

Workshop avec la troupe japonaise de théâtre nô de l'école de Kita

C'est une excellente occasion de connaître un art de spectacle japonais traditionnel qui est sur la liste du patrimoine culturel immatériel de l'humanité de l'UNESCO depuis 2008.



Date : le 8 septembre 2022

Heure : de 18H à 20 H

Lieu : Ecole des Beaux-Arts de Marseille, INSEAMM, Grand Luminy
184 Av. de Luminy, 13288 Marseille (grand amphithéâtre)

Frais de participation : 15 euros, 10 euros (étudiants et membres des Japonais de Provence)

Nombre de places maximum : 50 places

Inscription Obligatoire pour entrée : Les Japonais de Provence (プロヴァンス日本人会)

E-mail : nanfutsu@hotmail.com

Intervenants : les acteurs, les musiciens du théâtre nô

° effectif : 14 acteurs et musiciens de l'école de Kita au Japon

° En présence de Ryôichi Kanô, détenteur du « Important Intangible Cultural Property: Nohgaku. »

Programme: (environ 120min)

1. Explications générales sur le théâtre nô : 10min

2. Le chant et la Danse : 20min

L'acteur explique la posture (kamae) et les marches (hakobi) essentielles du théâtre nô. Le public participe à cette expérience de manière interactive : il est invité à reproduire les postures et les marches avec l'aide des acteurs.

3. La musique et le rythme : 20min

Le public découvre différents aspects de la musique spécifique aux représentations du nô, et il est invité à reproduire ces caractéristiques avec les acteurs.

4. Le masque et le costume : 20min

Présentation de costumes et d'habillages, et exposition de masques du nô. Deux personnes parmi le public auront la possibilité d'essayer de porter un des masques précieux du nô.

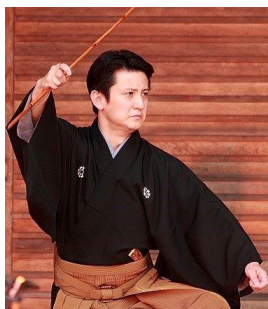
5. Présentation de la dernière partie d'une pièce : *Hagoromo* : 25min (5min+20min)

5.-1 Explication de la pièce qui va être jouée

5.-2 Représentation de l'extrait de *Hagoromo*

6. Questions et réponses entre acteurs et public : 10min

Main Noh Artists from Kita School, September 2022



Ryoichi Kano

Shite Actor of Kita school. Designated as the Holder of the Important Intangible Cultural Property: Nohgaku. Born in 1967 in Kumamoto City. Learned Noh from father Tanshu Kano, and the Minoru Kita 15th master of Kita school, and the 16th Rokuheita Kita, and Master Akio Shiotsu. Appears in numerous Noh performances all over Japan and teaches Noh extensively. Disseminates Noh arts to general people as well. Father Tanshu Kano donated a Noh stage to the City of Aix-en-Provence,

France in 1992. This is the only authentic Noh stage that exists outside of Japan. Beside Aix-en-Provence, he performed Noh and lead Noh workshops in Paris France, Germany, the United States, Norway, Finland, Poland, Vietnam, etc, and contributes to broaden the cultural of Noh.

<Movie> Art of Noh <https://youtu.be/k7nj1AkOdmc>

Shimai dance *Yamamba* <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qg1dapsSuQU&t=34s>



Teruhisa Oshima

Shite Actor of Kita school.

Born in Fukuyama in 1976. Learned Noh from grandfather Hisami, and father Masanobu. Tutored by Master Kita and learned from the 16th Rokuheita Kita and Akio Shiotsu. Appears in many Noh performances and broadens the new horizon of Noh such as "Sign-Language Noh," "VR Noh," "3-D Noh." In 2000 he began performing Noh outside of Japan including Taiwan, Netherlands, Belgium, France,

the U.K., Finland, Bulgaria, Baltic states, and the U.S. In 2009 and 2011, he performed the English Noh "Pagoda," and "Between the Stones" of Theatre Nohgaku and travelled to Europe.

<Movies> Shimai dance *Yashima* <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GzlgNERPY7I>

Koutai https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ECPnIMZ_s_w



Kinue Oshima

Shite actor, Kita school.

Born in Fukuyama in 1974. Graduated Tokyo University of Arts. Learned Noh from grandfather Hisami and father Masanobu. Based in Ohshima Nogakudo (Noh theatre) of Fukuyama, she appears in numerous Noh performances. She is also passionate in disseminating the values of Noh culture widely. After 2000 she began performing Noh outside of Japan including Taiwan, Netherlands, Belgium, France, the U.K., Finland,

Bulgaria, Baltic states, and the U.S. In 2009 and 2011, she performed the English Noh "Pagoda," and "Between the Stones" of Theatre Nohgaku and travelled to Europe. Recipient of Hiroshima Cultural Award (2018). Lecturer for Elizabeth University of Music.

<Movie> Mai bayashi *Miwa* <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dPtR50bIBUo&t=29s>

Ohshima Nogakudo movie *Haogoromo* <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E8-Y6lXXi5A>

Ohshima Nohgakudo Website <https://www.noh-oshima.com/>

Kita Nohgakudo Website <http://kita-noh.com/>

Noh butai (stage) in Parc Saint Mitre

Tanshu Kano, father of Ryoichi Kano, donated the No butai (Noh stage) from Japan in 1992 to the city of Aix-en-Provence with his own financial cost. This is the only one existing Noh stage, outside of Japan, that keeps a perfect and original structure of Noh stage. The stage is made of Hinoki cypress wood, originally built and used in Kyushu, Japan. Now the Noh butai in Parc Saint Mitre marks a symbol of exchange of friendship between the city of Aix-en-Provence and the city of Kumamoto. The city of Aix-en-Provence recently renovated the parc and the people can enjoy the serene atmosphere of Japanese garden surrounding Noh butai as well.

About Noh

Noh is the oldest form, of Japanese theatre arts, that is still very thriving since it established a current form more than 600 year ago. Noh is one of the first arts designated as an Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO in 2001. Its theatrical form, consisting of highly stylized acting and dance, music component of instruments and chorus, with its elaborated masks and costumes, is very simple, however, its sophistication is embodied by each artist' life-time devotion to this art form. Noh professionals have passed down their art through generation by generation. Traditionally an enthusiastic group of amateurs practices and performs its music and dance, and supports Noh cultures.

History of Noh and Zeami

Stemming from the popular entertainments in Nara area during the Heian period (794-1185), in conjunction with various ritual offering dances, Noh was created during the latter half of the Kamakura period (1185-1333) and the early part of the Muromachi period (1336-1573). Under the patronage of the shōgunate and high-ranking noblemen, Noh got the influence of the Muromachi period's popular arts such as Zen Buddhism and ink painting. Zeami (1363-1443?), nurtured professionally by father Kan-ami and under the great support of Shogun Ashikaga Yoshimitsu (1358-1408), is considered to be the revolutionary founder of current style of Noh, and a collection of his treatises on Noh, "Fūshi Kaden," written around 1400 (but became public only in 1883), makes an epoch in world's theatre, since it precedes Shakespeare by around 200 years. Even today, many Japanese including businessmen, read "Fūshi Kaden" and are affected by its deep insights on life and art.

Noh actors and Noh music

Noh actors are divided into several types which has different roles to play in the drama. The shite (shite-kata) is the central character, in most cases also the director of the play. Most shite wear a mask. The waki (waki-kata) is a secondary character who often sets the scene. He usually appears on stage first, telling the audience where and when the drama is unfolding, and inviting them into the world of Noh. Since the waki is representing a living person, he doesn't wear a mask.

There are four instruments in the Noh orchestra, a transverse flute (nohkan), a small hand drum held on the shoulder (kotsuzumi), a large hand drum held at the hip (ohtsuzumi), and a large drum played with a pair of sticks (taiko). About forty percent of plays, however, do not use taiko, which is mainly employed in music

accompanying male spirits, devils, or gods, when a fierce or exciting mood is desired. Some of the music in Noh is purely instrumental, and some is accompanied by voice. The vocal component maybe either the singing or chanting of the chorus or the dialogue of the play, which is delivered by actors in a stylized manner that seems half-sung.

Kita School

Kita School is one of the five Shitekata (main role) schools of Noh. The founder, *Kita Shichidayū Chōnō* (1586-1653), originally coming from *Kongoh school* but split from it, was allowed by the Shogunate to establish his own school around 1609 at the beginning of Edo period and took the name *Kita Shichidayū*. Since the Kita school was loved by the *Shoguns Toyotomi Hideyoshi, Tokugawa Tsunayoshi and Iemitsu*, it was respected by other feudal lords. Thus, many Noh professionals of the Kita school are active in the former Castle towns. Born in the samurai society, the *Kita School* has spirited, warrior-like style and an initiative unique to new schools of *Noh* which has allowed it to create many modern *Noh* plays since the *Meiji* era.

Source of Excerpts/ Reference:

<https://the-noh.com/en/>

<https://www.theatrenohgaku.org/>

A bilingual guide to Japanese Traditional Performing Arts (by Masayuki Nakamura. Translated by Jeffery Hunter. Tankosha. 2019)

March 13, 2022 Okuyama escrit