

主 催:KYOTO博物館子どもフォーラム実行委員会(ICOM京都大会2019京都推進委員会、京都府ミュージアムフォーラム、京都市内博物館施設連絡協議会、京都国立博物館)

Organizers: Kyoto Children's Museum Forum Executive Committee (Promotion Committee for ICOM Kyoto 2019, Kyoto Prefecture Museum Forum, Kyoto Museums Association, Kyoto National Museum)

地域文化の発信と未来への継承~子どもたちの取組をとおして~

Communicating Regional Cultures and Carrying Them into the Future through Children's Initiatives

はじめに

日本初開催となる国際博物館会議 (ICOM) 京都大会2019の最終日に、地域文化の担い手である子どもたちを中心とした[トクベツ]なイベントを京都国立博物館にて実施します。

地域の伝統芸能や祭りを継承する子どもたちによる4つのパフォーマンスをとおして、伝統的な京都の地域文化の魅力を広く世界に発信します。

あわせて、次代を担う子どもたちに文化財に親しんでもらうためのスペシャル授業も開催します。

ICOM京都大会のテーマ「文化をつなぐミュージアム―伝統を未来へ―」にふさわしい伝統を未来へつなぐ子どもたちの姿をぜひご覧ください。

Overview

This year, the International Council of Museums will be held for the first time in Japan in Kyoto (ICOM Kyoto 2019). On the final day of the general conference, a unique event will be held at the Kyoto National Museum predominantly involving children, showcasing their efforts to carry our regional cultures on into the future.

The children will present four unique performing arts and festival events—making it a wonderful opportunity to communicate the appeals of traditional Kyoto to the rest of the world.

At the same time, special classes will be held for the next-generation of children to help them understand and get closer to cultural properties.

The theme for ICOM Kyoto 2019 is "Museums as Cultural Hubs: The Future of Tradition." We hope you will take this chance to view the fantastic performances of these children, and their tireless activities to carry tradition on into the future.





八幡子ども太鼓まつり Yawata Children's Taiko Festival

① [時間/Time] 13:30~13:55 [場所/Location] 前庭 / Garden

宮津市上司地区の太刀振り芸能

② Tachifuri Performance from Joshi District in Miyazu City
[時間/Time] 13:55~14:30
[場所/Location] 平成知新館1Fテラス / 1F Terrace, Heisei Chishinkan

和知人形浄瑠璃 Ningyo Joruri (Puppet Theater) from Wachi

〔時間/Time〕 14:40~15:15

8

[場所/Location] 平成知新館 地下1階講堂 / BF1 Lecture Theater, Heisei Chishinkan

六斎念仏踊り Rokusai Nenbutsu-odori Dance

[時間/Time] 15:45~16:20

[場所/Location] 平成知新館 地下1階講堂 / BF1 Lecture Theater, Heisei Chishinkan

展示コーナー Exhibit Area

4 [時間/Time] 13:30~16:40

〔場所/Location〕 平成知新館 地下1階講堂前 ホワイエ /

Foyer of the BF1 Lecture Theater, Heisei Chishinkan

文化財に親しむ授業スペシャル!

Special Edition of Cultural Properties School Outreach Classes

(時間/Time) 10:30~/13:00~/14:00~/15:00~(場所/Location) 平成知新館 1階グランドロビー / 1F Grand Lobby, Heisei Chishinkan

3 4 ICOM関係者限定プログラムです。一般の方はご覧いただけません。 Participation is not open to the general public, but limited to those involved in ICOM.

八幡子ども太鼓まつり

Yawata Children's Taiko Festival

◆実演団体

八幡市太鼓まつり連絡協議会

◆由来

「太鼓まつり」は、八幡市にある国宝・石清水八幡宮境内山麓、高良神社の例祭「高良社祭」の宵祭です。 1818~1830年頃に「屋形神輿」が町内ごとにつくられ、夏祭りとして疫病などの災いをはらうため、勇ましい掛け声とともに町内を練り歩いたのが始まりといわれています。1963年に一時途絶えた際、祭りを楽しみにしていた子どもたちは自作の神輿を担ぎ、地域を盛り上げました。これが「子ども太鼓



まつり | の始まりで、子どもたちの熱意は現在も脈々と続き、地域の交流を深める大切な伝統行事となっています。

◆本日の実演

中学生が太鼓を載せた大きな「屋形神輿」を担ぎ、「ヨッサー、ヨッサー」の元気な掛け声とともに力強く館内を練り歩きます。

Hosting Organization

Yawata City Taiko Festival Liaison Committee

Origin

The Taiko Festival is held on the eve of the Korasha-sai Festival at Kora-jinja Shrine. The shrine is at the foot of the Iwashimizu Hachiman-gu Shrine precinct in Yawata city, which is a designated national treasure of Japan. The summer Korasha-sai Festival finds its roots between 1818 and 1830—initially, local towns each built their own yakata mikoshi floats, and paraded them through the streets alongside bold cheers to rid the area of disasters and epidemics. After being temporarily stopped in 1963, local children, who always looked forward to the festival, built and carried their own mikoshi to enliven the community. This is the start of the Children's Taiko Festival, and their continuing enthusiasm has transformed the event into a valuable local tradition that strengthens community ties.

Today's Performance

Junior high school students will parade through the building carrying yakata mikoshi floats and taiko drums while crying out "yossa yossa."

宮津市上司地区の太刀振り芸能

Tachifuri Performance from Joshi District in Miyazu City

◆実演団体

宮津市上司自治会

◆由来

太刀振りは、小学生から青年まで振り子が楽台 (太鼓台)と笛の伴奏で太刀を勇壮に振り回す丹後地域に特有の祭礼芸能です。平安時代に始まったと伝わり、京都府指定無形民俗文化財に指定されている籠神社祭礼の太刀振りが源流で、今に伝承したもので、明治時代以降に丹後各地に伝わりました。宮津市上司地区の太刀振りは、毎年10月の第2日曜日に、地区の総社である住吉神社の祭礼(栗田祭り)の際に奉納されます。



◆本日の実演

祭礼の際の太刀の振り方には、神社境内に練り込む際、隊列を組んで前進しながら振る「縄手振り」と、境内で一人ずつ振る「本振り」の技があり、今回は、ミックスした演舞を披露します。

Hosting Organization

Miyazu City Joshi Neighborhood Council

Origin

Tachifuri is a majestic sword performance unique to the Tango region. It is performed by furiko dancers from elementary school age up to young adults, and accompanied by taiko drums and whistles. It is said to have begun in the Heian period, with the original tachifuri dance, an intangible folk property of Kyoto Prefecture, originating from a festival held at Kono-jinja Shrine. From the Meiji period onward, the dance spread across various regions in Tango. The tachifuri performance of the Joshi district is held every year on the second Sunday of October at the Kunda Festival. The festival is held at Sumiyoshi-jinja, which is the head shrine of the Joshi district.

Today's Performance

Tachifuri is performed in two ways. One is known as nawate-buri, which is performed in a forward-moving line when entering the shrine precinct, while the other is hon-buri, which is performed by individuals within the shrine. Today's performance is a mix of the two.

六斎念仏踊り

Rokusai Nenbutsu-odori Dance

ICOM関係者限定プログラムです。一般の方はご覧いただけません。 Participation is not open to the general public, but limited to those involved in ICOM.

◆実演団体

京都中堂寺六斎会

◆由来

念仏や和讃などを唱え、鉦、太鼓を打ちながら踊躍する「念仏踊」は全国各地に色々な型が伝承されています。その中でも「京都の六斎念仏」は、これらの念仏系の芸能のみならず、能楽系、歌舞伎系の芸能を多く取り入れ発展してきました。京都で生まれた地域的特色が顕著な念仏踊として、国の重要無形民俗文化財に指定されています。



◆本日の実演

小学生、中学生、高校生が六斎念仏踊りの演目から次の4つを演舞します。

- 六段/原曲は筝曲で、笛の音色と鋭い太鼓の響きで表現しています。
- ●四つ太鼓/六斎の基本であり、一本打棒と二本打棒があります。子どもから大人までテンポを速めながらの曲打ちで、ポピュラーな演目です。
- 越後さらし(相打ち)/三味線の細かいリズムの曲弾きを豆太鼓の相打ちで表現しています。
- 祇園囃子/祇園祭の山鉾と違って、太鼓方の踊りを中心とするため、元曲よりもテンポが速いです。後半「棒振り」が登場し、厄除け祈願をします。

Hosting Organization

Kyoto Chudo-ji Rokusai Association

Origin

Nenbutsu-odori, which involves lively dancing against a backdrop of Buddhist prayers, hymns, gongs, and taiko drums, is a traditional performance that has been continued in various forms all over the country. Among these, rokusai nenbutsu from Kyoto has developed through the integration of aspects of noh plays, kabuki plays, and various other art forms. It has been designated an important intangible folk property of Japan as a magnificent nenbutsu dance from Kyoto that incorporates regional characteristics.

Today's Performance

Elementary, junior high, and high school students will perform the following four programs from rokusai nenbutsu-odori.

<Rokudan> Koto music is used as the main melody, and this is overlaid with flute tones and the sharp reverberations of taiko drums.

Yotsu-daiko> A popular yet fundamental rokusai program, some taiko are hit with one bachi stick and others with two. Children and adults gradually increase the tempo.

< Echigo-sarashi (pair performance) > The detailed rhythms of the shamisen are reproduced by a pair performance on small taiko drums.

<Gion bayashi> Unlike the floats that parade through the Gion Festival, the dance of the taiko performers takes center stage, and thus the tempo of the music is faster than usual. A bo-furi (baton performer) appears in the second half to pray and ward off evil.

和知人形浄瑠璃

Ningyo Joruri (Puppet Theater) from Wachi

ICOM関係者限定プログラムです。一般の方はご覧いただけません。 Participation is not open to the general public, but limited to those involved in ICOM.

◆実演団体

京丹波町立和知中学校

◆由来

人形浄瑠璃は、義太夫節の浄瑠璃を三味線で語るのに合わせて人形を操る演劇で、日本の近世芸能の一つです。京都府指定無形民俗文化財に指定されている「和知人形浄瑠璃」は江戸時代後期の始まりと言われており、通常は、3人で1体の人形を操りますが、「和知人形浄瑠璃」は1人で人形1体を操る人形浄瑠璃であり、この人形遣いに喜怒哀楽の感情を語



り分ける「語り」、場面に合った多彩な音色を奏でる「三味線」、この三者が一体となって妙技が生まれています。

◆本日の実演

「長老越節義之誉猪平宅の段」

(あらすじ)和知仏主村の庄屋、藤田猪平は、悪天候等による作柄の不出来から年貢米の軽減のために交渉にあたりますが、代官所に捕らえられ厳しい取調べの末、牢屋内で亡くなってしまいます。弟の伍平から夫の死を告げられた猪平の妻・おこんは、猪平の遺書から直訴を決意します。おこんは、藩主が山を越えた向こうの美山町静原方面を巡見に来られることを知り、二人の幼子を連れ、冬の夜中、静原方面を目指して出発します。

Hosting Organization

Kyotanba Town Wachi Junior High School

Origin

Ningyo joruri, a traditional performing art of early modern Japan, is a performance by puppet-eers alongside gidayu-bushi storytelling and shamisen music. Ningyo joruri from Wachi is an in-tangible folk property of Kyoto Prefecture, and is said to have begun in the late Edo period. The puppets in ningyo joruri are usually manipulated by three puppeteers, but those that ap-pear in the performances from Wachi are controlled by one. This masterful puppeteering is combined with emotive storytelling and the colorful tones of shamisen music that harmonize with every scene, giving rise to a truly exquisite performance.

Today's Performance

Chorogoe Setsugi-no-homare Iheitaku-no-dan

Storyline / Fujita lhei, the village head of Wachi Hodosu, heads off to negotiate a lower rice tax due to poor harvests from bad weather. He is caught by the local magistrate, however, and after a severe investigation, ends up dying in prison. His wife, Okon, hears about her husband's death through his younger brother, Gohei, and decides to make a direct appeal to the feudal lord. Okon, knowing that the local feudal lord often visits Shizuhara in Miyama just over the moun-tain, sets out on a winter's night with her two young children.

文化財に親しむ授業スペシャル!

Special Edition of Cultural Properties School Outreach Classes

◆時間

10:30~/13:00~/14:00~/15:00~(各回所要約30分)

小·中学生対象 (参加無料、当日受付、各回先着40名)

◆場所

平成知新館 1階 グランドロビー

京都国立博物館では、京都市内の小・中学校を訪問し、「文化財に親しむ授業」を行っています。NPO法人京都文化協会と共同で、京都市教育委員会の協力のもとに進めています。この授業で使用するのは、最新のデジタル技術と伝統的な技術を融合させた高精細複製品です。子どもたちとの対話を重視した授業で、講師は大学生・大学院生の「文化財ソムリエ」が務めます。この授業が教室を飛び出し、「KYOTO博物館子どもフォーラム」スペシャル授業を行うこととなりました。俵屋宗達と尾形光琳が描いた二つの「風神雷神図」の複製品との出会いを通じて「楽しい!」「ワクワク!」を見つけてみませんか?



柏野小学校での訪問授業 Cultural Properties School Outreach Classes for Students at Kashiwano Elementary School



下鳥羽小学校での訪問授業 Cultural Properties School Outreach Classes for Students at Shimotoba Elementary School

Time

10:30-, 13:00-, 14:00-, and 15:00-(approx. 30 min. each)

Location:

1F Grand Lobby, Heisei Chishinkan

For Elementary and junior high school students (Participation is free; register on the day; each class is open to the first 40 persons) These classes are conducted only in Japanese.

The Kyoto National Museum visits elementary and junior high schools in Kyoto City to offer Cultural Properties School Outreach Classes in partnership with the Kyoto Culture Association and with cooperation from the Kyoto City Board of Education. These classes are conducted using high-resolution reproductions of important artworks made with cutting-edge digital technology combined with traditional craftsmanship. The classes emphasize dialogue with children and are taught by university and graduate students serving as "Cultural Properties Sommeliers."

Today's classes are being held at the Kyoto National Museum for the Kyoto Children's Museum Forum, Reproductions of both Wind God and Thunder God screens will be used for this special event,