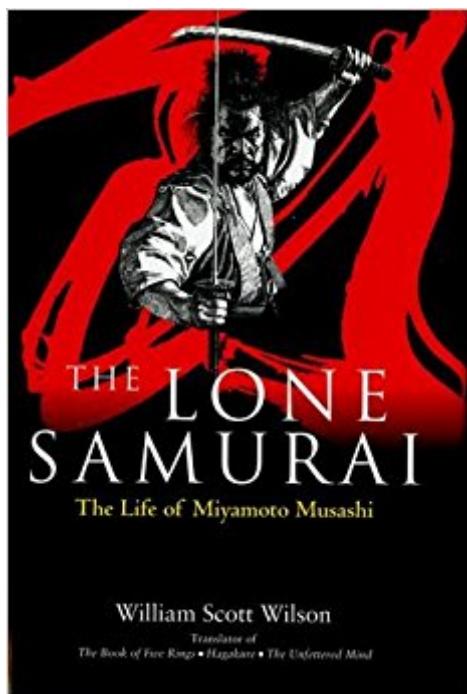


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The Lone Samurai: The Life Of Miyamoto Musashi



Synopsis

The Lone Samurai is a landmark biography of Miyamoto Musashi, the legendary Japanese figure known throughout the world as a master swordsman, spiritual seeker, and author of The Book of Five Rings. With a compassionate yet critical eye, William Scott Wilson delves into the workings of Musashi's mind as the iconoclastic samurai wrestled with philosophical and spiritual ideas that are as relevant today as they were in his times. Musashi found peace and spiritual reward in seeking to perfect his chosen Way, and came to realize that perfecting a single Way, no matter the path, could lead to fulfillment. The Lone Samurai is far more than a vivid account of a fascinating slice of feudal Japan. It is the story of one man's quest for answers, perfection, and access to the Way. By age thirteen, Miyamoto Musashi had killed his opponent in what would become the first of many celebrated swordfights. By thirty, he had fought more than sixty matches, losing none. He would live another thirty years but kill no one else. He continued to engage in swordfights but now began to show his skill simply by thwarting his opponents' every attack until they acknowledged Musashi's all-encompassing ability. At the same time, the master swordsman began to expand his horizons, exploring Zen Buddhism and its related arts, particularly ink painting, in a search for a truer Way. Musashi was a legend in his own time. As a swordsman, he preferred the wooden sword and in later years almost never fought with a real weapon. He outfoxed his opponents or turned their own strength against them. At the height of his powers, he began to evolve artistically and spiritually, becoming one of the country's most highly regarded ink painters and calligraphers, while deepening his practice of Zen Buddhism. He funneled his hard-earned insights about the warrior arts into his spiritual goals. Ever the solitary wanderer, Musashi shunned power, riches, and the comforts of a home or fixed position with a feudal lord in favor of a constant search for truth, perfection, and a better Way. Eventually, he came to the realization that perfection in one art, whether peaceful or robust, could offer entry to a deeper, spiritual understanding. His philosophy, along with his warrior strategies, is distilled in his renowned work, The Book of Five Rings, written near the end of his life. Musashi remains a source of fascination for the Japanese, as well as for those of us in the West who have more recently discovered the ideals of the samurai and Zen Buddhism. The Lone Samurai is the first biography ever to appear in English of this richly layered, complex seventeenth-century swordsman and seeker, whose legacy has lived far beyond his own time and place.

----- INTERVIEW WITH WILLIAM SCOTT

WILSON ABOUT BUSHIDOQ.: What is Bushido?A.: Bushido might be explained in part by the etymology of the Chinese characters used for the word. Bu comes from two radicals meanings "stop" and "spear." So even though the word now means "martial" or "military affair," it has the

sense of stopping aggression. Shi can mean "samurai," but also means "gentleman" or "scholar." Looking at the character, you can see a man with broad shoulders but with his feet squarely on the ground. Do, with the radicals of head and motion, originally depicted a thoughtful way of action. It now means a path, street or way. With this in mind, we can understand Bushido as a Way of life, both ethical and martial, with self-discipline as a fundamental tenet. Self-discipline requires the warrior at once to consider his place in society and the ethics involved, and to forge himself in the martial arts. Both should eventually lead him to understand that his fundamental opponents are his own ignorance and passions.Q.: How did the code develop and how did it influence Japanese society? A.: The warrior class began to develop as a recognizable entity around the 11th and 12th centuries. The leaders of this class were often descended from the nobility, and so were men of education and breeding. I would say that the code developed when the leaders of the warrior class began to reflect on their position in society and what it meant to be a warrior. They first began to write these thoughts down as yuigon, last words to their descendants, or as kabegaki, literally "wall writings," maxims posted to all their samurai. Samurai itself is an interesting word, coming from the classical saburau, "to serve." So when we understand that a samurai is "one who serves," we see that the implications go much farther than simply being a soldier or fighter. Also, it is important to understand that Confucian scholars had always reflected on what it meant to be true gentleman, and they concluded that such a man would be capable of both the martial and literary. The Japanese inherited this system of thought early on, so certain ideals were already implicitly accepted. The warrior class ruled the country for about 650 years, and their influence-political, philosophical and even artistic-had a long time to percolate throughout Japanese society.Q.: The Samurai were very much renaissance men - they were interested in the arts, tea ceremony, religion, as well as the martial arts. What role did these interests play in the development of Bushido? How did the martial arts fit in? A.: This question goes back to the Confucian ideal of balance that Japanese inherited, probably from the 7th century or so. The word used by both to express this concept, for the "gentleman" by the Chinese and the warrior by Japanese, is (hin), pronounced uruwashii in Japanese, meaning both "balanced" and "beautiful." The character itself is a combination of "literature" (bun) and "martial" (bu). The study of arts like Tea ceremony, calligraphy, the study of poetry or literature, and of course the martial arts of swordsmanship or archery, broadened a man's perspective and understanding of the world and, as mentioned above, provided him with a vehicle for self-discipline. The martial arts naturally were included in the duties of a samurai, but this did not make them any less instructive in becoming a full human being. Q.: What was sword fighting like? Was the swordplay different for different samurai? A.: There were literally

hundreds of schools of samurai swordsmanship by the 1800's and, as previously mentioned, each school emphasized differing styles and approaches. Some would have the student to jump and leap, others to keep his feet solidly on the ground; some would emphasize different ways of holding the sword, others one method only. One school stated that technical swordsmanship took second place to sitting meditation. Historically speaking, there were periods when much of the swordfighting was done on horseback, and others when it was done mostly on foot. Also, as the shape and length of the sword varied through different epochs, so did styles of fighting. Then I suppose that a fight between men who were resolved to die would be quite different from a fight between men who were not interested in getting hurt. Q.: How is the code reflected in Japanese society today? A.: When I first came to live in Japan in the 60's, I was impressed how totally dedicated and loyal people were to the companies where they were employed. When I eventually understood the words samurai and saburai, it started to make sense. While these men (women would usually not stay long with a company, giving up work for marriage) did not carry swords of course, they seemed to embody that old samurai sense of service, duty, loyalty and even pride. This may sound strange in our own "me first" culture, but it impressed me that the company had sort of taken the place of a feudal lord, and that the stipend of the samurai had become the salary of the white-collar worker. MThat is on the societal level. On an individual level, I have often felt that Japanese have a strong resolution, perhaps from this cultural background of Bushido, to go through problems rather than around them. Persistence and patience developed from self-discipline?

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Customer Reviews

Musashi is primarily known in the West as the author of *The Book of Five Rings*, a guide to swordsmanship strategies that became a essential business-strategy manual in the 1980s. Wilson, having translated Musashi's book into English, turns for the first time to biography, with as complete a life of the man behind the sword as possible, given his legendary stature and peripatetic, largely undocumented story. Musashi lived in the 17th century and had his first match at 13 with a shugyosha (an older, professional swordsman); only Musashi walked away alive. For three decades, he wandered feudal Japan, moving from patron to patron, taking on opponents in formal and informal matches, teaching others his art and sometimes taking part in clan and regional rivalries. He eventually settled in southern Japan, where his martial art skills led organically to visual art: simple-looking, highly disciplined ink-and-brush painting and calligraphy. Toward the end of his life, Musashi synthesized everything he'd learned into the literary work he is now best known for. Wilson integrates a considerable amount of Japanese history and culture into a short, dense book with lots of specialized information. Although Musashi doesn't become fully dimensional— and given the scarcity of primary source material, he probably can't— Wilson provides an extensive appendix of other materials that have depicted the legendary swordsman over the centuries. Copyright © Reed Business Information, a division of Reed Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

"A fascinating glimpse of a central figure in traditional Japanese culture." -- Kirkus Reviews, starred review

I've seen the filmed versions of the life of Miyamoto Musashi. My favorite is the three-film series with Toshiro Mifune as Musashi. The book provided a lot of details about Musashi's life that I had not known about just from the films. For those who are unfamiliar with Musashi, he is regarded as one of Japan's best swordsmen, having fought 60 duels. Not all of them were duels to the death, but some were - especially when Musashi was young and starting out. In later life Musashi demonstrated remarkable skills in other fields. He became one of Japan's most famous painters, and especially so using monochrome ink. He was also skilled in the tea ceremony. Musashi was also known as a landscape architect and even designed an actual castle for a Daimyo (feudal lord). He was also famous in calligraphy. He also was well known as a sculptor. A Google search on "Musashi's art" will turn up many pictures of his painting, statues, and calligraphy. He is also famous as a prose writer and his "Book of Five Rings" is still in use as a training manual in modern Japanese

companies and even for MBA students! It is nominally a book about sword fighting but the lessons it contains are deeper than that. Surprisingly, Musashi was largely self taught. His father was a well known sword instructor who started Musashi's training, but father and son were not close and once Musashi started traveling about Japan seldom saw one another. Musashi wandered all over Japan having occasional duels and also teaching students his own unique style. Once he became famous. Musashi was a frequent guest of many Daimyo, but never became an actual retainer or joined their clans. He was always a guest. The book is a good combination of a personal biography of an interesting person, and also a snapshot of Japan at an important turning point in Samurai history. Many other characters are introduced and discussed. The book highlights the fact that being a Samurai was not just learning sword fighting. In fact Musashi once met another famous swordsman, whose students were hoping would try a match with Musashi. Apparently they recognized each other as equals, and decided to have tea instead of a duel. A surprisingly large number of the other Samurai and Daimyo that Musashi met and knew were interested in art, poetry, calligraphy, the tea ceremony and other aesthetic topics. This is an interesting biography of an interesting man who had many diverse skills. He must have been an impressive figure to his contemporaries, and his biography is worth reading.

Anyone who is familiar with Musashi's reputation as a master swordsman and the many stories about his skill and bravery will enjoy this book and want to add it to their collection. This excellent and well researched (as much as is possible about events in c. 1600AD) presents biographical information in an interesting timeline that includes all of Musashi's major duels, battles and teaching engagements while including additional material on his artistic and writing accomplishments. Musashi evidently was a true renaissance man during the renaissance time, albeit some 12,000 miles away from Europe. The author also presents considerable information and explanation of Musashi's writings that summarized his life's learning on martial strategy, technique and philosophy.

Great. The Zen focus was my interest inspired by viewing *Samurai I, II & III* on Film Struck. References to Miyamoto books invaluable.

If you are interested in Musashi, this is an outstanding book. Buy it together with "Miyamoto Musashi: His Life and Writings" by Kenji Tokitsu and you will have all you could need to study this amazing person. The map in the beginning is priceless as it details all the locations of major Musashi duels and events, and can aid you in following the Musashi trail in Japan. I can't

recommend this book enough. There are lots of good reviews dealing with the material, but no one has included the actual table of contents. Since there is no search Inside feature for some reason, I will list them here.

Maps

Chapter 1: The Way of the Sword, Banshu to Ganryu Island-First Strike-Origins-Finding His Strength-Kyoto and Matches with the Masters-Sharpening His Tools-Demon of the Western Provinces

Chapter 2: The Way of the Sword and the Way of the Brush, Osaka Castle to Kokura-The Fire of Battle-Arts of Peace, Arts of War-The Kyoto Renaissance-Family Name-A Real Live Human Being-On to Kokura-Kumoi-Shimabara

Chapter 3: The Way of the Brush, Kumamoto-Connections-The Way of the Warrior-A Place in the Seating Order-Last Bouts-The 35-Articles-An End and a Beginning-The Brush and the Mind-Painting with the Mind of the Sword-The Paintings-Calligraphy-Fudo Myo-o

Chapter 4: The Way of Life and Death, Reigan Cave-Old Age-The 5-Story Pagoda-The Concept of the 5-Rings in Esoteric Buddhism-Basic Principles-Final Days-Musashi's Character-Afterword

App: Life After Death

App: Influences on and Parallels to The Book of 5-Rings

App: Musashi Filmography

Bib

7th grade. Previously he had been assigned books to report on. I raised the kid on Kurosawa, Lone Wolf and Cub, Zatoichi, and other twisty-wisty movies. He finally got to choose his own book to report upon. The Book of Five Rings having been a bedtime story, he wanted to learn more about Musashi, and wanted to write his book report. So I bought the book for him. He ate it up. I didn't even have to read it to him, although I read it later. He did a dress-rehearsal of his report for me the night before he was to deliver it. Blood and guts? Heck yeah. But what got to me was interpretation of Musashi's retirement years. Sure, you can go around killing folks for so long and that's exciting, but Musashi's post-career pilgrimages, artwork, and philosophy came through in the book, and my son's delivery thereof.

I don't care for William Scott Wilson's translations, but he seems to be a great researcher, making this biography top of the line. It can be a bit dull in sections, mundane information dragging on, but overall it's a great biography. It helps to divide some of the myth from the man.

A good read.

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The Lone Samurai: The Life of Miyamoto Musashi

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