

\*流儀による違いが顕著なため、観世流と金春流の謡本を元に、二通りの翻訳を掲載します。  
\*以下は観世流謡本による。金春流現行謡本による翻訳は8ページ以降に掲載。

## 一 官人の口上

漢の時代、武帝の宮殿・承華殿にて官人が口上を行う。近頃宮中を三本足の青い鳥が飛びまわるのを陰陽博士に占わせたところ、皇帝にとって吉兆であることを告げる。

## 二 皇帝の登場

七夕祭が催され、皇帝が華やかな御殿に現れる。

皇帝 面白いことだ、四季は移りやすく、春が過ぎて夏は暮れて、今はやくも初秋の七

月七日となった。七夕祭りを急ごう。

大臣 帝のいらつしやるこの御殿は承華殿で

皇帝 大勢の家臣の衣装は華やかで

### This part from *Utaibon* in Kanze School

\*The text below follows the version used by the Kanze school. The Komparu school version starts on page 8.

#### 1. Announcement by Court Official

The time is the Han dynasty in China. A court official makes an announcement at the Shōka Hall in the palace of Emperor Wu. He reports that since a three-legged blue bird has recently been seen flying above the palace, a master of divination has been asked to analyze this matter according to the principles of Ying-yang philosophy. He says that the master has determined this phenomenon to be an auspicious omen for the emperor.

#### 2. Emperor Appears

As the Star Festival is being observed, the emperor appears in the lavishly decorated hall.

Emperor How interesting that the seasons change so quickly – spring has passed, summer ended, and it's already the seventh day of seventh month in early autumn (according to the lunar calendar). We must be quick to celebrate the Star Festival.

Minister The hall where His Imperial Majesty currently resides is called the Shōka Hall.

Empero The many assembled vassals are dressed in their finery.

Minister In the pavilion constructed of the seven precious metals and gemstones as well as in the gorgeous hall with a floor covered in gold and silver, the emperor and

Emperor officials in both civil and military service are

Minister all gathered together,

Group Reciters

disporting themselves at playing music and other entertainments. The source of their pleasure seems inexhaustible. Even the Castle of Joyful Sight, where it is said that heavenly beings get together to play music and entertain themselves, cannot equal this palace at this moment. This is brought about entirely by the august brilliance of His Imperial Majesty. How grateful we are for the blessings that the emperor bestows upon us, far and wide.

### 3. Old Man and Local Man Appear

An old man, together with a local man, appears. He expresses appreciation for the reign of the emperor and praises the beauty of the early autumn scenery.

Old Man and Local Man

Thanks to the august brilliance of His Imperial Majesty, who reigns over the realm peacefully, even menial men like us can lead tranquil lives.

Local Man

Thanks to this emperor who bestows such generous blessings,

大臣 七つの貴金属・宝石で作った楼閣、金銀で作った床のある華やかな御殿に、帝をはじめ

皇帝 文官武官もそれぞれ

大臣 並びそろって

地 管弦など様々な遊びをなさって、楽しみは尽きない様子である。諸天人が遊樂する場所という喜見城きけんじょうも、どうしてこの御殿の様子に勝ることができるだろうか。ただただこれは帝の威光がもたらすもので、広きにわたる恵みはありがたいことだ。

### 三 老翁と里人の登場

老翁と里人が現れ、皇帝が治める御代に感謝して、初秋の美しい情景を褒めたたえる。

老翁 里人 天下泰平に治まる御代の光のおかげで、取るに足らない私たちのような者も安寧に暮らしていくことができるのだ。

里人 恵みも広いこの帝の

Old Man and Local Man

we have only to trust in and depend upon him.

Old Man As a sign that the world is governed by a wise emperor, the wind blows once every five days and the rain falls once every ten days.

Old Man and Local Man

All of the moistened trees and grasses bend toward the emperor and follow his command. How lucky are we who were born in this age. This is the day of the Star Festival – Vega and Altair are hastening toward their annual reunion. Although autumn's arrival is not visible to our eyes, the sky's appearance changes naturally. The wind sounds differently and we welcome the arrival of evening, when we enjoy a cool breeze blowing through our sleeves. Even the color of rice leaves bending in winds is beautiful. It is early autumn scenery that makes ones believe in one thousand years of peace.

#### 4. Old Man Visits the Palace

The old man calls upon the emperor at the palace, where he announces that there is a good omen for the emperor, as the Queen Mother of the West will come to see him. He speaks about Taoist sages and the Queen Mother of the West, as well as about her peaches that give one eternal youth. He then reveals that he is Tōbōsaku and disappears into a cloud.

Old Man There is something I wish to inform His Imperial Majesty.

Minister I understand you have something you want to say, but first tell me who you are.

老翁・里人 御影をお頼みするばかりである。

老翁 そもそも賢王の御代のしるしとして、五日に一度風が吹き、十日に一度雨が降つて

老翁・里人 潤う四方の草木までもが帝になびき従う。この御代に生まれてきたことはありがたいことだ。今日はちょうど七夕の日で、織姫と彦星が年に一度の出会いを急ぐころだ。秋が来たと目には見えないが、空の様子は自然と変わり、風が音を変えて吹き、着物の袖も涼しい夕暮れとなる。風になびく稲葉の色までもが美しく、千年続く泰平を思わせる秋の始めの景色であるよ。

#### 四 老翁の参内

老翁は皇帝のもとを訪れ、皇帝に吉兆があり、西王母が訪れるであろうことを伝える。老翁は続けて仙人や西王母、不老不死の桃の実について語ると、自身が東方朔であることを明かし、雲の中へと消えていく。

老翁 帝に申し上げたいことがございます。

大臣 申し上げたいことがあるとは、そなたはいかなるものか。

- Old Man I am a man living in a distant corner of this country. I came to the palace today as there is a matter I wish to explain to His Imperial Majesty.
- Minister Then, come this way.
- Old Man I am a man living in a distant corner of this country. I have come to see you today because I have seen an omen portending an auspicious event. Recently, a blue bird with three legs has been flying above the palace. This bird is beloved by the Queen Mother of the West. This means that in the near future, the Queen Mother of the West will visit the palace to pay her respects to the emperor. I came here today to inform you of this matter.
- Emperor Nothing is more auspicious than this news. Please also tell us some details about the Taoist sages.
- Reciters Sages living in their enchanted land do not interact with humans. They prefer to eat pine needles and wear garments made of moss. Even after many years pass, their pleasures never come to an end. They use their supernatural powers to fly about freely, going anywhere they please.
- Old Man Before he became Buddha, when Shakyamuni was still a prince living in the kingdom of his birth, he placed himself in the service of a sage.
- Reciters He collected nuts and brought water to offer buddhas, and after practicing such asceticism for many years, he at last attained enlightenment and became the great world-honored sage, Buddha. By the way, among the innumerable Taoist sages, the Queen Mother of the West manifests herself as a temporary transformation of Amida Buddha, the Buddha of Immeasurable Life, who

老翁 私はこの国のはずれに住んでいる者です。申し上げたい事情があつて、参内いたしました。

大臣 それではこちらへ参りなさい。

老翁 私はこの国のはずれに住む者ですが、めでたい出来事がおこる前兆があるので参りました。このごろ、三本足の青い鳥が御殿の上を飛び回っています。これは西王母が寵愛している鳥です。すなわち、そのうちに西王母が参内して帝に礼拝をするでしょう。このことを申し上げるために参りました。

皇帝 これほどめでたいことはない。さらに仙人のいわれについて詳しく物語ってください。

地 仙郷に住む仙人たちは人間と交わらず、松の葉を好んで食べ、苔を身に着て、幾年経つても楽しみは尽きず、どこでも自由自在に飛行できる神通力を持っている。

老翁 かたじけなくも悉達太子しつだたいし（釈尊の出家以前の太子名）は仙人にお仕えになり

地 仏に供える木の実を採り、水を汲む長年の苦行を経て、ついに悟りを開いて大聖世尊だいしょうせぞんになったのです。ところで、仙人が数限りなくいる中でも西王母と申す者は、西方極楽浄土の無量寿仏むりょうじゅぶつが仮の姿で現れた者であつて、その名の通り、量るこ

resides in Amida's Pure Land of Utmost Bliss in the western quarter. As indicated by her name, her longevity is immeasurable. Therefore, she is a very auspicious sage. The peach trees growing in her garden flowers and bears fruit only once every three thousand years. The peach is an elixir of eternal youth—a wondrous phenomenon, indeed.

Old Man Now there is no need to further conceal my identity. I am indeed

Reciters Tōbōsaku, whose name is renowned across this world. If the emperor eats her peaches, he will maintain his health and enjoy a long life. I will quickly return to the palace, bringing with me the Queen Mother of the West. So saying, he stands up and leaves through the garden. Only his voice is left behind as he disappears into a cloud.

#### 5. Narration by Taoist Sage [Interlude]

A Taoist sage appears and narrates the story up to this point. Then the Spirit of the Peach appears and has the sage lick the top of its head.

#### 6. Tōbōsaku Appears

Tōbōsaku appears again and goes to see the emperor, bringing with him the Queen Mother of the West.

とのできないほどの長い寿命を持つので、たいへんめでたい仙人なのです。その庭園に植えてある桃は、三千年に一度花が咲き実ができて、それが不老不死の薬となるのは不思議なことです。

老翁 今はまだ隠すことはないでしょう。私こそが

地 その名も世に知れ渡っている東方朔です。帝が桃の実を食べたならば、寿命は長く続き、からだも丈夫であり続けるでしょう。急ぎ西王母を伴って、再び参内いたしましょう。そう言ったかと思うと、庭を立って帰っていき、声だけがその場に残って、姿は雲の中へと消えてしまった。

#### 五 仙人による語り（中入）

仙人が現れて、これまでの経過を語る。そこに桃仁の精があらわれ、仙人に自らの頭を舐めさせる。

#### 六 東方朔の登場

東方朔が現れ、西王母を伴って皇帝のもとへと向かう。

Tōbōsaku I am indeed Tōbōsaku, who went to the enchanted land and spent many years there. Now I have already lived for nine thousand years as from time to time, I eat one of the peaches of the Queen Mother of the West. I promised to offer these peaches to the emperor. Well, Queen Mother of the West, let's make haste and go to visit him.

### 7. Dance by Tōbōsaku and Queen Mother of the West

The Queen Mother of the West offers her peaches to the emperor, and she and Tōbōsaku perform a dance together to court music. When the sun starts to set, they bid farewell to the emperor, and the Queen Mother of the West returns home, riding on a dragon.

Reciters What a wondrous sight! It looks like a group of white clouds is descending from the western sky and the three-legged blue bird is flying alongside the clouds. The beautiful Queen Mother of the West, wearing shimmering robes and a sparkling crown, has arrived here, riding on a beautiful dragon. How extraordinary that we can witness such an event.

Queen Mother of the West

The Queen Mother of the West steps forward in the garden of the palace,

Reciters The Queen Mother of the West steps forward in the garden of the palace, carrying the famous peaches, and respectfully presents them to the emperor. The emperor is so deeply moved that he orders an unlimited number of songs to be played concurrently. These secret masterpieces of dance music are fascinating.

東方朔

仙郷に入つて長い年月を過ごしている東方朔とは私のことです。さて、私は西王母の桃の実を度々食べたために、寿命はすでに九千歳に及んでいます。この桃の実を帝に捧げようと約束したのです。さあ、西王母よ、早く参つてください。

### 七 東方朔と西王母による舞

西王母が帝に桃の実を献上すると、西王母と東方朔らは管弦の曲に合わせて舞を舞う。日が暮れ始めると、東方朔と西王母は暇を告げ、西王母は竜に乗って帰っていく。

地

不思議なことだ。西の空から白雲の一群が降りてくるように見えたかと思うと、三本足の青い鳥が翼をならべて飛びまわる。姿も美しい西王母が、光り輝く衣冠を身に着けて、美しい竜に乗って現れた。こうした情景を目の前にできるといふことは、たいそう不思議でありがたいことだ。

西王母

西王母は宮殿の庭の上に歩み出て

地

西王母は庭の上に歩み出て、かの桃の実を捧げ持ち、帝のお目にかけて奉る。帝は深く感じ入ったあまりであろうか、管弦の曲が数限りなく、皆一同に奏でられた。舞樂の秘曲は面白いことだ。

[Gaku dance]

Reciters The time of performing dance music has come to an end. As the sun is setting in the west, Tōbōsaku and the Queen Mother of the West bid farewell to the emperor and take leave of the palace. The emperor misses them and tells them to visit him again sometime. Having received this imperial order, they together depart the palace. The Queen Mother of the West elegantly rides her beautiful dragon and ascends on a distant path of clouds, returning to the heavens.

地

〔楽〕

舞樂の時間も過ぎていき、夕陽が西に傾いたので、東方朔と西王母は暇を申し上げて帰ろうとする。帝は名残を惜しみ、また再び参内するようにおっしゃる。東方朔と西王母は宣旨をいただくと、連れ立って退出する。西王母は美しい竜にゆらりとうち乗って、遙か遠くの雲路に登って、また天上へと帰っていった。

観世流

**This part from *Utaibon* in Komparu School**

\*The Kanze school version starts on page 1.

**1. Announcement by Court Official**

The time is the Han dynasty in China. A court official makes an announcement at the Shōka Hall in the palace of Emperor Wu. He reports that since a three-legged blue bird has recently been seen flying above the palace, a master of divination has been asked to analyze this matter according to the principles of Ying-yang philosophy. He says that the master has determined this phenomenon to be an auspicious omen for the emperor.

**2. Emperor Appears**

As the Star Festival is being observed, the emperor appears in the lavishly decorated hall.

Empero How interesting that the seasons change so quickly – spring has passed, summer ended, and it's already the seventh day of seventh month in early autumn (according to the lunar calendar). We must be quick to celebrate the Star Festival.

Minister The hall where His Imperial Majesty currently resides is called the Shōka Hall. The many assembled vassals are dressed in their finery.

Emperor In the pavilion constructed of the seven precious metals and gemstones as well as in the gorgeous hall with a floor covered in gold and silver,

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## 一 官人の口上

漢の時代、武帝の宮殿・承華殿にて官人が口上を行う。近頃宮中を三本足の青い鳥が飛びまわるのを陰陽博士に占わせたところ、皇帝にとって吉兆であることを告げる。

## 二 皇帝の登場

七夕祭が催され、皇帝が華やかな御殿に現れる。

皇帝 面白いことだ、四季は移りやすく、春が過ぎて夏は暮れて、今はやくも初秋の七月七日となった。七夕祭りを急ごう。

大臣 帝のいらっしゃるこの御殿は承華殿で、大勢の家臣の衣装は華やかで

皇帝 七つの貴金属・宝石で作った楼閣、金銀で作った床のある華やかな御殿に、



Minister the emperor and

Emperor officials in both civil and military service are all gathered together,

Group Reciters

disporting themselves at playing music and other entertainments. The source of their pleasure seems inexhaustible. Even the Castle of Joyful Sight, where it is said that heavenly beings get together to play music and entertain themselves, cannot equal this palace at this moment. This is brought about entirely by the august brilliance of His Imperial Majesty. How grateful we are for the blessings that the emperor bestows upon us, far and wide.

### 3. Old Man and Local Man Appear

An old man, together with a local man, appears. He expresses appreciation for the reign of the emperor and praises the beauty of the early autumn scenery.

Old Man and Local Man

Thanks to the august brilliance of His Imperial Majesty, who reigns over the realm peacefully, even menial men like us can lead tranquil lives.

Local Man

Thanks to this emperor who bestows such generous blessings,

Old Man and Local Man we have only to trust in and depend upon him.

As a sign that the world is governed by a wise emperor, the wind blows once every five days and the rain falls once every ten days. All of the moistened trees and grasses bend toward the emperor and follow his command. How lucky are we who were born in this age. This is the day of the Star Festival – Vega and Altair are

大臣 帝をはじめ

皇帝 文官武官もそれぞれ並びそろって

地 管弦など様々な遊びをなさって、楽しみは尽きない様子である。諸天人が遊樂する場所という喜見城きけんじょうも、どうしてこの御殿の様子に勝ることができるだろうか。ただただこれは帝の威光がもたらすもので、広きにわたる恵みはありがたいことだ。

### 三 老翁と里人の登場

老翁と里人が現れ、皇帝が治める御代に感謝して、初秋の美しい情景を褒めたたえる。

老翁・里人 天下泰平に治まる御代の光のおかげで、取るに足らない私たちのような者も安寧に暮らしていくことができるのだ。

里人 恵みも広いこの帝の

老翁・里人 御影をお頼みするばかりである。そもそも賢王の御代のしるしとして、五日に一度風が吹き、十日に一度雨が降って、潤う四方の草木までもが帝になびき従う。この御代に生まれてきたことはありがたいことだ。今日はちようど七夕の日で、織姫と

hastening toward their annual reunion. Although autumn's arrival is not visible to our eyes,

Local Man

Although it is invisible,

Old Man and Local Man

the sky's appearance changes naturally. The wind sounds differently and we welcome the arrival of evening, when we enjoy a cool breeze blowing through our sleeves. Even the color of rice leaves bending in winds is beautiful. It is early autumn scenery that makes ones believe in one thousand years of peace.

#### 4. Old Man Visits the Palace

The old man calls upon the emperor at the palace, where he announces through a court official and minister that there is a good omen for the emperor, as the Queen Mother of the West will come to see him and offer him her peaches. He speaks about Taoist sages and the Queen Mother of the West, as well as about her peaches that give one eternal youth. He then reveals that he is Tōbōsaku and disappears into a cloud.

Old Man There is something I wish to inform His Imperial Majesty.

(The old man tells a court official about a good omen for the emperor and requests an audience with the emperor. The court official delivers this request to the minister, who permits the old man to proceed to the garden in front of the hall where the emperor stays. The old man describes the details of the auspicious sign to the minister.)

Old Man Recently, a blue bird with three legs has been flying above the palace. This bird is beloved by the Queen Mother of the West, the Taoist sage residing on Mount Kunlun. The Queen Mother of the

彦星が年に一度の出会いを急ぐころだ。秋が来たと目には見えないが、

里人 目には見えないが

老翁・里人 空の様子は自然と変わり、風が音を変えて吹き、着物の袖も涼しい夕暮れとなる。風になびく稲葉の色までもが美しく、千年続く泰平を思わせる秋の始めの景色であるよ。

#### 四 老翁の参内

老翁は皇帝のもとを訪れ、官人や大臣を経由して、皇帝に吉兆があり、西王母が桃の実を捧げに訪れるであろうことを伝える。老翁は続けて仙人や西王母、不老不死の桃の実について語ると、自身が東方朔であることを明かし、雲の中へと消えていく。

老翁 帝に申し上げたいことがあります。

(老翁が官人に、帝には吉兆があることを伝え、帝に会いたい旨を伝える。官人はこのことを大臣に伝え、老翁が帝の御前の庭まで来ることを許可する。老翁は大臣に吉兆の内容を語る)

老翁 このごろ、宮中の上を三本足の青い鳥が飛び回っています。これは崑崙山こんろんざんの仙人、

West grows a peach tree that flowers and bears fruit only once every three thousand years. She is planning to offer the peaches to His Imperial Majesty. The blue bird flying over the palace is a sign foretelling her visit. This is such an auspicious sign.

Minister When I mentioned this to His Imperial Majesty, he was extremely impressed. Furthermore, please tell us auspicious stories regarding the Taoist sages.

Old Man I will tell you in detail. Sages living in their enchanted land do not interact with humans.

Reciters They prefer to eat pine needles and wear garments made of moss. Even after many years pass, their pleasures never come to an end. They use their supernatural powers to fly about freely, going anywhere they please.

Old Man Before he became Buddha, when Shakyamuni was still a prince living in the kingdom of his birth, he placed himself in the service of a sage.

Reciters He collected nuts and brought water to offer buddhas, and after practicing such asceticism for many years, he at last attained enlightenment and became the great perfectly-enlightened sage, Buddha. By the way, among the innumerable Taoist sages, the Queen Mother of the West manifests herself as a temporary transformation of Amida Buddha, the Buddha of Immeasurable Life, who resides in Amida's Pure Land of Utmost Bliss in the western quarter. As indicated by her name, her longevity is immeasurable. Therefore, she is a very auspicious sage. The peach trees growing in her garden flowers and bears fruit only once every three thousand years. The peach is an elixir of eternal youth—a wondrous phenomenon, indeed.

西王母という者が寵愛している鳥です。西王母は三千年に一度花が咲き実がなるといって桃を持っていて、その桃の実を帝に捧げようといったことでこの鳥がやってきて飛んでいるのです。なんともめでたい吉兆でございます。

大臣 このことを帝に申し上げたところ、このうえなく感じ入りなさいました、さらに仙人についての、めでたいいわれを申してください。

老翁 手厚く申し上げます。仙郷に住む仙人たちは人間と交わらず、

地 松の葉を好んで食べ、苔を身に着て、幾年経つても楽しみは尽きず、どこでも自由自在に飛行できる神通力を持っている。

老翁 かたじけなくも悉達太子しつだたいし（釈尊の出家以前の太子名）は仙人にお仕えになり

地 仏に供える木の実を採り、水を汲む長年の苦行を経て、ついに悟りを開いて大覚世尊だいかくせそんになったのです。ところで、仙人が数限りなくいる中でも西王母と申す者は、西方極楽浄土の無量寿むりょうじゅぶつ仏が仮の姿で現れた者であって、その名の通り、量ることのできないほどの長い寿命を持つので、たいへんめでたい仙人なのです。その庭園に植えてある桃は、三千年に一度花が咲き実ができて、それが不老不死の薬となるのは不思議なことです。

Old Man Now there is no need to further conceal my identity. I am indeed

Reciters Tōbōsaku, whose name is renowned across this world. If the emperor eats her peaches, he will maintain his health and enjoy a long life. I will quickly return to the palace, bringing with me the Queen Mother of the West. So saying, he stands up and leaves through the garden. Only his voice is left behind as he vanishes into thin air.

### 5. Narration by Taoist Sage (Interlude)

A Taoist sage appears and narrates the story up to this point. Then the Spirit of the Peach appears and has the sage lick the top of its head.

### 6. Tōbōsaku Appears

Tōbōsaku appears again and goes to see the emperor, bringing with him the Queen Mother of the West.

Tōbōsaku I am indeed Tōbōsaku, who went to the enchanted land and spent many years there. Now, the Queen Mother of the West, the Taoist sage of Mount Kunlun is here, bringing peaches from a tree that flowers and bears fruits only once every three thousand years. I have already lived for nine thousand years as from time to time, I eat one of these peaches. I promised to offer these peaches to the emperor. Well, Queen Mother of the West, let's make haste and go to visit him.

老翁

今はもう隠すことはないでしょう。私こそが

地

その名も世に知れ渡っている東方朔です。帝が桃の実を食べたならば、寿命は長く続き、からだも丈夫であり続けるでしょう。急ぎ西王母を伴って、再び参内いたしましょう。そう言つたかと思うと、庭を立って帰つていき、声だけがその場に残つて、姿は消えてしまった。

### 五 仙人による語り（中入）

仙人が現れて、これまでの経過を語る。そこに桃仁の精があらわれ、仙人に自らの頭を舐めさせる。

### 六 東方朔の登場

東方朔が現れ、西王母を伴つて皇帝のもとへと向かう。

東方朔

仙郷に入つて長い年月を過ごしている東方朔とは私のことです。ここに崑崙山の仙人、西王母という者が、三千年に一度花が咲き実がなる桃をもつています。この桃の実をたびたび食べたために、年齢はすでに九千歳に及んでいます。この桃の実を

## 7. Dance by Tōbōsaku and Queen Mother of the West

The Queen Mother of the West offers her peaches to the emperor, and she and Tōbōsaku perform a dance together to court music. When the sun starts to set, they bid farewell to the emperor, and the Queen Mother of the West returns home, riding on a dragon.

Reciters What a wondrous sight! It looks like a group of white clouds is descending from the western sky and the three-legged blue bird is flying alongside the clouds. The beautiful Queen Mother of the West, wearing shimmering robes and a sparkling crown, has arrived here, riding on a beautiful dragon. How extraordinary that we can witness such an event.

Queen Mother of the West

The Queen Mother of the West steps forward in the garden of the palace,

Reciters The Queen Mother of the West steps forward in the garden of the palace, carrying the famous peaches, and respectfully presents them to the emperor. The emperor is so deeply moved that he orders an unlimited number of songs to be played concurrently. These secret masterpieces of dance music are fascinating.

[Gaku dance]

帝に捧げようと約束したのです。さあ、西王母よ、早く参ってください。

## 七 東方朔と西王母による舞

西王母が帝に桃の実を献上すると、西王母と東方朔らは管弦の曲に合わせて舞を舞う。日が暮れ始めると、東方朔と西王母は暇を告げ、西王母は竜に乗って帰っていく。

地

不思議なことだ。西の空から白雲の一群が降りてくるように見えたかと思うと、三本足の青い鳥が翼をならべて飛びまわる。姿も美しい西王母が、光り輝く衣冠を身につけて、美しい竜に乗って現れた。こうした情景を目の前にできるといふことは、たいそう不思議でありがたいことだ。

西王母

西王母は宮殿の庭の上に歩み出て

地

西王母は庭の上に歩み出て、かの桃の実を捧げ持ち、帝のお目にかけて奉る。帝は深く感じ入ったあまりであろうか、管弦の曲が数限りなく、皆一同に奏でられた。舞楽の秘曲は面白いことだ。

[楽]

Reciters The time of performing dance music has come to an end. As the sun is setting in the west, Tōbōsaku and the Queen Mother of the West bid farewell to the emperor and take leave of the palace. The emperor misses them and tells them to visit him again sometime. Having received this imperial order, they together depart the palace. The Queen Mother of the West elegantly rides her beautiful dragon and ascends on a distant path of clouds, returning to the heavens.

舞樂の時間も過ぎていき、夕陽が西に傾いたので、東方朔と西王母は暇を申し上げて帰ろうとする。帝は名残を惜しみ、また再び参内するようにおっしゃる。東方朔と西王母は宣旨をいただくと、連れ立って退出する。西王母は美しい竜にゆらりとうち乗って、遙か遠くの雲路に登って、また天上へと帰っていった。

# Tōbōsaku

## Synopsis

In China, during the Han dynasty, a blue bird with three legs was seen flying around the Shōka Hall in the palace of Emperor Wu.

When a master of divination analyzed this event according to the principles of Ying-yang philosophy, he determined it to be an auspicious omen for the emperor. A court official reports this matter at the opening of this play.

On the day of the Star Festival, when Emperor Wu is hosting a party of musical entertainment, an old man, accompanied by a young man, comes to the palace. The old man announces that the appearance of the blue bird is a sign that Xiwangmu, the Queen Mother of the West, will come to see the emperor. The old man also speaks of the peaches that make humans immortal – the medicinal peach tree grown by the Queen Mother of the West that only bears fruit once every three thousand years. He then reveals that he is Tōbōsaku and disappears after announcing that he will again visit the emperor, bringing with him the Queen Mother of the West.

After a Taoist sage and the spirit of the peach make their appearance, Tōbōsaku—who has already attained the age of over 9,000 years old after eating peaches grown by the Queen Mother of the West—comes to see the emperor. Then, the Queen Mother of the West, riding a dragon of beautiful hue, appears and respectfully presents some peaches to the emperor. When the delighted emperor has the musicians play music, Tōbōsaku and the Queen Mother of the West perform a dance. As the sun begins to set in the west, Tōbōsaku and the Queen Mother of the West leave the palace and ascend into the heavens.

## Highlights

According to legend, this *Waki-noh* (side noh) was created by Komparu Zenpō, a grandson of Komparu Zenchiku. Although the Kanze and Komparu schools keep this piece in their current repertoires, it is rarely performed. The theme of some Noh dramas reflects the philosophy of Chinese Taoism and *Seiōbo* (Xiwangmu, the Queen Mother of the West) is a play similar in theme to this one. This play, *Tōbōsaku*, incorporates the legend of the Queen Mother of the West and Buddhist stories in one drama and has a distinctly congratulatory atmosphere that celebrates longevity.

This *Waki-Noh* piece is interesting in that it contains many unusual features: the *gaku* dance performed together by *shite* (the Taoist sage Tōbōsaku, the lead character) and *tsure* (the Queen Mother of the West, accompanying character)\*; the scene in which a Chinese emperor – *waki* (supporting character) in this piece – appears, in all his dignity, as music plays (*shin-no-raijō*); and the scene in which *ai* plays a significant role. Gorgeous costumes and the effective use of the stage prop *hikitate-ōmiya* are some of the highlights of this drama, which will fill the audience with blissful sensations.

\* There is one set of stage directions in which the *shite* and *waki* dance together only in the first instance and *shite* dances alone for the rest of the performance.

Schools	Kanze and Komparu schools	
Category	<i>Waki Noh-mono</i>	
Author	Komparu Zenpō	
Subject	<i>Kara-monogatari</i> (Chinese stories), Legend of the Queen Mother of the West	
Season	Autumn	
Scene	Shōka Hall in the palace in Xian, during the Western Han Dynasty, China	
Tsukurimono	<i>Ichijō-dai</i> (a wooden frame covered with gorgeous cloth) at the seat of <i>waki</i> , <i>hikitate-ōmiya</i> (a wooden frame with a roof, supported by four pillars at the corners).	
Characters	<i>Mae-shite</i>	Old Man
	<i>Nochi-shite</i>	Tōbōsaku
	<i>Mae-tsure</i>	Local Man
	<i>Nochi-tsure</i>	Queen Mother of the West (Xiwangmu)
	<i>Waki</i>	Emperor
	<i>Waki-tsure</i>	Ministers of His Imperial Majesty (two)
	<i>Ai</i>	Court Official
	<i>Ai</i>	Spirit of the Peach
	<i>Ai</i>	Taoist Sage
Masks	<i>Mae-shite</i>	<i>Kojō</i>
	<i>Nochi-shite</i>	<i>Akujō</i> ( <i>hanakobu-akujō</i> , <i>myōga-akujō</i> , <i>ōakujō</i> , etc.)
	<i>Nochi-tsure</i>	<i>Zō-onna</i> , etc.
	<i>Ai</i> (Spirit of the Peach)	<i>Usobuki</i> , etc.
	<i>Ai</i> (Taoist Sage)	<i>Kentoku</i> or <i>noborihige</i> , <i>hanabiki</i> , etc.
Costumes	<i>Mae-shite</i>	<i>Jō-kami</i> (wig for an old man's character), <i>shike-mizugoromo</i> (a type of knee-length <i>kimono</i> of middling quality), <i>kitsuke / kogōshi-atsuita</i> (thickly-woven <i>kimono</i> with small check patterns) or <i>hakama</i> in <i>ōkuchi</i> -style (white), <i>koshi-obi</i> (belt), and a fan.
	<i>Nochi-shite</i>	<i>Iro-hachimaki</i> (a colored headband), <i>shirotare</i> (a type of wig made of white hair), <i>torikabuto</i> ("bird helmet", a gorgeous headpiece made of thick paper and brocade, worn by actors performing a dance), <i>awase-kariginu</i> (a lined long-sleeved <i>kimono</i> worn by male characters, especially gods and other dignified characters), <i>kitsuke / atsuita</i> (a type of short-sleeved <i>kimono</i> mainly worn by male characters), <i>hangire</i> (a type of <i>hakama</i> worn by strong characters such as demon, gods, and warriors), <i>koshi-obi</i> and a Chinese fan.
	<i>Mae-tsure</i>	<i>Yore-mizugoromo</i> (a long-sleeved garment with a transparent appearance, worn by male and female characters of lesser standing), <i>kitsuke / muji-noshime</i> (short-sleeved <i>kimono</i> with no pattern, worn as the innermost layer of the costumes of male characters of lesser standing), <i>hakama</i> in <i>ōkuchi</i> -style (white), <i>koshi-obi</i> , and a fan.
	<i>Nochi-tsure</i>	<i>Kazura</i> (wig), <i>kazura-obi</i> (band for a wig), <i>kuro-tare</i> (a black wig with hair extending slightly below the shoulder), <i>tengan</i> (a crown for celestial beings and court ladies), <i>maiginu</i> (wide-sleeved <i>kimono</i> for female gods) or <i>chōken</i> (an unlined, long-sleeved elegant garment worn by dancing female characters), <i>kitsuke / surihaku</i> (short-sleeved <i>kimono</i> , worn as the innermost layer of the costume of a female character), <i>hakama</i> in <i>ōkuchi</i> -style (scarlet or white), <i>koshi-obi</i> , and a fan. Holding a plate, upon which are placed peach flowers and fruit.
	<i>Waki</i>	<i>Tō-kanmuri</i> (a type of crown worn by gods or Chinese emperors), <i>iro-hachimaki</i> , <i>awase-kariginu</i> , <i>kitsuke / atsuita</i> , <i>hakama</i> in <i>ōkuchi</i> -style (white), <i>koshi-obi</i> , and a Chinese fan.
	<i>Waki-tsure</i>	<i>Hora-eboshi</i> ( <i>eboshi</i> -style headdress worn by stately characters). Other costume elements are the same as those of <i>waki</i> .
	<i>Ai</i> (Court Official)	<i>Kanjin-zukin</i> (a type of headdress), <i>sobatsugi</i> (lined <i>happi</i> -style <i>kimono</i> with no sleeves, worn by warriors or Chinese characters), <i>kitsuke / atsuita</i> , <i>kukuri-bakama</i> (a way of wearing <i>hakama</i> trousers by tucking the bottoms up at the knee with strings), a pair of gaiters, <i>koshi-obi</i> , and a fan.
	<i>Ai</i> (Spirit of the Peach)	<i>Tōnin-zukin</i> (a type of headdress), <i>sobatsugi</i> , <i>kitsuke / atsuita</i> , <i>kukuri-bakama</i> , a pair of gaiters, <i>koshi-obi</i> , and a fan.
	<i>Ai</i> (Taoist Sage)	<i>Massha-zukin</i> (a type of hood), <i>kitsuke / atsuita</i> , <i>yore-mizugoromo</i> , <i>kukuri-bakama</i> , a pair of gaiters, <i>koshi-obi</i> , and a fan.
Number of scenes	Two	
Length	About 1 hour and 50 minutes	

## 東方朔（とうぼうさく）

### あらすじ

漢の時代の中国、武帝の宮殿である承華殿の上を三本足の青い鳥が飛びまわっています。

これを陰陽博士に占わせたとこ、皇帝にとって吉兆であるとの口上を官人が述べます。

七夕祭の日、武帝が音楽の御遊を催していると、老翁が若い男を連れて参内し、青い鳥は西王母が訪れる前兆であると告げます。さらに老翁は、不老不死の薬にもなるという、西王母が持つ三千年に一度実を結ぶ桃の実について語ると、自分が東方朔であることを明かし、西王母を連れて再び参内することを告げて消えます。

仙人や桃の精が現れた後、西王母の桃を食して九千歳にもなった東方朔が皇帝を訪れます。続いて西王母が色の美しい竜に乗って現れ、皇帝に桃の実を献上します。喜んだ皇帝が管弦の曲を演奏させると、東方朔と西王母は舞を舞います。陽が西に傾く頃になると、東方朔と西王母は宮殿を去り、天上へと消え去るのでした。

### みどころ

本作は、金春禪竹の孫である金春禪鳳が作ったとされる脇能で、観世流と金春流の現行曲ではあるものの上演の稀な作品です。能には中国の神仙思想に基づいた作品がいくつかあり、本曲に題材が近い「西王母」などの曲もありますが、「東方朔」は西王母伝説に仏教説話も合わせた、長寿を寿ぐ祝言性の高い作品となっています。

神仙であるシテ・東方朔とツレ・西王母による「楽」の相舞（初段のみ相舞で、あとはシテ一人で舞う演出もあります）、ワキの「真ノ来序」での登場、アイの活躍など異色の脇能と言えます。豪華な装束、引立大宮の作り物の効果的な使用もみどころで、縁起の良い作風を感じられます。

流儀 観世流、金春流にあり  
分類 脇能物  
作者 金春禪鳳  
題材 『唐物語』、西王母伝説  
季節 秋  
場面 前漢の都・長安の承華殿  
作り物 ワキ座に一畳台、引立大宮

登場人物 前シテ 老翁  
後シテ 東方朔  
前ツレ 里人  
後ツレ 西王母  
ワキ 皇帝  
ワキツレ 大臣（二人）  
アイ 官人  
アイ 桃の精  
アイ 仙人

面 前シテ 小尉  
後シテ 悪尉（鼻瘤悪尉、茗荷悪尉、大悪尉など）  
後ツレ 増女など  
アイ（桃の精） 空吹など  
アイ（仙人） 賢徳または登髭、鼻引など

装束 前シテ 尉髪、紺水衣、着附・小格子厚板（白大口にも）、腰帯、扇  
後シテ 色鉢巻、白垂、鳥兜、袷狩衣、着附・厚板、半切、腰帯、唐団扇  
前ツレ 縷水衣、着附・無地熨斗目、白大口、腰帯、扇  
後ツレ 鬘、鬘帯、黒垂、天冠、舞衣（長絹にも）、着附・摺箔、緋大口（白大口にも）、腰帯、扇。盤上に桃実と桃花を置いて持つ  
ワキ 唐冠、色鉢巻、袷狩衣、着附・厚板、白大口、腰帯、唐団扇  
ワキツレ 洞烏帽子、他はワキに準じる  
アイ（官人） 官人頭巾、側次、着附・厚板、括袴、脚絆、腰帯、扇  
アイ（桃の精） 桃仁頭巾、側次、着付・厚板、括袴、脚絆、腰帯、扇  
アイ（仙人） 末社頭巾、着附・厚板、縷水衣、括袴、脚半、腰帯、扇

場数 二場

上演時間 約1時間50分

東方朔（とうぼうさく）  
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