

* は流儀によって異なることを示す。

一 官人が神泉苑での宴を触れ回る

延喜帝（醍醐天皇）に仕える官人（間狂言）が登場し、治まる御代を称えたのち、今日は神泉苑に行幸され宴をなされるので、皆そのことをわきまえるようにと、触れ歩く。

〔狂言口開くちあけ〕

はじめに間狂言が登場して、前説を語り、物語のはじまりを導く。これを「狂言口開」と呼ぶ。

二 帝が臣下を従えて神泉苑に行く

皇帝（シテ）が藏人（ワキ）、大臣／従者（ワキツレ）らを伴って輿に乗り、夕涼みの宴を催すため、神泉苑へ行く。

藏人（ワキ）、大臣（ワキツレ）、輿昇（ワキツレ）「立衆」（字方を含める流儀もあり）

都の空が明るく照り輝くのも、まことに帝の御恵みによるものだ。

*Sections highlighted in represent variations in phrasing according to different schools.

1. Imperial Official Makes an Announcement of the Party to Be Held at Shinsen-en

An imperial official (*ai*) in the service of Emperor Daigo appears on the stage. He lauds the peaceful reign of the emperor and makes an announcement that the emperor will visit the garden of Shinsen-en to hold a party. He walks around announcing the news to everyone, calling their attention to the emperor's visit.

[*Kyogen-kuchiake* (Opening by *Kyogen-kata*)]

Ai-kyōgen appears on the stage first and narrates a prologue to begin the story. This is called *kyogen kuchiake*.

2. Emperor Visits Shinsen-en with His Ministers and Entourage

The emperor (*shite*), riding in a palanquin, goes to Shinsen-en to host a party of enjoying the evening cool, accompanied by his chamberlain (*waki*) and ministers / attendants (*waki-tsura*).

Chamberlain (*Waki*), Ministers (*Waki-tsura*), and Palanquin Carriers (*Waki-tsura*, Bit Players) [some schools include *Kokata*]

The skies over Kyoto shine brightly, thanks to the benevolence of His Imperial Majesty.

Minister / Chamberlain, Minister and Palanquin Carriers

The proof that we live in the reign of a sagacious sovereign is found in every aspect of this country being governed smoothly. His Imperial Majesty even provides us with parties and entertainment appropriate to all four seasons. We are truly grateful for His Majesty's kind consideration.

Emperor (*Tsure* or *Kokata*) / Chamberlain / Ministers and Palanquin Carriers

In spring,

Ministers, Palanquin Carriers / Chamberlain

he goes to enjoy the cherry blossoms as they bloom in different locations.

Emperor / Chamberlain / Ministers and Palanquin Carriers

In autumn, he goes out in search of maple leaves turned crimson by the drizzling rain.

Ministers, Palanquin Carriers / Chamberlain

After several days have passed with the snow piling up, he goes on a snow-viewing excursion.

Emperor / Chamberlain / Ministers and Palanquin Carriers

In this calm and peaceful era, hot days and cold days arrive appropriately in the right season, at the right time.

Ministers, Palanquin Carriers / Chamberlain

Therefore, His Imperial Majesty's excursions

Emperor / Chamberlain / Chamberlain, Ministers and Palanquin Carriers

always happen at the appropriate time.

大臣／蔵人、大臣、輿舁

聖天子が治め給う御代のしるしとして、すべての国政が滞りなく進み、四季折々の御遊までも、季節ごとに相応しく行われている、まことにありがたい叡慮であるよ。

帝（ツレまたは子方）／蔵人／大臣、輿舁

春になれば、

大臣、輿舁／蔵人
諸所へ花見にお出でになり、

大臣、輿舁／蔵人
秋には時雨に色づく紅葉狩への行幸があり、

大臣、輿舁／蔵人
月日を重ねて雪が積もれば、雪見の行幸がある。

帝／蔵人／大臣、輿舁

太平の世には、寒さ暑さが季節通りに、時を違えずにくるので

大臣、輿舁／蔵人
御遊の時も

帝／蔵人／蔵人、大臣、輿舁

ふさわしい時に行われる。

Chamberlain, Ministers, Palanquin Carriers

Now it is the height of summer, so His Imperial Majesty goes out to enjoy the evening cool.

Ministers, Palanquin Carriers

Now it is the height of summer, so His Imperial Majesty goes out to enjoy the evening cool.

Chamberlain, Ministers, Palanquin Carriers

By the side of the road, on this side of the pine tree, throngs of people, thick as grass, have come out to catch a glimpse of His Imperial Majesty. Who will make a path through them, like stomping down grass? Nothing would prevent His Imperial Majesty's carriage on such an auspicious excursion, and it runs lightly along a smooth, flat road. He has arrived at one of his imperial palaces, Shinsen-en. He has arrived at Shinsen-en.

3. The Emperor Enjoys the Evening View at Shinsen-en

In the evening, the emperor enjoys viewing the garden of Shinsen-en, where a heron is playing in the pond. He cites poems for entertainment.

Emperor How splendid! There is a sandbar in the pond, gently washed by waves, that reminds me of the view of Lake Biwa.

A poem says, "The threefold world expands endlessly before my eyes, / Removing, from the bottom of my heart, / The Twelve Causes and Conditions." ("As the universe unfolds before my eyes, it makes me completely forget my karma.") This is a truly refined scene, just like the one described in the poem.

Group Reciters

A pine tree stands on the shore of the pond, where a heron alights. "An old pine stands on the shore, where a heron is playing.

地

鷺のやってきた池の汀には松が立ち、「鷺のゐる池の汀に松ふりて、都の外の心地

帝

帝は、池に鷺が遊ぶ神泉苑の夕景色を楽しみ、詩歌を引いて興趣を現す。

ああ面白い、池の中に島が一つ聳え立ち、悠々と波立つ景色は、あたかも琵琶湖を見ているようだなあ。

「三千世界は眼の前に尽きぬ。十二因縁は心の裏に空し（遙かなる大宇宙が眼の前に広がり、すべての因縁を忘れ去る思いだ）」との詩があるが、まさにその通りの、実に情趣ある景色だ。

蔵人、大臣、興昇

今、ちょうど夏になり、夕涼みをなさりにお出になると、

大臣、興昇

今、ちょうど夏になり、夕涼みをなさりにお出になると、

蔵人、大臣、興昇

松のこちら側の路傍には、草のように大勢の者が拝観に出ているよ。それをだれが踏みならしていくのだろうか。ありがたい行幸なので、御車は平らな道を軽々と走り、皇居の一つの神泉苑に着いた、神泉苑に着いた。

三 帝は神泉苑の夕景色を楽しむ

I feel like I am outside of Kyoto.” Just as described in this poem, this view is atypical in Kyoto. Truly, it is a rare and pleasant sight. Perhaps it would be amusing to put three boats on the pond, one for writing poems, one for singing songs, and one for playing musical instruments. Or perhaps it would be wonderful if, while beautiful music played, we had a “meandering stream” party, in which we enjoy composing poems and drinking sake wine from cups sent floating down a stream from the pond. Look at the moon on the water. It looks like a cup floating on such a meandering stream. How delightful! The view over the pond is truly splendid!

4. The Chamberlain, On Imperial Order, Captures the Heron

Amused by the heron playing around the pond, the emperor commands his chamberlain to catch it. The chamberlain has a difficult time capturing the bird, which is able to escape to the freedom of the sky. He then tells the heron to obey the emperor’s order and succeeds in laying hold of the bird, which has settled down. The chamberlain goes to show the heron to the emperor, and the people witnessing the scene are deeply impressed that the majesty and virtue of the emperor could even persuade a bird to obey.

Emperor Is anyone available?

Minister At your command, Your Majesty.

Emperor There is a heron playing on the sandbar that projects into the pond. It is quite interesting to watch. Tell whoever is available to catch the bird and bring it to me. / Tell the chamberlain to catch the bird and bring it to me. / Catch the bird and bring it to me.

こそすれ（鷺の戯れる池の汀に老松が立ち、まるで都の外にいるようだなあ）」という歌のよ
うに、都には似つかわしくない趣があつて、本当に珍しく面白いことだよ。あるい
は、この池に詩、歌、管絃を行う三つの舟を浮べて御遊を催すのもよからう。また
素晴らしい音楽が奏でられるなか、曲水の宴で、詩を作りつつ、この池から流れ来
る水に浮かべた盃を取るのもよいな。その盃のような月が、水に映っているぞ。ああ、
まつたくこの池の景色は面白い。

四 帝の命を受けて、蔵人が鷺を捕らえる

帝は池のあたりに遊ぶ鷺が面白いからと、蔵人につかまえるように命じる。蔵人は、自由に
飛ぶ鳥を捕まえるのに苦勞するが、帝の命に従うよう鷺に呼びかけ、おとなしくなった鷺を
抱き抱えて捕まえ、帝にお見せする。人々は鳥を従わせる帝の威徳に感動する。

帝 誰かいるか。

大臣 御前におります。

あ
の池に突き出した洲崎で戯れる鷺が、実に面白い。誰でもよいから、つかまえて
くるように、申し付けよ。／蔵人につかまえてくるように、申し付けよ。／つかま
えてきなさい。

Minister Yes, certainly.

Hello, chamberlain. His Imperial Majesty enjoys watching the heron on the sandbar and commands you to catch it and bring it to him.

Chamberlain

I will do as His Majesty commands.

However, being a bird with wings, the heron can fly away at will, so how can I catch it... I am hesitant to try.

Minister No, no, not to worry. For everywhere under the heavens is the imperial realm, reigned over by this emperor.

Chamberlain

Keeping this in mind,

Minister Slowly and surely,

Chamberlain

I move forward, hidden by the thick reeds.

Reciters Eying the target and stealthily approaching the heron, he tries to catch it from behind some boulders. However, the surprised heron flies up into the sky, its flapping wings kicking up a breeze. There is nothing the chamberlain can do but look up at the heron. Even so, he looks in the direction that the heron is flying, runs / walks toward it and says, "Listen to me well! This is an imperial command! This is an imperial command!" Then the heron flies back to the place it was before, folds its wings, and bows down to the ground. The chamberlain gently cradles the heron in his arms and brings it to show the emperor. Everyone witnessing this

大臣

かしこまりました。

やあやあ、蔵人よ、帝はあの洲崎の鷺を面白いと思し召され、捕えて参れとお命じになったぞ。

蔵人

仰せを謹んで承ります。

それにしても、鷺は、自在に飛べる翼を持った鳥ゆえに、どのようにしたものか……、とためらえば、

大臣

いやいや、この天の下はどこでも、帝の治める王土であるぞ、

蔵人

その思いを頼りにして、

大臣

次第々々に

蔵人

葦の茂みの蔭を進んで、

地

狙いをつけて忍び寄り、岩間の蔭から捕えようとした。ところがこの鷺は、驚いた様子で、羽風を立ててぱつと飛び立ったため、蔵人はなすすべなく、手をこまねくばかりであった。それでも、鷺の飛ぶ行方を仰ぎ見て走り行き／歩み寄り、「よく

scene is deeply moved and says, "What a blessing is the majesty and virtue of His Imperial Majesty. How wonderful that he is so reliable!" The teaching of the Buddha has spread everywhere throughout the land and the emperor rightly governs the country in this As era. The evidence of this is that even a bird flying in the sky has alit on the ground, just as the emperor has wished. How wonderful that even a bird obeys the order of His Imperial Majesty. How wonderful that even a bird obeys the order of His Imperial Majesty.

5. A Title of Fifth Rank Peerage is Conferred upon the Heron, Who Performs A Dance

The sake-drinking party begins to sizzle, flamed by the people who are deeply moved. The emperor is quite pleased and confers the title of fifth rank peerage on the chamberlain and the heron. The heron dances happily.

Reciters The people, who feel grateful to receive such blessings from the emperor, are even more excited. The auspicious atmosphere becomes even more festive, as everyone offers each other drinks and they sing and dance. His Imperial Majesty is highly pleased and calls for the chamberlain in order to confer upon him a noble title / rank. He also confers upon the heron the title of fifth rank. Then the heron starts to dance, as it is so delighted to have received a noble title.

Heron (*Shite*)

The heron on the sandbar obeys the imperial command and folds its wings,

五 帝より五位を賜った鷺が舞う

人々の感激に後押しされるように酒宴は華やぎ、帝もお喜びになって、蔵人と鷺に五位の位階を授ける。鷺は嬉しげに舞う。

地 こうして大君の恵みを仰ぎ奉る人々の気持ちは、ますます盛り上がり、祝賀の雰囲気が高まって、皆が皆、酒を勧めて舞楽を奏した。帝も大層お喜びになって、鷺を捕らえた蔵人を召し出され、爵位／官位をお授けになり、鷺にも同じく五位の爵位を授けられた。すると鷺はさも嬉しそうに舞を舞い始めた。

鷺(シテ) 洲崎の鷺は帝の勅命に従って羽を垂れ、

Reciters and even the pine tree standing on the shore looks as though it is enjoying the august reign of the emperor.

[Dance (*Sagi-midare*)]

Music played by a Japanese flute, small and large hand drums, and a drum is performed to accompany the dance. This is a unique dance that describes various movements characteristic of a heron.

6. The Heron Is Released and Flies Away

After enjoying the playful dance of the heron, the emperor orders it to be released. The heron happily flies up into the sky, vanishing into space.

Heron “So wonderful are the blessings of His Imperial Majesty’s reign,

Reciters so wonderful are the blessings of His Imperial Majesty’s reign, which spread to every corner of his realm, that even a bird, with wings that can at will fly through the air, is drawn to them. It goes without saying for human beings, but even animals and birds all receive the blessings of His Imperial Majesty’s majesty and virtue.” Since the heron has said so, the emperor orders the release of the bird who has obeyed his imperial command. The chamberlain informs the heron of this benevolent command from the emperor and releases it. The heron then happily flies up into the sky. Yes, the heron happily flies up into the sky and vanishes into space.

地 汀の松も、治まる御代になじんでいる様子だ。

〔舞（鷺乱）〕

笛・小鼓・大鼓・太鼓で奏せられる。鷺がさまざまに戯れ遊ぶ様子を現す独特の舞。

六 鷺は放され、飛び去って行く

帝は鷺の舞い遊ぶ様子を楽しまれた後、鷺を放すようお命じになった。鷺は嬉しそうに飛び上がり、どこへともなく去った。

鷺 「帝の治政の有難い恵みは、

地 帝の治政の有難い恵みは、国の隅々に行き渡り、空を自在に翔ける有翼の者までも靡かない者はおりません。人はもちろん鳥類畜類まで、その御威徳にあずかるのです」鷺がそう伝えるので、帝は、勅に従ったこの鷺を放すように命じられた。蔵人は、この有難いご命令を鷺に言い含めて、放してやった。すると鷺は、嬉しそうに飛び上がり、さも嬉しそうに飛び上がって、どこへともなく飛び去って行ったのである。

Sagi (The Heron)

Synopsis

These events happen on a summer day, during the era of Emperor Daigo. The emperor is hosting a party in the royal garden of Shinsen-en in Kyoto, to enjoy the evening cool. On the sandbar in the pond in the garden, a white heron is prancing around, while the evening moon, reflected on the water, looks just like one of the drinking cups used in a “meandering stream” party. Emperor Daigo and all of the ministers and officials at the party enjoy this beautiful sight. Suddenly, an idea comes into the emperor’s mind and he orders his chamberlain to capture the heron. At first, the chamberlain is bewildered, because he is unsure about how he should catch the bird, which might take to its wings and escape into the sky. However, he sets his mind on relying upon the majestic authority of the emperor and sneaks up on the heron from behind a boulder. The surprised heron flies up into the sky. However, when the chamberlain talks to the heron and tells it to obey the imperial command, it returns and lands on the place it was before, drops its wings, and bows down on the ground. The heron allows the chamberlain to catch it. Everyone witnessing this scene praises it as a tribute to the majesty and virtue of Emperor Daigo. The emperor, who is extremely pleased, confers a title of fifth-rank peerage upon the chamberlain and the heron. After the heron performs an elegant flying dance, it is released upon orders from the emperor. It happily flies up into the sky, vanishing into space.

Highlights

Although *Sagi* (The Heron) is a short play with a rather thin storyline, many characters appear in it and for Noh actors, it is considered to be an advanced piece. The scene in this play in which the peerage title of fifth rank is bestowed upon a heron by the emperor is the origin of the name, in Japanese, of the black-crowned night heron: *goi-sagi* (literally, “fifth rank heron.”)

Traditionally, the role of *shite* (lead character) in this play has to be performed exclusively by a juvenile who has not yet undergone the coming-of-age ceremony or an elderly man more than sixty years old. Children and the elderly are considered to be less attached to worldly desires and closer to the gods and therefore, they are allowed to perform this role. The lead character performs the role of the heron without wearing a mask. However, if the person performing this role is not from one of the designated age groups, she or he needs to wear a mask, such as *enmei-kaja*, in order to eliminate the atmosphere of worldliness. In this play, *Sagi*, the pure, sacred nature of the lead character is valued.

Because the lead character is a bird, it hardly speaks and for this role, the dance is the main performance. The lead character performs the dance of *sagi-midare*, which contains a series of unique movements depicting the heron flying and stealthily walking through mud. The dance depicts the elegance and beauty of the playful heron and is the highlight of this drama. A *midare* dance is also performed in another Noh play, *Shōjō*, but this *sagi-midare* is different from *shōjō-midare*.

All costumes worn by the heron character, including the crown, are white, which gives the impression of purity to the audience. This play is only rarely performed. Please do not miss an opportunity to enjoy its pure, refreshing atmosphere.

Schools	All five	
Category	The Fourth Group Noh	
Author	Unknown	
Subject	<i>Heike Monogatari</i> (The Tale of Heike Clan), <i>Genpei Jōsui-ki</i> (The Story of the Rise and Fall of Genji and Heike Clans), etc.	
Season	Summer (June in the lunar calendar)	
Scene	Shinsen-en in Kyoto	
<i>Tsukurimono</i>	A palanquin	
Characters	<i>Shite</i> <i>Tsure or Kokata</i> <i>Waki</i> <i>Waki-tsure</i> <i>Waki-tsure</i> [Bit Players] <i>Ai</i>	Heron Emperor Chamberlain Ministers [Attendants] (Three to five) Palanquin carriers (Two) Imperial Official
Costumes	<i>Shite</i> <i>Tsure or Kokata</i> <i>Waki</i> <i>Waki-tsure</i> <i>Waki-tsure</i> [Bit Players] <i>Ai</i>	<i>Sagi-kanmuri</i> (crown for a heron character), <i>shiro-tare</i> (a type of wig made of white hair), <i>shiroji-karaori</i> (a short-sleeved outer kimono worn by female characters) or <i>shiroaya</i> (silk kimono) worn in <i>tsubo'ori</i> -style (white), <i>kitsuke / shirohaku</i> (kimono with embroidery in white) or <i>shiroaya</i> , <i>hakama</i> in <i>ōkuchi</i> -style (white), <i>koshi-obi</i> (belt), and a fan. <i>Uikanmuri</i> (the headdress for emperors, nobles, or aged deities), unlined <i>kariginu</i> -style kimono, <i>kitsuke / nuihaku</i> (a short-sleeved kimono with embroidery and gold or silver flakes placed on the fabric), <i>hakama</i> in <i>ōkuchi</i> -style (white) or <i>komi-ōkuchi</i> (underwear-like <i>hakama</i> in <i>ōkuchi</i> -style), <i>koshi-obi</i> , and a fan. <i>Ori-eboshi</i> or <i>samurai-eboshi</i> (<i>eboshi</i> -style headdress for warriors), <i>kake-hitatare</i> (tops of <i>hitatare</i> -style kimono), <i>kitsuke / atsuita</i> (a type of short-sleeved kimono mainly worn by male characters), <i>hakama</i> in <i>ōkuchi</i> -style (white), <i>koshi-obi</i> , a small sword, and a fan. <i>Kazaori-eboshi</i> (an <i>eboshi</i> -style headdress) or <i>hora-eboshi</i> (an <i>eboshi</i> -style headdress worn by stately characters), <i>chōken</i> (an unlined, long-sleeved elegant garment worn by dancing female characters) or <i>awase-kariginu</i> (lined long-sleeved <i>kariginu</i> -style kimono worn by male characters, especially gods and other dignified characters), <i>kitsuke / atsuita</i> , <i>hakama</i> in <i>ōkuchi</i> -style (white), <i>koshi-obi</i> , and a fan. <i>Waki-tsure</i> [Bit Players] (Palanquin carriers) <i>kitsuke / atsuita</i> , <i>hakama</i> in <i>ōkuchi</i> -style (white), <i>koshi-obi</i> , and a fan. <i>Ai</i> <i>Kanjin-zukin</i> (a type of headdress), <i>atsuita</i> , <i>sobatsugi</i> (lined <i>happi</i> -style kimono worn by warriors or Chinese characters), <i>kukuri-bakama</i> (a way of wearing <i>hakama</i> trousers, tucking the bottoms up at the knee with strings), a pair of gaiters, a small sword, and a fan.
Number of Scenes	One	
Length	About 1 hour	

鷺 (さぎ)

あらすじ

延喜帝(醍醐天皇)の御代のこと。ある夏、京都・神泉苑(皇室の庭園)で、帝は夕涼みの宴を催しました。池の洲崎には白い鷺が舞い遊び、曲水の宴の盃のように見える夕月の影が、地水に映っています。帝はじめ、参加した臣下、官人たちは皆、その美景を楽しんでいます。ふと帝は、興趣を覚えられたご様子で、臣下の蔵人に鷺を捕らえるよう命じられました。蔵人は翼のある鳥だけに、どうしたらよいかわからず躊躇っていましたが、帝の御威光を頼りにして、心を定め、岩陰から忍び寄って捕えようとしていました。鷺は驚いて飛び立ちましたが、蔵人が鷺に、勅諭に従うようにと語ると、元の場所へ降り、羽を垂れて地に伏し、おとなしく捕らえられました。その場の人々は帝のご威徳だと称賛し、帝も大層お喜びになって、鷺にも蔵人にも五位の爵位を授けられました。鷺は優雅にあたりを舞い飛んだ後、帝の命により、放されました。すると鷺は嬉しそうに飛び上がり、どこへともなく去っていきました。

みどころ

「鷺」は曲自体は短く、ストーリーも至ってシンプルですが、登場人物も多く、大習、重習の大曲です。なお曲中の、鷺が帝から五位の位階を賜るエピソードは、五位鷺の名の由来になっているといえます。

「鷺」のシテは通常、目安として元眼前の子どもか、還暦以降の老人のみが勤めることを許されています。子どもと老人に限られるのは、世俗の色の薄い、神の領域に近いからだと言われます。シテは面をかけずに直面で舞いますが、特別に対象外の年齢の大人がシテを演じる場合は、面(延命冠者など)をかけて世俗色を払しょくしなければなりません。「鷺」ではシテの清浄な神聖さが尊ばれるのです。

鳥だけに、シテの言葉はほとんどなく、舞が主体になります。特殊な型を含む「鷺乱(さぎみだれ)」が舞われますが、飛ぶ様子や、ぬかるみを抜き足で歩く姿などを見せて、舞い遊ぶ鷺の優雅な美しさを表し、この曲の大きな見どころになっています。同じ乱(みだれ)でも「猩々乱」とは異なります。

鷺を現す鷺冠も、装束もすべて白が基調で、清浄な印象が作り出されます。「鷺」が舞われる機会はそう多くありません。チャンスがあったら、清々しく、爽快な舞台をぜひ、お見逃しなくお楽しみください。

流儀 五流にあり
分類 四番目物
作者 不明
題材 『平家物語』『源平盛衰記』等
季節 夏(旧暦六月)
場面 京都・神泉苑
作り物 輿

登場人物 シテ 鷺
ツレまたは子方 帝
ワキ 蔵人
ワキツレ 大臣(従者)三~五人
ワキツレ(立衆) 輿舁二人
アイ 官人

装束 シテ 鷺冠、白垂、壺折・白地唐織/白綾、着付・白箔/白綾、白大口、腰帯、扇
ツレまたは子方 初冠、単狩衣、着付・縫箔、白大口/込大口、腰帯、扇
ワキ 折烏帽子/侍烏帽子、掛直垂、着付・厚板、白大口、腰帯、小刀、扇
ワキツレ 風折烏帽子/洞烏帽子、長絹/袷狩衣、着付・厚板、白大口、腰帯、扇
ワキツレ(立衆 [輿舁]) 着付・厚板、白大口、腰帯、扇
アイ 官人頭巾、厚板、側次、括袴、脚絆、小刀、扇

場数 一場
上演時間 約1時間

鷺(さぎ)
Sagi (The Heron) ©2020 the-noh.com

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