

THE TO-KEN SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN  
for the Study and Preservation of Japanese Swords and Fittings



HON. PRESIDENT, KAZUTARO TORIGOYE, Dr. LITT.  
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PROGRAMME

NEXT MEETING

Wednesday, October 5th 1966, Fulham Conservative Club, 4 Shorrolds Road, S.W.6.

LAST MEETING

This meeting was given over to a talk and demonstration of IAI (sword drawing) by Mr. Roald Knutsen. During his talk Mr. Knutsen traced the development of IAI, formerly called BATO, from its early origins. He described how samurai and daimio developed personal techniques and how some of these men taught these techniques and so formed schools, some of which have continued down to the present time. After his talk and a break for refreshment, he went on to give a demonstration of OKU IAI, a fast technique for fighting. The complete KATA consisted of eight movements and Mr. Knutsen went through each of these slowly, explaining each as he went. He then went through the complete KATA in quick time and it was forcibly brought home to members how much concentration is involved in this exercise by the way Mr. Knutsen perspired during his performance. His efforts were greatly appreciated by the members who kept our guest well on his toes with numerous questions. Before he left, Mr. Knutsen suggested that it might be possible for members to attend one of his gatherings some time in the New Year when he could put on a more comprehensive demonstration for us.

NEXT MEETING

As members will no doubt know by now the October meeting is our Annual General Meeting when the Committee and Chairman are elected for the coming year. The first half of the evening will be given over to the A.G.M. and we would ask all members who are able to attend. After the refreshment break Mr. Cottis will give a talk on the Matchlock. In view of this, please bring any matchlocks you may have for exhibition.

MEMBERS

Col. Dean S. Hartley would like to correspond with interested members on all subjects, particularly Feudal Japan. Terje Norheim would like to correspond with members specializing in sword blades.

## MEMBERS (Cont'd)

T.Norheim's address is in the last published Members List.

Col.Hartley's in the September Programme.

Alan L.Harvie (Hawaii) has written to point out that his name is mis-spelt in the Members List. We apologise for this and ask members to take note of the correct spelling above.

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS

R.J.Bradley has changed his address. It is now -  
The Old Rectory,  
Church Road,  
Gt.Cornard,  
Sudbury, Suffolk.

## NOMINATIONS

Members are asked to note that the following have been nominated as indicated. These nominations will be confirmed, seconded and voted on at the next meeting.

For the Committee: Bon Dale; Douglas Wright,  
David Tudor Williams; Melvin Grey;  
Tim Tyrer; John Anderson;  
M.H.Benn; Prof.Macfarlane;  
Sydney Divers; H.M.Hutchinson;  
Fred Maitland; Alan Bale.

For Chairman: Douglas Wright; David Tudor  
Williams; John Anderson; Tim  
Tyrer.

SWORD GLOSSARY (Continued)

FUTAYE-HA	A double line of nioi or niye on the line of the Hamon
HA	The cutting edge of the blade; leading to many terms including the word Ha.
HAMON	The "Edge Pattern", or outline of the yakiba. A term which is sometimes incorrectly used to include the whole of the Yakiba, or tempered edge. Strictly it is the line of NIOI, the misty white line bordering the yakiba.
HADA	The forging grain of the blade surface between the edge of the Hamon and the Shinogi, also called the Jihada.
HAGANE	Blade steel, steel of the yakiba.
HAMACHI	The small notch separating the cutting edge of the blade from the tang; the MUNEMACHI separates the back of the blade from the tang.
HAGIRE	A bad fault in a blade, a crack in the cutting edge extending at a right angle into the yakiba.
HABUCHI	Area of transition between the ha and the jihada, composed of nioi, niye, etc., depending on the swordsmith.
HAHADA	Pattern of forging grain within the yakiba.
HAKIKAKE	Pattern of tempering on the Boshi, resembling marks swept with a broom.
HITATSURA	Detached areas of tempered steel extending over the entire blade, a characteristic hamon of some schools, chiefly Hasebe.
HOTSURE	Looseness of the hamon seen in the habuchi area.
HAKO-MIDARE-HA	An irregular hamon pattern with "box" like formations.
HIGAKI-YASURI	Hatched file marks on a sword tang.
HITOYE	The back edge of a sword tang.
HI	Grooves cut in the surface of a blade, having various names according to the style.
HIRA	Flat.
HIRA DZUKURI	A flat, ridgeless blade, usually found in tanto or short swords.
HIRA MUNE	Flat back to a sword blade.
HOSO-SUGUHA	Narrow straight yakiba, usually characteristic of early blades.
HIRO-SUGUHA	A wide straight yakiba.
HORIMONO	Sometimes shortened to HORI, ornamental carving on sword blades.

ARMOUR GLOSSARY (Continued)

- HASA                   Loops of cord which pass through holes pierced in the sides of the HACHI. This function is purely traditional - see HIBIKI-NO-ANA below.
- HASSŌ-NO-KANAMONO       Metal mounts usually pierced with 2 rivets which attach the neckguard to the helmet, also found on the shoulderguards and the upper part of the DŌ - see AIDA-KANAMONO.
- HATOMUNE-DO         (Lit. pigeon breast DŌ)   A style of DŌ with a distinct medial ridge running vertically. Often found on DŌ made of solid, vertical or horizontal plate construction. The style first appears in the 16th century and was copied from or at least based on, European examples.=
- HATO-O-NO-ITA        Lit. pigeon's tail plate. Solid iron plate hung over the left side of the DŌ to protect the fastening cord. Usually covered with printed leather, it forms a pair with the SENDAN-NO-ITA - see also KYŪBI-NO-ITA.
- HERI                 A border on edge of material or leather used to finish or decorate a fabric portion on leather covered plate or to bind the edges of openings as for example, in helmet linings.
- HIBIKI-NO-ANA        Lit. concussion holes. Found in the sides of helmet bowls and usually 4 in number. These are a traditional survival from the period when the helmet cord was passed through holes in the bowl. When hair styles changed and a lining was introduced, the helmet cord was attached to rings on the lower edge of the bowl, and the HIBIKI-NO-ANA and the HASA were left as traditional survivals. Later armourers, unaware of the true purpose of these holes and loops, invented fanciful uses for them, one being that they helped deaden concussion when the helmet was struck, hence HIBIKI.
- HIJI-GANE            A circular defence on the sleeve for the protection of the elbow either formed of one circular plate or a group of small plates forming a circle.
- HIKIAWASE           The opening in the cuirass which allows entrance to the body. It may be either at the right side or at the back.
- HIKIAWASE-NO-O     The cord or cords used for closing the HIKIAWASE
- HIKISHIKI-NO-ITA    A name given to the rear tassel of an Ō-YOROI.
- HIKITATE-EBOSHI    An EBOSHI which could be folded down for wear under the helmet but could be pulled erect when the helmet was removed.
- HIRO SODE           Lt. Broad Side, an ancient term which was used for shoulder guards worn with some 16th century Dō-Maru which were not so large as the large shoulder guards found on the earlier Ō-YOROI.