

## The origin of Haiya



■The origin of Haiyabushi Ushibuka Haiya.

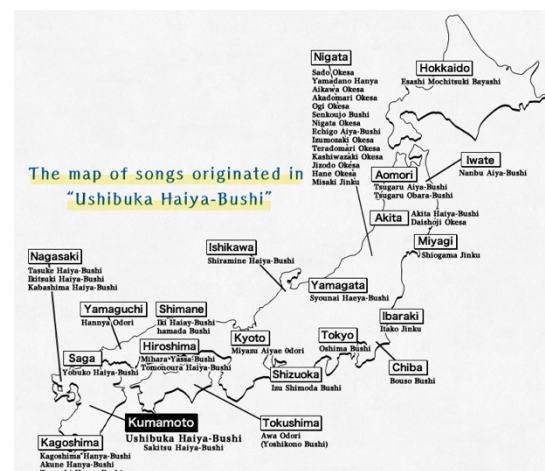
The source of this song, which is called Haiya-bushi or Haiya-bushi in Kyushu or Aya-bushi in Tohoku, Hokkaido or Aiya-bushi in Miyagi or Ibaraki, is called Ushibuka-Hayabushi in Ushibuka-cho, Amakusa-city, Kumamoto-Pref.



Ushibuka Port is located at the southernmost tip of Amakusa, is the largest fishing base in Kumamoto Prefecture, and has long been known as a natural good port.

Boats entering and leaving here carry goods from Osaka, cross the Genkai Sea, go south through the Seto of Hirado, and

go down to Kagoshima, and conversely, load seafood such as bonito from Kagoshima and travel around the Satsuma Peninsula to the East China Sea. It is an upbound boat going north.



Now, the sailing ship that has entered the port will sell a portion of the cargo to the wholesaler, load more seafood there, and leave for the next port on a windy day. In the case of a boat heading for Osaka, that is, a boat heading for Osaka, it went out of Ushibuka to East-China Sea, headed north, and passed through the port of Hirado while following a port such

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as the tip of Nagasaki Peninsula, Nomozaki, or Matsushima floating off the Nishisonogi Peninsula. Enter Tasuke Port on Hirado Island. Also, seeing the condition of the wind and the tide, it is a translation that goes to Osaka while stopping at the main ports of Shimonoseki and Seto Inland Sea through Yobuko and Kanmon Strait of Saga Prefecture, but for this purpose, Ushibuka Port. If you do not have a south wind when you leave, the ship cannot run north. The south wind is called "Haye-no-kaze" in Kyushu. From that place, the "Haye" becomes Hayeah, and Haye becomes Haiya, and the lyrics are born, "Haya, the ship that went out in Haiya this morning was in the harbour." In fact, this is a sailing partner called Ushibuka's "Shin Gintori", which is a sailor who sailed this morning in the south wind, that is, the wind of a fly, and decides the sailor to go to which port. It seems that the women started singing.



Thus, the sailors who traveled between Osaka and Kagoshima carried the Haiyabushi from the west coast of Kyushu to the port of the Seto Inland Sea. It seems that Kagoshima Hanya-bushi

(Kagoshima Prefecture) was transmitted at that time, Tasuke Haiyabushi (Nagasaki Prefecture), Yobuko Haiyabushi (Saga Prefecture), Mihara Yassa of the Seto Inland Sea (Hiroshima Prefecture), and Awa Odori in Shikoku Island and Yoshinobushi (Tokushima Prefecture).

However, all of these were brought only songs, and the shamisen was handed by the women at each port, so the difference in accompaniment is the difference between songs. By the way, some ships operating the Seto Inland Sea went on different routes. A typical example of this is the Senseki boat, which is called the "Kitamae-bune" with a single sail on one pillar, which departs from Osaka in the spring and in March, crosses the Seto Inland Sea, and leaves the Kanmon Strait to the Sea of Japan and heads for Hokkaido.



Haiyabushi accompanied with the "Kitamae-bune" from the port between Osaka and Shimonoseki was placed on the way to Hokkaido, and was used as souvenirs. The current Hamadabushi (Shimane Prefecture), Haiya Dance in

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Miyazu (Kyoto Prefecture), Sado Kokesa (Niigata Prefecture) such as, Teradomari okesa, Shonai Haeiyabushi (Yamagata Prefecture), Tsugaru Aiyabushi (Aomori Prefecture), etc., the shape will be changed to even Esashi-mochi bedding in Hokkaido.

The route through which the Kitamae ship passes is called westbound. On the other hand, the eastern route is a route that travels south through the Pacific Ocean, passing through the Tsugaru Strait, which was used to send rice from the northern clan to Edo.

The boats on this route loaded Haiya-bushi between Sakata and Kodomari and sent them to ports on the Pacific side such as Hachinohe, Miyako, Kamaishi and Shiogama.

However, all the songs on the Pacific side were Aiya-bushi because Haiya from Miyazu in Kyoto Prefecture was dull and called Aiya-bushi.

By the way, this east-bound route, around the Boso Peninsula in Chiba Prefecture, is going to enter Tokyo Bay, so it is very difficult and dangerous to advance the sailing ship due to the west wind passing over the Izu Peninsula. From Choshi, the ship is transported to the Tone River, and the cargo is transshipped to a small ship at Itako, and transported to Edo using the river. So you can see why Shiogama Jinku in Miyagi Prefecture was brought to Itako and became Itako Jinku.



In this way, many people are very interested in Haiya-bushi, because one song has been sung all over Japan, so that local colors can be compared clearly. It seems that the life of the sailors can be highlighted.

The southernmost port of Shimojima, the harbor, is buried in Ushibuka, which is called Ushiobuka. Originally, this kind of song was also found in Kagoshima and Nagasaki, but it developed its own in Ushibuka because at the end of Tokugawa, Shingintori sang due to lover's departure and immigration. The income continued until around 1923, and its income was a big financial source that could affect the Ushibuka economy. Ushibuka was an oasis when sailing and turrets crossed the sea at the port of call in Nagasaki and Kagoshima.

Immediately without putting in Seto or Matsushima, let me quickly enter Ushibuka. Play (Hayashi) Gobuka "Sassa yoi yoi!" This is the countryside. But in Ushibuka, let's play with the shamisen and drums to get up. If you go to Ushibuka three times, you will use all three times, but if you return to Hondo and Seto and



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sell pots and kettles, why not enjoy drinking and enjoying a lot of sake? This song and dance, which expresses a tropical island, starts with a fluent erotic feeling at first, but the tempo gradually gets faster and finally becomes mad, I'm not intoxicated.

### ■When did the Ushibuka Haiya Festival begin?

Ushibuka Haiya, which is also the name of the festival, is a folk song transmitted to the Ushibuka district of Amakusa City, and is commonly known as Haiyabushi. Ushibuka is a natural harbor, and in the middle of the Edo period when shipping developed, it served as a transit base for shipping services between Okinawa, Kagoshima and Nagasaki and Osaka, and was full of sailing boats and fishing boats from various countries. Sailors calling at Ushibuka sometimes waited for the good wind and the rough sea to calm down. In such a case, it is said that Ushibuka Haiya was the one who sang when the women were booming with hospitality. Currently, the Ushibuka Haiya Preservation Society is working on the tradition and promotion of Ushibuka Haiya.

The festival itself began with the Shokonsai, which was started for post-war reconstruction, and was renamed the Ushibuka Haiya Festival in 1972, with the "Ushibuka Haiya Total Dance" as the main event. The festival is held on the 3rd

Friday, Saturday and Sunday in April, and there are various events such as Ushibuka Haiya, a fishing boat parade and the famous Haiya City which sells local marine products.



### ■What does "Haiya" in Ushibuka Haiya mean?

Many boats came to Ushibuka's port in the south wind. In Kyushu, the south wind is called "Hae-no-Kaze". That means that it became dull and became "Haiya". Tropical marine products were transported to Osaka via Ushibuka, but along with the cargo, Haiyabushi of Ushibuka was also brought in, from where it was spread throughout the country by sailors. There are many folk songs and dances with roots in Haiya, such as Sado Okesa and Awa Odori. Therefore, to pass down and develop Ushibuka Haiya, Amakusa City has been holding the "Ushibuka Haiyabushi National Convention" every year since June 2001. More than 100 folk singers from all over the country will participate in this tournament and show off their proud throat. Sailor's movements

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collaborate with the cheerful rhythm of the southern country



### ■Is Ushibuka Haiya a tropical rhythm?

I think the most attractive point is that the moderation and dance are light and cheerful. In the dance, the sailor's movements, such as digging a boat turret and pulling up a fish net, are incorporated. In fact, this dance was choreographed for sightseeing around 1961. In the past, there was no fixed choreography, and the sailors danced freely in gestures of drinking while drinking in a circle and wishing for a big catch.

The festival's climax Haiya total dance takes place on Saturday night and Sunday noon. The stage of the dance is a course of about 3 km centering on the Ushibuka center shopping street, and a total of 4,000 to 5,000 people from all over the city, including the preservation party, participate and dance down the street. The dance can be seen on the sidewalk of the shopping street. A seat will be set up

on the front plaza of Ushibuka branch in Amakusa, where approximately 400 people can sit.

It seems that tourists can also participate in Haiya total dance.

Before the Haiya total dance on Saturdays and Sundays, a "Haiya dance class" is held for the general public. After receiving dance instruction from members of the Ushibuka Haiya Preservation Society for about 30 minutes, you can participate in Haiya Total Dance as a member of the team called "Tobiiri-Maru". Every year, 100 to 200 people jump in and join the circle.

Added to original haiya, Rock version of Haiya is also attractive!

I said that Haiya has a fixed choreography, but each organization has its own personality. Recently, more and more organizations have been performing their own dances called Creative Haiya. That's why it's interesting, but if you want to know the traditional dance called "Haiya", please see the dance of Hayashimi / Furukawa-sha, belonging to the Ushibuka Haiya Preservation Society. Also, the Kaseura Elderly Club Ebisu-kai, formed in the fishermen's district, is notable because it shows the bohemian dance that has been danced since ancient times among fishermen called former Haiya.

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One of the creative Haiya that you should pay attention to is "Ushibuka Rock Haiya". A local band arranged the Hayabushi clause in a rock style. It won a grand prix on a program hosted by a certain station and became a hot topic. The Ushibuka Rock Haiya can be heard at the opening of the "King Haiya Contest" held at the Ushibuka General Center on Friday night, the first day of the festival. In addition, at the 40th anniversary commemorative event, "Hiya Festival", folk songs from all over the country will be invited to the Haiya Festival, and they will perform on stage with local organizations. Admission is charged, but you can see a stage dance that is a bit different from the road dance that is performed on the street, so if you are interested, please take a look.

A lot of sea blessings such as stunning seascapes and abundant marine products

■Please tell me the recommended special products and sightseeing spots in Ushibuka-cho, Amakusa-shi.

Ushibuka's sea was designated as Japan's first underwater park in 1970. Ushibuka Marine Park is a glass boat ride

where you can see colorful corals and tropical fish all year round. Ushibuka also has a beautiful view of the coast. Kuroishi Beach and Komori Beach are among the most beautiful sunset spots, and have been selected as one of Japan's Top 100 Sunsets. Mogushi Beach, a popular beach, is also a spawning ground for sea turtles and a location for a taiga drama based on Musashi Miyamoto.



For souvenirs, try Akamaki and Koppa-mochi, which are famous Ushibuka confections. Akamaki is a traditional snack that fishermen ate as spice wraps, wrapped in red sponge dough (gyuhimochi), which was painted with sponge dough. Koppa mochi is a mixture of dried potatoes with mochi and water syrup, and has a popular texture.

We also recommend seafood such as crows and dried fish. If you come to Ushibuka Haiya Festival, please take a look at the fisheries fair. We serve locally caught seafood such as yellow radish and sashimi, but it is a popular dish that sells fresh fish for less than 1,000 people every year as soon as fresh fish can be eaten at less than the market price.

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As a commemorative project, we are also inviting Awa Odori's group and planning a total dance of 5,000 people, so I hope that many people can see it. Finally, the Ushibuka Haiya Preservation Society is working to spread Haiya not only to Japan but also to the world. There have been opportunities to perform in Japan for some time now, but recently the preservation society has performed in

Hawaii and Mongolia, and students from the Ushibuka High School Local Performing Arts Club have gone to China, and the number of opportunities to perform overseas has increased. Thank you for the support of Japanese Haiya jumping out of the world from Ushibuka.

