

Attraction of the festival

意味

引きつける

発音記号

【ətr^lækʃən】

ワッショイ!
ワッショイ!!

伝統が動きだす 未来へかけ上がる

Traditions Come Alive,
Rushing into the Future

いにしえより伝わる伝統のまつり。

春に山車祭り、夏に津島祭り。

それを支える人々の心は、皆、熱気に溢れています。

Traditional festivals passed down from ancient times.
The Dashi Matsuri comes in the spring,
and the Tsushima Matsuri in the summer.
The hearts of the people who support these festival
brim with passion.



山車祭り Dashi Matsuri (Float festival)

毎年4月になると、各地区の神社では今年の豊作を祈る春祭りが行われ、勇壮な山車の曳き回しやお囃子、三番叟などが奉納されます。町指定有形民俗文化財である山車が宮津地区に2輛と萩地区、横松地区、大古根地区に各1輛の計5輛あり、精緻な彫刻や絢爛な水引は歴史と伝統の技に彩られた芸術品です。夜には宵宮といわれ、提灯をつけた幻想的な山車が見られます。

Every year, when April comes, temples all over the town hold a spring festival to pray for a good harvest. Lively groups carry the floats to the accompaniment of festival instruments and a traditional prelude dance called Sanbaso. The floats themselves, which are a town designated tangible folk cultural property – two from Miyazu District and one each from Hagi, Yokomatsu, and Daigone districts, for a total of five – are works of art bound up in history and tradition, featuring delicate carvings and exquisite mizuhiki paper cord. The evening before the festival, you can see the floats at their most magical, with paper lanterns hanging from them.



宮津 南 Miyazu_minami

宮津南社山車は知多型に属し、建造年は南社永代帳から宝暦元年(1751)以前であったことがわかります。水引の「金糸の龍」は天保4年の製作という歴史を誇ります。

The Miyazu-nan-sha Float is Chita-style, and according to the Nansha chronicle, it was built before the first year of the Horeki Era (1751). It boasts a dragon of gold cord made in Tempo 4 (1833).



宮津 北 Miyazu_kita

宮津北組山車は知多型に属し、建造年は安政7年(1860)頃だと考えられます。瀬川作の壇箱「加藤清正朝鮮の役」や脇障子「源頼政鶴退治」は独特の細やかな彫刻で山車によく調和しています。

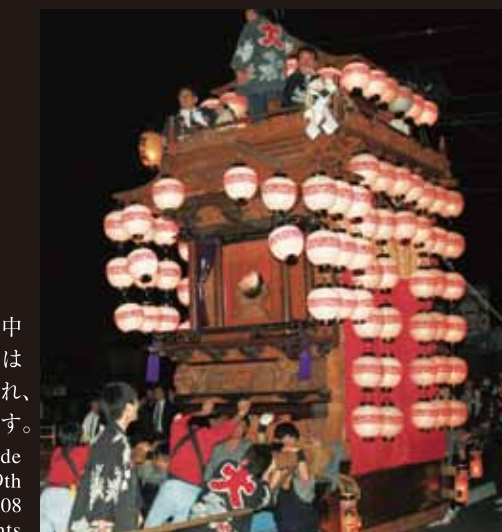
The Miyazu-kita-gumi Float is Chita-style, thought to be built around Ansei 7 (1860). The delicate carvings, depicting Kato Kiyomasa's Korea campaign on the platform box and Minamoto no Yorimasa's defeat of the monster nue on the side screen, go well with the float itself.



横松 Yokomatsu

横社山車は知多型に属し、町内でも比較的大型の山車で、練り歩く姿は勇壮です。横松地区は昔から優れた職人を多く輩出した宮大工の故郷としても有名です。

The Yoko-sha Float is Chita-style. As it is relatively large for the town, the sight of it being paraded about is quite stirring. The Yokomatsu District has always been known for producing excellent artisans, and is famous for its shrine and temple carpenters.



萩 Hagi

萩大山車は知多型に属し、明治45年に建造されました。萩地区は昔からの狭い道と坂が多いため、山車を曳く人には技術と経験が必要となります。

The Hagi-oyama Float is Chita-style, and was built in 1912. The Hagi District has always had many narrow roads and slopes, so the float carriers need both skill and experience.

大古根 Daigone

大古根八幡社山車は弘化・嘉永の頃(19世紀中頃)に建造され、知多型に属しています。夜には108の提灯を飾り付けた山車の曳き回しが行われ、闇に浮かぶ幻想的な明かりは見物客を魅了します。

The Daigone Hachiman-sha Float that was made around Koka/Kanei era (in the middle of the 19th century) is Chita-style. At night, it is carried with 108 paper lanterns attached, and the wondrous lights floating in the darkness mesmerize spectators.

津島祭り Tsushima Festival

毎年7月下旬に行われる津島神社の祭事で、提灯行列や巫女舞、囃子の奉納が行われます。地区によっては、夕暮れから夜にかけて川沿いに松明が焚かれ、ゆっくりと進む行列の光景は、幻想的な夏の風物詩となっています。

The Tsushima Festival takes place every year in late July, and it includes a lantern procession, shrine maiden dance, and accompaniment on traditional instruments. Depending on the district, pine torches burn along the riverside from twilight into the night, and the spectacle of the slow-moving procession is a magical symbol of summer.



草木 Kusagi



福住 Fukusumi



白沢 Shirasawa



卯之山 Unoyama

