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On the Capitals and Ports of Champa in its Last Period

by Seiichi IWAŌ

There are a number of studies of Champa, a country at the south-east end of Indo-chinese Peninsula, including that by G. Maspero, and many others. However, every one of them treats the history of Champa from its origin till the end of 15th century and there are few studies which treat the history of Champa at its last period i. e. until the end of 17th. No fixed opinion has appeared on the location of its capital, either.

There is a description in the Ta-nan-i-t'ung-chih 大南一統志, in the part of historical remains in Bin Thuan 平順 District, that there were ruins of a palace of a king of Champa at Vinh-yên 永安 of Hoa Da 禾多 Prefecture in that district and so it is supposed that there was once a capital there. In the middle of October, 1607 a group of ships under a Dutch, Cornelis Matelief de Jong, cast anchor at a berth of Champa, 15 to 20 *li* south of Cabo de Pulo Cecir (now Pandaran point). At that time there came also Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese ships to trade there.

The place, it is said, was at the mouth of a large river and located to the north of a point which is situated in lat. 11N. There were some large cities near by and a palace in the suburbs. This 'mouth of a large river' is supposed to be the Phan Ri entrance to a harbour of a large river which flows through Vinh-Yên into the sea. In May, 1617, British ships, too, came to the country, anchored at Paria and obtained at once the trade permission from the king. The go-shu-in-sen 御朱印船 (ships with red seals) happened to have a call at the harbour at that time.

If we regard 'Paria' as a corruption of Phan Ri 潘里, the location of the capital of Champa becomes clear.

On the Policies on Banner Lands 旗地 in Ch'i-fu 畿輔
at the Middle Age of Ch'ing 清 Dynasty (I)

—Particularly on the policies seen in the systems in Yuang-chêng 雍正 and Ch'ien-lung 乾隆 Periods to prevent the ruin of banner lands and to relieve the banner-men 旗人—

by Hideo ISHIBASHI

Ch'ing 清 Dynasty, after it moved to Chinese mainland from Manchou 滿洲, established banner lands 旗地 in Ch'i-fu 畿輔 (provinces under direct

control of the government) in the districts around Peking 北京. By and by, however, there appeared among banner-men 旗人 those who raised money from civilians on their banner lands at the end of K'ang-hsi 康熙 Period. This was the first sign of the ruin of the banner lands in Ch'i-fu. In Yung-ch'ang 雍正 and Ch'ien-lung 乾隆 Periods Ch'ing Dynasty began to put into practice various policies to meet this situation.

The writer divides these policies into two categories:

(1) policies the focus of which is on the prevention of the ruin of the banner land system itself, and

(2) policies the focus of which is on the relief of needy banner-men.

In this article (I) only the first category is treated. Among the policies in the first category the following three ones are prominent:

(1) a policy that was practiced in Yung-ch'ang Period, to strengthen the government control of banner fief 旗莊地 for the prevention of the ruin of banner land and to educate banner-men,

(2) a policy to repurchase those banner lands that had been sold to civilians, and to secure ownership and the right of using, and

(3) a policy to manage a part of the lands as government property and have it cultivated by tenants, on whom impose taxes and reserve a part of the collected taxes for rewards to poor banner-men.

These policies, however were not enough to prevent the ruin of the banner land system though they were of some use to mitigate it.

The Role of the Trade with Siam in the Early Stage of Dutch Administration of East India

by Akira NAGAZUMI

The Dutch East India Company which opened the diplomatic relations with Siam in the year 1604 launched out on the trade with Siam and gradually gaining its power in the business it finally excluded other European countries almost completely from the trade with Siam until 1670. The writer sets up a turning point in the course of its development about the year 1634 when Siam attempted to invade Patani, a small country on the east coast of Malay Peninsula. Because, in the first place, riots and upheavals inside and outside Siam at this time made it necessary for the Siamese royal family to go hand in hand with Holland and as a result it becomes more and more difficult for other rival countries to find room in the trade with Siam. The conflict between Siam and Patani symbolizes the struggle for the maritime power between their respective supporters, Holland and Portugal and the submission of Patani means the defeat of the latter. In the second place, at first the Dutch Company traded with Siam mainly by importing Siamese rice into Batavia, but from this time on they put much importance on goods for Japan, especially on furs, and with the termination of Japanese seclusion which took place just at this time Holland made more and more profit on this trade with Siam and Japan. Though this fact made