

NIHONTO NEWSLETTER

**JULY, 1972
VOLUME V, NO. 7**

ALBERT YAMANAKA'S NIHONTO NEWSLETTER

Albert Yamanaka's Nihonto Newsletter was published monthly from January, 1968 to July, 1973. It was a mimeographed newsletter consisting of articles written on all aspects of Japanese swords: swords, schools, smiths, history, exhibits, appraisal, comments on collecting, etc.

Albert Yamanaka lived in Japan after the war and became a student of Honami Koson, the most prominent sword expert at the time and a descendant of the Honami appraisers and polishers.

Since this newsletter has been out of print since 1973, and there is a considerable amount of original and unique material presented in it, the Yamanaka family (which has the copyright to this material) supported this effort to make the Nihonto Newsletter available again in an online easily accessible version. We hope old and new collectors will enjoy reading it, and reading material that is often not available in English, even today.

Leon Kapp



ALBERT YAMANAKA
197

COPYRIGHT 1972, Albert Yamanaka
All rights reserved. Reproduction in whole or in part in any manner,
without written permission is prohibited.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

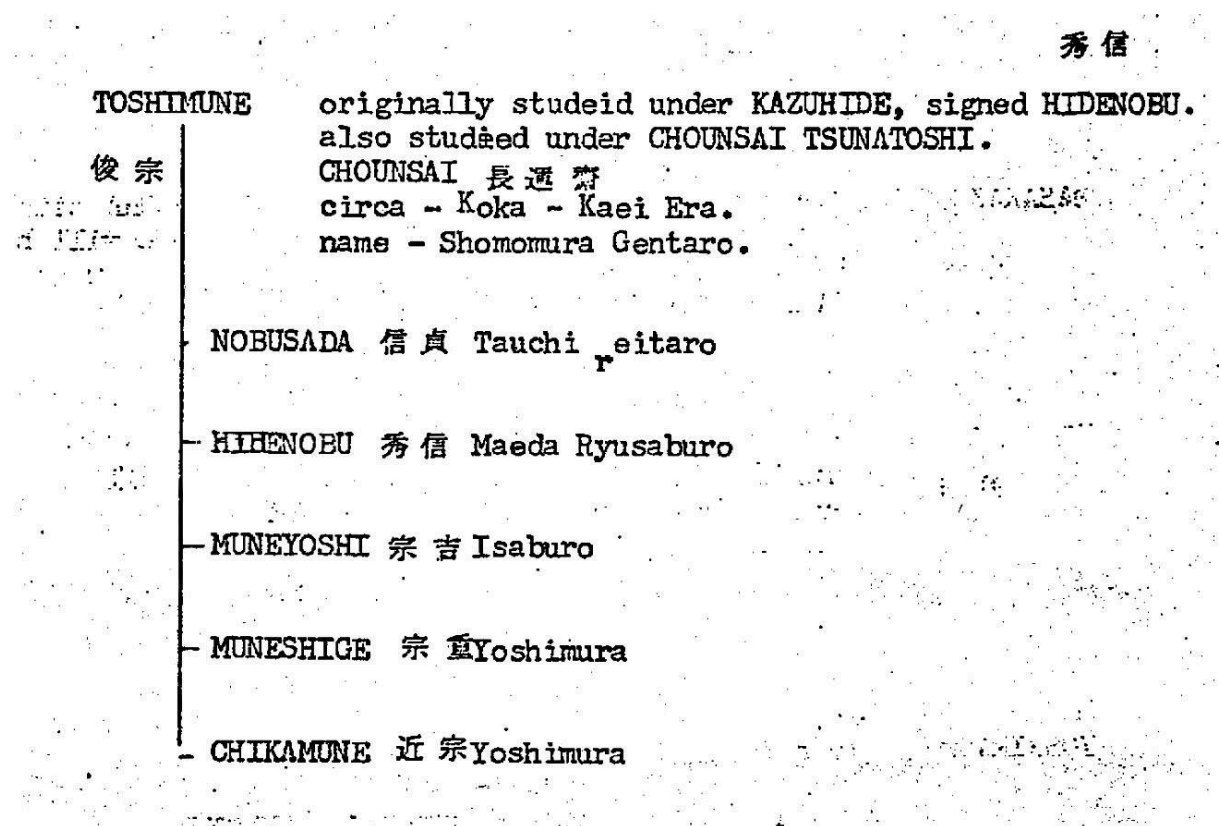
	Page
SWORD SMITHS	
NANKAIDO HIGHWAY, TOSA PROVINCE	
TOSHIMUNE	3
MASAKAZU	3
YOSHIMASA	4
SUKEHIDE	4
SEIKAIDO HIGHWAY, CHIKUZEN PROVINCE	
NOBUKUNI	5
KONGOBEI	6
CHIKUGO PROVINCE	
KIYOHIDE	7
BUZEN PROVINCE	
NAOMUNE	7
NORICHIKA	7
BUNGO PROVINCE	
YOSHINORI	8
KUNIMASA	8
KUNINAGA	8
NAGAHIDE	8
KYOHO MEIBUTSU CHO	
IWAKIRI KAIFU	8
GONDO NAGINATA	9
IKKOKU NAGAYOSHI	10
IKARI KIRI	10
JOKI	11
UNOKUBI TAEMA	11
HAKATA TOSHIRO	11
SHIMAZU MASAMUNE	12
SANENAGA	12
TAKAHIRA	13
TOKUGAWA JIKKI	
HOREKI 5, 1755	13
HOREKI 6, 1756	15
HOREKI 7, 1757	16
HOREKI 8, 1758	17
THOUGHTS AT RANDOM	18

SWORD SMITHS

NANKAIDO, TOSA PROVINCE (cont.)

TOSHIMUNE SCHOOL 俊宗系

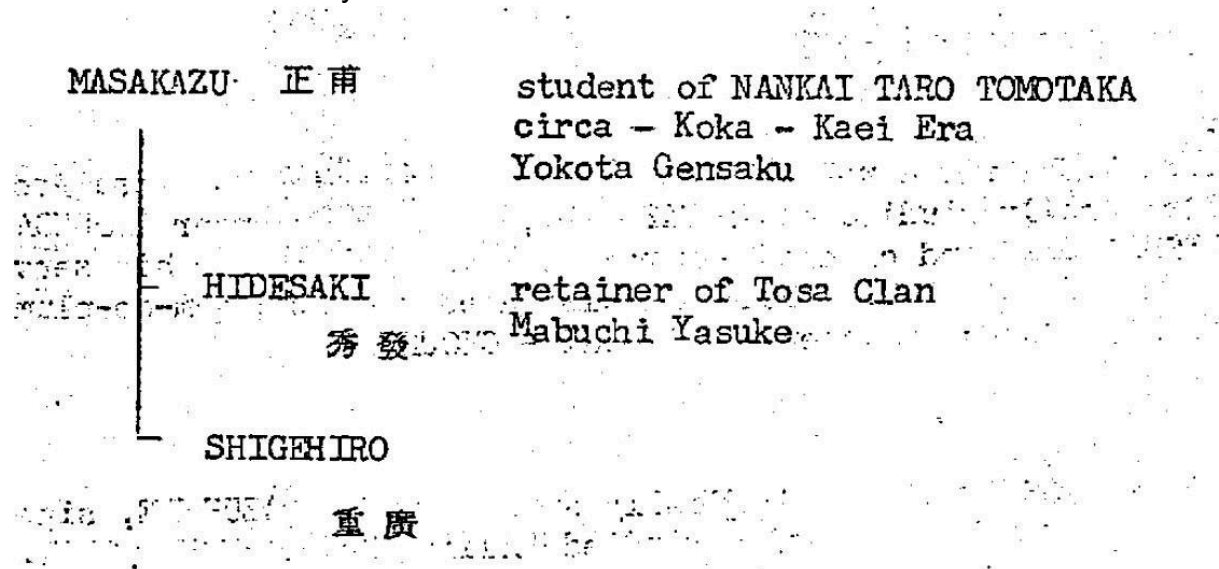
Toshimune was a retainer of the Yamanouchi Clan of Tosa Province. He originally studied under Kazuhide, and then later under Chounsai Tsunatoshi, and changed his name to Toshimune after his apprenticeship under Tsunatoshi. Toshimune also used the same nom-de-plume as his second teacher Tsunatoshi, i.e. Chounsai.



Blades by Toshimune will have a conventional torii sori, and the hamon will be komidare or o-gunome or ko-choji, all formed in nioi. The nioi is dense and will remind one of work by the earlier Bizen Osafune Kagemitsu, or sometimes, even of Ko-Bizen work. Hamon which are hoso suguha or chu-suguha will have fine ko-nie, and the jitetsu on these will be very fine.

MASAKAZU SCHOOL 正甫系

Masakazu studied under Tomotaka, and he, like Toshimune, also was a retainer of the Tosa Clan. Works by Masakazu and his students resemble those of Tomotaka.



MASAKAZU 正甫

Works are chu-suguha or hoso suguha with fine ko-nie in addition to nioi, and there will be an uruoi (moist) appearance in the steel. There will be some masame hada mixed with the mokume hada.

HIDESAKI 秀發

His work resembles that of Masakazu, however many of this smith's work looks like Koto work. The nie will be even finer than those of Masakazu. The hamon are gunome or saka choji.

YOSHIMASA 義正

He was a student of Tomotaka and worked approximately around the Kaei Era. His name was Furusawa Yazaemon

Yoshimasa was a fencing instructor in the Tosa Clan, and made swords in his spare time. His work followed the Soshu tradition, and some resemble the work of the early Sa school.

Hamon will be chu-suguha or hiro-suguha with abundant ko-nie. There are some blades with o-choji midare, and o-midare mixed with ko-choji midare, and in these, there will be nie, but they will be overlapped by the very dense nioi, so that in cases, the hamon will look like those from Ko-Bizen works.

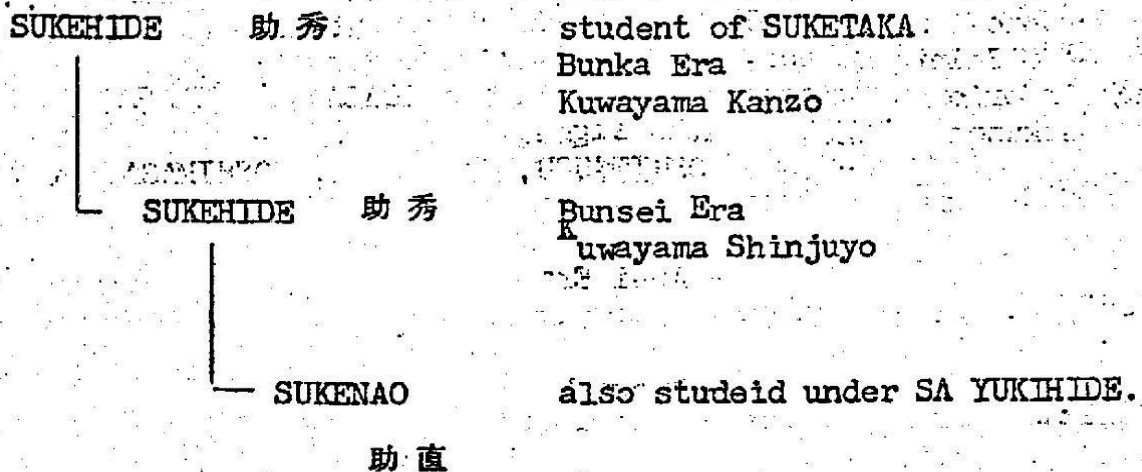
The boshi will have a long kaeri, and there will sometimes be muneyaki.

The jitetsu will show a strong masame hada, especially in blades which have a suguha hamon. The masame hada will be strongly evident at the habuchi, and it will form sunagashi.

SUKEHIDE SCHOOL 助秀系

Sukehide was a student of Ozaki Suketaka and was active around the Bunka Era. His works are similar to Suketaka's and are suguha with nie, ko-choji and

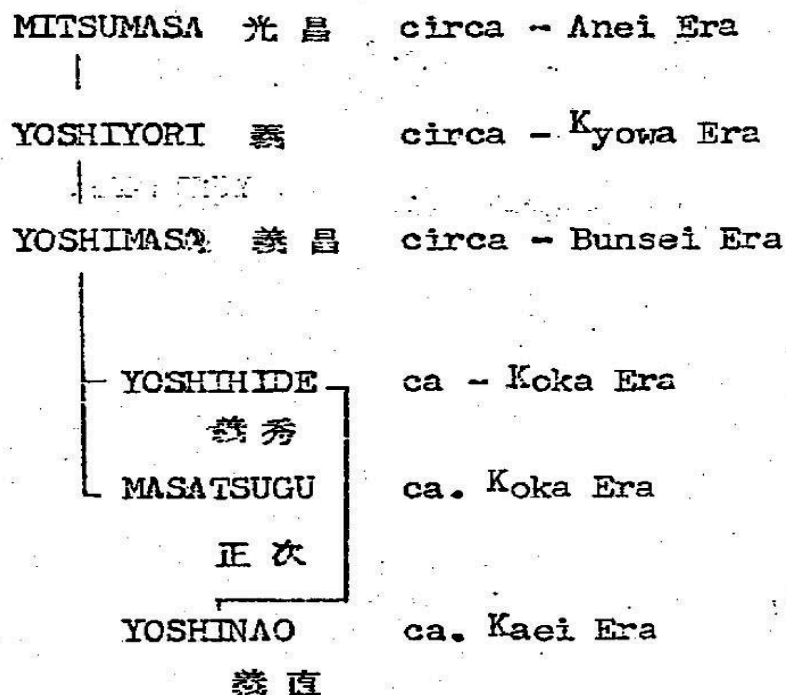
ko-gunome in nioi, or toran omidare such as those of Tsuda Sukehiro, and these will have strong nie. The jitetsu is very well forged.



SEIKAIDO CHIKUZEN PROVINCE

NOBUKUNI SCHOOL 信國系

The Nobukuni smiths were very prosperous after the Keicho Era, and produced many excellent smiths, and this continued into the Shinshinto period, however works by this time were very inferior to those of the earlier smiths. The Chikuzen Nobukuni smiths signed their works with the names Nobukuni, Yoshitsugu, Yoshisada, Yoshimasa, etc.



Among these late Chikuzen Nobukuni smiths, Mitsumasa and Yoshihisa are the two who are most highly regarded. The carvings done by these two on their works are extremely well executed.

Their works are in the Shinto tradition, but these are rare. Mostly, there are tanto with carvings. Also, there are kogatana found with kogai, and the kogai will have intricate carvings. Some of these will have gold zogan or inlay work.

KONGOBEI SCHOOL 金剛兵衛系

These descendants of the earlier Kongobei school worked into the Shinshinto Period.

Kongobei works are synonymous with poor works such as late koto Bizen kazuuchi mono, Kuwana uchi, Bungo Takada, and those of the Kongobei school at this time are no different, and in fact they become poorer.

MASATSUNE	正恒	ca. Enai Era
MASAHIRO	正弘	ca. Kansei Era
MORISHIGE	盛重	ca. Bunsei Era
HIROYUKI	弘行	ca. Tempo Era

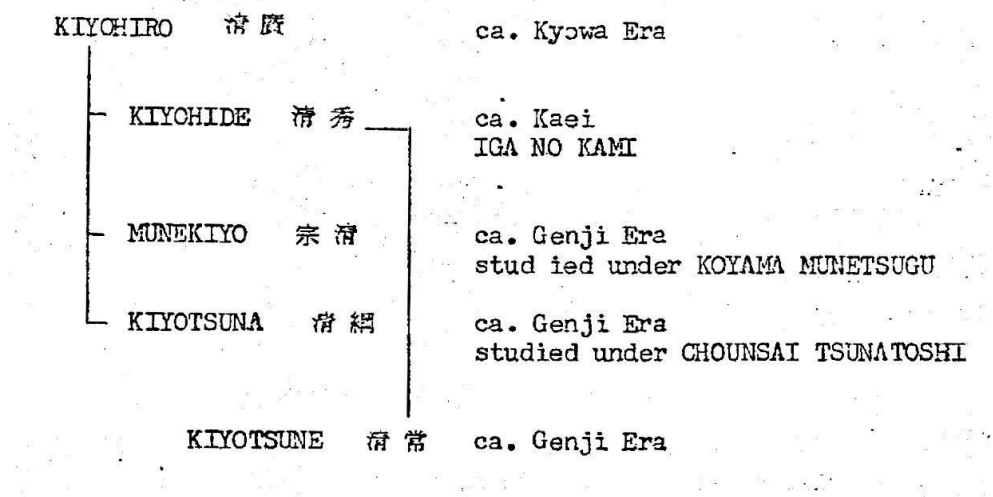
Blades will be in sunzumari (short) in most cases, and shobu tsukuri in many cases. The mune is very thin, the shinogi is high, and the blades are thick. The kissaki are long and the blades are wide. Overall, the shape of the blade, be it shobu tsukuri or shinogi tsukuri, is poor and awkward, and there will be strong saki sori.

The hamon will be o-midare, o-notare, or o-gunome, and the nioi are poor and have a low density. There will be mura nie. The jitetsu has o-mokume hada and weak steel will show in places. The hada will stand out distinctly.

A strong masame hada will be seen in the shinogi ji, and in places, the ji will be muhada. Mune yaki are seen at times. The nakago is short and stubby with a tanagobara style, and the tip is kengyo. The file marks are katte sagari.

CHIKUGO PROVINCE

KIYOHIDE SCHOOL 清秀系



The work by the smiths in this group have a torii sori and are very well made. There is a strong sori, narrow width, and the blades are thick. There is a high shinogi, a shin no mune (mitsumune), and the kissaki is short.

The hamon will be ko-gunome or ko-choji with dense nioi. Some hamon have togari on the tips of the midare waves.

The jitetsu is well forged and has a strong masame hada.

The nakago is long and narrow, and the tip is kengyo.

The file marks are katte sagari.

BUZEN PROVINCE

NAOMUNE 直宗

Naomune worked approximately during the Tempō Era

He was a student of Arimune of Higo Province, and worked in the Bizen tradition. His steel appears very weak and is muji.

NORICHIKA 則近

Norichika worked approximately during the Kōka Era. He was a student of Kenin of Ogura and Kyoto and worked in the Bizen tradition.

BUNGO PROVINCE

YOSHIMORI 吉盛

Worked approximately during the Temmei Era in Kyoto. Had the title Iwami no Kami.

Yoshimori's work resembles those of the Takada School. The hamon will beomidare or sudareba. There will be ara nie, and also togareba in places.

KUNIMASA 國正

Worked approximately during the Bunsei Era. A description of his work would be the same as for Yoshinori.

KUNINAGA 國長

Worked approximately during the Tempo Era. A description of his work would be the same as for Yoshinori.

NAGAHIDE first generation; worked approximately during the Bunzei Era.

NAGAHIDE second generation; worked approximately during the Koka Era.

NAGAHIDE third generation; worked approximately during the Genji Era.

The shape of the blade will be very well made. Most of the works will have some sort of carving, especially those in shorter lengths. The kissaki will be long. The hamon will be ko-gunome and ko-choji in most cases. The nioi is very dense. The boshi has a togari or pointed shape at the tip. The jitetsu is very fine, but it will be weak.

KYOHO MEIBUTSU CHO

享保名物煤

BOOK III, ADDENDUM

Installment 50

IWAKIRI KAIFU

岩切海部

Owner: Matsudaira Chikuzen nno Kami

Length: 2 shaku 1 sun 9 bu

Value: 100 Kan

This is a katana by Ujiyoshi called Iwakiri.

There is a soe jo (letter) which states that this katana was the heirloom of the Miyoshi clan which Koshitsu addressed to Eiju Suke Sama, however, this was destroyed in a fire a few years ago.

This letter stated that the blade had been in the Miyoshi Chokei collection, and was then handed down continuously through the generations, and many stories of war time successes accompanied it.

Yamanaka Note

Ujiyoshi was the founder of the Kaifu School, and was active from about the Koreiki to the Oei Era, that is in the late 1300s into the 1400s. There are other smiths named Ujiyoshi in the Kaifu School, however, this blade was supposed to be made by the founder.

Who Eiju Suke Sama was is not known, but was probably a member of the Miyoshi Clan.

Koshitsu (Honami) is the 10th Honami of the main family and was active from about the Keicho to Kanei Eras. Matsudaira Chikuzen no Kami refers to the Kuroda of the Chikuzen Province in Northern Kyushu.

GONDO SHIGENORI NAGINATA

権藤重則長刀

Owner: Matsudaira Chikuzen no Kami

Length: 2 shaku 2 sun

For a Sue Takada work, it is well made. It is made in “sugu” and shaped very well. There are naginata hi, kage hi, and an unokubi tsukuri style.

During the Korean Campaign, a tiger suddenly charged the aged Kuroda Jyosui, and then a retainer named Gondo cut the tiger down with this naginata, and it has been a family heirloom ever since.

Yamanaka Note

During the early Meiji Era, Imamura Choga asked the Kuroda Clan about this blade and found the information in the Meibutsu Cho to be vastly different from the actual information.

The blade actually is 2 shaku 2 sun 6 bu, and signed Taira Chigenori.

In the Kuroda records, it states:

There was a man named Gondo Heizaemon, a Takahashi Ukon retainer from Miyazaki Castle in Hyuga Province. Gondo was quite famous since he was very well known for his many wartime accomplishments.

During the Keicho 5 Sekigahara Battle, the Takahashi forces sided with the Ishida, and were at Ogaki Castle, therefore the Gondo father and son stayed behind at Miyazaki to look after their own castle.

The Ito Clan of Obi, also in Hyuga Province had sided with the Tokugawa forces, however the lord of Obi Castle, Ito Bungo no Kami Suketaka was taken ill at Osaka, and therefore Suketaka's son Sukeyoshi was ordered to watch the castle at Obi. If something should occur out of the ordinary, he was to seek the aid of Kuroda Jyosui of Chikuzen Province. Kuroda had sent Miyagawa Hanzaemon, his aide, to Obi to help Sukeyoshi in the absence of his father. Sukeyoshi still had some thoughts that he should side with the Ishida forces, but Miyagawa successfully induced him to leave the Ishida.

Therefore, having made up his mind to fight against the Ishida, the Ito forces attacked Takahashi castle at Miyazaki, and on October 20 in Keicho 5 (1600), Gondo

Heizaemon, his sons Chuemon, Chozemon, Hachiuemon, and about 200 soldiers were defeated in defending the castle. Gondo Heizaemon fought bravely and was surrounded by about 100 of the Ito troops, however none could go near him as he was fighting madly with this Naginata, and after having cut down 18 of the Ito troops, he committed harakiri on the spot. Miyagawa had known of Gondo's many previous war records and had wanted to have him serve the Kuroda, but Gondo was loyal to the last to his lord Ito. After Gondo's death, the naginata was taken by Miyagawa and then given to his lord Kuroda. Gondo's grandson and retainers fled after the battle, however Kuroda found them and had them serve him later.

This naginata is still in the Kuroda Collection.

IKKOKU NAGAYOSHI

一國長吉

Owner: Matsudaira Chikuzen no Kami

Length: 1 shaku 5 sun 2 bu

It is Heianjo. On the ura, within the hi, there is a carving of a ken with sanko in ukibori. Also, at the shiokubi, there is a beautifully made carving of the characters Hachiman Dai Bosatsu.

It is an heirloom of the family.

Yamanaka Note

Kuroda Nagamasa is said to have carried this blade to most of his many battles. Commonly, the shiokubi of a yari is very short, however, it is quite long on this one, and therefore, the carving was made here.

Heianjo Nagayoshi worked in the mid-Muromachi Period and is well known for the many excellent carvings made on his blades. This yari is still in the Kuroda Collection.

IKARI KIRI

埃切

Owner: Matsudaira Chikuzen no Kami

Length: not known

Lord Kuroda Jyosui cut the anchor of a ship in Korea, therefore it received its name. It is the family's heirloom.

Yamanaka Note

This blade is still in the Kuroda Collection, and it measures 1 shaku 9 sun 5 ri. Takase Uko who saw this blade in the Kuroda Collection has noted that the blade seemed to him like either a Sue Aoie or a Bizen Motoshige.

The hamon is komidare at the bottom, and chu-suguha from the mid-section towards the kissaki which is an unokubi style.

JOKI

女木

Owner: Matsudaira Kaga no Kami

It belongs to the grandson of Hasebe Nobutsura, who was a retainer of Prince Takaura.

In the northern provinces, hashi is made from joboku. A man was carrying joboku on his back and this man was cut down with this blade, and the blade cut through the joboku as well as through the man. Hasebe is known to have been a very short tempered man. He was being reprimanded for his temper, and during this time, the sword was being examined when it cut through the chain of a tea-kettle. There are seven hagire.

It was highly treasured by Lord Toshitsune who carried it often.

Yamanaka Note

Absolutely nothing is known about this blade.

UNOKUBI TAEMA

鵜首当麻

Owner: Lord Kaga no Kami

Owned by Nakagawa Hachiroemon and handed down to Munetoro. During the Tensho Era, Ko Hizen no Kami obtained it for 100 kan and presented it to Lord Hideyoshi. It was lost in Osaka and later found by Kosa.

Yamanaka Note

Ko Hizen no Kami refers to Maeda Toshinaga. Nakagawa refers to the same person who owned the Nakakawa Go. Kosa refers to Honami Kosa of the Koji lineage who came after Koetsu.

HAKATA TOSHIRO

博多藤四郎

Owner: Ogasawara Ukon Shogen

Length: 8 sun 1.5 bu

Value: 200 mai

Kuroda Tadayuki gave this blade to Ko Ukon while at sea near Ogura. Hakata is the domain of the Kuroda. Since the blade came to Hakata, it was so named.

Yamanaka Note

This blade is presently a Juyo Bunkazai. Ko Ukon refers to Ogasawara Ukon Shogen Tadazane.

SHIMAZU MASAMUNE

島津正宗

Owner: Matsudaira Kaga no Kami

Length: 2 shaku 2 sun 1.5 bu

Value: 200 mai

Presented (to the Shogunate) upon the retirement of Lord Kishu. Later when Jokei-In visited the Maeda at Kaga, the blade was given to them.

There are hi on the omote and ura.

Yamanaka Note

This blade was covered earlier.

SANENAGA

眞長

Also called Mu Fuse Kyo

Owner: Lord Kazusa no Suke

Length: 2 shaku 5 sun 3 bu

At Chikimagawa, he cut down a man named Hattori Han no Jo in Kesa Otoshi.

Yamanaka Note

Kazusa no Suke refers to the 6th son of Tokugawa Ieyasu, Kazusa no Suke Tadateru. He was originally at Sagura in Kazusa Province, and then moved to Kawakajima in Shinano province, and then to Takada in Echigo, then to Ise, then to Hida Province, and then finally to Shinano Province where he died at the age of 93 in Tenna 3 (1682)

TAKAHIRA

高平

This was told to us by Ogasawara Sakyo daiyu... (unreadable after this).

Yamanaka Note

There was a blade called “Kabuto Wari” attributed to Takahira in the Ogasawara Collection, and this is supposedly that blade.

This completes our coverage of the Kyoho Meibutsu Cho with the past 50 installments.

Tsujimoto Naoo published an illustrated version of the Meibutsu Cho in 1970 (published by Yuzankaku). Therefore, many of the blades have an oshigata in this Tsujimoto book, and it can be a guide to those studying these early and famous swords listed in the Meibutsu Cho.

TOKUGAWA JIKKI

徳川実紀

PART XXXIII

HOREKI 5, 1755

March 5

Princes and Nobles meet the Shogun, and on announcing the marriage of the Dainagon, a tachi is presented to the Shogun and to the Dainagon.

March 28

Nichimon meets the Shogun and presents him a tachi, and also presents a tachi to the Dainagon.

April 15

Satake Ukyo Daiu Yoshiaki is given permission to return to his fief, and receives a katana by Yamashiro no Kuni Hisanobu山城國久信.

Matsudaira Awa no Kami Shigeyoshi, likewise receives a katana by Yamato no Kuni Kanetoshi大和 國 包 利.

June 13

Matsudaira Oyoshimaru changes his attire from that of boyhood, has his audience with the Shogun, presents a tachi and a katana by Moromitsu and receives a katana by Bingo Masahiro.

He also receives a character from the Shogun's name and changes his name to Echizen no Kami Shigemasa.

July 28

li Kamon no Kami Naoyuki presents a katana by Sukekane 助包 upon his being allowed to continue to rule his family's hereditary fief.

August 15

Matsudaira Matasaburo presents a katana by Higo Mitsuyo 肥後光世 upon his being allowed continue to rule his family's hereditary fief.

September 28

Matsudaira Mutsu no Kami Munemura's son Tojiro has his coming-of-age ceremony in front of the Shogun and presents a katana by Bizen Hidemitsu 備前秀光, and then receives a katana by Bizen Sukemitsu 備前祐光. He receives a character from the Shogun's name and the title of Ju Yon I Shita and changes his name to Mimasaka no Kami Shigemura.

November 1

Kii Dainagon Munenao's grandson Iwachiyo has his first audience with the Shogun and presents a tachi. He is accompanied by Dainagon Munenao and Saisho Munemasa who also each present a tachi.

December 1

The Court in Kyoto is to receive a lady, and accordingly, the Shogun presents a tachi by Sadatsugu to the court, a tachi to Ichijo Kampaku Michiyoshi, and a tachi each to the two Demso.

December 28

Lord Kii Saisho Munemasa's eldest son Iwachiyo has his fore-lock shaved off in front of the Shogun at his coming-of-age ceremony, presents a tachi, 3 mai of gold, 10 rolls of silk, a horse and a katana by Nobukuni.

During the exchange of cups of sake to celebrate to event, he is given a character from the Shogun's name and a wakizashi by Kunitoshi. He then changes his name to Hitachi no Suke Shigetomo Ason.

During this year.....

February 3: the second Jakushi dies.

April 26: the first Tegariyama Ujishige dies.

May: the kinko Takeshima Ichiju dies. He was a student of Goto Tsujo.

July 14: Goto Injo dies at the age of 72.

HOREKI 6, 1756

January 28

Ichijo Kampaku Michiyoshi, through a messenger, gives a tachi and silver for a horse as well as 5 rolls of silk in appreciation for the princess sent to the court.

March 2

The court gives a tachi to the Shogun and also to the Dainagon in appreciation for the princess who moved to the court from the Shogunate.

Prince Ichijo Kampaku also gives a Tachi.

March 5

The chief abbot of Chion-In Temple, Prince Takamine, gives a tachi, silver for a horse and incense. The same articles are presented to the Dainagon for the new year.

May 15

Ii Kamon no Kami Naoyuki is to leave for his fief for the first time, and receives a katana by Morimitsu.

June 1

Nishio Oki no Kami Tadanao is turned over to the Kyoto Shoshidai (Magistrate), and for this, the Kyoto Shoshidai, Matsudaira Ukyo Daiu Terutaka receives a katana by Kagemitsu 景光.

July 1

Kii Dainagon Munenao presents a tachi on the event of his daughter's marriage.

Osaka Castle Magistrate, Inoue Kawachi no Kami Masatsugu is to leave for his post and receives a katana by Aoe Nagatsugu.

Matsudaira Iki no Kami Sadataka presents a "heragatana" for his having being allowed to build the maternity ward.

Sakai Settsu no Kami Tadanao presents a bow and arrow.

October 11

The Shogun visits Momijiyama Shrine and presents a tachi and gold for a horse.

Sometime in October....

The 9th Shogun Ieshige presents a tachi by Bizen Kunisue (nagasa: 2 shaku 3 sun 8 bu) to Kunosan Temple.

November 21

Princess Chiyo, having visited the palace, receives a tachi by Yamashiro Kuniyuki from the Dainagon.

Sometime during this year.....

The 5th Fuyuhiko of Aki Province dies.

HOREKI 7, 1757

January 13

Owari Saisho Munemutsu's son Kumagoro wears Hakama for the first time, and in honor of the event, he presents a ceremonial sword to the Shogun.

Prince Nijo is to receive a character from the Shogun's name and this is written on a sheet of Hosho paper and it, along with a tachi in a box is entrusted to Yura Harima no Kami Sadayoshi.

March 2

Prince Takatsukasa Nai Daijin Sukehira, having been appointed to his post, presents a tachi.

Prince Nijo, having received a character from the Shogun's name, gives a tachi by Norinaga and gold.

Kocho, chief abbot of Higashi Honganji Temple presents a tachi, as does Korin, the new abbot upon the two meeting the Shogun.

July 28

Matsudaira Kaga no Kami Shigenori receives a Katana by Morimitsu and a falcon as he is given leave to go to his fief.

August 23

Kii Saisho Munemasa presents a katana by Uda Kunifusa, as he takes the seat of the Kishi fief.

August 25

Kii Saisho Kunimasa, through a messenger, presents a katana by Aoe as the legacy of the recently deceased Dainagon Munenao.

Also to the Dainagon, a katana by Bizen Nobuyasu is presented 備前信安.

During this year.....

February:

Masasada, a student of Hamano Shojui dies.

August 22:

Goto Retsujo dies at the age of 81.

October 9:

Yanagawa Naomasa dies at the age of 66.

Sometime during this year.....

The 6th Aizu Kanesada dies.

Nomura Masamichi, a kinko in Awa Province, dies at the age of 50+.

HOREKI 8, 1758

March 18

Kii Chunagon Munemasa makes a visit to the Shogun upon taking his seat in Kii, and receives a katana by Mitsuyo, a falcon, and a horse.

March 31

The two abbots of Nishi Honganji Temple, Kotan and Koki, visit the Shogun and present a tachi, cash for a horse, and cloth for the seasons.

April 19

Matsudaira Matsu no Kami Shigetoshi is to go to his fief for the first time after taking control of the fief, and receives a katana by Mihara Masaie.

May 15

Matsudaira Senosuke presents a katana by Naminohira Yasushige 波平安重 upon assuming his position as head of his hereditary fief.

June 1

Satake Hidemaru Yoshiatsu presents a katana by Motokiyo, cotton and a horse, upon his assuming his position as ruler of his hereditary fief.

June 13

Matsudaira Matasaburo has his coming-of-age ceremony and receives the title of Ju Yon I Shita, the Shojo title, and a character from the Shogun's name. He calls himself Satsuma no Kami Shigetake and receives a katana by Nobukuni. During the exchange of cups, he then presents a katana by Bizen Yasumitsu.

October 8

Lord Mito Saisho Munemoto visits the Shogun and receives a katana by Mihara Masahiro, a falcon, and a horse.

November 28

Matsudaira Aki no Kami Munetsune's son Zenjiro has his coming-of-age ceremony, receives the title of Ju Yon I Shita and a character from the Shogun's name. He then changes his name to Kazusa no Suke Shigeaki, and presents a tachi, silver, silk, a horse, and a katana by Heianjo Nagayoshi 平安城長吉. He then receives a katana by Mihara Masanao 三原正直. His father Munetsune presents a tachi, gold for a horse, and cotton.

Sometime during this year.....

Honami Jirozaemon Mitsuharu dies. He is the 7th generation in the Koji lineage.

Hizen Masahiro, the 6th generation, dies.

THOUGHTS AT RANDOM

This being the July Issue, we are about 4 months late in bringing this to you, and we are truly sorry for this long delay. We shall try to catch up, although this will be a tall order, nevertheless, we will try our best.

PUBLICATIONS

TOSO KODOGU KOZA

Author: Wakayama

Price: 4,000 yen

This is no. 2 in a series of 7 volumes on tsuba and fittings, and this volume is on the Goto Families.

TOSO KANTEI NYUEMON

Author: Hosono and Nakajima

Price: 6,500 yen

NIHON NO MEITO (KABUTO)

3 volumes

Author: Sasama

Price: 5,500 yen

SHINTO KOTO TAIKAN

2 volumes

Author: Kawaguchi

Price: 23,000 yen

This is a reprint of the old Kawaguchi book
which was first published in 1930.