*以下は観世流謡本による。

宝生流・金春流・金剛流・喜多流現行謡本による翻訳は13ペ

ージ以降に掲載

二通りを掲載します。

観世流と宝生流・金春流・金剛流・喜多流の謡本を元に、

藤 原

師

長

の

登

*流儀による違いが顕著なため、

*観世流では

「玄象」、

宝生流・

金春流・

金剛流・

喜多流で

は

「絃上」

と記します。

る

This part from *Utaibon* in Kanze School

*Since there are marked differences between the schools, two versions of the play are given here: the Kanze school version and the Hōsho, Komparu, Kongō and Kita school version, respectively.

*The translation of the Hösho, Komparu, Kongō and Kita school version starts on page 13.

1. Fujiwara no Moronaga enters

Fujiwara no Moronaga and his retinue, having left the capital, stop at Suma Bay in Tsu Province on their way to China.

Moronaga's servant, attendants

Where is China, which is far across the wide sea by boat?

Fujiwara no Moronaga

I am Moronaga, Grand Minister of State.

Servant This noble Moronaga, a master biwa player known throughout the world, has long wished to go to China, and so resolved he has embarked upon his journey. We have just come to Suma Bay in the Province of Tsu to view the moon, a famous landmark, on our way.

Moronaga When will we next see the evening sky of the capital. We left while the night was still deep, and Yamazaki, which had been visible in the distance, passed by before we knew it and soon it was visible to our rear.

藤原師長と従者たちが、 ・従者たちの 船 で遥かな波路を越えて

従藤

都を出 て中国 77 \sim と向 国 かう途中で、 0 辺りにあるの 津 \mathcal{O} 玉 須磨 0 浦に立ち寄る。

藤原師長 私 は太政大臣師長です。

従者

あ OĎ, この度思 津 0 玉 須磨 17 立 つ 0 て旅に出ました。 浦 に お 13 でに なりました。 道の 途中 で名所の月をご覧になるために

17 つ、 \mathcal{O} 夕 ~" \mathcal{O} 空を見ることが できるだろう か まだ夜 が 深 61 う Ś 旅 <u>V</u> 2

師 長 公は天下 知 n 渡 5 た琵琶 0 名 手でございます が 中 国 に行くという望み

観世流

次は ただ今、 て、 遠く に見えて た Ш 崎 B つ 0 間 にか通り過ぎ、 はやくも後ろに見えるよう

師長

つ

Servant, attendants

Passing the Minatogawa River, where the poem 'Waves passing over the sleeves of Minatogawa River' (This is borrowed from a poem by Koremune no Tadamune in the Shingosen Wakashu – an imperial anthology of Japanese waka poetry, and means 'waves of tears lapping at the edges of the weeper's sleeves, where 'harbor' is used metaphorically) was written, we continued along an unknown road and as we walked through the Ikuta Forest, moonlight leaked through the trees and the hardness of the road seemed to seep into our hearts. Encouraged by the thought that this is also the start of our journey to China, however, we gave no more than a passing glance at Komagabayashi and arrived at Suma Bay.

Servant

In our haste, we have already arrived at Suma Bay in the Province of Tsu. It would be a good idea to rest here for a while and inquire about the history of this famous place. Please come this way.

2. An elderly man and an elderly woman enter

An old man and an old woman who live in Suma Bay appear. The two live a humble life, drawing water from the sea.

Old man, old woman

In his old age, he struggles to hold the tub to draw water and suffers so much that he has to use a cane.

Old woman

We live a lowly life in Suma Bay, but

Old man, old woman

Looking at the scenery, can forget the hard times.

Story

磨 0 老 浦 人 に ح になっ を歩 さ ち寄せる」 横目に過ぎると、 うである。 住む老人と姥が 姥 越す の 17 登 7 41 0 、ると木 77 う意味が れども、 所 \mathcal{O} B 現 須磨の浦に着 々 (『新後撰和歌集』 ある) わ 0 ₽ る。 間 津 n を尋 か 0 も中 国 5 一人は汐を汲みなが 月の ね まれ 須 17 る 国 光が 磨 0 へ渡 にある惟宗忠宗の歌 た湊 が \mathcal{O} 漏 る門出と思えば勇み Ш n 41 に を過ぎ てきて、 着 「きま よう。 旅 こちら 0 道 知 5 立 7 ば \mathcal{O} に つ思 5 つ

61

5

つ 0

7 お

所 や

7 つ

生活を営ん で 61

老 61 た身には 汐水を汲 む桶を持つの 苦しむあまりに杖をつくことだ

景色を眺 8 Ź つ 11 ことも忘れ るようだ 姥

の浦

で賎し

い生活を営んでい

るが

観世流

らさが

心に染み

るよ

61 \$

て、

道

を進

み、

田

 \mathcal{O}

0

涙

波が

Old man It is indeed interesting. The sight of the sun sinking into the sea at Suma and Akashi is truly enchanting, even to the fishermen baking salt.

Old woman

Looking far to the south, I see the small islands of Kii (Province) following the clouds and

Old man One can see fast-moving row boats crossing Yura no To (Kitan Strait), and the beach at Fukiage blown by the sea breeze.

Old woman

In the distance, across the sea, the pine trees of Sumiyoshi are visible

Old man Tomishima's rocky shore, Koya and Naniwa are also in plain sight.

Old woman

Although it goes by the name "Eshima" (literally, 'picture island')

Old man How could one depict it in a 'picture'?

Old man, old woman

Ah, the enchanting shoreline scenery.

It is interesting, indeed. The *isoya* (a crude hut where the fisher-Reciters men live) of the fishermen are located on the tidal flats of Awaji. Oh my, it will probably rain when the boats offshore row back this way. Fetch tidal water again, people. Yes, the salt cauldrons of Chika in Mutsu are famous when it comes to drawing sea water, but even though they are called 'Chika' (meaning 'near'), they are too far away for us to draw their briny waters. The tides at Akogi Bay in Ise are also difficult to draw more than once. I would like

Story

水を汲

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. う 名

地

姥

ああ面

白

11

の景色だ

遠く海を隔てた所に

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住吉の松が海越しに見え

姥

0 方をはるか

8

7

61

雲に続

伊

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島

 \mathcal{O} 面

に

本当に面

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眏

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に つ

須磨や明

石

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浦

0

7

眺

0 戸を渡る早舟、

に吹

か

れる吹上浜も見渡せる

潮風

昆こ 陽や

の磯 や、 難波も目に入る

絵島」 11 、う名前 ではあるが

に描くことができるだろうか

が 面 13 \mathcal{O} 住む粗 末な 淡路潟

であ 々 61 で つ 汐を汲 0 むと が 61 つ 奥 の 0 ġ 、あろう。 の塩釜 が もう 有名だが

てもここから うは遠い 0 で、 潮水を運んでくるわ けに は 61 かな

観世流

to go down to Tago Bay to draw the waters there. But for now, let's draw the waters here at Suma Bay, where Ariwara no Yukihira wrote in his poem, "If someone should inquire for me, reply: He idles at Suma, dripping brine from the sea grass." (Kokinshu 962)

Old man Let's go back to the salt house and rest.

3. Moronaga and his party put up for the night with the elderly couple

Moronaga and his retinue ask the elderly couple if they will put them up for the night. The elderly couple request the renowned biwa player Moronaga to play something for them on his biwa.

The owner of the salt house has returned. We are looking for Servant somewhere to stay tonight. Are you the owner of the salt house?

Old man That is so. I am the owner.

This man standing here is the Grand Minister Moronaga, a Servant renowned biwa player who is known throughout the world. He has come to this bay because he wishes to cross to China. Please permit us to stay here for the night.

くださ

Story

従者 そうです、 塩屋の主ですか 中国に行きた の主 6.7 61 5 が 塩屋 つ つ 13 望 Þ の主です。 てきました。 2 る が \mathcal{O} あ つ 太政 て、 宿を借りようと思 大臣 0 師長 浦 に下 と申 つ てきました。 て 61 ・ます。 天下 そちらに 知ら どう か た琵琶 61 らっ の名手です 宿をお貸

らうことを望む や る 0

と従者が老夫婦 に頼ん で宿を借 ŋ ź. 老夫婦 は琵琶の名手である 師 長 に琵琶を演奏し

Ξ

師

長

の

行

が

老夫

婦

に

宿

を

借

ŋ

塩屋に帰って休むことにしよう。 で汐を汲もう。

浦

で寂

幕ら

7

61

で

み

61 が

か

今は

す あ

0

度重 ると答えてく ね \mathcal{O} つ む ح ħ は と在原 自 分 0 行平 事を尋ね が歌 にも詠 んだ、 ij が あ この須磨 っ

観世流

Old man Nay, if he is such a respectable gentleman, please look for lodging in 'Kotoura' (literally, a different bay).

Servant Please don't say there is nothing to be done. The area around Naniwa is sometimes called 'Kotoura' in ancient poems, but isn't this Suma Bay? Please give us lodging for the night.

Old man This place is unprepossessing, I know, but if you find it amenable you may stay.

Old woman

The noble Morinaga performed a secret piece on the biwa at Shinsen-en during a prayer for rain last year

Old man The Dragon King must have admired him, for the previously clear skies clouded over abruptly, and it rained heavily throughout the day. Since then, you have been known as the Minister of Rain.

Old woman

To someone as noble as you, we will give lodging for the night

Old man If we can hear a secret piece

Old man, old woman

It will be one of the most memorable events of our lives.

That Semimaru played the biwa at a straw house on Mt. Reciters Ousakayama. Now you will play your biwa in a salt house in Suma Bay where there are gaps between the boards of the eaves and the dew leaks in. What happiness to have this once-in-a-lifetime (unique) opportunity. As depicted in the Tale of Genji, there was nothing waiting in the house of Suma far from the village to grow weary for, and the pine posts and woven bamboo fences were

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は逢坂

Ш̈́

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藁屋で琵琶をお弾きに

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蕳

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これまでにな

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秘曲を聴くことができるならば

それほど高貴なこの

君に、

晩

の宿をお貸しし

師長公は先年、

雨乞い

0

御祈祷の時に、

神泉苑にて琵琶の秘曲を演奏なさっ

0

ぐ

老人

ださい

ください 11 ような立派な方で しゃるなら、 (違う浦の意)」

つ

と呼ば どう よう たり しますが、 な 61 ことを言 ここは須磨の浦ではあ わ な 61 ださ 61 りませんか。 難波 0 ŋ どうか宿をお貸しく は 古歌 でも 「異浦

見苦しい ところではありますけれども、 それ ならば宿をお貸ししましょう。

神 b 賞賛 したのであろう、 それまでの晴天が急に曇っ 日 中 -大雨が 降 つ

か らはこの君を雨の大臣と申すと 13 うことだ。

そ n

観世流

で宿を借り

painfully single-layered, unable to protect against the wind. The ocean is some distance away, but the sound of waves can be heard all the way up here, and who knows when we will be able to sleep and dream. Even so, please play your biwa, sleepless or no. We too will give you audience.

4. Moronaga begins to play the biwa

Moronaga begins to play the biwa at the request of the elderly couple, but the sound of rain interrupts his performance.

Allow me to speak. Please play your biwa through the night.

Moronaga This is the spring depicted in the Suma chapter of The Tale of Genji. It was only after being swept away to the Suma coast that Genji first became aware of the hardships of the world. Unable to adjust to this privation, Genji could only shed tears and weep. Seeking solace, he plucked a few notes on his koto and composed the words, 'The waves on the strand, like moans of helpless longing. The winds – like messengers for those who grieve?'

No doubt the sound of the breakers resembled the notes of his Reciters koto. As Moronaga began plucking notes on his biwa, there was a passing shower. The sound of the night rain falling hard enough on the shingles of the old house to wake its occupants, disrupted the sound of wind and string.

地

そ

琶 を 弾 できず つ き 始 な め 11 つ まま たら る に琵琶を演奏なさっ 眠 長 つ て 夢をみることが 海は 少 遠 てください H できる ども、 か 私たちも聴聞いたしましょう。 B 0 ゎ 音 か は らな の辺まで聞こえてきて 61 そうだとして

琵

匹

し上げます。 夜すがら琵琶を演奏なさってください

従者

師

長

は老夫婦

0

求

8

に応じて琵琶を弾き始め

が

雨音

が

演

奏を妨

ただ涙を流 浦波が聞こえる。 がふ浦波 源氏物語』 n めて世間 は 浦 波 は 思 0 L 0 0 音が琴の音に似通っ て泣 つら Š 恋する人が自分のために泣いている声が伝わってきているのだろうか)」と詠 須磨 方 より風 さをお 0 ばかりである。 巻に描 でや吹 知 h か んになっ n 5 た春 7 た。 慰めに琴を弾き鳴らし 61 (恋しさに思 \bar{o} たのだろう。 ことである。 源氏 以はその い悩ん ここで琵琶を弾 つ で泣 らさ 氏 1/2 \mathcal{O} 7 に馴 「恋ひわびて泣く音にま 君 1/2 るが 染 むことができずに 0 泣く音と同じように 61 浦 7 に流 4 ・ると、 3 んだ。

観世流

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またとな

11

5. The elderly couple thatch their shingle-roofed house

The elderly couple place thatch on their shingle-roofed house so that the sound of the falling rain harmonizes with the notes of the biwa that Morinaga has stopped playing.

Old man Oh, why have you stopped playing the biwa?

It is raining in the village, so my master has ceased his perfor-Servant mance.

Old man Indeed it is. Old woman, bring out the rush mats.

Old woman

Whatever for?

Old man If we lay rush mats over the roof of the house then we can listen quietly (to the music).

Old man, old woman

Together, the old man and the old woman

翁と姥は

苫で板屋を葺き渡して、

静

か

に聴聞しよう。

姥

Story

五

板

屋 に

に苫を葺

<

、老夫婦

演

奏を止め

7

しまっ

た師長の

ため

老夫婦は板屋

上に苫を葺い

き、

琵琶 \overline{O}

合わせる

は

13

たしか に村雨が降ってきました。

姥よ、

苫を取り出しなさい

はなんのためでしょう。

姥

村 雨が降ってきたので、 演奏をお止 \Diamond

な

つ

0

です。

おや、 どうして琵琶の演奏をお止 \emptyset に なっ たのです

61 家 0 軒 0 つ 板 7 庇 が目を覚ますほどの

やつ その音が管弦の邪魔とな てきた。

0

雨

が

降

っ 雨

7 が

観世流

61

Old woman

Brought out the rush mats

Old man And laid them quickly over the roof

Moving closer to Moronaga, their ears cocked, they listened to the Reciters music of the biwa.

Host! Why have you put thatch over the shingle roof when little Servant rain is getting through?

Well, although the biwa is being played in <i>oshikicho</i> (one of the six tones of <i>gagaku</i>, traditional Japanese court music, similar to an A note in Western music), the rain drumming on the shingles of the roof has the timbre of <i>banshikicho</i> (ibid; similar to a B note in Western music), so I covered the shingle with thatch and now the tone is the same.

6. The elderly couple play the biwa and koto

At Moronaga's request, the elderly couple play the biwa and koto. Moronaga is so moved by the beauty of the music that he decides not to go to China and quietly leaves the night's lodgings. Meanwhile, the elderly couple play on.

It was clear from the beginning that this was no ordinary person, that he was indeed a cultivated man. Please do me the honor of playing the biwa.

を弾

61

てください

地

なるほど、

初め

からただ者ではない

と思っ

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77

たが

奥ゆ

か

77

人だ。

どうか琵琶

中 師

国に渡るのを思いとどまる。

師長が宿をひっそりと出ていった後も、

老夫婦は演奏を続ける

長

0

六 老 夫 婦 が

ました

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音

は

で異な

つ

7

61

た

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で

苫で板屋を葺き隠

今は

同じ調子に

なり

求 8 に 応じ 琵琶と琴を奏で て、 老夫婦は琵琶と琴を演奏する。 曲 0 素晴らしさに心を打 た n た師 長 は

従者

姥

苫を取り出して

さっと葺き

長の近くに寄って耳をそばだてて琵琶を聞 17 て 11 た。

か さて主よ。 それ ほど雨も漏 れ 7 13 な 1/2 0 に どう して板屋 上を苫で葺 17

ただ今演奏 7 13 る 琵 琶 0 調 子 は 調 に \$ か か わ らず 板屋 を設たた く雨

たの です

観世流

に鶯は

巣を作るが

風が吹

4

たらどうするのだろう

か。

花に宿る 吹

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た客人

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老夫婦は琵琶と琴を弾

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老夫

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曲名

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奥義を極

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中

国

ころう

つ

Old man, old woman

This place is by the sea and the waves coming over the rocks make a noise, even so, we had never entertained the thought that we would be asked to play the biwa and the koto.

Pressed, unexpectedly, by Moronaga to play the koto and biwa

Old man The old man played the biwa

Old woman

The old woman arranged the bridges of the koto

The sound of the biwa's plectrum and the old woman's fingers Reciters plucking the strings of the koto were so clear and bright they brought tears to the eyes of the listeners. My, what an elegant performance; even a babe in arms – it's head still free of thought – would be moved to dance.

Moronaga Methinks...

Moronaga understood that his idea of journeying to China because he had mastered the secrets of the biwa here in Japan had been a foolish one. Here, before his very eyes, was an authority in the ways of the biwa. He decided not to cross over to China after all, and made to leave the salt house unperceived. Unaware of Moronaga's departure, the elderly couple played the biwa and koto together in concert and sang the *Etenraku* (literally, 'music brought from heaven;' this is the title of a piece of *bugaku* or traditional Japanese court music that is accompanied by dance). They sang the verse, "Bush warblers build nests on plum branches, but what if the wind blows? It is the bush warbler that dwells in the flowers". Heedless to the departure of the guest who had sought refuge in their lodgings, the elderly couple continued to play the biwa and

長

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長が琴と琵琶を強

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琵琶や琴を弾

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音を奏でるけ

老翁は琵琶を演奏し

姥は琴柱を立て並

7

琶 \mathcal{O} 一撥音、 Ó

音と が

ぼ n る。 ま だ 心な 61 ・赤子も ば 踊 n つ 7 5 しまうほど り か 5 ŋ \mathcal{O} ばら な h W と面 鳴 ŋ 白 演 61 奏だ 7 67

観世流

宿を

koto.

と梨壺女御

の

夫婦です

を

明

か

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七

「玄象」

0)

中国へ渡るのを留めるために夢に出てきたことを語って姿を消す

持ち主であった村上天皇と梨壺女御の夫婦であることを明か

出立

した師長を老夫婦が

追

61 か

け

る。

師長

【が老夫婦に

名前

を尋

ねると、

一人は

琵琶の名器

す

二人は、

師長が

The elderly couple chase after the departing Moronaga. When Moronaga asks them their names, the elderly couple reveal that they are Emperor Murakami and Lady Nashitsubo, the owners of the famous biwa known as Genjō. The two vanish into thin air, having told Moronaga that they appeared to him in a dream to stop him from going to China.

Old woman

Hello! The traveler has departed.

Old man What, the traveler has departed? Why didn't you detain him?

Old man, old woman

The old man and the old woman run up to Moronaga.

Instead of 'playing' the biwa and koto, you should have 'pulled' Reciters upon the sleeve of the traveler (this is a play on words, both being rendered as 'hiku' in Japanese). The clouds are leaving long trails across the sky and the night is still deep. You should 'pass' the night here on the coast of 'Akashi' before setting out on your journey (this is another play on words: the Japanese for 'pass the night' being 'akashi (te) ').

Moronaga Why do you detain me? I will return to the capital and visit you again. Please tell me your names.

Old man, old woman

What can we hide now? We are Emperor Murakami and Lady Nashitsubo, a married couple and owners of the famous 'Genjō' biwa.

姥 旅人が出立したとい 人が出立なさいました うの か。

どう

して引き留

8

か

つ

 \mathcal{O}

姥 どう 今は何を隠 お名前を名乗ってください てください 61 Ĺ て、 て引き留 夜はまだ深 しまし 8 るの よう。 11 で 0 す です 私たちは か まずこの 琵琶 \mathcal{O} 明石 \mathcal{O} 度は 名器 都 である 0 に帰 浦 で、 つ 「玄象」 て、 夜を また改めて訪ねてきます 明 0 主 か 一であっ 7 た村上天皇 から出立

師長

老翁と姥は走り寄る。

地

姥

琵琶や琴 を「弾く」 h 0 0 袖 を 引 ~" きだ。 は 横に 長 < たな Ci,

観世流

が \mathcal{O}

玉

とを思

61

ださ

々よ

そう言うと、

かき消えるように

61

つ つ

うった。

 \mathcal{O} あ

須

浦 中

で源

氏 渡

0 る

君

 \mathcal{O}

夢

0

中

父で

あ

る故院

(桐壺の帝)

5 源

お

告げ 物

が

あ

中

現

0

Reciters

The couple had appeared to Moronaga in a dream to stop him from traveling to China. Remember, people, that in 'The Tale of Genji' it was here on the Suma coast that Genji received a revelation from his late father (Emperor Kiritsubo) in a dream. And with these words, Emperor Murakami and his Lady vanished into thin air.

8. The Ai (Moronaga's menial) enters [Interlude]

One of Moronaga's retainers (or a member of the Dragon King's household) enters and tells the story of what has transpired so far. Moronaga decides to stay at Suma to see what further oddities will occur.

9. Emperor Murakami enters

Emperor Murakami appears and summons the Dragon King, who holds the 'Shishimaru'.

Emperor Murakami

I am Emperor Murakami. I inherited the throne from Emperor Daigo, the glorious monarch of the Engi era (901-923). During his magnificent reign, three famous biwa were sent from China, namely, Kenjō, Seizan and Shishimaru. Shishimaru was taken to the Dragon Palace, but let us summon him (the Dragon King) so that you can play. I speak to the vast and endless sea. Now, Dragon King of the lower realms, listen carefully. Come hither and bring the Shishimaru with you.

師 見 長 ようと須磨の浦に逗留することを決める 公 \mathcal{O} 人 (または龍王 属

が

出

てきて、

これ

までの経過を語

長

はさらなる奇特を

八

ァ

1

の

登

場

中

入

九 村 上 天 皇 の 登

上天皇が現れ、 琵琶 「獅子丸」 を持 つ龍神を呼び出す。

村上天皇

は延喜 龍 中国 つ 宮に取ら て語 か の聖代 ら三面 ŋ け た にのだが 0 醍醐天皇か 琵琶が さあ 召 渡された。 ら御代を譲り受けた村 し出してこれを弾かせよう。 龍神 「玄象」、 聞け 天皇です。 「獅子丸 広々と果て その であ っ る。 聖代 て参れ な の治世 「獅子丸 . の

観世流

が

管弦

に

興じる

+

Genjō Kanze School

Story

10. Emperor Murakami and Moronaga amuse themselves with Japanese court music (wind and string instruments)

Emperor Murakami arrives, accompanied by the Dragon King, who bestows on Moronaga the lost Shishimaru. Moronaga, the eight great dragon kings, and Emperor Murakami play Tang music. Emperor Murakami performs a dance and ascends to heaven on a flying chariot. Moronaga returns to the capital with the famous instrument.

Reciters

As the Shishimaru seemed to float by, Emperor Murakami, accompanied by the eight great dragon kings (hatsudai-ryūme or *hachidai-ryūō*; the eight great dragon kings who were present when the Buddha gave the Lotus Sutra and converted to Buddhism), presented the biwa to Moronaga. Accepting the instrument, Moronaga begins to play, while the eight great dragon kings take up wind and string instruments and the waves beat out the rhythm. As befits the name Shishimaru, Emperor Murakami joins the performance, playing the Tang-era pieces Shishi and Toraden. Ah, how enchanting these secret pieces are.

[Haya-mai]

Emperor Murakami

It is said that Monju (Monju Bosatsu or Monju Bodhisattva, a Buddhist deity who represents wisdom) rides on a lion.

Reciters

Monju Bosatsu is said to have ridden a lion and Emperor Murakami has ascended to heaven on a flying chariot that travels freely through the air, pulled by eight great dragon horses. How gratifying that Moronaga, too, has whipped his winged horse and returned to the capital from Suma Bay, carrying his biwa with him.

[早舞]

子

った唐楽の

曲

が奏でられると、

村上天皇も共に奏でる

面

17

秘曲だ。

5

し、八大龍王も管弦の役々を担

7)

、波は鼓を打

う。

「獅子丸」

の

名にふ

さわ

大龍王のこと)を引き連れて、

か

の琵琶を師長に授ける

師長はこれ

を頂

11

て弾

3

鳴

か

んできたか

と見えると、

村上天皇は

八大龍馬

(ここでは

八体

0 龍

芙

地

村上天皇 獅子には文殊菩薩が乗るという

に 、大龍馬 は 文殊菩薩 つ に 引 が n 乗 つ て昇 る 天す 11 あ Ź n が 師 上天皇は空中 も飛馬に鞭を打ち を自 在 琵琶を携え 8 る 飛 7 0 車 須磨 に乗 \mathcal{O}

天皇は を持つ龍神を引き連れ 唐楽を奏でる。 村上天皇は舞を舞 てやってきて、 61 飛行の車に乗って昇天する。 「獅子

長

や八大龍王、

村上

長は名器を携えて都

い帰って

77

村

上 天皇

が

観世流

を授け

る。

宝

生

流

金

春

流

金

剛

流

喜

多

流

現

行

謡

本

に

よる]

This part from *Utaibon* in Hōsho, Komparu, Kongō and Kita Schools

*Since there are marked differences between the schools, two versions of the play are given here: the Kanze school version and the Hōsho, Komparu, Kongō and Kita school version, respectively.

*The translation of the Kanze school version starts on page 1.

Sections shaded in grey indicate the differences between the schools.

1. Enter Fujiwara no Moronaga

Fujiwara no Moronaga and his attendants, having left the capital, stop at Suma no Ura in Tsu Province on their way to China.

Fujiwara no Moronaga's servant, attendants

Where is China, which is far across the wide sea by boat?

Fujiwara no Moronaga

I am Moronaga, Grand Minister of State.

Servant / Moronaga

This noble Moronaga, a master biwa player known throughout the world / who stands unrivaled, has long wished to go to China, and so resolved he has embarked upon his journey. We have just come to the Suma Bay in the Province of Tsu to view the moon, a famous landmark, on our way.

Moronaga When will we next see the sky over the capital we were so sorrowed to leave behind the evening sky of the capital?

次は 行 \mathcal{O} になるために 師長 لح つ、 77 う望 公 は天下 3 が ただ今、 あ 知 ŋ 都の空/ 渡 この度思 津 0 、都の夕べの空を見ることができるだろう 国 41 立 須磨の浦に って旅に出 0 お 琵琶 ました。 でになりました。 \mathcal{O} 名手でござ 道の途中で名所 61 ます

0 月 中 玉

原 師 長 の

登

*

は流儀によって異なるところを示す。

*観世流の翻訳は1ページ以降に掲載

*流儀による違いが顕著なため、

観世流

と宝生流 金剛流

金春流

金剛流

喜多流

の謡本を元に、

二通りを掲載し

*観世流では

「玄象」、

宝生流

金春流・

喜多流で

は

と記します

藤 原師長と従者たちが 都を出て中国 へと向かう途中で、 津 0 玉 須磨の浦に立ち寄る

藤原師長

は太政大臣師長です

・従者たちの

で遥かな波路を越えて

61

く中

国

は、

ど

Ō

辺り

にあるの

であろうか

宝生流・金春流・金剛流・喜多流

https://www.the-noh.com

Moronaga / Attendants / Servant, attendants

We left while the night was still deep

Servant / Moronaga

And Yamazaki, which had been visible in the distance

Moronaga / Attendants/Servant, attendants

Passed by before we knew it

Moronaga / Servant

And was soon visible to our rear.

Servant, attendants / Attendants

Passing the Minatogoawa River, where the poem 'Waves passing over the sleeves of the Minatogawa River' (This is borrowed from a poem by Koremune no Tadamune in the Shingosen Wakashu – an imperial anthology of Japanese waka poetry, and means 'waves of tears lapping at the edges of the weeper's sleeves, where harbor is used metaphorically) was written,

Servant, attendants

We continued along an unknown road and as we walked through the Ikuta Forest, moonlight leaked through the trees and the hardness of the road seemed to seep into our hearts. Encouraged by the thought that this is also the start of our journey to China, however, we gave no more than a passing glance to Komagabayashi and arrived at Suma Bay.

Servant

In our haste, we have already arrived at Suma Bay in the Province of Tsu. It would be a good idea to rest here for a while and inquire about the history of this famous place. / I will wait here for the owner of the salt house and ask for lodging.

Attendants

Let's do that.

従者たち

そうしましょう。

は

も津 われ

玉

の浦に着きました。

しばらくこの

湯所

でお休み

、ここで塩屋の主を待って、

ねるの

従者

ば勇み立

一つ思い

b

して、

駒林を横目に過ぎると、

須磨の浦に着いた。

まだ知

à

道

)を進

田

0

か森を歩

(1

てい

、ると木

0

間

か

ら月

0

が

漏

れてきて

0

道

の 5

つらさが

心

染み

るようである。

け

れども、

これも中国

へ渡る門出と思え

急ぐうちに、

になって、 宿を頼もうと思います 名所 0 41

ち寄せる」という意味がある)と詠まれた湊川を過ぎ

「波越す 袖 \mathcal{O} 湊 ĬÌ (『新後撰和歌集』 にある惟宗忠宗の歌を借用して W 袖 0

師長/従者

はやくも後ろに見えるようになった。

従者/師長

遠くに見えて

17

た

山崎

61

つ

間

か

通

り過ぎ

まだ夜が深いうちに旅立

つ

湊に涙

0

波が

打

こちらに

いらつ

しゃってください

Servant Please come this way.

2. An elderly man and an elderly woman enter

An old man and an old woman who live in Suma Bay appear. The two live a humble life, drawing water from the sea.

Old man, old woman

In his old age, he struggles to hold the tub to draw brine and suffers so much that he has to use a cane.

Old woman

We live a lowly life in Suma Bay, but / Suma Bay, waves breaking close at hand

Old man, old woman

Looking at the scenery, can forget the hard times. / The more the moon shines, the wetter my sleeves become.

Old man It is indeed interesting. The sight of the sun sinking into the sea at Suma and Akashi

Old man / Old man, old woman

Is truly enchanting, even to even to the fishermen baking salt baking salt.

Old woman

Looking far to the south, I see the small islands of Kii (Province) following the clouds

One can see the fast-moving row boats crossing Yura no To (Kitan Strait), and the beach at Fukiage blown by the sea breeze.

良

の戸

を渡る早舟、

潮

風

吹

か

n

る吹上浜

も見渡せる

南

の方をはるか

に眺

8

.ると、

雲に続く紀伊

0

1/7

てい

る

海ま

0

心

本当に面白く映って

11

面 白 いことだ。 夕日が海上に浮かぶ須磨や明石の浦

の様子は

景色を眺めていると、 つらいことも忘れるようだ。 月が映るほど袂が濡れ

老人

生活を営んでいるが 波が 近くに打ち寄せる須磨 0

老い た身には 汐水を汲む桶を持つのも難しく、 苦しむあまりに杖をつくことだ 、磨の浦に住む老人と姥が現れる。

二人は汐を汲みながら、

慎ましい生活を営んで

6.7

老

人

姥

の

登

In the distance, across the sea, the pine trees of Sumiyoshi are visible through the haze

Tomishima's / Kashima's / Teshima's / Dejima's rocky shore, Koya and Naniwa are also in plain sight.

Old woman

Although it goes by the name "Eshima" (literally, 'picture island')

Old man How could one depict it in a 'picture'?

Old man, old woman

Ah, the enchanting shoreline scenery.

Reciters It is interesting, indeed. The <i>isoya</i> (a crude hut where the fishermen) fishermen are located on the tidal flats of Awaji. Oh my, it will probably rain when the boats offshore row back this way. Fetch tidal water again, people. Yes, the salt cauldrons of Chika in Mutsu are famous when it comes to drawing sea water, but even though they are called 'Chika' (meaning 'near'), they are too far away for us to draw their briny waters. The tides at Akogi Bay in Ise are also difficult to draw more than once. I would like to go down to Tago Bay to draw the waters there. But for now, let's draw the waters here at Suma Bay, where Ariwara no Yukihira wrote in his poem, "If someone should inquire for me, reply: He idles at Suma, dripping brine from the sea grass." (Kokinshu 962)

Let's go back to the salt house and rest. Old man

塩屋に帰

って休むことに

しよう。

の須磨の浦で汐を汲もう。

加島

出島

0 磯

P,

昆っ陽や

難波も目に入る

姥

遠く海を隔てた所に

は

住吉の

が海越しに

かすんで見えて

絵島」

ح

いう名前ではあるが

ああ面 白 61 の景色だ。

どうして

に描くことができるだろうか

を汲むのだ、 舟がこちらに を汲 ここで寂 面 んでみた 0 阿ぁ 1/2 、ことだ。 こであっ 人々よ。 しく暮ら 77 ・で帰っ てもここからは遠い しか 0 てく 度重 今 る ると答えて 汐を汲 0 (海士 は、 \mathcal{O} の住む粗末な小 心むとい 雨が む つ 降ってくるの えば陸奥の て自 分 0 が 事を尋 淡路 千賀か であろう。 子 潟 の塩釜が にある。 ね 浦 わ 7 け もう には る 有名だが が n ?あっ 立 つ

Moronaga and his retinue ask the elderly couple if they will put them up for the night. The elderly couple request the renowned biwa player Moronaga to play something for them on his biwa.

The owner of the salt house has returned. We are looking for Servant somewhere to stay tonight. Are you the owner of the salt house? / Please show us into this salt house.

Old woman

Who are you?

We are travelers and need a place to stay for the night.

Old woman

Please wait here. I will go and inform the owner of your request. Hello, there are travelers asking for a night's lodging.

Old man What? Did you say there are travelers looking to rent lodging for the night?

Old woman

That's right.

This place is too unsightly. Tell them to look for lodging in 'Kotoura' (literally, a different bay).

あまりに見苦し

61

0

で、

「異浦

(違う浦

||の意)|

で宿を借りるように伝えてくださ

その通りです。

Ξ

師

長 の

行

が

老夫婦

に

宿を借り

師長と従者が老夫婦

に頼

んで宿を借り

る。

老夫婦

は琵琶の名手である師長

に

琵琶を演奏して

らうことを望む。

塩屋の主ですか

この塩屋の

へご案内ください

塩屋の主が帰

つ

てきました。

宿を借

どなたですか。

の者です、

夜 0 宿をお貸しくださ

貸してくださいと申 します

そこでお待ちくださ 17 主にその 由を伝えてきます。 人 が

> 夜 0 宿を

Old woman

I understand. I asked the owner: he says the place is too unsightly and you should look for lodging in Kotoura (another bay).

The area around Naniwa is sometimes called 'Kotoura' in ancient Servant poems, but isn't his Suma Bay?

Old man It's as you say. Very well, I'll put you up for the night. Please come this way. Now, who is this person here?

Let's go in. This here is Moronaga, a master of the biwa, unrivalled Servant throughout the world. This noble Moronaga performed a secret piece on the biwa at Shinsen-en during a prayer for rain last year, and the Dragon King must have admired him, for the previously clear skies clouded over abruptly, and it rained heavily throughout the day.

Old woman / Servant/Attendants

Since then, you have been known as the Minister of Rain.

Old man / Old man, old woman

To someone as noble as you, we will give lodging for the night if we can hear a secret piece it will be one of the most memorable events of our lives.

That Semimaru played the biwa at a straw house on Mt. Reciters Ousakayama. Now you will play your biwa at a salt house in Suma where there are gaps between the boards of the eaves and the dew leaks in. What happiness to have this once-in-a-lifetime (unique) opportunity. As depicted in The Tale of Genji, there was nothing waiting in the house of Suma far from the village to grow weary for, and the pine posts and woven bamboo fences were painfully single-layered, unable to protect against the wind. The ocean is

あ

つ 0 蝉

露 丸

地

そ

n

では

参りまし

よう。

 \mathcal{O}

は

天下

61

な

13

琵

琶

 \mathcal{O}

手で

ござ

従者

難波

0

あ

た

ŋ

は

古歌

で

B

異浦

ح

呼

ば

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します

が

は

須

磨

 \mathcal{O}

浦

で

は

あ

n

姥

心得

申

あまりに見苦し

ところなの

で違う浦で宿を借

るようにと申します

ません

P ると ŋ 7 す n で は 宿 をお しま ょ ٞڿٞ こちら

61

さて つ こちらはどの ような方で 5 つ P 11 ます か くださ

で、 龍神も賞賛 公は 先年、 たの 雨乞 であ 61 \mathcal{O} 御 h ý ま し よう、 \mathcal{O} そ n ま :泉苑 で 0 7 琵 天 が 琶 \mathcal{O} iii を演 つ 奏なさ 由 つ

雨 が降 ŋ

からはこの君を雨 0 大臣と申すと 77 うことです。

これまでにな n ほ ど高 貴 な 17 思 61 0 出になる 君 0 宿をお貸 できるの

は が 逢坂 漏 Ш 7 0 藁屋で琵琶をお弾 る須磨 きに な う 今こ 0) 君 は 0 板 間 に 隙 間 が

0 塩屋で琵琶をお 弾 きに なる。 また کے な 61 機会に 8

4. Moronaga begins to play the biwa

Moronaga begins to play the biwa for the elderly couple, but the sound of rain interrupts his performance.

Old man / Servant

Allow me to speak, / this place is unprepossessing, I know, but I will put you up for the night, since the moon is looking elegant tonight please / let us play the biwa until dawn. It will give solace to the soul. / Let the old man hear you play.

Servant Very well. / I will tell him so. Allow me to say, since the moon is looking elegant tonight, they would like you to play your biwa until dawn so that the old man may hear you play.

Is anybody there? Servant

Attendants

We're over here.

Story

従者たち

ここにいます。

誰 か 17 るか

で、夜すがら琵琶を演奏して、 かりました。 、それではそのように伝えます。

尉に聞かせて欲

しいとのことです。

申し上げます、

、尉に聞かせようと思います。

琵 琶 を弾 き始 め る 師

長

できず

に

痛

々

海は

少 ₽

ノし遠

61

け

波の音はこ

の辺まで聞こえてきて

わ

びる

0

は 何

0

社や竹 ども、

: で編

2

だ垣

は

重さ で、

風を防ぐこと

つ

 \mathcal{O}

61

源氏

か

n

るように

里を離れ

n

た須磨

の家に

つ

な

つ

たら

眠

つ 61

て夢をみることが

できるの

かもわからない

そうだとしても

41

ままに琵琶を演奏なさっ

てください。

私たちも聴聞いたしましょう。

兀

師長は老夫婦のために琵琶を弾き始める が 雨音 が演奏を妨げる

、見苦しくはありますけれども、 お宿をお貸 しして、 心を慰みたく思い 今宵は月も趣深 ます。

ので、夜すがら琵琶を演奏くしてください し上げます しましょう。

申

Servant Bring the Lord's biwa.

Moronaga This is the autumn depicted in the Suma chapter of The Tale of Genji. It was only after being swept away to the Suma coast that Genji first became aware of the hardships of the world.

Moronaga / Reciters

Unable to adjust to this privation, Genji could only shed tears and weep. Seeking solace, he plucked a few notes on his koto

Moronaga And composed the words, 'The waves on the strand, like moans of helpless longing. The winds like messengers for those who grieve?'

No doubt the sound of the breakers resembled the notes of his Reciters koto. As Moronaga began plucking notes on his biwa, there was a passing shower. The sound of the night rain falling hard enough on the shingles of the house to wake its occupants, disrupted the sound of wind and string.

5. The elderly couple thatch their shingle-roofed house

The elderly couple place thatch on their shingle-roofed house so that the sound of the falling rain harmonizes with the notes of the biwa that Moronaga has stopped playing.

Story

合わせる。

演奏を止め

7

五

板

屋 に

苫を葺く老夫婦

 \mathcal{O}

雨

が

っ

その音が管弦の

邪魔とな

つ

7

々

地

『源氏物語』 源氏はそ 初めて世間 琵琶を持ってきなさい Ó のつらさをお知りになった。 の須磨の巻に描

師長

か

れた秋のことである。

氏

 \mathcal{O}

君

は

ے

 \mathcal{O}

が浦に流れ

3

n

師長/地

に琴を弾き鳴ら つらさに馴染むことができずにただ涙を流して泣くば 2りであ 慰 8

恋ひ わ 泣 く CI, て泣く音にまが 音と同じように浦波が聞こえる。 S 浦波 は 思 ふ方 恋する人が自分のために泣 より 風 B 吹 くら W (恋 (1 て 41 Ž に思 V 悩 ん で てきて 泣 17 7

師長

そ るが るのだろうか)」 n ど村 は 浦 雨 波 が \mathcal{O} 音 や と詠 つ が てきた。 琴 の音 んだ。 古 61 家 つ 0 軒 61 0 板庇 0 が目を覚ますほどの で琵琶を弾 る声が伝わっ 61 7 61 激 61 夜 5

宝生流・金春流・金剛流・喜多流

しまっ た師 長 \mathcal{O} た 8 老夫婦 は 板屋 生に 苫を葺る き、 琵琶 \mathcal{O} 調子と雨

音

0

調

子を

| Kenjo Hosho | , Komparu, Kongō, Kita Schools Sto |
|---------------------|---|
| Old man | Oh / that's strange. Why have you stopped playing the biwa? |
| Servant | It is raining in the village, so my master has ceased his performance. |
| Old man | Indeed it is. Old woman, bring out the rush mats. |
| Old woman | |
| | Whatever for? / What do you want rush mats for? |
| Old man | If we lay rush mats over the roof of the house then we can listen quietly (to the music). |
| Old woman | |
| | Then I will bring the rush mats. |
| Old man | Let us fetch the rush mats and lay them across the roof of the |
| | house so that Moronaga can play the biwa for us. |
| Old man | / Old woman |
| | Let's thatch the roof |
| Old man / Old woman | |
| | Together, the old man and the old woman |
| Old woman / Old man | |
| | Lay them atop the shingle-roofing |
| | |
| | |
| | |

姥/老人 老人/姥 老人/姥 姥 老人 姥 老人 従者 こうして板屋のその上を 翁と姥は一緒に さあ板屋を葺こうと、 それでは苫を取り出して、板屋の上を葺き、 苫で板屋を葺き渡して、 それはなんのためでしょう。/ たしかに村雨が降ってきました。姥よ、 は それでは苫を葺きましょう。 1, 村雨が降ってきたので、 静かに聴聞しよう。 / 苫を何に使うのでしょう。 演奏をお止めになっ 苫を取り出しなさい。 琵琶を弾いてもらえるようにしまし たのです。

宝生流・金春流・金剛流・喜多流

老人

おや/不思議なことだ、どうして琵琶の演奏をお止めになったのですか。

- 21 -

Old man / Old woman

Brought out the rush mats

Old woman / Old man, old woman

And quickly

Old man / Old man, old woman

Thatched (the roof)

Moving closer to Moronaga, their ears cocked, they listened to the Reciters

music of the biwa.

Host! Why have you put thatch over the shingle roof when little Servant

rain is getting through?

Well, although the biwa is being played in *oshikichō* (one of six

tones of gagaku, traditional Japanese court music; similar to an A note in Western music), the rain drumming on the shingles of the roof has the timbre of banshikichō (ibid; similar to a B note in Western music), so I covered the shingle with thatch and now the tone is the same.

6. The elderly couple play the biwa and koto

At Moronaga's request, the elderly couple play the biwa and koto. Moronaga is so moved by the beauty of the music that he decides not to go to China and quietly leaves the night's lodgings. Meanwhile, the elderly couple play on.

Story

玉

渡るの

を思

61

とどまる。師長が宿をひっそりと出

7

61

った後も、老夫婦は演奏を続け

Ź は

師

 \mathcal{O}

求

8

に

応

て、

老夫婦は琵琶と琴を演奏する。

の素晴らしさに心を打

たれ

た師長

六

老

夫

婦

が

琵琶と琴を奏で

調子

は

調

で異なっ

7

61

た

ので、

苫で板屋を葺き隠し、

今は

同じ

調子に

なり

琶

 \overline{O}

地

従者

葺き

さっと

苫を取り出し

師長の近くに寄って耳をそばだてて琵琶を聞

13

て

11

た。

さて主よ。それほど雨も漏 れて な 13 0 どうし て板屋

すか

の上を苫で葺い

た

0

7

は 11 ただ今板屋 を設たた 雨 \mathcal{O} は 調にもか か わらず、 演奏 して 1/2 る琵

It was clear from the beginning that this was no ordinary person, that he was indeed a cultivated man. Please do me the honor of playing the biwa.

Old man / Old man, old woman

This place is by the sea and the waves coming over the rocks make a noise, even so, we had never entertained the thought that we would be asked to play the biwa and the koto.

Pressed, unexpectedly, by Moronaga to play the koto and biwa Reciters

Old man The old man played the biwa

Old woman

The old woman

Old man, old woman / Old man

Arranged the bridges of the koto

Reciters

The sound of the biwa's plectrum and the old woman's fingers plucking the strings of the koto were so clear and bright they brought tears to the eyes of the listeners. My, what an elegant performance; even a babe in arms – it's head still free of thought – would be moved to dance.

Moronaga Methinks...

Moronaga understood that his idea of journeying to China because he had mastered the secrets of the biwa here in Japan had been a foolish one. Here, before his very eyes, was an authority in the ways of the biwa. He decided not to cross over to China after all, and made to leave the salt house unperceived. Unaware of Moronaga's departure, the elderly couple played the biwa and koto together

はか

なことであ

つ

目

0 前

これ

ほど琵琶の道に精通して

61

る人

が

61

る

0

だ。

7

た

0

地

師長

姥

老人

地

地

を弾 なる

17 ほ

てくださ

初

からただ者ではな

いと思

つ

7

たが

奥ゆ

どう

か琵琶

場所 琵琶や琴を弾 がら、 ここは海 くようにお 0 ぼ とり つ しゃる で岩を越 0 は 思 7 61 もよらぬことです る波が音を奏でるけ n

老翁は琵琶を演奏し

姥は琴柱

て並 ~

がこぼ

れ

る

まだ心な

77

赤子も踊

つ

7 5

しまうほどの

なんと面白

演 61

琶の

撥音

 \dot{O}

爪ま

音さ

が

ば

n

か 5

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を鳴

h

11

師長 師長が思うに が 思うに Н 「本で琵 琶 0 奥義を極めたため に中国に渡ろうと思っ

61 が 師長が琴と琵琶を強 61 た

in concert and sang the Etenraku (literally, 'music brought from heaven;' this is the title of a piece of *bugaku* or traditional Japanese court music that is accompanied by dance).

Old man / Reciters

Plum branches

Reciters

Bush warblers build nests on plum branches, but what if the wind blows? It is the bush warbler that dwells in the flowers, they sang. Heedless to the departure of the guest who had sought refuge in their lodgings, the elderly couple continued to play the biwa and koto.

7. The elderly couple reveal their true identity

The elderly couple chase after the departing Moronaga. When Moronaga asks them their names, the elderly couple reveal that they are Emperor Murakami and Lady Nashitsubo, the owners of the famous biwa known as Kenjō. The two vanish into thin air, having told Moronaga that they appeared to him in a dream to stop him from going to China.

Old man Why can I not see the Grand Minister?

Old woman

He the traveler left a short while ago.

Story

姥

さきほど旅人は出立しました。

師長が

中国

 \sim

渡るのを留めるため

<u>V</u>

上

(玄象)」

どうして大臣殿の姿が見えない

0

た師長を老夫婦 0 持ち主であ が 追 61 つ か に夢に出てきたことを語って姿を消す。 る 上 天皇と梨壺 が 老夫婦 女御 0 名前 夫婦 を尋

で あ

る

は 琵

琶

0

ることを明

かす

二人は

老夫婦は琵琶と琴を弾

17

てい

た。

七

老

夫

婦

が

正

体

を

明

か

す

地

梅が枝にこそ

0

歌をう

たう

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n ф

に気

か る

に

琵琶と琴を心ひと

つ つ

に合わせて演奏し、

(舞楽の曲名

h

玉

渡

0

は

留まろうと、

目

か

61

ように塩屋を出

つ

するの 鶯は巣をく だろう か。 風吹 花に宿る鶯なのだ か 61 か に たから)」 せ ん花 とうたう に宿 る鶯 (梅 宿を借りて 0 枝に鶯は巣を作るが、 た客人が帰るの が 吹 61 たらどう

も知ら

てください

琵琶

や琴を「弾

_

n

0

方

0

袖

引 0

~"

は

横

た

なび

61

77 て、

夜はまだ深

13

0

です

この

明

石

浦

で

夜を きだ。

明

か

7

から出立

老翁と姥は走り寄る

どうして引き留 8 るの で す か まずこの度は 都 に帰 つ また改め て訪ねてきます。

お名前を名乗ってください

今は何を隠 しましょう。 私たちは 琵 琶 \overline{O} 名器 品である 「絃 Ē 0 主 一であ つ た村 上天皇

0 あ と梨壺女御 が 中 の夫婦です 玉 渡 る \mathcal{O} を留 る 0 中 n \mathcal{O} 源 氏 物 は

とを思 須磨 0 浦 で源氏 0 君 0 夢 0 中 そう言うと、 父 で あ る故 かき消えるよう (桐壺の 帝) か 5 お告げ が あ っ 7

地

まった

旅人が出立したというの どうして引き留めなか

つ

0

宝生流・金春流・金剛流・喜多流

The old man and the old woman run up to Moronaga.

Old man What, the traveler has departed? Why didn't you detain him?

Reciters Instead of 'playing' the biwa and koto, you should have 'pulled' upon the sleeve of the traveler (this is a play on wards, both being

rendered as 'hiku' in Japanese). The clouds are leaving long trails across the sky and the night is still deep. You should 'pass' the night here on the coast of 'Akashi' before setting out on your journey (this is another play on words: the Japanese for 'pass the

night' being 'akashi (te)').

Moronaga Why do you detain me? I will return to the capital and visit you

again. Please tell me your names.

Old man / Old man, old woman

What can we hide now? We are Emperor Murakami and Lady Nashitsubo, a married couple and owners of the famous 'Kenjō' biwa.

The couple had appeared to Moronaga in a dream to stop him Reciters from traveling to China. Remember, people, that in The Tale of Genji it was here on the Suma coast that Genji received a revelation from his late father (Emperor Kiritsubo) in a dream. And with these words, Emperor Murakami and his Lady vanished into thin air.

8. The Ai (Moronaga's menial) enters [Interlude]

One of Moronaga's retainers (or a member of the Dragon King's household) enters and tells the story of what has transpired so far. Moronaga decides to stay at Suma to see what further oddities will occur.

9. Emperor Murakami enters

Emperor Murakami appears and summons the Dragon King, who holds the 'Shishimaru'.

Emperor Murakami

I am Emperor Murakami. I inherited the throne from Emperor Daigo, the glorious monarch of the Engi era (901-923).

Emperor Murakami / Moronaga

During his magnificent reign, three famous biwa were sent from China

Emperor Murakami

Namely, Seizan, Kenjō and Shishimaru.

Moronaga 'Seizan' was entrusted to the abbot of Ninna-ji Temple, who passed it down to Shukaku Hosshinnö.

Emperor Murakami

'Shishimaru' is being held at the Dragon Palace beneath the sea

Moronaga How captivating the music of the 'Kenjō', 'Seizan' and 'Shishimaru' biwas must have been.

Story

村上天皇

は龍宮にとどまって下界にあり

や

「青山」と並る

「獅子丸」

の琵琶の音は、さぞかし心惹かれるものだろう。

村上天皇

「獅子丸」 御室が譲り受け、守覚法親王が受け継 である。

その聖代 この治世 \overline{O} 中 国 から三面の琵琶が渡された。

村上天皇

上天皇が

琵琶

「獅子丸」を持つ龍神を呼び出

九

村

上

天

皇

の

登

師

公

0

(または龍王

一の眷属)

が

出てきて、

n

までの

経過を語

る。

師 長

は

さらなる奇特

八

ア

1

の

登

見ようと須磨

の浦に逗留することを決める。

は 延喜の聖代 醍醐天皇から御代を譲り受けた村上天皇です。

Let us summon (the Dragon King) so that you can play (the Shishimaru). I speak to the vast and endless sea.

Emperor Murakami / Reciters

Now, Dragon King of the Underworld, listen up. Come, bring the 'Shishimaru' here.

10. Emperor Murakami and Moronaga amuse themselves with Japanese court music (wind and string instruments)

Emperor Murakami arrives, accompanied by the Dragon King, who bestows on Moronaga the lost Shishimaru. Moronaga, the eight great dragon kings, and Emperor Murakami play Tang music. Emperor Murakami performs a dance and ascends to heaven on a flying chariot. Moronaga returns to the capital with the famous instrument.

As the Shishimaru seems to float by, Emperor Murakami, accompanied by the eight great dragon kings (hatsudai-ryume or hachidai-ryuō; the eight great dragon kings who were present when the Buddha gave the Lotus Sutra and converted to Buddhism), presented the biwa to Moronaga. Accepting the instrument, Moronaga begins to play, while the eight great dragon kings take up wind and string instruments and the waves beat out the rhythm. As befits the name Shishimaru, Emperor Murakami joins the performance, playing the Tang-era pieces Shishi and Toraden. Ah, how enchanting the secret pieces are.

[Haya-mai]

Emperor Murakami

It is said that Monju (Monju Bosatsu or Monju Bodhisattva, a Buddhist deity who represents wisdom) rides on a lion.

Story

村上天皇

子 に は文殊菩薩が乗るとい う

が

[早舞]

長 長は名器を携えて都 や八大龍王、 天 皇 が 大龍王のこと) 「獅子丸」 村上天皇は 子 が 浮か を持 を引き連れ にへ帰 んできたか って 唐 つ龍神を引き連れ 楽を奏でる。 61 と見えると、 か の琵琶を師 村上天皇は舞を舞

てや

5

てきて、

子

を授

ける

61 師

飛行が

の車に乗って昇天する。

地

らし、

八大龍王

も管弦の

役々 つ

を担

17

波は鼓を打 曲が奏でら

う。

「獅子丸」

0

名にふさわ

村上天皇は

大龍馬

(ここでは八体

この龍王、

長に授け

る。

師長はこれ

を頂

7)

7

/弾き鳴

面白い

、秘曲だ。

獅子」

とい

た唐楽

0

れると、

村上天皇も共に奏でる。

天 皇 ح 師 長 が 管弦 に 興 じ

+

村

上

下界の 龍神、 よく聞け を持って参れ

/村上 天皇

さあ、

村上天皇

召

じ出

してこれを弾

かせよう。

広

々と果てしない海上に向か

つ

て語り

Story

Reciters

Monju Bosatsu is said to have ridden a lion and Emperor Murakami has ascended to heaven on a flying chariot that travels freely through the air, pulled by eight great dragon horses. How gratifying that Moronaga, too, has whipped his winged horse and returned to the capital from Suma Bay, carrying his biwa with him.

獅子には文殊菩薩が乗るというが から都へ帰って 大龍馬に引 れ ったのは、 て昇天する。 あり がたいことだ。 師長も飛馬に鞭を打ち、琵琶を携えて、須磨の村上天皇は空中を自在にめぐる飛行の車に乗っ

Genjō/Kenjō

Synopsis

Fujiwara no Moronaga, a virtuoso biwa (Japanese lute) player, believing that there is no equal for him in Japan, resolves to travel to China seeking to master the secrets of the instrument. Leaving the capital, he arrives on the Suma coast in Tsu Province (or Sesshu) where he meets an elderly couple who let him stay at their house overnight. At the request of the elderly couple Moronaga plays the biwa, but he ceases his performance when a passing shower begins to fall. The elderly couple brings rush mats to thatch the shingle-roofed house so as to harmonize the tone of the melody with the sound of the rain hitting the shingle. Surprised by the couple's attentiveness, Moronaga asks them to play a piece, at which, the old man and the old woman begin to play 'Etenraku' (literally, music brought from heaven; a Japanese gagaku melody and dance) in concert on the biwa and koto (a long Japanese zither with thirteen strings). Moronaga is so impressed by the performance that he abandons his notion of going to China. The elderly couple detain Moronaga as he is leaving and reveal themselves to be the spirits of Emperor Murakami and Lady Nashitsubo before vanishing into thin air.

Moronaga remains in Suma, where the spirit of Emperor Murakami appears and orders the Dragon King to bring the Shishimaru, a famous biwa instrument. Upon receiving Shishimaru, Moronaga plays Tang music (Tōgaku) accompanied by the eight great dragon kings (hachidai ryūō, the eight great dragon kings who were present when the Buddha gave the Lotus Sutra and converted to Buddhism) and Emperor Murakami. The Emperor Murakami ascends to heaven after the dance and Moronaga, too, returns to the capital carrying the famous biwa..

Highlights

This work is based on the folklore surrounding the famed biwa instrument and depicts a diverse cast of characters engaging with the art form. One can also sense the idea of reaffirming Japanese art in response to the flourishing of Chinese culture.

The first half of the play brings the scenery of the Akashi coast to life, and the entire work has an air of refinement. The elegance of the elderly couple putting thatch on a shingle-roofed house to match the sound of the biwa continues into the performance of the gagaku piece, Etenraku (court music).

In the latter part of the performance, the Emperor Murakami imparts the *haya-mai* (literally, 'fast dance') - a secret piece of music to Moronaga, which is danced at an exhilarating tempo in an atmosphere that is both dignified yet refreshing. The highlight of the performance is the entrance of the Dragon King, who appears bearing the famous Shishimaru biwa and runs across the bridge in a single bound.

All five. In the Kanze school, the title is written as 'Genjō; in the Hōsho, Komparu, Kongō and Schools

> Kita schools, it is written as Kenjō. A fifth-group or Kiri Noh play

Category Unknown (sometimes attributed to Kongō Yagoro) Author Subject "The Tale of the Heike", Volume 7, The Seizan Episode, etc.

Season

Scene Suma Bay, Settsu

Characters Mae-shite An elderly man

> Nochi-shite Emperor Murakami Tsure Fujiwara no Moronaga Uba (an elderly woman) Mae-tsure Nochi-tsure Dragon King

Waki Moronaga's servant

Waki-tsure Attendants

Moronaga's menial (also the Dragon King's dependent)

Masks Mae-shite Waraijo, or Sankojo, Asakurajo

> Nochi-shite Chuio or Imawaka

Mae-tsure Uba Nochi-tsure Kurohige Ai (Dragon King's Kentoku

dependent)

Costumes Mae-shite Jogami (a wig used for the roles of aging men), mizugoromo (a widely

> used long-sleeved garment worn by male and female characters of lesser standing), kitsuke / muji-noshime (a plain-weave, lined

short-sleeved kimono worn as the innermost layer of the costumes of male characters of lesser standing) (also kogohshimehiki), koshimino,

koshiobi, and a fan. Carrying a bucket for drawing water.

Nochi-shite Irohachimaki, uikanmuri, hitoe-kariginu or noshi (a long-sleeved unlined garment worn by male characters of the highest standing), kitsuke/

nuihaku (a short-sleeved kimono), hakama, komi-ōkuchi, koshiobi, and a

Kurokazaori-eboshi (type of head covering), choken or hitoe-kariainu (an Tsure

unlined, long-sleeved garment worn by dancing female characters),

kitsuke / atsuiita, shiro- ōkuchi (or hakama), koshiobi, and a fan. May also

produce a biwa.

Ubagami, kazuraobi, mizugoromo, karaorikinagashi, kitsuke / surihaku (or Mae-tsure

muji-noshime).

Nochi-tsure Irohachimaki, akagashira, ryutai, awase-happi, kitsuke / atsuiita, hangiri,

koshiobi, uchizue, biwa.

Waki Awase-happi, kitsuke / atsuiita, shiro- ōkuchi, koshimaki, tachi (sword), fan.

Waki-tsure Suō-kamishimo, kitsuke / muji-noshime, kogatana (small sword), fan.

Ai (Moronaga's menial)

Samurai-eboshi, kake-suo, kitsuke / dan-noshime, hakama, kyahan,

Ai (The Dragon King's dependent)

Massha-zukin, mizugoromo, atusita, hakama, kyahan, fan.

Number of scenes Two

Lenath About 1 hour and 30 minutes

玄象/絃上(げんじょう/けんじょう)

あらすじ

琵琶の名手である藤原師長は、日本では自分に並ぶものがいないと考えて、中国に渡って奥義を究めようと思い立ちます。都を出て津の国・須磨の浦に着くと、老夫婦と出会い宿を借ります。老夫婦の頼みから師長は琵琶を奏でますが、村雨が急に降ってきたために演奏を止めてしまいます。曲の調子を自かせるために、老夫婦は板屋に苫を葺きます。師長は気配りに驚いて老夫婦に演奏を頼むと、老翁と姥はそれぞれ琵琶と琴で「越天楽」を合奏します。師長は演奏の素晴らしさに感じ入り、中国へ渡るのを思いとどまります。立ち去ろうとする師長を引きとめた老夫婦は、村上天皇と梨壺女御の霊であることを明かし、消えてしまいます。

師長が須磨の浦に留まっていると、村上天皇があらわれ、龍神に琵琶の名器「獅子丸」を持ってくるように命じます。師長は「獅子丸」を受け取ると、八大龍王や村上天皇と共に唐楽を奏でます。村上天皇は舞を舞うと昇天し、師長は琵琶の名器を携えて都へと戻っていくのでした。

みどころ

本作は、琵琶の名器にまつわる伝承をベースに、多様な登場 人物が芸術に向き合っている姿が描かれています。興隆する中 国文化に対して、日本の芸術を再認識するような思想も感じ取 れます。

前場では明石の浦の情景が浮かび上がり、作品全体に風情が感じられます。琵琶の音と調子を合わせるために板屋に苫を葺く老夫婦の風流心が、雅楽「越天楽」の演奏へと続いていきます。

後場は、威厳ある中にも爽やかさが感じとれる雰囲気で、 村上天皇が師長に秘曲を伝授する「早舞」は爽快なテンポで 舞われます。琵琶の名器「獅子丸」を持って現れ、橋掛かり を一気に走り抜ける龍神の出もみどころです。 流儀 五流にあり。

観世流では「玄象」、宝生流・金春流・金剛流・喜多流では「絃上」と記す

分類 五番目物・切能物

作者 不明(金剛彌五郎とも)

題材 『平家物語』巻七・青山の沙汰の事など

季節 利

場面 摂津・須磨浦

登場人物 前シテ 老人

後シテ村上天皇ツレ藤原師長前ツレ姥後ツレ龍神

ワキ師長の従者ワキツレ従者たち

アイ 師長公の下人 (龍王の眷属にも)

面 前シテ 笑尉または三光尉、朝倉尉

後シテ 中将または今若

前ツレ姥後ツレ黒髭アイ(龍王の眷属)賢徳

装束 前シテ 尉髪、水衣、着附・無地熨斗目(小格子目引にも)、腰簔、腰帯、

扇。田子をかたげる

後シテ 色鉢巻、初冠、単狩衣(直衣にも)、着附・縫箔、指貫、込大口、 腰帯、扇

ツレ 黒風折烏帽子、長絹または単狩衣、着附・厚板、白大口(指貫にも)、腰帯、扇。琵琶を出すことも

前ツレ 姥髪、鬘帯、水衣、唐織着流、着附・摺箔(又は無地熨斗目)

後ツレ 色鉢、赤頭、龍戴、袷法被、着附・厚板、半切、腰帯、打杖、

琵琶

ワキツレ 素袍上下、着附・無地熨斗目、小刀、扇

アイ(師長公の下人)

侍烏帽子、掛素袍、着附・段熨斗目、袴、脚絆、小刀、扇 アイ(龍王の眷属)

末社頭巾、水衣、厚板、袴、脚絆、扇

場数 二場

上演時間約1時間30分

玄象/絃上(げんじょう/けんじょう) Genjō/Kenjō ©2022 the-noh.com

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