

history of noh theatre

History of Noh Theatre: A Journey Through Japan's Classical Drama

history of noh theatre unfolds as an intriguing tale of tradition, spirituality, and artistic refinement that has captivated audiences for centuries. Rooted deeply in Japanese culture, Noh represents one of the oldest theatrical forms still performed today. Its unique blend of music, dance, and drama, combined with a minimalist aesthetic, offers a window into Japan's medieval past and its enduring artistic values.

Understanding the history of noh theatre not only enriches one's appreciation of the art form itself but also sheds light on the broader cultural and historical context of Japan. From its ancient beginnings to its status as a UNESCO intangible cultural heritage, Noh has evolved while preserving its core elements, making it a timeless symbol of Japanese performing arts.

The Origins of Noh Theatre

The history of noh theatre can be traced back to the 14th century during Japan's Muromachi period (1336-1573). However, its roots lie even deeper in earlier folk traditions and religious rituals. Noh's development is closely linked to various traditional performance arts such as Dengaku (rice-planting dances), Sarugaku (a form of comic theater), and Bugaku (court dances).

Influence of Religious and Folkloric Traditions

Early Noh performances were heavily influenced by Buddhist and Shinto rituals. The spiritual themes, often exploring the connection between the living and the supernatural world, were central to the plays. Many Noh stories revolve around ghosts, spirits, and historical figures, reflecting a deep engagement with Japan's spiritual heritage. This fusion of religion and drama gave Noh a solemn and meditative character distinct from other theatrical forms.

Kan'ami and Zeami: The Founding Fathers

Two figures stand out in the history of noh theatre as pivotal in shaping its form: Kan'ami Kiyotsugu and his son Zeami Motokiyo. Kan'ami introduced innovative narrative techniques and refined the performance style, while Zeami, often considered the greatest Noh playwright and theorist, systematized the form. His treatises on Noh aesthetics and performance, like "Fūshikaden" (The Transmission of the Flower), remain foundational texts.

Zeami's contributions extended beyond writing plays; he emphasized the spiritual and philosophical dimensions of Noh and developed the concept of "yūgen" – a subtle, profound beauty that characterizes the art. Their combined efforts transformed Noh into a sophisticated, aristocratic form of entertainment, patronized by the samurai elite.

Characteristics of Traditional Noh Theatre

Exploring the history of noh theatre also means understanding its distinctive artistic elements that have been preserved for over 600 years. The performances are marked by a deliberate pace, stylized movements, and minimalistic staging.

Performance and Music

Noh actors wear elaborate masks and costumes, which help convey the character's identity and emotions with subtlety. The slow, deliberate gestures are carefully choreographed to express complex feelings and narratives. Unlike Western drama, where facial expressions and dialogue dominate, Noh relies on symbolic movement and poetic language.

Accompanying the actors is a chorus and a small ensemble of musicians playing traditional instruments such as the flute (nōkan) and drums (kotsuzumi, ōtsuzumi, and taiko). The music sets the mood and rhythm, reinforcing the storytelling's emotional depth.

Structure and Themes

Noh plays often follow a five-part structure and explore themes like the supernatural, love, war, and nature. The stories frequently involve spirits seeking resolution or enlightenment, reflecting the Buddhist concept of impermanence. This thematic focus ties back to Noh's origins in religious practice.

The Evolution and Preservation of Noh Theatre

While the history of noh theatre is steeped in tradition, it has not remained static. Over the centuries, Noh has adapted to changing social and political landscapes while striving to maintain its artistic purity.

Patronage and Social Status

Initially supported by the aristocracy and samurai class, Noh benefitted from elite patronage, which ensured its survival through turbulent periods in Japanese history. The Tokugawa shogunate, for example, institutionalized Noh as a form of court entertainment, helping to preserve its traditions.

Modern Challenges and Revival

In the modern era, Noh faced challenges from Western theatrical influences and changing entertainment preferences. However, efforts to preserve and promote Noh have been robust. The establishment of Noh schools and the involvement of the Japanese government in cultural preservation have been

crucial.

Today, Noh is performed both in Japan and internationally, appreciated for its artistic depth and historical significance. It is recognized by UNESCO as an intangible cultural heritage, highlighting its value as a cultural treasure.

Contemporary Interpretations

While traditional Noh remains dominant, some contemporary artists experiment with its forms, blending Noh with modern theater or dance. These innovations aim to keep Noh relevant to new audiences without diluting its essence.

Why Study the History of Noh Theatre?

For anyone interested in Japanese culture or traditional arts, delving into the history of noh theatre offers rich insights. It reveals how art can serve as a bridge between past and present, embodying cultural values, philosophy, and aesthetics.

Understanding Noh's history helps appreciate its subtle performances and symbolic language. It also showcases the resilience of traditional art forms and their ability to evolve while honoring heritage.

Whether you are a theatre enthusiast, a student of Japanese culture, or simply curious about world performing arts, exploring Noh's history deepens your connection to one of humanity's most profound artistic traditions.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is Noh theatre and where did it originate?

Noh theatre is a traditional form of Japanese musical drama that originated in the 14th century. It combines elements of dance, drama, music, and poetry to tell stories, often based on classical literature and folklore.

Who is credited with the development of Noh theatre?

Kan'ami and his son Zeami are credited with the development and refinement of Noh theatre during the Muromachi period. Zeami, in particular, wrote many plays and theoretical works that helped shape Noh into a highly stylized art form.

How did Noh theatre evolve during the Muromachi period?

During the Muromachi period (1336-1573), Noh theatre evolved into a structured and formalized art form with the patronage of the samurai class. It incorporated symbolic masks, slow movements, and poetic language, emphasizing spiritual and philosophical themes.

What role did the samurai class play in the history of Noh theatre?

The samurai class were major patrons of Noh theatre during the Muromachi period. They supported the art form financially and culturally, which helped establish Noh as a prestigious and elite performance tradition in Japan.

How has Noh theatre been preserved through Japanese history?

Noh theatre has been preserved through careful transmission of performances from generation to generation within specialized schools. It has also been supported by the Japanese government as an important cultural heritage, ensuring its continued practice and teaching.

What are the key characteristics that distinguish Noh theatre from other forms of Japanese theatre?

Noh theatre is distinguished by its use of masks, minimalistic staging, slow and deliberate movements, poetic chanting, and a focus on spiritual and supernatural themes. Unlike Kabuki, Noh emphasizes subtlety, symbolism, and a meditative atmosphere.

How has Noh theatre influenced modern performing arts?

Noh theatre has influenced modern performing arts by inspiring contemporary playwrights and directors worldwide with its minimalist aesthetic, symbolic storytelling, and integration of music and dance. Elements of Noh have been incorporated into modern theatre, dance, and even film.

Additional Resources

History of Noh Theatre: An In-Depth Exploration of Japan's Classical Drama Tradition

history of noh theatre traces back over six centuries, representing one of the oldest surviving forms of theatrical art in the world. As a refined and highly stylized form of classical Japanese musical drama, Noh embodies a unique blend of poetic expression, dance, and music, deeply interwoven with Japan's cultural and spiritual heritage. Understanding the evolution of Noh theatre reveals not only the artistic sophistication of medieval Japan but also the enduring influence this art form exerts on contemporary performing arts.

Origins and Early Development of Noh Theatre

The history of noh theatre begins in the Muromachi period (1336-1573), a time of political consolidation and cultural flourishing in Japan. Noh evolved from earlier forms of popular entertainment such as Dengaku (rice-planting dances) and Sarugaku (a mixture of comic sketches and acrobatics), combining elements of dance, chant, and drama into a cohesive theatrical form. This

transformation was largely guided by Kan'ami Kiyotsugu (1333-1384) and his son Zeami Motokiyo (1363-1443), who are credited with codifying many of the conventions and aesthetics that define Noh.

Zeami, in particular, played a pivotal role in shaping Noh's artistic philosophy. Through his treatises, including the influential "Fūshikaden" (The Transmission of the Flower), Zeami articulated principles such as *yūgen* (mysterious beauty) and *hana* (the flower or fleeting charm of performance), which remain central to Noh's expressive framework. His innovations helped elevate Noh from a popular performance art to a highly respected courtly and aristocratic entertainment.

The Influence of Zen Buddhism and Shinto

Integral to the history of noh theatre is its spiritual dimension, deeply influenced by Zen Buddhism and Shinto beliefs. The minimalist staging, slow deliberate movements, and symbolic masks evoke a meditative atmosphere, encouraging audiences to engage in introspection. Many Noh plays explore themes of impermanence, the supernatural, and redemption, reflecting Buddhist concepts of suffering and enlightenment.

The use of masks, a distinctive feature of Noh, serves to transcend ordinary human emotions and connect with universal spiritual truths. This ritualistic aspect underscores the theatre's function not merely as entertainment but as a form of spiritual experience and cultural preservation.

Structural and Artistic Features of Noh Theatre

Noh theatre is distinguished by its rigid structure and codified performance techniques, which have remained remarkably consistent throughout its history. A typical Noh play unfolds in a slow, deliberate manner, often lasting about an hour, and involves a small cast consisting of the *shite* (main actor), *waki* (secondary actor), and a chorus as well as a small instrumental ensemble.

Performance Elements and Staging

The stage itself is a carefully designed space, usually constructed of polished *hinoki* (Japanese cypress) with minimal props. A characteristic feature is the *hashigakari*, a narrow bridge connecting the backstage area to the main stage, symbolizing the passage between the spiritual and physical worlds.

Performers wear elaborate costumes and masks made from wood, painted to convey different characters such as gods, demons, women, and ghosts. Movement is highly stylized, emphasizing controlled gestures, slow pacing, and symbolic postures. The accompanying music, provided by flutes and drums, follows strict rhythmic patterns that punctuate the narrative and heighten emotional resonance.

Types of Noh Plays

The repertoire of Noh theatre is traditionally divided into five categories, each exploring different thematic elements:

1. **God Plays (Kami-mono)**: Celebrating Shinto deities and often performed at shrines.
2. **Warrior Plays (Shura-mono)**: Focused on heroic spirits and battles.
3. **Women's Plays (Kazura-mono)**: Featuring female protagonists, often involving love and tragedy.
4. **Miscellaneous Plays (Zatsu-no)**: Including various subjects such as madness or madness-induced possession.
5. **Demon Plays (Kiri-no)**: Featuring supernatural creatures and intense dramatic action.

This classification not only organizes the vast Noh repertoire but also reflects the breadth of human and supernatural experience conveyed through the medium.

The Evolution and Preservation of Noh Theatre

Despite its ancient origins, the history of noh theatre is marked by continuous adaptation and preservation efforts. During the Edo period (1603–1868), Noh was patronized by the Tokugawa shogunate and incorporated into the cultural education of the samurai class, securing its status as a prestigious art form. However, with the modernization of Japan in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Noh faced challenges from emerging popular theatre forms and Western influences.

Noh Theatre in Modern Japan and Beyond

In response, efforts were made to preserve and revitalize Noh, including government support and the establishment of training schools. Today, Noh is recognized as an Intangible Cultural Heritage by UNESCO, underscoring its global cultural significance. Modern performances often blend traditional elements with contemporary themes, making Noh accessible to wider audiences while retaining its essential character.

International interest in Noh has also grown, with performances and workshops held worldwide. This global engagement highlights the theatre's universal appeal and its role as a bridge between past and present, East and West.

Challenges and Criticisms

While revered for its artistic depth, Noh theatre is sometimes critiqued for

its perceived inaccessibility. Its slow pace, archaic language, and symbolic gestures can be challenging for modern audiences unfamiliar with its cultural context. Moreover, the exclusive nature of its traditional training system has raised questions about inclusivity and innovation.

Nevertheless, proponents argue that these features are integral to Noh's identity, emphasizing contemplation over spectacle and fostering a unique aesthetic experience that defies rapid consumption.

Comparative Perspectives: Noh and Other Japanese Theatres

Understanding the history of noh theatre also involves situating it within the broader landscape of Japanese performing arts. Unlike Kabuki, which emerged later during the Edo period and is characterized by vibrant costumes, dynamic acting, and popular appeal, Noh remains austere and ritualistic. Bunraku, the puppet theatre, offers yet another contrast with its narrative emphasis and elaborate puppetry.

Each form reflects different social strata and artistic priorities, with Noh often associated with aristocratic and religious contexts. This diversity enriches Japan's cultural heritage and offers varied lenses through which to explore traditional performance.

Key Distinctions

- **Noh:** Minimalist, symbolic, spiritually oriented, uses masks and slow chanting.
- **Kabuki:** Colorful, dramatic, appeals to popular audiences, incorporates dance and music.
- **Bunraku:** Puppet-based storytelling focusing on emotional narratives.

These distinctions help clarify why Noh theatre occupies a unique niche within both historical and contemporary performing arts.

The history of noh theatre is a testament to the power of tradition to endure and adapt. Its carefully preserved techniques and philosophical underpinnings continue to captivate audiences, inviting reflection on the human condition through a timeless artistic form. As Japan's cultural ambassador, Noh remains a vital subject of study and appreciation within the global theatre community.

[History Of Noh Theatre](#)

Find other PDF articles:

history of noh theatre: The Making of Theatre History Paul Kuritz, 1988

history of noh theatre: A New History of Medieval Japanese Theatre Noel John Pinnington, 2019-02-21 This book traces the history of noh and kyōgen, the first major Japanese theatrical arts. Going beyond P. G. O'Neill's *Early Nō Drama* of 1958, it covers the full period of noh's medieval development and includes a chapter dedicated to the comic art of kyōgen, which has often been left in noh's shadow. It is based on contemporary research in Japan, Asia, Europe and America, and embraces current ideas of theatre history, providing a richly contextualized account which looks closely at theatrical forms and genres as they arose. The masked drama of noh, with its ghosts, chanting and music, and its use in Japanese films, has been the object of modern international interest. However, audiences are often confused as to what noh actually is. This book attempts to answer where noh came from, what it was like in its day, and what it was for. To that end, it contains sections which discuss a number of prominent noh plays in their period and challenges established approaches. It also contains the first detailed study in English of the kyōgen repertoire of the sixteenth-century.

history of noh theatre: The theatre in history George Riley Kernodle, 1989

history of noh theatre: The Cambridge Companion to Theatre History David Wiles, Christine Dymkowski, 2013 A wide-ranging set of essays that explain what theatre history is and why we need to engage with it.

history of noh theatre: The Cambridge History of Twentieth-Century English Literature Laura Marcus, Peter Nicholls, 2004 Publisher Description

history of noh theatre: A Concise History of Japan A. W. Jayawardena, 2024-10-03 Japan has a long history, going as far back as the Paleolithic era, and the emperor has been the symbol of unity as well as an absolute monarchy for large parts of this. Over time, it has gone through different forms of governance, sometimes with conflicting interests among regional rulers leading to internal wars. Although modern Japan is well known as an advanced country with a nearly homogeneous population, its long history including the systems of governance, rituals, incidents and monuments is not well known to the outside world. In recent years, the history of Japan described in textbooks in the Japanese educational system has become a focus of criticism among neighboring countries. This book aims to summarize the history of Japan, including the rituals, incidents, and monuments of historical significance, starting from the Jomon period to the end of the Heisei period.

history of noh theatre: The Japanese Theatre Benito Ortolani, 1995-03-09 From ancient ritualistic practices to modern dance theatre, this study provides concise summaries of all major theatrical art forms in Japan. It situates each genre in its particular social and cultural contexts, describing in detail staging, costumes, repertoire and noteworthy actors.

history of noh theatre: Historical Dictionary of Japanese Traditional Theatre Samuel L. Leiter, 2014-10-30 *Historical Dictionary of Japanese Traditional Theatre* is the only dictionary that offers detailed comprehensive coverage of the most important terms, people, and plays in the four principal traditional Japanese theatrical forms—no, kyogen, bunraku, and kabuki—supplemented with individual historical essays on each form. This updated edition adds well over 200 plot summaries representing each theatrical form in addition to: a chronology; introductory essay; appendixes; an extensive bibliography; over 1500 cross-referenced entries on important terms; brief biographies of the leading artists and writers; and plot summaries of significant plays. This book is an excellent access point for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about the Japanese theatre.

history of noh theatre: Theatre History Studies 2020, Vol. 39 Lisa Jackson-Schebetta, 2020-12-15 *Theatre History Studies (THS)* is a peer-reviewed journal of theatre history and

scholarship published annually since 1981 by the Mid-America Theatre Conference THEATRE HISTORY STUDIES, VOLUME 38 PART I: Studies in Theatre History MATTHIEU CHAPMAN Red, White, and Black: Shakespeare's The Tempest and the Structuring of Racial Antagonisms in Early Modern England and the New World MICHAEL CHEMERS AND MICHAEL SELL Sokyokuchi: Toward a Theory, History, and Practice of Systemic Dramaturgy JEFFREY ULLOM The Value of Inaction: Unions, Labor Codes, and the Cleveland Play House CHRYSTYNA DAIL When for "Witches" We Read "Women": Advocacy and Ageism in Nineteenth-Century Salem Witchcraft Plays MICHAEL DENNIS The Lost and Found Playwright: Donald Ogden Stewart and the Theatre of Socialist Commitment Part II: HEMISPHERIC HISTORIOGRAPHIES EMILY SAHAKIAN, CHRISTIANA MOLLIDREEM HARKULICH, AND LISA JACKSON-SCHEBETTA Introduction to the Special Section PATRICIA YBARRA Gestures toward a Hemispheric Theatre History: A Work in Progress ERIC MAYER- GARCÍA Thinking East and West in Nuestra América: Retracing the Footprints of a Latinx Teatro Brigade in Revolutionary Cuba ANA OLIVAREZ-LEVINSON AND ERIC MAYER-GARCÍA Intercambio: A Visual History of Nuevo Teatro from the Ana Olivarez-Levinson Photography Collection JESSICA N. PABÓN-COLÓN Digital Diasporic Tactics for a Decolonized Future: Tweeting in the Wake of #HurricaneMaria LEO CABRANES-GRANT Performance, Cognition, and the Quest for an Affective Historiography Part III: Essays from the Conference The Robert A. Schanke Award-Winning Essay, from the 2019 Mid-America Theatre Conference JULIE BURRELL Reinventing Reconstruction and Scripting Civil Rights in Theodore Ward's Our Lan' The Robert A. Schanke Honorable Mention Essay, MATC 2019 MATTHEW MCMAHAN Projections of Race at the Nouveau Cirque: The Clown Acts of Foottit and Chocolat

history of noh theatre: Theatre History Studies 2018, Vol. 37 Sara Freeman, 2018-12-18 Theatre History Studies (THS) is a peer-reviewed journal of theatre history and scholarship published annually since 1981 by the Mid-America Theatre Conference THEATRE HISTORY STUDIES, VOLUME 37 STEFAN AQUILINA Meyerhold and The Revolution: A Reading through Henri Lefebvre's Theories on "Everyday Life" VIVIAN APPLER "Shuffled Together under the Name of a Farce": Finding Nature in Aphra Behn's The Emperor of the Moon KRISTI GOOD Kate Soffel's Life of Crime: A Gendered Journey from Warden's Wife to Criminal Actress PETER A. CAMPBELL Staging Ajax's Suicide: A Historiography BRIAN E. G. COOK Rousing Experiences: Theatre, Politics, and Change MEGAN LEWIS Until You See the Whites of Their Eyes: Brett Bailey's Exhibit B and the Consequences of Staging the Colonial Gaze PATRICIA GABORIK Taking the Theatre to the People: Performance Sponsorship and Regulation in Mussolini's Italy ILINCA TODORUT AND ANTHONY SORGE To Image and to Imagine: Walid Raad, Rabih Mouré, and the Arab Spring SHULAMITH LEV-ALADGEM Where Has the Political Theatre in Israel Gone? Rethinking the Concept of Political Theatre Today CHRISTINE WOODWORTH "Equal Rights By All Means!": Beatrice Forbes-Robertson's 1910 Suffrage Matinee and the Onstage Junction of the US And UK Franchise Movements LURANA DONNELLS O'MALLEY "Why I Wrote the Phyllis Wheatley Pageant-Play": Mary Church Terrell's Bicentennial Activism JULIET GUZZETTA The Lasting Theatre of Dario Fo and Franca Rame ASHLEY E. LUCAS Chavez Ravine: Culture Clash and the Political Project of Rewriting History NOE MONTEZ The Heavy Lifting: Resisting the Obama Presidency's Neoliberalist Conceptions of the American Dream in Kristoffer Diaz's The Elaborate Entrance of Chad Deity

history of noh theatre: The Origins of Theater in Ancient Greece and Beyond Eric Csapo, Margaret C. Miller, 2007-01-15 Publisher description.

history of noh theatre: The Cambridge History of British Theatre Jane Milling, Peter Thomson, Baz Kershaw, Joseph Walter Donohue (Jr.), 2004-12-09 Publisher Description

history of noh theatre: History of the Theatre Oscar Gross Brockett, Franklin Joseph Hildy, 2003 Chronicles the evolution of the theater from its beginnings to the early twenty-first century, covering styles, creative and technical elements, and the theater's impact on society and culture. Focuses largely on Europe and the U.S. but also discusses Africa, Asia, Latin America, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

history of noh theatre: A Companion to Nō and Kyōgen Theatre (Vol. 2) Yamanaka Reiko,

Monica Bethe, Eike Grossmann, Tom Hare, Diego Pellicchia, Michael Watson, 2024-12-30 Nō and kyōgen theatre are among the longest continuously staged dramatic forms in the world and are deeply connected to Japanese arts, culture, society, and history. This richly illustrated two-volume set brings together the important elements of these traditions to offer new insights, with contributions by Japanese and non-Japanese experts from a broad range of disciplines. It represents the most ambitious and exhaustive exploration of nō and kyōgen to date, and is an invaluable resource for both scholars and enthusiasts. (This is volume 2 out of 2).

history of noh theatre: *Theatre History Studies 2024, Vol 43* Jocelyn L. Buckner, 2025-02-04 The official journal of the Mid-America Theatre Conference

history of noh theatre: The Japanese Theatre Ortolani, 2022-07-04 An up-to-date cultural history of the Japanese theatre in all its forms including primitive rituals, court and popular dance-drama, puppet shows and westernized plays, is narrated here for the first time in English by a western authority in the field. The book underlines Zeami and Zenchiku's secret tradition of the nō, explaining Zen-inspired spiritual teachings for the actor's training on the way to enlightened performance. It also gives relevance to the transformation of an anti-establishment entertainment by prostitutes into spectacular kabuki stagecraft, and to the modernization process which created shingeki modern drama, and moved it into the context of world theatre. The final chapter summarizes the history of western discovery of the Japanese stage. The illustrations, the indexes, the glossary and the extensive bibliography — including all major literature in western languages until 1989 — also contribute to make this volume a must for all students of the Japanese theatre, and for anyone interested in a better understanding of Japanese culture as mirrored in its theatrical component.

history of noh theatre: *Therapeutic Noh Theater* Dr Sky, 2014 The final volume in Dr. Skys inspiring five-book SohKiDo series explores Pathway VII, Therapeutic Noh Theater.

history of noh theatre: Ze-ami and His Theories of Noh Drama Masaru Sekine, 1985 A useful introduction to the classical dance-drama of Japan, this covers the history of Noh; the various groups of Noh plays; training, acting, and writing a play; various competitions; and trades of acting. Quotes from Ze-Ami's essays are also included

history of noh theatre: Noh Drama and The Tale of the Genji Janet Goff, 2014-07-14 The Japanese noh theater has enjoyed a rich, continuous history dating back to the Muromachi period (1336-1573), when virtually the entire repertoire was written. Some of the finest plays were inspired by the eleventh-century masterpiece of court literature, *The Tale of Genji*. In this detailed study of fifteen noh plays based upon the *Genji*, Janet Goff looks at how the novel was understood and appreciated by Muromachi audiences. A work steeped in the court poetry, or waka, tradition, the *Genji* in turn provided a source of inspiration and allusion for later poets, who produced a variety of handbooks and digests on the work as an aid in composing poetry. Drawing on such sources from the Muromachi period, Goff shows how playwrights reflected contemporary attitudes toward the *Genji*, even as they transformed its material to suit the demands of the noh as a theatrical form. This book includes annotated translations of the plays, many of them appearing in English for the first time. The translations are preceded by essays covering the history of each play and its use of *Genji* material. Originally published in 1991. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

history of noh theatre: The Oxford Illustrated History of Opera Roger Parker, 2001 A historical survey of opera, from its beginnings in Florence 400 years ago, up to opera in the 1990s.

Related to history of noh theatre

Check or delete your Chrome browsing history Your History lists the pages you've visited on Chrome in the last 90 days. It doesn't store: If you're signed in to Chrome and sync your history, then your History also shows pages you've visited

Delete your activity - Computer - Google Account Help Delete your activity automatically You can automatically delete some of the activity in your Google Account. On your computer, go to your Google Account. At the left, click Data & privacy. Under

Find & erase your Google Search history Your Search history can also be saved to your computer or phone. This happens when you use the Google app while you're signed out of your Google Account. Learn how to manage Search

Manage your Google data with My Activity Customize privacy settings to best meet your needs. Devices that use Google's services when you're signed in to a Google Account Access and manage your search history and activity in

Check or delete your Chrome browsing history Your History lists the pages you've visited on Chrome in the last 90 days. It doesn't store: Tip: If you're signed in to Chrome and sync your history, then your History also shows pages you've

Access & control activity in your account - Google Help Under "History settings," click My Activity. To access your activity: Browse your activity, organized by day and time. To find specific activity, at the top, use the search bar and filters. Manage

View or delete your YouTube search history - Google Help You can manage your search history by deleting individual searches or clearing or pausing search history. Learn more about your data in YouTube and managing your YouTube activity

Last account activity - Gmail Help - Google Help You can see your sign-in history, including the dates and times that your Gmail account was used. You can also see the IP addresses which were used to access your account. See your account

Delete browsing data in Chrome - Computer - Google Help Delete browsing data in Chrome You can delete your Chrome browsing history and other browsing data, like saved form entries, or just delete data from a specific date

Manage your Timeline data - Google Account Help Delete Timeline data You can manage and delete your location information with Google Maps Timeline. You can choose to delete all of your history, or only parts of it. Learn how to manage

Check or delete your Chrome browsing history Your History lists the pages you've visited on Chrome in the last 90 days. It doesn't store: If you're signed in to Chrome and sync your history, then your History also shows pages you've visited

Delete your activity - Computer - Google Account Help Delete your activity automatically You can automatically delete some of the activity in your Google Account. On your computer, go to your Google Account. At the left, click Data & privacy. Under

Find & erase your Google Search history Your Search history can also be saved to your computer or phone. This happens when you use the Google app while you're signed out of your Google Account. Learn how to manage Search

Manage your Google data with My Activity Customize privacy settings to best meet your needs. Devices that use Google's services when you're signed in to a Google Account Access and manage your search history and activity in

Check or delete your Chrome browsing history Your History lists the pages you've visited on Chrome in the last 90 days. It doesn't store: Tip: If you're signed in to Chrome and sync your history, then your History also shows pages you've

Access & control activity in your account - Google Help Under "History settings," click My Activity. To access your activity: Browse your activity, organized by day and time. To find specific activity, at the top, use the search bar and filters. Manage

View or delete your YouTube search history - Google Help You can manage your search history

by deleting individual searches or clearing or pausing search history. Learn more about your data in YouTube and managing your YouTube activity

Last account activity - Gmail Help - Google Help You can see your sign-in history, including the dates and times that your Gmail account was used. You can also see the IP addresses which were used to access your account. See your account

Delete browsing data in Chrome - Computer - Google Help Delete browsing data in Chrome You can delete your Chrome browsing history and other browsing data, like saved form entries, or just delete data from a specific date

Manage your Timeline data - Google Account Help Delete Timeline data You can manage and delete your location information with Google Maps Timeline. You can choose to delete all of your history, or only parts of it. Learn how to manage

Check or delete your Chrome browsing history Your History lists the pages you've visited on Chrome in the last 90 days. It doesn't store: If you're signed in to Chrome and sync your history, then your History also shows pages you've visited

Delete your activity - Computer - Google Account Help Delete your activity automatically You can automatically delete some of the activity in your Google Account. On your computer, go to your Google Account. At the left, click Data & privacy. Under

Find & erase your Google Search history Your Search history can also be saved to your computer or phone. This happens when you use the Google app while you're signed out of your Google Account. Learn how to manage Search

Manage your Google data with My Activity Customize privacy settings to best meet your needs. Devices that use Google's services when you're signed in to a Google Account Access and manage your search history and activity in

Check or delete your Chrome browsing history Your History lists the pages you've visited on Chrome in the last 90 days. It doesn't store: Tip: If you're signed in to Chrome and sync your history, then your History also shows pages you've

Access & control activity in your account - Google Help Under "History settings," click My Activity. To access your activity: Browse your activity, organized by day and time. To find specific activity, at the top, use the search bar and filters. Manage

View or delete your YouTube search history - Google Help You can manage your search history by deleting individual searches or clearing or pausing search history. Learn more about your data in YouTube and managing your YouTube activity

Last account activity - Gmail Help - Google Help You can see your sign-in history, including the dates and times that your Gmail account was used. You can also see the IP addresses which were used to access your account. See your account

Delete browsing data in Chrome - Computer - Google Help Delete browsing data in Chrome You can delete your Chrome browsing history and other browsing data, like saved form entries, or just delete data from a specific date

Manage your Timeline data - Google Account Help Delete Timeline data You can manage and delete your location information with Google Maps Timeline. You can choose to delete all of your history, or only parts of it. Learn how to manage

Check or delete your Chrome browsing history Your History lists the pages you've visited on Chrome in the last 90 days. It doesn't store: If you're signed in to Chrome and sync your history, then your History also shows pages you've visited

Delete your activity - Computer - Google Account Help Delete your activity automatically You can automatically delete some of the activity in your Google Account. On your computer, go to your Google Account. At the left, click Data & privacy.

Find & erase your Google Search history Your Search history can also be saved to your computer or phone. This happens when you use the Google app while you're signed out of your Google Account. Learn how to manage Search

Manage your Google data with My Activity Customize privacy settings to best meet your needs.

Devices that use Google's services when you're signed in to a Google Account Access and manage your search history and activity in

Check or delete your Chrome browsing history Your History lists the pages you've visited on Chrome in the last 90 days. It doesn't store: Tip: If you're signed in to Chrome and sync your history, then your History also shows pages you've

Access & control activity in your account - Google Help Under "History settings," click My Activity. To access your activity: Browse your activity, organized by day and time. To find specific activity, at the top, use the search bar and filters. Manage

View or delete your YouTube search history - Google Help You can manage your search history by deleting individual searches or clearing or pausing search history. Learn more about your data in YouTube and managing your YouTube activity

Last account activity - Gmail Help - Google Help You can see your sign-in history, including the dates and times that your Gmail account was used. You can also see the IP addresses which were used to access your account. See your

Delete browsing data in Chrome - Computer - Google Help Delete browsing data in Chrome You can delete your Chrome browsing history and other browsing data, like saved form entries, or just delete data from a specific date

Manage your Timeline data - Google Account Help Delete Timeline data You can manage and delete your location information with Google Maps Timeline. You can choose to delete all of your history, or only parts of it. Learn how to manage

Back to Home: <https://lxc.avoiceformen.com>