WOMEN WRITERS IN JAPANESE LITERATURE, 900-1900

A Bibliography of Translations and Studies

The bibliography below is divided into a list of translations and a list of secondary sources. Like the list of *Genji* translations and studies, it is intended to be comprehensive and thus contains some items that I would not recommend to my students. I should be glad to remedy errors or omissions. The bibliography is restricted to publications in English; I apologize for this limitation.

GGR, March 2013

A. Translations


→ Contains an introduction and annotated translations of the following texts by women: *The Takamitsu Journal* (ca. 962), *Collected Poems of Hon’in no Jijū* (ca. 972) and *The Diary of Lady Ise* (mid tenth-century).

Fujiwara Michitsuna no haha, *Kagerō nikki* (ca. 974).


Senshi Naishinnō (964-1035), *Hosshin wakashū* (1012).


Akazome Emon (ca. 960-1040s?), *Eiga monogatari* (ca. 1008).


Sugawara no Takasue no musume, *Sarashina nikki* (ca. 1059).


_________(?). *Hamamatsu Chûnagon monogatari*, (ca. 1050).


_________(?). *Yoru no nezame or Yowa no nezame* (late eleventh century).


Senji, *Sagoromo monogatari* (ca. 1060).


Jōjin Ajari no haha, *Jōjin Ajari no haha shū* (1067-1073).


Fujiwara no Nagako, *Sanuki no suke nikki* (ca. 1107).


Shokushi / Shikishi Naishinnō (d. 1201).


*Ariake no wakare* (ca. 1200).


Kengozen, *Tamakiwaru* (ca. 1219).


Ben no Naishi, *Ben no Naishi nikki* (1246-1252).


Abutsu (1225-1283). *Utatane no ki* (ca. 1265).


_________. *Menoto no fumi* (ca. 1264).


_________. *Abutsu kana fuju* (“Abutsu’s Kana Prayer,” 1275).

_________. *Yoru no tsuru* (“Evening Crane,” 1276).

_________. *Izayoi nikki* (1283).

2. Trans. Helen McCullough, “Journal of the Sixteenth Night Moon.” In idem,

Nakatsuksa no Naishi (= Fujiwara Keishi), Nakatsuksa no Naishi nikki (1280-1292).

Gofukakusa-in Nijō, Towazugatari (ca. 1306).

O-An, Oan monogatari (after 1600).

Arii Shokyū (1714-1781), Akikaze no ki (1771).

Arakida Rei (1732-1806), “Sawa no hotaru” (1778).

Tadano Makuzu (1763-1825), Hitori Kangae (1817-1818).


Danly’s biography contains translations of nine of Ichiyō’s stories.

B. Secondary sources


→Identifies and discusses a variety of texts used by Nijō in the creation of Towazugatari.


→Chapters on: Jogaku zasshi (Women’s Education Magazine), Miyake Kaho (1868-1944), Wakamatsu Shizuko (1864-1896), and Shimizu Shikin (1868-1933).


→Chapters on “the Rear Court,” Sagoromo monogatari, Hamamatsu Chūnagon monogatari, and Yoru no nezame.


https://kb.osu.edu/dspace/handle/1811/24274

→Discusses the autobiographical writings of Rai Shizuko, Tadano Makuzu, and Iseki Takako.

“Father’s Advice: Confucian Cultivation for Women in the Late Eighteenth Century.” In Kornicki, Patessio, and Rowley, pp. 123-139.


Morris, Mark. “Sei Shōnagon’s Poetic Catalogues.” Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies 40.1


→Introduces writing by Kaoku Gyokei (1526-after 1602) and Ōgimachi Machiko (1679-1724).


University of Hawai‘i Press, 2005, pp. 103-142.


— The poets discussed are “Fushimatsu Kaka” (Yamazaki Matsu, 1745-1810) and “Chie no Naishi” (Kaneko Michi, 1745-1807).


— In chapter three, “Between Two Worlds: Higuchi Ichiyō’s Takekurabe,” Vernon defends Ichiyō against Hiratsuka Raichō’s complaint that she “failed to challenge the conventional view of the floating world first articulated in Genroku fiction” (p. 66).

   →Discusses Kagerō nikki, Izumi Shikibu nikki, Murasaki Shikibu nikki, and Sarashina nikki.

Also see the Women and Books in Japan website: http://jwomen.ames.cam.ac.uk/