

THE HISTORY OF *HEKI-RYU* IN MODERN ERA



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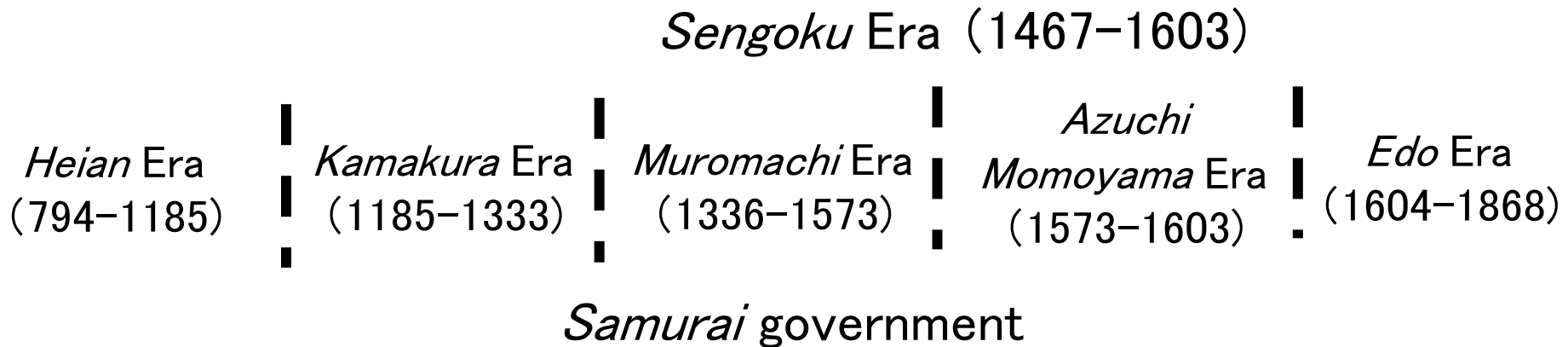
International Budo University

What is “*Heki-ryu*” 日置流？

Heki-ryu Q&A

- When was *Heki-ryu* established?
- Who is the founder of *Heki-ryu*?
- What innovation did *Heki-ryu* make?
- Who succeeded *Heki-ryu* after the founder?
- How many branches does *Heki-ryu* have?
- How many feudal clan adopted *Heki-ryu*?

Chronology



One to one battle by declaring their names → Group tactics

Occurrence of schools

1543 Introduction of Firearms

Historical background

The power of the *Bushi* became stronger politically

➡ *Bushi* took the political power

(12th Century, *Kamakura* era~)

- ① Various martial arts occurred to train the skills, which were the most important for the *Bushi* and to demonstrate the acquired abilities in a peaceful place.
- ② Sports including martial arts as a dedication art for festivals at shrines and temples became popular.
- ③ With the emergence of “House” or school organizations, which are characteristic of Japanese sports, martial arts and performing arts, there was a direction toward the specialization of sports.

Occurrence of *Bugei* school

- In the *Bushi* society, *Bujutsu* and *Kojitsu* (court and samurai rules of ceremony and etiquette) are systematized.
- The earliest is *Ogasawara-ryu* (Archery, Horse riding and etiquette).
- Ogasawara family served for generation as instructors of *Kyuhō* to military commanders since Yoshinori Ashikaga (reigned between 1429–1441), 6th shogun of the *Muromachi Bakufu*.
- In *Sengoku* era, new martial arts schools such as archery, horse, swords, spears etc. were born.

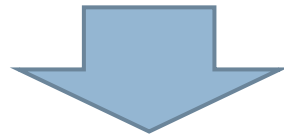
Conditions for establishing a school

7

- ① Extremely high level of technique
- ② Advanced technique that is not easily generalized
- ③ Having the specialized technique that cannot be acquired without continuous training under the guidance of the master
- ④ Having a unique technique system that can be clearly distinguished from others
- ⑤ The emergence of a genius who can demonstrate those techniques

Kyujutsu school

- *Ogasawara* school was established in 12th century. The school was getting focused on horseback archery and Courtesy/Civil archery.
- The group tactics centered on infantry became common in 15th century.
- Practical shooting on the battlefield was required.



Heki-ryu(日置流) occurred in the late 15th century and spread rapidly all over Japan

Heki-ryu founder

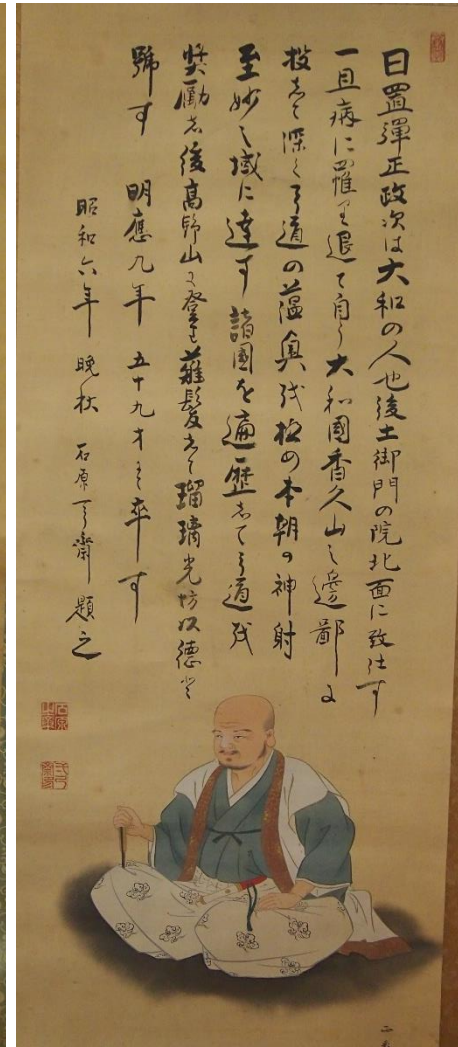
日置 弾正 正次

Heki Danjo Masatsugu

- Danjo=Common name
- Born around 15th century
- Yamato(=Nara), Iga (=Mie), Omi (=Shiga)
- Real existence, God, Heki Danjo and Yoshida Shigekata were the same person
- Systematized practical techniques of archery on the battlefield
- Three major elements
 - ▣ 飛 “*Hi*” (Fly / Fast)
 - ▣ 貫 “*Kan*” (Penetration)
 - ▣ 中 “*Chu*” (Hitting)



The picture of *Heki-ryu* founder



Branches of *Heki-ryu*

Heki Danjo visited Shigekata Yoshida and his son Shigemasa twice in 1494 and 1500 to give guidance.
Since then, *Heki-ryu* has developed around the Yoshida family.



Yoshida Shigekata received *Hiden* from his master Heki Danjo Masatsugu

(日置)吉田流	: (<i>Heki</i>) <i>Yoshida-ryu</i>
出雲派	: <i>Izumo-ha</i>
雪荷派	: <i>Sekka-ha</i>
山科派	: <i>Yamashina-ha</i>
左近右衛門派	: <i>Sakonemon-ha</i>
大心派	: <i>Daishin-ha</i>
道雪派	: <i>Dosetsu-ha</i>
寿徳派	: <i>Jutoku-ha</i>
印西派	: <i>Insai-ha</i>
大蔵派	: <i>Okura-ha</i>
竹林派	: <i>Chikurin-ha</i>

Diffusion of *Heki-ryu*

Name	Number of clan	Name	Number of clan
<i>Heki-ryu</i>	29	<i>Kataoka-ryu</i>	1
<i>Heki Sekka-ha</i>	13	<i>Yazawa-ryu</i>	1
<i>Yoshida-ryu</i>	12	<i>Bishu-ryu</i>	1
<i>Chikurin-ha</i>	11	<i>Toyohide-ryu</i>	1
<i>Heki Insai-ha</i>	10	<i>Heki Okura-ha</i>	1
<i>Yamato-ryu</i>	6	<i>Hiroshige-ryu</i>	1
<i>Ogasawara-ryu</i>	4	<i>Yoshida-To-ryu</i>	1
<i>Heki Dosetsu-ha</i>	3	<i>Ueda-ryu</i>	1
<i>Yoshida Okura-ha</i>	3	<i>Izumo-ha</i>	1
<i>Okura-ryu(ha)</i>	2	<i>Sekka-ha</i>	1
<i>Takeda-ryu</i>	1	<i>Ishiguro ryu</i>	1

- The *Kyujutsu Ryuha* adopted by 105 clans was investigated.
- Total 22 *ryu* were recognized.
- 87/105(=83%) clan adopted *Heki-ryu* or its branches.

Reference: Imamura, Yoshio(1989) “*Shutei 19 Seiki ni okeru Nippon Taiiku no Kenkyu*”, Dai Ichi Shobo.

Kyujutsu Ryuha

日本流 (*Yamato-ryu*)、鹿嶋流 (*Kashima-ryu*)、
八幡流 (*Hachiman-ryu*)、逸見流 (*Henmi-ryu*)、
伴流 (*Ban-ryu*)、紀流 (*Ki-ryu*)、秀郷流
(*Hidesato-ryu*)、太子流 (*Taishi-ryu*)

小笠原流
(*Ogasawara-ryu*)
武田流
(*Takeda-ryu*)

↓
日置流

(*Heki-ryu* establishment in 15th century)

吉田流 (*Yoshida-ryu*)、出雲派 (*Izumo-ha*)、左近右衛門派 (*Sakonemon-ha*)、雪荷派
(*Sekka-ha*)、竹林派 (*Chikurin-ha*)、印西派 (*Insai-ha*)、寿徳派 (*Jutoku-ha*)、大蔵派
(*Okura-ha*)、道雪派 (*Dosetsu-ha*)

大和流
Yamato-ryu (1652)

↓
Meiji Restoration (1868~)

本多流 *Honda-ryu*

Machen wir hier eine Pause



From the drama “The 13 Lords of the Shogun” which is currently broadcasted on NHK in Japan.

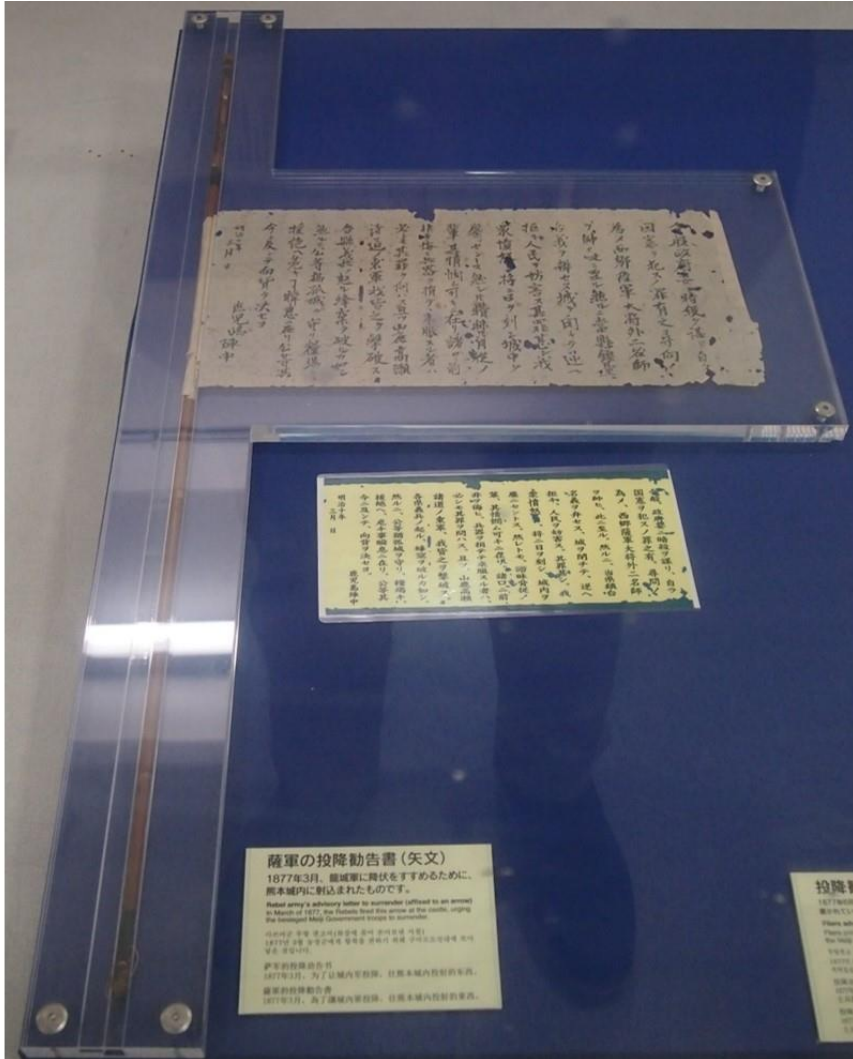
Was ist *Yabumi*?



Nachdem der kleine Nate ein mythisches Wesen aus einer magischen Kapsel befreit, haben die zwei viele Abenteuer mit allerlei übernatürlichen und lästigen Kreaturen.



矢文 (*Yabumi*)



In Reality,

- ① Wrapping around the *No* (shaft)
- ② Taking off the *Hazu* (nock) and put it inside of *No* (shaft)



Modernization (1868–1945)

Meiji Restoration 1868

- *Kyujutsu* was abolished in *Tokugawa* shogunate in 1862 (before *Meiji* restoration)
- The era of *Samurai* has come to an end
- Major changes in society (≡ Westernization)
- *Bujutsu* declined in the era of modernization

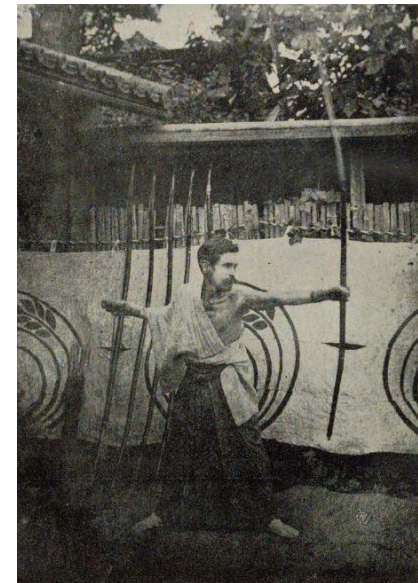
- *Kenjutsu* ➡ Police, Military
- *Jujutsu* ➡ Jigoro Kano, Education and new value
- *Kyujutsu* ➡ ???

Attempt to inherit *Kyujutsu*

- Since 1879, the activities of the *Kyujutsuka* have continued to be seen in historical materials.
- In *Heki-ryu*, *Genta Sekiguchi* (*Chikurin-ha*) and *Shigemochi Togo* (*Satsuma Heki-ryu*) have performed several times in the presence of the Emperor.



Shigemochi Togo (東郷重持)



Genta Sekiguchi (関口源太)

Establishment of *Kyujutsu* Dojo in Tokyo

- 1879 Genta Sekiguchi (*Heki-ryu Chikurin-ha*)
- 1880 Kiyotaka Ogasawara (*Ogasawara-ryu*)
- 1880 Terutoku Ishimaru (*Heki Yoshida-ryu*)
- 1887 Ryukitsu Akiyama (*Heki-ryu Izumo-ha*)
- 1889 Toshizane Honda (*Heki-ryu Chikurin-ha*)
- 1900 Naooki Urakami (*Heki-ryu Insai-ha*)

The opening of *Kyujutsu dojo* in Tokyo
has been seen since 1879.
Many of them called themselves *Heki-ryu*.

School *Kyujutsu* club

Year of establishment	Prefecture	School name	Grand master	School
1891	Tokyo	First Higher School	Toshizane Honda	<i>Chikurin-ha/Honda-ryu</i>
1891	Kumamoto	Fifth Higher School	Shintaro Ikoma	<i>Dosetsu-ha</i>
1891	Tokyo	Tokyo Fine Arts School	Toshizane Honda	<i>Chikurin-ha/Honda-ryu</i>
arnd1891	Tokyo	Tokyo Imperial University	Toshizane Honda	<i>Chikurin-ha/Honda-ryu</i>
1892	Tokyo	Keio	Masayuki Wakabayashi	<i>Dosetsu-ha</i>
1896	Tokyo	Tokyo Higher Normal School	Nobuyuki Oda	<i>Heki-ryu</i>
1897	Tokyo	Waseda	Terutoku Ishimaru	<i>Heki Yoshida-ryu</i>
1899	Ishikawa	Fourth Higher School	Masamichi Kusunoki	<i>Heki Yoshida-ryu</i>
1900	Tokyo	Tokyo Higher School of Commerce	Nobuyuki Oda	<i>Heki-ryu</i>
1901	Miyagi	Second Higher School	Hiromichi Utsui	<i>Sekka-ha</i>
1902	Kagoshima	Seventh Higher School	Tsunetaka Niina	<i>Satuma Heki-ryu</i>
1902	Tokyo	Taiwan Kyokai Senmon Gakko	Terutoku Ishimaru	<i>Heki Yoshida-ryu</i>
1907	Okayama	Sixth Higher School	Katsuyata Tokuyama	<i>Insai-ha</i>
1908	Tokyo	Meiji	Kiyokane Ogasawara	<i>Ogasawara ryu</i>
1909	Aichi	Eighth Higher School	Harutaro Tateishi	<i>Chikurin-ha/Honda-ryu</i>

Modernization of *Kyujutsu* ➔ Kyudo

- ❑ Modernized federation
- ❑ Competitions in accordance with the rules
- ❑ Grading system (*Shogo, Kyu/Dan*)
- ❑ More focused on spiritual aspect
- ❑ Integration of multiple schools
- ❑ Introduced in the modern school system (Club activity & Regular curriculum)
- ❑ Women's participation
- ❑ Internationalization

Dai Nippon Butoku Kai(大日本武徳会)



Butokuden in Kyoto

English Name	Greater Japan Martial Virtue Society
Established on	17 th April 1895
Head office	Kyoto
First President	Imperial Prince Komatsunomiya Akihito
First Chairman	Watanabe Chiaki (Governor of Kyoto)

- DNBK is an organization managing various martial arts such as *Kendo*, *Judo*, *Kyudo*, *Naginata*, *Jukenjutsu* (Bayonet), *Shagekijutsu*(marksmanship), *Bajutsu* (Horse riding), Swimming, Boat, etc.
- Building *Butokuden*, and Holding *Butoku* festival and demonstration.
- Grading system (*Shogo*, *Kyu/Dan*)
- Had great influence on “*Jutsu*” to “*Do*”.
- Standardization of *Kata* (Form) in *Judo*, *Kendo*, *Kyudo*.

Kyujutsu/Kyudo Hanshi of early date in DNBK

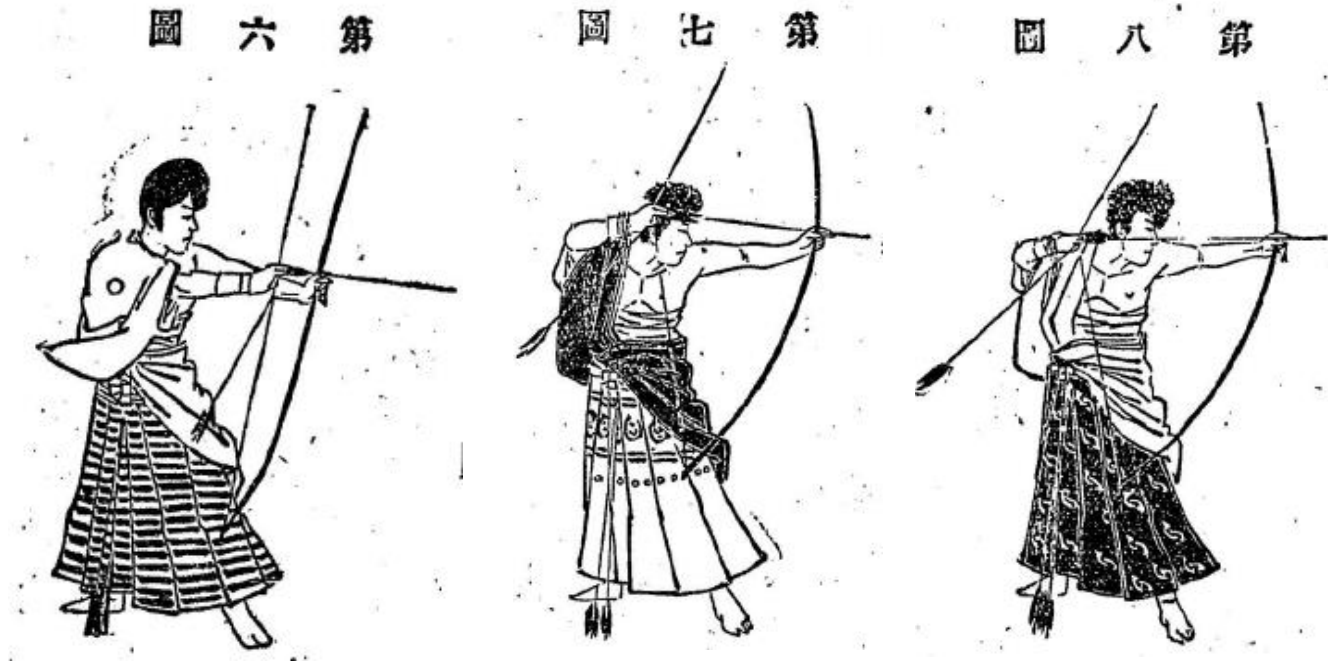
Name	Year of Birth and Death	School
Hisatada Okumura	1819–1908	<i>Insai-ha</i>
Shintaro Ikoma	1828–1905	<i>Dosetsu-ha</i>
Arinaka Yokohama	1827–1908	<i>Sekka-ha</i>
Chusei Tomita	1830–1911	<i>Heki-ryu</i>
Toru Okada	1846–1913	<i>Chikurin-ha</i>
Masayuki Wakabayashi	1837–1916	<i>Dosetsu-ha</i>
Jokuro Uno	1834–1921	<i>Dosetsu-ha</i>
Tadashi Kamiya	1841–1923	<i>Heki-ryu</i>
Kodachi Okauchi	1848–1925	<i>Chikurin-ha</i>
Nobumitsu Ichikawa	1846–1925	<i>Yamato-ryu</i>
Sanemitsu Akiyama	1852–1931	<i>Heki-ryu</i>
Toshin Kubota	1851–1931	<i>Sekka-ha, Ogasawara-ryu</i>
Junichiro Tokunaga	1864–1931	<i>Dosetsu-ha, Chikurin-ha</i>

Heki-ryu = Shamen Uchiokoshi?

- At least until the end of Meiji era (~ 1912), it is presumed that there were many Archers who called themselves *Heki-ryu* and performing *Shamen Uchiokoshi*.
- However, it was not strict compared with modern *Kyudo* in terms of *Kata* (Form). It was quite free.
- There were various methods.

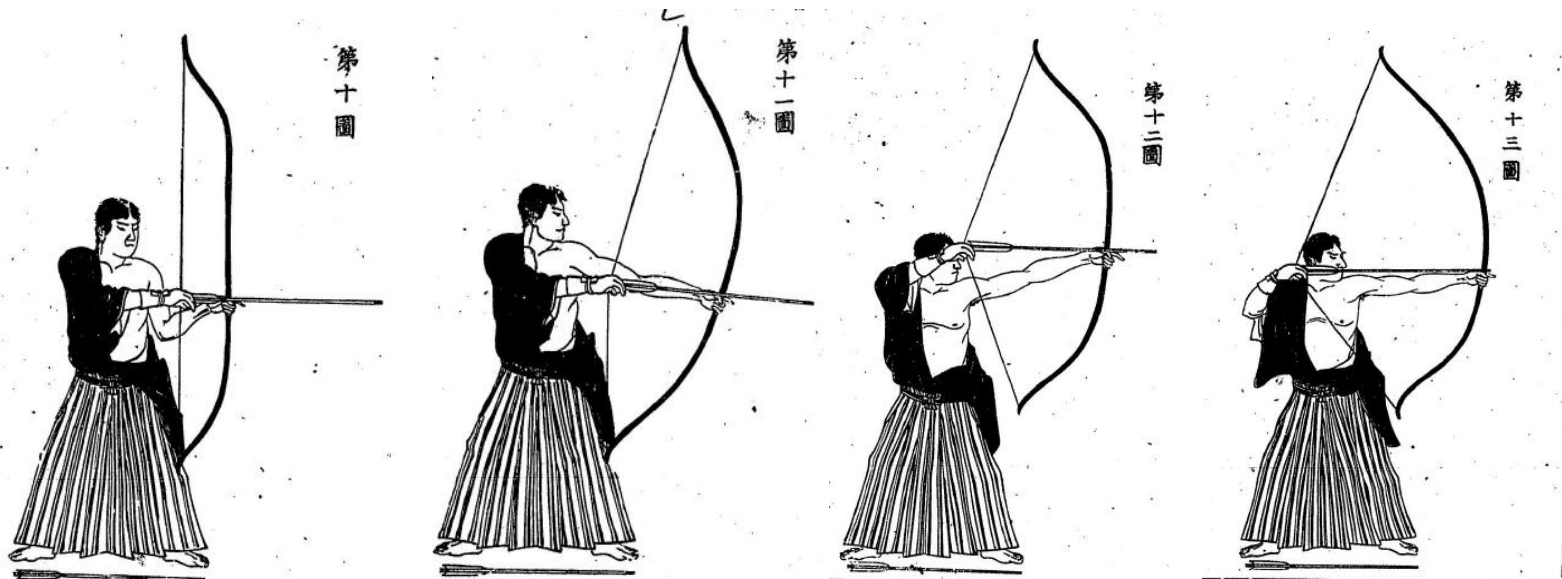
How was the *Uchiokoshi*?

- ① Making *Tenouchi*, *Yugamae* and *Uchiokoshi* with the left elbow extended.



How was the *Uchiokoshi*?

- ② Making *Tenouchi* with left elbow bent, and having *Yugamae* and *Uchiokoshi* with the left elbow extended.



Tokyo Kyujutsu Koshukai(ed.)(1901) "Shoryu Kyujutsu Gokui Kyoju Zukai".

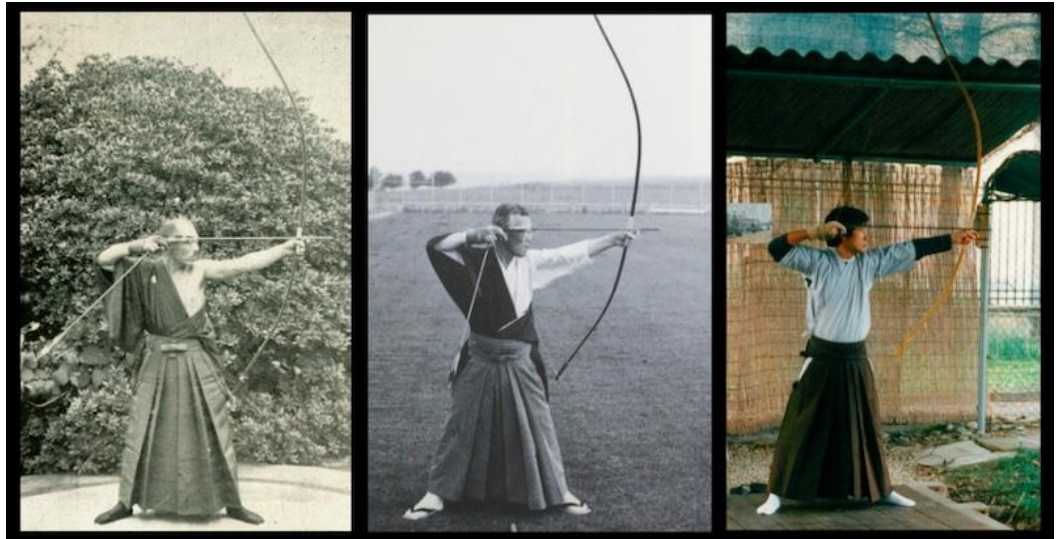
How was the Uchiokoshi?

③ Making *Tenouchi*, *Yugamae* and *Uchiokoshi* with left elbow bended.



“*Sanbun no Ni*” method

- “*Sanbun no Ni*” (2/3) is a unique technique in *Heki-ryu Insai-ha, Urakami* line.
- Master Naooki Urakami(1828–1905), the father of Sakae Urakami, developed the method.
- It is not traditional technique, other *Insai-ha* do not have it.



Why “*Sanbun no Ni*”?

- ① Consideration of *Tsuru Michi*
- ② Adjusting the bow weight and archer's physical strength
- ③ Locate the *Mato*'s position, and ascertain the distance and height
- ④ In *Yomae* wearing helmet, it is the position to make the action avoiding the string being caught

Spreading *Shomen Uchiokoshi*

“When I attended DNBK’s demonstration 26 years ago(=1907), I was the only archer who performed *Mae Uchiokoshi* (= *Shomen*). Many people said that there is a strange method to do it. Nowadays (=1933), 90% of participants in DNBK’s demonstration are doing *Mae Uchiokoshi*.”

Ohira, Zenzo(1933) *Shabutsu Jikyu*, “*Shakaku*”, 8(7), pp.2–3.

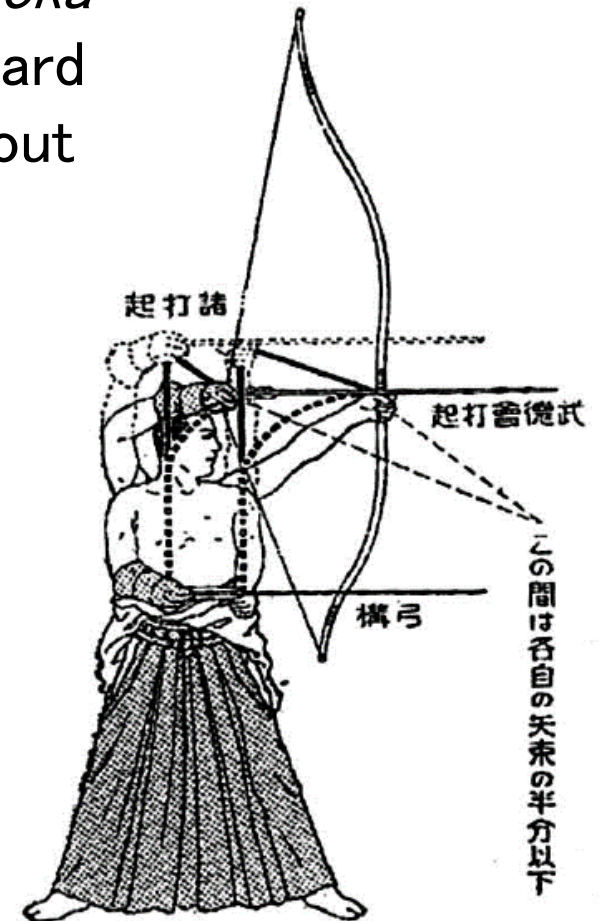
If Zenzo Ohira’s discourse is correct,

- (1) There were few shooters who were doing *Shomen Uchiokoshi* before 1907.
- (2) *Shomen Uchiokoshi* was widespread between 1907 and 1933.

Unification of *Kyudo Kata*

In 1933–1934, the representatives of *Kyudoka* from various schools/organizations and board members of DNBK gathered and talked about the unification of shooting styles.

➔ Established “*Kyudo Yosoku*” in 1934.



Committee member①

Name	Prefecture	Shogo	School	Age	Uchiokoshi
Sadajiro Atobe	Head(Board)	<i>Hanshi</i>		61	
Kinji Tajima	Head(Councilor)	<i>Hanshi</i>		66	
Kiyomichi Ogasawara	Head(Master)	<i>Hanshi</i>	<i>Ogasawara-ryu</i>	66	<i>Shomen</i>
Naganori Takakura	Head(Board)			69	
Shojiro Zen	Head(Board)				
Kenzo Awa	Miyagi	<i>Hanshi</i>	<i>Chikurin-ha</i> (<i>Dai-Shado-kyo</i>)	53	<i>Shomen</i>
Shogo Watanabe	Ibaraki	<i>Kyoshi</i>	<i>Chikuri-ha</i>	46	<i>Shomen</i>
Tokiyo Nishimuta	Tokyo	<i>Kyoshi</i>	<i>Chikurin-ha</i> (<i>Honda-ryu</i>)	51	<i>Shomen</i>
Sakae Urakami	Tokyo	<i>Hanshi</i>	<i>Insai-ha</i>	51	<i>Shamen</i>
Kumakichi Neya	Tokyo	<i>Seirenscho</i>	<i>Chikurin-ha</i> (<i>Dai Nippon Kyudo kai</i>)	59	<i>Shomen</i>
Zenzo Ohira	Tokyo	<i>Hanshi</i>	<i>Dosetsu-ha</i> (<i>Dai Nippon Shakakuin</i>)	59	<i>Shomen</i>
Shokichi Oyama	Tokyo	<i>Hanshi</i>	<i>Heki-ryu</i>	64	
Shigeyasu Suzuki	Shizuoka	<i>Hanshi</i>	<i>Ogasawara-ryu</i>	66	<i>Shomen</i>
Kitaro Misawa	Aichi	<i>Hanshi</i>	<i>Chikurin-ha(Bishu)</i>	74	<i>Shamen</i>
Gijiro Hotta	Shiga	<i>Hanshi</i>	<i>Chikurin-ha</i> (<i>Honda-ryu</i>)	59	<i>Shomen</i>

Committee member②

Name	Prefecture	Shogo	School	Age	Uchiokoshi
Kiyoshi Murakawa	Kyoto	<i>Kyoshi</i>	<i>Yamato ryu</i>	51	<i>Shamen</i>
Tasuku Oshima	Hyogo	<i>Hanshi</i>	<i>Ogasawara ryu</i>	62	<i>Shomen</i>
Hikotaro Sakai	Hyogo	<i>Hanshi</i>	<i>Sekka ha</i>	66	<i>Shamen</i>
Kan Kawage	Tottoi	<i>Hanshi</i>	<i>Ikkan ryu</i>	82	<i>Shamen</i>
Takejiro Konishi	Kagawa	<i>Hanshi</i>	<i>Chikurin ha (Kishu)</i>	64	<i>Shamen</i>
Shizen Hori	Fukuoka	<i>Hanshi</i>	<i>Chikurin ha (Honda ryu)</i>	51	<i>Shomen</i>
Shichizo Ishihara	Fukuoka	<i>Hanshi</i>	<i>Okura ha (Honda ryu)</i>	62	<i>Shomen</i>
Zensuke Miwa	Fukuoka	<i>Hanshi</i>	<i>Chikurin ha (Honda ryu)</i>	69	<i>Shomen</i>
Harukaze Uno	Kumamoto	<i>Hanshi</i>	<i>Dosetsu ha</i>	74	
Shigeru Sakamoto	Kumamoto	<i>Hanshi</i>	<i>Dosetsu ha</i>	88	<i>Shamen</i>
Tokisuke Tanegashima	Kagoshima	<i>Kyoshi</i>	<i>Satsuma Heki-ryu</i>	63	<i>Shamen</i>
Takeo Mizoguchi	Kagoshima	<i>Hanshi</i>	<i>Satsuma Heki-ryu</i>	80	<i>Shamen</i>

Ogasawara-ryu : 2 *Heki-ryu with Shamen* : 9

Heki-ryu with Shomen : 9 Unknown : 6

Total : 26



After WWII (1945–)

Budo after Japan was defeated in 1945

- DNBK was abolished by the GHQ/SCAP, which governed Japan after WWII, in 1946.
- *Budo* was banned by GHQ.

1947 All Japan Kyudo Federation

1949 All Japan Judo Federation

1949 Nippon Kyudo Federation(Reorganization)

1952 All Japan Kendo Federation

1955 All Japan Naginata Federation

All Nippon Kyudo Federation

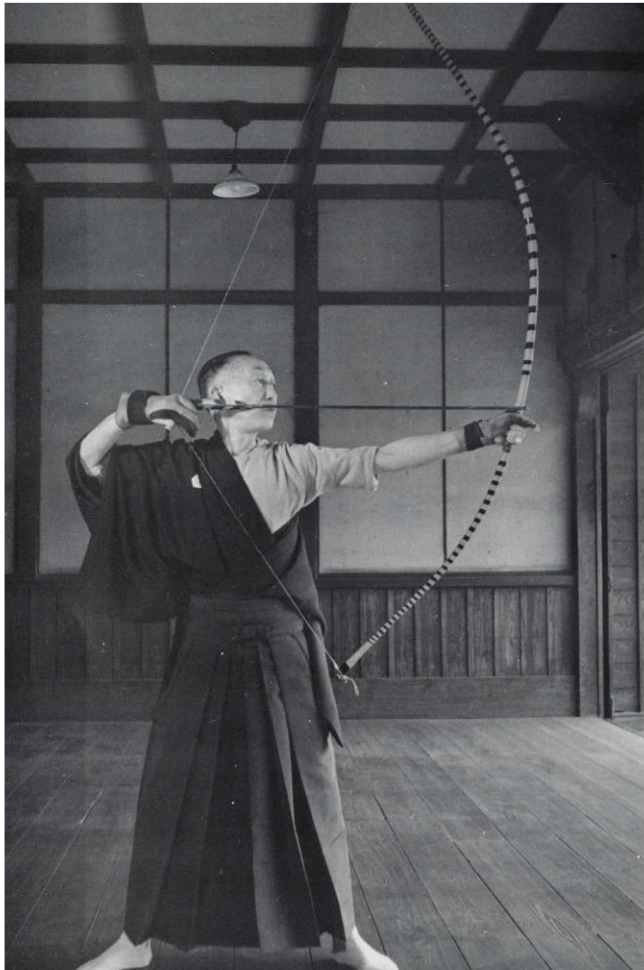
□ Purposes in articles of incorporation

Carrying out projects related to the succession of Kyudo, which is a traditional culture peculiar to Japan, and the promotion of the spread of Kyudo, and will contribute to the improvement of people's physical strength and the development of the spirit of sports, thereby contributing to the development of social culture.

Year	Events
May 1947	Established as “ <i>Zen Nippon Kyudo Renmei</i> ”
22 nd May 1949	Reorganization, established “ <i>Nippon Kyudo Renmei</i> ”
2 nd Aug 1950	Became a member of Japan Amateur Sports Association
15 th Sep 1953	Registered as an incorporated foundation
28 th Jan 1957	Changed the name to “ <i>Zen Nippon Kyudo Renmei</i> ”
1958	Became a member of Japan Olympic Committee (Withdrew in 1969, registered again on 7 th Aug 1989)
1 st Nov 2011	Register as Public Interest Incorporated Foundation

ANKF First President

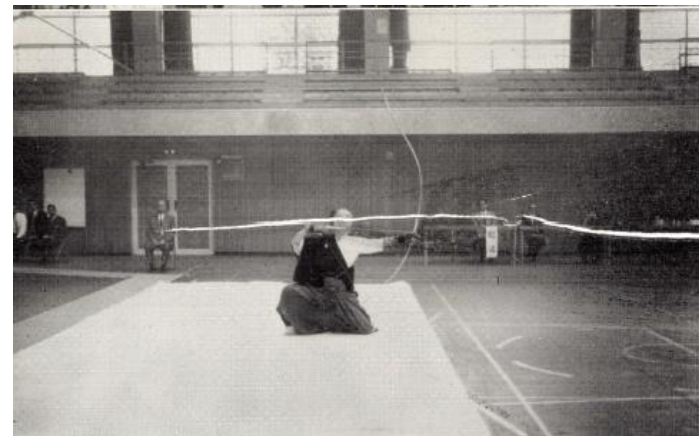
Yozaburo Uno (*Hanshi* 10 Dan)



1959, 80years old,
Tokyo Saineikan Kyudojo

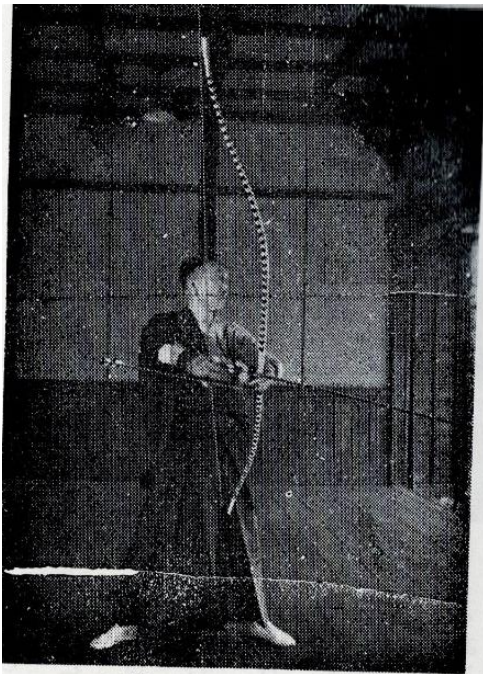
Yozaburo Uno (宇野要三郎)

- 1878–1969
- Judge of Supreme Court of Judicature of Japan, Lawyer
- *Kishu Chikurin-ha*
- Studied under Master Kodachi Okauchi

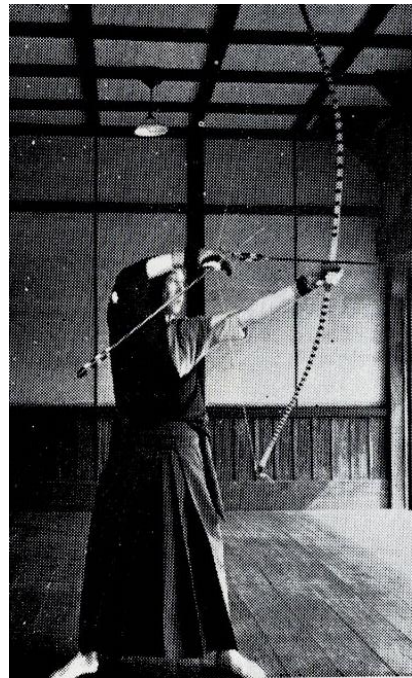


Yawatashi at Zen Nippon Kyudo Taikai in 1963

Uno *Hanshi* shooting form



弓構え(斜面)一字野籠士



斜面打起し一字野籠士



会一字野籠士



離れと残心一字野籠士

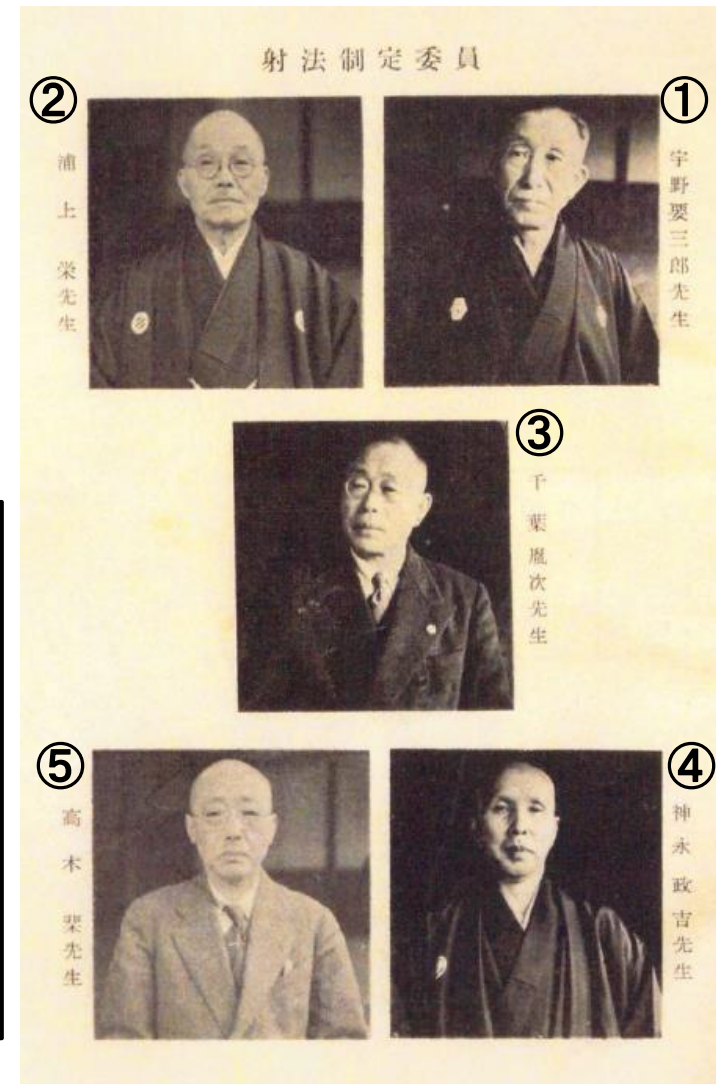
“*Kyudo Kyohon*”

□ Published on 1st Aug 1953

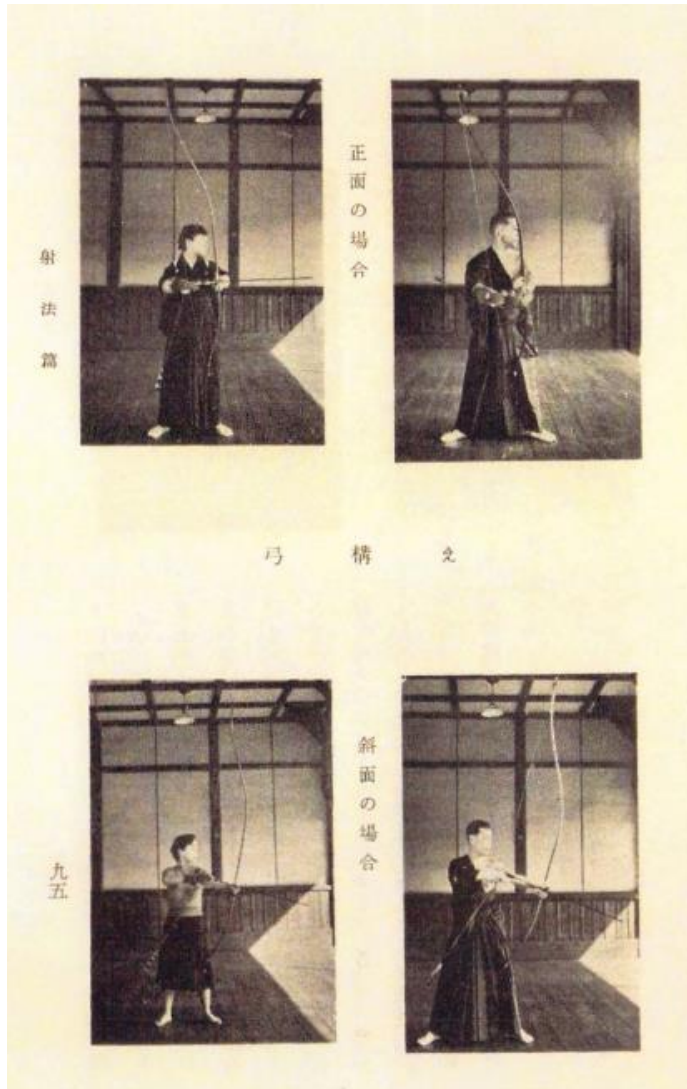
“...to examine and outline a standardization of the fundamental principles of Kyudo that will function as a comprehensive reference source for all...offer meaningful instruction to present-day archers...”

Establishing Committee on the Principles of Shooting (*Shaho*)

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| ① Yozaburo Uno | : <i>Chikurin-ha (Kishu)</i> |
| ② Sakae Urakami | : <i>Insai-ha (Urakami)</i> |
| ③ Tanetsugu Chiba | : <i>Ogasawara-ryu</i> |
| ④ Masayoshi Kaminaga | : <i>Daishado-kyo</i> |
| ⑤ Tasuku Takagi | : <i>Honda-ryu</i> |



Shomen and *Shamen* in “*Kyudo Kyohon*”



- Practically, *Insai-ha* was introduced as *Shamen*
- *Shamen* = *Insai-ha* = *Heki-ryu*
- The pictures were Genshiro Inagaki & Hiroko Urakami
- Great influence of Sakae Urakami *Hanshi*

Hisashi Murakami *Hanshi 9 Dan*

- 1902–1987 (85 years old)
- *Insai-ha* (*Urakami* line)
- Waseda University
- Studied under Master Sakae Urakami
- ANKF Managing Director(1960–)
- ANKF Vice President(1970–)



村上 久 九段 (昭和51年5月, 京都大会)

Current *Heki-ryu Hanshi* & *Kyoshi 8 Dan* in ANKF

Name	Shogo, Dan	Prefecture	School
Fumio Hayashi	<i>Hanshi 9 Dan</i>	Hyogo	
Etsuko Ogata	<i>Hanshi 8 Dan</i>	Kumamoto	
Yoshimitsu Usami	<i>Hanshi 8 Dan</i>	Aichi	<i>Bishu Chikurin-ha</i>
Takashi Fuchimoto	<i>Hanshi 8 Dan</i>	Aichi	<i>Bishu Chikurin-ha</i>
Yoshifumi Shibutani	<i>Kyoshi 8 Dan</i>	Tokushima	<i>Insai-ha</i> <i>Urakami line</i>

Hanshi : 66

Kyoshi 8 Dan : 44

(March 2022)

Active *Heki-ryu* groups

Prefecture	Lineage	Group (Current master)
Tokyo	<i>Insai-ha</i> (<i>Urakami</i> line)	<i>Urakami Domon kai</i> (Kaoru Kato)
Shizuoka	<i>Insai-ha</i> (<i>Enshu</i> line)	(Seiyo Ikegami)
Aichi	<i>Bishu Chikurin-ha</i> (<i>Hoshino</i> line)	<i>Tokufu kai</i> (Takashi Fuchimoto)
Aichi	<i>Bishu Chikurin-ha</i> (<i>Sekido Chikurin</i>)	(Yoshimitsu Usami)
Hyogo	<i>Insai-ha</i> (<i>Settsu</i> line)	(Seiko Kawashima)
Okayama	<i>Insai-ha</i> (<i>Bizen Heki-To-ryu</i>)	<i>Seisha kai</i> (Hidenori Tokuyama)
Kumamoto	<i>Dosetsu-ha</i>	(Tadayoshi Iwashita)
Kumamoto	<i>Chikurin-ha</i> (<i>Higo Chikurin</i>)	(Michiyuki Matsui)
Kumamoto	<i>Heki Yoshida-ryu Okura-ha</i>	(Koya Mabe (?)) (間部光矢)
Kagoshima	<i>Satsuma Heki-ryu</i>	<i>Satsuma Heki-ryu Koshiya Kumiyumi Hozon kai</i> (Hajime Ijima)

University Kyudo clubs

mainly practicing *Heki-ryu*

	Prefecture	Name	School
1	Ibaraki	University of Tsukuba	<i>Insai-ha</i> (<i>Urakami</i> line)
2	Tokyo	Waseda University	<i>Insai-ha</i> (<i>Urakami</i> line)
3	Tokyo	Hosei University	<i>Insai-ha</i> (<i>Urakami</i> line)
4	Tokyo	Tokyo Institute of Technology	<i>Insai-ha</i> (<i>Urakami</i> line)
5	Tokyo	Tokyo City University	<i>Insai-ha</i> (<i>Urakami</i> line)
6	Tokyo	Ochanomizu University	<i>Insai-ha</i> (<i>Urakami</i> line)
7	Shizuoka	University of Shizuoka	<i>Insai-ha</i> (<i>Enshu</i> line)
8	Aichi	Nagoya University	<i>Chikurin-ha</i> (<i>Bishu</i>)
9	Kyoto	Kyoto University	<i>Insai-ha</i> (<i>Settsu</i> line)
10	Kyoto	Kyoto University of Advanced Science	<i>Insai-ha</i>
11	Kyoto	Doshisha University	<i>Chikurin-ha</i> (<i>Bishu</i>)
12	Kyoto	Ryukoku University	<i>Chikurin-ha</i> (<i>Bishu</i>)

University Kyudo club

mainly practicing Heki-ryu

	Prefecture	Name	School
13	Kyoto	Bukkyo University	<i>Chikurin-ha (Bishu)</i>
14	Kyoto	Kyoto Women's University	<i>Chikurin-ha (Bishu)</i>
15	Nara	Tenri University	<i>Yamato-ryu</i>
16	Osaka	Osaka City University	<i>Insai-ha</i>
17	Osaka	Kansai University	<i>Insai-ha</i>
18	Hyogo	Kobe University	<i>Chikurin-ha (Bishu)</i>
19	Okayama	Okayama University	<i>Insai-ha (Heki-To-ryu)</i>
20	Okayama	Okayama Shoka University	<i>Insai-ha (Heki-To-ryu)</i>
21	Kagawa	Kagawa University	<i>Chikurin-ha (Kishu)</i>

All Nippon University Kyudo Federation
Members : 335 Universities

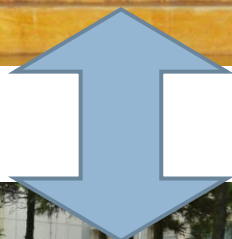
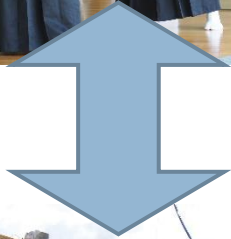
Why *Heki-ryu*?

- ❑ Modern Kyudo doesn't have "School".
- ❑ Practice only 28m range, paper target.
- ❑ Tends to focus on grading exam and competition.
- ❑ Yes, it is really good system and useful to understand one aspect of Japanese culture

However.....

- ❑ If you really want to know the background of each essence of kyudo, you must understand old schools.
- ❑ The old school retains Japanese traditions, culture, and philosophy a lot more strongly than modern martial arts.

Modern VS Classic



Thank you



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