

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910962827703321
Autore	Matsuo Basho <1644-1694.>
Titolo	Basho's journey : the literary prose of Matsuo Basho / / translated with an introduction by David Landis Barnhill
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Albany, : State University of New York Press, c2005
ISBN	9780791483435 0791483436 9781423743576 1423743571
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (213 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	BarnhillDavid Landis
Disciplina	895.6/132
Soggetti	Authors, Japanese - Edo period, 1600-1868 - Travel Japan Description and travel Early works to 1800
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 185-187) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Journey of bleached bones in a field -- Kashima journal (Kashima kiko) -- Knapsack notebook (Oi no kobumi) -- Sarashina journal (Sarashina kiko) -- The narrow road to the deep north (Oku no hosomichi) -- Saga diary (Saga nikki) -- Selected haibun.
Sommario/riassunto	In Bash's Journey, David Landis Barnhill provides the definitive translation of Matsuo Bash's literary prose, as well as a companion piece to his previous translation, Bash's Haiku. One of the world's greatest nature writers, Bash (1644–1694) is well known for his subtle sensitivity to the natural world, and his writings have influenced contemporary American environmental writers such as Gretel Ehrlich, John Elder, and Gary Snyder. This volume concentrates on Bash's travel journal, literary diary (Saga Diary), and haibun. The premiere form of literary prose in medieval Japan, the travel journal described the uncertainty and occasional humor of traveling, appreciations of nature, and encounters with areas rich in cultural history. Haiku poetry often accompanied the prose. The literary diary also had a long history, with a format similar to the travel journal but with a focus on the place where the poet was living. Bash was the first master of haibun, short poetic prose sketches that usually included haiku. As he did in Bash's

Haiku, Barnhill arranges the work chronologically in order to show Bash's development as a writer. These accessible translations capture the spirit of the original Japanese prose, permitting the nature images to hint at the deeper meaning in the work. Barnhill's introduction presents an overview of Bash's prose and discusses the significance of nature in this literary form, while also noting Bash's significance to contemporary American literature and environmental thought. Excellent notes clearly annotate the translations.
