

Midori Yama Budokai: *Hanshi's Corner*
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Ichi go, ichi e: One life, one meeting

Traditional Jujutsu Ryu (Updated)

There were 725 officially documented systems of unarmed combat.

Other Names for Jujutsu: Cho-gusoku, Gojutsu, Hade (wing or feather hand) was technically a system for attacking the vital points, *Hakuda (strike-arrest); an old name for kempo, *Kempo, Kogusoku (arm grasping, or arresting techniques), Koppo, Koshi no Mawari, Kowami, Kumiuchi (close combat), *Shubaku, Taijutsu, Tebaku (pugilism taught by Chen Tsu U), Tode, Torite, Wajutsu, Yawara (another pronunciation of Jujutsu) and Yoroi Kumiuchi (*emphasized atemiwaza)

It is believed that atemi originated in the reign of the 11th Emperor Suinin, about 50 B.C. Atemi was taught by about 106 schools of jujutsu, each in a slightly different way. When these methods are classified into similar groups, there remain a total of eighty.

1. **Abe Ryu** was the name of an early school of kenjutsu and jujutsu, circa 1700; primarily known for kenjutsu.
2. **Aioi Ryu**, an offshoot of the Sekiguchi Ryu, was studied by Ueshiba Morihei. Ueshiba used this name to refer to aikido from 1928-1936. In 1936 he changed the name to aiki-budo. Finally, in 1942, he settled with the name aikido.
3. **Aizu (Aisu) Kage Ryu** was founded by Aisu Iso (Aizu Ikousai) Hisatada in the 16th century. He taught Kamiizumi Ise-no-kami Hidetsuna, the founder of Shinkage Ryu, Yagyu Sekishusai (Shinkage Ryu) and Marume Kurando (Taisha Ryu soke).
4. **Aizu (Aisu) Kage Ryu**; also known as Kage no Ryu and Kage Ryu. Founded by Yamamoto Hisaya Masakatsu of the Akizuki Han; also attributed to Aizu Iko. This style influenced the Shinkage Ryu, Yagyu Shin Kage Ryu, Yagyu Ryu, Taisha Ryu, Shinkan Ryu, Hikita Kage Ryu, Okuyama Ryu and Kashima Shinto Ryu.
5. **Akishima Ryu** (**founder:** Professor T. Akishima; taught jiu jitsu, kuatsu and kiai jitsu; 144 techniques taught only by kata); the second school studied by Koizumi Gunji.
6. **Araki Ryu** was founded in the early 1570's. It was also known as, Mujinsai-Ryu, and later as Moro Budo Araki Ryu Kempo. Its founder was Araki Mujinsai (sometimes given as Muninsai) Mataemon Miyamoto no Hidetsuna (sometimes written as Hidenawa), formerly, Mataemon Miyamoto. It was derived from Takeuchi Ryu and weapons of the ji samurai, or farmer warriors. He also studied Yagyu Shinkage Ryu and Takenouchi Ryu. He became the headmaster of Muso Jikiden Ryu. It is a sogo bujutsu, or comprehensive martial arts system. Torite and kempo (atemi) are also included.
7. **Arata Ryu** was an old jujutsu ryu.
8. **Arima Shinto Ryu** was primarily a school of kenjutsu, founded by Arima Motomobu. Some sources refer to this as a ninjutsu ryu of the Iga region of Japan.

9. **Asayama Ichiden Ryu**, founded in the late Muromachi period or early Edo period by Asayama Ichidensai Shigetatsu. The following arts were taught: kenjutsu, iaijutsu, bojutsu, kama jutsu (huge kama), jujutsu and taiho jutsu. Asayama was a peasant warrior and did not consider himself an appropriate instructor. Consequently, he prayed to Fudo Myo and gained enlightenment. The system consists of 56 techniques divided into five sections, known collectively as Chi no Maki.
10. **Bartitsu** was founded by W. E. Barton-Wright. It was an eclectic system derived from Tenjin Shin'yo Ryu French savate and cane techniques.
11. **Bichu Den Ryu** was derived from Takenouchi Ryu. There were three branches from Takenouchi, of which this was the third. The third Headmaster, Takenouchi Kaganosuke Hisayoshi, headed this ryu. The curriculum was almost identical with the parent school, but the order was changed slightly. A unique feature of the school(s) in general was the method of toshi hade. This was atemi to kyusho for an opponent wearing armor. The omote waza were divided into Shin, or direct formal and precise techniques. This roughly corresponded to Shu of Shu-ha-ri. Second, analogous to Ha, was Gyo, or flowing techniques. Literally, the word means "going." Finally, there was So, meaning "grass," and referring to spontaneous creation of techniques. This was similar to the Ri of Shu-ha-ri.
12. **Cho-gusoku** was an ancient art of grappling in armor while using a dagger. As gusoku was worn by foot soldiers, the name implies jujutsu for low-ranking samurai.
13. **Chokushin Ryu Judo** (from Ryoji Shinto Ryu-Jikkishin Ryu)
14. **Daitokan** a school of aikijutsu founded in the late 19th century by Takeda Sokaku, 32nd in the Takeda line from Daito-ryu aiki-jutsu.
15. **Daito-ryu Aikijujutsu** (the Great Eastern Style of Aiki Jujutsu) was based on jujutsu and founded by Yoshimitsu Shinra Saburo (Yoshimitsu Minamoto) in the 13th century. This was the system from which Aikido was derived. Kano enlisted Saigo Shiro, a master of the oshikiuchi of Daito ryu, to be his champion in the now famous challenge match of "judo" versus jujutsu. As Saigo was not originally a judo practitioner at all, but a student of an older jujutsu style, the tournament actually showed the superiority of aikijujutsu over the other classic ryu.
16. **Donteki Ryu** (**founder**: Nobutake Yoshizato, from Takeuchi Ryu)
17. **Edo Yagyū Shinkage Ryu** was the result of a split when Yagyū Muneyoshi died in 1606. Yagyū's grandson, Yagyū Toshiyoshi took over the Owari Yagyū Shinkage Ryu. Muneyoshi's son, Yagyū Munenori, was head of the Edo (Tokyo) Yagyū Shinkage Ryu. The son went on a musha shugyo (pilgrimage) to test his art. He was so good, his technique was referred to as chie-no-ken, the Sword of Transcendent Wisdom. Munemori was a master of jujutsu (yawara) and added ninjutsu, kempo and the study of strategy to the system.
18. **Eishin Ryu** was founded in the 17th century and was one of the original schools of iaijutsu. It was a split from the Muso Jikiden Ryu. Koden iai was done with the odachi. The system included kenjutsu, yawara (jujutsu), kumiuchi hyogo, which was a fusion of kenjutsu and jujutsu, and the staff arts of bo jutsu and jo jutsu. Also included were the naginata and honmon suemonogiri, or kenpo techniques of cutting objects with the sword. Kenpo in this instance means sword methods.
19. **Emmei Ryu** also know as: **Enmei Ryu**, **Nio Ryu**, **Niten Ryu**, **Hyoho Niten Ichi Ryu** and **Niten Ichi Ryu**; (**founder**: Musashi Miyamoto, 1640; taught: yawara-ge, or pacifier; with kakushijutsu, or hidden weapons, studied by Musashi Miyamoto)

20. **Emmeri Ryu (?)** (taught: yawara-ge, or pacifier) [This may be a misspelling of Emmei Ryu]
21. **Enshin Ryu**; classical jujutsu and kenjutsu school.
22. **Fukan Ryu** (**founder**: Masahige Kegawa, from Muhan [Mukan] Ryu)
23. **Fukuno Ryu** (**founder**: Fukuno Shichiroemon, 2nd Headmaster of Kito Ryu); old Kempo school, founded in the Edo period; Fukuno studied with Chin Gempin. Origin of the Kito Ryu
24. **Fusen Ryu** (**founder**: Takeda Butsugai (Takeda Motsuge), from Namba Itto Ryu). This school defeated the Kodokan in 1900 with ne-waza, at which point ne-waza was added to Kodokan Judo. This was the first real loss Kodokan had in eight years. Kano requested, and received, the ne waza syllabus from the schools head master, Tanaba Mataemon. It was during this period that judoka Maeda Esai (aka Conde Koma, and later Conte Comte, or Count Combat) went to Brazil and taught the Gracie family. Consequently, ne waza was stressed. Maeda and his instructor, Tomita Tsunajiro, did a demonstration for Theodore Roosevelt, who was trying to get the secret service to study judo (jujutsu). Tomita, a technician, not a competitor, was challenged rather than the fighter Maeda, and suffered losses to the much larger American agent. Maeda, disgusted with the loss, promised that no one he trained would ever lose a fight. Consequently, rank in Gracie Jujitsu is based on wins in tournament, much as the rank in sumo.
25. **Futagami Ryu** (**founder**: Futagami Hannojo (Futagami Hanosuke Masanori), from Takeuchi Ryu); founded around 1650.
26. **Genkai Ryu** (taught: yoroi kumichi, or grappling in armor)
27. **Gikan Ryu Koppojutsu** or Attacks Against the Bones School of Truth, Loyalty and Justice. Uryu Hangan Gikanbo established this school in the 16th century. Koppojutsu is considered a “hard art,” as opposed to kosshijutsu, the skills of which attack the muscles and nerve points. Although in dispute, the generally accepted Headmaster at the present is Hatsumi Masaaki.
28. **Goto Ryu Yagyū Jujutsu**, was the first system studied by Ueshiba Morihei, and the only one from which he received a full teaching license.
29. **Gyokko Ryu** was founded by Toda Sakyō Isshinsai in 1532. Cho Gyokko brought the art from China to Japan. It is also referred to as Gyokko Ryu Ninpo as Iga Ryu ninjutsu components are included in the style. It is a school of kosshijutsu, or attacks to the muscles and nerve points. The style uses the thumb and fingers for striking. This type of strike is called shitojutsu. Also included in the system are kenjutsu and bojutsu. Its sister school, the Koto Ryu, was created by Sakagami Taro Kunishige. Techniques from both the Gyokko Ryu and Koto Ryu became the foundations for the techniques of Togakure Ryu. There are basically three methods of unarmed combat taught: Unarmed against unarmed; unarmed against the kodachi (short sword); unarmed against the katana. Hatsumi Masaaki is the present Headmaster.
30. **Gyokushin Ryu Ninpo** or the Jeweled Heart School of Espionage. Sasaki Goeman Teruyoshi founded this system in the mid 16th century. As Teruyoshi was soke of Gyokko Ryu at the time, the schools are very similar. In addition to kosshijutsu, Teruyoshi added sutemi waza and the unusual weapon of nagenawa or lasso. Also, Teruyoshi promoted the study of espionage of Ninpo. Hatsumi is also Headmaster of this style.
31. **Hakko Ryu** (Eight Light System); a modern style founded by Okuyama Yoshiji, derived from Daito Ryu; the source for Shorinji Kempo.

32. **Hinoshito Torido Kaizan Ryu** (**founder:** Hisakatsu Takeuchi, Prince Takeuchi's son, from Takeuchi Ryu; named by Emperor Gomizumo)
33. **Hogu jutsu**; a school of close-quarter combat, similar to Hokusai Ryu.
34. **Hoki Ryu** was founded by Katayama Hoki no Kami Hisayasu. Katayama was the younger brother of Takenouchi Hisamori. It was also known as **Ikkan Ryu** and—within the family—as **Katayama Ryu**. It is primarily known for iaijutsu but originally included kogusoku koshi no mawari from Takenouchi Ryu.
35. **Hoko In Ryu**; ancient martial arts school; specialized with the lance and hand-to-hand combat.
36. **Hokusai Ryu**; an ancient school of hand-to-hand combat.
37. **Hontai Ryu** (**founder:** Kuro'emon Inoyen, from Ryoj Shinto Ryu, Kito Ryu, Jikkishin Ryu and Tenshin Ryu Yawara)
38. **Hontai Yoshin Ryu** (**founder:** Takagi Oriuemon (also, Setsuemon) Shigenobu, circa 1660. This was originally called **Hontai Yoshin Ryu Takagi Ryu**. Weapons taught were kenjutsu (with kodachi), iaijutsu, sojutsu, bojutsu and hanbojutsu. Also taught were tanto dori, tachidori and kumitachi. Jujutsu was comprised of atemi waza, kansetsu waza, nage waza and ne waza (osae waza) were taught. In addition, the arts of shimewaza and toritsuke (binding techniques) were taught.
39. **Hoten Ryu** was founded in the 17th century by Takizawa Minokami Hoten. Weapons taught are divided into kobuki, or old weapons, and hibuki, or hidden weapons. Kenjutsu, kodachi, jojutsu, sojutsu, sasumata (two-pronged polearm), kusari, kusarifundo and kusari gama are among the weapons taught. Also taught are the jutte, tessen, tekken (“brass knuckles”) and nagehari (throwing spikes). A unique system is also included: Sanki (Sandogu), or the three tools of the early Japanese police. Finally, Taijutsu is taught as part of this ryu's curriculum.
40. **Hozoin Ryu** (**founder:** Hozoin In-ei); primarily a system of the spear, which was studied by Ueshiba Morihei; made famous by Takeda Sokaku Minamoto Masayoshi.
41. **Hozoin Ryu Takeda Ha**; founded circa 1560 by Hozoin Kakuzenbo In-ei.
42. **Ichi Ryu** (**founder:** Kasaharu Shirozaemon, from Ryoj Shinto Ryu)
43. **Iga Ryuha Katsushin Ryu**; classical jujutsu school founded by Ebata Mokuemon Michizane. Strongly influenced by Tenjin Shinyo Ryu.
44. **Ikkaku Ryu Jutte Jutsu** was derived from Shindo Muso Ryu. It was the forerunner of Keibo Jutsu.
45. **Ippo Ryu** (**founder:** Namba Ippo, from Takeuchi Ryu; he was the 5th headmaster of Takeuchi Ryu).
46. **Isei Jitoku Tenshin Ryu** is mentioned only by name in *Canon of Judo*.
47. **Isogai Ryu** was founded by Isogai Dzirodzaemon, who was one of three samurai to have studied with Chen Yuan-ping (see Kakuto jutsu). Chen Yuan-ping was a master of Tsinna or Shino-on. This is an alternate spelling of chin-na. This included trapping, grappling, constrictions and painful throws.
48. **Isshin Ryu**; Edo period jujutsu school; not to be confused with Isshin Ryu karate.
49. **Itatsu Ryu** (noted for hojo-jutsu, or cord tying)
50. **Ito-ha Shinyo Ryu** was a classical jujutsu and kenjutsu school. It was descended from Akiyama Yoshin Ryu,

51. Jigen Ryu (Tenshinsho Jigen Ryu); a complete martial arts style founded by Bizen no kami Masamoto (Togo Bizen no Kami Jui); studied by Bushi Matsumura.
52. Jikishin Kage Ryu; primarily kendo and naginata; created by Yamada Heizaman.
53. Jik[k]ishin Ryu (founder: Terada Kan'emon Masahige, 5th Headmaster of Kito Ryu, from Ryoi Shinto Ryu, Kito Ryu and Tenshin Ryu; developed ran no tori and taught kumiuchi; the first ryu to use the term judo, coined by Inoue Seijun IV); the first jujutsu school to use only empty hand methods. The system consisted of ninety-seven techniques. This was one of the ryu Kano Jigoro used in 1906 in the establishment of the Kodokan Judo syllabus.
54. Jiuki Jutsu Ryu, or the kiai jutsu of jujutsu (founder: Sawa Doshi, student of Genji Nomura, who was a student of Hitotsubashi Jokensai, the first to formalize kiai jutsu)
55. Kaise Ryu (from Seigo Ryu)
56. Kakuto jutsu, the Japanese name for Chinese jujutsu called Chiao-Ti-Shu [also called Chinete] (brought to Japan by Chen Tsu U (Japanese, Chin Gen Pin [also, Ch'en Yuan Yun or Chen Yuan-ping]); a form of kempo, or atemi)
57. Kano Ryu (founder: Jigoro Kano, 1882; later named Kodokan Judo; from Kito Ryu and Tenshin Ryu)
58. Kanshin Ryu (founder: Kasuminosuke Mori, from Araki Kempu Ryu)
59. Kanshin Ryu (founder: Isogai Jiroemon); also known as, Isogai Ryu. This style taught a kugosoku system. Kugosoku was an early form of jujutsu, focusing on the use of the short sword or dagger.
60. Kasahara Ryu; founded by Kasahara Shirozaemon; from the Ryoi Shinto Ryu.
61. Kashima Shin Ryu; composite (sogo) martial arts school, co-founded circa 1450 by Kunii Kagetsugu and Matsumoto Bizen-no-kami. The name means the Divine School of Kashima Shrine. Its teachings include kenjutsu, battojutsu, bojutsu, jojutsu, naginata jutsu, sojutsu, shuriken jutsu, kusarigama and jujutsu. It should not be confused with Kashima Shinto Ryu. The position of soke is honorary and the actual teaching is done by shihanke or "instructor's house." This same method, without the name, was what happened with Judo. Kano Risei, Kano Jigoro's son, held an honorary position at Kodokan. The actual classes were taught by judoka trained by Kano.
62. Kashima Shinto Ryu (Bokuden Ryu); composite martial arts school, founded circa 1530 by Tsukahara Bokuden. Similar to Katori Shinto Ryu. The arts taught were kenjutsu (odachi and kodachi), battojutsu, yari jutsu (sojutsu), naginata jutsu, ken jutsu tachi ai, shuriken jutsu, jujutsu, kenpo, bojutsu, jojutsu, kaiken, or tanto jutsu, tasuki dori or hobaku jutsu (arresting arts using the cord to tie up kimono sleeves). Taught to Uyeshiba Morihei by Masahige Aoki in 1937, the sword techniques were the basis for Aiki Ken.
63. Kashin Ryu; founded by Mori Kanosuke Katsuhige from the Araki Ryu.
64. Katayama Shindo Ryu
65. Katori Ryu; school for iaido; naginata and "grappling."
66. Katori Shinto Ryu; primarily a kenjutsu system studied by Ueshiba Morihei. Its full name was Tenshin Shoden Katori Shinto ryu. Its influence was mostly in eastern Japan.
67. Kazei Ryu; developed by Saka no Ueutamoro, using elements of the Koden Ryu.
68. Kiraku Ryu; a classical jujutsu school, which has roots in Toda Ryu, Kyo Ryu, Takenouchi Ryu and Muteki Ryu. Its mokuroku include techniques for kogosoku, iai, and moto tori.

The system also includes jūjutsu, tachi, bo, tessen, and kusarigama. This last includes fundo-gusari, chigiriki and kusarigama.

69. Kito [Jūjutsu] Ryu (founder: Sadayashi Hirozaemon Terada, of Tenshin Ryu (also credited to Ibaragi Sensai, from the Yagyū Shinkage Ryu); Kito Ryu was derived from Ryōi Shinto Ryu, although some contend from Yagyū Shingan Ryu; also influenced by Fukuno Ryu; taught ken jutsu, iai jutsu, bo jutsu, yoroi kumiuchi and kobudō, or small weapons). Kito means to fall and rise. Mataemon Ibaragi, the pupil of Fukuno, is also credited with founding Kito Ryu. In 1714, Suzuki Kuninori changed the name from Kito-kumiuchi to Kito Ryu. Some historians contend that this ryu actually developed the concept of kuzushi, for which Kano Jigoro Shihan receives credit. This is one of the ryu that assisted Kano in establishing the syllabus for Kodokan Judo in 1906. Its esoteric elements are similar to aiki jujutsu. Its syllabus contains atemi waza, nage waza, kansetsu waza and shime waza. Both Kano Jigoro and Ueshiba Morihei studied this system.
70. Koden Ryu; style of jūjutsu founded in the seventh century by Fujiwara Kamatori. Some techniques are thought to be from Korea.
71. [Nippon Den] Kodokan Judo (founder: Jigoro Kano, in 1882; from Kito Ryu and Tenshin Ryu)
72. Koshi mawari an ancient form of combat resembling jūjutsu; original name for taijutsu.
73. Koto Ryu is a school of koppojutsu, shaken jutsu and ken jutsu. Also included is kosshijutsu, better known today as kyusho jutsu, or pressure point striking. Chan Busho brought the original school from China. Sakagami Taro Kunishige codified it in 1542. Koppojutsu is divided into kurai dori, or postures, shōden gata, or beginning forms, chūden gata, or mid-level forms, okuden gata, or advanced forms, kaiden gata, or master forms and hekito gata, or unarmed defense against a sword. The methods of the sword are unique in that they are designed to confuse the opponent by convincing him that the Koto Ryu swordsman is a mere amateur.
74. Kuki Shin Ryu is translated as Nine Demons God School, but should be Nine Gods Spirit School. This was a 14th century school founded by Kuki Yakushimaru Ryushin (Yakushimaru Kurando). "Ki" is actually an incorrect kanji for the name. It is supposed to be an older Chinese based-kanji meaning "Kami" or god but it is now-long obsolete because over the years the older character became lost due to the need to simplify/unify the Chinese characters used in Japanese writing. The similar, original character of oni, or demon, is used in its stead. This inadvertently changes the meaning of the name to modern readers, who rightly believe that it reads "Nine Demons;" yet in fact the character was originally pronounced as "Oni-gami"(holy spirit) as opposed to "Oni" (evil spirits). The name "Ku-ki" is therefore actually "Ku-kami" yet, it has been customarily pronounced as "Kuki" since the Edo period It was a secret martial art practiced by ascetic monks. The arts of bojutsu, jūjutsu and jojutsu were taught as well as ninja methods. It is considered a sogo bujutsu (complete martial art) due to its teaching of weapons. Included were bojutsu, naginata, hanbo and sojutsu. In addition, taijutsu and kempo were taught, as well as heiho. Ueshiba Morihei studied this style.
75. Kumogakure Ryu Ninpo is the Hidden in the Clouds School. Heinaizaemon Ienaga Iga founded it in the 16th century. It includes the following special weapons: Ippon sugi noburi, a kind of pickaxe and kamayari or hooked spear. Its unarmed techniques are similar to

- those of Togakure Ryu. Hatsumi Masaaki is current Headmaster. There are, however, no students and the system is in danger of extinction.
76. **Kyushin [Ichi] Ryu** founded circa 1558 by Nagakatsu Inouye (Inugami) Sakon-no-shokan. Its name means the Core Collection of a First Class School. Kyu meant to collect, draw in or gather. Shin referred to the core or soul (also, heart). Ichi Ryu meant First Class School. This was no as pretentious as it seems. The First Class referred to the aristocracy who practiced it, rather than designating the school itself. It was perfected around 1720 by Inugami Nagayasu (Inugamai Gubei), Inouye's grandson and is very similar to Kito Ryu. This similarity leads some scholars to believe it was derived, at least in part, from Kito Ryu. In addition to throwing and grappling, this style specialized in atemi waza, or striking techniques. Katsu waza (kappo) was also stressed. This was one of the ryu in 1906 that Kano utilized to finalize the Kodokan syllabus. Edward William Barton-Wright, founder of Bartitsu, also studied this style.
 77. **Kyushindo** was the name of an early school of jujutsu. It is also the name of an eclectic system devised by Kenshiro Abbe. Abbe held dan ranks in Judo, Aikido, Karate and Roshin Ryu Jujutsu. From these, he developed Kyushindo, designed for the body type of the Occidental. Kyu means to seek, Shin is the center or the heart and Do is the Way or path. Together, Kyushindo means "To seek the perfect way in all that you do."
 78. **Kyushin Ryu** (**founder**: Nagakatsu Inouye (Inogami), from Yoshin Ryu to Yagyū Shingan Ryu, then Kito Ryu). In 1912, under the direction of Master Eguchi, this ryu was instrumental in helping Kano establish the Kodokan syllabus.
 79. **Maniwa Nen Ryu** was founded in 1591 by Higuchi Matashichiro. Ma means horse. Niwa is garden and nen is thought or idea. Literally, the School of the Thought of a Horse in a Garden. An esoteric way to teach single-mindedness (as that of a horse in a garden) in combat. The school teaches jujutsu, kenjutsu with the odachi (especially against archery, known as yadomejutsu, or arrow deflection art) and kama. The use of the naginata and sojutsu are also taught. Maniwa Nen Ryu is one of the oldest surviving battlefield traditions. This style emphasizes resolving problems without fighting.
 80. **Mito Kodokan Ryu** (**founder**: Tokugawa Nariaki, circa 19th century)
 81. **Miura Ryu** (**founder**: Miura Yojiuemon (Yoshitatsu), from Ryōi Shinto Ryu and Yoshin Ryu; aka Yoshin Miura Ryu); heavily influenced by sumo. Kano Jigoro utilized this ryu to finalize the Kodokan syllabus in 1912.
 82. **Mizuno Shinto Ryu**; founded by Kobayashi Koemon Toshinari in the late 16th century; iaijutsu and jujutsu.
 83. **Mondaiyu Ryu** (**founder**: Ichikawa Mondaiyu; taught: kowami, or tough physical exercise, a method which relied on brute strength).
 84. **Moro Budo Araki Ryu Kempo** was founded in ?1753 by Araki Mujinsai Hidetsuna. It is derived from Yagyū Shinkage Ryu and Muso Jikiden Ryu.
 85. **Mugai Ryu** (**founder**: Tsuji Gettan Sukemochi, 1694; from Yamaguchi Ryu kenjutsu)
 86. **Muhan [Mukan] Ryu** (**founder**: Umanosuke Takagi, from Takeuchi Ryu)
 87. **Muso Ryu**, the precursor of Muso Jikiden Eishin Ryu, Muso Jikiden Ryu and Muso Shinden Ryu, taught torite.
 88. **Muso Jikiden Eishin Ryu** was founded circa 1590 by Hayashisaki Jinsuke Minamoto-no-Shigenobu, who was believed to have perfected Muso Jikiden Ryu. He was also known as Hojo Jinsuke Shigenobu. The name means Peerless, Directly Transmitted School of Eishin.

- This consisted primarily of iaido, but also included Itabashi Ryu Bojutsu, which had five bo versus bo kata and eight bo versus ken kata. Eishin Ryu also included Natsubara Ryu Yawara, which emphasized grappling from any position: Standing, kneeling, from behind, etc. The yawara system was composed of six sets with 63 kata.
89. Muso Jikiden Ryu; founded in the 15th century by Hojo Hayashizaki Jinsuke Shigenobu; taught yawara gi, or meekness. This style consisted of 100 techniques.
 90. Muso Shinden Ryu (Nakayama Ryu) was founded by Nakayama Hakudo in the 18th century. It was derived from Muso Jikiden Eishin Ryu when the Muso Jikiden Eishin Ryu split into two factions. The Muso Jikiden Eishin Ryu was the most famous and influential iaido school. This school also included the Itabashi Ryu Bojutsu and Natsubara Ryu Yawara.
 91. Muteki Ryu; taught a blend of force (go) and initiative (sen), or pliancy in strength (yawari-riki); founded toward the middle of the Edo period in the 17th century.
 92. Nagao Ryu; founded by Nagao Kemmotsu Tameaki, during the Sengoku period (17th century); from Itto Ryu and Yagyu Shinkage Ryu; taught tai jutsu, or body arts, and kakushi, or concealed weapons)
 93. Nanba Ippo Ryu (founder: Nanba Ipposai Hisanaga); jujutsu school.
 94. Namba Ippo Shintoku Ryu (founder: Kiyotada Yano, from Ippo Ryu)
 95. Namba Itto Ryu (founder: Namba Ittosai, from Ippo Ryu)
 96. Nen Ryu was founded in 1368 by Yoshimoto Soma Shiro. This was primarily a kenjutsu school that influenced many other ryu, including Shinkage Ryu, Chujo Ryu and Itto Ryu. Prior to traveling to Okinawa to teach, Yoshimoto took the name of Nen Ami Jion. The traditional karate kata, Jion, is named after him.
 97. Nihon Ryu; the first Kyujutsu School, founded in the 15th century.
 98. Nito Ryu (primarily kenjutsu); founder: Musashi Miyamoto, circa 1640; also know as, Hyoho Niten Ichi Ryu, Enmei Ryu, Emmei Ryu, Niten Ichi Ryu and Niten Ryu.
 99. Oguri Ryu (founder: Oguri Niemon in 1616; from Yagyu Shinkage Ryu; taught: wa-jutsu, the soft or passive art)
 100. Oie Ryu (founder: Todayu Takeuchi, from Takeuchi Ryu)
 101. Okuda Ryu
 102. Ono ha Hoki Ryu was derived from the Hoki Ryu style by Ono Kumao. As with its parent ryu, this style was primarily kenjutsu and iaijutsu with the kogusoku koshi no mawari from Tennouchi Ryu.
 103. Ono Ha Itto Ryu (primarily kenjutsu); founder: Jirouemon Tadaaki who inherited Itto Ryu from Ito Ittosai Kagehisa.
 104. Owari Kan Ryu (Kan Ryu) primarily taught sojutsu (kuda yari and su yari), kenjutsu (odachi and kodachi), and also a portion of Shinkage Ryu kenjutsu.
 105. Owari Yagyu Shinkage Ryu; a branch of the Yagyu Shinkage Ryu; jujutsu.
 106. Rikishin Ryu (founder: Miyabe Saganyudo Iemitsu, from Takeuchi Ryu); complete system of martial arts founded during the Edo period.
 107. Ryoi Shinto Ryu (founder: Fukuno Shichirouemon Masakatsu, 1660; also known as: Fukuno Ryu, Shin Ryu Wa-jutsu, Shinto Wa-jutsu and Ryoi Shinto Yawara; taught kakuto-jutsu, a form of atemi waza)
 108. Ryushin Katchu Ryu; classical jujutsu school; traces its founding to Iso Mataemon Ryukansai, also the founder of Tenjin Shinyo Ryu.

109. **Sanshin Araki Ryu** was founded by either Yamamoto Kasuke Katsuyuki or Tokuda Shirobei. It is very different from other Araki Ryu.
110. **Seigo Ryu** (**founder**: Jirouemon Isogai, from Ryoi Shinto Ryu) This style taught kumiuchi and hade, a system for attacking vital points. This was also used in Takenouchi Ryu.
111. **Seigo Ryu**; founded by Mizuhaya Chozaemon Nobumasa from a priest named Seigo.
112. **Sekiguchi [Shinshin] Ryu** was founded by Sekiguchi Yarokuemon Ujimune Jiushin Hachirouemon Minamoto no Sanechika, circa 1640. The name may be translated as the Barrier Gate School. It was derived from Shinnoshindo Ryu and sumo. It is noted for developing batto jutsu. Its kenjutsu is wild and violent. Its jujutsu is famous for yama arashi (mountain storm throw). Sekiguchi Ryu included the art of kyusho jutsu. This is one of the 1912 ryu Kano used to finalize his Kodokan syllabus. At this time, Tsumizu Mogichi and Sekiguchi Jushin represented Sekiguchi Ryu.
113. **Sekiouchi Ryu** (**founder** Sekiguchi Jushin Hachiroemon Minamoto no Sanechika, circa 16th century; from Sumo; taught: ken jutsu, batto jutsu, so jutsu and yawara)
114. **Shibukawa Ryu** (**founder**: Shibukawa Bangoro Yoshikata; from Sekiguchi Ryu in the 17th century); also credited to Sekiguchi Hachirozaemon, the son of Sekiguchi Jushin.
115. **Shimmei Muso Ryu**; primarily an iaijutsu ryu.
116. **Shimmei Sakkatsu Ryu**; an old jujutsu school.
117. **Shinden Fudo Ryu** [Immovable Teachings Transmitted by the Gods]. Legend has it that this ryu was founded in the 12th century by Temeyoshi Genpachiuro. Other sources give Yoshiteru Izumo Kansa as the founder. It was studied by a master of Kukishin Ryu, and Takenaka Tetsunoke, a senior student of Kano Jigoro, was once a student of this ryu. Hatsumi Masaaki holds Menkyo Kaiden from this school. Its techniques are comprised of Dakentaijutsu, or striking methods. These consist of Ten no Kata or Heavenly Forms, Chi no Kata or Forms of the Earth and Shizen Chigoku no Kata or the Ultimate Natural Pattern. There is also Jutaijutsu (Jujutsu), which is based on Gohō no Kamae, or Five Postures. Shoden Gata, or Basic Forms, Chuden Gata, or Intermediate Forms and Okuden Gata, or Advanced Forms are included in the postures.
118. **Shinden Isshin Ryu**
119. **Shinden Ryu** (taught: ashi garami, or underwater grappling techniques)
120. **Shindo (Shinto) Muso Ryu** (Heavenly Way of Muso's School); founded circa 1640 by Muso Gonosuke Katsuyoshi, a ronin; taught jojutsu)
121. **Shindo (Shinto) Yoshin Ryu**; founded 1868 by Matsuoka Katsunosuke; based on Yoshin Ryu, Hokushin Itto Ryu, Jikishinkage Ryu, Tenjin Shinyo Ryu jujutsu and Hozoin Ryu; Otsuka Hidenori, founder of Wado Ryu, received a menkyo kaiden certificate in this style.
122. **Shinkage Ryu**, or **New Kage Ryu**; (**founder**: Kamiizumi Ise no Fujiwara no Hidetsuna (later, Nobutsuna), 16th century; taught: sen, ken jutsu); from Tenshin Shoden Katori Shinto Ryu and Kage Ryu.
123. **Shinkan Ryu**; primarily kenjutsu; founded by Okuyama Tadenobu; from the Kage Ryu.
124. **Shin Muso Hayashizaki Ryu**, subsumed, today, by the Muso Shinden Ryu (**founder**: Hayashizaki Jinsuke in the late 16th century; taught batto jutsu)

125. **Shin Muso Hayashizaki Ryu**; the original form of the Muso Shinden Ryu.
126. **Shin no Shinto Ryu** [also, **Shin no Shindo Ryu**]; founded during the Tokugawa era; (**founder**: Yamamoto Tamizaemon; taught kumi uchi and torae [katame waza]); it was composed of 166 techniques; modified Yoshin Ryu. Shin no Shindo is one of two arts combined to form the Tenjin-Shinyo Ryu.
127. **Shinshindo** is the Way of New Thought. It is a derivation of the **Yoshin Ryu**.
128. **Shinto Ryu** (primarily kenjutsu of the Shindo Muso Ryu)
129. **Shinto Ryu Wajutsu** was developed by Masakatsu Fukuno, one of the three disciples of Chen Gin Pen). The other two were Yoshitatsu Miura and Jirozaemon Isokai
130. **Shin Shin Ryu** [Yawara] taught Jujutsu and katsu. Studied by Koizumi Gunji. This is translated as **New Mind** Yawara in *Canon of Judo*.
131. **Shinto** [Shindo] **Yoshin Ryu** was a development of **Yoshin Ryu** and one of the major jujutsu ryu. Created in 1864 by Matsuoka Katsunosuke Naokane, it was one of the last schools of the Edo period. Its specialty was atemi. Kenjutsu was also taught. It was derived from a number of other ryu: Hokushin Itto Ryu, Hozoin Ryu, Kashima Shinden Jikishinkage Ryu, Tenjin Shin'yo Ryu and Yoshin Ryu (**Yoshin Koryu**). This style was the one studied by Otsuka Hironori, founder of modern-day Wado Ryu Karate. Another descendent was **Shinto Yoshin Ryu**.
132. **Shinyo Ryu**
133. **Shitami Ryu** (**founder**: Shitami Munetsuna, from Futagami Ryu)
134. **Shiten Ryu** was one of the ryu Kano Jigoro used in the development of Kodokan Judo in 1912. The headmaster at this time was Master Hoshino.
135. **Sho Sho Ryu**; classical jujutsu school; developed from the teachings of the Koden Ryu.
136. **Sosuishi Ryu** (School of Pure Water) was founded by Fugatami Misanori Hannosuke, in 1650. He was also known as Futagami Hannosuke Masaaki. He was a student of Fusen Ryu, which came from Namba Itto Ryu, which came from Ippo Ryu, and ultimately from Take(no)uchi Ryu). Fugatami was also a student of Daito Ryu. The style claims lineage from Futagami Ryu, which was a family art, and Takenouchi Ryu. The syllabus included atemi waza, ukemi, tai-sabaki, kansetsu waza and nage waza.
137. **Sosuishitsu Ryu** was a variation of Takenouchi Ryu Jujutsu. Reputedly founded by Hannosuke Fugatami in 1650. Named for “pure flowing waters” of the Yoshino River in the mountain area where Hannosuke trained. Eventually this school joined Kano’s synthetic jujutsu, called judo. In 1912, Kano assimilated this ryu into Kodokan Judo to finalize his syllabus. The headmaster at this time was Aoyagi.
138. **Suihasu Ryu** or Water Lotus School was founded in 1562 by Shindou Hiroshi. Its curriculum included kenjutsu (o dachi and kodachi), hyoto jutsu (nito jutsu, or both swords used), iaijutsu, sojutsu, kyujutsu and taijutsu. This last consisted of koppojutsu, kosshijutsu and aikinojutsu.
139. **Suijo Ryu** (Water Gull School) was founded in 1615 by Mima Yoichizaemon Kagenobu. The name derives from a vision in which Kagenobu saw water gulls floating effortlessly and without conscious thought on the water. He believed this was the way martial should be – effortless. The school taught iaijutsu, kenpo (sword methods, or arts), jojutsu, naginata jutsu and kusarigama. Kogusoku was a semi-armored system of

- grappling. The master swordsman of the Lone Wolf and Cub is supposedly a proponent of this ryu.
140. Tai jutsu is the most ancient of fighting arts. All others, notably jujutsu, came from this style. The main teachings were Daken Tai Jutsu, or atemi, Ju Tai Jutsu, or hand-to-hand combat, Taihen Jutsu, or the art of moving silently, falling and using Sutemi.
141. Taisha Ryu was a derivative of Kage Ryu; it was founded circa 1610 by MarumeKurandonosuke Nagayasu.
142. Takagi Ryu (founder: Takagi (Gennoshin) Oriemon Shigetoshi, from Muhan Ryu)
143. Takagi Yoshin Ryu (High Tree Raised Heart School) was founded by Takagi Oriemon Shigetoshi. It was originally a school for bodyguards. Consequently, the techniques were to be performed very fast to prevent the opponent from escaping or rolling out. Branches of the ryu include Hontai Yoshin Ryu, Hontai Yoshin Takagi Ryu and Hontai Takagi Yoshin Ryu. It is also connected to Kukishin Ryu. Teaching was divided into eight parts: Shoden no kata were the beginning forms; Erijime no kata were the forms of strangulation; Chuden no kata were intermediate forms; Tai no kata were body forms; Okuden no kata were the advanced forms; Mogun no kata were “diving under” forms; Daisho sabaki no kata were unarmed forms while wearing the long sword and short sword at the side; Mutō dori no kata were unarmed defenses against the sword.
144. Takemitsu Ryu, old jujutsu school; also called Shin Yoshin Ryu; founded by Takemitsu Ryufuken Nobushige (Heitazaemon)
145. Takenouchi Ryu is the oldest jujutsu ryu still in existence and was known as yawara. It originally had 630 techniques in its syllabus. These have reduced to 150. The system covered almost all weapons and related arts. The only ones it did not teach were kyujutsu (archery), bajutsu (horsemanship) and hojojutsu (gunnery). It did include methods for using a wooden pot lid, metal chopsticks and umbrella. (founder: Prince Chumutaku Diasuke Hisamori Take[no]uchi Toichiro, 26 June 1532 (the 1st year of the Tenmon era). Legend has it that a yamabushi appeared to Hisamori on Mount Sannomiya extolling the use of short weapons over long ones. This style comes from two family lines: Toichiro and Tojuru. This style was the first to teach hojo-jutsu or restraining with ropes. Also taught were bojutsu (rokushaku bo and jo), kenjutsu (odachi, kodachi, tanto, aikuchi/kaiken), iaijutsu (using all weapons taught in kenjutsu), naginata jutsu, sakkatsuhō (kappō) and tessen jutsu (iron fan). Also included were torite, or osae waza based on gokyu or five keys, and koshi no mawari, to encircle the hips. Koshi no mawari was changed in 1940 by the 14th Headmaster, Toichiro Takeuchi, to kogusoku, the art of self-defense which protects one to the same extent as armor. Also taught was had a method of attacking vital points of the body. Also taught was the art of tehodoki, or release from being held. He systematized all known techniques of unarmed fighting to develop his own style. It stressed immobilization techniques and close combat with daggers. Omote waza consisted of 25 techniques. This was followed by urakata, containing 53 techniques. There were 15 henka waza, gokui hakkajo, ura gokui gokajo and hioku no hioku nanakajo, which altogether consist of 135 techniques. This school influenced most of the ryu in western Japan. Studied by both Kano Jigoro and Ueshiba Morihei. In 1912, this was one of the remaining ryu from which Kano Jigoro finalized his Kodokan syllabus. Masters of this school were Yano Takano, Imai Kotaro and Oshima Hikasuburo.

146. **Takeuchi Santo Ryu** (founder: Yukiharu Nakamura, from ?Takeuchi Ryu)
147. **Takeuchi Une Ryu** (founder: Hisaharu Takeuchi, from Takeuchi Ryu)
148. **Tanabe Ryu** (founder: Nagatsune Tanabe, from Takeuchi Ryu)
149. **Tatsumi Ryu** [Hyoho] was founded circa 1550 by Tatsumi Sankyo, and was a classical Japanese martial arts school (sogo bujutsu). Its curriculum included kenjutsu (odachi, kodachi, nito, fukuro shinai), iai with odachi, yawara (against armed and unarmed opponents), sojutsu, bojutsu (rokushaku bo, hanbo), shuriken jutsu, hojojutsu, shudan sentoho (esoteric charms and tactics) and monomi (scouting, reconnaissance and observation tactics). Also included were the jutte, manriki gusari and katsu. This was a derivative of the Kumiuchi Ryu. The Tatsumi Shin Ryu branched from this school.
150. **Teiho-san Ryu**; another school mentioned in *Canon of Judo*. No other information is available.
151. **Teishin Ryu** (founder: Terada Heizaemon, 3rd Headmaster of Kito Ryu; taught wa jutsu (ju jutsu), kempo (atemi) and ran o toru)
152. **Tenjin Myoshin Ryu**; classical jujutsu school; claims descent from Katayama Shindo Ryu.
153. **Tenjin Shin'yo Ryu** (Tenshin Shinyo Ryu); (founder: Sekizai Minamoto-ne-Masatari Yanagi (aka: Iso Mataemon), in 1830; merged both the Yoshin Ryu and Ryoi Shinto Ryu; also studied the Shinnoshindo Ryu and Miura Ryu; taught atemi waza, torae (immobilization methods), aka katame waza), and shime waza, or strangulation methods (the three for which it was famous). Kano Jigoro began his study of martial arts with this system in 1877. Also, Kano's chief assistant, Yamashita Yoshitaka, was a master of this system. Descendants of the system are Aikido (Ueshiba Morihei also studied this system), Bartitsu, Kodokan Judo and Shindo Yoshin Ryu.
154. **Tennen Rishin Ryu** was founded circa 1789 by Kondo Kuranosuke Nagahiro. The style consisted of kenjutsu, bojutsu and jujutsu. It is particularly suited to group fighting techniques. The prodigy, Okita Soji, mastered all the techniques of the school and was awarded menkyo kaiden at the age of 18!
155. **Tenshin [Shoden] Katori Shinto Ryu** (founder: Izasa Choisai Ienao, 15th century; taught yawara-ge, peacemaker or pacifier, ken jutsu (odachi, kodachi, ryoto), iai jutsu (odachi), so jutsu (su yari, a Japanese straight, double-edged, spear above 15" in length; for thrusting only), naginata jutsu (onaginata), bo jutsu (rokushaku bo), jujutsu, shuriken jutsu and nin jutsu). Also included were chikujojutsu, or the art of constructions or fortifications and gunbaiho (non-folding war fan) for troop deployment. The esoteric in-yo kigaku was also part of the curriculum. This style was derived from Yoshin Ryu and Shin no Shindo Ryu. This style was studied by Ueshiba Morihei
156. **Tenshin Ryu** (taught wa jutsu); founded by Terama Heizaemon; from Kito Ryu.
157. **Togakure Ryu**, or School of the Hidden Door, was founded in the 13th century by Daisuke Nishina (Togakure). Teaching consisted of yon-po hidden or the four secrets, senban shuriken, or four-pointed throwing star, shuko and ashiko climbing spikes for the hands and feet. Also included were the shinodake, or breathing tube, and the kyokitsu shoge. This was a unique blade with a handle attached to a rope, at the end of which was a round disc. Taijutsu was also taught.

158. **Tsutsumi Hozan Ryu** was founded in 1658 (one source states 1335!) by Hozan Tsutsumi Yamashiro no Kama (other sources cite as **founder**: Eishiu Inugani, 15th century). Tsutsumi Hozan broke away from the Takenouchi Ryu in order to use the reflex method of training. If the 1335 date is correct, this is the oldest kumiuchi ryu in the history of Japan. This style taught: kenden kumichi, or grappling while possessing arms, also referred to as yoroi kumi-uchi; the first to do so. Other sources credit this school with the first use of yawara. Long thought to be extant, there exists a school of this name in Germany, whose headmaster, Jan de Jong Shihan, studied with the Saito brothers (Saito, K. and Saito S. – 7th and 8th dan, respectively). The last Tsutsumi Granmaster, Tsutsumi Masao, who died in 1898, taught the Saito brothers, and K. Higashi.
159. **Washin Ryu**; jujutsu style with 16th century roots; now combined with karate.
160. **Yagyū Ryu** (primarily kenjutsu); founded in the 16th century by Yagyū Muneyoshi/ake Sekishusai Tajimi no Kami; believed to be the same as Yagyū Shingan Ryu.
161. **Yagyū Seigo Ryu**; **battō jutsu ryū (ōdachi)** founded circa 1690-1700 by Nagaoka Torei Fusashige.
162. **Yagyū Shingan Ryu** was founded circa 1600 by Takenaga Hayato, although Araki Mataemon and Ushu Tatewaki are also credited with its founding. The name means Yagyū's School of the Mind's Eye. This referred to the principle of reading the intentions of the opponent. This style taught kumiuchi, or grappling [previously known as yawara-gi]. This consisted of suhada jujutsu, or unarmed grappling, and Katchu Yawara, or armored grappling. The school also included ken jutsu, iai jutsu, bō jutsu and naginata jutsu. Also a part of the curriculum was torite, or arresting (capturing) methods and kappō. It was derived from Yagyū Shinkage Ryu and Yoshin Ryu of Akiyama, although Hayato had also studied Shinkage Ryu, Shūza Ryu and Toda Ryu .
163. **Yagyū Shinkage Ryu** was founded by Yagyū Sekishusai Muneyoshi, aka Yagyū Tajima no Kamitaira no Muneyoshi, 2nd Headmaster of Shinkage Ryu [?aka Ushu Tatewaki], circa 1568. It was derived from Kage Ryu (Aizu) of Kamiizumi (Hidetsuna) Ise No Kami, Nen Ryu and Tenshin Shōden Katori Shintō Ryu, famous for iai jutsu. The name meant the New Shadow School of Yagyū. Also taught were sen, ken jutsu (ōdachi, kodachi and nito), jojutsu, shuriken jutsu and ju jutsu. This was the official kenjutsu style of the Tokugawa Shogunate. A direct descendant of this style was Yagyū Shingan Ryu. From 1903 to 1908, Nakai Masakatsu taught this style to Ueshiba Morihei, who was awarded a mid-level license in Gotōha Yagyū Shingan Ryu Taijutsu.
164. **Yamaga Ryu** (aka Sekitokudō) was founded in the 1600's by Yamage Soko. Its curriculum included kenjutsu and jujutsu.
165. **Yano Ryu** was founded by Yano Hikozaemon Hirohide in the 19th century. The style concentrated on ken jutsu and jujutsu.
166. **Yawara** was the forerunner of jujutsu, and believed to be the earliest native barehanded fighting art.
167. **Yoshin Ryu** (Willow Heart School) was also called Akiyama Yoshin Ryu, Miura Yoshin Ryu and Yoshin Koryū. The founder was Akiyama Shirobei Yoshitoki, a physician, circa 1632, from Huei-to (Nagasaki), who taught shuhaku-jutsu [also called Byakuda and Hakuda], an atemi style, originally consisting of three techniques, later increased to 103 techniques. He also taught kumi uchi and kassei-hō [kappō], of which there were twenty-eight methods, the same as Yanagi Ryu. Its curriculum included naginata jutsu, sojutsu

- (nagayari, tanso), bojutsu (hanbo), kusarigama jutsu and jujutsu. At its peak, it consisted of over 300 techniques. This may well be the most influential style of jujutsu in Japan. Kano's chief assistant, Yamashita Yokiashi, was a master of this style, as well as Tenshin Shinyo Ryu. Yamashita was President Theodore Roosevelt's instructor. This style greatly influenced Kodokan Judo. Branch schools include Danzan Ryu, Shin Yoshin Ryu, Shin Shin Ryu, Sakkatsu Yoshin Ryu, Shin no Shindo ryu, Tenjin Shin'Yo Ryu, Takamuri Hashindo Yoshin Ryu, Ryushin Katchu Ryu, Itto Ha Shinyo Ryu, Kurama Yoshin Ryu and Kodokan Judo.
168. Yoshin Ryu (a misnomer; the style was Sosuishi Ryu; its founder went to the Yoshino mountains to study, from where the confusion began)
169. Yoshin Shindo Ryu, known more commonly, as Shin Shin Ryu, Shinnoshindo Ryu or Shinnoshinto Ryu; (founder: Tabizaemon Yamamoto; one of the first schools to inaugurate a grading system; noted also, for its training in Ki; from Yoshin Ryu)
170. Yugyo Ryu (founder: Takino Yugyo, from Hontei Ryu and Kyushin Ryu)
171. Yuiga Ryu; mentioned by name in *Canon of Judo*. Nothing else is known about this style.

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