

the transporation by Canal to by marine. The marine trade cut down the cost. But it was oneway rice trade from Chiang-nan to T'ien-chin and the government prohibited the treaders from shipping soybean at Fêng-t'ien on thier return, so the marine trade was opposed to the treaders and soon collapsed.

Lorents Lange and the Russo-Chinese Relations:  
His Activities for the Period up to the Treaty of Kyakhta

by Koichi SHIBUYA

Lorents Lange played an important role in the negotiations between Russia and China for the period up to the treaty of Kyakhta. He has been discussed mainly from the Russian side. In this article, I attempt to consider the Chinese attitude toward him by using sources newly published in China, and also by re-examining sources from Russian side. In this way I intend to throw new light on his role in the Russo-Chinese relations in the above period.

In 1715 Lange visited Pei-ching for the first time to escort a physician sent from Russia at the request of K'ang-hsi 康熙. In 1719 he gave a second visit to Pei-ching as a secretary of the embassy of Izmailof, and was permitted to stay there with the special hospitality of K'ang-hsi even after the embassy returned home. Since then he came to occupied in the negotiation with the Ch'ing who had regarded him as a peculiar Westerner "being from Russia, but not Russian."

In Pei-ching Lange built up private connections with some chinese high officials and Jesuits including Tulishen 圖理琛, Maci 馬齊, Lung-kodo 隆科多, and Parrenin, which, later, was to help his negotiations over the conclusion of treaty of Kyakhta.

In Pei-ching Lange also made much efforts to regulate the illegal or violent activities of Russian traders, which had been the grave obstacle to the good relationship with the Ch'ing. And further Lange sent back a parts of fugitives by request of the Ch'ing at the time of the negotiation at Selenginsk after his leaving Pei-ching. Through these activdties he paved the way to the conclusion of the treaty of Kyakhta.