歌舞伎一KABUKI

Ryoichi Imai JTW, Kyushu University

General Instructions

- Have breakfast before joining the tour.
- Food and drink can be purchased at nearby convenience stores, while buying bento and beverages at the shops in the theater is recommended.
- Seat yourself at the seat assigned by the ticket.
- Do not talk loudly in the theater.

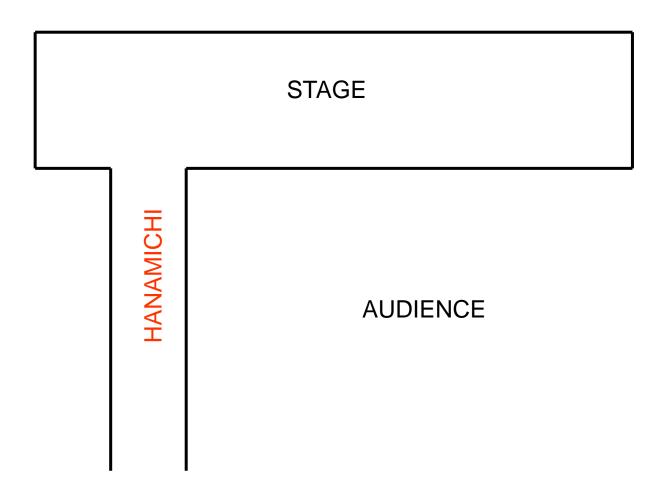
Origin of Kabuki

- Kabuki dates back to the performance of a female group led by *Izumo-no-Okuni* in the early 17th century, at the beginning of the Edo period.
- On the early stage of Kabuki, female dancers-actress dance and play drama.
- But soon stage performances by women are banned by the Bakufu, because they are considered to disturb public moral and discipline.
- Women are temporarily replaced by young-adult boys.
- Finally, Kabuki has become an all adult-male affair.

What is Kabuki?

- Kabuki includes both plays and dances, performed in the traditional music of Japan with Shamisen, tsuzumi (drums), yoko-bue (flute), and voices.
- Many Kabuki plays were written in Edo and early Meiji periods, under the influence of *Bunraku* (puppet plays) and *No-Kyogen* (Greek tragedylike plays)
- Tsuruya Nanboku and Kawatake Mokuami wrote many original plays.

Hanamichi



Hanamichi 花道

- Hanamichi is a passageway through the audience to the main stage which joins the stage at the right angle.
- The appearance of an actor or actors on the hanamichi passageway obscures the demarcation between the stage and the audience seats.
- The performance on hanamichi makes the audience feel that they are part of a Kabuki drama and familiar with the actors before them.

Actors 1

- All Kabuki actors are male.
- Female roles are played by male actors called "onna-gata".
- Each Kabuki actor has a stage name, which is inherited from their ancestors.
- Some prestigious stage names date back to the early Edo period.
- If a prestigious stage-name is succeeded by an actor, he promotes a special tour (襲名興行), and introduces himself on stage (口上).

Actors 2

- Most of the famous stage names are assumed to be inherited from fathers to their sons.
- Roles symbolize the reputation of some famous actors in the long tradition.
 - Sukeroku for Danjuro
 - Kumagai Naozane for Kichiemon
- The roles each actor can play are restricted by the stage names he inherited.

O-Mukoh

- In Kabuki, the audience call the actors' house name (yago) in a loud voice in order to encourage their vigorous performances.
- Yago is different from the stage name.
- (Examples)
 - Onoe Kikugoro: Otowa-ya!
 - Onoe Kikunosuke: Otowa-ya!
 - Onoe Shoroku: Otowa-ya!
 - Nakamura Tokizo: Yorozu-ya!
 - Nakamura Senjaku: Narikoma-ya!
 - Nakamura Shikan: Narikoma-ya!
 - Ichikawa Sadanji: Takashima-ya!
 - Ichikawa Ennosuke: Omodaka-ya!

Ear-phone Guide

- The "Earphone-Guide" provides comments and explanations relating to the plot, music, actors, properties and other features of Kabuki & Bunraku which may be difficult for non-Japanese visitors to understand.
- Comments are perfectly timed to the action on stage.
- The guide is in Japanese only at Hakata-za. Sorry.



Kabuki in the new age

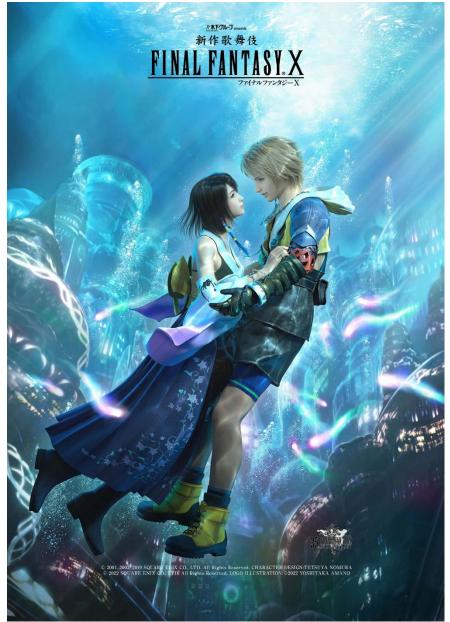


- "One Piece" one of the most popular anime is adapted for a Kabuki play.
- Adaptation of contemporary stories is a Kabuki tradition.
- Final Fantasy, a popular video game, is adapted for Kabuki in March 2023.









Hakataza February 2024

On Stage



- There are two semi-annual Kabuki performances regularly held at Hakataza theater, in February and June.
- In this February, you will see a full stage show of *The Dark Craws of Edo the Akechi Kogoro and the Human Leopard*, which is adapted for Kabuki from the famous detective novel, originally written in the Taisho era (in the early 20th century) by 江戸川乱歩 Edogawa Ranpo (the author admiring Edgar Allan Poe).
- This month's performance will conclude with a cheerful dance that will blow off the gloomy air of the tragedy.
- The show starts at 16PM and finishes at 19PM.

https://www.kabukibito.jp/theaters/other/play/850

市川染五郎 Ichikawa Somegoro



https://gendai.media/articles/-/108600?page=2

- Ichikawa Somegoro, a rising star of the Kabuki company, was born in 2005 as a sun of Matsumoto Koshiro X.
- He plays the role of Onda Rangaku, or the Human Panther, and Yoshinosuke, a young samurai.
- Akechi Kogoro, the detective, is played by his father, Matsumoto Koshiro.

Who is Akechi Kogoro?

- Akechi Kogoro is a private detective and a recurring main character in the detective novels of Edogawa Rampo. At times he cooperates with the police, and at other times he acts independently to solve cases, much like E. Poirot.
- Akechi Kogoro was the most popular detective in prewar mystery novels. He is comparable to Kindaichi Kosuke and his grandson, Kindaichi the Boy, in the postwar era.
- "I will solve all the riddles, in the name of my grandpa."





- Kamiya Yoshinosuke is a low-ranked samurai. He has no money and goes on a date with his girlfriend, Kou, at a Soba (buckwheat noodle) shop on the street.
- As Yoshinosuke leaves for urgent business, Kou is eaten alive by the owner of the noodle shop.
- Having lost his job and living as a master of a musical instrument, Yoshinosuke goes to a playhouse to see his new girlfriend, Ran, a dancer.

- The spectacle is the Uzumemai, a dance performed by a young goddess to draw out Amaterasu, the sun goddess in the ancient mythology.
- The dance story: Angry Amateras hid in the rock "Amano lwato". Amaterasu was distracted by the cheers of the gods admiring the dance, and briefly appeared outside the lwato, only to be pulled out by the strong hand of a powerful god. Then the sun returned to the world.
- At the end of the dance, a giant butterfly suddenly appears, and the dancer is cruelly killed.

- Yoshinosuke, whose two lovers were killed, eats and drinks at a tavern and tells the story of his lovers' murder to the other customers.
- A detective, Akechi Kogoro, overhears this and believes that it was the work of a mysterious assassin, the human panther.
- After Yoshinosuke leaves, a suspicious old woman visits the store and hands Akechi a letter. The letter reads, "If you don't back out of this case, I'll kill your wife.
- As Akechi leaves the store, Onda Rangaku, the "human panther," appears before him and repeatedly threatens Akechi.



- Akechi has been hiding himself in the city of Edo, devoting himself to making chrysanthemum dolls.
- Akechi's assistant comes to him and tells that a young girl has been kidnapped by the human panther.
- Akechi dares to use his own wife as a decoy to lure the human panther out of hiding.

- Sure enough, the kago taxi carrying his wife is attacked by the panther, but it is not a woman but a chrysanthemum doll.
- The panther escapes and the plan fails. Akechi's wife is taken away by an old woman, who is the panther's assistant.
- Akechi's wife is brought to the cave where the human panther is hiding.
- She is told that many abandoned children are being held captive there, and that they are being trained in tricks and will eventually be sold to a freak show.
- Then Yoshinosuke appears and tries to rape Akechi's wife, but she resists and stabs him. In fact, it was a human panther that was disguised as Yoshinosuke.

- A freak show in Asakusa. A black panther attacks a female panther as a show. The black panther is controlled by a suspicious old woman.
- In fact, the black panther is played by the human panther, and the female panther is played by Akechi's wife.
- Suddenly Akechi and the police raid the place, and Akechi shoots the old woman, who is controlling the panther.
- In fact, she was the mother of the human panther, Onda Rangaku.

- Onda still escapes, but when Akechi chases him down, he excuses himself by saying that what he is doing is revenge against the parents who abandoned their babies and the people who discriminated him because of his ugly face.
- Onda and runs away on a big kite.

Background 1

- 江戸川乱歩 Edogawa Rampo is called the "father of Japanese mystery novels". He was greatly influenced by Edgar Allan Poe and took the name Edogawa Rampo as a writer.
- His works contain much of the eroticism and taste for the bizarre that were observed in popular fiction of the Taisho era.
- The story of a man born into a wealthy family and abused because of physical disabilities, who, later as an adult, uses crime to release the trauma of his childhood, is a pattern often repeated in his works.
- Onda Rangaku and the Phantom of the Opera have much in common. Although they were born into wealthy families, they both suffer from facial disabilities and are trying to redress the resentment of being discriminated against by the public.



Background 2

 The fascination with the eroticism and the bizarre culture of the Taisho era is shared by the contemporary popular works as 鬼滅 の刃 the "Demon Slayer" (2019).