

Title	On the historical science of Hakuseki Arai (新井白石)
Sub Title	
Author	松本, 芳夫(Matsumoto, Yoshio)
Publisher	三田史学会
Publication year	1958
Jtitle	史学 Vol.31, No.1/2/3/4 (1958. 10) ,p.13- 14
JaLC DOI	
Abstract	
Notes	Abstract
Genre	
URL	https://koara.lib.keio.ac.jp/xoonips/modules/xoonips/detail.php?koara_id=AN00100104-19581000-0735

慶應義塾大学学術情報リポジトリ(KOARA)に掲載されているコンテンツの著作権は、それぞれの著作者、学会または出版社/発行者に帰属し、その権利は著作権法によって保護されています。引用にあたっては、著作権法を遵守してご利用ください。

The copyrights of content available on the KeiO Associated Repository of Academic resources (KOARA) belong to the respective authors, academic societies, or publishers/issuers, and these rights are protected by the Japanese Copyright Act. When quoting the content, please follow the Japanese copyright act.

Saichō who went out into the world towards the end of the eighth century as a priest of the Tendai Sect 天臺宗 and became the founder of the mountain Buddhism of the Heian period by Dosen and Ganjin Saicho arranged to unite the various itinerant monks in the mountains and organize them into a new State Buddhism on the basis of a systematic doctrine.

He was also capable of changing the friction between Buddhism and traditional Shintoism into a power to support his new movement.

However, under him Japanese mountain Buddhism wandered into a by-road.

On the Historical Science of Hakuseki Arai 新井白石

By Yoshio MATSUMOTO

Hakuseki Arai was a historian as well as a statesman of the Tokugawa Shōgunate who served to the sixth Shōgun Ienobu 家宣 and the seventh Shōgun Ietsugu 家繼. As a historian he wrote such historical works as "Han kampu" 藩翰譜 "Dokushiyoron" 讀史餘論 "Koshitsū" 古史通 and "Koshitsūwakumon" 古史通或問. Furthermore, his historical science was excellent in method and interpretation. He collected historical materials from various sources adopting linguistic and archaeological methods and elucidated the ancient history of Japan which had been previously a mystical interpretation by Shintoist authors. Indeed, he wrote the ancient Japanese history as a human history. In other words he used a positive method to reveal the historical facts.

It goes without saying that his realism was a result of the Confucian culture. At the same time, however, his realistic method of thinking came from his nature. This may be learned from his opinions and attitude concerning such matters as religions, literature and education.

However, his nature also included such elements as

those which characterized or restricted the aforesaid realism. The elements in question were his feudalistic idea as a Shōgun's retainer and Confucianism which he had studied hard from his boyhood.

In short, he had a method peculiar to himself in studying history, and bold and distinguished opinion in interpreting historical facts. Accordingly, Arai's method was by far superior to those of other historians of his days.

Thus, he may be recognized as one of the forerunners of the modern historical science in Japan. However, he could not emancipate himself from the restrictions of his time his education and of his status in the Shōgunate Government.

On Amaribe 餘戸

By Kōichi MURAYAMA

The word "Amaribe" means the surplus number of families. It was fixed after the Taika Restoration (645) that fifty families should form a *Sato* under the newly established village system. As it was only a formal method of allocation, there remained some number of families which were not included in the *Sato* 里. These families were called "Amaribe" or surplus families. There is no question about the Amaribe system itself. The question is how and under what circumstances it was established. In this respect, there have been various opinions among our historians. However, no authentic study of actual conditions of the system has been introduced until now. This was because reliable material was scarce and because the Ryō (Code) 令, which was the basic law of the period in question lacked the provisions concerning the Amaribe.

Many of our historians accepted the description of the "Ryō-no-Gige" or the Interpretation of the Code, promulgated in 834, that in the case of a large village consisting