NOTES TO THE INTRODUCTION

Nakae used the style Chōmin almost exclusively after about 1887. Since it is the name by which he is most commonly known I have, for the sake of consistency, used it throughout this study. Nakae's jitsumyō was Tokusuke and his yōmyō was Takema. Besides Chōmin, his styles were Seiriku, Shūsui, Nankai Sengyo, Kigyōsei and Hi no Ban'ō.


6 Nakae Chōmin, Sansuijin keirin mondō, translation, p. 84.


9 Translation, pp. 84-93.

10 Ibid., p. 36.

11 Ibid.


13 Translation, p. 84.
Japanese government leaders did not comment on Sansuijin. As a rule they did not respond to writings by members of the political opposition unless the writers openly called for insurrection or in some way embarrassed the government. In such cases the writers were arrested and imprisoned.


Saiga, p. 566.


Translation, p. 66.

Ibid., p. 76.

Saiga, p. 565.

Nakae, "Kunmin kyōchi no setsu," Tōyō jiyū shimbun, 3 (March 24, 1881), reprinted in Chōmin senshū, p. 18.


Translation, p. 92.

Nakae, "Bonha no gōketsu," p. 4.

Kōtoku, p. 18.
Translation, p. 96.

In the Iwanami edition Kuwabara Takeo and Shimada Kenji provide a translation of the original text into modern Japanese as well as the original version of the text in classical Japanese. They also include extensive textual annotations explaining references and allusions in Sansuijin and correcting misprints in the original.