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The *Theriaka*

—A Historical Study of an Antidote—

—Part III—

Shinji Maejima

This is the last part of the monograph about the *theriaka* (treacle), a famous antidote invented by ancient Greeks. This part is composed of five sections. The first and the second ones deal with the routes of the diffusion of this drug in the societies of Medieval Europe, and the writer thinks that the main route should be from the arabian medical world through Spain and Italy, especially Sicily. The third section, "The Portuguese and the Theriaka in India", quotes some paragraphs of "The Simples and Drugs of India" by Garcia da Orta (c. 1490—c. 1570), and the writer tries to show the diffusion of the *theriaka* in the Islamic society of India during the 16th century.

The fourth section is assigned to this antidote brought by the Portuguese to Japan in the 16th century. Finally in the fifth section, the last and the longest, the writer discusses about the *heriaka* brought by the Dutch during *Tokugawa* Period, and also about the works concerning this medicine, wrote by several Japanese scholars. Especially, the writer introduces two interesting manuscripts preserved in the Library of Kyoto University. Both of the two are anonymous. But the first one seems to be written by a Japanese scholar who learned medicine from some Dutch physician who came to *Nagasaki* probably in the period from the 18th to the first half of the 19th century, and the contents of this manuscript are the prescriptions of twenty-six kinds of *theriaka*. The second one is the very naive translation into Japanese of an advertising statement of a pharmacist of Venice probably in medieval age. The writer guesses that the translator of this note has the possibility to be identified with one of *Yoshio* family, very renowned lineage of interpreters of

Dutch language at *Nagasaki* and represented by *Kogyû Yoshio* (1724—1800) who flourished during the second half of the 18th century.

In the conclusive part of this essay, the writer expresses his astonishment at the fact that such a superstitious drug as the *theriaka* could be so highly estimated and expanded among the peoples of Europe, Asia and Africa for nearly two thousand years, in spite of the amazing development of human knowledges and civilizations.

On the Origin and Establishment of the Civil Service Examination in Annan

Ryoji Takeda

This article submits to show the origin and processes of the civil service examination in Annan. This article is inclined to agree with the current opinion that the system begins in 1075, but is contrary to the opinion that the system was the reestablishment of the Chinese system introduced to Annan in the *Tang* period. It is rather reasonable to state that the system is the imitation of the Chinese officialdom of the *Sung* dynasty.

It is interesting to examine the reason why the *Annan* government of the day took much time to adopt the well organized examination system of the *Sung* dynasty. In this we must take into account the fact that in the *Lý* and *Trần* dynasty the Buddhist influences interrupted the introduction of the system based on Confucianism. And besides it must be noted that in those times the *Annan* Annan government had not yet established an well organized political machinery to receive such a highly developed examination system of the *Sung* dynasty.