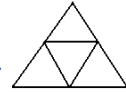


THE OFFICIAL BRITISH
FUMA RYU NINJUTSU
KOUGIGAIYOU

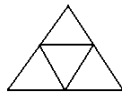


(THE CURRICULUM OF THE FUMA NINJA)

STUDENT SYLLABUS

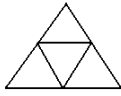
COMPILED BY RICHARDSONSAN ADAM
RYODAN CHO FUMA RYU NINJUTSU
(4TH DAN)
ADAMSSAN PAUL
JOUKYU RENRAKU SHINOBI
(3RD DAN)

VERSION 3.0 2007

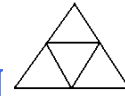




BFNS STUDENT SYLLABUS JANUARY 2007
BY PAUL ADAMS JOUKYU RENRAKU SHINOBI



THE OFFICIAL BRITISH FUMA RYU NINJUTSU KOUGIGAIYOU



(THE CURRICULUM OF THE FUMA NINJA)
VERSION 3.0 2007

COMPILED BY RICHARDSONSAN ADAM
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(4TH DAN)
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JOUKYU RENRAKU SHINOBI
(3RD DAN)

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HISTORY

The Fuma Ryu operated in the Sengoku Era of Japanese History. This was the period of Japanese Civil war. They worked for the Houjou family in the Kanto area in Japan. During this period the Fuma ninja were involved in the battles of the Houjou and consequently this is why the school is a weapon-based school. Below is background of this famous Samurai family.

A Chronological list of events involving the Houjou.

- 1432:** Birth of Ise Shinkuro.
- 1490:** Dispute within Ashigaga family that was to lead to Ise Shinkuro gaining possession of Izu province through the death of Ashikaga Chacha. With this new found power Shinkuro changed his name to Houjou Soun.
- 1515:** Birth of Houjou Ujijyasu.
- 1516:** July 11th. Soun attacks Arai Castle in the Sagami province. Miura Yosiatsu owned the castle, whose son Yoshimoto commits suicide during the siege (seeing their defeat as forthcoming) he cut off his own head, an extremely difficult feat at the best of times.
- 1518:?** Houjou Soun hands power to his son Ujitsuna.
- 1519:** Soun dies at the age of 87.
- 1524:** Siege of Edo castle/ battle of Takanawahara in the Musashi province. Houjou Ujitsuna defeats Outa Suketaka, a vassal of the Uesugi.
- 1526:** Battle of Nashinokidaira. Takeda Nobutora defeats Houjou Ujitsuna.
- 1530:** Battle of Ozawahara. First battle fought by Houjou Ujijyasu at the age of 15, it was not to be his last. Fought against Uesugi Tomooki.
- 1537:** 1st siege of Musashi-Matsuyama. Matsuyama castle was a Uesugi base that fell into the hands of the Houjou.
- 1538:** 1st battle of the Kounodai. Houjou Ujitsuna defeats the combined forces of Satomi Yoshitaka and Ashikaga Yoshiaki. Battle was fought in the Shimoso province.
- 1538:** Birth of Houjou Ujimasa.
- 1545:** Battle of Kawagoe. Fought in the Musashi province. In 1544 Uesugi Tomosada, uesugi Norimasa joined forces with Imagawa Ujichika and Ashikaga Haruuji to attack Kawagoe castle held by Houjou Tsunanari. The garrison numbered some 3,000 men, whilst the coalition consisted of around 100,000. Houjou Ujijyasu led a relieving force of 8,000 men in a night march to break the siege. The ensuing battle was fought at night, with spectacular results. Houjou Ujijyasu was victorious and defeated the forces against him, with the added bonus of having Uesugi Tomosada killed in action.



HISTORY CONTINUED

- 1561:** 1st siege of Odawara castle. Odawara castle was the strong hold of the Houjou, found in the Sagami province it was in 1561 attacked by Uesugi Kenshin. The siege lasted for two months and Kenshin finally withdrew because of the threat to his own territories by his old adversary Takeda Shingen. At the siege Kenshin was reputed to have had an army of 100,000 men at his disposal.
- 1561:** Siege of Matsuyama castle. During their alliance with Takeda Shingen a combined force led by Takeda Shingen and Houjou Ujiyasu attacked Matsuyama castle held by Ota Sukemasa who pleads for help from Uesugi Kenshin who gives battle against the Houjou and saves the castle from capture.
- 1562:** Birth of Houjou Ujinao.
- 1563:** 2nd siege of Musahi-Matsuyama. Held by Uesugi Norikatsu. An allied force of Houjou Ujiyasu and Takeda Shingen besieged the castle.
- 1564:** 2nd Battle of the Koundai. Here Houjou Ujiyasu defeats Satomi Yoshihiro. It is a repeat of the first battle where the son of the first victor defeats the son of the former loser.
- 1567:** Battle of Umayabashi castle. Houjou Ujiyasu and Takeda Shingen again join forces and attack. However Uesugi Kenshin responds to their threat and comes to the castles relief forcing the allies to withdraw.
- 1568:** Battle of Okitsu. The Houjou defeat Takeda Shingen.
- 1569:** 2nd siege of Odawara Castle. Takeda Shingen attacks this time the castle. With their alliance at an end Shingen moves against the Houjou in 1569. He first captures Hachigata castle from Houjou Ujigata as well as Takiyama from Houjou Ujiteru. He then lays siege to Odawara castle that lasts for three days before he then burns the town and withdraws.
- 1569:** Battle of Mimasetoge in the Sagami province. Houjou Ujiteru and Houjou Ujikuni lay in wait for Takeda Shingen in the hope to ambush him during his withdrawal from Odawara castle. They met in the Mimase pass. The Houjou had a force of around 20,000; whilst Shingen only had 10,000 at his disposal. The battle lasted for only one day with the Takeda breaking through to safety in Koufu. It was however a very costly day for the Houjou, taking some 3,200 casualties in the days fighting.
- 1569:** Siege of Kanbara in the Suruga province. This Houjou castle was held by Houjou Tsunashige, a nephew of Soun, with a garrison of only 1,000 men. It was besieged by Shingens Heir, takeda Katsuyori and fell on the 6th of December 1569.
- 1570:** Houjou Ujiyasu dies leaving his son Ujimasa to inherit the dynasty.
- 1570:** Alliance with the Takeda Shingen is now at an end. However all is not lost as Houjou Ujiyasu forms an alliance with Uesugi Kenshin who adopts Houjou Ujihide as his own heir, becoming Uesugi Kagetora. Houjou Ujihide was formerly the adopted heir of Takeda Shingen (Takeda Saburo) however when the alliance failed he was returned to the Houjou who used him to cement the alliance with the Uesugi.



HISTORY CONTINUED

- 1571:** Siege of Fukazawa castle in the Suruga province. Takeda Shingen had invaded this province and laid siege to this castle held by Houjou Tsunanari (commander of the Houjou Yellow regiment). The castle fell to Shingen, however Tsunanari managed to withdraw back to Odawara castle.
- 1578:** Siege of Outate. Uesugi Kagetora (Houjou Ujihide) adopted heir of Uesugi Kenshin, seventh son of Houjou Ujiyasu fought with Uesugi Kagetora, Kenshin's other heir for control of their inheritance. The battle was lost by Kagetora effectively ending his claim on Kenshin's legacy. The following year he committed suicide.
- 1580:** Battle of Omosu. This was a sea battle fought on the coast of Izu by the navies of Houjou Ujimasu and Takeda Katsuyori. The battle occurred at the same time both of their land armies were marching to meet each other.
- 1582:** Battle of Kanagawa in the Musashi province. Oda Nobunaga had been murdered and the Houjou took full advantage of the current situation and launched an attack on one of his followers, Takigawa Kazumasu. He had just received territories after the defeat of Takeda Katsuyori and the Houjou wanted to add these to their domain. The battle took place near the border of Kouzuke province. Takigawa had only 18,000 men at his command whilst the Houjou mustered 55,000. Takigawa was defeated.
- 1590:** Siege of Hachigata in Musashi province. Maeda Toshiie and Uesugi Kagekatsu laid siege to this castle with 35,000 men. The garrison under Houjou Ujikuni held out for one month.
- 1590:** 3rd siege of Odawara castle. This was the final battle the Houjou were to have in their power base. Faced by Hideyoshi's huge army of 200,000 men the Houjou were finally defeated. Their garrison of 55,000 men held out for three months before they were finally defeated.
- 1590:** Houjou Ujimasa commits suicide at Odawara in the face of defeat by Hideyoshi. His son Ujinao becomes the fifth and final Houjou Daimyo.
- 1590:** Siege of Shimoda. This was a coastal fort of the Houjou and as such the siege was mainly a naval operation. It took place during the siege of Odawara castle and involved Hideyoshi's navy. 14,000 men and its garrison of only 600 held out for 4 months besieging the castle.
- 1590:** Siege of Oshi castle in the Musashi province. Ishida Mitsunari a vassal of Hideyoshi captured this castle through the re-routing of a river to flood the castle area.



HISTORY CONTINUED

The organization of the Houjou Army.

The Houjou army was organized into five different regiments. Each one was distinguished by a different colour Sashimono. The colours were as follows, Yellow, Red, Black, Blue and White. A different general led each one.

Houjou Tsunanari commanded the Yellow regiment.
Tominaga commanded the Blue regiment.
Houjou Tsunataka commanded the Red regiment.
Tame commanded the Black regiment.
Kasawara commanded the White regiment.

All of the regiments would have contained the Houjou Mon on their sashimono. The Houjou Mon was a design of three fish scales and is shown below.



The Houjou Mon.

This was in addition to the personal Banners of each of the Houjou Daimyo and their retainers. The army of the Houjou grew in size as their power and influence increased in this period. “When Houjou Soun, the first of the Houjou daimyo, conquered Izu province in 1591 he led an estimated 300 warriors. By 1590 when Houjou Ujinao surrendered Odawara castle to Hideyoshi, the Houjou army was 50,000 strong.”¹ The reason the Houjou could muster this many troops was the same as why all of the other daimyo could, feudal obligation. Each of their retainers were required to contribute men to the Houjou army depending upon the size and value of their own estates.

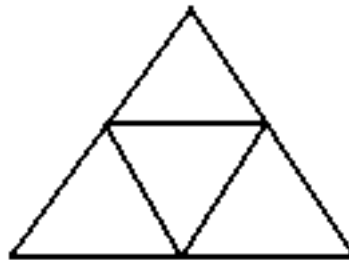
¹ Birt, M, P., Samurai in passage: the transformation of the sixteenth century Kanto, *journal of Japanese studies*, 1985, 11, p. 372.



HISTORY CONTINUED

The Houjou used the Fuma ninja as battlefield troops. However they were employed in a different role to that of the conventional Samurai and Ashigaru. This is because they were not constrained by the Bushido code of warfare. The Fuma Ninja were used by the Houjou as battle disrupters. They would be used to attack the enemy camp at night spreading confusion as well as panic. They would also be used as scouts and spies to monitor enemy troops movements and positions. Finally they could be used as irregular battlefield troops fighting along side the regular forces. They would adopt skirmish formations and harass the enemy instead of engaging in a conventional hand to hand fight. All of this gave the Houjou a vast array of troops and tactics that they could employ against their enemies. Contrary to popular belief Ninja were not only used for assassination purposes and were not always for hire to the highest bidder. The Fuma Ninja served the Houjou Clan exclusively for the five generations of its existence.

Below is the crest that was used by the Fuma Ryu School. This was awarded to them by the Houjou family because of their loyal service to the family. It is known as Ura Houjou as it is the reverse of the Houjou family mon. As the Fuma Ryu soldiers were Ninja they were unable to wear the Houjou family mon. However this mon was given to them to show that they were associated with the Houjou.





HISTORY OF THE FUMA RYU NINJA.

FUMA-RYU NINJUTSU IN THE SENGOKU ERA.

The Sengoku Era of Japanese history is known as the Japanese period of civil war. It is accepted as being from 1467 - 1591. Fuma Ryu Ninjutsu in this era would be very different from that practiced today. Firstly it would be practiced in every day situations on the battlefield as well as in every day life of the Ninja. It would be more secretive and as a Chunin I might still not know the true identity of Kataro Fuma, as there were five.

The Fuma Ninja worked for the Houjou family in the Kanto region of Japan. They were not just used as spies, assassins, scouts, or anti Ninja agents. One of their primary roles was that of Ikusa Shinobi that of battlefield Ninja. They would be used by the Houjou to supplement their own regular forces as they could be used for a wide variety of tasks that regular troops and Samurai were unable to do either because they could not or were forbidden to do by their Bushido code.

These roles could include scouting enemy formations and movements as the Inton skills of the Fuma Ninja would be superior to that of the Ashigaru or Samurai. They could also be used as battle disrupters. This role is best described by an extract from the Houjou Godai-ki.

"In olden times, as we have seen, when there was disorder in the Kanto, we always had bows and arrows at the ready. Now there were in those days rogues called *rappa*. These individuals were like thieves, but were not just thieves. These wicked people had brave and intelligent minds....These people were granted a stipend in the provincial daimyo's forces. Whatever the reasons for what they were called, all these rappa skillfully investigated thieves in their own provinces, hunted them down and cut off their heads. They stole into neighboring provinces. Mountain banditry, piracy, night attacks, robbery, and thieving were their skills. They were intelligent, and devised plots and plans unattainable by ordinary people. In the old accounts, they were learnt awe-inspiring lies and were intelligent, combining the aspects of sage and thief."²[1]

This passage describes the role of the Fuma Ninja as "hunting" out other "thieves" (Ninja) in their own provinces as well as ambushing the enemy and stealing from them both while they were in their own province and when they were in neighboring provinces. They were also acting as pirates and would thus be adept in conducting naval operations. Although historically most pirate raids would be conducted by using a ship to take your troops where you wanted to go then disembarking them so that they could raid a land based target.

²[1] Taken from, Turnbull, S., Ninja: The True Story of Japan's Secret Warrior Cult. Pp. 44-45.



HISTORY OF THE FUMA RYU NINJA CONTINUED

It is because of the fact that they were used to supplement the existing Houjou forces that they were all trained in the use of various weapons. This would have included the Naginata, Katana/Ninja-to, Kusari, Kakida and Yari. All of these were weapons that had a practical use on the battlefield. This is why the Fuma School focuses on weapon work more than unarmed work.

Another description of their role is also provided to us through the narrative of the Houjou Godai-ki.

"Houjou Ujinao ruled the eight provinces of the Kanto, and all neighboring provinces were enemies, causing never ending war. In the autumn of 1580 the father and son team of Takeda Katsuyori and Takeda Nobukatsu commanded the armies of Shinano, Kai and Suruga. They first moved into Sanmaibashi in Suruga, covering their flanks with the steep and dangerous Kisegawa. All the army set up camp on the plain of Ukishimagahara. Ujinao accordingly led his army of the eight provinces of the Kanto and made camp at Hatsune ga Hara and Mishima, in Izu. Ujinao had among his command two hundred rappa who received stipends, one of whom was an akumono ("wicked person"). His name was Kazema. He was regarded as the top villain with such extreme ways. Under Kazema were four leaders.... Two were mountain bandits or pirates, and two were robbers. The bandits were expert in mountains and rivers; the thieves broke into and entered enemy positions. The robbers (Setto), were called hosoru nusubito (thin thieves) and had Shinobi skills. These four leaders primarily made night attacks. Their unit of 200 men was divided into four sections, and went out whatever the weather, on wet nights or dry nights, still nights or windy nights.

Every night or so they crossed the great Kisegawa and entered secretly into Katsuyori's camp. They captured people alive, and cut through the ropes tethering the horses, which they rode bareback, plundering and raiding to ridiculous lengths. In their night attacks, moreover, they set fire to things, and raised the allies' battlecry to make them think they were friends. All the camp was in uproar and shock. Armour belonging to one was fought over by two or three others with fierce arguments. Panicking to get out they were led astray to front and rear. Thinking them enemies they turned against friends, killing each other, scattering fires, and putting their plans to disorder, completely confused. When dawn broke they examined the heads of the slain, and discovered that in the fighting low rank soldiers had taken the heads of their lords, and children had taken the heads of fathers."³[2]

This passage describes the Fuma ninja as being used as irregular skirmishes, used to cause confusion in the enemy, disrupt their plans and get them to kill each other to make the job of the regular army easier. So you can see that Fuma Ryu Ninjutsu in this era was far-reaching and practical in military use and application. The skills of the Fuma Ninja of this period would be needed if they were to survive the hazards of the battlefield.

³[2] Taken from, Turnbull, S., Ninja: The True Story of Japan's Secret Warrior Cult. P. 45.



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TRAINING METHODS

The BFNS training follows the same pattern whether inside or outside of the Dojo.

Juan Taiso.
Opening Ceremony.
Yawara Jutsu.
Ningu Training.

Juan Taiso: This is performed, as it is necessary to ensure that the muscles of the body are “warmed up” prior to training so that the students feel comfortable of training without fear of injury. It consists of mainly loose stretching exercises and strength exercises for weapon use.

The Opening Ceremony: The Sensei, Kyoushi, or Dojo Cho open the Class. Students form Enjin and are asked to Rei to the Kamidana, instructor and each other.

Yawara Jutsu: This is the unarmed aspect of the Fuma School. It must be stressed that the Fuma School is primarily a weapons based art. Therefore Yawara Jutsu only contributes a small part of the school.

Skills Practiced by The Fuma Ninja.

Yawara Jutsu	- Unarmed Combat Skills.
Ken Jutsu	- Sword Skills.
Tanto Jutsu	- Knife Skills.
Nawa Mushi Jutsu	- Rope Tying Skills.
Shuriken Waza/Uchi	- Shuriken Throwing/striking skills.
Naginata Jutsu	- Halberd Skills.
Soho Jutsu	- Spear Skills.
Fukiya Jutsu	- Blow Pipe skills.
Tanjo Jutsu	- Short Staff Skills.
Kusari Jutsu	- Chain Skills.

Ningu Training: This is training using the tools of the school. It involves many skills including the use of weapons.

(Close of the Class- This is where the Sensei, Kyoushi, Dojo Cho calls the students together in Enjin once more and they Rei to the Kamidana, instructor and each other.)



TRAINING METHODS CONTINUED

Dress

A sweat Shirt and jogging bottoms are ok to start, before the purchase of a Shinobi Shozuku. Bare feet or plimsoles can also be used, however trainers are not permitted.

After a period of six weeks ALL students must pay their membership to join the school. They must also purchase an Aki Obi (Red Belt) and necessary ningu. This is essential for them to be able to participate in the training.

The Shinobi Shozuku is Dark Blue in colour. (It is a common mistake to assume that ninja always wore black, this is an image created by films and was historically rare.) The Cho can wear a burgundy uniform as this can easily distinguish them from the rest of the class.

During night skills you may have as many Shozuku as you wish or require, however no modern camouflage colours are permitted. This is so that we can continue to use traditional clothing and training methods.

The student can make Fukimen and Tekoh. If you need help for this see your instructor.

DO NOT purchase a black Ninja suit, it is a waste of money and the school does not use the uniform. Jikka tabbi are ok, however if you can we promote the use of Waraji, traditional rope shoes. This is because medieval ninja did not have rubber-soled shoes.

All students should have plenty of questions to ask all the time, the more you ask the more knowledge you will have

Visit, as many martial art schools as possible so you gain a good knowledge of all the various schools that are available to you





RANK STRUCTURE

JONIN-	High Person.
CHUNIN-	Middle Person.
GENIN-	Lower Person.
GAIJIN-	Outsider.

When students first join the school they are known as Gaijin. They will then work their way through the series of grades before they can receive a rank. These grades are as follows...

- Sho Shin Sha Ni - Beginner 2nd class – Signified by a Yellow Futo Musabe.
- Sho Shin Sha Ichi – Beginner 1st class – Signified by a Blue Futo Musabe.
- Sieto Ni – Student 2nd class – Signified by a Red Futo Musabe.
- Seito Ichi – Student 1st class – Signified by a Black Futo Musabe.

The 1st and 2nd class grades reflect the knowledge that the student has and are not a reflection of their own capability. When you have received the black futo musabe you are accepted as a student within this Ryu, nothing more. The colours of the futo musabe are taken from the different colours of the Hojo regiments. The only colour not represented here is that of the white regiment.

There are no coloured belt levels in this school. When students are ranked they receive a Japanese title, with their rank being signified by a stripe on their belt.

Ranks.

Genin (Lower Ninja Agents).

- Ko Gashira* - Little Leader - 7th Kyu, one black stripe on obi.
- Chu Gashira* - Sub Leader - 6th Kyu, two black stripes.
- Kumi Gashira* - Squad Leader - 5th Kyu, three black stripes.
- Kakyu Kumi Gashira* - Lower class squad leader - 4th Kyu, four black stripes.
- Chukyu Kumi Gashira* - Middle class squad leader - 3rd Kyu, five black stripes.
- Joukyu Kumi Gashira* - High class squad leader - 2nd Kyu, six black stripes.
- Totsugeki Kumi Gashira* - Charging squadron leader - 1st Kyu, seven black stripes.

Chunin (Middle Class Ninja Messenger or Sub Leader).

- Kakyu Renraku Shinobi* - Lower class messenger - 1st Dan, 7 black stripes and 1 silver.
- Chukyu Renraku Shinobi* - Middle class messenger - 2nd Dan, 7 black stripes and 2 silver.
- Joukyu Renraku Shinobi* - High class messenger - 3rd Dan, 7 black stripes and 3 silver.

Jounin (High Class Ninja Masters).

- Ryodan Cho* - Brigadier General - 4th Dan, 7 black, 3 silver, 1 gold. (Highest Level within the BFNS).
- Chukyu Ryodan Cho* - 5th Dan, 7 black, 3 silver, 2 gold.
- Joukyu Ryodan Cho* - 6th Dan, 7 black, 3 silver, 3 gold.
- Shidan Cho* - Divisional Commander - 7th Dan, 7 black, 3 silver, 4 gold.
- Chukyu Shidan Cho* - 8th Dan, 7 black, 3 silver, 5 gold.
- Joukyu Shidan Cho* - 9th Dan, 7 black, 3 silver, 6 gold.
- Kashira (Touyou)* - 10th Dan.



RANKS CONTINUED

The highest level that has been obtained within the BFNS is that of Ryodan Cho. Only Adam Richardson Sensei holds this level.

Additional Insignia worn within the BFNS.

Deshi: one white circle worn on the hidari side of arm.
Dojo Cho: one white dokuro ki worn on the hidari side of the chest.
Kyuoshi: one red dokuro ki worn on the hidari side of the chest.
Deshi and Yojimbo to Sensei: one red fish scale motif worn on left arm.

Additional Insignia Explained.

Deshi: Disciple or number two to the Dojo Cho, responsible for maintaining the Dojo cleanliness, Kamiza and Kamidana areas, Hata, fee collection, hall payments and all Dojo Administration. A Deshi is in fact a Monjin Kyoushi.

Dojo Cho: Dojo owner or organizer with additional training responsibilities, etiquette and compliant Safety for students.

Kyoushi: Highly qualified instructor, who has taken the testing of the Kyoushi Kaikaishiki.

It is possible and encouraged for the Dojo Cho to be both cho and Kyoushi, the wearer of this insignia has undertaken the first teachings in the esoteric ways.

A Dokuro Ki hata is displayed in that Dojo where a kyoushi is normally present.

Deshi/Yojimbo: Personal assistant and bodyguard to the sensei, this student is of the highest caliber and represents the sensei in name, deed and authority.





ETIQUETTE

The British Fuma Ryu Ninjutsu Society is a very traditional school. Consequently it has very strong emphasis on traditional etiquette within the dojo, not normally associated with other types of martial schools. This emphasis on etiquette means that this school in Britain lays claim to being one of the most traditional schools practicing outside of Japan in existence today.

As such the etiquette is a vital part of the teachings of the school and a serious breach of etiquette can mean immediate dismissal from the Ryu or withdrawal of rank or grade.

Dojo Etiquette.

- 1) Always be courteous to your fellow students and help each other to learn the art. Never insult, or lose your temper with, another member of the Dojo.
- 2) In the martial arts to bow is to thank and to show respect. You should therefore bow on entering and leaving the Dojo and to your training partner before and after a series of techniques are practiced.
- 3) If you are late for a class you should bow on entering the Dojo then sit in seiza in a suitable place near the Dojo entrance. You should then wait to be noticed by your Kyoushi. Your Kyoushi will then bow to you and you should return the bow while still in seiza, you should then join the class without disturbing the other students.
- 4) Avoid making unnecessary noise while being shown a technique or awaiting instruction as this is a sign of disrespect, as is interrupting your Kyoushi.
- 5) Stand in Shizen while under instruction unless instructed otherwise by your Kyoushi. Do not slouch or fold your arms.
- 6) If your Shinobi Shouzoku needs adjusting during a training session you should bow, turn away from the class, make the necessary adjustments, turn to face the class again, bow and rejoin the class.
- 7) If you wish to leave the Dojo, or rest during a training session then ask permission from your Kyoushi.
- 8) Live bladed weapons are never drawn without the permission of your Kyoushi.
- 9) Note you should never draw someone else's weapon without the permission of the owner.
- 10) Any fees to be paid or equipment ordered should be actioned either at the beginning or the end of the training session.
- 11) You should call your instructor "Kyoushi" and your Sensei "Sensei" not by their first names.
- 12) If you wish to attract the attention of your Kyoushi then do so as quietly and discretely as possible.
- 13) When a Sensei enters the Dojo your Kyoushi will call "Yamae" at which point you should stop whatever you are doing immediately. All members of the Dojo will then face the Sensei and your Kyoushi will call "Sensei Ni Rei" at which point all members of the Dojo will bow to the Sensei and say "Ohs". You should then await instruction from your Kyoushi to continue training.

If you are ever unclear about any point of Dojo etiquette please do not hesitate to ask your Dojo Cho or Kyoushi. They are there to help guide you in all matters concerning the school.

**FOOD, DRINK AND CHEWING ARE NOT PERMITTED WITHIN THE
DOJO AREA**



ETIQUETTE CONTINUED

All students of the school have a title; this is denoted by their futo musabe, stripe on their obi, or the colour of their shozuku.

Students should refer to graded students as:	Sho. Sieto.
To ranked students as:	The last part of their rank.
To Dojo Cho as:	Cho.
To Instructor as:	Kyuoshi.
To Sensei as:	Sensei.

These titles can be used outside of the Ryu/Dojo, but always in correspondence within the school. First names should not be used in the Dojo.

It is customary for every new student to introduce himself or herself before the start of training; the deshi will assist the student in this.

ALL dojo within the BFNS must have a Kamiza and Kamidana. They must also have three Hata. Red, White and Black. At least one of these must have a mon. Cho and Deshi please attend to this for every training session.

First time students must always train on their first day. Religious students who are offended by or unable to make our rei because of their religious beliefs are exempt from the Kamidana salutation, however they should still show respect to their fellow students and instructors with use of the rei during training.

Full shozuku, including tekoh, kiyon and obi should always be worn. If you have any question to ask during the class you should raise your right hand and shout "Hi" to make your instructor aware of this. Never leave the class without the permission or attention of your instructor; this is more for safety than etiquette. Cho must always be aware of where their students are at all times in case of an emergency.

The first students that enter the dojo should find a broom and sweep the dojo; this is for cleanliness and also helps with the juan taisho. It is an integral part of dojo life and nobody is excluded from this act. It is the responsibility of the Deshi to ensure that nothing is left behind when the dojo is closed. All mess made by metshibushi should be cleared by the user.

If for any reason you are unable to attend a training session, **YOU MUST CONTACT YOUR CHO OR SENSEI BEFOREHAND AND INFORM THEM OF YOUR ABSENCE.**

If you have any problem of any sort it should first be placed with your Cho or Kyuoshi, the Sensei should then be notified if you are still not satisfied.

ALL STUDENTS SHOULD ATTEND THE CLASS WITH THE FOLLOWING NINGU

TANTO, BOKKEN, PENCIL/PAPER, TANJO.



TOOLS

A specialty weapon for this school is the naginata. This is a long pole weapon. Attached to one end is an iron tip, which acts as a counter balance to the fitted sword blade at the other end. Although considered to be primarily a weapon used by females it was used by great affect by Samurai and Ashigaru alike on the battlefields of medieval Japan. The Dokuro Ki (Deaths Head Squads) of the Fuma School was famous for their use of this weapon.

The Kusari could either be a chain weapon (Manikusari) or resemble any length of flexible material, which could be used close or at a distance to intimidate an opponent.

The Shuriken. Great emphasis is put on these ningu. They come in various shapes and sizes. The Fuma Ryu method of Shuriken Jutsu is unlike that of many other ninja brethrens as usage dictates a good level of accuracy and incorporates definitive body weight movement when throwing. These ningu were sometimes used to drop enemies on the spot rather than inflict casual wounds, and consequently could be of larger size than others.

The Fukiya is a ningu much favoured by this Ryu. Ideal for covert usage it is silent in application, easy to make from nature and when tipped with poison could initiate death within a matter of hours. Contrary to popular belief this weapon could not necessarily drop opponents on the spot.

The Tanto is also a weapon that is used predominantly by the Fuma Ryu School. There is a specific method to tanto application that involves kumite between the students.

The Bokken is a prime example of ningu used by the Fuma Ninja. It is used extensively throughout the teachings of the school. There are kihon and kata that lead to the use of a Shinken and latterly Tamashigeri. This Ryu also offers training in Shinai Randoori, but here the emphasis of this Kenjustsu is based on different target areas to those of its counterpart Kendo, this is although a Kendo Yoroï is worn by the student.

A Tanjo is also used. This is either a long cane or roundel of wood. This unlike the 3 foot Hanbo is 4 feet in length and is sometimes used in two-handed application.

Bogu is armour that is worn when Randoori is taking place and Keiko incorporates shinai vs. Bokken, bokken vs. Bokken and Nito Te.





TERMINOLOGY

Terminology is very important in the teachings of this Ryu. Japanese terms are used in all of the training and as such it is vital that you study to learn these terms and phrases. To fully understand the art it is necessary for you to understand and use this terminology in your training.

Weaponry

Ninja weapons are often referred to as tools because of the nature of their usage. This is because many have other uses than for just combat.

Ninjato -	Ninja Sword
Naginata -	Halberd
Yari -	Spear
Fukiya -	Blowpipe
Yumi -	Bow
Ya -	Arrows
Bo -	Staff
Tanjo -	Short Staff
Shuriken -	Throwing Blades
Tanto -	Dagger
Kusari -	Chain

Orientation

This section covers the Japanese word to describe direction and movement.

Gedan -	Lower Area
Chudan -	Middle Area
Jodan -	Upper Area
Mae -	Front
Ushiro -	Back
Yoko -	Sideways
Naname -	Diagonal
Ue -	Up
Shita -	Down
Hidari -	Left
Migi -	Right
Uchi -	Inside
Soto -	Outside

It is important that you know these words as they cover the areas that you will be asked to move to and do techniques in.



TERMINOLOGY CONTINUED

Instructions

The following terms are instructions that will be given to you in Japanese during your training. It is therefore important that you understand what to do when you hear the various words.

Yoi -	Get Ready
Rei -	Bow
Hajime -	Begin
Yame -	Stop
Tsuzuke -	Continue
Dozo -	Please
Enjin -	Form a semicircle
Shugo -	Line Up

Phrases

Listed here is a list of phrases that will be used in the dojo.

Arigatoo -	Thank You
Arigato Gozaimasu -	Thank You (formal)
Doo Itashimashite -	You are welcome
Doomo Arigato -	Thank You Very Much
Doomo -	Thanks
Kekkoo Desu -	No, Thanks
Konban Wa -	Good Evening
Konnichi Wa -	Good Afternoon
Ohayoo -	Good Morning (informal)
Ohayoo Gozaimasu -	Good Morning (formal)
Oyasuminasai -	Good Night
Sayo(o)nara -	Goodbye
Shitsuree Shimasu -	Goodbye
Sumimasen -	Excuse Me, Thank You





TECHNIQUES

The Fuma Ryu School is because of its history primarily a weapons based school. However it is necessary to know how to do some unarmed techniques so that you are able to defend yourself without a weapon.

Yawara Jutsu

Omote Gyaku
Omote Gyaku Tori
Ura Gyaku
Gansaki
Gansaki Nagi

Kihon Fuma No Kamae

- 1) Shizen
- 2) Ichimonji No Kamae
- 3) Nimonji No Kamae
- 4) Gyaku No Kamae
- 5) Nukite
- 6) Kuji No Kamae
- 7) Shako No Kamae
- 8) Shako Ken
- 9) Kuji No Kamae
- 10) Shako No Kamae
- 11) Shako Ken
- 12) Hira Ichimonji No Kamae
- 13) Ura Hira Ichimonji No Kamae
- 14) Shizen

Kaiten

Mae Kaiten
Ushiro Kaiten
Yoko Kaiten

Strikes

Fudo Ken
Hiji Tetsu
Tetsui
Shuto
Boshi Ken
Koppo Ken
Choko Sugi
Teisho
Shako Ken



TECHNIQUES CONTINUED

Ken Jutsu

Happo Yabure No Kamae.

Happo Yabure No Kamae is the sequence of basic stances with the sword in the Fuma Ryu style of Ninjutsu. The Kata itself is named after the first stance, which means break in eight different directions position. Below is a list of all of the stances and their meaning in English.

- 1) *Happo Yabure No Kamae.*
- 2) *Te Happo Yabure No Kamae*
- 3) *Hiji Happo Yabure No Kamae*
- 4) *Jodan No Kamae*
- 5) *Chudan No Kamae*
- 6) *Gedan No Kamae*
- 7) *Waki No Kamae, Migi*
- 8) *Waki No Kamae, Hidari*
- 9) *Hasso No Kamae, Migi*
- 10) *Hasso No Kamae, Hidari*
- 11) *Hachimonji No Kamae*
- 12) *Yoko Ichimonji No Kamae Omote*
- 13) *Yoko Ichimonji No Kamae Ura/Gyaku*
- 14) *Tate Ichimonji No Kamae*
- 15) *Fudo No Kamae*
- 16) *Denkou No Kamae*

No Dachi Kata.

Series of set cuts performed as a kata and involve stances and drawing of the sword.

Kiri Tsuki Ju Ippu

Series of eleven cuts done from a standing position. They can be done one handed or with two and are used so as to teach the student different cuts with the sword.

Cuts

Tate Otoshi Giri
Naname Giri
Tsuki Waza
Yoko Giri
Age Giri



TECHNIQUES CONTINUED

Shuriken Jutsu/ Waza

Shuriken means, hand back placed utility knife, this term has been used since the late Muromachi Era 1573-1623. It has two uses, *Nage* (Throwing it) and *Uchi* (Striking with it). Although the original term Shuriken Uchi means strike or throw. The advantages of using the Shuriken as a weapon is that you can throw it as well as using it as a hand weapon. It is also easily concealed and has the benefit of multiple edges.

Omote Uchi
Ura Uchi
Ushiro Uchi
Damashi Uchi
Ne Uchi
Za Uchi
Taore Uchi
Yoko Kaiten Uchi
Kaiten Uchi
Renzoku Uchi
Nimai Uchi
Sanmai Uchi
Nidan Uchi
Sandan Uchi

Tanto Jutsu

Tanto jutsu involves teaching the student how to handle an attack by a knife through the use of teaching the student the use of the weapon. Once this is achieved they will have an understanding of the limits of the weapon and be taught how to handle an attack from a knife when unarmed.

Kusari Jutsu

This weapon is a chain weapon and there are many techniques that can be employed with their particular ningu. It can be used for strikes or locks as well as being employed as a blinder so that you can do something else.

Tanjo Jutsu

This is either a long cane or roundel of wood. This unlike the Hanbo is 4 feet in length and is sometimes used in two-handed application.

Fukiya Jutsu

The Fukiya is a ningu much favoured by this Ryu. Ideal for covert usage it is silent in application, easy to make from nature and when tipped with poison could initiate death within a matter of hours. Contrary to popular belief this weapon could not drop opponents on the spot.



TECHNIQUES CONTINUED

Naginata Jutsu

A specialty weapon for this school is the naginata. This is a long pole weapon. Attached to one end is an iron tip, which acts as a counter balance to the fitted sword blade at the other end. Although considered to be primarily a weapon used by females it was used by great affect by Samurai and Ashigaru alike on the battlefields of medieval Japan. The Dokuro Ki (Deaths Head Squads) of the Fuma School was famous for their use of this weapon.

Remember this book is only meant to give you a guide to your training within the school. Consequently this is why all of the techniques and weapons used by the school are not fully explained here. Instead we have just given you a taste of what we have to offer in the school, it is up to you to apply yourself to the training so that you will get visual moves to go with the names listed above. We also encourage you to add to this Kougigaiyou with your own training notes so that your own knowledge will increase as you keep up the training.

It is always important for you to ask questions during training so that the knowledge you get will increase. Therefore we hope this book has raised questions that you would like answered during your training with the school.

Welcome to the British Fuma Ryu Ninjutsu Society. We hope you will enjoy your training with us





**BFNS STUDENT SYLLABUS JANUARY 2007
BY PAUL ADAMS JOKYU RENRAKU SHINOBI**



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