

九鬼神流

KUKISHIN RYU

1 史 略

「九鬼神流」と称する流派は、「天真兵法九鬼神流」・「本體九鬼神流棒術」「九鬼神伝八法秘剣術（九鬼神流八法秘剣術）」などがある。

「九鬼神伝八法秘剣術」は「九鬼神伝八法之秘術」とも称する。

「九鬼神流三尺棒術（九鬼神流半棒術）」とか「九鬼神流六尺棒術」というものは、天真兵法九鬼神流・九鬼神伝八法秘剣術・本體九鬼神流棒術の中に存在するが、「九鬼神流杖術」というものは、九鬼神伝八法秘剣術の中に存在する。

高松壽嗣の門人木葉幸四郎が著した「九鬼神流武術叢書大日本護身術第一編棒術」（九鬼尚武局型）の本中での「杖術」は、三尺棒術のことである。

同じく、高松壽嗣の門人である上野貴澄水が称した「九鬼神流杖術」とは、九鬼尚武局型の六尺棒術のことである。

2 天真兵法九鬼神流

藤原鎌足より三十七代後裔の薬師丸藏人隆眞は、後醍醐天皇より九鬼姓を賜り、鎌足以来の家伝の武道兵法を九鬼神傳天真兵法（天真兵法九鬼神流、天真兵法九鬼神傳武術）として伝承した。

天真兵法九鬼神傳武術は、天津韃靼系流で、剣術・棒術・薙刀術・槍術・騎射術・築城・軍略・天門・地門等々の広範囲に渡る総合武道兵法である。巻物・伝書類としては、九鬼宗伝之巻（九鬼秘総之巻）、四天之巻（天真兵法心剣活機論・天真兵法宗門総秘論・天真兵法天門地門遍・天真兵法城築陣営戦略遍）、九鬼神流皆伝之巻（龍之巻・虎之巻・神之巻）、天津韃靼秘文三十六巻及び別巻九巻等々がある

明治・大正・昭和年間の高松壽嗣は、消えかかっていた九鬼神傳武術の不備な点を整備し、かつ体系化し、見事に復興し、再興させた。今日の九鬼神傳武術は、高松壽嗣の功績による。

九鬼神流柔術は、体術と打拳との良い点をも利用し、工夫されたものである。この流儀は「天津韃靼九鬼柔体術活法遍之巻三十四」に記されており、石谷松太郎の時代には無心無想流とも称されたが、高松壽嗣は九鬼神流柔術として補足・整備し、一番弟子の木村正治に伝授し、木村正治は種村匠刀に教伝し、その全伝を授けた。

伝 系

薬師丸藏人隆眞・・・・・・九鬼弥五郎澄隆－大國鬼平源久良－有馬大助忠明－有馬河内介正義－栗山右近源長房～細谷新八郎幸久－木村一刀斎兼介－木村夢想軒忠助－大隅志摩守之行－伊庭登太郎－藤木八右衛門錦石－戸田源八郎信正－荒木多門介正澄－小笠原丹後守直久－竹内五郎兵衛助定－喜多三郎兵衛正虎－加納虎太郎源義広－一柳数馬－一柳織部－今川久太郎－石谷松太郎隆景－高松壽嗣翊翁－木村正治正勝－種村恒久匠刀（二十四代宗家）

3 本體九鬼神流棒術

初代高木折右衛門は九鬼神流棒術を会得し、高木流の棒術となっていたが、高木流四代目の大國鬼兵重信の時に、鬼兵伝の九鬼神流棒術が改めて組み込まれ、以後、柔術は高木楊心流を、棒術は九鬼神流を称え、正式相伝者（宗家）には、九鬼神流棒術と本體楊心高木流柔術が併伝される事となった。

九鬼神流棒術には、高木系の本體九鬼神流棒術や、天真兵法九鬼神流系の棒術、九鬼尚武局系の九鬼神流棒術、九鬼神傳八法秘劍術系の棒術等があるが、いずれも種村匠刀が継承し、伝授されている。

古伝・本伝として、六尺棒術が二十三本。半棒術が六本。免許之巻として、口伝八項目、死穴生穴之図、殺活經之図。皆伝之巻として天津韃韃槓技之巻等がある。

別伝として、六尺棒初傳・中傳・奥傳・免許・皆伝、及び半棒秘抄遍、杖術等がある。

伝 系

高木折右衛門重俊—高木馬之輔重貞—高木源之進英重—大國鬼平重信—大國八九郎信俊—大國太郎太夫忠信—大國鬼兵衛良信—大國與左衛門定良—中山甚内定秀—大國武右衛門英信—中山嘉左衛門定賢—大國鎌治英俊—八木幾五郎久吉—石谷武甥正次—石谷松太郎隆景—高松壽嗣翊翁—佐藤金兵衛清明—種村恒久匠刀（十八代宗家）

4 九鬼神傳八法秘劍術（九鬼神流八法秘劍術）

正式名称は、九鬼神流八法秘劍之術と云い、九鬼神傳八法之秘術ともいう。

永治年間（1141年）、出雲冠者義照は、唐の骨法打拳術・飛斬秘劍・唐の柔・眉尖刀術の達人なり。義照は元来九鬼神流であったが、出雲の猪目洞窟に立て籠もること三年にして、鬼神から九日間の神技を受け、悪魔を払う神秘の術を授得し、神力念竭術（しんりきねんけつじゅつ）を伝え、九鬼神傳八法之秘術と称した。義照より十代目の有馬河内介正義は、九鬼神流八法秘劍之術と称した。

当流は、打拳体術・棒術・槍術・薙刀術・眉尖刀術・杖術・十手術・騎射術・秘劍術の九法の術から成り、他に火術・鋸磐投術・軍略等も加えられた。

八法とは八つの武術（打拳体術・棒術・槍術・薙刀術・眉尖刀術・杖術・十手術・騎射術）を云い、これに秘劍術を加えて八方秘劍術と称したのは十四代目の風間新九郎秀近の時からである。新九郎秀近の劍は不可思議なる劍すなわち秘劍として不敗の劍であったという。

二十七代目の高松壽嗣は、『打拳体術とは打拳術に体術を取入れたる如し。元来、武道の骨子は体術であり、体と精神と技とが三拍子一致しなければ劍でも槍でも用をなさず』と訓導している。

伝 系

出雲冠者義照—出雲小四郎照信・・・大國鬼三太清澄・・・有馬河内介正義・・・風間新九郎秀近—大國鬼平重信—大國根左近康正・・・久原小太郎信義—石谷武甥正次—石谷松太郎隆景—高松壽嗣翊翁—初見良昭白龍—種村匠刀（二十九代、種村派初代宗家）

九鬼神流

KUKISHIN RYU

1 KUKISHIN RYU HISTORY

There are several traditions that use the name “Kukishin Ryu,” such as Tenshin Hyoho Kukishin Ryu, Hontai Kukishin Ryu Bo-Jutsu, and Kukishinden Happo Biken Jutsu (Kukishin Ryu Happo Biken Jutsu).

The tradition called Kukishinden Happo Biken Jutsu is also referred to as Happo-no-Hijutsu (with the same pronunciation but different written forms).

Within Tenshin Hyoho Kukishin Ryu, Kukishinden Happo Biken Jutsu, and Hontai Kukishin Ryu Bo-Jutsu, there exist forms such as Kukishin Ryu Sanjaku Bo-Jutsu (Kukishin Ryu Hanbo-Jutsu) and Kukishin Ryu Rokushaku Bo-Jutsu.

However, the art referred to as Kukishin Ryu Jojutsu exists specifically within Kukishinden Happo Biken Jutsu.

In the book authored by Kiba Koshirō, a student of Takamatsu Toshitsugu, titled Kukishin Ryu Bujutsu Sousho – Dai Nippon Goshinjutsu, Volume 1: Bo-Jutsu (Kuki Shobu Bureau Forms), the section labeled “Jojutsu” actually refers to Sanjaku Bo-Jutsu (three-foot staff techniques).

Likewise, what Ueno Chosui (Ueno Takashi), another student of Takamatsu Toshitsugu, referred to as “Kukishin Ryu Jojutsu” is, in fact, the Rokushaku Bo-Jutsu (six-foot staff techniques) within the Kuki Shobu Bureau lineage.

2 TENSHIN HYOHO KUKISHIN RYU JU-JUTSU HISTORY

The 37th descendent of Fujiwara Kamatari, Yakushimaru Kurando Takamasa was bestowed the name Kukami (which can also be pronounced Kuki) by the Emperor Godaigo. The family tradition of Kamatari Budo Heiho (Martial Arts or Martial Strategy of the Kamatari) was henceforth known and transmitted as Kukishinden Tenshin Hyoho (also called Tenshin Hyoho Kukishin Ryu or Tenshin Hyoho Kukishinden Ryu Bujutsu).

Tenshin Hyoho Kukishinden Bujutsu comes from the Amatsu Tatara line of schools and is a complete Budo system that covers a wide area of skills; Ken-jutsu, Bo-Jutsu, NaginataJutsu, So-Jutsu, Kisyu-Jutsu, Chiku-Jo (castle building), Gun-Ryaku (Military Strategy), Ten-Mon/Chi-Mon etc.

The Amatsu Tatara Hibumi (secret writings of the Amatsu Tatara) has a total of 36 scrolls as well as another 9 supplementary scrolls. These include the Kuki Souden No Maki (Kuki Hisou no Maki), Shiten no Maki (Tenshin Hyoho Shinken Kakki-Ron / Tenshin Hyoho Shumon Souhi-Ron, Tenshin Hyoho Ten-Mon Chi-Mon Hen, Tenshin Hyoho Jochiku-Jinei Senryaku Hen) Kukishin Ryu Kaiden no Maki (Ryu-No-Maki/ Tora-No-Maki /Shin-No-Maki).

During the Meiji, Taisho, and Showa era, Takamatsu Toshitsugu began to fill in the incomplete parts of Kukishinden Bujutsu which had started to

disappear. He did a formidable job in bringing this martial art back to life. The reason why we still have Kukishinden Bujutsu today is due to Takamatsu Sensei's achievement.

Kukishin Ryu Jujutsu is made up from and uses the best points of Taijutsu and Daken. This schools system/essence is written down in the 34 scroll of "Amatsu Tatara Kuki Ju-taijutsu Kappo Hen No Maki". In the time of Ishitani Matsutaro it was also called "Mushin Muso Ryu" but Takamatsu Sensei made this complete with his best effort to form Kukishin Ryu Jujutsu. This was taught by Takamatsu Sensei to his top student Kimura Masaji, who in turn taught Tanemura Shoto and gave the complete teachings of this school.

LINEAGE:

Yakushimaru Kurando Takamasa..... ~Kuki Yagoro Sumitaka~
Ohkuni Onihei~Arima Daisuke~Arima Kawachinosuke~Kuriyama Ukon
~ Hosoya Shinpahiro ~ Kimura Itto-sai ~ Kimura Musoken ~ Ohsumi
Shimanokami ~ Iba Toyotaro ~ Fujiki Kinseki ~ Toda Nobumasa ~ Araki
Masazumi ~ Ogasawara Naohisa ~ Takeuchi Sukesada ~ Kita Masatora ~
Kano Yoshihiro ~ Ichiyanagi Kazuma ~ Ichiyanagi Oribe ~ Imagawa Kyutaro
~ Ishitani Matutaro ~ Takamatsu Toshitsugu Uoh ~ Kimura Masaji ~
Tanemura Tsunehisa Shoto (24th Soke)

3 HONTAI KUKISHIN RYU BOJUTSU HISTORY

It looks be called as Takagi Ryu Bo-Jutsu from 1st generation Takagi Oriemon to 3rd generation Takagi Gennoshin.

But from 4th generation Ohkuni Onihei set upped Hontai Kukishin Ryu as Bo-Jutsu system and Hontai Takagi Yoshin Ryu as Jujutsu system.

This Hontai Takagi Ryu Bo-Jutsu Menkyo Kaiden person is the proof of the true Hontai Takagi Yoshin Ryu Grandmaster/Soke. Therefore cannot be separate Hontai Takagi Ryu Bo-Jutsu and Hontai Takagi Yoshin Ryu Jujutsu.

And will be given for the true Soke/grandmaster as more proof – Kukishin Ryu Bo-Jutsu Hihohen Densho book and Amatsu Tatara Kangi-no-maki scroll.

Takamatsu Toshitsugu had given grandmaster ship to Sato Kinbei on the date good day of May 1952, and Sato Kinbei all gave to Tanemura Shoto on the good day of October 1989.

LINEAGE:

Takagi Oriemon – Takagi Umanosuke – Takagi Gennoshin – Ohkuni Onihei –
Ohkuni Yakuro – Ohkuni Tarodayu – Ohkuni Kihyoe – Ohkuni Yozaemon –
Nakayama Jinnai – Ohkuni Buemon – Nakayama Kazaemon – Ohkuni
Kamaji – Yagi Ikugoro – Ishitani Takema – Ishitani Matsutaro – Takamatsu
Toshitsugu – Sato Kinbei – Tanemura Tsunehisa Shoto (18th Soke)

4 KUKISHINDEN HAPPO BIKEN JUTSU HISTORY

This school was originally known as "Kukishin Ryu Happo Biken-no-Jutsu" but also as "Kukishinden Happo-no-Hijutsu".

Eiji Era (1141), Izumo Kaja Yoshiteru was famous as an expert of Koppo Daken-jutsu, Jumping cutting Biken, Chinese Yawara and Bisento Jutsu etc.

Yoshiteru was of course an expert of his own Kukishin Ryu School. However, not content with his level of skill, he committed himself to even more intense training, three years of which he spent in a mountain cave called "Inome Dokutsu" (dokutsu meaning cave). During this time he underwent special spiritual training, climaxing in a nine-day period in which he was enlightened from the Spirit with techniques of the Martial God. These special techniques allowed him to cast away devils. He gave these special spiritual techniques the name of "Shinriki Nenketsu Jutsu" and in turn named his school as "Kukishinden Happo no Hijutsu".

The 10th generation grandmaster Arima Kawachi-no-Suke Masayoshi named the school as "Kukishin Ryu Happo Biken-no-jutsu".

This Ryuha (school) has nine parts of Daken-Taijutsu, Bo-Jutsu, So-jutsu (Yari), Naginata-jutsu, Bisento-jutsu, Jo-jutsu, Jutte-jutsu, Kisha-jutsu, Biken Jutsu, and includes Ka-jutsu (fire techniques), Senban-nage-jutsu (shuriken), Gunryaku etc.

Happo infers the eight martial arts (Taijutsu, Bo-Jutsu, Sojutsu etc.). 14th generation Soke Kazama Shinkuro Hidechika called the Ryuha as "Kukishinden Happo Biken Jutsu". His sword techniques were fantastic, miraculous even, which prompted him to call his Ken-jutsu as Biken Jutsu (Bi read also as Hi, meaning secret). His Biken Jutsu was never defeated.

27th generation Soke Takamatsu Toshitsugu said;

Daken-Taijutsu means Daken-jutsu together with Taijutsu. The source and most important part of Budo is Taijutsu. Without a good combination of Tai (Body) and Waza (techniques) with Seishin (spirit/mind/soul), then one will not be skillful when using a sword, spear or Yari etc. It is most important to have a harmonious balance of Tai, Waza and Seishin...

LINEAGE:

Izumo Kaja Yoshiteru – Izumo Koshiro Terunobu ---- Ohkuni Kisanta Kiyozumi – Arima Kawachi-no-kami Masayoshi --- Kazama Shinkuro Hidechika – Ohkuni Onihei Shigenobu – Ohtone Sakon Yasumasa ----- Hisahara Kotaro Nobuyoshi – Ishitani Takema Masatsugu – Ishitani Matsutaro Takakage – Takamatsu Toshitsugu Uoh – Hatsumi Yoshiaki – Tanemura Tsunehisa Minamoto no Shoto (29th Menkyo Kaiden, Tanemura-Ha 1st Soke)