

completely urbanized. But on the other hand, they never lost their strong control over the land they managed, and close concern for the peasants they ruled. One of the letters written in the name of a peasant asks burserly clerks for a field inspection of the damage done to the crop by draught and locusts. Together with other documents already introduced in recent articles written by the author, the documents reproduced here will show the extent and vigour with which landlord dominated villages and peasants of the post-1894-war-period Kiangnan.

On the Descendants of King Dar ma

by Hisashi SATO

The ancient Tibetan kingdom perished at the death of King Dar ma in 846 A.D. Many Tibetan documents describe his descendants in a stereotyped manner, yet their actual existence has not hitherto been ascertained. However we can vouch for the existence of the descendants with the help of *Mkhas pa'i dgah ston*, *Deb gter sñon po* and Tung huang Documents. Further, according to H. E. Richerdson's opinion, we can also assess the dates of most of the events in the Central Tibet from the death of Dar ma up to the entry of Atiça into Tibet. After the final assessment of dates, it becomes apparent that the lineage of Yun brtan, the eldest son of Dar ma, had really existed as feudal lords of Bsam yas and that the lineage of 𑄁od sruñ, the second son of Dar ma, had become Yar kluñs jo bo and occupied exclusively the post of abbot of Spyl bu Temple. The exclusive possession of abbacy was one of the ways of survival by the nobles in the unstable era of Middle Ages. Many other similar cases exist, but a special histrical significance may be given to the case of Yar kluñs jo bo since it took the initiative in such a practice.