## Full of hopes and dreams, Ginoza is building a brighter a future.

#### The Village of Water, Greenery and the Sun

On April 1, 1946, after the four areas of Kochiya, Ginoza, Sokei and Kanna separated from what was then the village of Kincho, they merged, giving birth to the new village of Ginoza. In the midst of the turmoil of the postwar period, thanks to the bounty of the land and sea and an abundance of nature, Ginoza was able to build itself around the agricultural industry. Today, Ginoza is looking to its young people and hoping to develop a tourism industry, as well as other forms of business.

With our Honensai Festival and other traditional arts, we have created a village filled with culture. With our rich natural environment, Ginoza has been able to maintain landscapes that can only be found in Okinawa. We hope that this Village Guidebook will serve as a way to reach all those within our village and those who are beyond its borders, to show them all the wonders Ginoza has to offer.

#### Village Charter

We, the people of Ginoza Village

♦ Pledge to love nature and make our village beautiful.

Protection and nurturing of nature and the environment (By planting flowers and other plants and cleaning our rivers and the ocean, we shall build a beautiful and clean village.)

♦ Pledge to follow the rules and make our village hospitable.

Well-rounded character (By loving our hometown, respecting our elders, helping each other, obeying the rules, being on-time, and greeting each other, we shall build a cozy village.)

♦ Pledge to develop industry and make our village dynamic.

Industrial development (By creating respect for labor, promoting business and nurturing our young people's dreams, we shall build a vibrant village.)

♦ Pledge to enrich education and make our village cultured.

Cultural enrichment and development (By loving our children, nurturing their talents and treasuring tradition and the arts, we shall build a culturally refined village.)

♦ Pledge to enjoy sports and make our village lively.

Healthy and Happy Homes (By exercising both body and mind and committing to health, we shall build a happy and vibrant village.)

光 宜 カジ

私たちは、緑豊かなガラマン岳を仰ぎ、麓に満々と湛えられた清らかな水、山すそに広がる肥沃な土地、黒潮躍る太平洋を庭とする恵まれた環境に 住む宜野座村民です。

私たちは、宜野座村民であることに誇りと責任を もち、平和で豊かな村をめざし、みんなが力を合わ せて実践する道しるべとして、村民憲章を定めます。

> (昭和60年9月2日 制定) 宜野座村民憲章推進協議会

## 村民憲章

私たち宜野座村民は、

一、自然を愛し、美しい村をつくりましょう。

自然・環境の保護育成(花や緑を育て、川や海をきれいにし、 清潔で美しい村づくりを。)

一、きまりを守り、住みよい村をつくりましょう。

豊かな人間性(郷土を愛し、老人をいたわり、互いに助け合い、きまりや時間を守り、明るいあいさつを交わす住みよい村づくりを。)

一、産業をおこし、活力ある村をつくりましょう。

産業の振興(勤労を尊び、産業の振興を図り、若者の夢の持てる活力ある村づくりを。)

一、教養を高め、文化の村をつくりましょう。

教育の振興・文化の発展(子どもを愛し、伸びてゆく力を育て、伝統芸能を大切にし、薫り高い文化の村づくりを。)

一、スポーツに親しみ、明るい村をつくりましょう。 健康・幸福な家庭(心身を鍛え、健康づくりに励み、幸福で 明るい家庭や村づくりを。)

年会活動を通して、地域に育てられ

んです。高校

のは、地域のおかげ。子ども会や青野座で育ちました。今の自分がある



Born in the Ginoza district, I was raised and went to elementary, middle and high school right here in Ginoza. This community has made me into the person I am today. Growing up, I participated in the Children's and Youth Volunteer Councils, and would like to give back to the community that helped raise me. After graduating from high school, I left Okinawa and worked as a wedding photographer and became a member of the Tourism Development Bureau in November of 2009. I was a complete novice when it came to tourism strategies, but I did my best to learn as much as I could. Now I find myself pondering, "What is Ginoza all about?" In my mind, "Ginoza is just a place that exists as it is, completely genuine." I'd love for everyone to experience daily life here and the wonders of Ginoza "just the way it is".

仲間 赴人さん

# 安心·安全なベビーリーフを ひとりでも多くの人に届けたい

ろ当然のことで、流通に応えられる を払ってベビーリーフを栽培してや肥料を管理しながら細心の注意 います。「食の安全」を守るのはむし ます。一生かけるに値する仕事だと 目分は思っています。 成果も大きいのでやりが 研究会では、農薬を使わず、温度 いがあり

エコ野菜研究会 会長

President Eco-friendly Produce Research Association

大城 淳さん Atsushi Oshiro

#### I'd love for a great number of people to enjoy safe and secure mesclun greens

I am the current president of the Eco-friendly Produce Research Association. Agriculture is a high-risk, high-return business. Although it requires large investments at the outset, with hard work and dedication you can see great results that make it a very rewarding career. I truly believe that you have to put your whole life into this work to see its value.

At the Research Association, we strive to produce mesclun greens without the use of pesticides by carefully controlling the temperature and fertilizers we use during cultivation. To us, ensuring food safety is a matter of course and we believe that it is up to us to guarantee production supplies for distribution, so that a great number of people can enjoy our products.

# マイペースに自然体で 伝統芸能を守り、伝える

とはありません。区によって練習演じていますが、辛いと思ったこ 呼びかけがあり、面白そうだっいました。始めたきっかけは、 続けられる理由だと思います。 の仕方は違いますが、この宜野座区 で手を挙げました。二年に一度 |八月あしび」や区の行事で10年以上 スを許してくれるの

伝統芸能継承者

Champion of the Traditional Performance Arts

幸喜 大輝さん Daiki Koki

#### Treasuring and passing on traditional performing arts in my own way

I am an Umamesa, or performer of a traditional performance art in the Ginoza district known as Chondara, My father was also an Umamesa, and I grew up watching him perform. What brought me into the world of Chondara was when there was a call for volunteer performers for a community event and I raised my hand, thinking it'd be fun. For well over ten years I have participated in events such as the biannual Hachigatsu Ashibi (August Jubilee) and other local events, but never have I thought it to be laborious. Each district has its own way of practicing, but in the Ginoza district I can express myself freely, and that's why I've been able to keep at it all these years. Now that I'm past 30, I'm thinking it's time to put some effort into training a successor and continuing the history of our traditional performing arts with other fellow performers.

2013年度 宜野座村勢要覧

# [特集] 宜野座村の魅力 04 水を守り活かす村/大地のチカラ、食の喜びを感じる村/文化を創造する村

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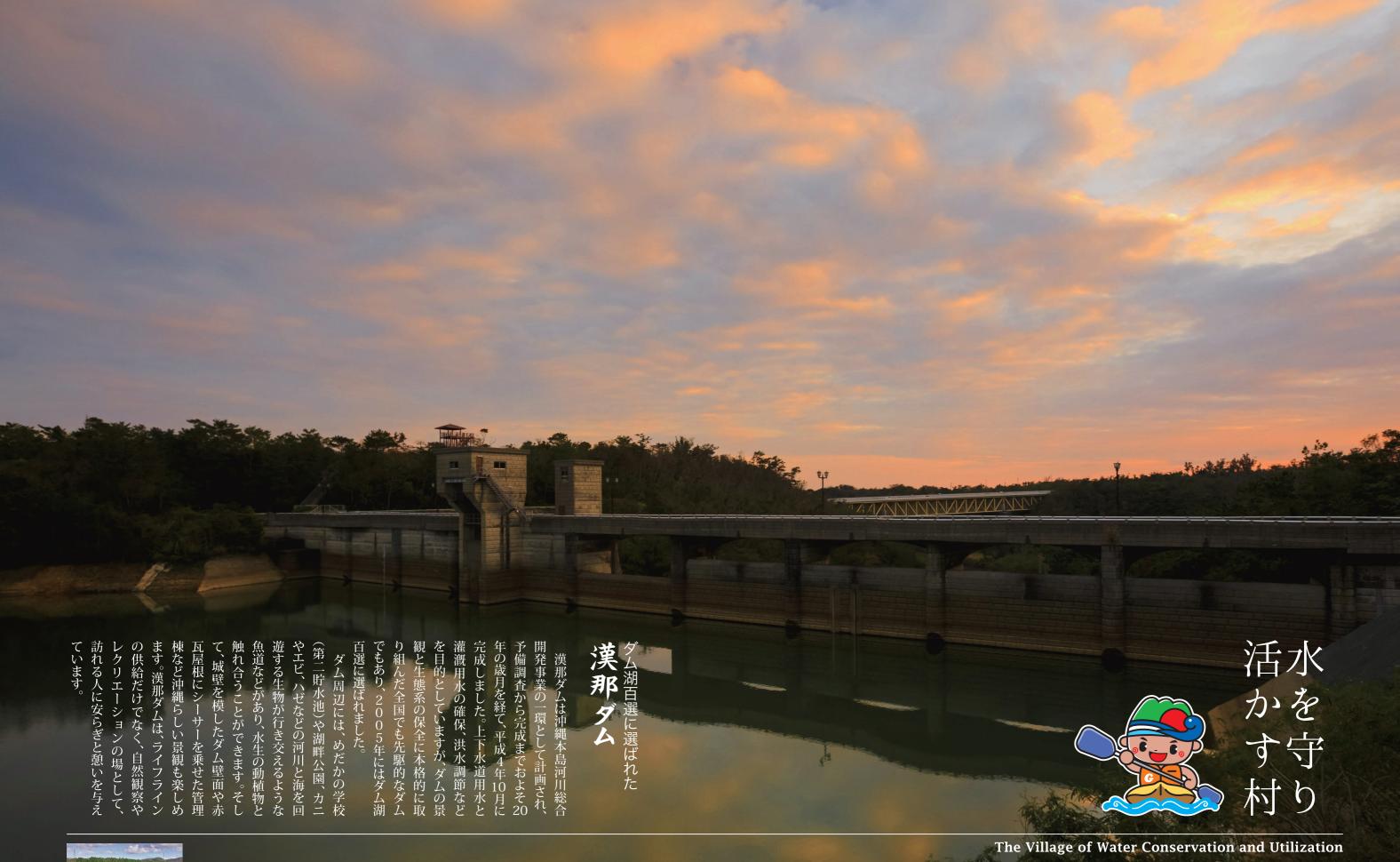
## 【行政としての取り組み】

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村のキャッチフレーズ「水と緑と太陽の里」と、村のシンボル「ガラマン岳」を頭で表現し、首に巻いた地域 特産の「じゃがめん」のスカーフとパイナップルのズボンが似合う元気な男の子。そして、本村が沖縄本島の ちょうど真ん中に位置するということで、おへそをチャームポイントとして付けました

村の魅力を全国にPRするために「宜野座村ふるさと大使」に任命され、各種イベントで活躍しながら、村政 全般の情報発信などの役割を担っています。





#### Kanna Dam Chosen as one of the 100 Greatest Dams in Japan

The Kanna Dam, completed in October of 1992, is a result of nearly 20 years of planning, analysis and building for the purpose of developing the river systems on the main island of Okinawa. The main purpose of the dam was to retain water for use in the municipal water and sewage systems and for irrigation and water supply management. Furthermore, in 2005, Kanna Dam was selected as one of the 100 Greatest Dams or Lakes in Japan, in a national recognition of its state-of-the-art structure, thanks to the efforts put forth in building a dam that would blend in with and preserve the natural environment.

In the areas surrounding the Dam, there are places such as the Medaka-no Gakkou (second reservoir) and Kohan Park where you can encounter crabs, shrimps and a number of other freshwater and seawater creatures living and coexisting with all kinds of plant and sea life. You can also enjoy Okinawan architecture and scenery at Kanna Dam, with its castle walls and Shisa statues looking over everyone atop the watchtower. Aside from being our water lifeline, Kanna Dam has also become a place where we can observe and enjoy nature, a place where people come to relax and feel at ease.

#### People and dams, fostering a rich relationship with the sea and our rivers

In Ginoza, you will find water bodies from indigenous lagoons and mangrove swamps through to the sea, rivers and dams. We are truly blessed with an aquatic glory that has never allowed us to suffer from water shortages, allowing us to focus on delivering a stable supply of water for life and agriculture in Ginoza. As a result, our village has flourished into a place where agriculture thrives and our citizens can live with peace of mind.

Water provides us with countless benefits in our village life. In recent years, not only has it been a source for daily living and agriculture, but a movement to use water as a catalyst for tourism has also begun. In the lagoons and Fukuji River, visitors can enjoy kayakking and experience dragon boat races. In winter, people can also enjoy sports camps, such as the Kanna Dam Canooing Adventure and Overnight Katabaru Dam Tidal Flats Exploration Tour, and other fun activties planned and operated by the Ginoza Village Tourism Development Bureau.

"We commit ourselves to finding the pleasures of daily life in our village and create events around them," says the Toursim Development Bureau's Executive Director, Mr. Hayato Nakama. He also enthusiatically adds: "If you go out and explore the village, you'll come across magical places like the limestone caves that bear plentiful water. Before any dams were consutructed, the mountains in Ginoza also provided us with a significant supply of water that allowed for our village to flourish. I'd love to show everyone the wonders of Ginoza through the interplay between such an historical background and the features of our natural environment."

At the moment, the Bureau is working on planning future activities, such as Capture the Flag games on the tidal flats and a special Fujikawa River Boat Tour where people can "gaze upon Ginoza from the sea". With this tour, they plan to restore the Yambarusen (Okinawan sailboat) and Fujikawa River's role as an anchoring station.

However, given that the tidal flats area is shared with the American Military and that the reconstruction of the Yambarusen requires a great deal of time and resources, realizing these plans will be a great challenge. Village citizens need to be given a chance to express their opinions before there can be any movement forward with these plans.

Revitalization of the valuable resource that is water in our village can contribute to deepening our understanding of the history of our village and to building solidatiry among our citizens, turning water into a hidden source for instilling new values in our community.



つりでは、環境学習や親 で楽しめるイベントも 充実。地元の子どもたちも 参加し、村外から訪れる参 加者との交流の場となっ





る上流に向かって漕ぎ出すカヌー体験は人気。豊 かな自然を充分に満喫できる





上: 漢那ダムの管理開始以来続く村内園児たちによるこいのぼりの掲揚式。湖面 高く舞うこいのぼりをバックに園児たちは歓声を上げて飛び跳ねる 下: 漢那ダムの周辺には、広い公園や水遊びスポットがあり―日中楽しめる





干潟では、子供たちが清掃活動を行うとともに自然との共存を学び、遊ぶ宜野座村ならではの体験 イベントも数多く行われている。

手

様々なプログラムが、宜野座村観 して冬場の漢那ダムで行な を与える水 私たちの暮ら 活のためだけでなく 体験、スポー 湯散策ナ れ始めています ・体験、潟原(かたばる) でのカヤ 水を活用する -ツ合宿の一環 しに多 ック、 。福地川 動 観光 農業 な き

や川と5つのダムを有する宜野 努めてきました。そのため、農 座村。水に恵まれたこの村では、 業が発展し、水と食べ物に困ら 水や農業用水の安定的な供給に 村民が安心して暮らせる村 の自然が残る海 ローブが

復元し、船から村を眺める「海 地だった史実をもとに山原船を 向けて取り組んで行くそうです。 ら見た宜野座」などの企画実現に 潟遊びや、福地川が山原船の寄港 今後、フラッグ競争などの干

仲間赴人さん。「村を散策して 村観光推進協議会・事務局長の いると、鍾乳洞など豊富な水が います」と語るのは、宜野 ムができる以前 自分たちが楽しいと感じ 村でのふだん 出す神秘的な光景がみら 長も交えて、宜野座の きたいです」と熱く の暮ら もあるので、 ら比 してきま 較 Ō 的 座 る



の企画もクリアすべき課題は多お金も時間もかかるため、どちら しっかりと聞きながら、慎重に取 のが現状。村民の皆さんの声を

連携など、新たな価値創出の可能 村の歴史への理解や村民同士の 組まなければなり 観光資源としての水の活用は、 りません。 豊 oexistin 海 河 9

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#### Building our brand Ginoza, the Organic Village

After the recovery of this region in 1972, Ginoza village rose ahead of other towns in the development of its agricultural infrastructure. We can proudly say that as a result of being one step ahead of our neighbors, our farmland preservation and irrrigation efficacy ratings are excellent, and that thanks to our constant efforts we enjoy a robust agricultural industry, meeting all industry standards.

What's more, we are striving to create a brand presence for ourselves as safe and secure producers. To accomplish this, the government and farming communities have maintained a constant dialogue since 2004 in regards to driving reduction of the use of pesticides and promotion of organic farming in

In one such initiative, four local formers joined in 2006 to create the Ginoza Eco-Friendly Produce Association, which has succesfully cultivated spinach and other vegetables with the use of non-chemical fertilzers and without the use of pesticides. In March 2010, with such efforts and the patronage

## A village that knows the power of nature and the joy of food

and famers like these in mind, Ginoza Village committed itself to facilitating the cultivation of "Eco-Friendly Products" by proclaiming itself as "Ginoza, the Organic Village".

Since then, we have endorsed the use of the "Ginoza Eco-Friendly Product" logo to farmers and organizations that are committed to cultivating "safe and secure produce" and dedicated to the reduction of chemical fertilizers during cultivation. This not only covers distribution of products into the wholesale market, but also extends to other forms of business, such as direct buying and selling, contract farming, online sales and agro-processing, increasing recognition of the "Ginoza Eco-Friendly Product" brand and expanding our market reach. Lastly, it serves as a way to help us provide consumers with the "safe and secure produce" they seek and to promulgate our concept of environmentally friendly produce from an environmentally friendly source.

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#### A village that knows the power of nature and the joy of food

As we have mentioned, with agriculture as one of our primary industries, Ginoza's agricultural infrastructure developed rather

With sugarcane as Ginoza Village's cash crop, production of all kinds of flowers, such as chrysanthemums and orchids, and tropical fruits, including pineapple and mangoes, as well as the recent introduction of mesclun greens and greenhouse cultivation techniques for strawberries, we are pioneers in agricultural production.

Nevertheless, Ginoza is facing a major dilemma in regards to the nationwide decline in the number of farmers, a decreasing farming population and an aging society. In response to this issue, starting in 1999, the Farming Apprentice Training Center took it upon itself to educate and train agricultural interns within the community (for approximately 2 years at a time) as a way of revitalizing the agricultural industry in our village. Also, for interested interns, the Center offers assistance in the construction of greenhouses and farming security structures with the purpose of offsetting initial investments. Another unique characteristic of our village is the existence of various farming organizations, which promote contact and interaction among local farmers, such as the Youth Farmers Club and the Official Farmers Liaison Council.



"I believe farming is work that requires a lifetime of trial and error in which one must face the fruits of one's labor with nothing but one's own knowledge and experience. And in those times when I've hit a brick wall, I am grateful to have had mentors and peers who have given me invaluable advice along the way," says our town's resident odd ball, Mr. Tsukasa Kinjo, who you may find raising crystalline ice plants.

Water, land and the government's hand are all essential to agriculture. However, we believe that the secret to Ginoza's products' delight is the communication and interaction between the people who cultivate them.







さとうきびは、村の主要作物の一つ。



ターに入りました。基礎から教えてもらえるのでありがたいです」



などの熱帯果樹のほか、 な課題です。この対応策として、 きびをはじめ、菊やランなどの 宜野座村の主な農産物は、さと 成12年度から農業後継者等育成 過程)の受け入れが始まり、村内 宜野座村においても大き インアップルやマンゴー において、農業従事者の フなどのエコ野菜や 点にお 前述のとおり 滅少と高齢化が .近年では つ 農

> や肥料などの購入補助など農家 を資金面でバックアップする体 。ほかに

農業が基幹産業の一つである

食

喜

を

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者連絡協議会等の組織 える農業青年クラブや認定農業 また、農家間の連携、交流を支 特徴の

談に乗ってくれる先輩や仲間の存 ともあって、そんなとき親身に相 任がとてもありがたいですね」 験で試行錯誤する農業はや 行政の支援など農業にはどれ 一村内でも珍しいアイスプラン 行き詰まるこ の仕事だと 農



農家を経営するうえで大切なのは、勉強と販路 の開拓。栽培されたベビーリーフは、県内大手スー ペーと取引をし人気が高い。

消費者のニーズを常に考え、生産力をつけるこ とが経営の安定につながるという強い信念で「エ コ野菜研究会」は取り組んでいる。



いえるかもしれません

人と人との心の通い合

11



Mijitayaa

## ミジタヤー(村指定無形民俗文化財)

男性4人、女性4人による群舞形式の手踊り で、「ミジタヤー」は「めでたや」の転訛とされる。 一説には王府時代に首里の役人が村を訪れた 際、歓待のために踊られたといわれる。近隣他地 域には類例のない踊りで、音曲も独自のものが

用いられる。 村芝居の開催が不定期となった現在では、祝 ドラントス程度で、上演の機 い事や諸行事の場で踊られる程度で、上演の機 会の少ない貴重な芸能となっている。

1996年(平成8)4月には宜野座村指定無形 民俗文化財となっている。



Mutubu-Ufunushi

## 本部大主(ムトゥブウフヌシ)

組踊「本部大主」は、琉球王朝統一以前の群 雄割拠の時代を舞台とした仇討物である。封建 時代の作品らしく儒教道徳の影響を強く受けた いわゆる勧善懲悪の内容となっている。全7景か らなる長編で上演時間は約2時間に及び、音曲 には歌三線や太鼓を始め、ガク(チャルメラ)、カニ(鉦)、ブラ(法螺貝)を用いる。

松田区には1818年(嘉慶23)に筆写された 「本部大主」などの組踊台本が現存し、宜野座村 指定有形民俗文化財となっており、この資料か ら松田の組踊が約200年の歴史を有すると考え られる。



### 長者の大主(チョウジャノウフスー)

長者の大主は漢那では古くから演じられてい たとされるが、明治後期に一旦中断し、1914年 (大正3)に復活した。もとは長者とその息子で あるチクルン(筑登之)、ペーチン(親雲上)の3 人で演じられたが、役者が少なく寂しいとして 1929年(昭和4)以降はこれに孫2人を加え5 人となった。

びで村の若者たちによって演じられたちれ、1900(明治33)年の八月あし野座に設けた芝居小屋で演じて紹介芝居に身を置いていた渡具知武恭が宜 沖縄県無形民俗文化財 宜野座の京り おいて舞台芸能の演目として再構成 首里に開かれた寒水川芝居などに 祝儀には万歳を奏して余興として踊 れ、盛んに上演されました。 し、沖縄本島内各地の家々をまわっ 「京太郎」とは首里の安仁屋村に居 -人形芝居を演じ、法事には念仏を の京太郎による芸は、廃藩置わいとした人々のことです。 たり念仏歌を歌うなど、門 野座の京太郎」は、一時期寒水川 創造する



The "Mijitayaa", a corruption of the word "medaya", is a communal dance in which four men and four women dance using their hands and arms. According to one theory, this dance was performed to welcome public officials of the Ryukyu Monarchy when they visited the village. The music and choreography for this dance is

Now that performances of village plays have become a rare sight, there are few opportunities to enjoy this unusual art and it can only be seen at special celebrations and similar events.

In April 1996, it was designated as an Intangible Piece of Folk or Cultural Heritage by Ginoza Village.

The "Mutubu-Ufunushi" kumi-odori predates the unification of the Ryukyu Dynasty, and is set in an era of rivalry and a type of play referred to as a "revenge play". It is a product of the era of feudalism, and highly influenced by Confucian doctrines, a play of poetic justice. The play spans seven acts and approximately two hours, making it a full-length feature with a score that employs the use of shamisen, taiko drums, Japanese shawms, gongs and conch trumpets.

The 1818 transcription of the "Mutubu-Ufunushi" and other works of the era, can still be found in Matsuda District and have been designated by the village as

Tangible Pieces of Folk or Cultural Heritage. These scripts suggest that the kumi-odori of Matsuda has a history of almost 200 years.

The common belief is that the Choja-no-ufusu has been performed in Kanna since ancient times; however, during the latter half of the Meiji Era it had a hiatus and only reappeared in 1914. Originally, it was a three-man act with the Choja and his two sons, Chikurun and Pechin. The set seemed empty with so few performers, though, and since 1929 a further two characters, the Choja's grandchildren, were added to form a cast of five members.

#### Carrying on our history A village that creates culture

のが始まりとされています。

以来、100年

以上にわたり上演さ

#### Okinawa Prefecture Intangible Piece of Folk or Cultural Heritage Ginoza's Chondara

The original "Chondara" lived in the village of Aniya in Shuri, and wandered around the main island of Okinawa. They made a living by performing and entertaining in various scenes, celebrations, puppet shows and dance performances. For example, they chanted Buddhist incantations at Buddhist memorial services with chants, the beating of drums, and dances. They were also known to go around door-to-door and entertain

After the abolishment of the Han System, their performances were reborn as stage acts at the Sungaa Playhouse in Shuri

"Ginoza's Chondara" was introduced in a playhouse in Ginoza by Toguchi Bukyou who stayed at the Sogawa Playhouse for a while. In 1900, the youth of the village performed these acts at the Hachigatsu Ashibi (August Jubilee), marking the start of "Ginoza's Chondara".

The Ginoza's Chondara has been performed here for the past century, and in 1985 Okinawa Prefecture designated it as an Intangible Piece of Folk or Cultural Heritage.



#### Fostering a sense of community through the Honen-sai Festival

The districts of Matsuda, Ginoza, Sokei and Kanna in Ginoza Village, though on different days, all host Hounen-sai Festivals (August Jubilee & Village Plays) around the 15th day of the 8th month of the lunar

Originally, the Honen-sai festival was a festivity where people would worship and show their appreciation to the gods for the harvest at village Utaki (Okinawan sanctuaries) and celebrate the start of the new harvest year. Warriors who migrated from Shuri and Naha into the region after the abolition of the Han system in 1871 are said to have played a major role in influencing the present performance styles for this festivity.

There is one unique detail as to the way in which the Honen-sai is celebrated in our village in that we do not begin our the dedication or performance of the plays until after we have offered our Ugan, or prayers, to those figures involved in the founding of our local place of worship and settlement.

The previously mentioned Chondara of the Ginoza district that takes places during the "Hachigatsu Ashibi (August Jubilee)" which is also a special occasion, was recognized by the nation in 2005, being designated as "An Intangible Piece of Folk or Cultural Heritage" for its bringing together of the local community in cooperation to host the event and carrying on a holy tradition and employing a rich array of artistic elements, such as sticks, lion dances, choja-no-ufushu and kumi-odori.

Ginoza district is not the only area that has been honored with cultural heritage designations. In the Matsuda district, you can find Okinawa's oldest form of kumi-odori - the "Motobu Ufunushi" - which was also recognized in 1984 as a "Tangible Piece of Folk or Cultural Heritage" in our village. Due to the ample use of lion dances during kumi-odori at Matsuda district's Honen-sai Festival, these lions have become the "protectorates of our village" as "Matsuda Icons". Past lion costumes are carefully preserved and displayed at the Matsuda District Civic Center.

Presently, such festivities are not held in the Sokei district. However, you can find an unparalleled hand dance performed in male-female pairs called "Mijitayaa" which has been designated as an "Intangible Piece of Folk or Cultural Heritage" and is often performed at celebrations.

In the Kanna district, two major events are held on alternate years. One is a combination of the Honen-sai Festival, Elders Appreciation Festival and Mid-Autumn Festival called the "Village Play" and the other is called the "Koi Play" where professional performers are invited. Consequently, the district is able to offer a traditional folk celebration to the gods on a

In this way, each district hosts its own version of the Honen-sai Festival. Even so, there is one thing that all of them have in common, and that is a mentorship system where the experienced members of the community take younger members as apprentices under their wings and rigorously train them in the traditional performance arts as a way of carrying on our traditions, facilitating the flow of communication and fortifying the bonds in our local community.



燃え上がるたいまつを掲げ合うテービー(惣慶区)

などの場で披露されています。 漢那区では豊年祭・敬老会・十

が受け継がれる一方、この練習が 導を行われることは共通してい が芸能の師匠となって若者達に指 特色を持った豊年祭行事ですが、 事が執り行われています て、その厳しい指導のもとで伝統 いずれの区においても地域の先輩 観覧する「コーイ芝居」が隔年で このように区ごとにそれぞれの 大主」に代表される芸能を披露 る「村芝居」とプロの役者を招 夜の月見を兼ねて区民が「長者 われ、毎年、芸能披露の前に神

代と世代をつなぐコミュニケ



旗頭を突き上げて 体をぶつけ合うガーエー (漢那区



アシビナーでのウガン(松田区)

や、神事の伝統が継承されている



区・漢那区では、開催の時期こそ違 豊年祭(八月あしび・村芝居)が行 いますが、旧暦の8月15日を中心に そもそも豊年祭とはムラのウタ

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キなどに祀られている神々に五穀 豊穣を感謝し、豊年を祝う行事で ルになったといわ 4)の廃藩置県後、首里や那覇か た。この行事に187 た芸能が加わって、現在のスタイ 本村で行われる豊年祭行事の 住んだ士族達が身につけ れています

が一体となって開催に協力する点 宜野座区の「八月あしび」も、区民 される点が挙げられます。 行った後に舞台芸能が奉納・披露 関わる旧家へのウガン(御願)を 特徴として、拝所や集落の創設に 前述の「京太郎」が上演される

本村の松田区・宜野座区・惣慶

ており、 松田区には、沖縄で最も古い「本 指定の有形民俗文化財となって 部大主」などの組踊台本が伝わっ

示されています。 獅子も区公民館で大切に保管・展 として崇め、役目を終えた先代の を「ムラの守り神= 舞が挙げられることが多く、 的な演目として組踊と並び その松田区では、豊年 松田の象徴 -祭の 獅子

踊り「ミジタヤー 類例がない男女の群舞形式の手 民俗文化財となっており、祝い事 なっている惣慶区ですが、近隣に 今でこそ村芝居が不定期と 」が村指定無形

文化財」に選定されました。 成等の措置を講ずべき無形の民俗 005年(平成19)に国の「記録作 など芸能の豊富さが評価され、2 文化財の指定を受けているの

は宜野座区だけではありません。 984年(昭和5)に村

伝統芸能保存会の松田会長(左)が見守る中、伝統を受け継ごうと稽古を繰り返す 若手継承者たち

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