

Kyo-goku

Kehi no Jinja Festivals.

Explanation and order of special festivals.

So San sai--

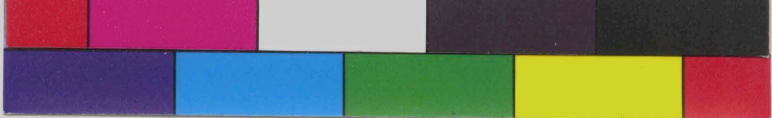
This festival usually takes place on the 1st Hare day, 6th Month however sometimes it takes place July 22nd (1919)

According to official records of this shrine on the 1st Hare day of the 6th month in the second year of the reign of Chuai (193 A.D.) the Empress Jingo under imperial command accompanied by the trusted imperial minister Take no uchi and other prominent officers of the Imperial Court sailed from the Bay of Tsuruga, the place where the present shrine of Kehi no jinja is located, to the Toyo-ura Bay in the Province of ^{Nagoto} Anato.

In commemoration of this event Hare Day in the 6th month of every year the divine seal of the shrine is placed in a small boat and this small boat is transferred to a large vessel and is taken from this bay to the Toko no miya jinja, a sessha situated about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles the other side of the water, and divine ceremony is observed there:

For two nights in succession before the festival the guji and other attendants purify themselves. At 6 A.M. on festival day all gather and at 7 A.M. before the divine hall they decorate the small boat and get everything ready. At 8 they go to the festival place. The kami in main shrine and in 4 other shrines have regular food offerings and ceremony. All worship all sessha and massha at a distance.

At 10 A.M. They men who carry mikoshi and others make a line before the middle torii. The guji takes out the sacred mirror and places it before the Inner sanctuary. Norito and ceremony. The men bring the mikoshi to the steps of the main shrine and the Megi and others carry the boat to the main floor.



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Kehi no Jinta Festivals.
Explanation and order of special festivals.

So San sai--

This festival usually takes place on the 1st Haru day, 6th Month
 however sometimes it takes place July 22nd (1919)
 According to official records of this shrine on the 1st Haru day
 of the 6th month in the second year of the reign of Genji (193 A.D.) the
 Empress Jingo under imperial command accompanied by the trusted imperial
 minister Take no Michi and other prominent officers of the Imperial Court
 sailed from the Bay of Tsuruga, the place where the present shrine of
 Kehi no Jinta is located, to the Toyu-ura Bay in the Province of ^{Nagato} Awa.
 In commemoration of this event Haru Day in the 6th month of every
 year the divine seal of the shrine is placed in a small boat and this
 small boat is transferred to a large vessel and is taken from this bay to
 the Toke no miya Jinta, a seashore situated about 5 miles the other side
 of the water, and divine ceremony is observed there:
 For two nights in succession before the festival the Gtji and
 other attendants purify themselves. At 6 A.M. on festival day all gather
 and at 7 A.M. before the divine hall they decorate the small boat and get
 everything ready. At 8 they go to the festival place. The kami in main
 shrine and in 4 other shrines have regular food offerings and ceremony.
 All worship all seasha and masaha at a distance.
 At 10 A.M. They men who carry mikoshi and others make a line
 before the middle torii. The Gtji takes out the sacred mirror and places it
 before the inner sanctuary. Norito and ceremony. The men bring the mikoshi
 to the steps of the main shrine and the Gtji and others carry the boat

Kehi no jinja. Festivals.

The sacred seal is brought out and put in the boat which is covered with a tent. The warning cry is given three times the awning removed and the Negi and others hand the boat to the young men who carry it. The boat is carried out from the middle gate passing through the torii of sessha shrine Tsunuga and goes one place and another and rests at the seashore.

This route of the sacred boat is called the Divine Sojourn route. The large vessel waiting at the shore is called the Jingu Maru and it has been washed inside and out with sea water ^{(on the deck of this} and decorated with ^{sacred boat a large Hana-Kasa (flower-umbrella) is erected} flowers. The Captain of the boat sets up a large Gohei in the front end as a sign that this is the ^{divine} boat. The small boat is transferred to the vessel. Several hundred small boats come from Wakasa and Echizen Province and go as an escort to the sacred ship. The ship is towed by about 50 tug boats. These tugs are fishing boats, their men having a holiday for the occasion. They decorate their boats and set up a loud shout when the start is made.

When they arrive at the Sessha shrine at Toko ^{-no-miya}ura Bay the ship is anchored and they all worship. There is music. When they land and carry the small ^{divine} boat to the shrine in procession. They place the boat on the floor of the divine hall and remove the seal. The boat is taken to a little house. Music, norito and regular ceremony takes place.

They worship the main shrine at a distance ^{and other shrines}. The Captain of the ship gives each young man of ^{all tugs} fishing boats Gohei which they take back to their boats ^{and set them up at the stern of their own boats. These boats again} ~~so they can serve as tugs on return journey.~~ ^(???)

The return is made in the same order. ~~???~~

The sacred seal is brought out and put in the boat which is covered with a tent. The warning cry is given three times the swains removed and the Negi and others hand the boat to the young men who carry it. The boat is carried out from the middle gate passing through the torii of sasha shrine Tawaga and goes one place and another and rests at the seashore.

This route of the sacred boat is called the Divine Sojourn route. The large vessel waiting at the shore is called the Jinar Maru and it has been washed inside and out with sea water and decorated with flowers. *On the deck of the sacred boat is large Hamas-Kasa (flower - umbrella) is erected.* The Captain of the boat sets up a large Gohel in the front end as a sign that this is the divine boat. The small boat is transferred to the vessel. Several hundred small boats come from Wakasa and Echizen Province and go as an escort to the sacred ship. The ship is towed by about 50 tug boats. These tugs are fishing boats, their men having a holiday for the occasion. They decorate their boats and set up a loud shout when the start is made.

When they arrive at the Sashu shrine at Tokoro Bay the ship is anchored and they all worship. *no-miya* There is music. Then they land and carry the small boat to the shrine in procession. They place the boat on the floor of the divine hall and remove the seal. The boat is taken to a little house. Music, norito and regular ceremony takes place. *and other strains only when they attend the* They worship the main shrine at a distance. The Captain of the ship gives each young man of fishing boat Gohel which they take back to their boats. *all tugs and set them up at the stem of their own boats. they can serve as tugs on return journey.* The return is made in the same order.

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