

This is not a real book but if I were ever to write one, this is what the cover would look like. Unless of course I write a guitar manual instead...

- P. E. Katzer

Chotoku Kyan, son of Chofu, was perhaps the most over-trained student of martial arts

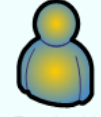
- Started private lessons with these bodyguards from the age of 8
- Most stories describe Chotoku as a man having serious character problems
- Developed rebellious anger toward his tormentors (the shuri-te masters)
- Turned back on linear karate to teach pre-Matsumura kata
- This led to preservation of older versions of kata, the *isshin-ryu* style taught to student Tatsua Shimabuku



Chotoku Kyan
1870
Son of Chofu

This generation of masters were not part of the Royal circle of bodyguards. They never had the intense pressure as those of the Shuri Crucible. They grew up during the Meiji restoration and fought poverty since they were no longer entitled to their father's royal positions.

The Father of Karate



Funakoshi
1868 - 1957

- Started training with Azanto at 12
- Considered Azanto as the greatest master he ever met
- Trained with Itosu for 20 years
- 'Shoto' also refers to the smaller of two samurai swords on a display rack (Funakoshi was 5' tall)
- Moved to Japan in 1922; In ten years successfully marketed karate to Japanese bureaucrats making Tokyo the center of karate

Shuri-te



Kosaku Matsumori
1830



Okon Oyadomari
b. 1830

*Okinawa History: Kyan also moved to Tokyo for four years when Sho Tai was deposed in 1879

- Source of Unsu, nijushihō, sochin
- Expert in Kobudo (sickles, sai, and bo)
- Expert in monk fist, and white crane chuan fa



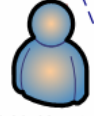
Seisho "Maya" Arakaki
b. 1840
Japanese & Chinese Interpreter

- Emphasized health and character development



Chofu Kyan
1835- 1889
Royal Steward & Keeper of the Royal Seal

Grand Fathers of Karate



Peichin Yasutsune
Azanto; 1828 - 1906
Military Attache & Foreign Affairs Advisor

The Teacher



Peichin Yasutsune
Itosu
1830 - 1915
Royal Personal Secretary & Bodyguard

Shuri Crucible

During a time of double subordination to both Japan and China, Okinawan keimochi nobles were under immense pressure to turn away Western visitors. As unarmed bodyguards to the king, these karate masters who took on routine government jobs brought about a change to martial arts in the form of linear karate

Itosu

Trained with Matsumura for 8 years from age 16 -24 (1846 - 1854) as an apprentice then as a body guard with Matsumura for 30 years; Official royal position was Personal Secretary to King Sho Tai

- Produced the five pinan (heian) kata
- Expanded naihanchi (tekki) into three kata
- Standardized kusanku into sho and dai; same for patsai (bassai) and gojushiho
- Created rohai (Funakoshi extract meiko from this)
- Empi traced back to Itosu
- Taught students: You can do karate in public
- kata became well documented but meaning of bunkai was not - no branch of karate seem to know the revealed truth of the pinan bunkai

*Okinawa History: Azanto was a pro-Japanese patriot which would have made him unpopular with his peers. When King Sho Tai was forced to abdicate and go into exile in Japan, Azanto went with him either by force or by choice

- Trained with Sakugawa at age 14 - 18 (1811-1815)
- Credited for *bassai dai*; bassai = Batsu and Sai => 'block' and 'extract' or 'escape' (it is what a body guard must do if enemies storm your castle; *honne*); Storming the Fortress may be *tattame*
- Pilgrimage to Shaolin Temple and brought *naihanchi (tekki)*, *seisan (hangetsu)*, *gojushiho*
- Created *chinto (gankaku)*; credited with *hein nidan*
- master of bos staff, sai, ekubo (oar)

Creation of Linear Karate

- discovered "scientific" theory of martial arts
- Torque plus speed equals power: kinetic energy increases exponentially with the square of the speed
- in chuan fa, the best fighters were the ones with biggest muscles; Matsumura's linear karate allowed small people to knock down large muscular opponents

The Inventor



Peichin Sokon
"Bushii" Matsumura
1796 - 1893
Chief Military Officer
Chief of Security for Royal Family*

Tsuru Yonamine

Duals with Matsumura then marries him
Described as an unfeminine woman; formidable martial artist

Matsu - pine tree (kun: matsu, on: sho)
Mura - village
All martial arts styles from Matsumura have the pine tree kanji character

*Okinawa History: Matsumura served over 50 years under the following reigns
King Sho Ko (1816 - 1828)
King Sho Iku (1828 - 1847)
King Sho Tai (1847 - 1879)

Martial arts philosophy changes during Matsumura's time; in chuan fa practice, pain is minimized since it was expected that you would receive this same pain in the next life. A body guard sacrifices this thought in order to save the lives of who they protect.

- Expert in white crane chuan fa
- Asked Sakugawa to take the "Tode" name
- Taught night fighting and grappling techniques



Kong Su Kung
Visiting Chinese dignitary

- Expert in Tode (Okinawan form of chuan fa)
- Buddhist Monk



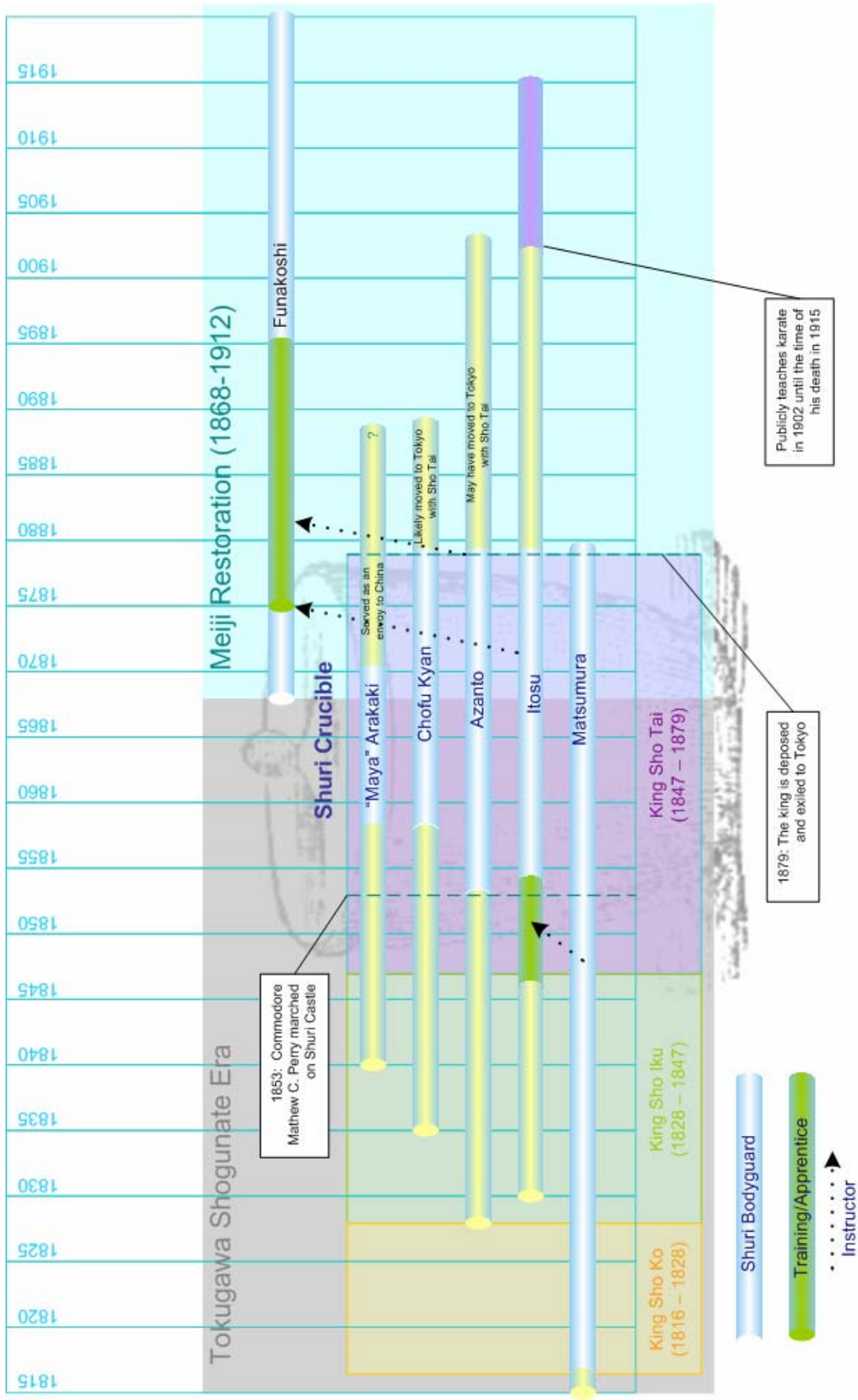
Peichin Takahara
Shuri Royal Bodyguard,
Gov't Surveyer and Mapmaker



Peichin Satunushi
"Tode" Sakugawa
Shuri Royal Bodyguard
1733 - 1815 & Diplomat

- Trained with Takahara from age 17 - 23
- Trained with Kong Su Kung from 23 - 29
- Created *Kusanku* to honor Kong Su Kung
- Created *kanku sho* and *kanku dai*
- Created famous bo kata *Sakugawa no kon*
- noted for *hikite* (pullback hand)
- invented dojo training system
- Death of Sakugawa marked the beginning of the Shuri Crucible

Peichin - title, part of the traditional island nobility



Okinawa started to market three styles of karate with the popularity of karate in Japan in the 1920s; the following terms were coined in 1926:

Shuri-te

Linear hard-style karate attributed to the works of Matsumura and upper class royal bodyguards; Shorin karate (tatemae: for original Shaolin Temple; honne: for Matsumura (Kun: Matsu; On: Sho);

- best style for people who are light and quick on their feet
- assumes there is light to see your opponent (day time fighting)

Naha-te

Naha-te was really newly re-introduced Chinese chuan fa (kung fu) or circular style martial arts; Re-introduced by Kanryo Higaonna. Higaonna was never part of the Royal circle and studied in China until his return in Okinawa in 1881. Naha-te branched off to goju-ryu and uechi-ryu (1945 introduction from China via Japan) Higaonna's famous students include Chojun Miyagi, founder of **goju-ryu**; and Kenwa Mabuni & Shimpan Gusukuma, founder of two different **Shito-ryu** styles; Shorei Style (**Southern** Shaolin Temple)

- best style for muscular body builders
- emphasizes maintaining contact with opponent when fighting (night time fighting)

Tomari-te

Perhaps no such thing since all the instructors in Tomari were former Shuri bodyguards; style likely mentioned by Shuri bodyguard with dojo in the city of Tomei; not significantly different from Shuri-te