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SUMMARIES

The Examination and Sung Society —A Case of Unsuccessful Candidates—

Kyoji Kawakami

The civil service examination (*kēiū*) flourished in Sung dynasty, and successful candidates (*jìnshì*) came forth in great number, but on the other hand, there were too many officials for the available posts. Chiefly for this reason it seemed that the examination system became less important bureaucratically.

How then did unsuccessful majority put up with this situation? With the spread of learning, unsuccessful candidates also had the opportunity to participate in the offices of local administration, and played a leading role in his clan. In other words, as the examination became established, it functioned as the principle of cultural value-setting in the society, and even the unsuccessful candidates gained respect.

From the Themes to the Theme-Regime —Concerning the Forming Time of the Theme-Regime—

Koji Nakatani

According to Lillie, theories on the origin of the theme-regime are divided into the following three. 1) The regime was introduced as a part of reform by Emperor Heraclius before his Persian expedition (622-8). [Ostrogorsky] 2) The regime was not a sudden creation of a particular historical figure or political institution but a mere result of the Byzantine Empire's internal development from the sixth to the tenth century. [Karayannopoulos] 3) The regime started forming itself around the middle of the seventh century, when the Empire was in jeopardy due to the constant invasions by the Arabs, and required two hundred years for gradual completion. [Pertusi]

In consequence of many severe criticisms, Ostrogorsky's theory has been proved to be circumstantially, technically and materially untenable. And although Karayannopoulos' theory is reliable in terms of its historical sources, he underestimates such

external changes of the Empire in the seventh century as the Arab invasions.

Recently the third theory suggested and nearly became the consensus among the scholars. It advocates that the regime gradually came into existence in response to the continual critical state of the imperial foreign affairs. Therefore, our next task is to clarify the formative process of the regime. In exploring this, my work suggests that we should consider not only the theme-regime that existed in the ninth and tenth century, but also the themes themselves, which had already existed in as early as the seventh century.

Ogyū Sorai's Study of *Gakusho* 樂書 and Its Results

De Min Tao

In the tenth year of Kyōhō (1725), a Chinese merchant presented the Tokugawa Shogunate with a set of *Gakusho*, which was written by Zhu Zaiyu 朱載堉, the inventor of equal temperament in the Ming Dynasty. As a famous Confucianist, Ogyū Sorai was ordered to study the book. This is a well known fact, but there are some unsettled problems concerning the contents of *Gakusho* and the results of his study.

Through textual researches, this paper proves that *Gakuritsuzensho* 樂律全書 in the Momijiyama Library 紅葉山文庫, which is housed today in the Cabinet Library of the National Archives, is the very *Gakusho* that Ogyū Sorai studied, and that Ogyū Sorai focused his attention on the following treatises: *Ritsugakushinsetsu* 律學新說, *Ritsuryoseigi* 律呂精義 and *Gakugakushinsetsu* 樂學新說. The paper also confirms that his study resulted in his books such as *Bakushudokō* 駁朱度考, *Doryōkō* 度量考 and *Gakuritsukō* 樂律考.