上町屋台歌舞伎

Kami-machi Yatai Kabuki Performances

FIRST SHOW

Date: Tuesday, 3 December, 2024 (starting at 11:00 a.m.)

Venue: In the Main Street in front of the Bihô Beauty Salon (Kami-machi, Chichibu) Performed by: Chichibu Kabuki Shôwa-kai; and Hananoki Primary School's Kabuki Club

SECOND SHOW

Date: Tuesday, 3 December, 2024 (starting at 4:00 p.m.)

Venue: Open Space next to Yao Department Store (Kami-machi, Chichibu)

Performed by: Chichibu Kabuki Shôwa-kai



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About Chichibu Night Festival:

The Chichibu Yo-Matsuri (Chichibu Night Festival) has been known as one of the three major float festivals in Japan, along with the Kyoto Gion Festival and the Hida Takayama Festival. According to historical records its origin could be traced back to Kanbun era (1661-1672) and, thus, it began about three and a half centuries ago.

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(和訳:秩父夜祭について

秩父夜祭は、京都祇園祭、飛騨高山祭と並ぶ日本 山祭りのひとつとして知られています。記録に よると、この祭りの起源は寛文年間(1661-1672年)にまで遡ることができ、約3世紀半も前に始ま りました。)

The Festival as Cultural Heritage:

In 1962 the six floats were designated as "National Important Tangible Folk-Cultural Properties." And in 1979 the Festival-related folk performing arts were designated as "National Intangible Cultural Properties." These are: grand procession of the floats; kabuki theatre performance; hiki-odori dance; yatai-bayashi drum performance (played during the grand procession); and Chichibu Shrine's kagura (Shinto music and dance). Also in 2016 the Festival (its grand procession of the floats, and its music and dance performances), as well as other thirtytwo floats festivals in Japan, was added to the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage list.

(和訳:文化的遺産としての秩父夜祭

1962年に6基の山車が国の重要有形文化財に指定されました。次いで1979年には、祭りに関連 する民俗芸能が重要無形文化財に指定されました。それらは、奉曳、歌舞伎芝居、曳踊り、屋台囃子 (奉曳中に演奏)および秩父神社神楽(神道の音楽と舞踊)です。また、2016年には「秩父祭の屋 台行事と神楽」が、日本の他の32件の『山・鉾・屋台行事』とともに、ユネスコ無形文化遺産に登録 されました。)

Festival Floats (Kasa-boko and Yatai):

The Festival is the annual festival at the Chichibu Shrine. The grand procession of the six floats, consisting of two kasa-boko and four yatai, serves as entertainment for the Festival. Kasa-boko is a float designed to be equipped on its roof with an extra pillar decorated with artificial flowers. (However, this flower decoration has long been suspended due to the height limit that should stay under electricity cables.) Yatai is a float designed for giving hiki-odori dance (shosa or shosa goto) and kabuki theatre performances, both of which are Japanese traditional stage performances and are dedicated to the worshipped deities during the Festival.

(和訳:山車(笠鉾と屋台)

秩父夜祭は、秩父神社の例大祭です。6基(笠鉾2基、屋台4基)の山車の奉曳がその付祭りとして供奉されます。笠鉾は屋根の上に花飾りを付けた柱を立てるように作られています。(しかし、花飾りは電線による高さの規制のため、長い間行なわれていません。)屋台は曳き踊りと歌舞伎を上演できるように作られています。曳き踊りも歌舞伎も日本の伝統的な舞台芸術で、その上演は祭りの神に捧げられます。)





both photographs: ©SASHIMA Kiyoshi

Kami-machi's Yatai:

Kami-machi's yatai was considered to be created in Kyôhô era (1716-1736) during the reign of the eighth Shôgun of the Edo Shogunate TOKUGAWA Yoshimune, and the oldest historical document referred to its presence in the fourth year of Enkyô (1747) era. Its height is 6.3 meters (21 feet) with the width of 4.0 meters (13 feet) and the length of 6.5 meters (21 feet). Its weight is about 11 tons. It is designed as an assembly and disassembly model. It has a mawari-butai (revolving stage) on its front floor for yatai-kabuki performance. Among four yatai floats, Kami-machi's one has the most splendid roof which has undulating gables on all sides. The ushiro-maku (back curtain as shown in the above right photograph) is decorated with the gorgeous embroidery which describes a carp climbing up a waterfall, and the mizuhiki-maku (red short curtain hung on all sides of the float) is also embellished with zardozi-like embroidery representing lions and peonies, both of which constitute an auspicious combination of the king of animals and the queen of flowers.

(和訳:上町屋台

上町 (かみまち)の屋台は、江戸幕府の八代将軍徳川吉宗公の治世である享保年間 (1716-1736 年)に創建されたと考えられ、確認できる最も古い史料では延享 4 (1747)年に現存していたとの記録があります。正面は高さ 21 尺 (6.3 メートル)、幅 13 尺 (4 メートル)、奥行が 21 尺 (6.5 メートル)、自重は 3,000貫 (約 11 トン) あります。解体組立式になっており、屋台正面床は歌舞伎上演用の廻り舞台が備えられています。4 基ある屋台のなかでは最も豪壮な四つ棟の屋根を持ち、後幕(うしろまく)には「鯉の滝登り」、水引幕(みずひきまく:山車の四方に掛け渡す短い赤い幕)には「牡丹に唐獅子」がそれぞれ見事な刺繍で描かれています。牡丹と唐獅子は、百花の女王と百獣の王者を取り合わせたものであり、吉祥の意味が込められた意匠とされています。)



Yatai-Kabuki Performance:

The yatai-kabuki performance is given on one of the four yatai floats every year in turn. When giving performance, additional stages called geza are set on both sides of the float to make enough space for kabuki theatre play. In Kami-machi's yatai, the additional stages (geza) are made in a perfectly symmetrical shape with the same decorations, which is its unique feature.

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(和訳:屋台歌舞伎

屋台歌舞伎は毎年、順番で4基の屋台のうちの1基で演じられます。屋台歌舞伎の上演に際しては、山車の両側に芸座(げざ)と呼ばれる特設の舞台が追加され、歌舞伎芝居の上演に十分なスペースを作り出します。上町の屋台では、芸座は完全に左右対称の形と意匠で作られており、それは4基の屋台の中では上町だけに見出される特色です。

Tradition of Ji-shibai (amateur local theatre) and the Chichibu Kabuki Shôwa-kai (theatre company giving Kami-machi's Yatai-Kabuki performance):

As for Kami-machi, the *yatai-kabuki* performances are going to be done in collaboration with the *Chichibu Kabuki Shôwa-kai* (Chichibu Kabuki Shôwa-kai Company).

It was in the middle of the eighteenth century that *kabuki* performing art was brought from Edo (current Tokyo) to Chichibu region. Since then, it has been inherited as traditional folk performing art, or *ji-shibai* (amateur local theatre), here in Chichibu. Deeply rooted in local communities, *ji-shibai* has been performed by amateur local residents.

According to a survey on folklore performing arts in Saitama Prefecture conducted in 1981, there are as many as twenty-one permanent stages for this kind of theatre play in Chichibu region, which demonstrates the popularity of *ji-shibai* in early modern period. After the Meiji Restoration in the late nineteenth-century, two leading *ji-shibai* companies were formed: the *Yamato-za* company based in the western part Chichibu (current Ogano) and the *Izumi-za* company based in the central Chichibu (current Chichibu and Nagatoro). With these two theater companies the productions of *ji-shibai* in Chichibu region reached its zenith from late nineteenth century to early twentieth century. Not only did they give performances in their neighbouring local communities, but they also provided shows in as far as Gunma Prefecture. However, while the film industry developed as popular entertainment, *ji-shibai* declined in popularity. Eventually both *Yamato-za* and *Izumi-za* companies merged with another local theatre company *Takasago-za*, which did not last long.

Drawing on the tradition of the *Izumi-za* company, the *Chichibu Kabuki Shôwa-kai* company was established in 1947. Althought the compnay was in a period of a decline throughout 1970s and 1980s with only four or five active members, it overcame the critical situation with a help from a supporting group based on the region.

Along with giving authentic *kabuki* parformances, the company has been devoting its effort to training successors among children by sending instructors to the kabuki clubs of several primary schools in Chichibu city and



*The Chichibu Kabuki Shôwa-kai (photograph offered by the company)

organising Kodomo Kabuki (children's productions). Of the two programmes for this year, Aoto Zôshi Hana no Nishikié (4th Act: the "Inase-gawa Sei-zoroi", aka "Shiranami Gonin Otoko"), is going to be performed by the pupils of the Kabuki club at the Chichibu Hananoki Primary School under the supervision of the Chichibu Kabuki Shôwa-kai company. The company thus makes a great contribution to building local society through cultural activities.

(和訳:地芝居の伝統と秩父歌舞伎正和会

上町では、屋台歌舞伎の上演は、秩父歌舞伎正和会(1947 年創設)との共同で行なわれます。秩父地方に江戸から歌舞伎がもたらされたのは、18世紀の中頃のことでした。それ以来、秩父では歌舞伎は伝統民俗芸能(地芝居:じしばい)として継承されています。地域コミュニティに深く根差した地芝居は、地元在住のアマチュアたちによって演じられて来ました。

1981年に埼玉県が実施した民俗芸能に関する調査によれば、秩父地区にはこの種の演劇用に作られた21もの常設舞台が存在し、そのことは近世における地芝居の人気を物語っています。19世紀後半の明治維新以降、西秩父方面(現在の小鹿野町)に拠点を置く「大和座」と秩父方面(現在の秩父市と長瀞町)に拠点を置く「和泉座」という、2つの有力な地芝居の劇団が結成され、19世紀の終わりから20世紀の初めにかけて、秩父地方の地芝居は全盛期を迎えました。これらの劇団は、近隣の地域コミュニティで歌舞伎を上演するのに止まらず、遠く群馬県にまで公演のため赴きました。しかし、映画産業が大衆の娯楽として伸長するにつれ、地芝居の人気は衰退し、「大和座」と「和泉座」は別の地芝居の劇団である「高砂座」に合流しましたが、長くは続きませんでした。

戦後になり「和泉座」の系統を引く「秩父歌舞伎正和会」が昭和 22 (1947) 年に結成されました。 「秩父歌舞伎正和会」は、1970 年代から 1980 年代にかけては在籍する劇団員がわずか 4、5 名とい



Shôwakai members instructing the pupils of the Kabuki club 歌舞伎正和会のメンバーによる歌舞伎クラブの児童たちへの指導

う運営が厳しい状況にありましたが、地域に立脚した支援団体からの援助により危機を乗り越えました。

「秩父歌舞伎正和会」は本格的な歌舞伎公演の実施とともに、後継者育成のため、秩父市内の小学校で歌舞伎クラブの指導や子ども歌舞伎の上演にも力を入れています。今回上演する演目のうち、『青砥稿花紅彩画(あおとぞうし・はなのにしきえ)』四段目「稲瀬川勢揃い(いなせがわ・せいぞろい)の場」(「白波五人男」)は、秩父歌舞伎昭正会の指導の下、地元の花の木小学校の歌舞伎クラブに所属する児童たちによって上演されます。

Programmes for the First Show

(Tuesday, 3rd of December: 11:00 a.m-1:00 p.m.)

1. Aoto Zôshi Hana no Nishikié (4th Act: the "Inase-gawa Sei-zoroi")

The play "Aoto Zôshi Hana no Nishiki-e" (literally "The Story of Aoto and Gorgeous Woodblock Print") was written by KAWATAKE Mokuami (1816-1893), and was premiered in 1882, consisting of five acts and nine scenes. Mokuami exelled in writing plays classified as the genre called sewa-mono (contemporary setting plays), which is in contrast to jidai-mono (period setting plays). In particular, he showed his true potential in a series of plays whose heroes are thieves. This type of play refers to shiranami-mono, stage play featuring sympathetic or tragic rogues and thieves as protagonists.

This play is commonly called "Shiranami Gonin Otoko (A Group of Five Dandy Thieves)"; and its 4th Act "Inase-gawa Sei-Zoroi (Gathering on the Bank of the Inase River)", which is the most famous part of the play, is often performed independently.

All members — NIPPON Daémon, Benten Kozô Kikunosuke, Tadanobu Rihei, AKABOSHI Jûzaburô, and NANGÔ Rikimaru — assemble on the bank of River Inase where cherry blossoms are full in bloom. Although they are pursued and surrounded by the police, nothing can perturb them. Each, in turn, announces his name and life history.

First, NIPPON Daémon, the leader of the five, ran away from home when he was fourteen. Since then, he has been living in an underground society. Like Arsène Lupin, he has been engaged in theft and robbery without ever having inflicted an injury or committed a murder.

Next comes *Benten Kozô Kikunosuke*, a handsome youth, who was reared at a Buddhist temple called *Iwamoto-in* in Enoshima near Kamakura. As he stole wallets from the visitors to the temple or even offering frequently, he was expelled from the temple at an early age, gradually immersing himself in the dark side of society.



(from right to left) Daémon, Benten Kozô, Tadanobu Rihei, Akaboshi, and Nangô © SASHIMA Kiyoshi

Then *Tadanobu Rihei* introduces himself. He has got sticky fingers since his childhood. He also ran away from home when he joined in a pilgrimage to the *Ise* Grand Shrine without his parents' permission, which led to a wild life as a thief.

The second to last is *AKABOSHI Jûzaburô*, who is a former low-ranking *samurai* (*chû-goshô*). He was asked by his lord to gain money. He was at a loss what to do; and ended up stealing an offering made to Buddha at a temple. However, it resulted in failure, which made him abandon his status as a *samurai* and led him a corrupt life. He is the youngest of the five.

A series of magnificent self-introductions is concluded with the one given by $NANG\hat{O}$ Rikimaru. He was born as a son of a fisherman. He has been leading a life of sin as a pirate. He is such a man of violent temper that he sometimes cares less about killing his victims.

Soon after the heroic *recitativo* by $NANG\hat{O}$ come the police, trying to arrest these five thieves. However, they fight fiercely and get themselves out of the difficult situation. $NIPPON\ Da\acute{e}mon$, the leader, divide the group into two so as to avoid attracting attention, and ask his mates to leave Kamakura. They promise to meet in Kyoto. Though this is the last meeting of the five.

Cast:

NIPPON Daémon Benten Kozô Kikunosuke Tadanobu Rihei NAKATSUKASA Tomonari (Year 6) FURUBAYASHI Chihiro (Year 5) HIRUMA Rita (Year 3) AKABOSHI Jûzaburô IIJIMA Kuon (Year 3)

NANGÔ Rikimaru FURUBAYASHI Ibuki (Year 4)

Police office SAITÔ Kaisei (Year 3) Police officer HASEGAWA Kazutoyo (Year 3)

Police office FURUBAYASHI Gorô (Year 1) Police officer SAITÔ Sumiaki (Year 1)

Police office NAKATSUKASA Ayano (Year 1)

*The Programme 3 is going to be performed as the Kids Kabuki by the members of the Kabuki Club, which was started up at Chichibu Municipal Hananoki Primary School in 2004. Every Saturday the pupils practice Kabuki performance at the School's gymnasium under the instruction of the members of the Chichibu Kabuki Shôwa-kai. Please give a big hand to the children on the beautiful stage!

(和訳:大祭興行演目(12月3日(火)午前11時開演、午後2時終演予定)

1. 青砥稿花紅彩画(あおとぞうし・はなのにしきえ)四段目

稲瀬川勢揃い (いなせがわ・せいぞろい) の場

『青砥稿花紅彩画』は、河竹黙阿弥(かわたけ・もくあみ:1816-1893)作で1882年に初演され、全五幕九場で構成されています。黙阿弥は江戸時代の庶民の日常を舞台とする「世話物」に秀で、その本領は特に盗賊を主人公とする一連の「白波物」において発揮されました。「白波物」は、人情に厚かったり悲劇的であったりする盗賊を主人公とする歌舞伎の演目の総称です。

この劇は一般には『白浪五人男』と呼ばれ、四幕の「稲瀬川勢揃いの場」が最も有名で、その場面だけが単独で上演されることもよくあります。

五人の盗賊たち全員、すなわち日本駄右衛門(にっぽん・だえもん)、弁天小僧菊之助(べんてん・こぞう・きくのすけ)、忠信利平(ただのぶ・りへい)、赤星十三郎(あかぼし・じゅうざぶろう)、南郷力丸(なんごう・りきまる)が、今しも桜が満開の稲瀬川の土手に粋な姿で登場します。彼らは捕手に追われ包囲されますが、何事にも動じず、それぞれが堂々の名乗りを上げます。

口火を切るのは、首領格の日本駄右衛門です。彼は十四歳のときに出奔し、それ以来、闇社会の中で生きてきました。彼は、アルセーヌ・ルパンのように、窃盗や強盗に手は染めても、傷害や殺人を犯したことは一度もありません。

それに続いて、眉目秀麗の弁天小僧菊之助が名乗りますが、彼は幼い時、江の島の岩本院という仏教の寺院で稚児をしていました。しかし、参詣者の財布を盗んだり賽銭を着服したりすることが重なり、若くして寺から追われ、次第に悪の世界に身を落として行きました。

三番手は忠信利平です。彼は幼少のころから手癖が悪く、やはり家出をして伊勢神宮への抜け参り (お蔭参り) に加わり、そのまま泥棒人生を送るようになりました。

最後から二番目は、元は中小姓(ちゅうごしょう:下級の武士)だった赤星十三郎です。彼は主君に金策を依頼され、苦慮の末、初瀬寺の祠堂金を盗もうとしますが、失敗に終わり、それによって武士としての身分を捨て、裏社会に身を沈めます。彼は五人の中で最年少です。

華やかな名乗りの最後を結ぶのは南郷力丸です。彼は漁師の息子として生まれ、海賊を生業として きました。彼には粗暴な面があり、ときに殺人を犯すことも厭いません。

南郷が名乗りを終えたところで捕手(とりて)が現われ、五人を召し捕ろうとします。しかし、彼らは激しく争って難局から逃れます。その後、日本駄右衛門の指示で五人は人目を避けるために二手に分かれ、京都で落ち合うことを約して別れますが、五人が再び顔を合わすことはありませんでした。

配役	日本駄右衛門	中務智就(小6)	弁天小僧菊之助	古林千展(小5)
	忠信利平	晝間理汰 (小3)	赤星十三郎	飯島駆音(小3)
	南郷力丸	古林 武(小4)	捕手	齋藤快成(小3)
	捕手	長谷川千豊(小3)	捕手	古林吾郎(小1)
	捕手	齋藤澄晃 (小1)	捕手	中務綾乃(小1)

*演目の1. は子ども歌舞伎として、2004年に秩父市立花の木小学校に設立された歌舞伎クラブの児童たちによって演じられます。歌舞伎クラブのメンバーは毎週土曜日に小学校の体育館に集い、秩父歌舞伎正和会の指導の下、練習に励んでいます。美しい舞台の上で演技する子どもたちに盛大な拍手をお送りください!

2. Kichirei Soga no Taimen (Scene at "Kudô's Mansion")

The one-act play "Kichirei Soga no Taimen" (aka "Kotobuki Soga no Taimen", literally "The Felicitous Soga Encounter") was premiered in 1676. The play refers to jidai-mono, stage play featuring historical plots and characters. This play is based on the famous story of the Soga brothers' revenge that took place in the late twelfth century (early Kamakura period).

The play is set at the mansion of KUDÔ Saemon Suketsune, a high-ranking minister of the then feudal government.

MINAMOTO no Yoritomo, who is the leader of the Minamoto clan, became the founder and the first shogun of the Kamakura shogunate after destroying the Taira clan in 1185. He planned to hold a Maki-gari (Hunting session) at the foot of Mt. Fuji in 1193, with the intention of showing the prestige of shogun as well as carrying out a large-scale military exercise.

KUDÔ has recently been appointed as general magistrate for this Makigari. He is now hosting a banquet to celebrate the New Year and his own promotion. Many feudal lords gather in celebration, accompanied by two magnificent courtesans (Ôiso no Tora and Kewai-zaka no Shôshô).

There appear the brothers SOGA no Jûrô Sukenari Sukenari and SOGA no Gorô Tokimune, the orphaned sons of KAWAZU no Saburô Sukeyasu, who was murdered by KUDÔ. They have been hunting KUDÔ for eighteen years to avenge their father's death. They are brought to KUDÔ by Maizuru, who is a sister of ASAHINA Saburô Yoshihide, one of the feudal lords invited to the banquet. It is the first time for them to meet the enemy. Gorô, the younger of the brothers, is so hot-blooded, and thus unable to hold his temper, that he almost starts rushing to kill KUDÔ. However, the elder Jûrô is far more prudent than Gorô, and tries to restrain his younger brother.

After recognising who the brothers are, $KUD\hat{O}$ tells them that they will never be granted permission to take revenge until a treasure sword of the *Minamoto* clan called *Tomokiri-maru* is found again. Because the loss of the sword is suspiciously attributed to the brothers' foster father. *Gor* \hat{o} gnashes his teeth with his fists clenched. It is at this very moment that the bothers' loyal retainer $ONI\hat{O}$ Shinzaemon runs in, reporting that the sword has been found. $KUD\hat{O}$ then confirms the authenticity of the blade, and the brothers

will now finally be justified in avenging their father's murder. But $KUD\hat{O}$ asks them to wait until he fulfills his duties as general



(from left to right) (in front) Yawata-no-Saburô, SOGA no Gorô; (behind) Kewai-zaka no Shôsho, KUDÔ Saemon Suketsune, Ômi no Kotôta

magistrate of the hunt (*Maki-gari*). He offers them a pass for the hunting ground, promising to see them again there.

Cast:

KUDÔ Saemon Suketsune TAKAHASHI Kuniteru SOGA no Jûrô Sukenari YOSHIDA Yûki

SOGA no Gorô Tokimune ARAFUNE Naoya Maizuru, Sister of ASAHINA Saburô Yoshihide KURIHARA Masaki ÔMI no Kotôta Nari'ie Ôiso no Tora Gozen ONIÔ Shinzaemon

HORIGUCHI Tadashi YOSHIDA Megumi YOSHIDA Ryûsei YAWATA no Saburô Yuki-uji Kewai-zaka no Shôshô JINGÛ Kazuki YARITA Haruka

(和訳: 2. 吉例曽我対面(きちれい・そが・の・たいめん)四段目 工藤館(くどう・やかた)の場

『吉例曽我対面』は『寿曽我対面(ことぶき・そが・の・たいめん)』の外題でも知られる一幕の劇で、1676年に初演されました。この劇は歴史的な事件と人物から題材を得ており、「時代物」に区分されます。作品の物語は、十二世紀後期(鎌倉時代初期)に起こった曽我兄弟による有名な仇討ちに基づいています。

劇の場面は、封建的な武士政権の重鎮である工藤左衛門祐経(くどう・さえもん・すけつね)の邸宅に 設定されています。

源氏の棟梁である源頼朝は、1185年に平氏を滅ぼした後、鎌倉幕府を創設し、初代の将軍になります。頼朝は1193年に富士の裾野で巻狩(まきがり)を計画しますが、それは将軍としての権威を誇示するとともに大規模な軍事演習をするのを目論んだものでした。

工藤はこのほど巻狩の総奉行に任じられ、自邸で新年と彼自身の昇進を賀するための祝宴を開いています。多くの大名たちが招かれ、その場には二人の艶麗な遊女(大磯の虎、化粧坂の少将)が侍っています。

そこに曽我十郎祐成(そがの・じゅうろう・すけなり)と曽我五郎時致(そがの・ごろう・ときむね)が現われますが、二人は河津三郎祐泰(かわづの・さぶろう・すけやす)の忘れ形見で、祐泰は工藤に暗殺されたのでした。彼らは父の仇討ちをするため、十八年もの間、父の敵を探し求めてきました。彼らは招待客のひとりである朝比奈三郎義秀(あさひな・さぶろう・よしひで)の妹舞鶴(まいづる)の計らいで工藤と対面します。兄弟にとっては、それが父の敵と対面する初めての機会です。弟の五郎は血気盛んな若者で高ぶる気持ちを抑えることができず、今にも工藤に斬りかかろうとします。しかし、分別に富み冷静沈着な兄の十郎に引き止められます。

工藤は、二人がかつて自分が暗殺した河津三郎の遺児であると知りますが、彼らには源氏の重宝友切丸(ともきりまる)の名剣が見つからぬうちは仇討ちは認められないと申し渡します。それは、友切丸の紛失に関して、曽我兄弟の育ての親に嫌疑がかけられているからでした。五郎は切歯扼腕しますが、折しもその時、曽我家の忠臣鬼王新左衛門(おにおう・しんざえもん)が駆け込み、友切丸が見つかったと報告します。工藤は刀身を検め、それが本物であることを認め、兄弟は晴れて父の仇を討てるようになります。しかし、工藤は二人に巻狩の総奉行としての職務を果たすまで待つようにと述べ、狩り場の切手(通行証)を贈り、そこでの再会を約束し、互いに別れます。

配役	工藤左衛門祐経	髙橋國輝	曽我五郎時到	新舩直弥
	曽我十郎祐成	吉田優毅	朝比奈三郎義秀の妹・舞鶴	栗原正起
	近江小藤太成家	堀口 正	八幡三郎行氏	神宮一樹
	大磯の虎御前	吉田 恩	化粧坂の少将	鎗田 遥
	鬼王新左衛門	吉田琉晨		

Programmes for the Second Show

(Tuesday, 3rd of December: 4:00p.m.-5:00p.m.)

3. Kichirei Soga no Taimen (Scene at "Kudô's Mansion")

(Same as the above-mentioned in the First Show)

(和訳:大祭興行演目(12月3日(火)午後4時開演、午後5時終演予定)

吉例曽我対面(きちれい・そが・の・たいめん)四段目 工藤館(くどう・やかた)の場

(上記と同じ)

4. Shosa-goto

Shosa-goto is a genre of traditional Japanese dance or dance drama which is performed in the kabuki theatre. It is accompanied by a kind of music called naga-uta (literally "long-song").

In the Festival, a series of *shosa-goto* dances performed on the 2nd and 3rd of December, such as *E-Higasa* (*Painted Parasol*), *Kiku Zukushi* (*Catalogue of Chrysanthemums*), and *Hane-no-Kamuro* (*A Little Girl Playing with a Battledore and Shuttlecock*), are dedicated to the worshiped deities of the Festival.



Cast: HANAYAGI Shizuyo Company



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(和訳:5. 所作事(しょさごと)

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所作事は日本の伝統舞踊のひとつで、歌舞伎の中で演じられる 舞踊のことを言い、長唄(ながうた)と呼ばれる音楽が伴奏になり ます。

12月2日と3日に演じられる「絵日仐」、「菊づくし」、「羽根の禿」などの所作事は、祭りの神に捧げられます。

出演 花柳志寿代社中



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