近江の奉納剣術額について
A Study of Votive Tablets of Kenjyuutu in Ohmi

○三吉保久 1
1滋賀県立瀬田高等学校
Mitoma Yasuhisa 1
1Shiga Prefectural Seta Senior High School

The purpose of this study is to introduce the votive tablets of Kenjyuutu from among those of martial arts that have been dedicated to the shrines and temples in Ohmi, the ancient name of Shiga Pref.

For that purpose, I took pictures of the votive tablets of Kenjyuutu confirmed in this area and reprinted their years, ryuha, masters and disciples. I used the infrared camera for those hard to identify. I measured the dimensions of the frames, and measured the dimensions and weight of the attached wooden swords.

The shrines where the votive tablets were confirmed to remain were Miidera temple (Otsu City), Himure-hachiman-gu shrine (Ohmi-hachiman City), Mamioka-watamuki shrine (Hino-cho, Gamoh gun), Minakuchi shrine (Koka City) and Nagahama-hachiman-gu shrine (Nagahama City).

The identified ryuha at each shrine were

- Miidera temple: Yagyu-ryu and Chiba-ryu
- Himure-hachiman-gu shrine: Chiba-ryu, Shiten-ryu and Shinkage-ryu
- Mamioka-watamuki shrine: Shinkage-ryu
- Minakuchi shrine: Unknown in the matches between two groups
- Nagahama-hachiman-gu shrine: Nagahama-Butoku-ka (Butoku-ko)

The votive tablets are usually put up in the ema-do hall with no walls. Therefore, the surface of the tablets were weathered by the passage of time, and often hard to identified what were drawn or written. Its survey is now under way and the result will be reported on the announcement day.

As for the votive tablets at Miidera’s Kannon-do Hall, the wooden swords were once placed in the center of the frames. It became clear later that all the wooden swords were disposed to escape from the observation by the occupied army following the defeat of the World War II.

The masters and disciples written on the tablets were confirmed to have been the village headmen, merchants, shinto priests. It shows that the kendo fencing had been learned and practiced not only by the samurai warriors but also by the civilians.

The deterioration of the tablets are now intense, and the research and conservation of the votive tablets of Kenjyuutu throughout the country are urgently needed.

【目的】近江（滋賀県）の寺社境内に奉納された武術奉納額のうち、剣術の奉納額について紹介することを目的とする。

【研究方法】確認された剣術奉納額を写真撮影し、奉納された年代・流派・師範（指導者）・門人を記載する。識別の難しいものについては、赤外線カメラを使用した。額の寸法、附属の木刀については寸法と重さを計測した。

【結果】剣術奉納額が確認された寺社は、三井寺（大津市）、日赤八幡宮（近江八幡市）、馬見岡綱向神社（蒲生郡日野町）、水口神社（甲賀市）、長浜八幡宮（長浜市）であった。三井寺、柳生流・千葉流、日赤八幡宮、千葉流・四天流・神影流、馬見岡綱向神社、神影流、水口神社、流派不明、源平試合、長浜八幡宮、長浜武徳会（武徳講）

奉納額は、壁のない絵馬堂に掲げられている。このため、表面が風化し識別の難しい箇所が多々あった。これらについては、現在確認作業中で、発表日に報告する。

三井寺観音堂の奉納額は、かつては額の中央に木刀も掲げられていた。第二次世界大戦の戦闘により占領軍の監視から逃れるため、それらの木刀はすべて処分されたことがわかった。

【考察】奉納額に記載された師範および門人には、庄屋・商人・神宮も確認できた。剣術は武家だけでなく庶民も学んでいたことが伺える。奉納額の劣化が激しく、全国にある奉納剣術額の調査・保存が急務である。