippon Sugi, Kamayari, Onibi, Metsubushi,” and “Ushirozeme, Urazeme” of Biken (Secret Sword).

The Tanemura lineage (Tanemura-Ha) of Kumogakure-ryū concretely systematizes this ryūha based on Takamatsu Toshitsugu’s own notes of techniques from the highest teachings (goku’i) of Gyokko-ryū Kosshi-jutsu manuals densho (9 Ken and 3 Keri, Taihen Kamae-Kata 9, Kihon-Gata 9), and Ueno Takashi’s line teachings of the high-level secret Atekomi Sappō (Deadly Striking Methods) (Shoden 12, Chuden 12, Okuden 12, Menkyo and Kaiden Kuden many), which is using hidden weapons (Kakushi, Kakute). This knowledge has been received through a knowledge exchange with Kaminaga Shigemi who received it from Ueno Takashi and received from Kobayashi Hōshō also.

Finally, the transmissions of Ueno Takashi (Chōsui) and Kobayashi Masao (Hōshō) of the “Iga ryū Ninpo Gokuhi no Maki” (176 Kudens), as well as Sato Kinbei’s “Ninjutsu Heihō Tora no Maki” (56 Kudens), and Ueno-Kobayashi’s secret transmission book of “Hō-jutsu” (19 and 13 Kudens) will be taught together. Moreover, there is also the accompanying Ueno house-lineage tradition (Tomoke/Banke line of Ninja).

Kumogakure-ryū Genealogy
Hōtei
Chō Gyokko
Chō Buren
Chō Bushō (Shogun Ikai)
Gamon Dōshi
Garyū Dōshi
Iga Heinai Hyōe Yasukiyo (Hattori)
<11 generations>
Iga Heinai Saemon-no-jō Ienaga
<abbreviated generations>



Toda Sagenta Nobufusa (son of Tozawa Tarō)
Toda Gohyoe Nobunaga (Togakure ryū 20th generation)
Toda Tenzen (Togakure ryū 23rd generation)
Toda Seiryū Nobutsuna
Toda Fudō Masachika
Toda Kangorō Nobuyasu
Toda Eizaburō Nobumasa
Toda Shinbei Masachika
Toda Shingorō Masayoshi
Toda Daigorō Chikahide
Toda Daizaburō Chikashige
Toda Shinryūken Masamitsu
Takamatsu Toshitsugu Yokuō
Hatsumi Yoshiaki (Masa-aki, Byakuryū)
Tanemura Tsunehisa Minamoto no Shoto (Tanemura Ha)

Iga-ryū Ninpo Genealogy (Ueno Takashi line)
Iga Heinai Saemon-no-jō (founder)
<10+ generations abbreviated>
Ueno Hiko-Uemon Yoshiyuki (Odawara Domain retainer;
Inner Secret Scroll, 1st generation)
Yamamoto Kasuke Katsushige
Ueno Ryūkichirō Toshihide,
Ueno Kujūrō Nobuhisa
Ueno Takashi Chōsui
Kobayashi Masao Hōshō
Tanemura Tsunehisa Shoto



鬼火 : ONIBI