Japan Academy Prize to:

Tsuneo SATO Professor, Faculty of Literature, Hiroshima Jogakuin University Professor Emeritus, Kagawa University

for Studies on Fujiwara Tameie



Outline of the work:

Fujiwara Tameie (1198–1275), a son of Teika and a grandson of Shunzei, was one of the leading court poets in the 13th century. He also was an anthologist and scholar of the classics, and greatly contributed for preservation of the cultural assets of the Reizei family which we can see today. *Studies on Fujiwara Tameie* (Kasama Shoin, 2008) is a laborious work of Dr. Tsuneo Sato, in which Tameie's biography and his diversified activities are highlighted. This work successfully deepened studies of this kind.

The book consists of nine chapters. The book begins with an introduction of Tameie in his most brilliant period as a court poet. Chapter 1 surveys "Meigetsuki", "Dainagon Tameieshu", and others to establish a new image of Tameie. Worth notice in Chapter 2 is that a new view of "Shinsen Rokujoudaiwaka" is presented. It is highly appreciated that the author made clear, in Chapter 3, how "Shoku Kokinwakashu" was compiled. Chapter 4 leads to a conclusion that Tameie's son Tameuji and a grandson Reizei Tamehide somehow engaged in compiling Tameie's orally instructed theory of poetry into "Eigaittei". Chapters 5 and 6 examine a memorial service for Teika, various transcripts of the classics and letters, and the findings give more information for the study of Tameie's biography. Chapter 7 studies how the anthology of Tameie's poems was made and reviews Fujiwara Mitsutoshi (Shinkan), who was one of Teika's disciples and took part in compiling the anthology. The final chapter investigates various documents of a lawsuit which induced Abutsuni, one of Tameie's wives, to write "Izayoinikki". The author also examines the process how his son Reizei Tamesuke inherited the documents and estate of the Fujiwara family.

An appendix "A chronological record of Fujiwara Tameie" covers the details of not only Tameie himself but also all matters concerned with both Japanese and Chinese poetry in the early Kamakura period. It will greatly contribute, in the future, to the studies on the history of poetry and medieval literature. Dr. Sato has made an exhaustive investigation of documents and led to a persuasive conclusion.