

O.K.

DAZAIFU JINJA, Chikuzen Prov.

TEL. NOS. 431 & 338 (KAM)

CABLE ADDRESS:

Island of Kyushu

List of the festivals.

- Jan. 1. ~~DAZAIFU JINJA~~ **THE MIYAKO OKAYAMA**
 3. Genshi sai.
 4. One-halve ----, or Axe beginning festival.
 Feb. 11. Kigensetsu sai.

Located at Dazaifuur Chikuzen Province, Island Of Kyushu.

Dedicated to Michizane-Sugawara, or Sugawara-no-okami, the God of Calligraphy and Literature. sai. Yohai.

There are also twenty-nine sessha and massha.
 Sugawara was appointed by the Emperor of Right State Minister Tokihira, the Left state minister became jealous and slandered him to the Emperor, who degraded and exiled Sugawara to the distant Island of Kyushu. He lived there three years and died in extreme poverty. His young son, who went with him died in the second year of his exile. From that time "his voice was heard no more" meaning he no longer read aloud as was the custom. shiki.

The present main shrine is said to have been built over his grave. He was very fond of the blossoming plum tree, and there is a tradition that his favorite plum tree followed him into exile. In the shrine grounds there is a plum tree which is called "flying plum" and is said to be a descendant of the original tree, which flew to him. He is famous as the one who compiled the 200 volumes of National Annals known as the Rui-shu Kokushi. He also composed a famous poem which runs something like "When the easterly wind begins to blow the fragrance of the plum tree reminds its owner of the coming of Spring".

ye the plum tree, do not forget
~~When the easterly wind begins to blow the fragrance of the plum tree reminds its owner of the coming of Spring".~~
the Spring though my owner is not here, and send me thy fragrance when the easterly wind blows." (Tsuda)

In the shrine grounds are bulls cast in bronze. There is a popular belief that the bull is a panacea for ^{all bodily} ills. They touch the bull at the location of their own affected part, then rub themselves - transferring healing from the bull to themselves. This they say comes from his having been born on the "Day of the Bull".



CABLE ADDRESS:
"MIYAKO" KYOTO.

TEL. Nos. 421 & 338 (K)

THE MIYAKO HOTEL, KYOTO.

Kyoto, 19

Located at Densetsu, Chikasa Province, 1st 20 of Kyoto.
 Dedicated to Michizane Sugawara, or Sugawara-no-Go-Sennin, the
 God of Calligraphy and Literature.
 These are the twenty-nine scenes and scenes.
 He was appointed by the Emperor of Right State Minamoto
 Tokihira, the late state minister became justice and transferred him to
 the Emperor, who delighted and called Sugawara to the distant island
 of Kyushu. He lived there three years and died in extreme poverty.
 His young son, who went with him died in the second year of his exile.
 From that time "his voice was heard no more" meaning he no longer read
 aloud as was the custom.
 The present main shrine is said to have been built over his
 grave. He was very fond of the blossoming plum tree, and there is a
 tradition that his favorite plum tree followed him into exile. In the
 shrine grounds there is a plum tree which is called "Tying plum"
 and is said to be a descendant of the original tree which lies to him
 He is famous as the one who compiled the 200 volumes of history
 of Annales known as the Fuji-shu Kokushi. He also composed a famous
 poem which runs something like "When the easterly wind begins to
 blow the fragrance of the plum tree reminds its owner of the coming
 of Spring."
 (Tanaka)

*In the plum tree, he not forget
 the fragrance of the plum tree, and remind our this fragrance
 when the easterly wind begins to
 blow the fragrance of the plum tree reminds its owner of the coming
 of Spring.*

1. Dazaifu jinja. Chikuzen prov.

- kyoku; two takahari lanterns; Shusshi on horse back
- List of the festivals. two Takahari lanterns; Shusshi
- Jan. 1. Saitan sai.
on horse back, with three retainers; two Takahari
- " 3. Genshi sai.
lanterns; the Negi on horse back with five retainers;
- " 4. Ono-hajime shiki, or Axe beginning festival.
kinki (the banner with the imperial crest); kinki;
- Feb. 11. Kigensetsu sai.
six iron stick bearers; two horse figure bearers;
- " 24--25. Harumatsuri, or Spring festival.
two boy takaki bearers; two Takahari lanterns with the
- " Date indefinite. Kinen sai.
chrysanthemum crest; Karahitsu containing official
- March. Shunki kworei sai. Yohai.
documents; Kango with two retainers; four Miko with
- April. 3. Jimmu Tenno sai. Yohai.
an attendant; two lion mask bearers; six bow bearers;
- " 20. At night. Koromo-gaye sai, or The August garment e
six sword bearers; Karahitsu containing the august sword;
- changing festival.
two sakaki trees, each attended by 4 men; twenty four
- July. 24. Natsu matsuri, or Summer festival.
Takahari lanterns; Saki-barai, or forerunner; two
- June This day correspond to the day when the deity was born;
Takahari lanterns with the chrysanthemum crest; Hako-
so the song composing meeting is held for soothing the
deity. (Anniversary of the birth day of the deity.).
of silk; two; two Zui-shin (attendant for the deity);
- June Oho Harai shiki.
two sashiba made of sugé (sashiba is a fan with a long
- July 30. Meiji Tenno sai. (Yo hai)shiki
pole handle) carried by a man; the Sacred Mikoshi
- Sept. 22-25. Shinko-shiki, or the Mikoshi procession.
borne by 30 men, at the side of the Mikoshi two metal
- Aug. 23-24. This procession is said to have been inaugurated by
sashiba bearers and sugé-sashiba bearers; kin-gai, or
Oye Masafusa, the Governor of Dazaifu in the 3rd year
brocade canopy, carried by two men; heads of carpenters x
of Kowa (1101)
- The Mikoshi starts for Yenokiji in the early morning of
3rd day and return on the following day.
- The order of the procession:
shiki ita (wooden board); two Takahari lanterns; Jinme
Two Takahari (lantern with long pole handle); Heihaku;
(divine horse) with two attendants; Saki-barai; two
two hoko (helbert); a large drum; two hoko; bell;
Takahari lanterns; the Gull on horse back with five atten-
Kango (guardian); Takahari two; Karahitsu containing
food offerings; Kango; Rikishi (wrestlers); Five ban-
with five attendants; two Takahari lanterns; Shuten on
ners; a large sakaki tree; a musician playing Takeno-
horse back with five attendants; two Takahari lanterns;

List of the festivals.

THE MIYAKO HOTEL, KYOTO.

19

- Jan. 1. Saitan sai.
 - " 2. Genshi sai.
 - " 4. Ono-hajime shiki, or Axe beginning festival.
 - Feb. 11. Kigensetsu sai.
 - " 24-25. Haramatsuri, or Spring festival.
 - " Date indefinite. Kinen sai.
 - March. Shunki kworei sai. Yohai.
 - April. 3. Jimmu Tanno sai. Yohai.
 - " 20. At night. Koromo-gaye sai, or The August garment e changing festival.
 - May. 24. Natsu matsuri, or Summer festival.
 - June. This day correspond to the day when the deity was born; so the song composing meeting is held for soothing the deity. (Anniversary of the birth day of the deity.)
 - July 30. Meiji Tanno sai. (Yo hai) shiki.
 - Aug. 23-24. Shinko-shiki, or the Mikoshi procession. This procession is said to have been inaugurated by Oye Masahisa; the Governor of Daxalin in the 3rd year of Kowa (1101). The Mikoshi starts for Yemuriji in the early morning of the day and return on the following day.
- The order of the procession:
- Two Takahari (lantern with long pole handle); Heihaku; two hoko (helmet); a large drum; two hoko; bell; Kango (guardian); Takahari two; Karahitan containing food offerings; Kango; Mikishi (wrestlers); five ban-nera; a large sakaki tree; a musician playing Takeno-

2. Dazui fu jin ja. Chikuzen prov.

kyoku; two takahari lanterns; Shusshi on horse back
with three retainers; two Takahari lanterns; Shusshi
on horse back, with three retainers; two Takahari
lanterns; The Negi on horse back with five retainers;
Kinki (the banner with the Imperial crest); Kinki;
Six iron stick bearers; Two horse figure bearers;
two boy Sakaki bearers; two Takahari lanterns with the
Chrysanthemum crest; Karahitsu containing official
documents; Kango with two retainers; four Miko with
an attendant; two lion mask bearers; six bow bearers;
six sword bearers; Karahitsu containing the august sword;
two sakaki trees, each attended by 4 men; twenty four
Takahari lanterns; Saki-barai, or forerunner; two
Takahari lanterns with the chrysanthemum crest; Hako-
Aug. 25. Rei sai. jochin (box form handy lantern) two; Kicho (screen made
" 31. Tencho getsu sai. of silk) two; two Zui-shin (attendant for the deity);
Sept. Shuki korei sai. two Sashiba made of sugē (sashiba is a fan with a long
Oct. 17. Kan-name sai. pole handle) carried by a man; the Sacred Mikoshi
Nov. Date indefinite. beared by 36 men, at the side of th e Mikoshi two metal
Sashiba berers and sugē-sashiba bearers; Kin-gai, or
Nov. Date indefinite. brocade canopy, carried by two men; heads of carpenters x
Dec. 31. and smith; Musicians; Musical drums. a box containing
curtains; a box containing the ceremonial implements;
Hari-an (a kind of table); Sagi-ashi (stand with high legs)
shiki ita (wooden board); two Takahari lanterns; Jinme
(divine horse) with two attendants; Saki-barai; two
Takahari lanterns; the Guji on horse back with five atten-
dants; two Takahari lanterns; the Shuten on horse back
with five attendants; two Takahari lanterns; Shuten on
horse back with five attendants; two Takahari lanterns;



horse back with five attendants; two Takahari lanterns;
 with five attendants; two Takahari lanterns; Shuten on
 Gants; two Takahari lanterns; the Shuten on horse back
 Takahari lanterns; the Gaji on horse back with five atten-
 (divine horse) with two attendants; Saki-barai; two
 shiki-ita (wooden board); two Takahari lanterns; Jimme
 Haridan (a kind of table); Sagi-sashi (stand with high legs
 curtains; a box containing the ceremonial implements;
 and smith; Musicians; Musical drums. a box containing
 parade canopy; carried by two men; heads of carpenters x
 Sashiba Peters and Suge-sashiba bearers; Kin-gai, or
 -borne by 30 men, at the side of the Mikoshi two metal
 pole handles) carried by a man; the Sacred Mikoshi
 two Sashiba made of sugé (sashiba is a fan with a long
 of silk) two; two Zui-shin (attendant for the deity);
 Jochin (box form handy lantern) two; Kicho (screen made
 Takahari lanterns with the chrysanthemum crest; Sako-
 Takahari lanterns; Saki-barai, or forerunner; two
 two Sasaki trees, each attended by 4 men; twenty four
 six sword bearers; Karahitan containing the august sword;
 an attendant; two lion mask bearers; six bow bearers;
 documents; Kango with two retainers; four Miko with
 Chrysanthemum crest; Karahitan containing official
 two boy Sasaki bearers; two Takahari lanterns with the
 Six iron stick bearers; Two horse figure bearers;
 Kinki (the banner with the Imperial crest); Kinki;
 lanterns; The Negi on horse back with five retainers;
 on horse back, with three retainers; two Takahari
 with three retainers; two Takahari lanterns; Shuashi
 Kyoku; two Takahari lanterns; Shuashi on horse back

3. Dazaifu jinja. Chikuzen prov.

Shusshi on a horse back with three retainers; two Takahari lanterns; Shusshi on a horse back with three retainers; two Takahari lanterns; Shusshi on a horse back, with three retainers; lanterns dedicated by every village and each street in Tsukushi gun; vice-master of the town; coucillors of the town; representative of parishioners; revenue official of the town; ^{office} a clerk of the town office; those in charge of the festival; masters of wards; those who are specially interested in the festival; two Takahari lanterns; the town master on a horse back, with two retainers; cow attended by two men; large wagon; and two long chests.

- Aug. 25. Rei sai.
- " 31. Tencho setsu sai.
- Sept. Shuki korei sai. Yohai.
- Oct. 17. Kan-name sai. Yohai.
- Nov. Date indefinite. Koromo-gaye sai, or the August garment changing festival for the winter dress.
- Nov. Date indefinite. Ni-i-name sai.
- Dec. 31. Oho Harai shiki.
- " " Joya sai.

*Special Month for Devil Expelling Ceremony
purge the district to expel all evil influences
surrounding priests & laymen & protect their
well-being & happiness*

*(# See the Japanese material taken at Naimusho
for the picture of use.) Tander*

Shushu on a horse back with three retainers; two Takahari lanterns; Shushu on a horse back with three retainers; two Takahari lanterns; Shushu on a horse back, with three retainers; lanterns dedicated by every village and each street in Takahashi gun; vice-master of the town; councilors of the town; representative of parishioners; revenue official of the town; a clerk of the town office; those in charge of the festival; masters of wards; those who are specially interested in the festival; two Takahari lanterns; the town master on a horse back, with two retainers; cow attended by two men; large wagon; and two long chests.

Aug. 25. Rei sai.

" 31. Tencho setsu sai.

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Nov. Date indefinite. Koromo-gaye sai, or the August garment

changing festival for the winter dress.

Nov. Date indefinite. Ni-i-name sai.

Dec. 31. Oho Harai shiki.

" " Joya sai.

Island of Kyushu.

THE MIYAKO HOTEL KYOTO
Dazaifu-jinja.

18

KYOTO

FESTIVALS.

Tsuina Sai
(Oniyarai) and and
~~*sometimes known by the name of*~~
Jan. 7th - Uso-Kaye-sai *Uso*-name of a bird.

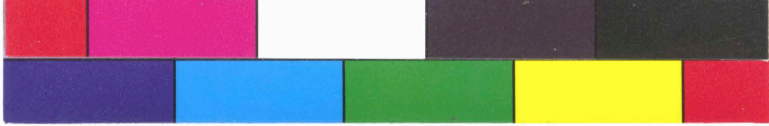
At 7 P. M. there is an exchange of wooden birds. A priest in layman's clothes mingles with the crowd and distributes twelve golden birds. A thousand or more people congregate in the hope of getting one of the golden birds, as it is considered a good omen for the future. From 9 to 12 P. M. Jan 7th *Tsuina-sai* or Devil Expelling Ceremony

Files of wood are placed in front of the Purification building and are set on fire. The object is to smoke out the building so that the Akuma or Demons or ^{KN} Oni, meaning Evil Influences be expelled. These are depicted as inhabitants of Hell.

The people first encircle the building seven times, then they place themselves on either side of the building and "will the smoke in and the Devils out" Sometimes red beans are thrown for the same purpose but in this case the will power takes the place of the beans.

An exchange of wooden birds is also made in order to bring about a feeling of trust between merchants
special merit for Devil Expelling ceremony
prays the deity to expel all evil influences
surrounding priests & legiko & protect their
welfare & happiness

(# See the Japanese material taken at Naimusho for the picture of uso.) Tsuda



CABLE ADDRESS:
"MIYAKO" KYOTO.

TEL. Nos. 421 & 338 (KAMI)

THE MIYAKO HOTEL, KYOTO.

KYOTO, 19

FESTIVAL

*TAMU NA SOU
(ONIVATA) and
TAMU NA SOU
TAMU NA SOU*

At 7 P. M. there is an exchange of wooden birds. A priest in Japan's
clothes mingles with the crowd and distributes twelve golden birds.
A thousand or more people congregate in the hope of getting one of
the golden birds, as it is considered a good omen for the future.
From 9 to 12 P. M. Tamu-na-sou or Devil Expelling Ceremony
pieces of wood are placed in front of the purification
building and are set on fire. The object is to smoke out the building
so that the Akuma or Demons or Oni, meaning evil influences be expelled.
These are depicted as inhabitants of Hell.
The people first encircle the building seven times, then they
place themselves on either side of the building and will the smoke in
and the devil out. Sometimes red beans are thrown for the same
purpose but in this case the will power takes the place of the beans.

*In exchange of wooden birds a lot of people are gathered
and the devil out*

*Special thanks for the Devil Expelling Ceremony
from the hotel to express our kind wishes
for the festival*

*(# See the Japanese material later on this number
for the picture of us.)
Thank*