

# Report: Hakone is more than just hot springs – the lion dance of Miyagino

**Date:** 15 July every year (Date fixed)

**Location:** Suwa shrine, Hakone town Miyagino 719, Ashigara county, Kanagawa prefecture

**Access:** from Odawara (JR) or Hakone Yumoto (Odakyu line or Hakone Tozan line) take Bus (bound for Tougendai 湯降台), at Miyagino Eigyocho 宮宮野所

## Introduction

□In the past few years, the number of overseas tourists visiting Japan has really increased. In the past, the number of visitors to Japan was so small that it is almost impossible to say that Japan was not interested in the tourism industry; the number of visitors finally reached 5 million in 2003, but it took about 11 years to reach 10 million. Recently, however, the government has made a serious effort to increase the number of visitors to Japan, and the number of visitors has reached w14 million in just three years.



**Hakone (from Ashino lake to Mt.Fuji)**



**Miyagino Suwa shrine**

□ In Japan, there is a tourist route known as the Golden Route that connects Tokyo, Hakone, Mt. Fuji, Nagoya, Kyoto and Osaka.

One of them, Hakone, is known as a hot spring resort in Japan, and is also a destination for school trips in elementary and

junior high schools from neighboring areas. It is also one of the most important stations on the Tokaido 東海道 Highway, connecting Tokyo and Kyoto. The Tokugawa Shogunate, which was based in Edo (present-day Tokyo), designated Hakone as the final defense point to stop enemies attacking from the west, and it was also famous for the rigid checkpoint. However, even in such Hakone, lion dances are quietly preserved: at Sengokuhara (箱根) in March, at Kintoki (金時) Shrine in May, and at Miyagino (宮野) in July.



**“Yutate” Shinto ritual**





## **“Yutate” Shinto ritual**

□These shishimai (lion dance) are called “Yutate” lion dances and are very rare events in Japan. “Yutate” is a ceremony, in which a large cauldron is set up in the festival site to boil water, a shimenawa rope to create a boundary surrounded around the cauldron, the surrounding area is decorated to welcome the gods, and the purified water offered to the gods. At the end of the ritual, one of the Shinto priests dips a sacred staff with strips of paper and bamboo leaves attached in the hot water and sprinkles it around.

## **Going to the shrine**





Odawara castle





□This time, I took a bus from Odawara. Odawara was not only the gateway to Hakone, but also a stronghold of the feudal lords who once ruled the Kanto region, and you can see the castle from the station (although it is a restored one). However, most surprisingly, almost all the passengers were tourists from overseas. There were only a couple of Japanese passengers, and all the passengers on the bus spoke English and French. We Japanese felt small. The bus enters the mountain road halfway up the winding road. When you get off the bus, there are banners announcing the Shishimai everywhere, so it's easy to find your way. After passing through a residential area, you walk up a gentle slope for about ten minutes. When you see a bridge with a red railing, the shrine is just around the corner. There are two paths, called Otoko-zaka (the slope for men) and Onna-zaka (the slope for women) respectively. The slope for men is steeper and the slope for women is gentler, but either way, the climb is inevitable.



around the bus stop





way to shrine









国豊味無汎文小根

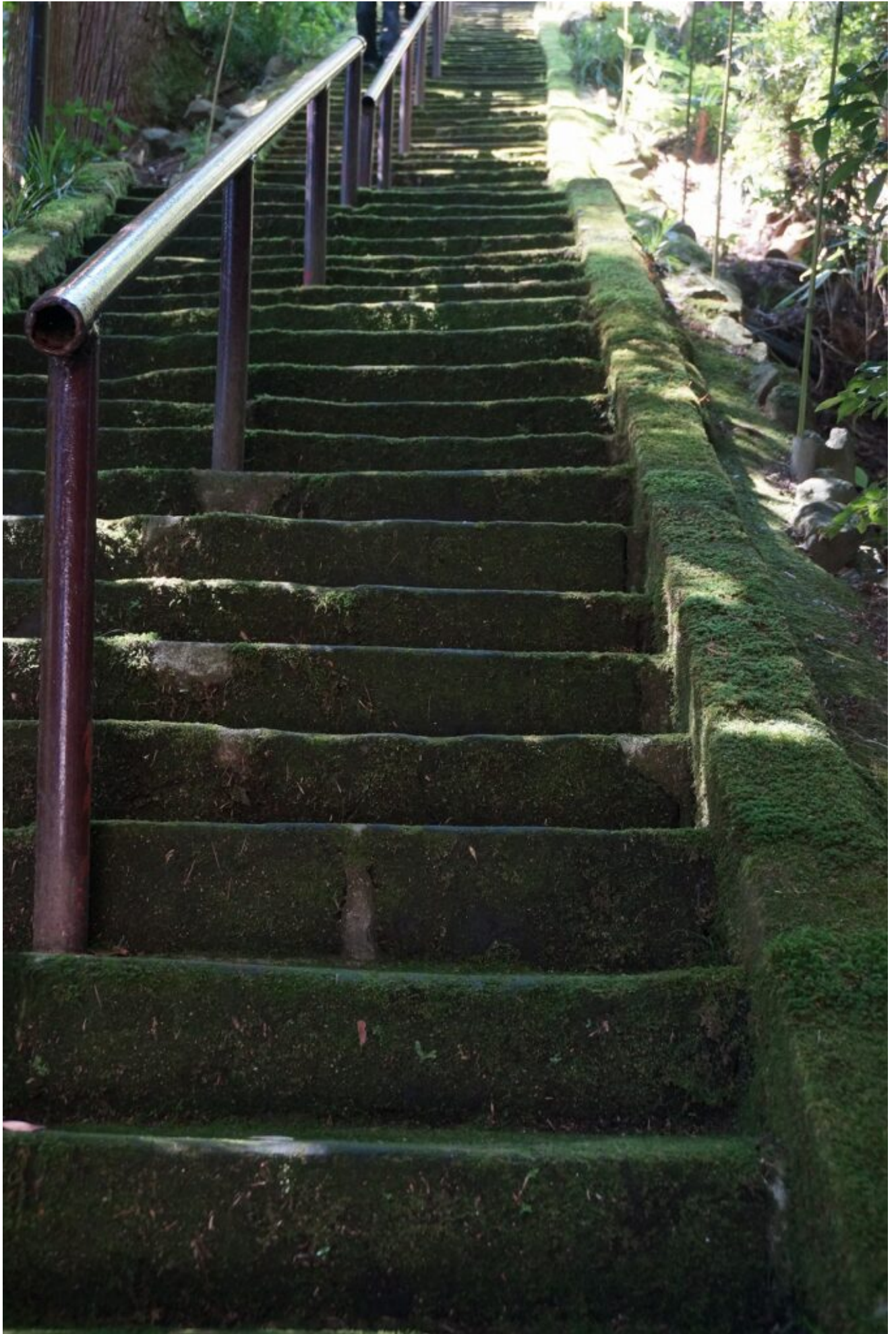
影立囃子舞

六月十五日

宮崎県神子舞保存会  
宮崎県神子舞保存会









## **the long steps to the shrine**

□From there, the shrine is at the top of the last long flight of stairs. It is the height of hot summer. Summer in Japan is hot and humid. The sun is shining and the heat will make you feel exhausted. However, when I reached the shrine, one of the staff of the ceremony said, "Thank you for your hard work," and handed me a sports drink. This was a nice present.

## **Ceremony**

The time was 2 p.m. The event had just begun. It begins inside the shrine. There are spectator seats on both sides facing the main shrine. The left side is covered with chairs, and the right side is covered with blue sheets. All other areas are separated by ropes, making it a sacred area. In front of the left side of the room, kindergarteners are accompanied by their teachers. In front of the main shrine, the lion's head and the names of today's performers are displayed. In fact, the biggest difference between this one in Miyagino and the other one in Sengokuhara is that the main performers are junior high school students. And all the adults play supporting roles.





## Before the ceremony

The lion dance begins at 2:00 p.m., but it actually starts on January 7. On this day, the first rehearsal is said to begin. And the real practice starts a week before. In the evening of the day before, everyone gathers at the shrine and goes to the waterfall to bathe in water to purify themselves. This is repeated 12 times, and then at midnight a dance called “Tsuji-jime” is performed at several places in the village. This is a spell to ward off evil spirits. At dawn, when the dance is over, they go to the twelve designated shrines to pay their respects. Only after all of this is done, the lion dance comes back to the shrine.





## **Down into precinct**

□After dedicating the dance inside the main shrine for about half an hour, the lion finally descended towards the shrine grounds. The lion wears a large curtain and has four legs, one in the front and one in the back. This is the basic form. In some cases, the performer in front holds the head with his or her hands, in another case, the performer wears it on his or her head.









□In the lion dance, every movement is strictly regulated. For



example, the number of steps to be taken is fixed, and those who stand in front and those who stand behind must walk in unison through the shrine grounds.□





□Eventually, those behind step out of the curtain and roll the curtain to ease the burden in front. The performer in the back is slightly older than the one in the front. It is as if the older person is watching over the younger one. In this way, the lion stands alone and tours the small shrine (which is made of stone) within the shrine.





**Shishi (lion) walks holding "Gohei"**



□At first they go to a small shrine to receive the “Gohei” (a wooden ritual wand with pair of white zigzag paper streamers) and repeat the same movements as before. After that, the lion takes a bell and a sword. The number of steps at this time seems to be all fixed, and the boy behind the lion counts “one, two, three” as they walks.











□The imbalance between the stern lion's head and slender limbs. The boys' expressions are still young, but they are all serious. For them, this is a once-in-a-lifetime moment. The people involved, and the audience, watch over them tenderly. The ceremony takes a short break.







## Ceremony Part 2

□Three o'clock in the afternoon. After a short pause, the lions stand in pairs again, this time going around the large cauldron. The people concerned in the ceremony sprinkled salt. The climax was approaching. Here's something to add, salt is not just a seasoning. Salt means to ward off evil, people often use it in various rituals. For example, when people come back from a funeral, it is customary for those of the house to sprinkle salt on those who return before they enter the house. There is also a belief that if salt is sprinkled in front of the house, it will become a purified barrier, preventing evil to enter. In sumo, one of Japan's most popular sports, it is common to see sumo wrestlers sprinkling large amounts of salt. Since sumo originally originated as a Shinto ritual, this custom still remains.



□After a series of walks around the cauldron, the lion stands



finally all alone. The performers in the back are completely out from the lion and the curtain is rolled up. The complete lion man, with his head ia lion, but his body human, stands here.









## Offering “Yubana”

□The lion, now alone, goes through the final series of rituals. By this time, the fire in the cauldron is blazing hot more and more and the water is bubbling and boiling. At first the lion man takes a sword. The sword is used to purify the water in the cauldron. The next is the “Gohei”. He puts it into the boiling water and stirs it. The surrounding people chant and watch. The lion performer feels the heat and frantically performs, grasping the lion’s head with his own mouth



□Finally, he takes the bamboo leaves and goes to the shrine



first. And finally, at last, he sprinkles boiling water (yubana 湯) around as much as he can. The hot water (yubana) falls like a cloud mist over the heads of the audience, and the air around them is filled with steam. Strangely enough, nobody feels the heat when they catch the hot water. It is said that if people are covered by it, they will have good health for a year.



**Final**





□After this, the lion once again turns into a four-legged creature and performs a trick, and the whole process in precinct is over. At this point, many of the audience begin to prepare to leave. But the ritual still continues inside the main shrine. They perform the lion dance again.

□

□It is all over at 4:00 PM. The heat is still on.

“Phew! I’m finally done!”

These were the words that came out of the boys’ mouths. That’s what they must have honestly felt after the long, long ceremony that started in January. They had been forced to live a life of inconvenience due to their devotional purification, and had endured rigorous training. They must have felt a lot of tension. However, after completing the ceremony, they have grown stronger and stronger, and will pass it on to the next generation, just as their predecessors have been protecting them for hundreds of years.

□





<http://booaki.blog105.fc2.com/blog-entry-2773.html?sp>



<https://www.soul-train.co.jp/1024626/>





<https://ja.japantravel.com/%E7%A5%9E%E5%A5%88%E5%B7%9D/%E7%AE%B1%E6%A0%B9%E6%B9%AF%E6%9C%AC/62497>

□Don't worry, there are plenty of buses to take you home. Just to Hakone-yumoto. This is the gateway to Hakone, so the town is full of souvenir shops. From there, we take the regular JR line home.

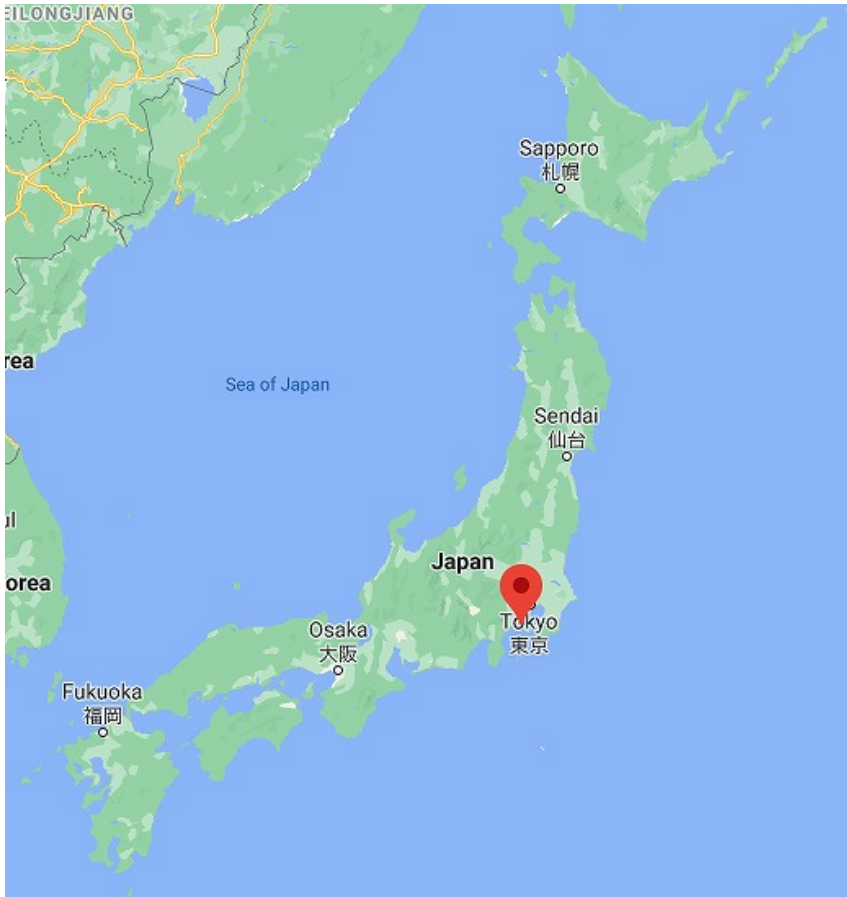
However, if you can, I recommend the Romance Car express train between Shinjuku and Hakone, although it is a bit more expensive. The first carriage has a special structure where the driver's seat is on top of the train in order to realize the all-glass windows. It's a great way to experience the feeling of traveling. It is also a favorite of children. I was no exception, but I have yet to ride on one for various reasons. These days, I feel that I should have at least one longing left. I ignore the voices that say, "You don't really have money, do you?"

**Information:** <https://www.hakone.or.jp/5725>

---

## **Report: "Yokai" parade in Kamakura~"Menkake procession"**

□



**Kamakura's location**



**the Great Buddha of Kamakura**

<https://www.jalan.net/rentacar/drive/140000/5967/>



**Date:** 18, September every year

**Location:** Sakanoshita 4-9, Kamakura city, Kanagawa prefecture (Goryo shrine)

**Access:** From Kamakura station, take Enoshima line (Enoden) to Hase station and take a five-minutes walk. Kamakura is about 1 hour from Tokyo by JR line.

## There are many “Yokai” in Japan.

□In Japan, there are things called “Yokai”. Many people often translate it as “spirits”. This is not a mistake. However, since Japan is basically a polytheistic country, people sometimes perceive the deities as “spirits” as well. So what is a “yokai”? If you look at the letters (if you know “Kanji”), it means “something strange” or “something suspicious”. This given name is relatively new, and people originally called them “oni (ogre)”. The word “oni” comes from the old word “onu,” which means “hidden thing”. The people believed that there was another world besides the one they lived in, and that those who lived in that world sometimes appeared in front of the people (for example, at night). They also believed that wars and droughts were all their doings. Otherwise, people could not cope with the absurdity of everyday life. In addition, the idea that objects become monsters after a hundred years of use arose, and the variety increased even more. Already around the 7th century, paintings of oni were drawn. As the spread of Buddhism progressed, paintings of ogres began to appear more frequently to teach the lesson that people who did not believe in Buddhism would go to hell.



**image of a monster (12C)**



**image of Ogre (12C)**



**objects become monsters (16C)**



**All monsters parade (16C)**

<https://www.edo-tokyo-museum.or.jp/s-exhibition/special/10309/%E7%89%B9%E5%88%A5%E5%B1%95%E3%80%8C%E5%A4%A7%E5%A6%96%E6%80%A>



A%E5%B1%95%E3%80%80%E5%9C%9F%E5%81%B6%E3%81%8B%E3%82%89%E5%A6%96%E6%80%AA%E3%82%A6%E3%82%A9%E3%83%83%E3%83%81%E3%81%BE%E3%81%A7%E3%80%8D/

□However, it was during the Edo period (17th C~early half of 19th C) that “yokai” were most developed. In this period, people enjoyed various kinds of yokai as objects of entertainment and also used them as tools to criticize the government. This is how “yokai” continues to be used today. People say that when they feel insecure about the times, a “yokai” boom occurs.



Toriyama Sekien 河童 painting



Utagawa Kuniyoshi 骨喰 骨喰 painting

□ This is how Japanese people have come to know yokai. In the Heian period (794-1185), people often met a procession of yokai at night.

There is an event in Kamakura that is evoking the procession of yokai. That is the “Menkake Procession 骨喰”.



□ The place is Goryo 骨喰 Shrine in Kamakura. Kamakura is one of



the leading tourist destinations, known as one of the three ancient capitals of Japan. Among the many shrines and temples, few people usually visited this shrine, and it is a quiet place that seems to have been forgotten. But not every September 18. The area around the shrine is closed to traffic, and many people line the streets. The reason is to see the strange procession.

## Origin of the parade



Hachimangu 八幡



Kamakura Gongoro in Kabuki theater

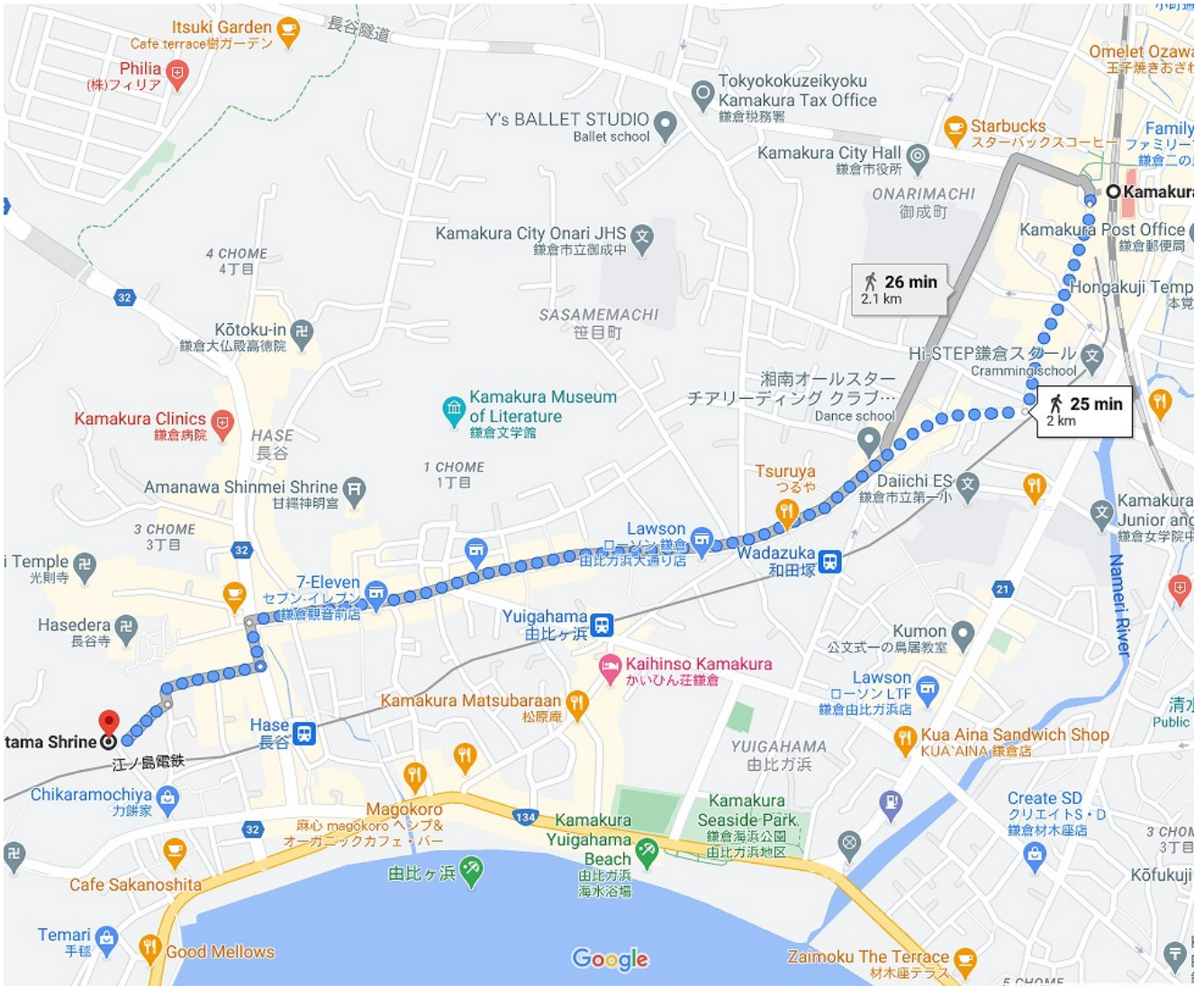


<https://www.yoritomo-japan.com/gyoji-maturi/hatiman-saireigyoretu.html>

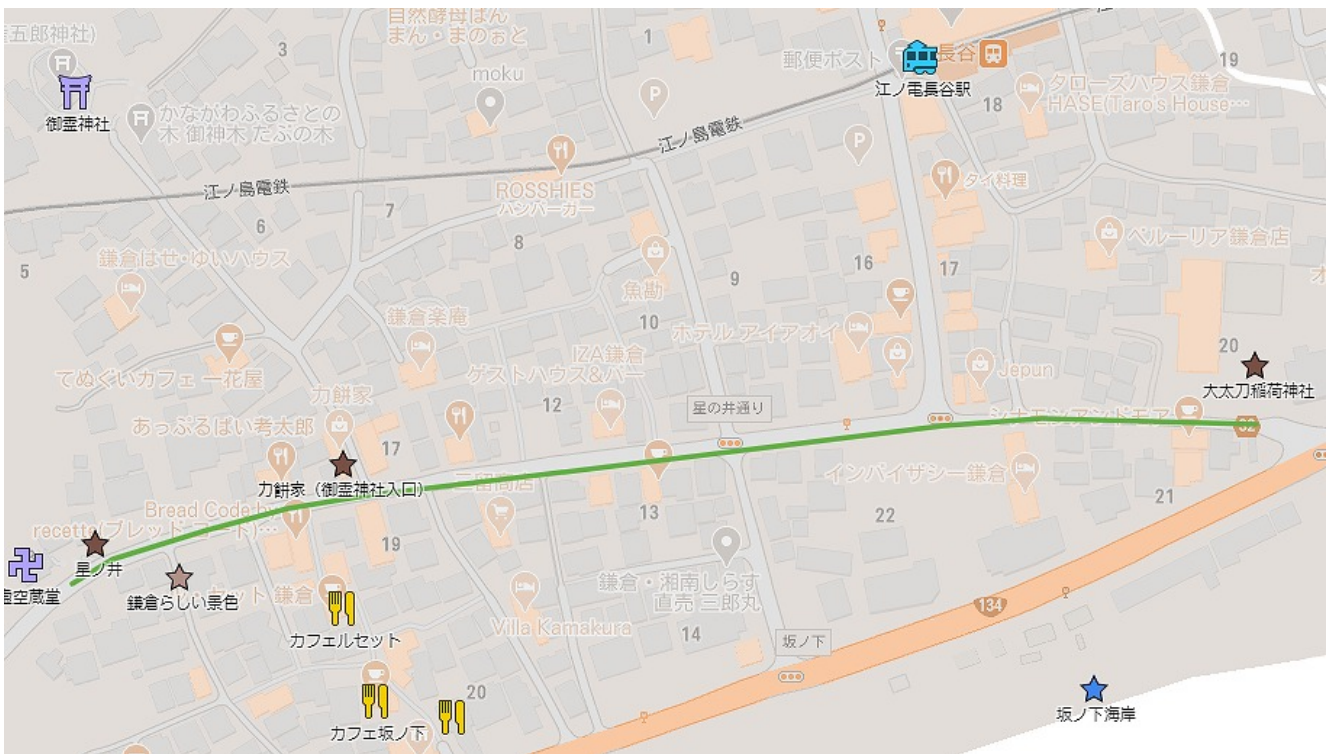
□The reason why this day is in September is because it is said to be the anniversary of the death of Kamakura Gongoro, the god enshrined in this shrine. Gongoro was a warlord who was active in the 11th century, and was known for his bravery and courage. In Kabuki, he appears as hero. But the procession has nothing to do with Gongoro. There is a record that the procession was originally held at Hachiman Shrine, the center of Kamakura. According to the legend, Yoritomo, the founder of the Kamakura Shogunate, got a woman other than his wife pregnant. Some say that the family joined the procession to protect Yoritomo, while others say that they were allowed to join the procession on this day only without formalities. In any case, this family was of low status, so they wore masks to hide their faces. However, because these are just legends, no one knows exactly what the truth is.

## Going to see





from kamakura station



## Hoshinoi street

□Kamakura is a small town. It is possible to walk from Kamakura station to the shrine, as it is only about 2 km. The surrounding area is lined with Zen temples, and the ocean is located nearby. If you want to take the train, transfer from JR Kamakura Station to the Enoden □□□ train right next door, which takes about 5 minutes. Get off at Hase □□ Station. On weekends and holidays, it is as crowded as Shinjuku Station, the busiest station in Japan, but since Hase Station is the closest to the great Buddha (Daibutsu), many people get off the train, so don't worry. The procession departs from the shrine and goes back and forth along "Hoshi-noi-dori □□□□" just in front of it. It's a modest distance, so it's easy to find a spot without rushing.

## Procession













□When it was time to go, the sound of flutes and drums would

be able to reach us. Finally, the procession begins. The masks don't come instantly. Things that you can't really understand unless you ask them about their origins are coming one after the other. The person leading the way looked like an Edo-period official. The people are carrying the portable shrine (mikoshi) quietly without any vigorous shouting. The musical accompaniment was also somewhat elegant. Children walked in with what looked like red streamers attached to the end of long sticks. People are wearing kimonos and hakama (Both are ancient Japanese folk costumes). The scenery is reminiscent of the illusion of an old samurai procession. Of course, no one has ever seen the real thing, but there are many reenactments of daimyo processions at festivals around the country.







## Sarutahiko

In the meantime, the tengu-faced Sarutahiko (\*1) finally arrives. It is a common sight to see him leading a festival procession, since legend has it that he led the way at the time of Ninigi's descent in mythology(\*2). In his tall geta (Japanese wooden clogs) and long "Shakujo (monks staff made from metal) attire, he walks leisurely with a sound ting-a-ling.

\*1

<https://discoverdeeperjapan.com/2020/06/07/the-most-detailed-japanese-traditional-mask/>

\*2

<https://discoverdeeperjapan.com/reference/japan-mythology-and-history/>



□The lion comes next, but instead of wearing a mask like a normal lion, it is placed on top of the head. It's a little different in every way. Finally, in the middle of the procession, a group of oddly shaped people wearing the masks



we were looking for arrived. The excitement of the people is at its peak. Dressed in matching outfits, the “yokai” parade through the streets in broad daylight. Ten in all. Each of them is as unique as the other members of the group. They paraded through the streets without looking at anyone in the eye at all.

## Masks



**Jijii**



**Oni**



**Igyo**



**Hananaga**



**karasu-tengu**



**Okina**



**Hifuki-otoko**





**Fukuroku**



**Toriage**



**Okame**

From the top to the bottom, there's "Jijii じいじ (old man)," "Oni おに (ogre)," "Igyo いご (variant)," "Hananaga はんなが (long nose)," "Karasu tengu からすてんぐ (crow billed Tengu)," "Okina おきな (aged man)," "Hifuki-otoko ひふきおとこ (fire breathing man)," "Fukuroku ふくろく (prosperity and long life)" and "Toriage とりあげ (midwife)," "Okame おかめ (woman)" who is the main characters of the day.



□Why these masks were chosen is a mystery. Still, it is a strange sight to see again and again. The specters walked the



streets as if they owned the place, while the humans played a supporting role. They pass by in silence. However, when I look at them like this, I feel as if I can hear their voices.



**Karasu-tengu:** It was usually quiet as I walked at night, but there were a lot of people walking around during the day.

**Hananaga:** You are so loud. Quiet down and walk.



**Okina:** Thank you all for your hard work standing in line. It's a pleasure to meet you all.





**Hifuki-otoko:** Hmm. Are we really that rare? Say hello to me, too.







**Toriage:** Hey, wait a minute. You're a little quick for a pregnant lady, aren't you?



**Okame:** I'll keep waiting without your telling me. I'm a star, people won't let me go.





**Fukuroku:** Hey, what? You're ignoring me?











□They go to Hoshinoi Street and come back again. But the madness doesn't last long. People don't allow them to occupy the town all day long. After about 20 minutes, they return to the shrine. People follow them, trying to bask in as much of the afterglow as possible.







□The portable shrine is quickly dismantled and the oddly-looking group disappears. They were kind enough to put their masks back on and take pictures with us. But that was only for a short time. The lion's head returns to its original position, and daily life returns.









□The masks are in the collection of the Gallery of Treasures,



so you can see them if you wish. But, they are just quiet and silent.





Reference :

<https://youkostonihon.com/2018/03/17/menkake-gyouretsu-menkake-parade-kamakura/>

Contact

information :

<http://www.city.kamakura.kanagawa.jp/visitkamakura/en/>

□□□□□□□□□□