

交通アクセス 2020年3月現在

航空

東京(羽田)・・・約90分
 東京(成田)・・・約100分
 大阪(伊丹)・・・約60分
 大阪(関西)・・・約65分
 名古屋(中部)・・・約75分
 福岡・・・約40分
 沖縄(那覇)・・・約80分
 ソウル・・・約100分
 台北・・・約120分

高速バス

福岡・・・約4時間20分
 熊本・・・約3時間25分
 新八代・・・約2時間
 鹿児島・・・約2時間45分
 長崎・・・約5時間20分

JR(特急)

博多・・・約5時間20分
 (九州新幹線経由約3時間40分)
 小倉・・・約4時間20分
 大分・・・約3時間10分
 延岡・・・約1時間
 日向・・・約50分
 鹿児島・・・約2時間10分
 宮崎空港・・・約10分

B&Sみやざき(九州新幹線接続高速バス)

博多・・・約3時間20分
 (博多～新八代は新幹線を利用)

フェリー

神戸・・・12時間20分

Access As of March, 2020

Air

Tokyo(Haneda).....Approx. 90min
 Tokyo(Narita).....Approx. 100min
 Osaka(Itami).....Approx. 60min
 Osaka(Kansai).....Approx. 65min
 Nagoya(Centrair).....Approx. 75min
 Fukuoka.....Approx. 40min
 Okinawa(Naha).....Approx. 80min
 Seoul.....Approx. 100min
 Taipei.....Approx. 120min

JR(limited express)

Hakata.....Approx. 5hr20min
 (via Kyushu Shinkansen Approx. 3hr40min)
 Kokura.....Approx. 4hr20min
 Oita.....Approx. 3hr10min
 Nobeoka.....Approx. 1hr
 Hyuga.....Approx. 50min
 Kagoshima.....Approx. 2hr10min
 Miyazaki Bougainvillea Airport...Approx. 10min

B&S Miyazaki (JR[shinkansen]+Express Buses)

Hakata.....Approx. 3hr

Bus

Fukuoka.....Approx. 4hr20min
 Kumamoto.....Approx. 3hr25min
 Shinyatsushiro.....Approx. 2hr
 Kagoshima.....Approx. 2hr45min
 Nagasaki.....Approx. 5hr20min

Ferry

Kobe.....Approx. 12hr20min



宮崎県神楽保存・継承実行委員会(事務局:宮崎県記紀編さん記念事業推進室)
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 「神話のふるさと みやざき」

神話のふるさと みやざき

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KAGURA IN MIYAZAKI

みやざきの神楽



◆ 神楽とは ◆

神楽は、神前に奏する歌舞のことで、その年の実りへの感謝や五穀豊穰、豊漁(漁)祈願、災厄を祓うために行われる神事芸能です。神楽の語源は、神の依り代となる「神座」が変化したものといわれており、そこに神様を招き、招魂や鎮魂の神事を行っていたものが、古い形だと考えられています。

平安時代(794-1185)には、その存在を確認することができ、宮中で行われていた御神楽が、民間でも行われるようになり、その後全国各地に広がったと考えられています。その過程で、稲作や狩猟、漁業などの生業とも結びつくなど、地域の特徴が盛り込まれながら発展したため、とても多様性に富んでいます。現在、全国に伝えられる神楽の数は5,000を超え、まさに日本を代表する芸能といえます。

What is Kagura? Kagura refers to the sacred ritual songs and dances performed in Shinto and in accordance with folk beliefs to give thanks for the past year, and to pray for bountiful harvests, hunting and fishing, and to request protection from bad luck and natural disasters for the coming year. The name "kagura" is believed to have evolved from the term "kamikura," (literally "seat of the gods") which referred to a place where the deities were invited to reside while rituals to calm the spirits of the deceased would be performed.

Kagura has been observed as far back as the Heian Period (794-1185), when common people started performing the rituals previously only performed in the Imperial Palace, and this practice quickly spread throughout the country. These rituals were combined and developed along with local traditions and occupations such as rice farming, hunting and fishing, which resulted in many different local varieties of kagura – there are over 5,000 different styles of kagura being passed down all over Japan today, and so you could say that it is a performing art that truly represents Japan at a regional level.

「天岩屋戸神話」

わが国最古の歴史書『古事記』、『日本書紀』には、日本のはじまりの物語が記されています。その中の「天岩屋戸神話」に登場するアメノウズメノミコトの舞が神楽の起源ともいわれています。

弟スサノオノミコトの乱暴をおそれた太陽神・アマテラスオオミカミが、天岩屋にお隠れになると、この世は暗闇に包まれてしまいます。アマテラスオオミカミを外に連れ出すため、アメノウズメノミコトが天岩屋の前でおもしろおかしく舞うと、外の様子が気になったアマテラスオオミカミが姿を現し、この世は再び明るくなったのです。

“Ame no iwayato shinwa” – “The Myth of the Heavenly Rock Cave”

Japan's oldest extant historical texts, the Kojiki and Nihon Shoki, both feature tales of the origins of Japan. It is said that the dance performed by Ame no Uzume no Mikoto during “Ame no iwayato shinwa” is the origin of kagura as we know it.

Amaterasu Ōmikami, the sun goddess, upset at her younger brother Susano no Mikoto's violent behavior, shut herself inside a cave named “Ame no iwaya,” which thus plunged the world into darkness. In order to draw Amaterasu Ōmikami out, Ame no Uzume no Mikoto performed a strange dance in front of the cave, and when Amaterasu Ōmikami peeked out to see what was going on, light once again returned to the world.



◆ みやざきの神楽 ◆

宮崎県内には、200を超える神楽が継承されていて、その特徴から県北部の高千穂系、椎葉系、延岡・門川系、県中部の高鍋系、米良系、宮崎市・県南部の宮崎・日南系、県西部の霧島神舞系に分類することができます。

また、神楽の行われる時期で区別すると、県北部、県中部、県西部は、11月から2月にかけて夜を徹して行われる冬神楽・夜神楽となっていて、宮崎市・県南部は、2月から5月にかけて昼に行われる春神楽・昼神楽となっています。

同じ系統でも、演目、舞の所作、太鼓や笛などの奏楽、神楽を舞う舞処の設えも異なり、多種多様な神楽の姿を今に伝えていることが、みやざきの神楽の大きな特徴の一つです。

Miyazaki Kagura There are over 200 types of Kagura that have been passed down through the generations in Miyazaki Prefecture, which can be broadly divided by their characteristics into Takachiho, Shiiba, Nobeoka and Kadogawa kagura in the north of the prefecture, Takanabe and Mera kagura in the central part of the prefecture, Miyazaki and Nichinan kagura from the Miyazaki City and southern areas of the prefecture, and Kirishima kanme from the western part of Miyazaki.

Also, different areas perform kagura at different times – the north, central and western parts of the prefecture perform kagura all through the night from November to February, so this is referred to as *ayuu kagura* (winter kagura) or *yokagura* (night kagura), whereas the Miyazaki City and southern areas perform kagura during the day from February to May, earning it the name *haru kagura* (spring kagura) or *hiru kagura* (day kagura).

One of the defining aspects of kagura from Miyazaki is that many and various different forms and styles have been passed down in the prefecture and preserved to the present day – even within the same basic type of kagura, there are many variations in the repertoire, dance, musical accompaniment by drum and flute, and the construction of the sacred space for performing the dance.



【みやざきの神楽～むらまつり】に息づく200もの多様な神楽～】より作成

◆ 神楽の見どころ ◆

みやざきの神楽は、地域の人々の暮らしと密接に関わり合いながら、地域色豊かに発展してきました。一般的に33番の演目で構成されていますが、数え方の違いや33番の演目がない神楽もあります。

神楽はまず、神様を迎える神事から始まります。神話に登場する神や地域の神が登場し、神と人とがともに舞い遊びます。

天岩戸神話をもとにした演目は多くの地域で見られ、特に一晩をかけて行われる夜神楽では、夜が明けて朝日が差し込んでくると、天岩戸が開かれ、一体は感動に包まれます。

また、神楽を舞う舞処は、御神屋などとよばれています。御神屋には、しめ縄が張り巡らされ、文字や動物、鳥居などの模様を切り抜いた彫り物が飾り付けられます。舞だけでなく、こうした装飾にも地域ごとの特徴があり、見どころの一つとなっています。



天岩屋戸神話をもとにした演目

1 たちからお 手力雄の舞

アマテラスオオミカミが天岩屋にお隠れになったので、力の強いタチカラオノミコトが天岩戸を探し出すため、音を聞いたり、考えたりする様子を表現しています。

2 うずめ 鈿女の舞

アマテラスオオミカミを天岩屋より誘い出すため、アメノウズメノミコトが天岩戸の前でおもしろおかしく舞います。このアメノウズメノミコトの舞が神楽の起源とも言われています。

3 戸取りの舞

外の様子が気になったアマテラスオオミカミが、天岩戸を少しだけ開いたところ、タチカラオノミコトが天岩戸を取り払い、アマテラスオオミカミを迎え出します。勇壮で力強い所作が特徴です。



Key Aspects of Kagura

Miyazaki's *kagura* is very closely connected with the daily lives of the people that live there, and so has developed according to each area's unique characteristics. The *kagura* repertoire generally consists of 33 dances, but some regional styles count and number the dances differently, or have a different repertoire entirely.

A *kagura* performance always starts with a ritual to welcome the gods. The deities that appear in the various myths, as well as local figures of worship, appear and celebrate with the people.

The *kagura* dance based on "Ame no iwayato shinwa" appears in *kagura* repertoires in many regions, particularly in *yokagura* - as the new day dawns, the door of the cave is opened and light once again touches the world, to the accompaniment of lively cheering from the crowd.

The space in which *kagura* is performed goes by various names, such as the *mikōya*. The *mikōya* is broadly surrounded by a *shimenawa* (sacred straw rope) and decorated with *erimono*, cutout paper talismans depicting animals, the names of deities, and *torii*, Shinto shrine gates. Along with the dances performed, the nature and characteristics of these decorations vary depending on the region, and this is one of the most distinctive points of regional *kagura*.



Kagura Performances Based on Ame no iwayato Shinwa

1 Tajikarao no mai - The Dance of Tajikarao

This dance portrays *Tajikarao no Mikoto*, a deity known for his strength, listening for clues and thinking as he searches for the cave in which *Amaterasu Ōmikami* has hidden herself.

2 Uzume no mai - The Dance of Uzume

In order to draw *Amaterasu Ōmikami* out, *Ame no Uzume no Mikoto* performs a strange and amusing dance in front of the cave. This dance performed by *Ame no Uzume no Mikoto* is said to be the origin of *kagura*.

3 Totori no mai - the Cave-Opening Dance

Just as *Amaterasu Ōmikami* moves the boulder in front of the cave slightly to see what is going on outside, *Tajikarao no Mikoto* heaves it aside and pulls her out. This dance is characterized by stirring, strong dance movements.

高千穂の夜神楽 (国指定重要無形民俗文化財／高千穂町)

冬神楽・夜神楽 Winter/Night Kagura

Takachiho Yokagura (Takachiho : Nationally-Designated Important Intangible Folk Cultural Property)

県北部の高千穂町には、約30の集落に神楽が伝承され、それぞれ集落名を冠してよばれています。毎年11月中旬から2月初旬にかけて、民家や公民館を神楽宿として行われ、約20の集落では、夜を徹して33番の舞が奉納されます。

はじめに、神様をお迎えするため鎮守社に参じ、境内で神事が行われた後、お神輿を先頭に舞手が道神楽を舞いながら、神楽宿に向かいます。神楽宿では、天岩屋戸神話をもとにした「岩戸五番」とよばれる舞開きの演目が舞われると、一番の盛り上がりを見せます。



In the town of Takachiho, in the north of Miyazaki Prefecture, different styles of *kagura* are preserved in around 30 local communities, with each style being named after its respective region. Between November and February every year, a local home or community center will be designated as the *kagura yado* (the place in which *kagura* will be performed), and in around 20 communities in the area all 33 dances in the *kagura* repertoire are performed throughout the night.

After prayers are said to beckon the gods to the village shrine and rituals are performed within the shrine precincts, dancers perform the *michi kagura* dance while processing towards the *kagura yado*, with a *mikoshi* (portable shrine) at the head of the procession. When the “*Iwato goban*” series of dances, based on the *Ame no iwayato shinwa* is performed at the *kagura yado*, the audience is at their most lively.



椎葉神楽 (国指定重要無形民俗文化財／椎葉村)

冬神楽・夜神楽 Winter/Night Kagura

Shiiba Kagura (Shiiba : Nationally-Designated Important Intangible Folk Cultural Property)

日本三大秘境の一つともいわれる椎葉村には、26の集落に神楽が伝承されており、総称して椎葉神楽とよんでいます。各集落で、11月中旬から12月下旬に夜通し行われる神楽は、地元では「冬祭り」「年祭り」ともよばれ、村人たちにとって1年を締めくくる大切な祭りとなっています。

集落ごとに舞や衣装、太鼓の調子などが異なり、また狩猟や焼き畑など山の生活を反映した演目や神仏混淆の色合いを強く残した唱え言など、古い形の神楽を今に伝えていることが特色です。



In the area around Shiiba, a village known as one of Japan's three greatest undiscovered locations, 26 communities have passed down *kagura* through the generations, and this area's styles of *kagura* are collectively referred to as “*Shiiba kagura*”. This style of *kagura*, performed through the night from mid-November until late December, is also sometimes known locally as “*fuyu matsuri*,” (“Winter festival”) or “*toshi matsuri*,” (“Year-end festival”) and is an important annual event for the people that live in those communities.

The dances, costumes and accompaniment on flute and drums that are used and featured vary depending on the community, but the main characteristics of this style of *kagura* include a repertoire of dances that reflect Shinto-Buddhist duality, and depict hunting, slash-and-burn farming and life in a mountainous region, and ancient forms and techniques that have been passed down from pre-modern times to the present day, and the this quality is very highly regarded.



銀鏡(米良)神楽 (国指定重要無形民俗文化財／西都市)

冬神楽・夜神楽 Winter/Night Kagura

Shiromi(Mera) Kagura (Saito : Nationally-Designated Important Intangible Folk Cultural Property)

西都市銀鏡地区に伝承される神楽で、神楽としては宮崎県で初めて国の重要無形民俗文化財に指定されました。毎年12月に斎行される銀鏡神社大祭で、境内に外神屋とよばれる舞場を設け、夜を徹して33番が奉納されます。

銀鏡神楽は、霊峰龍房山の山岳信仰をもとに、修験者がもたらしたと伝わり、山間地独特の生活要素が色濃く反映されており、神前に供えられた猪頭や、狩猟の様子をおもしろおかしく演じる式32番「ししとぎり」など、特に狩猟に関する演目や神事が顕著です。



This style of *kagura*, passed down in the Shiromi region of Saito, was the first style of *kagura* in Miyazaki Prefecture to be nationally designated as an important intangible folk cultural property. At the Shiromi-jinja *taisai* festival, held every December, a space for performing *kagura*, known as a “*sotokōya*” is constructed within the shrine precincts, and all 33 dances of the *kagura* repertoire are performed through the night.

Shiromi kagura is based on worship of the nearby sacred mountain, Ryubusa-yama, and is said to have been brought to the area by ascetic practitioners, a concept reflected in the vivid references to and depictions of life in the mountains. The boars' heads that are placed in front of the altar, the rituals and repertoire performed that features many *kagura* about hunting, such as dance number 32, “*shishi togiri*” which depicts hunting in an interesting and amusing way, are particularly remarkable.



高原の神舞 (国指定重要無形民俗文化財／高原町)

冬神楽・夜神楽 Winter/Night Kagura

Takaharu Kanme (Takaharu : Nationally-Designated Important Intangible Folk Cultural Property)

宮崎県と鹿児島県の境に連なる霧島連山の一つ高千穂峰は、山岳信仰の拠点として栄えたといわれ、その麓に位置する高原町の霧島東神社と狭野神社に、それぞれ祓川神楽と狭野神楽が伝承されています。この地域では神楽のことを神舞とよんでいます。

約400年前には既に行われていたとされ、霧島修験の息吹を色濃く残し、真剣や長刀を用いた勇壮な舞が多いことなどが特徴です。明治時代以降、その多くが衰退した神舞の様式を最もよく今に伝えていています。



Takachiho no mine, one of the mountains in the Kirishima mountain range on the border between Miyazaki and Kagoshima Prefectures, is said to have been very popular as a site for mountain worship, and Kirishima Higashi-jinja and Sano-jinja, both located in the beautiful area around Takaharu, have preserved *Haraigawa kagura* and *Sano kagura*, respectively. People in this region also retain a custom of referring to *kagura* as “*kanme*.”

This style of *kagura* is said to have been practiced in the area over 400 years ago, and retains a strong influence of the customs and practices of ascetic mountain worshippers in the Kirishima mountain range, and among its diverse and unique characteristics are a large number of stirring dances that involve the use of swords. After the Meiji Period (1868-1912), the art was dying out, and so more effort was dedicated to preserving and promoting it to the present day.



日之影神楽 (県指定無形民俗文化財／日之影町)

冬神楽・夜神楽 Winter/Night Kagura

Hinokage Kagura (Hinokage : Prefecturally-Designated Important Intangible Folk Cultural Property)

日之影町内の27地区に伝わる神楽の総称で、毎年11月から2月にかけて、集落の神社から氏神様を神楽宿にお迎えし奉納されます。概ね隣接する高千穂の神楽と同じ「岩戸五番」を重んじる演目構成ですが、深角系、岩井川系、岩戸系、四ヶ惣系の4系統に分かれ、地域独特の展開がみられます。

Hinokage kagura is a general term for the *kagura* style passed down in 27 areas in the town of Hinokage, which is performed every year from November to February to beckon the local deities from the communities' shrines to their local *kagura yado*. The basic structure and repertoire that centers around the "Iwato goban" resembles the *kagura* from nearby Takachiho, however *Hinokage kagura* can be broadly subdivided into four distinct styles; Fukasumi, Iwaigawa, Iwato and Shikaso, each of which retains the distinct characteristics of the area where it is practiced.



諸塚神楽 (県指定無形民俗文化財／諸塚村)

冬神楽・夜神楽 Winter/Night Kagura

Morotsuka Kagura (Morotsuka : Prefecturally-Designated Important Intangible Folk Cultural Property)

諸塚村には、現在、南川神楽、戸下神楽、桂神楽の3つが伝えられています。神楽の始まりを上げる「舞入れ」で、多くの神面が一同に並び道神楽を舞う様子は、他に類を見ない壮観さです。また、民家に接して設けた床の高い御神屋や、近隣の民家で来賓や観客をもてなす脇宿などの存在が特徴です。

In the village of Morotsuka, three types of *kagura* have been passed down through the years; *Minamigawa kagura*, *Toshita kagura* and *Katsura kagura*. The sight of performers in masks representing gods deities dancing at the "mai-ire," a kind of *michi kagura* performed to begin the ritual, is entirely unique to this style. Other unique aspects include the building of a high-floored *mikōya* stage, which is designated as the *kagura yado*, and the custom of nominating a nearby house as a *waki-yado*, to serve food to guests and visitors.



西米良神楽 (県指定無形民俗文化財／西米良村)

冬神楽・夜神楽 Winter/Night Kagura

Nishimera Kagura (Nishimera : Prefecturally-Designated Important Intangible Folk Cultural Property)

西米良村には、村所神楽、小川神楽、越野尾神楽の3つが伝えられています。その起源は南北朝時代に遡り、足利幕府に敗れ、米良の山中へと逃げのびてきた懐良親王・菊池氏に追従した公家や武士らがもたらしたとされています。この神楽は、米良の土着的な山岳信仰や狩猟文化と習合しながら独自の発展を遂げ、脈々と伝わっています。



In the village of Nishimera, three types of *kagura* have been passed down through the years; *Murasho kagura*, *Ogawa kagura* and *Koshino'o kagura*. The origins of these date back to the mid to late 14th Century, when it is said that nobles and warriors that fled to the mountains in the Mera region, brought these styles of *kagura* with them. They were then integrated with the indigenous cultures of hunting and mountain worship from the Mera region, and so these styles of *kagura* developed in their own way, and have each been passed down through the years.

尾八重神楽 (県指定無形民俗文化財／西都市)

冬神楽・夜神楽 Winter/Night Kagura

Ohae Kagura (Saito : Prefecturally-Designated Important Intangible Folk Cultural Property)

西都市尾八重地区に伝わる神楽で、修験色が強いのが特徴です。特に「カラス飛び」とよばれる飛び跳ねる所作は、山に籠もった修験者が、使鳥であるカラスを崇めたことに由来するとされています。また、終盤に舞われる「百二十番」では、観客も舞処に入り、喜びを盛大に表現するのも特色の一つです。

The main characteristic of this type of *kagura*, passed down in the Ohae area of the city of Saito, is its influence by *shugen-do* (ascetic mountain worship). In particular, the jumping dance moves, referred to as "karasu tobi" ("Crow-hopping"), are said to originate from the ascetic mountain worshippers' deep respect for their crows while they were isolated up in the mountains. Also, in the final dance in the repertoire, "hyakunijūban," visitors also enter the sacred area where the *kagura* is performed and show their feelings of happiness and celebration. This is another unique aspect of this style of *kagura*.



高鍋神楽

(県指定無形民俗文化財 / 高鍋町・新富町・木城町・川南町・都農町・美郷町)

冬神楽・夜神楽 Winter/Night Kagura

Takanabe Kagura (Takanabe, Shintomi, Kijo, Kawaminami, Tsuno, Misato : Prefecturally-Designated Important Intangible Folk Cultural Property)

県中央部の児湯地域に伝わる高鍋神楽は、旧高鍋藩領内の比木神楽系、都農神楽、三納代神楽の総称です。現在は、「六社連合大神事」として白髭神社、平田神社、八坂神社、愛宕神社、比木神社、八幡神社の六社により、各神社を巡回する形で行われます。高尚で厳かなものからおかしみに満ちた舞まで、様々な変化に富みます。

“Takanabe kagura” is a general umbrella term that refers to the styles of *Hiki kagura*, *Tsuno kagura* and *Minashiro kagura*, which have been passed down through the generations in the Koyu region in the central part of Miyazaki Prefecture. Nowadays, six Shinto shrines in the region - Shirohige-jinja, Heida-jinja, Yasaka-jinja, Atago-jinja, Hiki-jinja and Hachiman-jinja – take turns to annually host an event called the “*Rokusha rengō daishinji*,” at which *kagura* is performed. This style of *kagura* has a wide variety of content in its repertoire, ranging from refined and solemn to comical dances.



船引神楽

(県指定無形民俗文化財 / 宮崎市)

春神楽・昼神楽 Spring/Day Kagura

Funahiki Kagura (Miyazaki City : Prefecturally-Designated Important Intangible Folk Cultural Property)

宮崎市清武町に伝わる春神楽で、稲作豊穰の予祝として稲作関係の演目が多いのが特徴で、代表的な作祈禱神楽といえます。少なくとも江戸時代には、船引神楽として成立していたと考えられ、高尚優雅、勇壮活発な33番の演目を今に伝えています。

This type of *kagura*, performed in the spring and passed down through the generations in the town of Kiyotake area in Miyazaki City, features many dances performed to pray for good rice harvests in its repertoire, and is said to be one of the most well-known forms of harvest-related *kagura*. It is believed that *Funahiki kagura* was already established at least as early as the Edo period (1600-1868), and the repertoire of 33 dances featuring refined elegance and stirring, active moves has been faithfully preserved to the present day.



生目神楽

(市指定無形民俗文化財 / 宮崎市)

春神楽・昼神楽 Spring/Day Kagura

Ikime Kagura (Miyazaki City : Municipally-Designated Important Intangible Folk Cultural Property)

宮崎市生目地区に伝わる春神楽で、生目神社境内で昼過ぎから夜半にかけて奉納されます。春神楽の特徴である豊作を祈る舞として「杵舞」「田の神」などの演目があります。また、舞と太鼓の強弱や緩急の差が激しく、荒々しい所作や力強い足の運びに特色がみられます。

This type of *haru kagura*, passed down in the Ikime area in Miyazaki City, is performed in the precincts of Ikime-jinja from early afternoon until the middle of the night. The repertoire features dances such as “*Kinemai*,” and “*Ta no kami*” which are well-known as dances performed to pray for bountiful harvests. Also, the abrupt changes in dynamics and tempo in the dancing and rhythmic accompaniment, and the coarse and powerful dance moves and strong, stomping motions are characteristic of this style of *kagura*.



新田神楽

(町指定無形民俗文化財 / 新富町)

春神楽・昼神楽 Spring/Day Kagura

Nyuta Kagura (Shintomi : Municipally-Designated Important Intangible Folk Cultural Property)

宮崎平野に位置する新富町に伝わる神楽の一つで、2月17日の新田八幡神社の大祭で奉納されます。33番の勇壮、活発、華麗な舞の中でも、「ヤマタノオロチ」伝説をもとにしたとされる「綱切り」は、2匹の大蛇に見立てた藁縄を真剣でばさりと切る圧巻の舞で、大いに盛り上がりします。

This style of *kagura* has been passed down in the town of Shintomi, located on the Miyazaki Plain, and is performed on February 17th at the *taisai* (largest annual festival) of Nyuta Hachiman-jinja. Among the repertoire of 33 heroic, stirring, refined dances, one that particularly stands out is the “*tsunakiri*” dance, based on the legend of Yamata no Orochi. In this dance, the highlight is where the performer cuts straw ropes symbolizing two giant snakes with a sword, which always fires up the crowd.



潮嶽神楽

(日南市)

春神楽・昼神楽 Spring/Day Kagura

Ushiodake Kagura (Nichinan)

県南部の日南市北郷町に伝わる神楽で、毎年2月11日に奉納され県内の春神楽シーズンの幕開けを告げます。農耕予祝儀礼である「御笠舞」や鯛をつけた釣り竿を操りながら海幸彦・山幸彦の来歴を物語る「魚釣り舞」、霧島信仰をうかがわせる「鉾舞」、修験色の濃い「剣舞」など多様な要素の舞が織り込まれています。

This style of *kagura* has been passed down in the Kitago area of Nichinan in the south of the prefecture, and starts off the *haru kagura* season as it is performed every February 11th. The repertoire features a wide variety of dances, such as “*Mikasa mai*,” an agricultural ritual to pray for good harvests, “*Uo-tsuri mai*,” which features a fishing rod with a fish attached, “*Hoko mai*,” with many references to Kirishima mountain worship, and “*Tsurugi mai*,” strongly associated with ascetic shugen-do worship.



◆ 神楽鑑賞の準備・心構え ◆

神楽は、地域によって時期や時間、場所が異なりますが、神楽を鑑賞する際には、次のことを知っておくとよいでしょう。

●**日程**: 日程や場所が決まっている神楽もありますが、年によって変わる地域もありますので、事前に確認しましょう。

●**服装**: 11月から2月に行われる夜神楽は、神社の境内や民家、公民館などで行われるため、カイロや毛布などの防寒対策が必要です。

●**お供え**: 神楽は地域のお祭りであり神事です。鑑賞する場合は、焼酎2本程度(地元の酒屋で頼めば、熨斗を付けてくれます)か、それに相当するお金(2千~3千円程度。ご祝儀袋に御初穂または御神前と書きます)をお供えするのが一般的です。

●**マナー**: 神楽を舞う御神屋は、神聖な空間であり立入禁止となっています。また、ビデオやカメラで撮影する場合は、他の鑑賞者の迷惑にならないよう配慮が必要です。その場の「しきたり」に従い、分からないことは尋ねましょう。

●**ふるまい**: 地域によっては、おにぎりや汁物などが振る舞われる場合もありますが、儀式料理のため供されない地域もあります。食事や飲み物は自分で準備しておきましょう。



Things to Bear in Mind when Watching Kagura

Kagura has many different styles depending on the region, venue and time of year (or day), but the following is a list of a few basic things to think about beforehand and bear in mind when planning to watch *kagura*.

Schedule: Some styles of *kagura* hold performances at a predetermined date, time and place, but some styles change the venues and dates of their *kagura* every year, so make sure to confirm before you go.

Clothing: Many styles of night *kagura* are performed between November and February in shrine precincts, local homes and community centers, so it's a good idea to take things like blankets and warm clothing.

Offerings: *Kagura* is not only a local festival but also a religious ceremony. When going to watch *kagura*, it is considered good manners to provide two bottles of shochu (ask your local store for advice), or the equivalent amount of money (¥2-3,000 – make sure to put it in an envelope) as an offering.

Manners: The *mikōya*, the space where the *kagura* dance is performed, is a sacred space and should not be entered. If taking pictures or recording video, please be mindful not to disturb other spectators, and be careful when doing so. Also, make sure to follow the manners and customs of the place where you are watching *kagura*, and feel free to ask someone if you are unsure about anything.

Furumai (handing out food): Some regions hand out things like soup or onigiri (rice balls) to spectators, but others do not – make sure to bring along your own food and drinks.

◆ 神楽マップ ◆ Kagura Map

高千穂の夜神楽 Takachiho Yokagura

11月~2月
November - February
町内各地
Various places around Takachiho
高千穂町観光協会
Takachiho Tourism Association
☎0982-73-1213

※高千穂神社境内の神楽殿では、毎日、代表的な神楽4番を鑑賞することができます。
NB: Kagura performances are held every day at the Kagura Hall in Takachiho-jinja – you can watch 4 popular Kagura dances.

日之影神楽 Hinokage Kagura

11月~2月
November - February
町内各地
Various places around Hinokage
日之影町教育委員会
Hinokage Board of Education
☎0982-87-3919

諸塚神楽 Morotsuka Kagura

戸下神楽/Toshita Kagura
1月の最終土曜日
Last Saturday in January
南川神楽/Minamigawa Kagura
2月の第1土曜日
First Saturday in February
桂神楽/Katsura Kagura
不定期/Dates not fixed
地区の集会所や神社など
Community Centers and Shrines around the region
諸塚村観光協会
Morotsuka Tourism Association
☎0982-65-0178

椎葉神楽 Shiiba Kagura

11月~12月
November - December
村内各地
Various places around Shiiba
椎葉村観光協会
Shiiba Tourism Association
☎0982-67-3139

高鍋神楽 Takanabe Kagura

12月/February
各神社
Shrines around Takanabe
各町教育委員会
Municipal Board of Education

西米良神楽 Nishimera Kagura

越野尾神楽/Koshino'o Kagura
11月下旬/Late November
児原稲荷神社/Kobaru Inari-jinja
村所神楽/Murasho Kagura
12月/December
村内各地
Various places around Nishimera
小川神楽/Ogawa Kagura
12月/December
米良神社/Mera-jinja
西米良村観光協会
Nishimera Tourism Association
☎0983-36-1111

新田神楽 Nyuta Kagura

2月17日/February 17th
新田神社/Nyuta-jinja
新高町教育委員会生涯学習課
Shintomi Lifelong Learning Division
☎0983-33-1022

高原の神舞 Takaharu Kanme

狭野神楽/Sano Kagura
12月第1土曜日
First Saturday in December
狭野神社/Sano-jinja
蔵川神楽/Haragawa Kagura
12月第2土曜日
Second Saturday in December
蔵川神楽殿/Haragawa Kagura Hall
高原町観光協会
Takaharu Tourism Association
☎0984-42-4560

生目神楽 Ikime Kagura

3月15日に近い土曜日
Closest Saturday to March 15th
生目神社/Ikime-jinja
生目神社/Ikime-jinja
☎0985-47-8272

尾八重神楽 Ohae Kagura

11月第4土曜日
Fourth Saturday in November
尾八重小学校跡地
Former site of Ohae Elementary School
西都市観光協会
Saito Tourism Association
☎0983-41-1557

船引神楽 Funahiki Kagura

春分の日/Spring Equinox
船引神社/Funahiki-jinja
船引神社/Funahiki-jinja
☎0985-85-1628

銀鏡(米良)神楽 Shiromi (Mera) Kagura

12月14~15日
14th/15th December
銀鏡神社/Shiromi-jinja
西都市観光協会
Saito Tourism Association
☎0983-41-1557

潮蕨神楽 Ushiodake Kagura

2月11日/February 11th
潮蕨神社/Ushiodake-jinja
潮蕨神社/Ushiodake-jinja
☎0987-55-3252

神楽名 Kagura Name

期日	Schedule
場所	Venue
問合せ先	Contact

- 国指定重要無形民俗文化財
Nationally-Designated Important Intangible Folk Cultural Property
- 県指定無形民俗文化財
Prefectureally-Designated Important Intangible Folk Cultural Property
- その他
Other

県内には、ここに掲載したもののほか各地で神楽が行われています。 Besides the places featured in this booklet, there are many other types of regional Kagura in Miyazaki Prefecture.