Kyōson, the Author of *Myōgoki*, and His Personal Relations: Interaction between Court Nobles and Samurai and the Transport and Logistics in Western Provinces in the Mid-Kamakura Period

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*Myōgoki* is a dictionary compiled by Kyōson in the mid-Kamakura period and possessed by Hōjō Sanetoki, the founder of the Kanesawa Bunko (Kanesawa Library). As to the origin of the compiler, several theories have been proposed, such as a priest of Fushimi Inari Shrine in Kyoto, a younger brother of Madenokōji Sukemichi, and a son of Kazanin Nobutsune. Kyōson is also believed to have established close relationships with the Hōjō family in Kyoto through interaction with calligraphers of the Teika school. This article examines the experiences of Kyōson to elucidate his social status and activities.

Kyōson is assumed to have been acquainted with those closely associated with ex-Emperor Gotoba. One of the reasons for this assumption is because *Myōgoki* states that the residence of the ex-emperor had been renamed from Minase-dono to Hirose-dono. This imperial villa is also called as Hirose-dono in the Jikōji version of *Jōkyūki* (Record of the Jōkyū Disturbance). This common description implies that the two documents had a common basis. Moreover, Kyōson visited Murakosogō in Bicchū in order to collate his inventory with that of local residents. He was introduced to the Ki family, who had been enfeoffed with the estate by Shōgun Sanetomo, by Minamoto no Nakaakira, who was a retainer of ex-Emperor Gotoba and whose family (Jikōji) kept the Jikōji version of *Jōkyūki* as well as the Jikōji documents including the records of Murakosogō. It is therefore presumed that Kyōson had close relationships with the Jikōji family.

One of the characteristics of *Myōgoki* is that it is largely devoted to describing lower government clerks and artisans and their jargon. It has been believed that Kyōson was deeply involved in the control of artisans. Meanwhile, an analysis of description of the Jikōji family reveals that the Nakaakira branch was engaged in the control of artisans and the procurement of goods for the ex-emperor and the Imperial Court. The association of Kyōson with these kinds of people is also observed in his relationships with provincial authorities. His description as to land tax, transport, and logistics in western provinces, on which he spent considerable ink, includes the statement that typically, in Mimasaka, farmers were taxed on their hoes and paid the balance due with buckskin when they could not pay the tax in full. *Myōgoki* also states that in Kyoto, kilns were made of Iyo stone, which was mainly mined in Mount Toishi (in Toyama, Tobe Town, Ehime Prefecture), which is likely to be...
included in the Yamazaki estate of Fushimi Inari Shrine. This is consistent with his description about the shrine. Therefore, it is assumed that he was principally serving as a priest at Fushimi Inari Shrine, originally came from the Jikōji family or its subordinate family, and had expertise in the management of estates.

Key words: Myōgokō, Kanesawa Bunko collection, Kyōson, Jikōji family, Fushimi Inari