

武田流合氣之術

TAKEDA RYU AIKI-NO-JUTSU

武田流合氣之術 史略

TAKEDA-RYŪ AIKI-NO-JUTSU HISTORY

"武田流合氣之術 Takeda-Ryū Aiki no Jutsu" was also called "相氣之術 Aiki no Jutsu" or "武田流合氣柔術 Takeda-Ryū Aiki Jujutsu" in the past. It is a martial art that reveres 日本武尊 Yamato Takeru no Mikoto and his son 武田王 Takeda no Ōkimi / Takeda no Kimi as the great founders, and 新羅三郎源義光 Shinra Saburō Minamoto no Yoshimitsu as the formal founder, and was secretly passed down within the 甲斐源氏武田家 Kai Genji Takeda family.

During the reign of the 12th Emperor, Emperor 景行 Keikō (from August through December of Keikō 27, Koki 757, approximately A.D. 97), his son 日本武尊 Yamato Takeru no Mikoto (whose real name was 小碓命 Ousu no Mikoto) defeated 川上梟帥 Kawakami no Takeru, chief of the 熊襲 Kumaso of Kyushu, who had rebelled against the Yamato Imperial Court and had barricaded himself in Hayato Castle at Kokubu Village, Aira District, Osumi Province (present-day Kokubu district of Kirishima City, Kagoshima Prefecture). The form used by the prince at this time was called "梟帥固 Takeru Gatame," an extremely effective secret technique that simultaneously employs joint locks (逆 gyaku), chokes (締め shime), and pressure-point strikes (点穴 tenketsu). It is regarded as a secret technique transmitted by the Sōke of Takeda-Ryū and as proof of appointment as the reserve Sōke (控え宗家 Hikae Sōke).

Additionally, a unique striking method called "熟瓜打ち Hozochi Uchi" has been passed down, which describes how the prince struck and killed Kawakami no Takeru as if smashing a ripe melon.



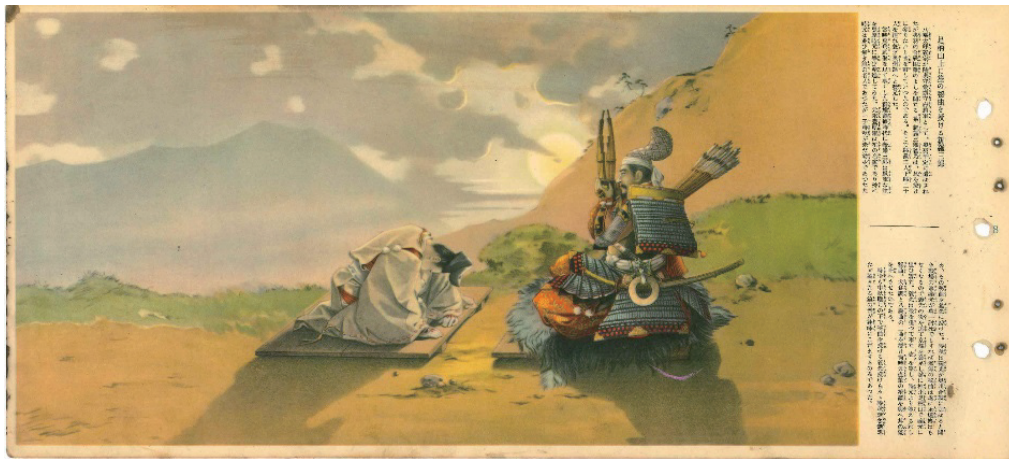
"Yamato Takeru no Mikoto (Ousu no Mikoto)" (From the national history picture book Yamato Sakura, Shobunsha, 1935).

新羅三郎源義光 Shinra Saburō Minamoto no Yoshimitsu (born 寛徳 Kantoku 2 (1045) - died October 20, 大治 Daiji 2 (1127)) was the third son of 清和源氏源頼義 Seiwa Genji Minamoto no Yoriyoshi, and the younger brother of the famous 八幡太郎義家 Hachimantarō Yoshiie (Who served as Mutsu no Kami and Chinjufu Shogun, achieved military exploits in the 前九年の役 Zenkunen War 1051-1062 and the 後三年の役 Gosannen War 1083-1087, and was revered as the head of the samurai). He was an exceptionally rare master of martial arts who, along with his brother Yoshiie, entered the tutelage of 大江匡房 Ohe no Masafusa learn strategy and martial arts.

He was also a man of broad and deep culture and versatility, making a name for himself in astronomy, geography, and music (as a master of the 笙 sho). It is said that Yoshimitsu was initiated into the secret techniques handed down from Yamato Takeru no Mikoto by the hermit of 愛宕山 Mount Atago, 愛鷹の翁 Ataka no Okina (also known as 鷹翁 Taka Oh) (another theory states he was granted this at 足柄山 Mount Ashigara).

Equipped with a broad education, Yoshimitsu further refined his skills, testing them in actual combat during the Gosannen War. He dissected the corpses of fallen soldiers to study joints and skeletal structures, perfecting joint locks 逆技 (gyaku-waza) and striking 当身 (atemi). Upon seeing a spider's thread tightly ensnare a small bird, he realized the true principle of "Yawara" and is said to have completed the "合気之術 Aiki no Jutsu".

Besides this, he passed down sword fighting (撃刀 Gekitō / 太刀打ち Tachiuchi), archer 弓術 (Kyūjutsu), and horsemanship 馬術 (Bajutsu). From Takeda-Ryū Kyūjutsu, the Henmi-Ryū 逸見流, Hiki-Ryū 日置流, Ogasawara-Ryū 小笠原流, and Daiwa-Ryū 大和流 derived and have been transmitted to the present day.



↑ "新羅三郎源義光 Shinra Saburō Minamoto no Yoshimitsu" (From 日本櫻 Nihon Sakura).

The descendants of Shinra Saburō Yoshimitsu were appointed as the governors of 甲斐国 Kai Province generation after generation, continuing with 義清 Yoshikiyo (武田冠者 Takeda Kaja), 清光 Kiyomitsu (逸見冠者 Henmi Kaja), and 信義 Nobuyoshi (武田太郎 Takeda Tarō). During the generation of Yoshimitsu's great-grandson 武田太郎信義 Takeda Tarō Nobuyoshi, he established his residence in

Kitakoma-gun Kamiyama-mura Aza-Takeda in Kai Province (now Nirasaki-shi, Yamanashi Prefecture, Kamiyama-cho Takeda) , and took the surname Takeda. Until the 24th generation 信虎 Nobutora, they wielded great power in this region, and Yoshimitsu's Aiki no Jutsu was also secretly passed down.

During the 永正 Eisho era (1504–1520), 信虎 Nobutora suppressed domestic rebellions and finally moved his residence to 躑躅ヶ崎 Tsutsujigasaki (now Kofuchu-machi, Kōfu City, Yamanashi Prefecture), reviving the Takeda family. With the emergence of Nobutora's son Shingen, the Takeda family expanded its territory and greatly prospered. In June of Tenbun 10 (1541), when 信玄 Shingen was 20 years old (19 by modern age reckoning), he banished his father Nobutora from the province.

The banished 信虎 Nobutora sought refuge with 今川義元 Imagawa Yoshimoto in Suruga (Nobutora stayed at the home Shingen's elder sister's husband). In this land of exile, he initiated his youngest son, 信友 Nobutomo (武田上野介信友 Takeda Kozukenosuke Nobutomo / 翁齋 Ohsai), born to a concubine, into the Aiki-no-Jutsu passed down from Yoshimitsu.

The Takeda family, which boasted great power in the Kai-Takeda region during the Sengoku period, perished with 勝頼 Katsuyori's defeat at 天目山 Mount Tenmoku (Katsuyori's daughter relied on the 種村 Tanemura family and joined them). However, the secret art of Aiki transmitted to Shingen's youngest brother Nobutomo was passed down to Nobutomo's son, 勝千代 Katsuchiyo. With the downfall of the Takeda and Imagawa families, the wandering father and son, Nobutomo and Katsuchiyo, further refined the subtleties of the Aiki no Jutsu.

Katsuchiyo later became a guest of 石田三成 Ishida Mitsunari and was highly valued. When Mitsunari was defeated in the Battle of 関ヶ原 Sekigahara, according to Mitsunari's dying wish, Katsuchiyo was welcomed by 黒田長政 Kuroda Nagamasa daimyo of 筑前 Chikuzen (Fukuoka) with a stipend of 520,000 石 koku Daimyo. Takeda Katsuchiyo took the name 翁齋 Ohsai, and his wondrous secret techniques were unparalleled in the realm, earning him respect as the restorer of the Takeda-Ryū. This is the connection between the Takeda-Ryū of 甲斐 Kai and the 黒田藩 Kuroda Domain. At the request of 黒田長政 Kuroda Nagamasa, this art was strictly protected as a family law of single-heir transmission, so it remained entirely unknown to the secular world.

From the early Meiji period, this was secretly forged among patriotic figures in 北九州 Kitakyushu. In particular, the 41st generation 中村翁吉 Nakamura Ohkichi was an extraordinary master, who guided disciples under 頭山満 Tōyama Mitsuru, producing various patriots such as 宮川一貫 Miyagawa Ikkan, 内田良平 Uchida Ryohei, 末永節 Suenaga Setsu, and 大庭一翁 Ōba Ichio.

After graduating from Meiji University and the School of Foreign Languages, 大庭一翁 Ōba Ichio (real name: 武幸 Takeyuki), who was a diplomat (advisor to the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and a Jūdoka (Kodokan 5th Dan), succeeded the 42nd generation 中村合氣齋翁吉 Nakamura Aikisai Ohkichi to become the 43rd generation. He trained many disciples the 武田流矢倉山道場 Takeda-Ryū Yagurayama Dojo located at the 矢倉山莊 Yagurasansoh (櫓山莊 Rozansoh / Yagurayamasoh) in 中原 Nakahara, 戸畑市 Tobata-shi, Fukuoka Prefecture (now 北九州市 Kitakyushu-shi) in Kyushu, which is the 中原海岸 Nakahara Coast (中井浜 Nakaihama).

Furthermore, after the war, in 昭和 Showa 27 (1952), he went to Tokyo and built the 聖武殿 Seibuden in Matsubara-cho, Setagaya-ku (Satō Kinbei took care of all the arrangements and invited him), training many promising young people. His disciples in Kyushu included 佐藤金兵衛 Satō Kinbei (4 4 世 44th generation); 大庭実 Ōba Minoru (8th Dan and Ichiō's elder brother); 田中久雄 Tanaka Hisao (7th Dan and Ichiō's friend); 新川功 Shinkawa Isao / Kou (師範 Shihan); 原田功 Harada Isao / Kou (師範 Shihan and 理事 Riji / Director); 竹内信義 Takeuchi Nobuyoshi (鬼角齋 Kikakusai, 師範 Shihan, 6th Dan); 森本一雄 Morimoto Kazuo (師範代 Shihan-Dai / Acting Shihan, 5th Dan); 岡部勝 Okabe Masaru (師範代 Acting Shihan, 6th Dan); 西津某 Nishizu (given name unknown, 師範代 Acting Shihan, 5th Dan); 船本某 Funamoto (given name unknown, 5th Dan); 田中六平衛 Tanaka Rokubei (5th Dan and 師範代 Acting Shihan); 長澤成繁 Nagasawa Narishige (兌翁 Daoh, 双真道合氣柔術 Soshindo Aiki Jujutsu, 師範代 Acting Shihan, 5th Dan); 船越由浩 Funakoshi Yoshihiro (5th Dan); 市村 (市岡) 某 Ichimura (also written Ichioka; given name unknown, 5th Dan and 師範代 Acting Shihan); 水島劍城 Mizushima Kenjō (Chairman of the Fukushima Prefectural Public Safety Commission); 大野性二 Ohno Seiji (Shihan of another Ryūha); 大庭武之 Ōba Takeyuki (Ichiō's son, 5th Dan); 藤岡幸男 Fujioka Yukio (2nd Dan); 上野義夫 Ueno Yoshio (2nd Dan); and 中村久 Nakamura Hisashi (武田流中村派 Takeda-Ryū Nakamura-ha). In Tokyo, his disciples included 山田太郎 Yamada Tarō, 山村義孝 Yamamura Yoshitaka, Movie Actors 東千代之介 Azuma Chiyonosuke and 高倉健 Takakura Ken, and professional wrestlers 力道山 Rikidōzan and 遠藤幸吉 Endō Kōkichi (both 免許 Menkyo licensees), among others.

Besides 大庭一翁 Ōba Ichiō, top disciples of the 42nd generation 中村合氣齋翁吉 Nakamura Aikisai Ohkichi included 大庭実 Ōba Minoru, 宮川一貫 Miyagawa Ikkan, 中野正剛 Nakano Seigō, 内田良平 Uchida Ryohei, 田中久雄 Tanaka Hisao, 末永節 Suenaga Setsu, and 武田範之 Takeda Noriyuki.

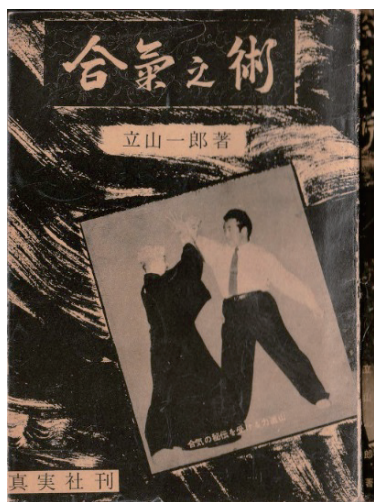
The 43rd generation 大庭一翁 Ōba Ichiō, having acquired a modern education and excelling in various martial arts, was a unique existence among traditional martial artists who were often prone to mysticism. From the autumn of 昭和 Showa 20 (1945), he opened 武田流合氣之術 Takeda-Ryū Aiki-no-Jutsu to the public. His theoretical and scientific explanations of Aiki easily convinced modern people, and through his rational teaching methods, he enabled his disciples to improve in a very short period. In December of Showa 34 (1959), he unfortunately closed his turbulent life due to a cardiovascular disease (there is also a theory that he died while traveling abroad).

佐藤金兵衛 Satō Kinbei (清明 Kiyoaki, 柔心齋 Jūshinsai) was asked by Ōba Ichiō to teach Jujutsu Ryūha such as 柳生心眼流 Yagyu Shingan-Ryū and 大和流 Daiwa-Ryū, and in return received instruction in Takeda-Ryū and 九鬼神流棒術 Kukishin-Ryū Bojutsu. Ōba Ichiō also held licenses in 方円流 Hōen-Ryū (having studied under its fifth generation, 小川保正 Ogawa Yasumasa, and sixth generation, 皆本善之助 Minamoto Zennosuke) and in Shinto-Ryū.

The ranking system of Takeda-Ryū Aiki-no-Jutsu (Takeda-Ryū Aiki Budō) in Ōba Ichiō's time was: 初傳 Shoden (1st Dan), 中傳 Chūden (2nd Dan), 上傳 Jōden (3rd Dan), 本傳 Honden (4th Dan), 秘傳 Hiden, 奥傳 Okuden, 皆傳 Kaiden (免許皆傳 Menkyo Kaiden), 師範代 Shihan Dai / Acting Shihan (5th Dan), 師範 Shihan (6th Dan), 大師範 Dai-Shihan, 教士 Kyōshi, 範士 Hanshi, 初目録 Hatsu (Sho) Mokuroku, 中目録 Chū-Mokuroku, 上目録 Jō-Mokuroku, 大目録 Dai-Mokuroku, and 總目録 Sō-Mokuroku.

One midnight, while Satō Kinbei was receiving advanced secret teachings (Okuden) from Ōba Ichiō, he was suddenly called out by Ichiō to the Yagurayama Dojo (the dojo lights were off, and only the offering light in front of the altar was lit). Ichiō said, "Since we don't know what will happen to humans and when, I will establish a reserve headmaster (控え宗家 Hikae Sōke). Only you and I know this..." and secretly imparted the Takeda-Ryū Sōke's inherited secret technique "梟帥固 Takeru Gatame" (Becoming the Sōke is not about scrolls or certificates, but whether this secret technique was imparted and the entrustment of the reserve Sōke was received: "柔と拳と道 Wayara to Ken to Michi" by Satō Kinbei, p. 119).

Satō Kinbei had become the "Reserve Sōke" (御控え宗家 Ohikae Sōke), and at a gathering of Shihans on the first anniversary of Ōba Ichiō's death (December Showa 35), it was revealed that Satō Kinbei was the only one who had been taught the Sōke's transmitted Takeru Gatame by the 43rd generation Ōba Ichiō. From this day, he succeeded as the 44th generation of Takeda-Ryū Aiki-no-Jutsu.



"Aiki no Jutsu," by Tateyama Ichiro, Shinjitsusha, June 1, Showa 31 (1956).

On September 25 and December 11, 平成 Heisei 1 (1989), 種村恒久 匠刀 Tanemura Tsunehisa Shōtō received from 佐藤金兵衛 Satō Kinbei the reserve Sōke's secret transmission, 梟帥固 Takeru Gatame, and was appointed reserve Sōke and 45th generation 45 世. On May 17 of the following year, Heisei 2 (1990), he received a handwritten 色紙 shikishi bearing the secret characters for Aiki. On September 3 of the same year, he again received closely guarded secret transmissions, including 鷹之爪 Taka no Tsume, 野中之幕 Nonaka no Maku, 梟帥固 Takeru Gatame, methods for certain victory (必勝法 Hissho-ho), and 極意歌 gokuika poems (Gokuika).



My teacher, Satō Kinbei, and Shōtō Tanemura



Transmission of secret teachings



Secret transmission text on Aiki-no-Jutsu containing photographs of instruction received directly from Satō



The secret method of applying Aiki

Regarding 大東流合氣柔術 Daitō-Ryū Aiki Jujutsu

On the other hand, 武田信玄 Takeda Shingen gave a will addressed to 芦名盛氏 Ashina Moriujji, an allied provincial governor of neighboring Aizu, to his clan member 武田土佐守国継 Takeda Tosanokami Kunitsugu (国次 Kunitsugu), ordering, "If 勝頼 Katsuyori breaks my dying injunctions, go to Ashina.". Katsuyori broke his father Shingen's dying injunctions and opened hostilities with 織田信長 Oda Nobunaga in June of Tensho 1 (1573). Therefore, Takeda Kunitsugu entered Aizu on March 2, Tensho 2 (1574), became a local lord (Jito) of the Ashina clan here, and as a member of the Ashina clan, was granted the alias 三浦平八郎盛重 Miura Heihachiro Morishige.

After the death of Ashina Moriujji, Kunitsugu returned to his original Takeda surname (武田土佐守国継 Takeda Tosanokami Kunitsugu). His eldest son, 権左衛門主税 Gonzaemon Chikara, successively served the Aizu provincial governors 蒲生氏郷 Gamo UjiSato, 加藤嘉明 Kato Yoshiaki, 加藤明成 Kato Akinari, and 保科正之 Hoshina Masayuki, instructing them in Aiki Jujutsu.

In the 会津藩 Aizu Domain, the Aiki Jujutsu of the Takeda family was secretly practiced as a palace martial art (御殿術 Goten-jutsu) by samurai with stipends of 500 koku or more, as well as inner palace women and close aides within the castle. This was passed down as the "Secret Art of Aizu" (会津の御留技 Aizu no Otomewaza / 御式内 Oshikiuchi) until the Meiji Restoration. And it was 武田惣角 Takeda Sōkaku who publicly popularized this as 大東流 Daitō-Ryū.

武田惣角 Takeda Sōkaku learned the two arts of sword and jujutsu from his grandfather 武田惣右衛門 Takeda Souemon's disciple, 保科近恵 Hoshina Chikanori (formerly the Aizu Domain chief retainer 西郷頼母 Saigō Tanomo, later the chief priest of 霊山神社 Ryōzen Jinja, died April 28, 明治 Meiji 36 (1903), at the age of 74), obtaining a Menkyo Kaiden (full transmission). Furthermore, he traveled all over Japan for martial arts training (Musha Shugyo), seeking out good teachers and receiving their instruction. Blessed with natural talent, his exquisite techniques reached a divine level, and he is revered as a rare master of the modern era. Takeda Sōkaku's entire life was a continuous journey. During his travels, he left many disciples in various places. According to the transmission from 山本角義 Yamamoto Kakuyoshi to 長尾全祐 Nagao Zenyū, Takeda Sōkaku was cared for at his deathbed by his last accompanying disciple, Yamamoto Kakuyoshi, and passed away at the 伊東旅館 Itō Ryokan in 青森 Aomori on April 24, Showa 18 (1943), at the age of 85. According to the 武田時宗 Takeda Tokimune theory, Sōkaku ended his 84-year life at the 伊藤旅館 Itō Ryokan in 浪打町 Namiuchi-chō, Aomori City, on the 25th of the same month and year.

Takeda Soukaku's teaching method was somewhat peculiar; it is said that he would apply a technique once, take a student's hand once to teach it, but never teach it a second time, and would just move on. Regarding this, he reportedly said, "If I teach them well, people will call it Aiki Budo or something and claim they founded it themselves.". Also, his tuition fees were quite high compared to other styles. Soukaku's disciples are spread across various regions, but the main Shihan lineages are as follows:

武田惣角（第三十五代、溝口姓）Takeda Sōkaku (35 Gen. Mizoguchi surname)
 武田時宗（幼名 宗三郎）Takeda Tokimune (Childhood name: 宗三郎 Sōsaburō)
 吉田幸太郎 Yoshida KōTarō
 植芝盛平 Ueshiba Morihei (合気道 Aikido)―植芝吉祥丸 Ueshiba Kisshomaru
 佐川幸義 Sagawa Yuki Yoshi/Kogi
 細野恒次郎 Hosono Kohjiro―中島義雄 Nakajima Yoshio
 堀川幸道 Horikawa Kodoh
 久 琢磨 Hisa Takuma
 松田敏美（豊作） Matsuda Toshimi (Toyosaku)―山口泰成 Yamaguchi Taisei、
 奥山龍峰 Okuyama Ryūhō (吉治 Yoshiji、八光流 Hakko-Ryū)
 山本角義（本名留吉）→ 佐藤金兵衛 S32(1957).3.吉 教授代理―小佐野淳
 Yamamoto Kakuyoshi Satō Kinbei (Kyoju-Dairi: 1957.3.) Osano Jun
 (True name Tomekichi) ↓ ↓ ↓
 長尾全祐 S56(1981).3.3 教授代理→種村匠刀
 Nagao Zenyū (Kyōju Dairi: 1981.3.3) →Tanemura Shōtō

※武田流第二十五世の武田信友の門人武田出雲守義直が、門人大東久之助に伝え、後
 に大東流合気術となったとの説あり。（「合気之術」（立山一郎著・真実社刊）P107）

Note: There is a theory that Takeda Izumo-no-Kami Yoshinao, a disciple of the
 25th-generation Takeda Nobutomo, transmitted the art to his own disciple, Daitō
 Hisanosuke, and that it later became Daitō-Ryū Aiki Jutsu. (Aiki no Jutsu, by
 Tateyama Ichiro, Shinjitsusha, p. 107.)

なお、大庭一翁の実兄（大庭実）は講道館柔道八段で、大東流の武田惣角の親友であ
 り、かつ義兄弟であったとの説あり。

Additionally, one theory holds that Ōba Ichio's elder brother, Ōba Minoru, was an
 8th Dan in Kodokan Judo and was both a close friend and sworn brother of Takeda
 Sōkaku of Daitō-Ryū.

武田流合氣之術代系図 Takeda-Ryū Aiki-no-Jutsu Lineage Chart

太祖一世 日本武尊（日本武尊・小碓命）

Great Founder (1st Gen): 日本武尊 Yamato Takeru no Mikoto (小碓命 Ousu no Mikoto)

太祖二世 武田王（武田王命）

(Great Founder 2nd Gen): 武田王 Takeda no Ōkimi (武田王命 Takeda Ōkimi no Mikoto)

(※代々宮中へ秘技被護持後伝授、愛鷹翁義光継ぐ。)

"The secret techniques of the Takeda-Ryū were imparted to the Imperial Court for its protection generation after generation, and were subsequently passed down to Yoshimitsu via Ataka-no-Okina."

(※合氣柔術 貳阡八十八手 : Aiki Jujutsu 2088 Patterns)

愛鷹之翁（足高翁）Ataka no Okina

始祖（一世）新羅三郎義光（源義光）（大治二 1127 年十月二十日卒八十三才）

Founder (1st Gen): Shinra Saburō Yoshimitsu (Minamoto no Yoshimitsu) (Died October 20, Daiji 2 (1127), Age 83)

二世 武田義清（武田冠者義清、三男）（久安五 1149 年七月二十二日卒七十五才）

2nd Gen: Takeda Yoshikiyo (Takeda Kanja Yoshikiyo; third son) (Died July 22, Kyuan 5 (1149), Age 75)

三世 武田清光（黒源田清光、武田姓）（仁安 1168 三年七月八日卒五十九才）

3rd Gen: Takeda Kiyomitsu (Kurogenta Kiyomitsu, Takeda Family name start) (Died July 8, Nin'an 3 (1168), Age 59)

四世 武田信義（太郎信義、武田冠者信義）（文治二 1186 年三月九日卒五十九才）

4th Gen: Takeda Nobuyoshi (Tarō Nobuyoshi; Takeda Kaja Nobuyoshi) (Died March 9, Bunji 2 (1186), Age 59)

五世 武田有義

5th Gen: Takeda Ariyoshi

六世 武田信光（大膳太夫五郎信光）（宝治二 1248 年十月二十五日卒八十七才）

6th Gen: Takeda Nobumitsu (Daizendayū Gorō Nobumitsu) (Died October 25, Hoji 2 (1248), Age 87)

七世 武田信政（小太郎信政）（文永二 1265 年正月六日卒八十七才）

7th Gen: Takeda Nobumasa (Kotarō Nobumasa) (Died January 6, Bun'ei 2 (1265), Age 87)

八世 武田信長（六郎信長）

8th Gen: Takeda Nobunaga (Rokuro Nobunaga)

九世 武田信時（正応 1289 二年二月九日卒六十九才）

9th Gen: Takeda Nobutoki (Died February 9, Shoo 2 (1289), Age 69)

十世 武田政綱

10th Gen: Takeda Masatsuna

十一世 武田信家

11th Gen: Takeda Nobuie

十二世 武田時綱（三郎時綱）（徳治二 1307 年七月三日卒六十三才）

12th Gen: Takeda Tokitsuna (Saburō Tokitsuna) (Died July 3, Tokuji 2 (1307), Age 63)

十三世 武田信宗（弥六信宗）（元徳二 1330 年十一月九日卒六十二才）

13th Gen: Takeda Nobumune (Yaroku Nobumune) (Died November 9, Gentoku 2 (1330), Age 62)

十四世 武田信武（孫六信武）（康安二 1362 年正月六日卒七十一才）

14th Gen: Takeda Nobutake (Magoroku Nobutake) (Died January 6, Koan 2 (1362), Age 71)

十五世 武田信成（刑部大輔信成）（応永元 1394 年六月十三日卒）

15th Gen: Takeda Nobunari (Gyōbudayū Nobunari) (Died June 13, Oei 1 (1394))

十六世 武田信春（信理亮信春）

16th Gen: Takeda Nobuharu (Shinri-no-suke Nobuharu)

十七世 武田信満（安芸守）

17th Gen: Takeda Nobumitsu (Aki-no-Kami)

十八世 武田信光

18th Gen: Takeda Nobumitsu

十九世 武田春信

19th Gen: Takeda Harunobu

二十世 武田信重（甲斐太郎信重）（宝徳二 1450 年十一月二十四日卒）

20th Gen: Takeda Nobushige (Kai Tarō Nobushige) (Died November 24, Hotoku 2 (1450))

二十一世 武田信守

21st Gen: Takeda Nobumori

二十二世 武田信昌

22nd Gen: Takeda Nobumasa

二十三世 武田信縄（五郎武縄）（永正四 1507 年二月十四日卒）

23rd Gen: Takeda Nobutsuna (Gorō Taketsuna) (Died February 14, Eisho 4 (1507))

二十四世 武田信虎（徳秀斎、天正二 1574 年三月五日卒八十一才）

24th Gen: Takeda Nobutora (Tokushūsai, Died March 5, Tenshō 2 (1574), Age 81)

二十五世 武田信友（九郎信友翁斎、上野介信友、筑前黒田藩）（文禄二 1593 年卒）

25th Gen: Takeda Nobutomo (Kurō Nobutomo, Nobutomo Ohsai, Kozukenosuke Nobutomo, Chikuzen Kuroda Domain) (Died Bunroku 2 (1593))

二十六世 武田勝千代（翁斎、石田三成→黒田長政・黒田藩）（慶長十三 1608 年卒）

26th Gen: Takeda Katsuchiyo (Ohsai, Ishida Mitsunari → Kuroda Nagamasa, Kuroda Domain) (Died Keicho 13 (1608))

二十七世 武田信勝（武王丸、武翁）（寛永十 1633 年卒）

27th Gen: Takeda Nobukatsu (Takeohmaru, Buoh) (Died Kan'ei 13 (1633))

二十八世 武田信隆（明暦三年 1657 卒）

28th Gen: Takeda Nobutaka (Died Meireki 3 (1657))

二十九世 武田隆義（寛文二 1662 年卒）
 29th Gen: Takeda Takayoshi (Died Kanbun 2 (1662))

三十世 武田清方（二郎清方）（延宝四 1676 年卒）
 30th Gen: Takeda Kiyokata (Jirō Kiyokata) (Died Enpo 4 (1676))

三十一世 武田信秀（五郎信秀、五郎信秋）（元禄七 1694 年卒）
 31st Gen: Takeda Nobuhide (Gorō Nobuhide, Gorō Nobuaki) (Died Genroku 7 (1694))

三十二世 武田光春（正徳五 1715 年卒）
 32nd Gen: Takeda Mitsuharu (Died Shōtoku 5 (1715))

三十三世 武田信忠（信忠久幹）（享保十八 1733 年卒）
 33rd Gen: Takeda Nobutada (Nobutada Hisamoto) (Died Kyoho 18 (1733))

三十四世 武田光月尼（照代光月尼）（元文四 1739 年卒）
 34th Gen: Takeda Kōgetsuni (Teruyo Kōgetsuni) (Died Genbun 4 (1739))

三十五世 武田光伸（久世光伸）（宝暦二 1752 年卒）
 35th Gen: Takeda Mitsunobu (Kuze Mitsunobu) (Died Hōreki 2 (1752))

三十六世 武田隆治（安永六 1777 年卒）
 36th Gen: Takeda Takaharu (Died An'ei 6 (1777))

三十七世 武田正勝（大原正勝）（寛政二 1790 年卒）
 37th Gen: Takeda Masakatsu (Ōhara Masakatsu) (Died Kansei 2 (1790))

三十八世 武田光政（大原光政）（文化十三 1816 年卒）
 38th Gen: Takeda Mitsumasa (Ōhara Mitsumasa) (Died Bunka 13 (1816))

三十九世 武田正昭（天保八 1837 年卒）
 39th Gen: Takeda Masaaki (Died Tenpo 8 (1837))

四十世 武田守之助（翁涯）（安政二 1855 年卒）
 40th Gen: Takeda Morinosuke (Ohgai) (Died Ansei 2 (1855))

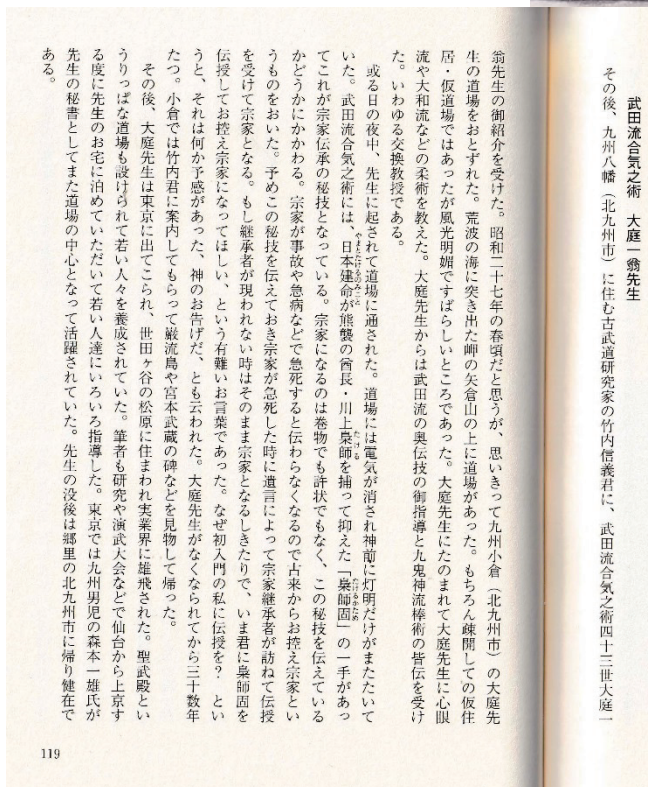
四十一世 武田忠勝（翁堂）（明治十九 1886 年卒）
 41st Gen: Takeda Tadakatsu (Ohdo) (Died Meiji 19 (1886))

四十二世 中村翁吉（合氣齋翁吉、中村応吉、武田応吉）（昭和十年 1935 卒）
 42nd Gen: Nakamura Ohkichi (Aikisai Ohkichi, Nakamura Ohkichi, Takeda Ohkichi) (Died Showa 10 (1935))

四十三世 大庭一翁（合氣齋一翁、翁之、武幸）（昭和三十四 1959 年十二月没）
 43rd Gen: Ōba Ichiō (Aikisai Ichiō, Ōshi, Takeyuki) (Died December, Showa 34 (1959))

四十四世 佐藤金兵衛清明（平成十一 1999 年一月二十一日没）→小佐野 淳
 44th Gen: Satō Kinbei Kiyooki (Died January 21, Heisei 11 (1999)) →Osano Jun

四十五世 種村恒久匠刀←
 45th Gen: Tanemura Tsunehisa Shōtō



↑「柔と拳と道」(佐藤金兵衛著)



↑日本武尊(大和櫻)

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Letters from Takeuchi Nobuyoshi (Kikakusai) to Satō Kinbei, and letters to Tanemura Shōtō