

THE TOYO GAKUHO  
(REPORTS OF THE ORIENTAL SOCIETY)  
Vol. XLII, No. 2  
September 1959

The Yeh-jên Ju-chih 野人女直  
at the End of the Ming Period

by Katsumi TANAKA

During the Ming period the Ju-chih (*Jurchen*) were divided into three tribes, the Chien-chou 建州, the Hai-hsi 海西 and the Yeh-jên 野人. There is no doubt that the Yeh-jên Ju-chih are the three states of the Eastern Sea 東海 (*Dergi mederi*) which appear in the *Man-chou Shih-lu* 滿洲實錄 compiled by the Ching Dynasty set up by the Chien-chou Ju-chih.

However careful research on the territories of the three states, in other words the Weji 窩集, the Warka 瓦爾喀, and the Hūrğa 虎爾哈 shows both that the Warka ruled the valley of the Tumen river, the Maritime province of Siberia and the valley of the Ussuri River, the Hūrğa ruled the valley of the Sungari River and that the Weji had no territory at all.

In the *Man-wên lao-tang* 滿文老檔 which was also compiled by officials of the Ching government, the name Weji does not appear, but there are times when the word Eastern Sea is used where the Manchu Eight-Banners the word Weji.

Therefore the Yeh-jên Ju-chih should be divided roughly into the Warka and the Hūrğa. This is merely a geographical division and is not a political or feudal division like the *pu* 部 of the Mongols. They are the same race as the other Ju-chih and are part of the Manchu Eight-Banners 滿洲八旗 of the Ching Dynasty.

On the Zamindars of Bengal before  
the Permanent Settlement

by Minoru TAKAHATAKE

Many definitions have been given with respect to the characteristics of the zamindars before the permanent zamindari settlement. But none of them can give us any satisfactory explanations, and the differences among them can not but confuse us to a great extent. Some accurate and convincing conception is necessary to us, who are interested in sober socio-economic history.

According to the sanads of the orders of investiture, the zamindars were entrusted with the revenue-collection and police duties. So they might surely be considered merely as state-agents or state-officials. But, by the beginning of the British rule, they had accumulated enormous powers and influences, which made them feudal lords in a sense. They could exact arbitrarily the additional land revenues and other miscellaneous impositions beyond the customarily established rates from the raiyats, collect commercial dues from the merchants, and judicial powers over their zamindari far beyond the stipulated police duties.

Thus, the principal zamindars were really the masters of lands and people, including not only the immediate cultivators of the soil but also the inferior landlords like ta'lluqdars. They had established their machineries for ruling lands and people, through which they could take village communities of the raiyats into their hands. The differences among their lineages, that had probably been discernible in the beginning, were of no great importance at the days of the Permanent Settlement.

On the Formation of the *Tao-tê-ching Hsiü-chüeh* (Concluded)

by Ninji ŌBUCHI

Refer to Vol. XLII. No. 1

東洋文庫昭和34年度(1959)購入歐文書目 [I]

- Al-Birūnī Commemoration volume A. H. 362~A.H. 1362. Calcutta, Iran Society, 1951. xxviii, 299 p. 8°.
- Altheim, Franz: Geschichte der Hunnen. Bd. I. Berlin, Walter de Gruyter, 1959. 463 p. 16 pl. 8°.
- Altheim, Franz & Stiehl, Ruth: Asien und Rom: Neue Urkunden aus sasanidischer Frühzeit. Tübingen, Max Niemeyer Verlag, 1952. 87 p. 8°.
- Altheim, Franz & Stiehl, Ruth: Supplementum Aranaicum — Aramäisches aus Iran. Mainz, Baden-Baden, 1957. 122 p. 8°.
- Bailey, H. W. ed.: Khotanese texts. Vol. III: Indo-Scythian studies. Cambridge, The University Press, 1956. viii, 139 p. 8°.
- Berg, C. C.: Bijdrage Tot de Kennis der Javaansche Werkwoordsvormen. 1937. 396 p. 4 tables. 8°.
- Berg, C. C.: Herkomst, Vorm en Functie der Middeljavaanse Rijksdelingstheorie. Amsterdam, 1953. 306 p. 8°.
- Berg, C. C.: Kidung Sunda: Inleiding, Tekst, Vertaling en Aanteekeningen. 1927. 161 p. 8°.
- Beveridge, Henry: A comprehensive history of India, civil, military and social, from the first landing of the English, to the suppression of the Sepoy revolt; including an outline of the early history of Hindoostan. Vols. I, II & III. London, Blackie, 1845. 3 vols. 4°.
- Borowski, Elie: Cylindres et cachets orientaux conservés dans les collections Suisses. Tome I: Mésopotamie de la période préhistorique d'Ourouk jusqu'à la Ire Dynastie de Babylone. Ascona, 1947. xiv, 188 p. 10 pl. 8°. (Artibus Asiae Supplementum III)
- Cameron, George G.: Persepolis treasury tablets. Chicago, the Univ. of Chicago Press, 1948. xviii, 214 p. 46 pl. 4°. (The Univ. of Chicago Oriental Institute Publications, Vol. 65)
- Chaudhuri, Sibadas comp.: Index to the publications of the Asiatic Society 1788~1953. Vol. 1, Pt. 1. Calcutta, The Asiatic Society, 1956. xiii, 336 p. 8°. (Extra number to the Journal of the Asiatic Society 3rd Series, Vol. XXII.)
- Clark, Cecily: The Peterborough chronicle 1070~1154. Oxford Univ. Press, 1958. lxx, 111 p. 8°. (Oxford English Monographs)
- Coen, Jan Pietersz: Bescheiden omtrent zijn bedrijf in Indië. verzameld door W. Ph. Coolhaas. VII-1. 's-Gravenhage, Martinus Nijhoff, 1952. xi, 928 p. 4°.