



UJKA344

A JUMYÔ SCHOOL KATANA
MUROMACHI PERIOD (1500s)

NBTHK HOZON CERTIFICATION
NTHK-NPO KANTEISHO



Saki-kasane: 3.4mm

Moto-kasane: 6.0mm

Omosa: 550g

Kissaki: 2.71cm

Saki-haba: 1.60cm

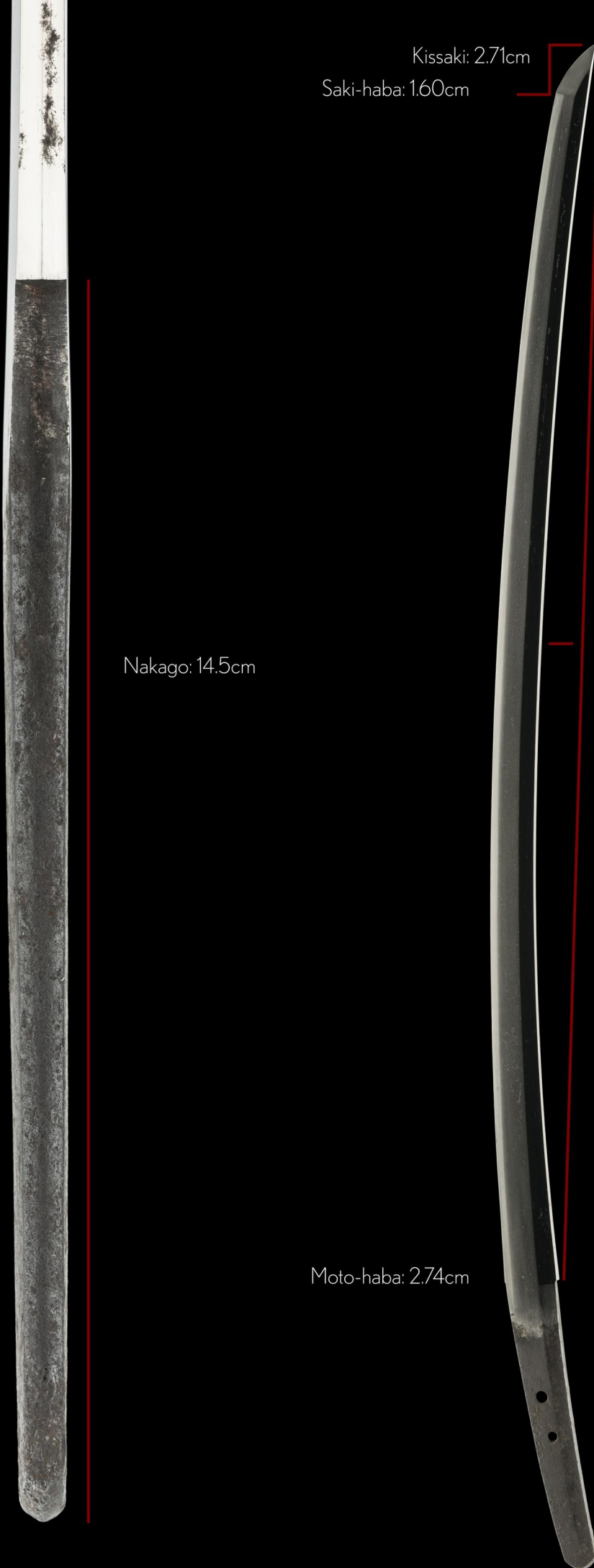
Nakago: 14.5cm

Moto-haba: 2.74cm

Nagasa: 63.0cm

Sori: 1.90cm

Mekugi-ana: 2



This *Jumyô school* lineage dates back to the early days of the Mino tradition. Originally located in Shimizu village, the first generation is said to have originated from *Yamato* (Nara province) circa 1302.

The *Jumyô school* name is made up of two characters: 寿 that translates to *kotobuki* meaning "congratulations" and 命 (*inochi*) "life".

When paired together, the characters are read *Jumyô* [or *Toshinaga*] and it's meaning becomes "*happy [long] life.*"

Jumyo crafted blades were thought to bring good fortune and longevity and were celebrated gifts to *daimyo* (great) families during the Edo period.

This blade was crafted during the latter part of the Muromachi period, circa the mid-500s judging by the rather pronounced curvature of the blade and the Koto-quality of the steel.

The Jumyô school prospered during Edo period under the patronage of the ruling *Owari Tokugawa clans*.





*unsigned nakago
attributed to Jumyo school*

01201909

No 3022341



鑑定書

一刀無銘（寿命）

右は當協會に於て審査の結果保存刀剣と
鑑定しこれを証する

長二尺〇八分弱

令和元年十二月二日

公益財団法人日本美術刀剣保存協會



東京都教育委員会
第 320959 号
令和1年7月20日

NBTHK Hozon Certificate of Designation

A sword designated as *Worthy of Conservation*
by the Society for the Preservation of the Japan Art Sword


Issued in the 1st year of Reiwa (2019), December 2nd

One, *Katana*

Mumei (unsigned)
Jumyô


Nagasa (length)
2-shaku 0 8-bu jaku (63.0cm)

Nihon Bijutsu Token Hozon Kyokai
(NBTHK)

A close-up, vertical photograph of a sword blade. The blade is dark and has a wavy, rhythmic pattern along its length, known as a hamon. The pattern consists of small, irregular points and lines that create a textured, undulating appearance. The blade is set against a dark, almost black background, which makes the metallic surface and the light reflecting off the hamon stand out. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the texture and the curve of the blade.

A rhythmic wavy *gunome hamon* pattern flows along the blade.

Note how the hamon points in sections, this is called *togari* and a core characteristic of Mino tradition swords.



An example of *togari* (pointed) peak. It is said to come from the way certain trees or a mountain range points in the distance.





Shirasaya
(protective scabbard)



silver *habaki* over copper
with unique design

*Koshi ichibu-kizami
shita sambu-kizami saya
kuro-shibokawa-nuri
uchigatana-koshirae*
(腰一分刻下三分刻鞘黒皺革塗打刀拵え)

*Uchigatana-koshirae
with saya wrapped in black
wrinkled leather, and ribbed in
every 1-bu (3 cm) on koshi, and
every 3-bu (9 cm) on the rest*

Crafted during the
Late Edo period
(1780~1867n)



NTHK-NPO Kanteisho
Certificate of Authenticity



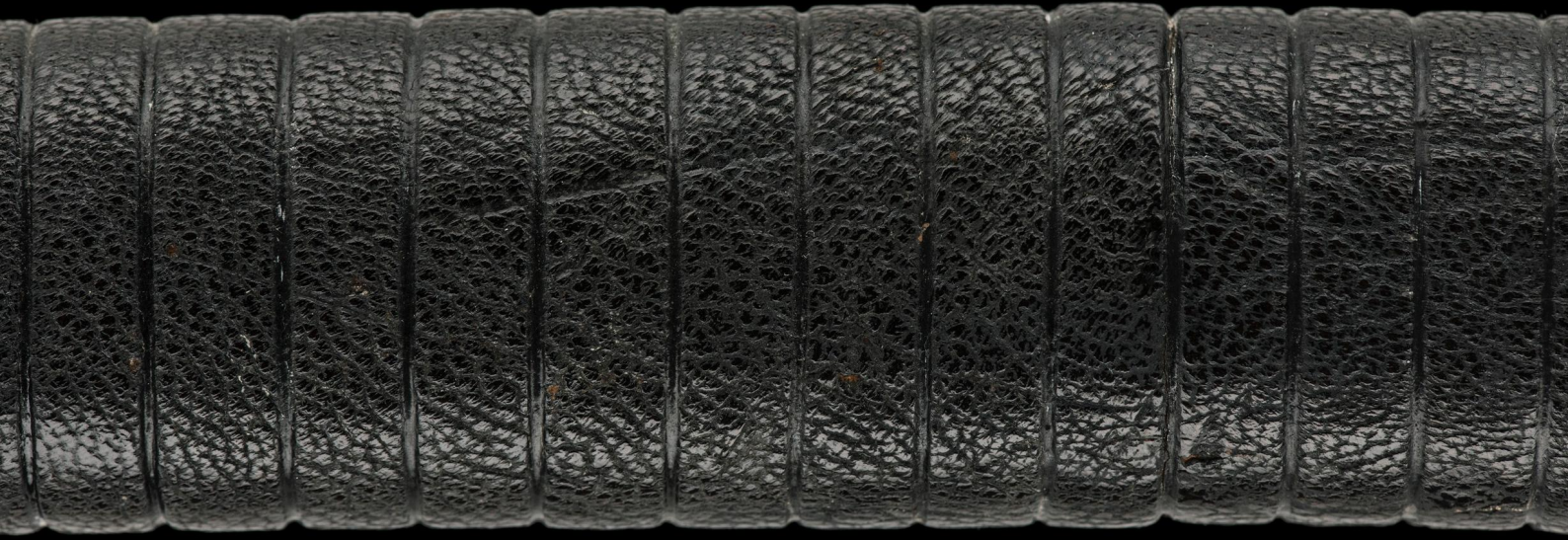
tsuba (leather guard)





Menuki (decorative grips on the hilt) depict a cow. The cow is a familiar god in many temples throughout Japan. Cows are protectors from illness. They are connected to agricultural rites as well, and considered to be a symbol of good harvest. The cow is regarded as a messenger of God in the temple.





The *saya* (scabbard) and *tsuka* (hilt) is wrapped in leather with a distinctive wrinkled effect.





Koshirae bag

