KANSAI感祭

KANSAI伝統文化EXPO

出演団体のご紹介: 8月9日(土)

阿波十郎兵衛座(徳島)

<Awa Jurobeza Puppet Theater>



昭和54年(1979年)に阿波十郎兵衛屋敷内に人形浄璃上演舞台が建てられたのを機に、宮島地区の女性ばかりで座を結成。同年4月の初舞台以来、屋敷専属の人形座として、年間平均350回の公満を行ってきた。昭和60年(1985年)の大鳴門橋開通から昭和63年(1988年)の瀬戸大橋開通の頃がピークで年間626回を数えた。平成18年(2006年)からは阿波人形浄濯璃振興会の一座として上演している。「傾城阿波の鳴門順礼歌の段」「壺坂観音密験記」に加えて、平成14年(2002年)には「恵比寿」を新たなレバートリーとした。

In 1979, a puppet theater stage for Ningyo Joruri was built within the Awa Jurobe Yashiki, which led to the formation of a troupe composed solely of women from the Miyajima area. Since their first performance in April of the same year, they have been performing as the resident puppet troupe of the house, with an average of 350 performances annually. The peak period was around the opening of the Ohnaruto Bridge in 1985 and the Seto Ohashi Bridge in 1988, reaching a total of 626 performances that year. Since 2006, they have been performing as a group under the Awa Ningyo Joruri Promotion Association. In addition to 'Keisei Awa no Naruto Junrei Uta no Dan' and 'Tsubosaka Kannon Reigenki,' they added 'Ebisu Mai' to their repertoire in 2002.

交野ヶ原交野節・おどり保存会(大阪)

< Kata no Gahara Kata no Bushi opdori Preservation Society >



現代の「河内音頭」の源流とも言われる「交野ケ原交野節」は、現在の大阪府の枚方市と 交野市にまたがる交野様で誕生し、最も古い脱では南北朝時代に南朝方の補正行の軍 勢が職に敗れ、この地まで落ちのびた軍の軍師が戦死者を手厚く弔った際の念仏踊り が村人によって語り継がれたと言われる。令和5年(2023年)には大阪府無形民俗文化 財に指定された。

The "Katano-ga-hara Katano-bushi," which is said to be the origin of the modern "Kawachi Ondo," was born in Katano-sama, which straddles the current cities of Hirakata and Katano in Osaka Prefecture. It is said that the oldest version of this song originated during the Nanbokucho period, when the Southern Court's army, led by Shouhei, was defeated and retreated to this area. The military strategist of the defeated army is said to have performed a Buddhist chanting dance to honor the fallen soldiers, and this dance was passed down by the villagers. In 2023, it was designated as an intangible folk cultural property of Osaka Prefecture.

冨田人形共遊団(滋賀)

<Tonda Puppet Troupe>



昭和32年(1957年)に滋賀県の記録作成等の措置を講ずべき無形民俗文化財に選択された「冨田人形浄瑠璃」は、郷土の誇る民俗芸能として独特の風格を備え、「富田のデコ」として愛好されてきた。「富田人形共遊団」は昭和54年(1979年)、滋賀県長浜市北富田に居住する人を中心に市内外の人形を愛好するメンバーにより新生冨田人形共遊団として発足。人形遣い、三線弾き、語りの太夫の3歳の稽古を日々行い、人形浄瑠璃の保存伝承に励むと共に、地元の小中学生や地域住民、海外からの学生を迎えサマープログラムとして後継者育成、文化の国際交流にも努めている。令和4年(2022年)「全国地域統芸能大賞」など数々の賞に輝いている。

In 1957, "Tomita Ningyo Joruri" was selected as an intangible folk cultural property requiring measures for record creation in Shiga Prefecture. It is a unique folk art form that the region is proud of, and has been loved as "Tomita no Deko." The "Tomita Ningyo Kyoyu-dan" was established in 1979 in Kitatomita, Nagahama City, Shiga Prefecture, by members who love puppets from within and outside the city, centered on residents of Kitatomita. The group practices puppetry, shamisen playing, and storytelling three times a day, striving to preserve and pass on puppet theater. They also host local elementary and junior high school students, local residents, and overseas students for a summer program to nurture successors and promote international cultural exchange. In 2022, they won the National Regional Performing Arts Grand Prize and numerous other awards.

関西伝統文化に関するアンケートのご協力をお願いいたします。





KANSAI感祭

KANSAI伝統文化EXPO

出演団体のご紹介: 8月10日(日)

大蔵谷獅子舞保存会(兵庫)

<Okuradani Shishimai Preservation Society>



大蔵谷の獅子舞は安政2年(1855年)から続いている伝統芸能。現在は 二十余りの芸が伝承されており、雄々しく荒々しい芸風が特徴。獅子舞 に付属する構成員や鳴り物などが一体となり、はじめて芸が完成する。 はじめと終わりの芸は決まっているがそれ以外の芸の順番は決まりが ない獅子舞演舞となっている。

Otani's lion dance is a traditional performing art that has been practiced since 1855. Currently, there are more than 20 different types of performances that have been passed down, characterized by their bold and fierce style. The performances are completed when the members and musical instruments accompanying the lion dance come together as one. The beginning and ending performances are fixed, but the order of the other performances is not fixed.

藤白の獅子舞保存会(和歌山)

< Fujishiro Shishimai Preservation Society >



昭和41年(1966年)に和歌山県指定無形民俗文化財に指定された「藤白の獅子舞」は、五人立ちの獅子で大きな胴幕の中に舞い手が一列に並ぶように入り、優雅に舞う。熊野九十九王子(くまのくじゅうくおうじ)のなかでも別格である五体王子の一つとして知られる藤白神社の秋祭りに奉材される獅子舞で、笛と太鼓に合わせて、金色の獅子が頭を振りながら猿田彦命(さるたひこのみこと)と向かい合う。「藤白の獅子舞保存会」は、昭和41年(1966年)に発足、昭和45年(1970年)の大阪万博でも舞を披露するなど、和歌山県の内外を問わず現在でも積極的に対外公演を行っている。

The "Fujishiro Lion Dance," designated as an intangible folk cultural property by Wakayama Prefecture in 1966, features five lions dancing gracefully in a large curtain with the dancers lined up in a row. As one of the five prince lions, which are considered special among the "Kuma no Kujū Kōji," the lion dance is performed at the autumn festival of Fujishiro Shrine. Accompanied by flutes and drums, the golden lion shakes its head while facing Sarutahiko-no-Mikoto. The "Fujishiro Lion Dance Preservation Society" was established in 1966 and has actively performed both within and outside Wakayama Prefecture, including a performance at the 1970 Osaka Expo.





KANSAI感祭

KANSAI伝統文化EXPO

出演団体のご紹介: 8月11日(月・祝)

宇治田楽まつり実行委員会(京都)

<Ujitakagura Maturi Executive Committee>



「源氏物語」をテーマに宇治市と連携し、まちづくり事業に取り組んでいる。宇治が発祥の地とも言われ、時と共にその姿を失った芸能「田楽」。 その復活をテーマに、伝統的要素を取り入れた芸能を創作するプロジェクトを発足し、普及活動を行っている。

n collaboration with Uji City, we are working on a town development project based on the theme of "The Tale of Genji." Tanka, a performing art that originated in Uji but has been lost over time, is the theme of a project to create a new form of performing art incorporating traditional elements, which we are promoting.

篠原おどり保存会(奈良)

<Shinohara Odori Preservation Society>



奈良県五條市大塔町に伝わる民俗芸能で、奈良県指定,国選択無形民俗文化財。踊りは、「式三番」と呼ばれる奉納踊りと、住民たちが楽しみのために宴席などで踊った踊りの2種類に分かれ、いずれも男性が太鼓を、女性は扇を持って踊る。踊りの様式に戦国時代から江戸初期に流行した「風流踊り」、歌詞は室町末期に流行した「小歌」が原型となっている。保存会は、毎年1月、篠原集落にある天満神社に奉納している式三番の3曲とその他14曲の踊りを伝承している。村人の減少で途絶えかけるが、平成26年(2014年)公募により保存会が再結成され、積極的に活動中。

This is a folk performing art passed down in Ohtou-cho, Gojo City, Nara Prefecture, designated as a Nara Prefecture Intangible Folk Cultural Property and a National Selected Intangible Folk Cultural Property. The dance is divided into two types: the "Shiki Sanban" ritual dance performed as an offering, and a dance performed by residents for entertainment at banquets and other events. In both types, men play the drums and women dance with fans. The dance style is based on the "Furyu Odori" that was popular from the Warring States period to the early Edo period, and the lyrics are based on the "Kouka" that was popular in the late Muromachi period. The preservation society preserves the three songs of the Shikisanban dedicated to Tenman Shrine in the Shinohara settlement every January, as well as 14 other songs. Due to the decline in the number of villagers, the tradition was on the verge of disappearing, but in 2014, the preservation society was reorganized through a public recruitment process and is now actively engaged in its activities.



