

# **HOW TO DESIGN A KYUDOJO**

**Earl Hartman  
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### Translator's Note

The following document contains detailed specifications for designing a *kyudojo*, or a training facility for traditional Japanese archery (kyudo). It includes precise instructions, necessary features, specific dimensions, and recommendations for construction materials, etc., giving the reader most, if not all, of the kyudo-specific needs of such a facility.

However, this document also makes additional recommendations for what might be called a modern "world class" facility designed to accommodate 500 people or more at one time and intended for large-scale events such as national rank examinations and competitions. Consequently, it calls for certain things such as air conditioning, PA systems, intercoms, audiovisual facilities, video facilities, multi-purpose room(s), bathing facilities, and vending machines, etc., that are often seen in such a facility in Japan. These amenities, while convenient and helpful in a very large dojo, are not strictly necessary, particularly if the facility is being designed for smaller numbers of people; and some of them (vending machines, PA systems, intercoms, and air conditioning in particular) would be out of place in a traditional dojo.

While some of the references to modern facilities are probably unnecessary for our purposes, I have translated the entire document for purposes of reference. I have also freely added my own comments where I thought it was necessary, in order to give additional or background information so that the document can be properly understood.

# 1. General Concepts For Dojo Planning

## 1.1 Types Of Kyudojo

1. Kyudojo are divided into two main categories: *kintekijo* (close-distance ranges) and *entekijo* (long-distance ranges). Due to the traditional rules and regulations, sufficient attention must be paid to detailed dimensions when designing your dojo.

## 1.2 Scale

1. Generally, tournaments and competitions are held so that archers shoot in groups of 3-5, so even for practice, a dojo that enables 3 people to shoot together is the minimum requirement.
2. Regulations stipulate that the distance between archers be at least 1.5 meters for *kinteki* and at least 1.2 meters for *enteki* shooting. However, for proper tournaments and rank examinations, this distance should be increased by about 0.3 meters.\*

(\*Note: Since Americans are larger than Japanese, I recommend that the distance between targets be at least 6 feet.)

3. For the various rooms belonging to the dojo, you should select and design the necessary rooms depending on the scale of the dojo.

## 1.3 Area

1. For large-scale tournaments and rank tests, in addition to the judges, officials, and participants, there will be many observers and spectators, etc., who will be coming in and out of the dojo at the same time; and there will be many things that must be taken care of quickly. Therefore, sufficient attention must be paid to the pattern of movement of those using the dojo and the layout of the various rooms. (In large dojos, there are times when participants exceed 500).\*

(\* Note: I doubt very seriously that our dojo would see this kind of use, and a dojo more than twice the size of the one we have been discussing would be required to accommodate such numbers. Also, such a large dojo is not designed to be able to hold 500 people at one time; rather, the shooting facilities, such as the number of targets that can be used at one time, are designed so that a tournament or a test in which 500 archers will participate can be carried out in a single day, with groups of archers constantly rotating in and out of the shooting area. Even the largest dojo [except for temporary dojos set up in large gymnasiums or sports centers] cannot hold 500 people under one roof at one time. When such large events are held, temporary facilities outside of the dojo, such as canvas tenting, are always set up so that people who are not shooting can rest outside where they will not interfere with activities inside the dojo.)

2. Taking into account the effect of the sunlight and wind, etc., the dojo should ideally face in a southerly or slightly easterly direction. (Sunlight shining in from the west will be too bright and will put the targets in the shade, making it difficult for the archers to see, so you should take this into consideration.)

3. Although each individual archer will use his or her own equipment, there are times when beginners will borrow equipment belonging to the dojo, so consideration should be given to storage space for the various types of equipment.
4. The distance between the targets and the *shajo* (shooting hall) is measured from the *shai* (the firing line, or the archer's shooting position) to the targets as shown below:
  - kinteki - 28 meters
  - enteki - 60 meters

For both enteki and kinteki dojos, the lower surface of the target should be on the same level as the floor of the *shajo*.

The *shai* should be about two meters behind the forward edge of the *shajo* floor.

### 1.4 Environment And Surroundings

1. Kyudo is a traditional *budo* (martial art), so in order to cultivate spiritual calmness, it is necessary to always maintain a serious and dignified atmosphere.
2. Along with the development of modern facilities, newer dojos have shown a tendency to become more enclosed, but it is better for the health and more economical to make the dojo more open by taking advantage of natural surroundings.
3. While this may appear to contradict item 2), when building a dojo in the city, you must pay especially close consideration to muffling outside noise (especially from sound trucks, etc.) and safety. (Taking advantage of trees and shrubbery is recommended.)

### 1.5 Miscellaneous

1. Since most kyudo equipment is made from bamboo and leather, you must be absolutely sure that the dojo is very well ventilated to prevent high temperatures and high humidity inside the dojo.
2. Since the bow is about 2.3 meters in length, you must pay attention to the height of the ceiling and doors, etc. (See the individual sections of this document for details.)
3. For rank examinations, an area for taking the written examination is necessary. In order to accommodate 500 people taking rank examinations in a single day, a classroom that can accommodate at least 150 people is required.\*

(\*Note: For reference, the total number of people that are going to attend the US seminar in 1996 will be about 50.)

4. The changing rooms should be somewhat larger than normal changing rooms, since there must be space for folding practice clothes and kimono. Also, more and more women are practicing kyudo nowadays, so this must be taken into consideration.

## 2. Kintekijo (close-distance range)

### 2.1 Width

(Note: Since Americans are larger than Japanese, the various dimensions quoted throughout this document will need to be revised upwards somewhat. I have included my recommendations in parentheses.)

1. The width of the dojo is calculated according to the number of archers. The distance between archers is:

Competitions:	at least 1.5 meters (at least 5.5 feet)
Formal demonstrations and rank examinations:	at least 1.8 meters (at least 6 feet)

2. 1.5 meters between archers is OK for high school or college students shooting standing form, but normally practice is done using the seated form, so a distance between archers of 1.7 - 1.8 meters (6 feet) is required.
3. In general, competitions are conducted so that archers shoot in groups of 3-5, and demonstrations and rank examinations are conducted so that archers shoot in groups of 5. Consequently, the width of the open shajo floor space must be calculated taking into account the space to the front and the rear of the group. (When there are occasions to divide the shajo into two shooting areas, you should remember that space between the two areas may be needed for placing a judges' table.)

#### 4. Calculations For Determining The Shajo Width

(space between archers: 1.8 meters [6 feet], plus space before and behind)

Three Person Shajo (1.8 meters (6 feet) x 4)	-----	7 meters (24 feet)
Five Person Shajo (1.8 meters (6 feet) x 6)	-----	10.8 meters (36 feet)
Six Person Shajo (1.8 meters (6 feet) x 7)	-----	12.6 meters (42 feet) space for 2 groups of 3 archers
Nine Person Shajo (1.8 meters (6 feet) x 10)	-----	18 meters (60 feet) ) space for 3 groups of 3 archers
Ten Person Shajo (1.8 meters (6 feet) x 11)	-----	19.8 meters (66 feet) ) space for 2 groups of 5 archers
Twelve Person Shajo (1.8 meters (6 feet) x 13)	-----	23.4 meters (78 feet) ) space for 4 groups of 3 archers or 2 groups of 5 archers with a central judges' table.

5. The widths given in item #4 above are the dimensions required for the shooting area. However, for competitions and rank examinations, it is necessary to provide a judges' seat (called the *kobunseki*) in the *wakishomen* area (facing the targets, the *wakishomen* is the area on the right-hand front side of the shajo. It is perpendicular to the shai, or firing line. When shooting, the archers stand in a line facing the *wakishomen* with their left sides towards the targets).

The judges' seat can be provided by simply extending the width of the floor or by raising the floor and providing a separate room or area. (See Figures 4 and 5 in Section 3, Judges.)

### 2.2 Depth

1. When shooting in group situations, groups of 3-5 archers carry out a series of actions: entering the dojo, proceeding to *honza* (a waiting line about 2 meters behind the shai), proceeding to the shai, and leaving the dojo after shooting. This requires the space shown in Figure 1 below.
2. Additional space is required in the rear of the dojo for the *kirokuseki* (record keeping area) when tournaments are held, or for observers' seating, waiting space, or temporary equipment storage during practice, so a total depth of about 10 meters is required, as shown in Figure 1.
3. For a small scale practice dojo, a depth of about 7-8 meters is sufficient.

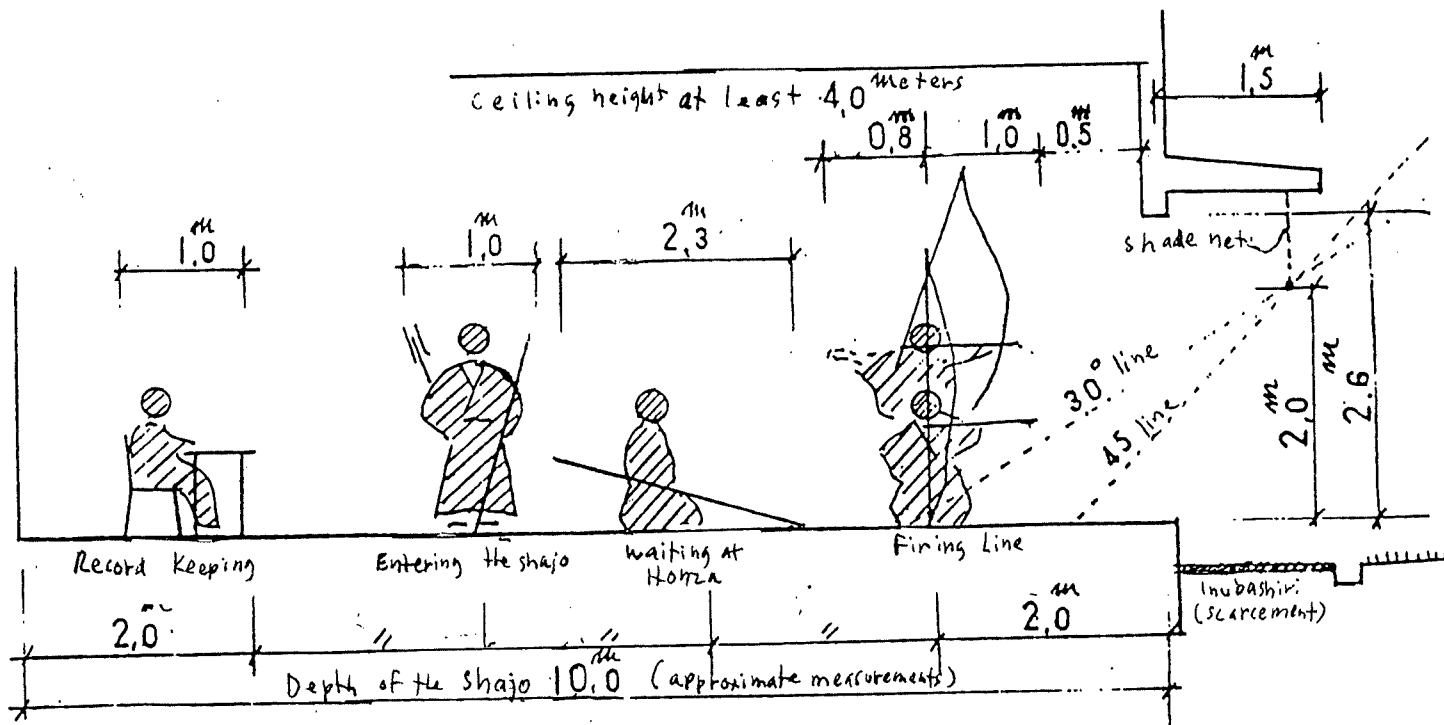


Figure 1 Shajo Interior Space Requirements



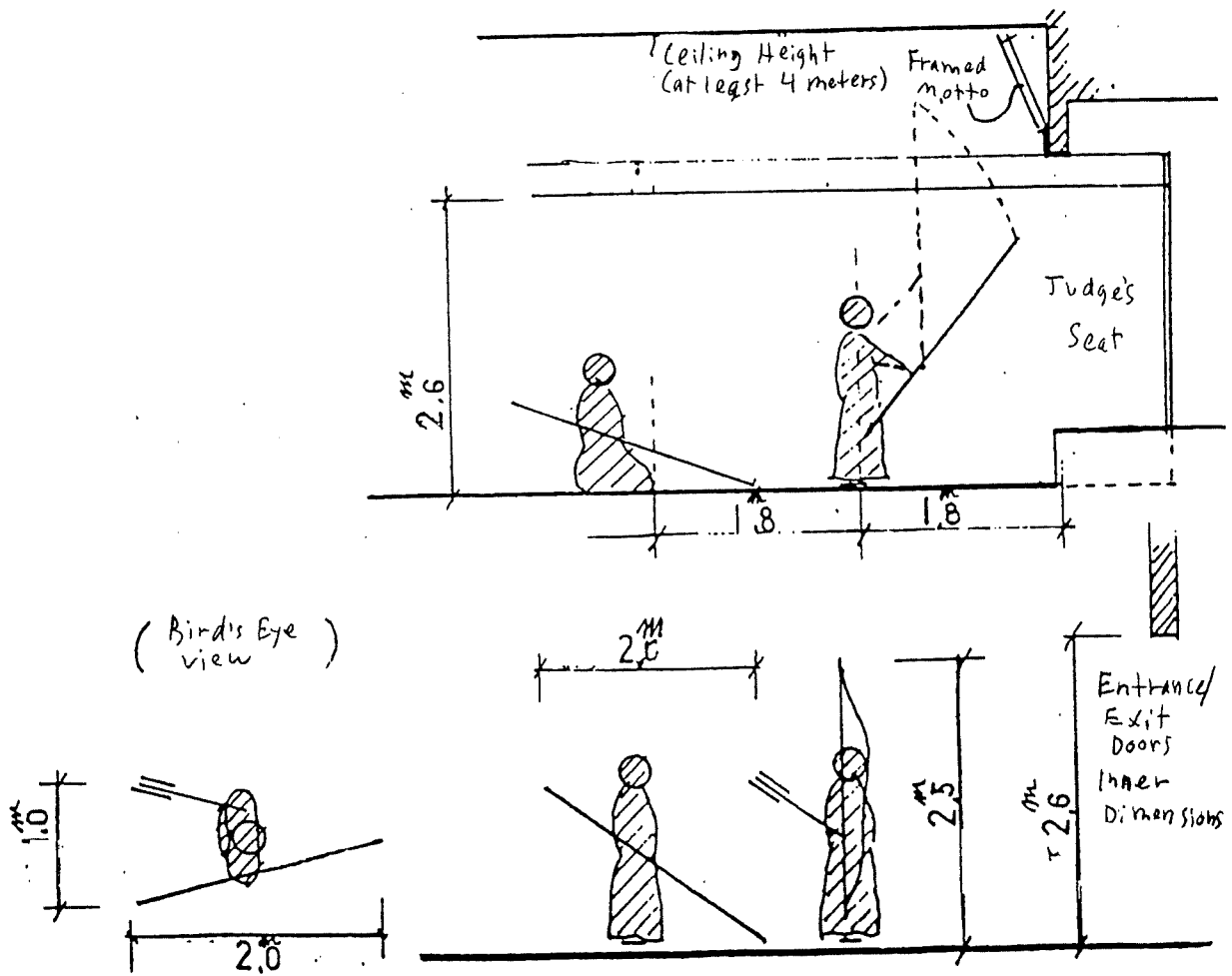


Figure 2 Required Space For Archers

## 2.3 Ceiling

1. When the bow is raised, the upper tip reaches a height of about 3.5 meters, so a ceiling height of more than 4.0 meters is required.
2. The ceiling finish will have an effect on the reverberation of the *tsurune*, so sound-absorbing material should not be used. (Note: the *tsurune* refers to the sound of the string when it strikes the upper part of the bow when the arrow is released. The quality of the sound of the *tsurune* is an important element in judging the quality of the shot and also contributes to the overall aesthetic effect, so the sound must be clearly heard. Therefore, the acoustics of the dojo must be considered, and any material or design which deadens the sound of the *tsurune* must be avoided.)
3. The ceiling in the *wakishomen* area (the right side of the dojo as you face the targets) should not be sloped or pitched, since framed mottoes or pictures (*hengaku*) are often placed there. See Figure 2.

### 2.4 Entrances And Exits

1. Regardless of the size of the shajo, the inner height of the opening at the front of the shajo facing the *azuchi* (target bank) should be about 2.6 meters.
2. The shajo should have an entrance on the left and an exit on the right.
3. In a large dojo, there are times when the shajo is divided into two separate shooting areas. In this case, it is acceptable to have a central door that is wide enough to be used as an entrance and exit simultaneously.
4. All doors should be sliding doors. The required dimensions for the openings are as follows:

Height: at least 2.6 meters  
Width: at least 1.2 meters

### 2.5 Floor And *Inubashiri* (berme or scarcement)

1. The floor boards should be made of a durable wood, such as Japanese cypress (*hinoki*), laid parallel to the front framing of the floor.
2. Leaving the floor boards in their natural state is the best way to finish the floor, but if you are going to coat the floor to protect it, you must choose a coating that exhibits as little friction and peeling as possible so that the proper degree of slickness is maintained. White tabi are worn in the dojo, walking is done with a sliding step, and the archers sit on the floor, so oil based agents cannot be used for cleaning.

(Note: the ceremonial of kyudo requires that walking be done with a sliding step, and the archers must get up and down from a kneeling position and turn in place while kneeling. Formal shooting ceremonies require a certain amount of "knee walking", or moving along the floor on the knees in a crouched position. Consequently, the floor cannot be finished like a typical gymnasium floor or basketball court, where the floor is coated with a thick coat of hard acrylic so that it is as slip-free as possible. Such a floor "grabs" the clothes the archer wears and makes proper movement impossible. Also, under no circumstances should any kind of oil-based stains or solutions be used to finish the floor, since this will make the floor slippery and will soil the archers' tabi and clothes. A plain, unfinished wood floor is by far the best surface, since it is smooth enough to allow proper movement while the exposed grain of the wood gives just enough surface roughness to provide the proper foundation for a firm shooting stance. Properly cared for, an unfinished floor also ages in a way that lends an atmosphere of natural tranquillity and rusticness to the dojo.)

3. The part of the floor near the front is always exposed, so there can be significant damage from sunlight and rain blowing in. Also, western sunlight will have an adverse effect on the archers. For these reasons, the eaves of the shajo should be made as long and low as possible. One effective way of warding off the brightness of the sunlight is to hang a curtain from the forward edge of the eaves to a height of about 2 meters from the floor.
4. Since archers may sometimes drop their bows in the *inubashiri* (berme or scarcement) in front of the shajo, it should not be finished with hard material, since this would damage the bows, but instead should be finished with some kind of shock absorbing material. (Small

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gravel less than 1.0 centimeter in diameter, artificial grass over a clay surface, or hard rubber mats are good.)

5. About 1.5 meters from the left edge of the front of the floor, a platform for removing shoes about 0.6 meters in width should be placed in the inubashiri. (For ceremonies, the *kaizoe* [assistant] will assume the *sonkyo* [crouching] position here.) See Figure 3.

### 2.6 Walls

1. In order to allow the judges to see the archers easily, the wall behind the archers when they are standing at the shai should be without windows so that light does not shine into the eyes of the judges.
2. The shajo has poor air circulation, so sufficient consideration should be given to natural air circulation.
3. In addition to the *hengaku* (framed motto) in the wakishomen area and a clock on the upper rear wall, a variety of things are hung on the walls of the shajo, such as bow stringing blocks, framed instructions, diagrams of the shooting sequence, bulletin boards, and blackboards, etc., so you must pay attention to the wall foundations.
4. From the point of view of acoustics and prevention of humidity, wooden boards are the best material for finishing the walls.

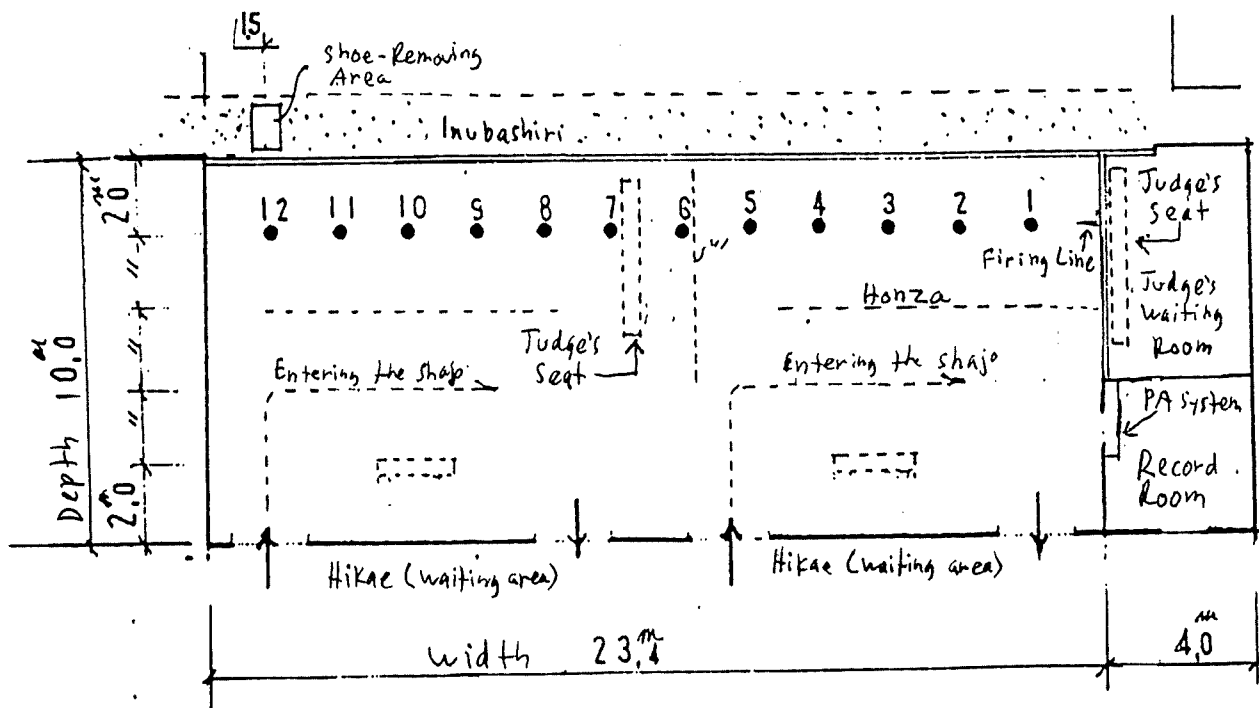


Figure 3 Sample Layout Of A 12 Person Shajo With 1.8 Meters Between Archers

### 3. Judges

#### 3.1 Judges' Room

1. There should be a judges' room in the wakishomen area where the judges can sit for tests and tournaments, and it should be designed so that the archers and the targets can be easily seen.

2. The size of the room should be as follows (sometimes six judges sit in one row in the front):

Width: about 5-6 meters

Depth: about 3-4 meters

3. The height of the floor should be such that the eye level of the judges is not lower than that of the archers. See Figure 4.

4. So that the targets can be easily seen, there should be no pillars or walls on the front part of the side of the room facing the targets. See Figure 5.

5. Since scrolls or hanging pictures are often hung on the rear wall of the judges' room, the height of the ceiling should be about 2.8 meters, and it can be designed tokonoma-style with an *unban*. (Note: literally translated, this comes out to "cloud board". I have been unable to find out what it means for certain, but from the structure of the sentence, it appears to be something commonly found in a tokonoma. Based on pictures of various dojos I have seen, it may refer to the decorative panel that frames the top of the front of a tokonoma, which is sometimes decorated with carvings of clouds or waves. This is just a guess, however.)

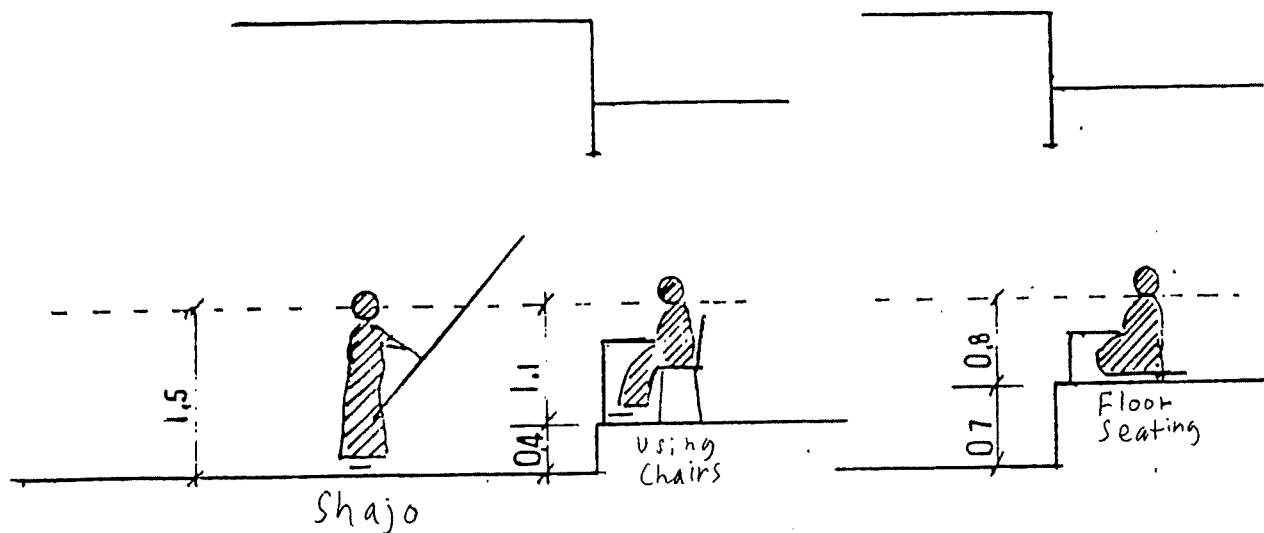


Figure 4 Floor Height For The Judges' Seat

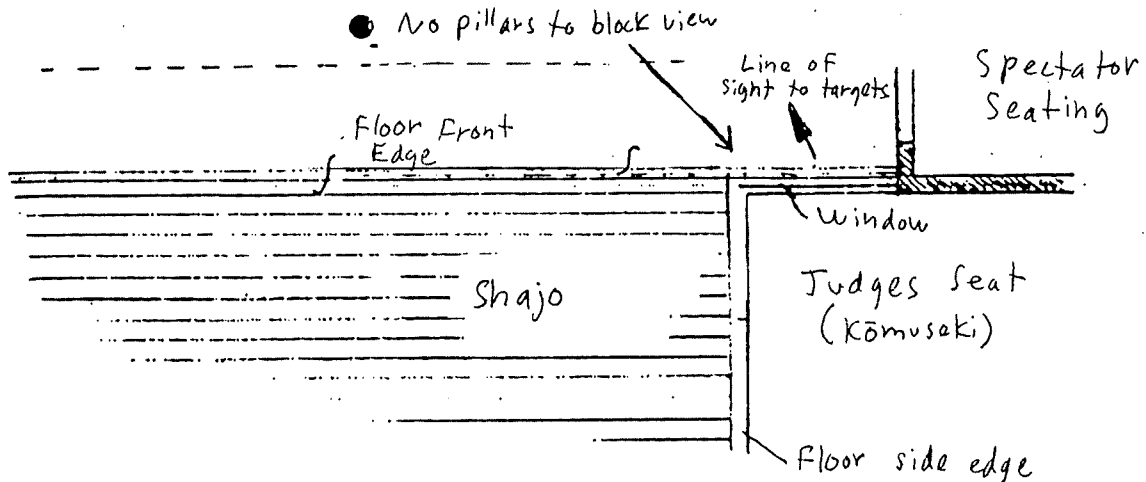


Figure 5 Layout of the Judges' Room And The Front Of The Shajo

### 3.2 Miscellaneous

1. In addition to a waiting room, combination resting and changing room, and a room for meeting with officials, an area for storing equipment and a toilet/washroom, etc. are needed. These are all for the exclusive use of the judges.
2. Since there are many older people among the judges, the rest/changing room should be a restful, Japanese style room with a tokonoma. Consideration should also be given for a changing room for women.
3. When considering the various rooms in the dojo for the judges, you should arrange them on the assumption that about 10 people will be using them.
4. Since the judges will be confined for long periods of time facing the outside, you should pay sufficient attention to the surroundings.
5. If a judges' room is not going to be provided, you must provide an additional 1.5-2 meters in the wakishomen area for an instructors' area.

## 4. Officials

### 4.1 Record Room

1. This is the room where the affairs and records that are most important to the judges will be handled, so it should be next to the judges' room and have space for 6-7 people to do paperwork.
2. This room should have a PA area and a small window for viewing the shooting area.
3. Recently, dojos are being equipped with video equipment for managing activity.

### 4.2 Miscellaneous

#### 1. Waiting Areas And Rest Areas (for tournaments and rank examinations)

At tests and tournaments, the following officials will be working throughout the day, so rest and waiting areas for the following people should be provided:

Directors:	2-3
Record Keepers:	4-5
Shajo Supervisors:	3-4
Administrators:	3-4
Target Administrators:	5-6
Receptionists:	2-3
Total:	19-25

(Note: the numbers cited here are those required for a major event in a very large dojo with at least ten to twelve targets where there would be well over 100-200 archers participating, so for a dojo of the size we are considering, these numbers can be reduced considerably. At the least, there should be a judges' area in the wakishomen area with an enclosed room behind or adjacent to it that can seat at least 6 people comfortably (maybe a 6-9 tatami room). The judges and high-ranking teachers would use this enclosed room for resting, changing, tea breaks, and consultations. A video area and a PA area are probably not needed. The judges' area and the enclosed room should have windows on the side facing the targets so that the targets can be easily seen.)

2. There should be an area for preparing tea. This would be used primarily for the judges and guests.

### 4.3 General

#### 1. The Pattern Of Movements Of Participants

The archers will repeat the pattern of movement shown below in Figure 6, so care should be taken that the archers' movements and the movements of guests and spectators do not get mixed up.

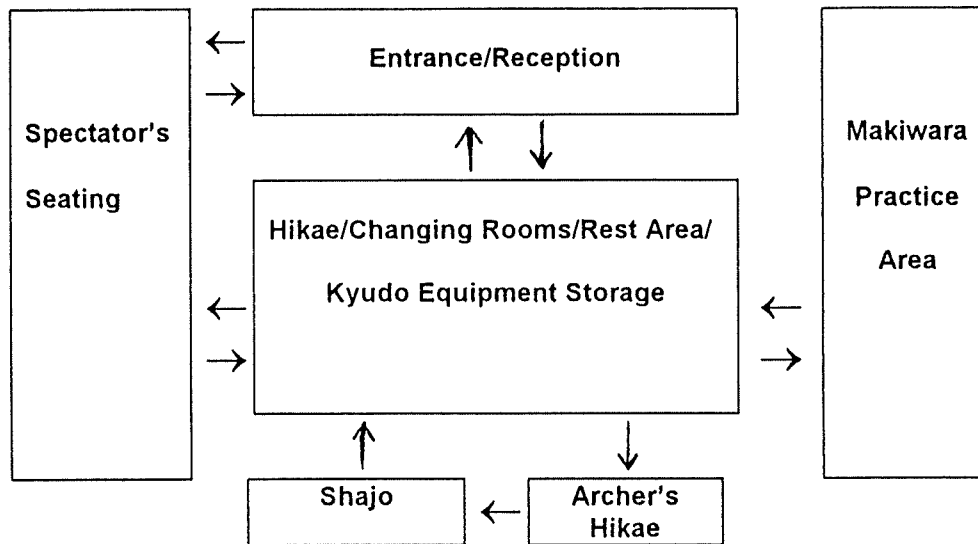


Figure 6 Pattern Of Movement In The Dojo

#### 4.4 Entranceway (Genkan and Gesokushitsu)

1. Since many people will be entering and leaving in short periods of time (depending on the size of the event, more than 500 people may participate) the entrance doors should be wide so that people can enter and leave smoothly.
2. The shoe box should be shelves only; there is no need for locked lockers.

#### 4.5 Equipment Storage

1. There must be racks in the waiting areas and rest areas for the temporary storage of bows and other equipment that people bring with them to the dojo. Movable facilities for this are convenient.
2. For equipment that is used regularly for practice and that which belongs to the dojo, a secure storage area (locker) should be provided.
3. Kyudo equipment can be damaged by exposure to high temperature and humidity, so heat resistant and moisture absorbent material should be used for the interior finish of the equipment storage lockers, and they should be well ventilated. Air conditioning equipment cannot be used.
4. In order to easily put in and take out the bows, which are about 2.3 meters long, the height of the locker should be at least 3.5 meters and the height of the door opening should be at least 2.5 meters. See Figure 7

Bows:	extra long bows:	2.27-2.33 m	(7.5-7.7 shaku)
	standard bows:	2.21 m	(7.3 shaku)
	extra short bows:	2.10 m	(7 shaku)
Arrow Cases:	length:	approx. 1 meter	
	width:	approx. 10 cm	

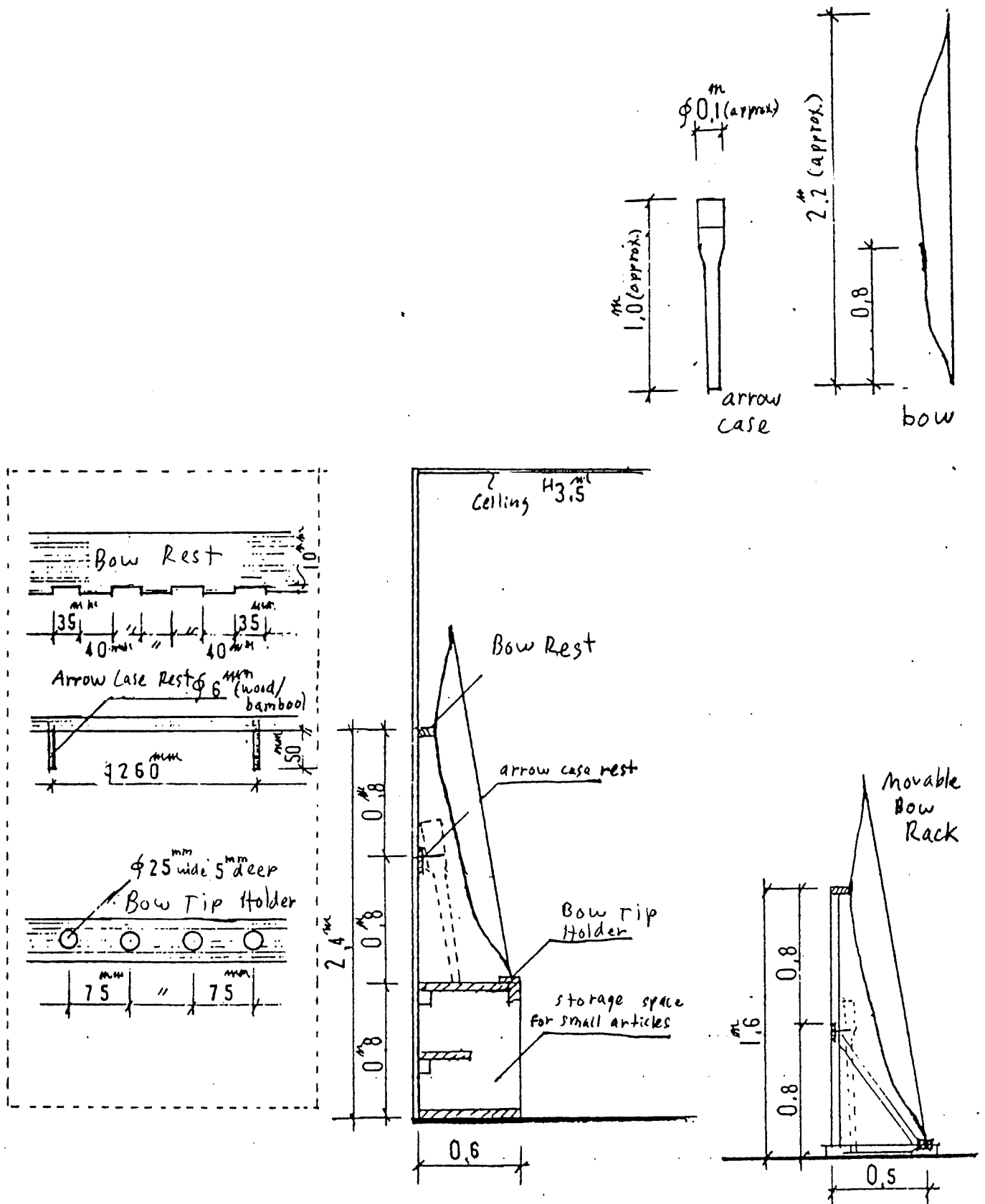


Figure 7 Dimensions Of Kyudo Equipment And Storage Facilities



### 4.6 Waiting And Resting Areas

1. Large numbers of people are always gathered with their equipment in the waiting areas and rest areas, so you must pay attention to the following points:
  - a. These areas should have bow stringing blocks, Figure 8, on the walls and places to put equipment.
  - b. These areas should be well lighted and well ventilated.
  - c. There should be no direct sunlight.
  - d. Shelves should be provided for storing personal articles (lockers are convenient).
  - e. The ceiling should be at least 3.5 meters in height.
  - f. The floor should be of wooden boards.

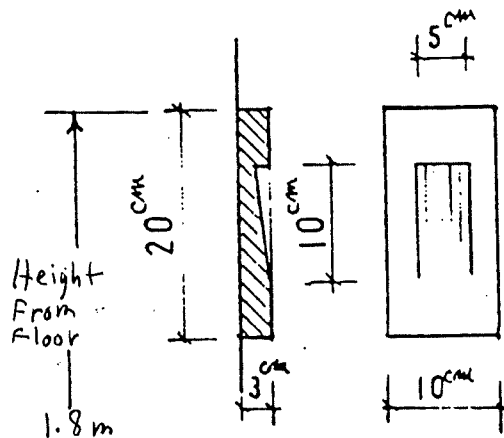


Figure 8 Bow Stringing Block

### 4.7 Dressing Rooms

1. The difference between a kyudo dressing room and a regular dressing room is that since kimono and hakama must be folded, the lockers are placed along the walls and a large central space is provided.
2. A floor of wooden boards is good, but they must not be finished with any oil-based agents. (Note: I believe that tatami mats would be best for the dressing rooms, since they will probably double as resting areas.)
3. The ceiling should be at least 3.5 meters in height to allow kyudo equipment to be brought inside.
4. Mirrors should be provided for both the men's and women's dressing rooms, and providing a makeup area and a shower room, etc., would be good.
5. In order to keep the room always clean and fresh, sufficient attention must be paid to ventilation. (A naturally ventilated room is pleasant.)

6. Recently, there has been an increase in the number of women practicing kyudo, and since many people change clothes simultaneously at tests and tournaments, the dressing room should be large.

#### 4.8 Hikae (Archers' Waiting Area)

1. The *hikae* is the area just outside the shooting area where the archers wait in the proper shooting order before entering to shoot. There should be enough space for about twenty people to wait sitting in chairs. (Note: 20 people represents 4 groups of 5 archers each. For a dojo of the size we are considering, space for about 10 people should be sufficient.)
2. The hikae should be right next to the shajo and the floor and ceiling should be patterned after the shajo.
3. Because of the location of the hikae, there is a tendency for there to be insufficient lighting and ventilation, so you should pay sufficient attention to the environment. Air conditioning is necessary. (Note: There is no need for air conditioning. The dojo we are going to build will be considerably smaller than the one discussed in this paper. Also, air conditioning introduces a note of modern convenience and artificiality to the dojo, to which I object on general principle and which would most likely go against the whole design concept of the buildings you are planning. If the dojo is properly designed with air passages/breezeways to take advantage of natural ventilation, there should be no problem, especially since California is nowhere near as humid as Japan.)
4. The waiting area should have movable bow racks and racks for hanging *tsurumaki* (string holders).

#### 4.9 Makiwara (Straw Butt) Practice Area

1. A makiwara practice area with 4-5 makiwara should be set up near the archers' hikae. (Note: the makiwara is a straw practice target that is used for warming up and practicing shooting form. It is a cylinder of tightly packed rice straw about 1.5' wide and 3' long. It is set up on a stand so it is at roughly eye level. The archer shoots at it end-on from a distance of about 6 feet. For a dojo of the size we are considering, 2-3 makiwara should be sufficient.)
2. The width of the makiwara area should be calculated based on a distance between the makiwara of at least 1.5 meters, with the distance in front of the first makiwara being at least 1.8 meters. The depth of the makiwara area should be at least 6 meters. See Figure 9.
3. For reasons of safety, the wall behind the makiwara should be faced with tatami mats.
4. A mirror in which the archer's entire body can be seen should be placed in front of the archers (on the wall) and a bow stand should be set up nearby (a movable one is fine).
5. The floor and ceiling should be patterned after those of the shajo.
6. Many people will use the makiwara in a short length of time when there are tournaments and tests, so it will be convenient if the makiwara area has space for people to wait in line.

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7. The center of the makiwara should be at the height of the archer's mouth, so it is advisable for the height of the makiwara to be adjustable to about 1.4 meters (the width of the makiwara is about 0.5 meters).
8. Sometimes the lower part of the makiwara stand is used for storage, but this should be designed so that there is no danger of arrows rebounding should they accidentally hit it.

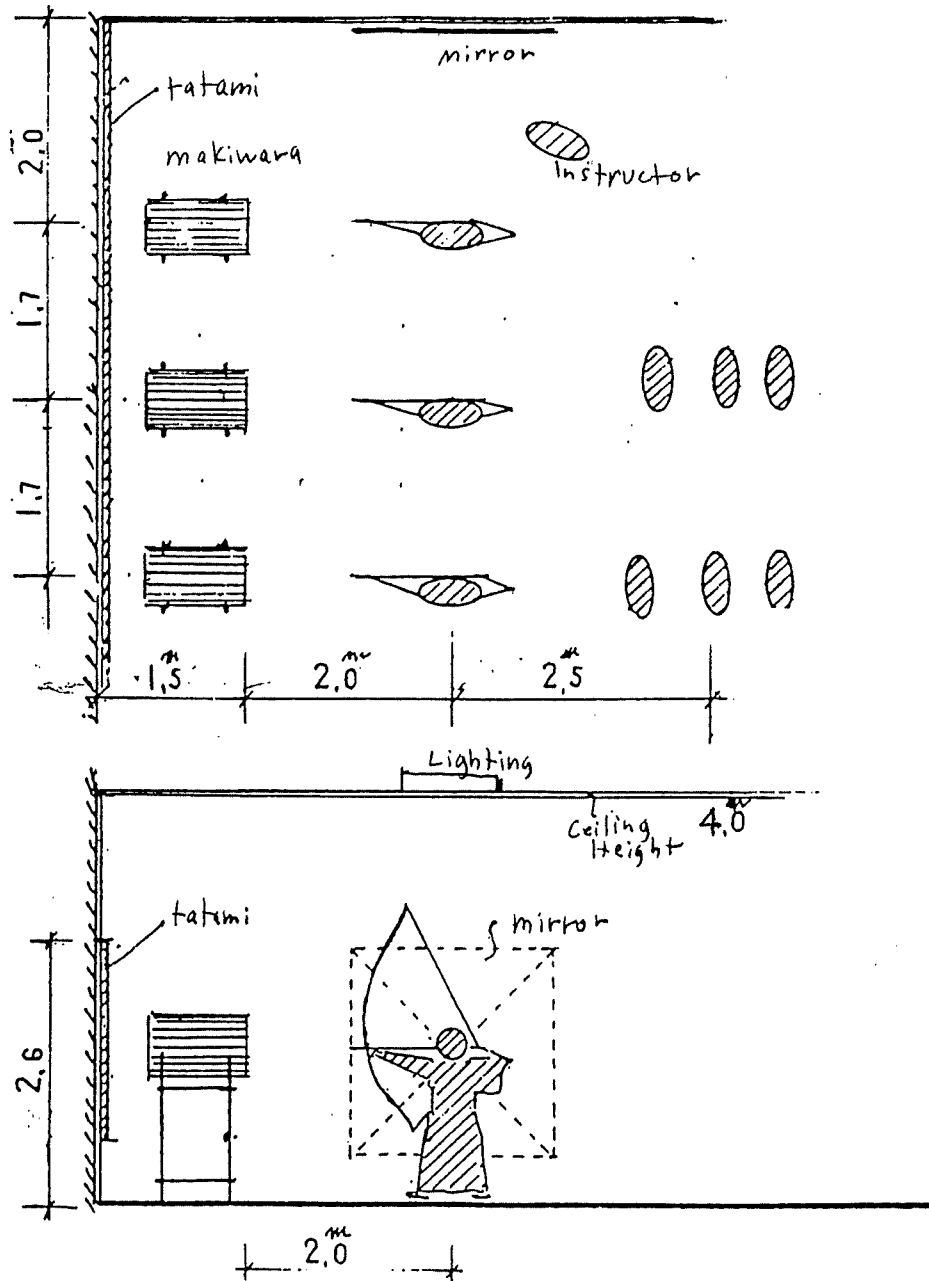


Figure 9 Makiwara Practice Area

#### 4.10 Miscellaneous

1. Consideration should be given to facilities such as smoking areas, lounges, toilet facilities, drinking fountains, vending machines, and public telephones, etc. (Note: While restrooms are needed and a telephone would be desirable, I don't think that a smoking area, special lounge areas, and especially vending machines, are needed.)
2. Waiting areas for large numbers of people will be needed for tournaments and tests, so it would be a good idea to consider sufficient space outside the dojo for setting up temporary rest areas.

### 5. Common Facilities

#### 5.1 Multi-Purpose Hall

1. In order to handle 500 people for a test, it is necessary to have a room that can hold 150 people at a time for giving the written part of the test.
2. In addition to this, when considering seminars, training sessions, and instructing foreigners, audiovisual facilities will be required.

#### 5.2 Spectator Seating

1. Normally, the spectator seating is to the right of the *yamichi* ( the area between the shajo and the *azuchi*, or target bank) as you face the targets, but for safety reasons and in order not to interfere with the judges' line of sight to the targets, it should be set back at least two meters from the *yamichi* and protected by clear glass. ( Note: A glass covering is not strictly required. At the Shiseikan dojo in Tokyo at the Meiji Shrine (a large 12-person dojo used regularly for national rank tests), the spectator seating consists of roofed open-air bleachers with no protective glass front. Unless the facility is being designed for large scale public events, special provision for spectator seating is probably not necessary.)
2. Since large numbers of spectators come to watch tests and tournaments, some dojos have bleachers in the spectator area.
3. When the spectator area doubles as an archers' waiting area, the ceiling should be sufficiently high to allow the archers to bring in their equipment.
4. Since the archers' and the spectators' paths can easily cross, the spectator area should be designed with entrances and exits that allow spectators to enter and leave directly without having to enter the dojo proper. Proper measures should be taken to prevent theft.
5. For small dojos, an enclosed observation area is not provided, and the area is simply left vacant.

#### 5.3 Miscellaneous

1. In addition to the above, facilities such as offices, a superintendent's room, meeting rooms, a first-aid room/resting room, common reception rooms, and reception rooms reserved for important and distinguished guests should be provided as necessary.

## How To Design A Kyudojo

- Flagpoles for the national flag are needed. (At least three are needed. The flagpoles are usually located to the left of the yamichi.)

### 6. Matoba (target area)

#### 6.1 Azuchi (target bank)

- The *azuchi* (target bank) is considered even more important than the *shajo* (shooting hall) itself, and since there are strict regulations regarding the azuchi, great care and consideration is required. See Figure 10 for detailed specifications.

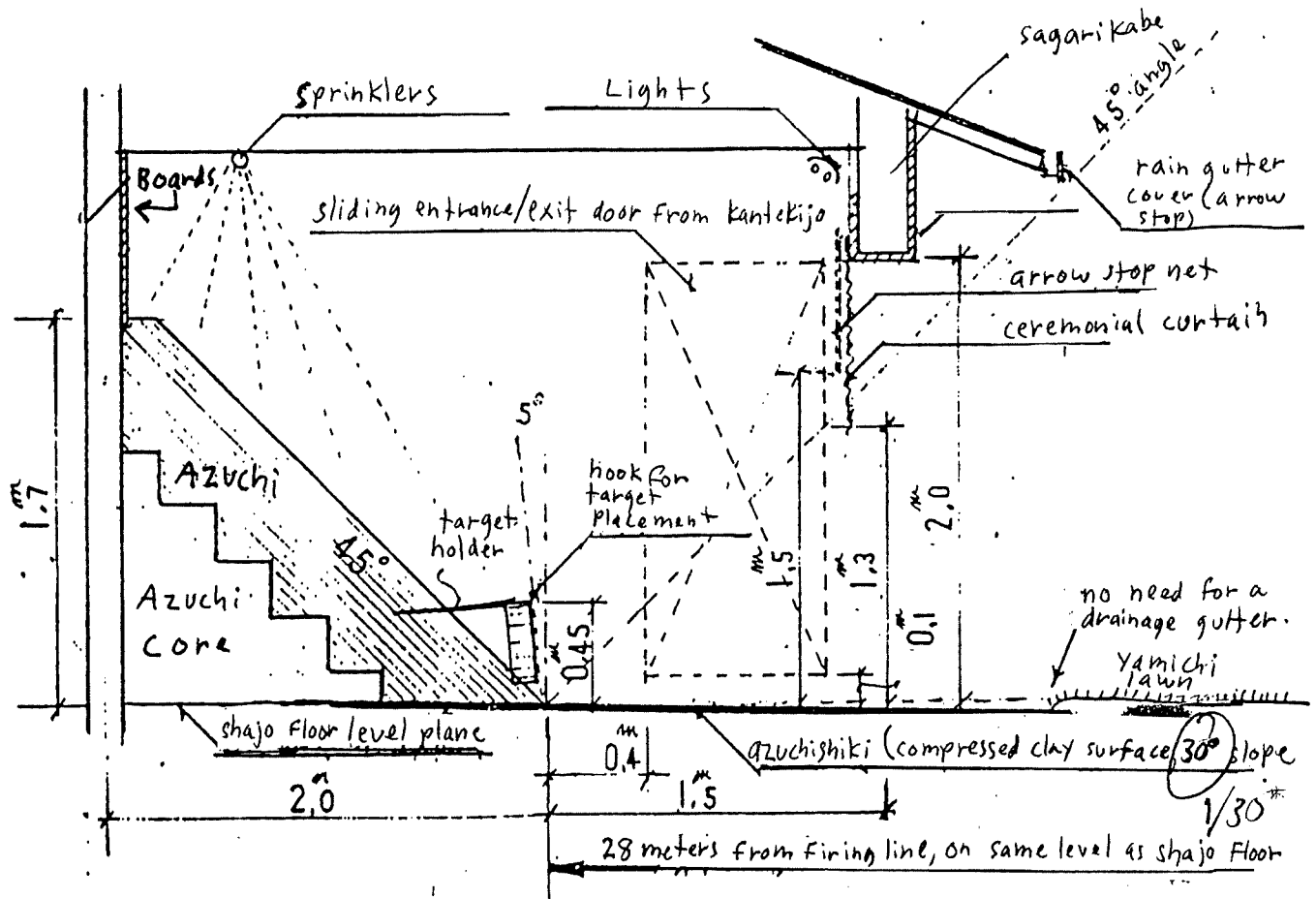


Figure 10 Matoba And Azuchi

✱ 3.3°

Target Dimensions:      diameter: 36cm      depth of the frame: 10-12cm

Target Placement:

- the face of the target must be 28 meters from the shai (firing line)
- the center of the target must be 27cm from the *azuchishiki* (the base on which the azuchi is built. The *azuchishiki* must be on the same level plane as the floor of the shajo. It usually extends out from the bottom of the azuchi about 1.5-2 meters.)
- the face of the target must be tilted back towards the azuchi at a 5° angle

- The azuchi should be somewhat wider than the shajo and parallel to it.
- The *matomae sagarikabe* (the vertical barrier extending downward from under the eaves of the target house, see Figure 10) should be placed so that it is about 1.5 meters from the front edge of the azuchi and should extend towards the ground so that its lower edge is about 2 meters above the *azuchishiki*. It should have hooks on the back along the lower edge for hanging an arrow stop net (for regular practice) and a ceremonial curtain (for formal events).
- To prevent the arrows from getting wet from the rain, the eaves of the target house should extend to a point defined by an imaginary line that extends upward at a 45° angle from the forward edge of the azuchi. The *sagarikabe* and the forward edge of the eaves should be faced with arrow stop material.
- The *azuchishiki* can become uneven from being struck by arrows that do not carry all the way to the azuchi, so it should be faced with compressed clay and constantly tended to keep it level. The *azuchishiki* should be level from one side of the azuchi to the other, but have a  $\frac{1}{30}$  (3.3°) 30° slope from back to front. A drainage ditch is unnecessary since it could damage the arrows. Water should be allowed to run off naturally, and the *azuchishiki* should extend as is to the edge of the lawn covering the *yamichi* (the space between the shajo and the azuchi).
- The face of the azuchi should ideally have a slope of 45°, and the azuchi should be about 1.7 meters in height. The area above the azuchi should be faced with wooden boards.
- The azuchi must always be kept moist, so sprinklers for spraying the azuchi should be mounted on the underside of the roof of the target house as shown in Figure 10. The sprinklers should spray water evenly so the surface of the azuchi does not become uneven. Also, additional faucets and garden hoses should be provided at the *kantekijo* (target viewing area) on both sides of the azuchi. (Note: At the dojo where I practiced in Kanazawa, there were no overhead sprinklers as described here. There was a faucet on one side of the azuchi with a hose and a wide showerhead type sprinkler head like those used for watering lawns. This would be sufficient for taking care of the azuchi for a 5-6 person dojo. Bamboo rakes and flat wooden trowels are also needed to keep the surface of the azuchi even after wetting it down and to pack it to prevent it from collapsing.)
- The azuchi cannot be made using compression forming like a regular earthen wall. It must be neither too hard nor too soft, so that the arrows penetrate it to a depth of about 50-60cm. Therefore, the kind of earth from which it is made is extremely important. The quality of the

materials will vary depending on the place(s) from which they are taken, so the source(s) of the materials should be thoroughly checked out.

### Example Of Proper Azuchi Composition

Material	Ratio	Specifications
River Sand	50%	Round, smooth sand containing no salt, sifted through a 4mm mesh sieve*
Earth	30%	High quality earth containing no sand, gravel, small pebbles, black soil, or iron, sifted through a 7mm mesh sieve*
Sawdust	20%	The sawdust should be from cypress (when it decomposes sometimes it must be replenished). Sawdust from modern slice material or chips is not acceptable. (Note: I am not sure what "slice" is. I am guessing that it is plywood or some sort of modern composite material made of low quality wood pulp held together with glue, or something similar.)

The azuchi is formed by wetting down the azuchi material and shaping it by pressing it lightly into shape using bamboo brooms and wooden shaping trowels. (Note: the bamboo brooms are made from the very thin, yet stiff tips of dried bamboo branches. These brooms are stiff enough to sweep the loose azuchi material into shape. The wooden trowels are flat boards with central handles, similar to those used to smooth wet concrete.)

(\*Note: It seems to me that for the sand a mesh size of 4mm is too large. Grains with a diameter of 4mm are almost like small pebbles. The grain of the sand for the azuchi should not be particularly fine, since it could blow away if it dries out, but it must be small enough not to damage the arrows and to hold together when it is damp. Regular sand like that used in children's playgrounds or like what is found on the beach should be the right size. The sand must be salt-free, since salt will corrode the metal arrow tips and damage the bamboo, so sea sand cannot be used. For the dirt, the main thing is to use a mesh size that will remove all rocks and pebbles so that the dirt is pure with nothing that could damage the arrows. I am not sure that it is absolutely necessary to use sawdust, especially since it can decompose. Also, except for the core [see item 9 below] the azuchi can be constructed entirely of sand.)

9. In order to keep the volume of the azuchi down and to prevent the surface from collapsing, it is a good idea to construct a stepped core, as shown in Figure 10, made of graded earth or of styrofoam, etc. The azuchi earth must be piled over the top of the core to a depth of 60-70cm. (Note: I have heard it suggested that a good way of making the core is to use sandbags stacked one on top of the other like the ascending wall of a pyramid to provide a stepped surface for the azuchi. I assume that dirt would also be an acceptable filling.)
10. The lighting in the matoba must be concentrated on the targets and evenly illuminate the surface of the targets, making them clearly visible. Therefore, insofar as possible, a bank of lights on the right and left should be placed above and to the front of the targets, under the eaves of the matoba. See Figure 10. (Note: in addition to lighting in the matoba, there should be floodlights on the underside of the eaves of the shajo to illuminate the azuchi.)

11. In order to properly place the targets at the same height, two hooks for stretching a level line should be affixed to the right and left retaining walls of the azuchi. When placing the targets, the level line is stretched from one wall of the azuchi to the other and the front edge of the upper part of the target frame is aligned with the level line. See Figure 11.
12. The underside of the roof of the target house can be left with exposed beams, but in order to have good acoustics for the sound of the arrow striking the target, the target house should be as deep as possible.

### 6.2 Kantekijo (target-viewing area)

1. The *kantekijo* is not just a place to wait until it is time to retrieve arrows; it is also for quickly and accurately confirming and displaying whether the arrows have struck or missed the target. Therefore, the *kantekijo* cannot be taken lightly.
2. Dirt and sand from the azuchi can easily get into the *kantekijo* and it is hard to keep the area clean, so shoes especially for going out to the azuchi should be provided. To make sure these shoes are not left out on the azuchishiki, and so that dirt and sand do not get into the *kantekijo*, the *kantekijo* should have a *fumikomi* (an area like a small genkan) and a *tsuchiotoshi* (a foot-wiping <sup>mat</sup> area to make sure that all dirt and sand is removed from the shoes).

#### Relative Heights Of The Azuchishiki, Fumikomi And Kantekijo Floor

Azuchishiki	-	± 0
Fumikomi	-	+ 5-6cm
Kantekijo Floor	-	+ 10cm

3. In order to accurately determine whether the arrow has struck or missed the target, it is necessary to view the targets from about a 30° angle, so the *kantekijo* must be located fairly far forward of the targets. Also, about 10 meters is the maximum distance at which hits or misses can be determined, so for a large dojo where the center of the azuchi is more than 10 meters from the *kantekijo*, a *kantekijo* must be set up on both the right and left sides of the azuchi.

(Note: Most dojos I have seen have a *kantekijo* on both sides of the azuchi. Also, although it is true that it is easier to determine hits and misses when viewing the targets from a 30° angle rather than directly from the side, most dojos I have seen have the *kantekijo* directly to the side of the azuchi. Clean hits and misses can be determined from the sound, but sometimes it is hard to tell whether arrows that graze the edge of the target have penetrated within the target frame (a hit) or deflected off and into the azuchi (a miss). If the *kantekijo* is placed so that the targets can be seen from a 30° angle, it is easier to quickly make a proper determination.)



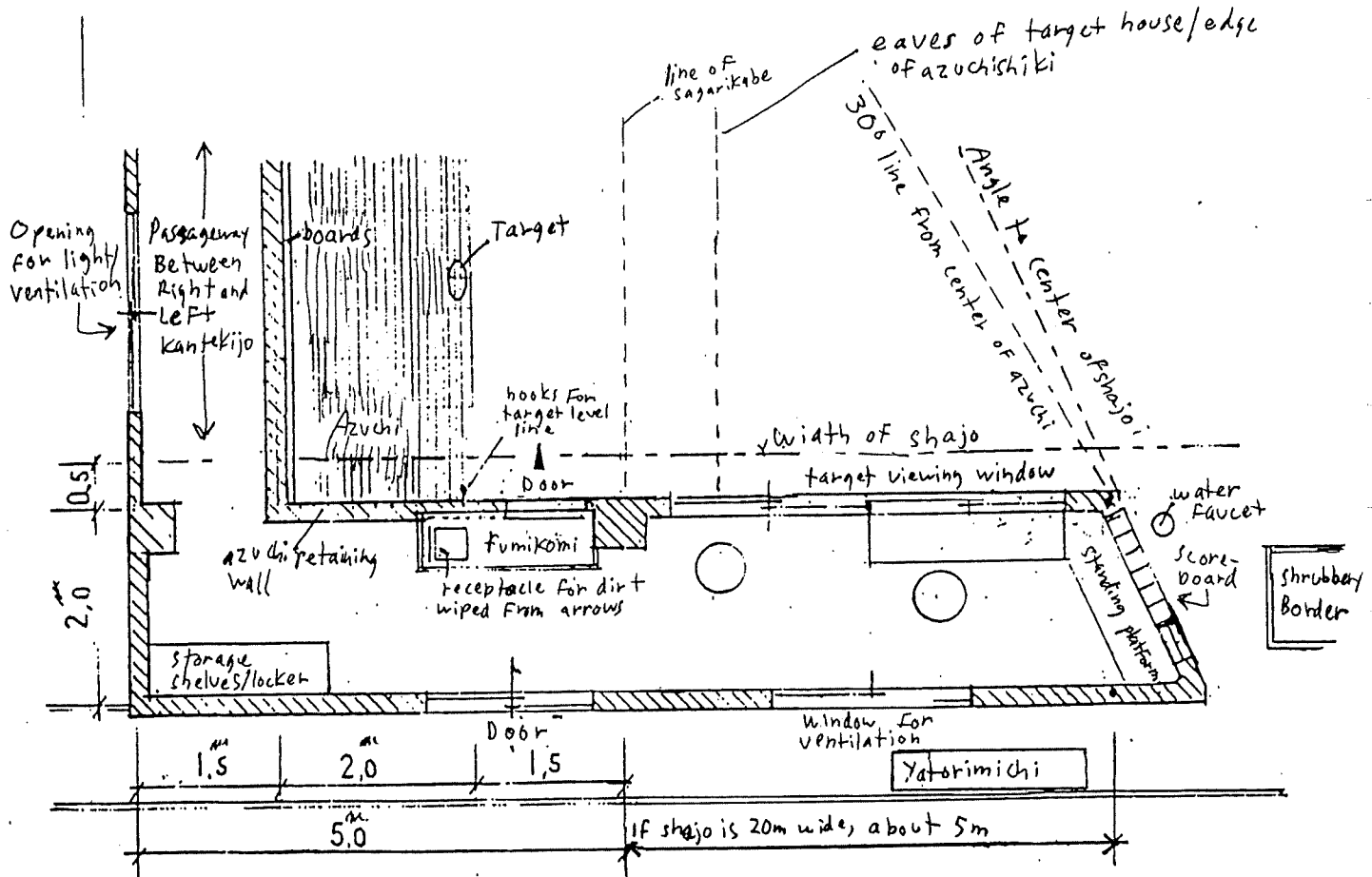


Figure 11 Cross Section Of The Azuchi And The Kantekijo

4. Based on the above considerations, the kantekijo should extend to a point about 6 meters in front of the targets. Using the dimensions shown in Figure 12 as a guide, you should design your kantekijo based on the situation that prevails in the dojo you are building.

(Note: As can be seen from the drawing in Figure 12, the determination that the kantekijo should extend to a point 6 meters in front of the targets is based on the assumption that the dojo has an azuchi wide enough for ten targets. The dojo we have been discussing would be about half that size, designed for 5-6 people to shoot at a time.)

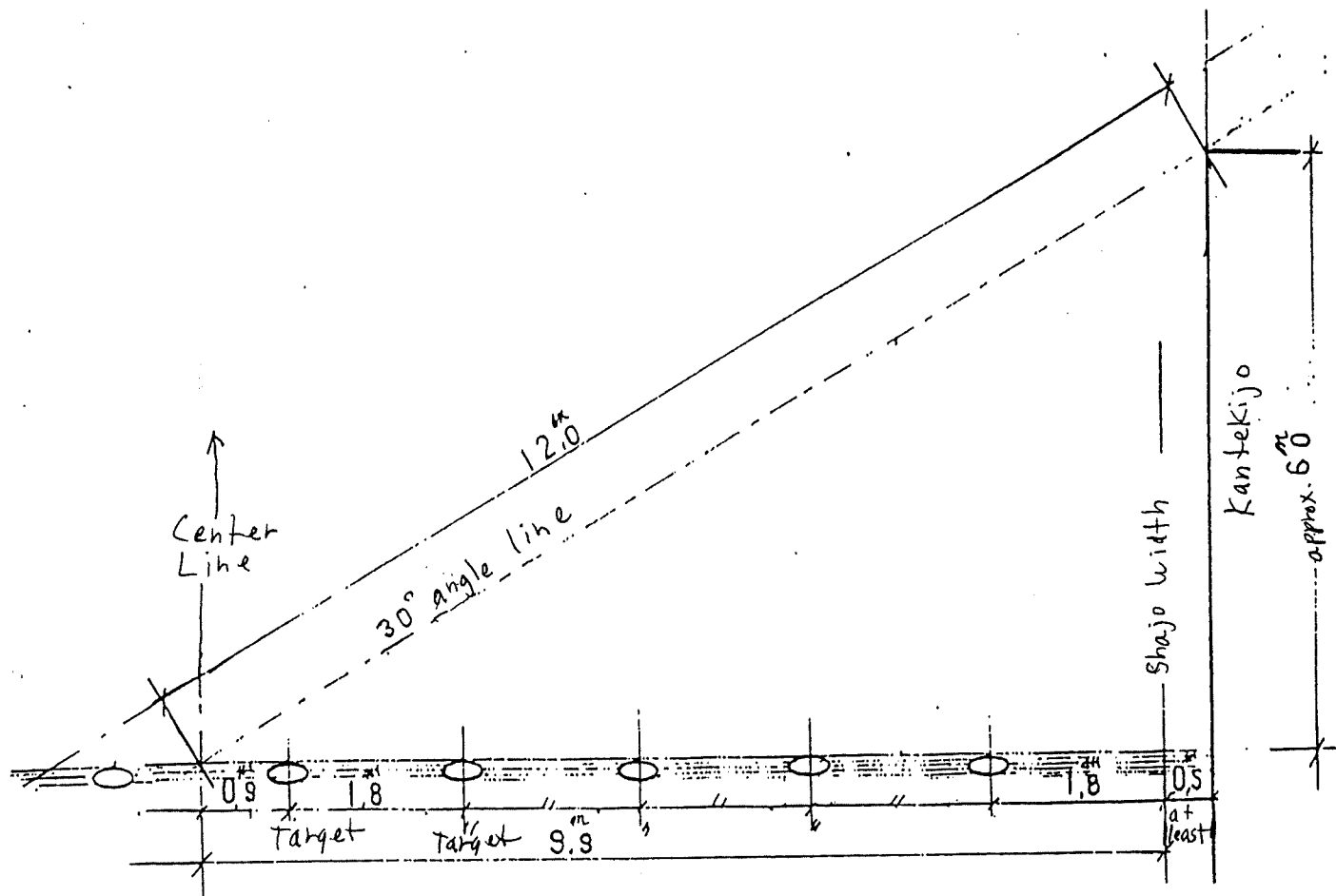


Figure 12 Relationship Of The Azuchi And The Kantekijo

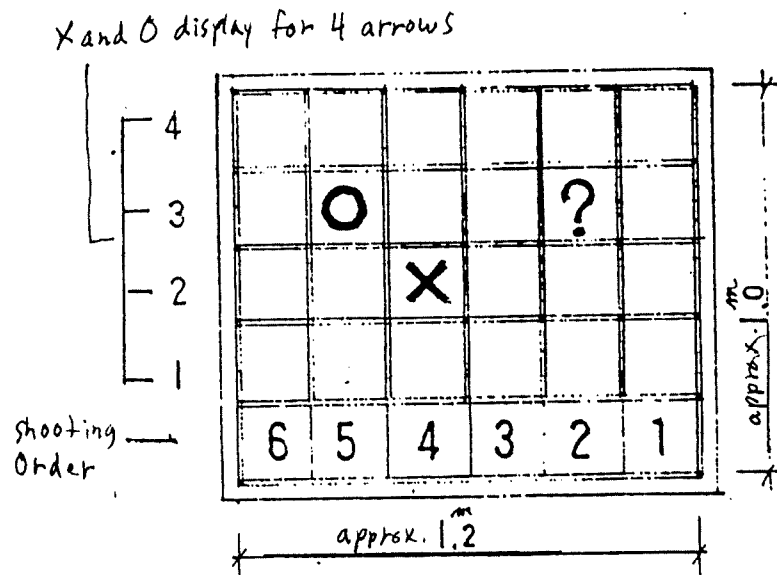
5. The interior of the kantekijo should have the following features:
  - a. The fumikomi in the door to the azuchishiki should have space for footwear, a foot-wiping mat, a rack for the towels used to wipe sand and dirt from the arrows, and a receptacle for the dirt wiped from the arrows.
  - b. A table for viewing the targets, 2-3 chairs, and some mechanism for displaying hits and misses.
  - c. Racks for storing the tools needed to care for the azuchi (bamboo brooms, wooden trowels, carpenter's square, shovels, and danger flags, etc.). (Note: occasionally, the azuchi has to be reshaped, especially if it dries out and begins to shift. In such a case, the shovels would be needed for moving large quantities of sand, the trowels and brooms would be used to do the final tamping, grading and brush-up, and the

## How To Design A Kyudojo

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- carpenter's square, or something similar, would be used to check the shaping and angle of the azuchi. The danger flags are red flags that are put in place to let the archers know that they must not shoot whenever anyone is at the azuchi and in the line of fire.)
- d. A stand for papering the targets, racks for drying and stacking the targets, a faucet for the water needed for mixing the target paste, and a hotplate for boiling water, etc. (Note: the targets are made by stretching target paper [paper marked with black and white concentric rings] over one end of a wooden target frame, which is a shallow cylinder 13" wide and about 4-6" deep. The finished target looks like a drum with a single skin. To make the target, the target paper is thoroughly coated on both sides with a highly diluted solution of *nori*, or Japanese paste, until it is quite wet, after which it is stretched over the target frame and smoothed down. When it dries, the paper contracts so it is wrinkle free and the surface of the paper is tightly stretched. When the arrow strikes it, it gives off a sharp report, just like a drum being struck. Making the targets requires a table or workbench, a bucket of paste, a large paint brush for applying the paste, towels for cleaning up, and a water source, preferably a sink, for the water to dilute the paste and for rinsing the towels. The targets are placed on racks to dry and to store them until use. While hot water is convenient for mixing the paste and softening the old target paper in order to remove it when new paper needs to be applied, a hotplate for boiling water is not absolutely necessary.)
6. The entrances/exits and the windows in the kantejiko should all be of the sliding type, and the window facing the azuchi for viewing the targets should be as wide as possible. For the window facing the shajo, it is necessary to be able to easily determine whether or not it is safe to go out to the azuchi, but in order to prevent accidents, the window should be as small as possible and it should be made from safety glass. (Note: in the dojo in Kanazawa, the kantejiko had no windows, and we watched the targets directly from the side through the door of the kantejiko.)
  7. Safety requires that the kantejiko be equipped with an intercom for communicating with the shajo, an alarm buzzer, a warning light (flashing type), and a red flag display. (Note: these are all facilities for a very large modern dojo. Traditional dojos have none of these electronic facilities, and I don't think that they are necessary.)
  8. When there is a kantejiko on either side of the azuchi, there should be a passageway behind the azuchi to allow for communication between the two kantejiko. (Note: convenient, but not absolutely necessary.)
  9. The hit/miss display board (scoreboard) should be made large and <sup>sufficiently light-colored</sup> ~~bright enough~~, and be set at such an angle, that everyone in the shajo, especially the judges, can see and read it clearly. Also, in order to make it possible for spectators to see the results, an additional scoreboard is sometimes placed on the side of the kantejiko.
  10. Traditional scoreboards are hand operated, so they are usually placed on the front wall of the kantejiko, but recently electrically lighted scoreboards are becoming more common; so at some dojos, a scoreboard is placed on the wall opposite the judges' seat in addition to the one in the kantejiko. Depending on the surroundings, the placement of the scoreboard may require some review. (Note: electrically lighted scoreboards are not needed.)

(Note: Traditional scoreboards are made of rows of triangular or square wooden blocks threaded on fixed shafts so that they can be rotated around the shaft individually, displaying one side at a time. A square opening is provided in the front wall of the kantejiko and the rows of blocks are set into the opening horizontally, one on top of the other, with either end of the shafts fixed in the wall. The scoreboard covers the entire opening, and the blocks are exposed on the inside of the kantejiko so that the person inside the kantejiko can turn the blocks to show the score. The blocks are either triangular or square. For triangular blocks, one side is plain, one side is marked with an "O" (denoting a hit) and the other side is marked with an "X" (denoting a miss). Square blocks have a "?" marking on the additional side. As the archer shoots, the person in the kantejiko rotates each individual block to show whether the arrow has struck or missed the target.)



**Figure 13** Reference Drawing For The Rotating Scoreboard For The Front Wall Of The Kantejiko

- The number of blocks in each horizontal row should be equal to the number of archers the dojo can accommodate. (Note: in a 10 person dojo, for instance, there are two kantejiko, one on each side of the azuchi, and 5 horizontal blocks in each row in each scoreboard, making a total of ten.)
- There should be 4 blocks in each vertical row with "O" and "X" markings. (Note: In tournaments, arrows are shot in rounds of 4 arrows each, so the number of blocks in each vertical row equals the number arrows to be shot in one round.)
- The markings on the blocks should be "O", "X", and blank for triangular blocks, and "O", "X", "?", and blank for square blocks.
- The blocks should be 15-20cm square.
- White markings on a black or dark blue background are recommended.

- Boards marked with 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 for reconfirming hits and misses should be available. (Note: When the people waiting in the kantejiko go to retrieve the arrows, they take a placard about 12" to 18" square with the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 written in a circle around the center of the placard. Depending on the number of hits, the placard is placed edge down on the ground in front of its respective target with the number denoting the quantity of hits displayed right side up so it can be easily read from inside the shajo. If all four arrows have missed the target, the placard is laid flat on the ground, denoting no hits. Alternatively, four separate placards are used. This sort of score keeping is usually done only at tournaments.)
- The tags denoting the shooting order (on the lower edge of the scoreboard) should not be permanently attached, since their position can change depending on how the archers are grouped.

11. At tournaments, shooting is normally done in groups of 3 or 5, so archers should be grouped according to the size of the dojo.

### 6.3 Yatorimichi (pathway for retrieving arrows)

1. The *yatorimichi* is the pathway that connects the shajo and the kantejiko, so a roof is all that is required, but in order to prevent accidents from stray arrows and to create a serene atmosphere, providing a low wall and a shrubby border is recommended. See Figure 15.
2. For safety, the *yatorimichi* should be at least one meter back from the *yamichi* (the open space between the shajo and the *azuchi* over which the arrows travel).
3. Sometimes, the roof is made wide so as to allow the *yatorimichi* to double as a spectator's area.

### 6.4 Yamichi (arrow path)

1. The space between the shajo and the *azuchi* is called the *yamichi*, or arrow path. It should be covered in grass and provide a level space between the *inubashiri* in front of the shajo and the *azuchishiki* in front of the *azuchi*.
2. Since the *azuchishiki* is on the same level plane as the shajo floor, water runoff is collected in and drained from the *inubashiri* portion (of the *azuchishiki*). If, depending on the circumstances, water is going to be drained from both the left and right sides of the *azuchishiki*, you should not make the center of the *azuchishiki* particularly high, but keep the slope gentle. However, ~~the left and right sides of the *azuchishiki* must be level.~~ *from left to right*

For safety, an arrow stop net should be put up on top of the roof of the target house and on both sides. Additional nets at one or two places between the shajo and the *azuchi* would be reassuring. See Figure 14. (Note: one net, either on top of the target house or halfway between the shajo and the *azuchi*, should be sufficient. Most dojos place posts on either side of the *yamichi* and hang the net between them, so it crosses the *yamichi* parallel to the shai. This is better than putting a net on top of the roof of the target house, since it will intercept a wild shot at a lower point in its trajectory. Some dojos, if they are in an isolated location where there is no danger, may not even have an arrow stop net, since the net detracts from the beauty of the dojo and spoils the atmosphere somewhat. All urban dojos have them, however.)

3. As a way to muffle noise and prevent disasters in urban areas and the like, it is recommended that an all weather covered dojo be built.

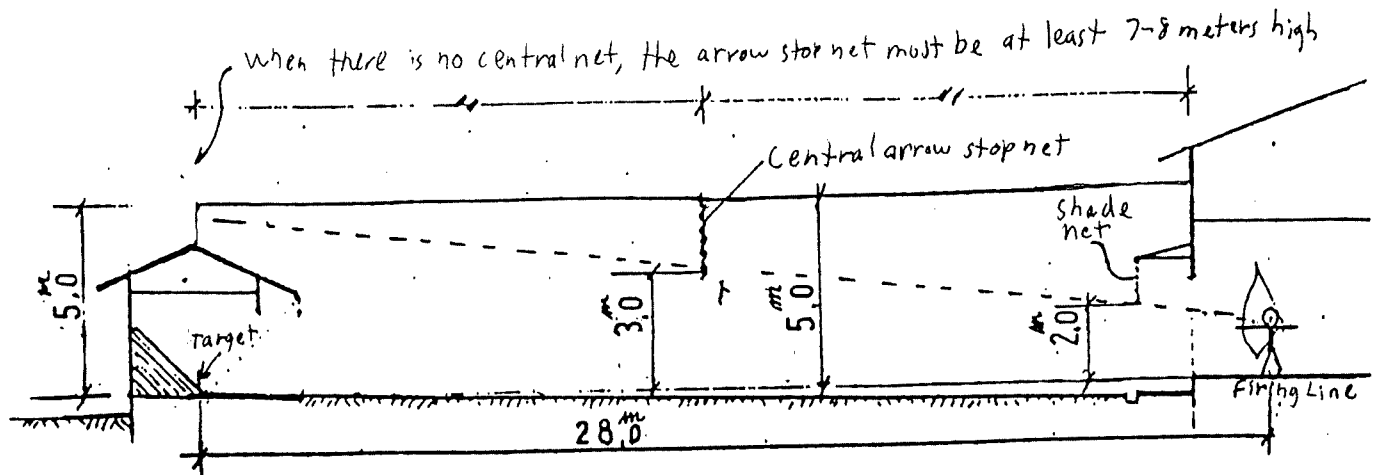


Figure 14 Example Of the Yamichi Arrow Stop Net

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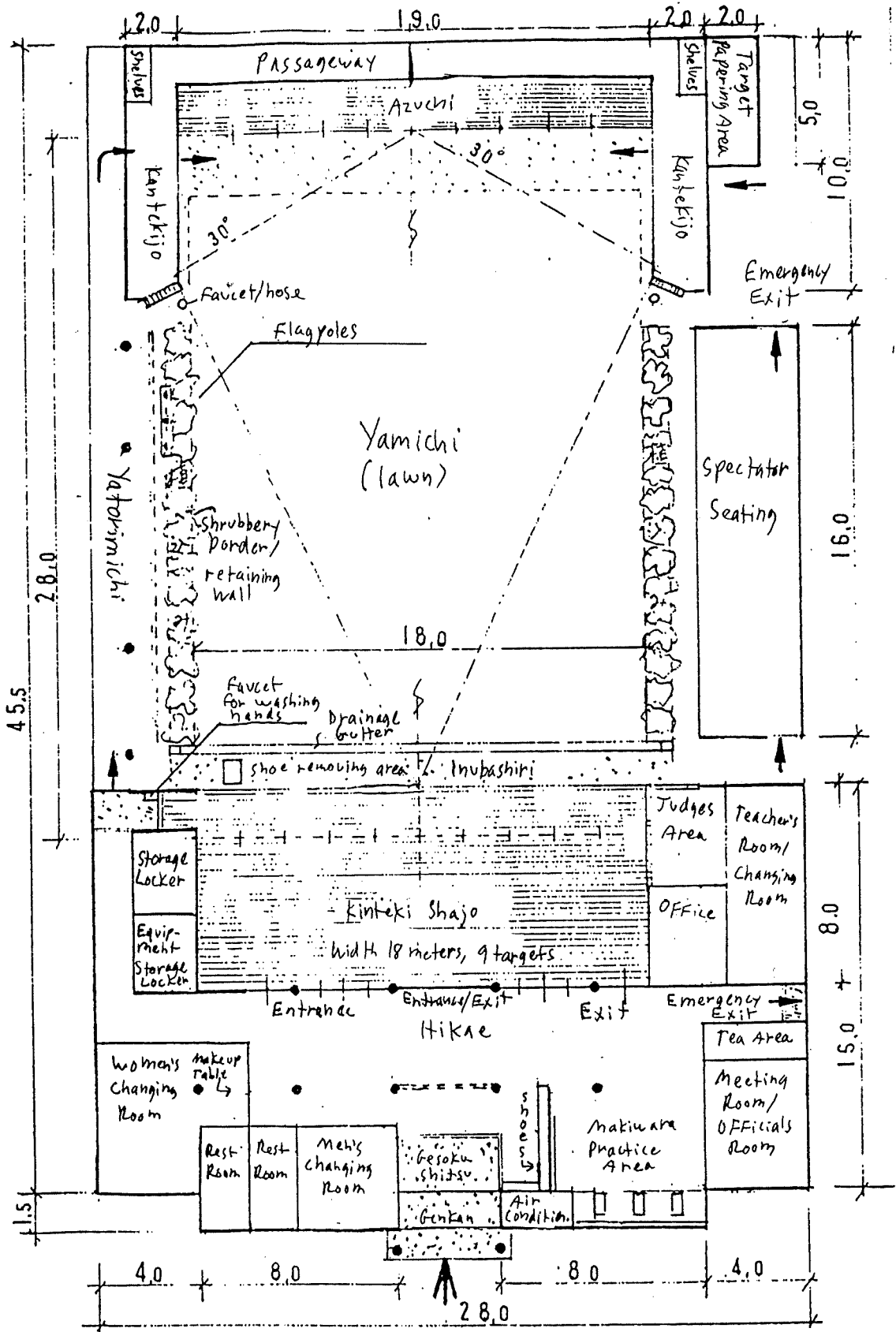


Figure 15 Floor Plan For a Kinteki Dojo (width 18 meters, 9 targets)

## 7. Appendix

As I said in my translator's note, many of the facilities listed in this document are quite extravagant, and I think it is clear that the type of structure the author of the paper is discussing is beyond what is needed in this case. Although we have discussed the proposed dojo in very broad terms, I still do not really know what your client is expecting or is willing to allow. Consequently, I have taken the liberty of drafting a rough floor plan for a dojo that could easily accommodate a training session of 20-30 people or, with some crowding, a tournament or seminar of 40-50 people. The floor plan is on page 32. The dimensions and specifications used are based on the recommendations found in the foregoing paper.

I realize that this floor plan may go well beyond what you or your client may have in mind. As I said before, a simple practice dojo can be much smaller and does not require some of the facilities called for in the paper's recommendations. For practice, the only absolute requirements are the shajo, azuchi and matoba, and 28 meters between the firing line and the face of the azuchi. (The size of the shajo, matoba, and azuchi would depend on how many people the dojo is designed to accommodate.) The remaining facilities are for comfort and convenience. Should this floor plan be untenable, many of the dimensions can be reduced and some of the rooms can be eliminated.

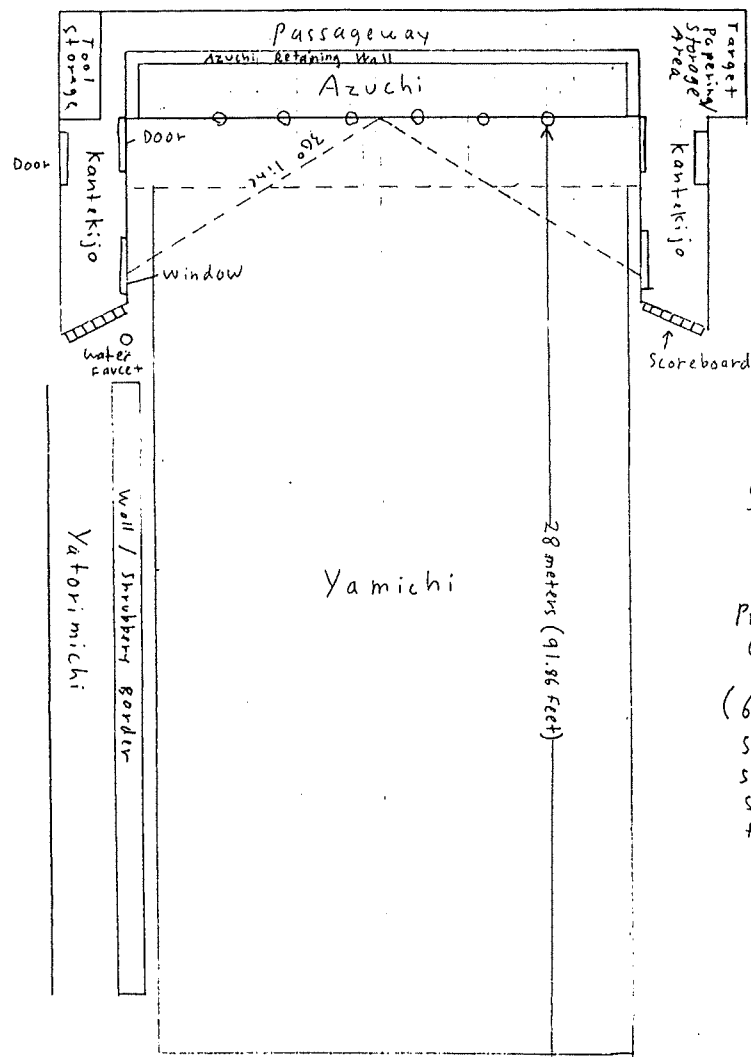
However, a properly appointed dojo suitable for formal seminars, rank examinations, and tournaments will have, in addition to the shooting facilities themselves, the following minimum facilities. These are shown in the accompanying floor plan.

### DOJO FACILITIES

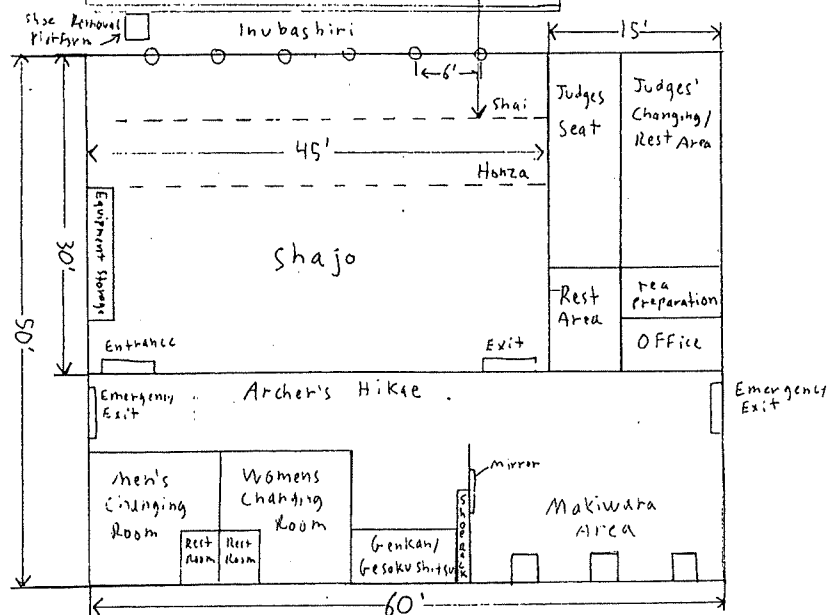
- a small superintendent's office (*kanrishitsu*) for record keeping, registration, and information
- a raised open judges' viewing area in the wakishomen area for viewing the archers as they shoot
- an enclosed tatami room reserved for teachers, judges, and high-ranking guests, usually located directly behind or adjacent to the judges' viewing area, and separated from it by *fusama* to allow easy access
- bathroom(s)
- a small tea preparation area (a sink, hotplate or water cooler with hot water, shelves for teacups, and a garbage can for disposing of used tea leaves)
- men's and women's changing rooms
- a small raised area within the dojo for spectators and guests to sit, and for archers to sit when they are not shooting



# How To Design A Kyudojo



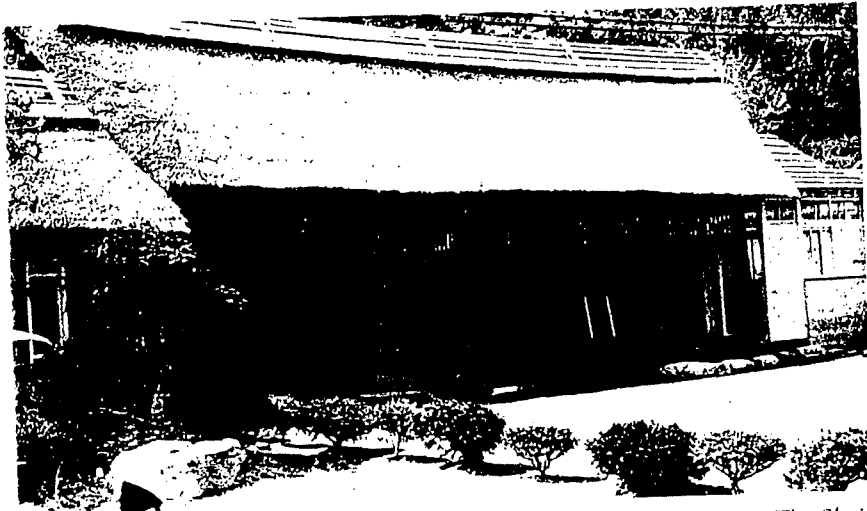
Seishinkan  
kyudojo  
—  
Preliminary  
Concept 12/14/95  
  
(6 target dojo  
suitable for  
small to medium  
scale seminars,  
tests, and tournaments)



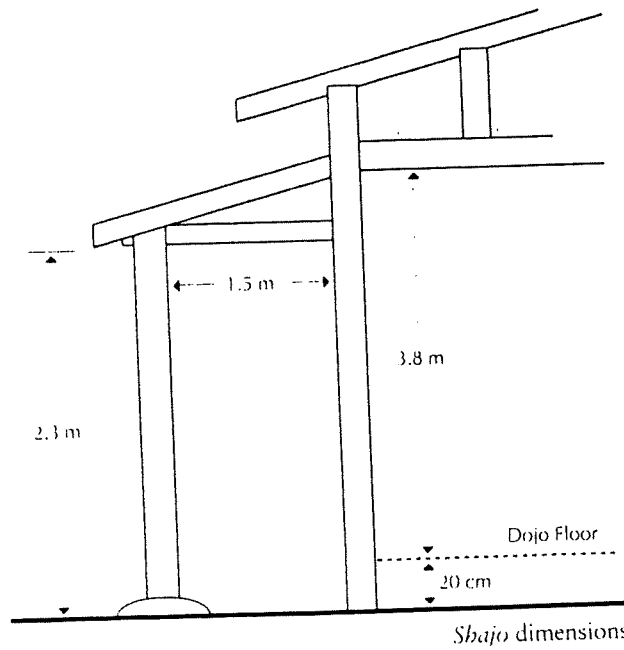
NOTES

surface for the practice of kyudo; they combine a firm, sure footing with beauty, warmth, and durability.

All *shajo* have one thing in common: the *kamiza*, or upper seat (also known as the *joza*). In accordance with ancient Shinto custom, the location of the *kamiza* is the same in every *kyudojo*. It is always placed at the very right of the *shajo* (looking outward), and everything else—the starting and shooting lines, the regular seating area, and the lower seat—is positioned in relation to it.

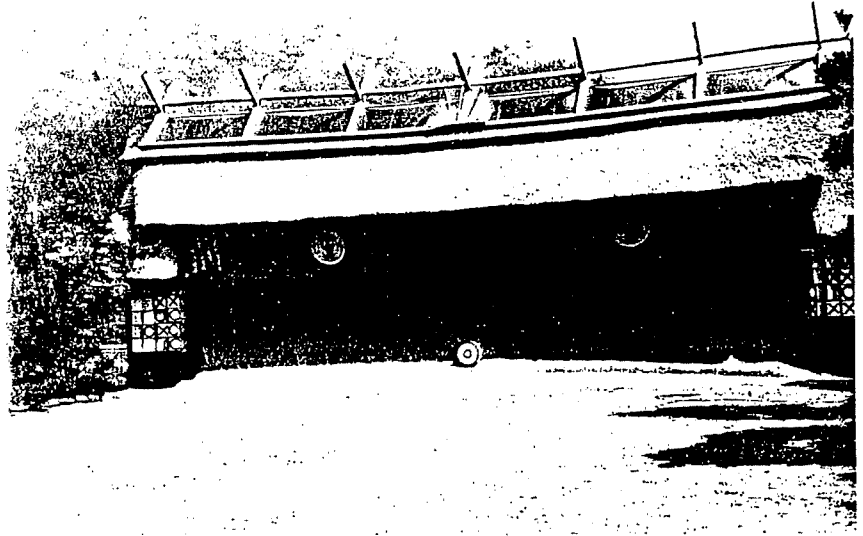


The *Shajo*

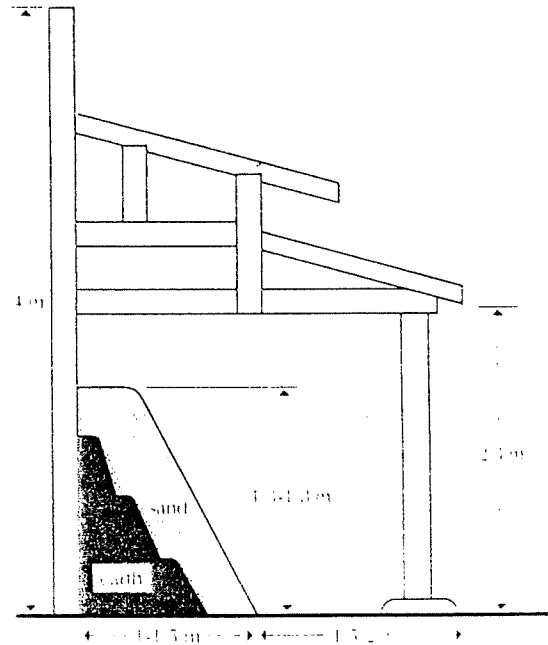


Traditionally, the *kamiza* also housed a *kamidana*, a small Shinto altar, but because the postwar Japanese constitution requires the separation of church and state affairs, the *kamidana* is no longer included in public facilities. But even without a *kamidana*, the *kamiza* is a place deserving of great respect. It is the place where the teacher and guests of honor sit. Therefore, students should not enter the *kamiza* unless they are invited or have good reason to be there.

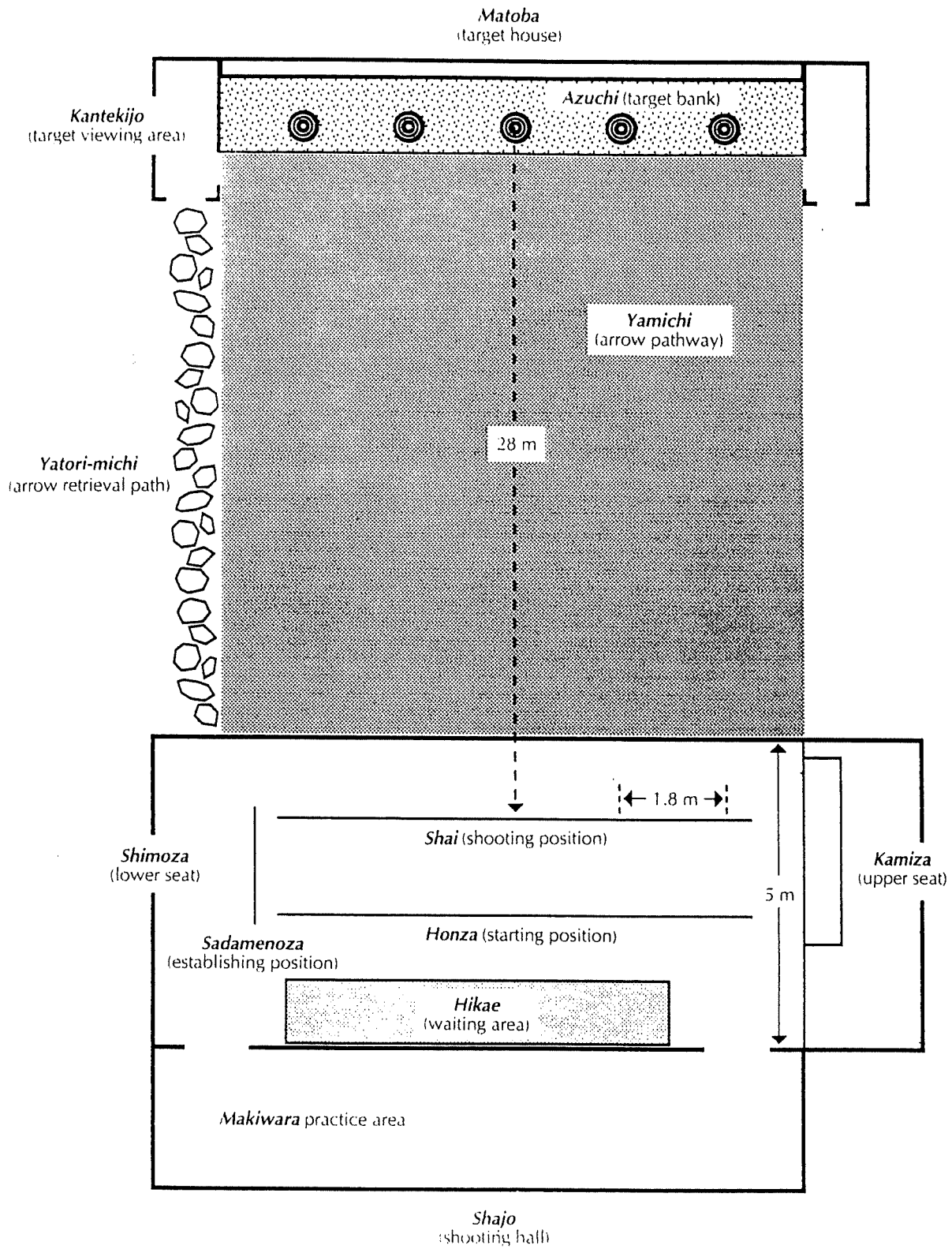
The *yamuchi* is the open ground between the *shajo* and the target



The *Matoba*



*Matoba* / *Aruchi* dimensions

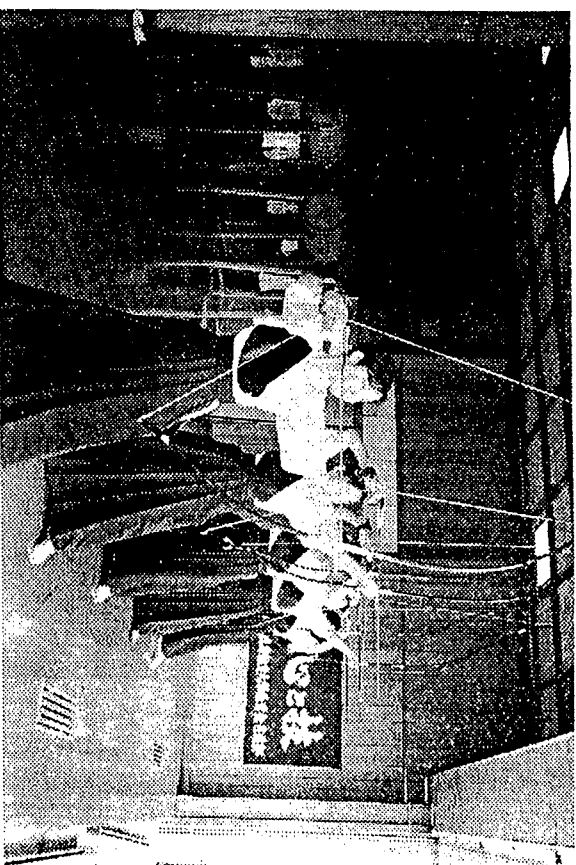




# 正しきを己に求む

## 基本に忠実に

兵庫教育大学体育会弓道部主将・本城 理



部10年と歴史の浅い部です。「基本に忠実」をモットーにし、週5回、1日2時間程の稽古を行っています。また月2回、深川開計師艦にご指導を受けている。現在、本学弓道部員数は、決して多い人数ではありませんが、少ない人数ながらも毎日の稽古の質を高めようとお互いに稽古に励んでいます。

また、現役の部員のおよそ3分の1が今年の春、入部してきた新入部員で、入部してしばらくは、体配・八節の稽古を行いました。本学は月2回、深川開計師艦から指導をいただきながらの稽古以外は、上級生が下級生の指導にあたるというようになっています。弓道教本の弓道八節のことで指導を行っていただきます。下級生の指導といながらも指導する上級生が教えられることが多く、本当にお互いが磨きあうといった稽古となります。

稽古内容としては、1日2時間であることをから射込みの後、2立行う程度です。的前に立つ時は四矢で入ることとなっています。1日だいたい30射を目安とし、その30射の中でどれだけ自己の課題の解決に向けて行っている

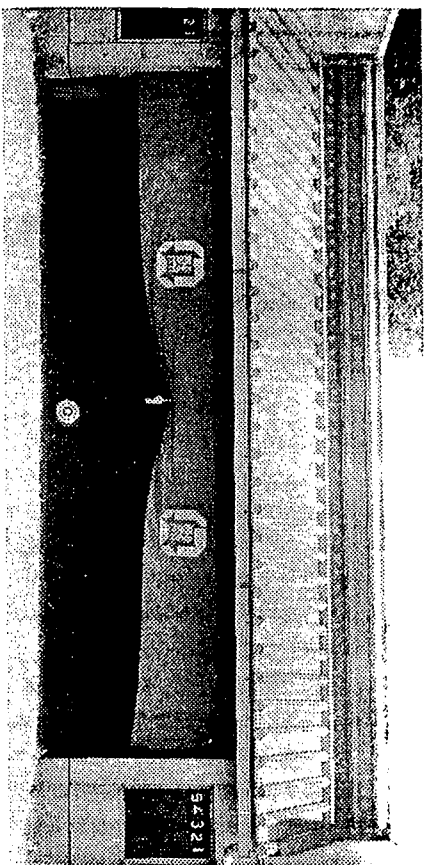
るが稽古内容です。稽古時間以外の稽古では、8ミリピネオを使ったりし、客観的に自己の射を見て課題を見つけています。また写真などを用いて、射型改善前と改善後をとり、どう変わっているかを知り、稽古の手段として使っています。

稽古内容は射法・射技などは以上のような稽古で、精神的なものの稽古は部員誌やミーティング、稽古そのものを通して行っています。本学弓道部の稽古の特色としては、的に至る主義ではなく、「中てるより中たる」の結果としての「中たる」であり、中たる射法にしたがって正しく行射されたか否かの結果としての「中たる」であり、中たるまでのプロセスが問題とされている点にその特質をもっています。

射法にしたがって正しく行射されたか否かの結果としての「中たる」であり、中たるまでのプロセスが問題とされている点にその特質をもっています。

そのため「己を正しくして強す」「正しきを己に求む」の教条を重要にしています。また、このことは「弓道即人生」とが「弓道即生活」にもあてはまると私たちは考えています。

弓道における射法には特定の規範があり、この規範に逆らうと、弓道が「道」ではなく「規範」であり「秩序」になります。



であり、その「法」や「秩序」を守ってこそ初めて「弓道」が「弓道」たり得るといえます。同様に社会的な「法」や「秩序」を守る態度は、人格の形成につながり、そこに弓道の持つ規範一つひとつが、社会的道義につながっています。

即生活」といえると考えます。

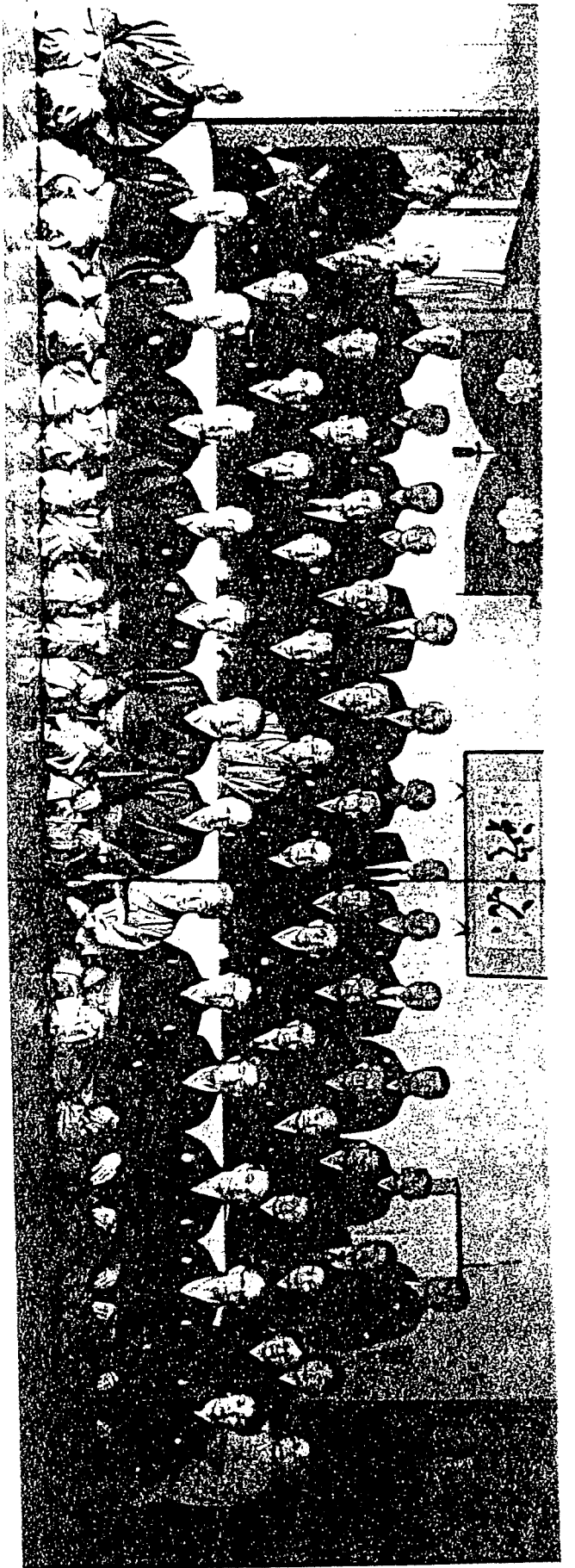
「道のプロセスを正しく踏んでいけば必ず中する」とするのが弓道であり、弓道を稽古することによって「社会的な法・規範・秩序を守る態度」が培われるということを本学はもう一つの特色としています。

本大学弓道部は、最初に書いたように歴史も深く実績も少いです。

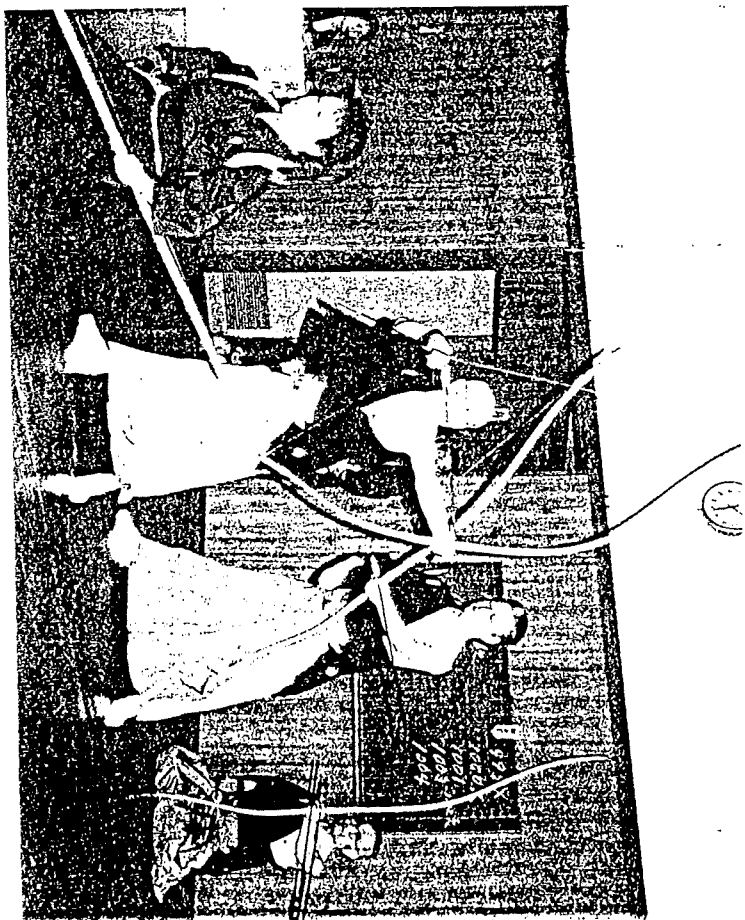
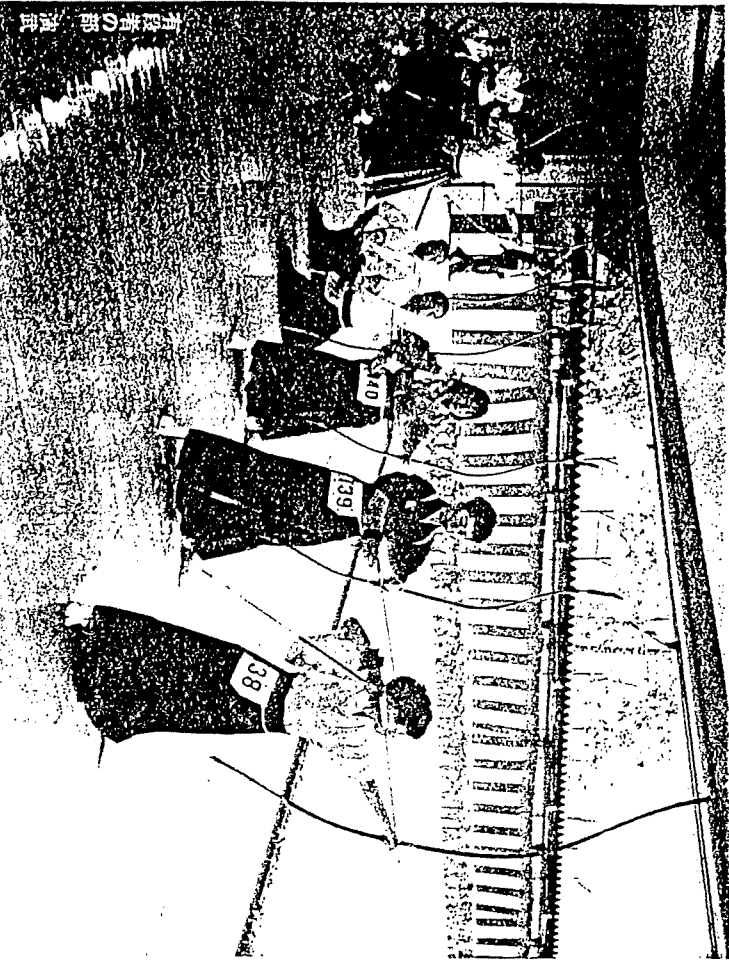
しかし、正射をしたいという気持ちで、お互いに射技だけでなくさらにすべてを磨いていこうと思っています。

正射というものは響をつかむことに近いかもしれませんが、ゆっくりと確実に正射に近づいていけたら良いと思っています。

また、弓道即人生という言葉もふまえて、今まで以上に努力していきたいと思えます。



京都大空に参加された紳士の方々





# 高校総体開催をげみに

綾部市弓道協会会長 浅井 薫

豊かな自然に包まれたびわか大環境、風土伝統に安んじられた文化と歴史、温い人間関係など地方都市の特色を備えた綾部市は、昭和55年綾部市と河原郡7村が合併し、京都府で14市目の市として生まれました。その後、同郡の6村と合併し現在に至っています。面積約37km<sup>2</sup>、人口約14万人、京都市の北西約50kmにあり、中丹地域とよばれる地域の中央部に位置します。

綾部は、古代から藤原や平家が行われていた、明治市頃から養蚕製糸の町「養部」として、経済・文化などあらゆる面で発展を遂げてきました。戦後に航空機生産の台頭によって、人口は減少し、養部の根も変わりつつあるの時代の趨勢でしょうか。

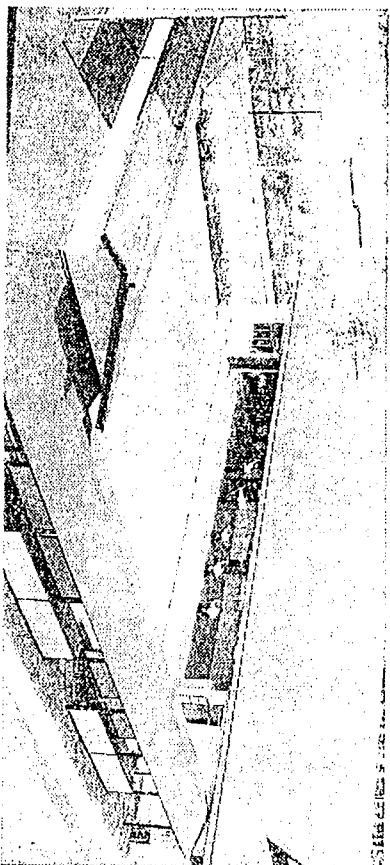
しかし、無節自動車道建設1・2から2km

京都へ約8km、大阪へ80kmという好位置にハイテク繊維工業団地が建設され、21世紀へ向け、夢と希望を持つ町づくりに進んでいます。

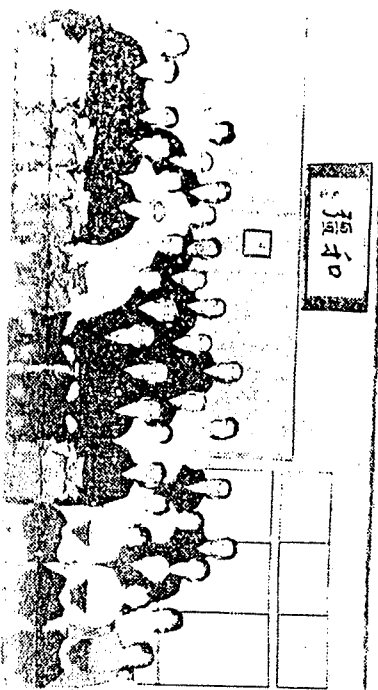
また、当市は、昭和55年10月台間に先駆けて「世界進部都市宣言」（平和都市宣言）を行い、毎年記念行事を開催し、平和への意識を新たにしています。

綾部市北部の金河内町の阿須須伎神社では秋の大祭に大弓神事が奉納されて、遠く、鎌町時代の彼岸から行われたと伝えられています。氏子の中から14名の掛手が選ばれ、百射の奉納を行っています。毎年この行事を行うため、有志によって弓道部を組織して日頃の練習を続けます。

昭和33年に境内に神社春（弓道場）が新築されました。当時市内には弓道場も無く、



は当神社の射場で行っていました。昭和33年には柳瀬泰武氏会館内に野矢の弓道場が設けられましたが、会館のため使用に不便。本格的な弓道場の建設を模索することに決断していました。



昭和40年頃までは会員も少なく、昭和37年から始まった府北部の昭部市（舞鶴市・福知山市・綾部市・富津市、住吉会（弓道競技）は昭和37年からは選手費、場研などに支障することがあり、会員が増えるに伴って、まず弓道場の必要が生じてきました。先達諸氏、愛好者の熱意に応え、市当局による昭部市射場に11人基弓道場を建設していただき、さらに、昭和40年2月日の京都国体が開催される中で、綾部市では弓道競技が催されること決定、昭和39年9月長町の綾部市総合運動公園に近代的競技場が竣工し市内2つの道場できました。

これを機会に市民の弓道に対する関心も大きく会員もさらに増え、また、橋立緑道高等学校においても弓道クラブが組織しました。この結果、四国市体育大会弓道競技は、毎年最下位でありましたが、昭和40年福徳陵、昭和41年には会館の初優勝を挙げ、以来常に上位を確つてまいりました。

今後は、近代的競技場の日本全国レベルを頭につけます。

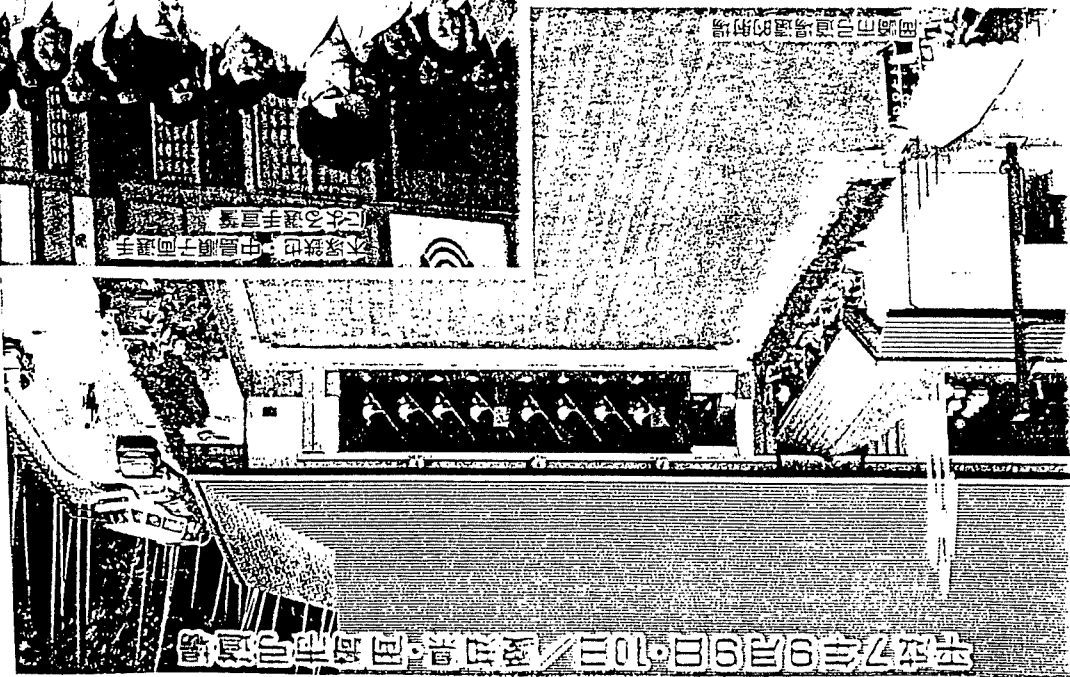
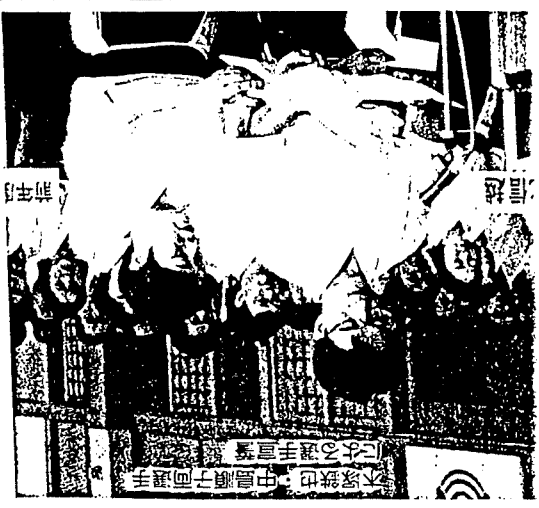
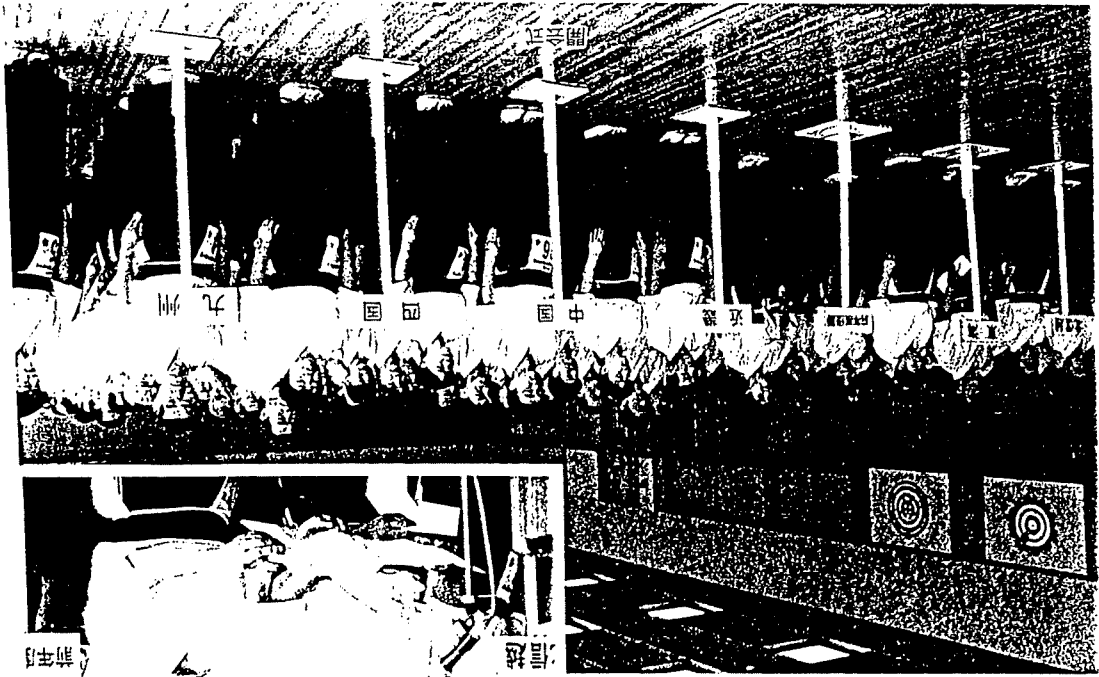
現在市立女子、総合高校の両場までの弓道場、1人1弓道場、児童・青年の道場を備え、

ています。年間行事の主力もほぼ、競走の中心にも差し、親睦の輪を広げる一月の初代会に始まり、綾部市民総合体育大会弓道協奏長杯（高校生参加）が1月、道場創立記念大会が6月、水無月まつり協奏大会が7月、市長杯が10月、京都国体記念大会（高校生参加）が11月、射会が12月です。

月例会は原則として毎月第二土曜日、定例の練習は総合運動公園では毎週3回、市弓道場では毎週1回、主として土曜夕方の夜間行っています。

また、京都府弓道連盟の行事として遠征選手権大会が5月、京都国体記念大会が10月、手権大会が11回、講習会が2回、阿丹弓道連盟の月例会が年1、5回総合運動公園弓道場で行われています。

平成9年には全国高等学校総合体育大会の弓道競技が総合運動公園弓道場で開催されました。全員一同、若人に負けず劣らず競技の向上を図るはもとより、射会も一つに統一し、互に礼節を大切にする社会人となるべく努力してまいりました。市民の弓道に対する関心が高まるとともに、京都府弓道連盟の発展も期待されています。



# 第2回 全日本弓道連の選手権大会

平成7年9月9日・10日 愛知県・岡崎市弓道場

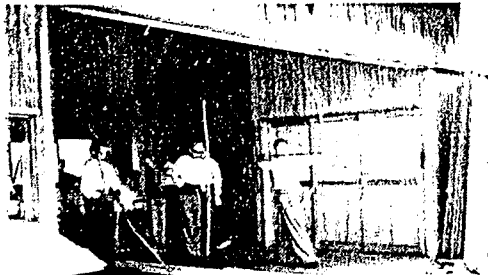
（追加）知照

正絹袋

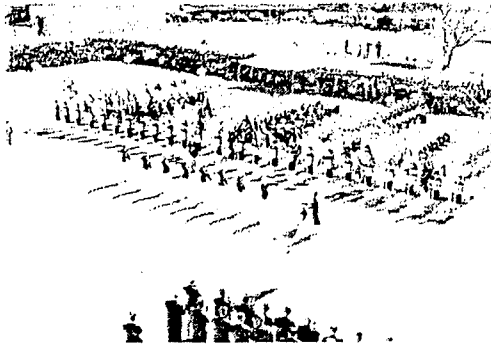
紋入



昭和26年10月、石川県内各町村の弓道を  
切っけ建設された石川町弓道場。礼村を  
高倉寺男塾生（前右）



昭和27年9月、北陸郵政局の局内に開設され  
た弓道場。県庁弓道場、山中弓道場は次ぎ石  
川県内三番目の道場であった。ここで県民体  
育大会や各大会が開かれた



昭和37年、岡山国体の弓道競技の石川選手団  
電々の入場行進



昭和40年ごろ卯辰山運動場で行われた遠的大会



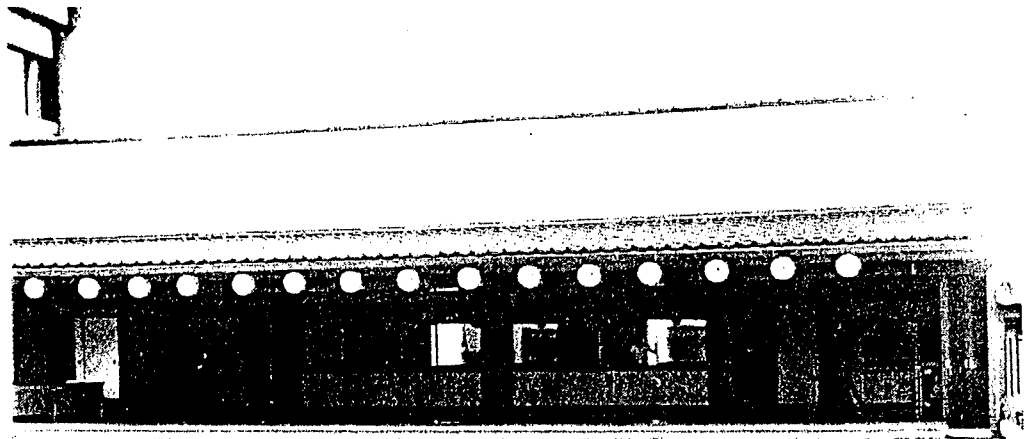
旧金沢第二高等女学校で行われた遠的大会



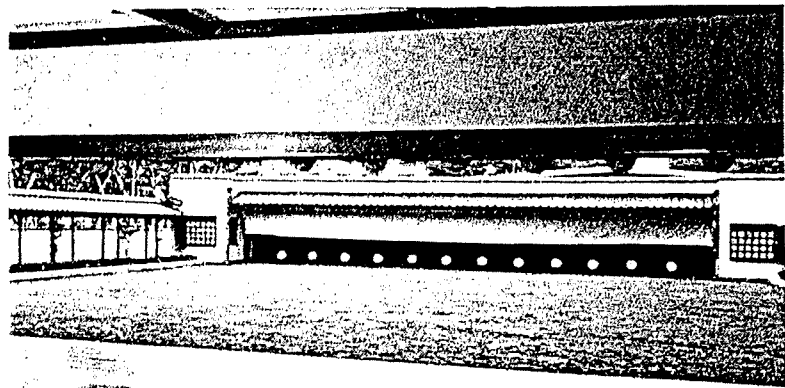
昭和38年5月、県営弓道場完成を祝う巻福礼村  
北山、竹内両教士の気配の姿がみえる

# 威容誇る石川県立武道館弓道場

(昭和53年9月30日竣工、同10月22日落成式)



近  
的  
場  
⊕・⊙  
(十二人立)



遠  
的  
場  
⊕  
(六人立)



郎

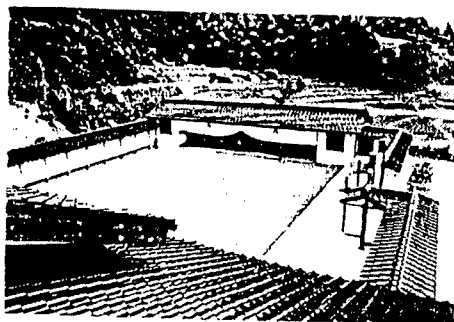
あいて  
らや無  
の期間  
な、か  
したか  
来たが、  
道連盟  
全部を  
道場

この事  
たもの  
鳴弦会  
内の道場  
人的要素  
て急速に  
ボで発展

立ちの立  
展は目覚  
べルに進  
が遠的  
賞者も続

設され、日  
国神社内の  
からである  
なる収獲で  
、発展のた

もちろん町当局の弓道に対する深い理解と好意によるものであります。



#### 活動状況

昭和54年4月12日宮田庄太郎（当時県連会長）、板垣吉兵衛（当時県連副会長）、北山三秀（当時県連理事長、三氏の御臨席をいただき修ばつ武、天地払い 金津彰泰）、あづち園ゆ（宮下英昭）、矢渡し（広瀬真理子）祝射（板垣、北山、宮村各先生と中橋敦、宮下幸枝及び河北郡、国鉄代表による）をもってめでたく落成した。そして4月30日県下弓友100余名の参加をえて第1回弓道場落成記念弓道大会を開催、5月1日第1回弓道教室を開講、以後毎週火、水、木曜日の午後8時～10時に教室を行い、受講者数男子27人、女子11人の多くの愛好者を募ることができた、7月8日第32回河北郡体育祭にはこれら受講者によるチームが見事2位の栄誉を獲得した。8月26日の県臨時審査会には10人全員が合格した。さらに10月7日能登地区大会には団体、個人とも2位。11月4日第1回加賀市武道館落成大会団体優勝、55年3月16日第8回石川県弓道大会近的の部団体3位、遠的の部団体、個人とも優勝、4月13日第27回北陸三県選手権大会に団体優勝するなど結成1年にして優秀な成果をあげ今後が大いに期待される。

#### 道場落成記念弓道大会優勝者

- 第1回 団体 内灘町(近田、長谷川、松本)  
男子個人 長谷川優(内灘町)  
女子個人 近田真理子(内灘町)
- 第2回 団体 内灘町(佐藤、岩上、古府)  
男子個人 長谷川優(内灘町)  
女子個人 片桐かほる(羽咋市)

#### 会の指針

- 弓道本来の目的を研鑽し品格の向上に努めるとともに地域弓道の振興に寄与すること。
- 「仲よく、明るく、健やかに」をモットーに会員が和をもって豊かな明るい人間関係を築くとともに健全な心身と健康な体づくりに努めること。

これにより各自、月2回以上は県内外各地で行われる大会に参加、うち1回は全員参加の方針で男子は選手送迎、女子は弁当の当番としており、こうした和気あいあいの参加風景を今後も続けていきたい。

#### 弓道協会の年間行事

- 弓道教室 5月1日～31日毎週火、水、木曜
- 落成記念弓道大会 年1回
- 町民弓道大会 年2回
- 月例射会 毎月第1水曜日

#### 会員の変遷

53年7月7人の会員で発足した協会も55年6月現在25人を数え、とくに西村氏は76才の高齢にもめげず熱心に練習する姿は若年層にとって大きな励みとなっている。役員としては結成当初より会のため努力された金津氏が都合により引退されたため55年6月より会長に宮下英昭、副会長に酒井則夫、理事長に高平賢一を選任、未熟、若輩ながら今後会員の増加、強化をはかり宇ノ気町はもとより弓道連盟の発展の一助となるよう心がけている。

一番の射手を先頭に、定めのある位置に立寄り、着座して上位に対して礼をしまし、俵をたたく音を待たせてから、俵をたたく音を腰につけて出ることにしています。

ここで一番の射手から本座に進み、射をします。

脇正面に向きをかえ、肌を脱ぎ（女子もさばきで褌をかざる）、揃って的の正面に向きをかえ、射位に進み跪坐し、脇正面に向きをかえます。

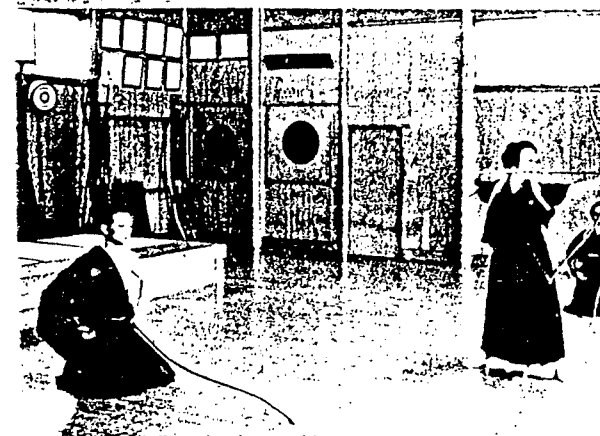
① 一番の射手だけ立って甲矢を射、得点して物見を返すとき二番が立を始め、一番が本座へ退くとき、同時に前進し射位で甲矢を射ます。



② 二番が射終って物見を返すとき、一番と三番が立ち、二番が退くとき、同時に前進して角形（射位の場合は四角形）に位置をかえます。



③ 順次回りながら射て、一番が乙矢を射終れば右斜めに本座に退き跪坐します。





昭和50年3月、箱根・誠心弓道場における講師研修会。中野先生を中心にして参加の先生方



昭和51年10月、第27回全日本選手権大会(伊勢)における中野慶吉会長の矢渡し。介添え・窪田真太郎範士