The Pillow Book of Sei Shōnagon

The Diary of a Courtesan in Tenth Century Japan

By Arthur Waley (Translator) and Dennis Washburn (Foreword)


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Reviewed by Fay Beauchamp

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Eleventh Century Japanese court life; because of the beauty of her style; and because, in fact, women writers recognized for genius have indeed been scarce worldwide until 1750. As a primary text, The Pillow Book is useful in high school or college history and literature and interdisciplinary courses seeking to give multiple perspectives on the world. Sei Shōnagon's view is literally limited—by confinement in a few rooms, behind screens, or in a carriage that occasionally takes her to a festival or new home. Yet she and the Empress that she waited upon created a world of relationships, where women, as well as men and women, engage in repartee and contests they contrive for amusement; Sei Shōnagon records the quarrels, loss, love, and admiration. Here, senses of touch, smell, sound, and above all vision made life "delightful"—okashi is a word used so often that translators use different synonyms to avoid repetition. It is not only a particular world of Japanese aristocrats, but it is also an environment available to all of us—to look at how the dawn varies each morning or season; to listen to different sounds of insects; to appreciate cloth, ink, paper, even at a time when we gaze at computer screens.

Sei Shōnagon's concrete, vivid style captures the beauty around her with a beauty of style where the word, the image, radiates meaning. She anticipates haiku's brevity with its economy of the well-chosen word that so influenced writers like Ezra Pound and T. S. Eliot and, through a modern style we in the West continue to admire. Her descriptions of scenes are so influenced writers like Ezra Pound and the Bloomsbury set, as if he were an integral part of a British ruling class. Even Washburn doesn't get to those failings, but why bother? The students who need to read Sei Shōnagon don't need to learn about why Waley presented himself, although Jewish and perpetually snubbed by Pound and the Bloomsbury set, as if he were an integral part of a British ruling class. Even Washburn doesn't get to those complications. Twentieth century history is interesting but not to students.
who want to study gender relations in Heian Japan or how to master the intertwined skills of seeing and describing.

So what to do? One can use the current Norton Anthology of World Literature, which has a decent number of selections chosen and translated by Meredith McKinney, or for the same low price of the Tuttle book, one can get the Penguin Classics paperback The Pillow Book with McKinney's full translations replacing the older Penguin Classic with Ivan Morris as editor and translator. I recommend the Penguin edition so students can draw their own conclusions by reading through a primary text with more range, diversions, and revelatory passages than one might expect. Penguin also has drawings of curtains, costumes, and diagrams of Kyoto and the Inner Palace. The Tuttle 2011 Waley edition doesn't even include Sei Shōnagon's famous lines about the dawn, yet that description makes life worth living for another day.

But alas—the Penguin edition is a sorry replacement when it comes to paper. There is nothing here to suggest why a Kindle version would not be better. A teacher might assign the Tuttle edition to say, "This is a hardback book; the name for the paper cover is a dust jacket; the patterned paper glued so carefully to the back of the hardcover is called an endpaper, even when it is at the beginning." Feel the pages, and try to describe that sense of touch. Look at the illustrations, and try to put into words the colors shining from each page as if from silk. Keep this book because you may never own another that will fit in your hand so well. The Pillow Book deserves that.

FAY BEAUCHAMP is Professor of English and Director of the Center for International Understanding at Community College of Philadelphia. She has published articles on the Chinese poet Bai Juyi in EAA (2009) and on the Asian Origins of Cinderella in Oral Tradition (2010). She is currently directing a project funded by the Japan Foundation's Center for Global Partnership for the Japan Studies Association and working on a study of connections between Ramayana and Journey to the West.
THE PILLOW-BOOK OF SEI SHONAGON JAPAN IN THE TENTH CENTURY WHEN the first volume of The Tale of Genji appeared in English, the prevailing comment of critics was that the book revealed a subtle and highly developed civilization, the very existence of which had hitherto remained unsuspected. It was guessed that so curious a state of society, with its rampant aestheticism and sophisticated unmorality, its dread of the explicit, the emphatic, must have behind it a protracted history of undisturbed development, or (as others put it) must be the climax of an age-long decadence. And it is indeed true