

1. Kibune jinja. Yamashiro province..

Note: -

Taka-Okami is the ^{dragon} kami who rules the upper part of mountains and other higher districts.

Kura Okami is the ^{dragon} kami who rules valleys and other lower districts.

Short history of the shrine.

Taka means TAKA-OKAMI-no-Kami Like
high; Kura means dark.

to ~~have~~ preside over the rain and water be the deity who presides over the rain and water. ^{He is also known by the name of Kinune-Myojin.} The shrine is at the upper river side

of the Kibune. ^{So it was once called Kawakami no kami, or Upper River deity.} ^{Atago county, Yamashiro Province} In the 9th year of Konin (818), the shrine was en-

listed as the Tai sha, and an Imperial messenger was sent to the shrine to pray for the rain; and in the following year, an offering ^{In the seventh month of the same year because of drought, all kinds of cereals withered and changed colors. The Imperial court then offered a black horse and rei haku to the Kami of Kibune and prayed for the rain. In the following year, in the sixth month because of Long continued rain, the crop almost damaged, the Imperial court offered a white horse and rei haku and prayed for the fine weather.} was made again to pray the fine weather. After this, whenever on the case of drought or too much rain, an official prayer was offered to the deity for the rain, or fine weather.

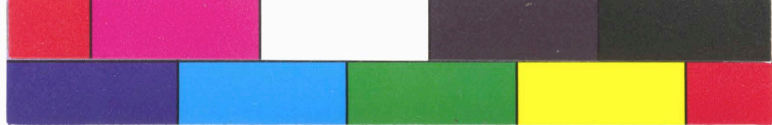
To pray for the fine weather, a white horse was offered, while a ^{black} red horse was dedicated to pray for the rain. (From the Shoku-nihongi and the Engishiki). In later ages, a red horse was also offered for praying a fine weather. ^{It is said that}

By the Institutes of the Engi era (901---922), the shrine was en-listed as Meijin taisha and it was fixed that a government offering will be made four times every year.

The deity of this shrine is widely known as the Kibune-myojin and has many adherents of the seafaring men. There are

many minor shrines in many countries, in which this deity is en-However in the Kibune jinja Taka-Okami is alone enshrined and in fact the shrine

indicates the upper shrine of the Nifu Kawa Shrine



OTOKY "KAYAKO"

Yamashiro province.. Kibune Jinja.

THE MIYAKO HOTEL KYOTO.

at Kibune, Kurama mura, Atago-gun, Yamashiro

province, Kyoto prefecture.

Dedicated to:

TAKA-OKAMI-NO-KAMI
Kura-Okami no kami.

Short history of the shrine.

TAKA-OKAMI-NO-KAMI LIKE
Kurokami no kami is the Kixix Dragon deity, and is believed

to Kixix-~~preside-over-the-rain-and-water~~ be the deity who presides

over the rain and water. The shrine is at the upper river side

of the Kibune. So it was once called KawaKami no kami, or Upper

River deity. In the 9th year of Konin (818), the shrine was en-

listed as the Tai sha, and an Imperial messenger was sent to the shrine

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Notes:

Taka-Okami is
the Kixix Dragon deity
the upper part of
the river

Kura Okami is the Kixix Dragon deity

Taka means
high
Kura
means
dark

On the
Kura-Okami
Shrine

The Kixix
Dragon deity
is offered a white horse and a black horse for the fine weather. On each

Two horses
are offered
for the fine weather and the rain

Taka Okami
is a shrine
in the town

Kura Okami
is a shrine
in the town

2. Kibune jinja. Yamashiro prov.

shrined. They pray for the safety on the sea. In Kyoto the people pray to this shrine when they dig wells or cleanse their wells.

In the 4th year of Meiji (1871), the shrine has been enlisted as the Kwanpei chusha.

Jan. 7. Wakana jinji or the festival of young greens.

In this festival the gruel containing young greens are offered with other food offerings.

Jan. 15. Kayu jinji or the festival of gruel.

In this ceremony Kayu-zuye or gruel sticks are offered with other offerings. And two priests take up the sticks and then beat the pillars and beams of the inner sanctuary with them. Next they transfer the sticks to other men in charge at the outer sanctuary; now they also beat the doors and other places with the sticks.

Feb. 9. Amagoi sai of the festival for praying for the rain.

" 11. Kigen setsu sai.

" Kinen sai.

March 3. Tokwa jinji, or peach blossom festival.

In this festival the peach blossom are offered.

April. 1. On koromo-gaye sai or August garment changing festival.

" 3. Jimmu Tenno sai. Yohai.

March Shunki kworei sai.

May 5. Yomogi-shobu jinji, or sweet-flag festival.

June 1. Kelsai.

" 1. Afternoon. Itateri matsuri. See elsewhere for the description.



3. Kibune Jinja. Yamashiro prov.

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3. Kibune jinja. Yamashiro prov. ov.

June 30. Cho List of the festivals.

Jan. 1. Saitan sai. jinji.

" 3. Genshi sai.

Feb. 31. Tencho setsu sai.

Jan. on the 1st Hare day. Uzuye no jinji., or Hare Stick festival.

Sept. 9. Kikwa jinji, or chrysanthemum festival.

The ritual is same as that of Saitan sai. But two pairs of stick called Uzu+ye are offered with the other offerings. (stick made of plant called deutzia scabra) U or utengi

Jan. 7. Wakana jinji or the festival of young greens.

Oct. 17. Kan-name sai. (Yohai).

In this festival the gruel containing young greens are offered with other food offerings.

Jan. 15. Kayu jinji or the festival of gruel.

Dec. 31. Cho harai shiki.

In this ceremony Kayu-zuye or gruel sticks are offered with other offerings. And two priests take up the

sticks and then beat the pillars and beams of the inner

Shiba-kagura, a kind of Kagura dance.

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The dance performed on definitely by the shrine or when asked by other men in charge at the outer sanctuary; now they also

a certain prayer, from olden time.

beat the doors and other places with the sticks.

The dance is performed by eight vergins led by two shinto priests.

Feb. 9. Amagoi sai of the festival for praying for the rain.

In ancient time, when the Shiba-kagura was is performed, the people

" 11. Kigen setsu sai.

near the shrine were prohibited not to light at night in their

" Kinen sai.

Feb. (Last day) Do-Kai on tenki-toki [Land Loose] Sai. Harvest of five cereals of the year is prayed

March 3. Tokwa jinji, or peach blossom festival.

In this festival the peach blossom are offered.

April. 1. On koromo-gaye sai or August garment changing festival.

" 3. Jimmu Tenno sai. Yohai.

March Shunki kworei sai.

May 5. Yomogi-shobu jinji, or sweet-flag festival.

June 1. Rei/sai.

" 1. Afternoon. Itatori matsuri. See elsewhere for the description.

11. Rigen setu sai.

June 1. Reissai.

4. Kibune jinja. Yamashiro prov.

June 30. Oho Harai shiki.

July 7. Tanabata jinji. (star worshippy festival)

2nd Rank

" 30. Meiji Tenno sai. Yohai.

Aug. 31. Tencho setsu sai.

Sept. 9. ^K~~A~~ Kikwa jinji, or chrysanthemum festival.

Chrysanthemum is offered with other offerings.

" Shuki kworei sai. Yohai.

June 1. Rai-sai. At 10 A. M. Representative of Imperial Envoy

Oct. 17. Kan-name sai. (Yohai).

arrives and goes with the Gugi and assistant priests

Nov. 11.1. On koromo-gaye sai or August garment changing festival.

to the Hai den where ceremony takes place.

" Ni-i-name sai.

noritos are read., and food offerings made to the

Dec. 31. Oho harai shiki.

inner shrine.

" " Joya sai.

June 1. Ita-tori matsuri. Itatoriedible plant. at 4 P. M.

Shiba-kagura, a kind of Kagura dance.

Mikoshi Procession. Spirit of the God is transferred

The dance performed ~~on~~^{my} definitely by the shrine or when asked by
a certain prayerer, from olden time.

den, then about 20 boys carry it first up and down

The dance is performed by Eight vergins led by two shinto priests.

the main street of village, dancing

In ancient time, when the Shiba-kagura ~~xxx~~ is performed, the people
near the shrine ~~xx~~ were prohibited not to light at night in their
homes; to go out; or to speak loudly.

old shrine further up the

to old. The procession is led by a white robed priest

(From the material at the Home dept.). led with Go

bei, after him two priests carry a large box containing

food offerings, then comes the sacred horse (black

when rain is needed, white when there is too much)

and then the Mikoshi followed by the Ugi ko. When

the procession reaches the old shrine, the palanquin

is put in the Hai den, food offerings are placed

before it and a norito read by the Gugi. The return

is made by lantern light, about 7 P. M.

(star worship festival)

June 30. Oho Harai shiki.

July 3. Tanabata jinji.

" 30. Meiji Tenno sai. Yohai.

Aug. 31. Tencho setsu sai.

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Chrysanthemum is offered with other offerings.

Shuki kworei sai. Yohai.

Oct. 17. Kan-name sai. (Yohai).

Nov. 11. On koromo-gaye sai or August garment changing festival.

Mi-i-name sai.

Dec. 31. Oho harai shiki.

Joya sai.

Shiba-kagura, a kind of Kagura dance.

The dance performed on definitely by the shrine or when asked by

a certain prayerer, from olden time.

The dance is performed by Eight virgins led by two shinto priests.

In ancient time, when the Shiba-kagura was performed, the people

near the shrine were prohibited not to light at night in their

homes; to go out; or to speak loudly.

(From the material at the Home dept.).

Kibune Jinja.

2nd Rank

FESTIVALS.

June 1, Rei-sai, At 10 A. M. Representative of Imperial Envoy arrives and goes with the Gugi and assistant priests to the Hai den where ceremony takes place. Two noritos are read., and food offerings made to the Inner shrine.

June 4, Ita-tori matsuri, Itatori=edible plant. at 4 P. M.

tastes like rhubarb.

Mikoshi Procession. Spirit of the God is transferred to gold Palanquin behind drawn curtains in the Hai den, then about 20 boys carry it first up and down the main street of village, dancing and keeping step to a kind of song Kura, Kura, and from there to the old Shrine further up the mountain, a distance of 6 cho. The procession is led by a white robed priest carrying a branch of sakaki tree decorated with Go hei, after him two priests carry a large box containing food offerings, then comes the sacred horse (black when rain is needed, white when there is too much) and then the Mikoshi followed by the Ugi ko. When the procession reaches the old shrine, the palanquin is put in the Hai den, food offerings are placed before it and a norito read by the Gugi. The return is made by lantern light, about 7 P. M.



CABLE ADDRESS:

"MIYAKO" KYOTO.

TEL. NOS. 421 & 338 (KAMI)

THE MIYAKO HOTEL, KYOTO.

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June 1, Rei-sei. At 10 A. M. Representative of Imperial Envoy

arrives and goes with the Gugi and assistant priests

to the Hai-den where ceremony takes place. Two

notices are read, and food offerings made to the

inner shrine.

June 2, Ito-tori Matsuri, Ito-tori Matsuri. At 4 P. M.

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