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-tien on their 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 乾隆. 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 图理琛, Maci 马齐, 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 negotia-
tion at Selenginsk after his leaving Pei-ching. Through these activities
he paved the way to the conclusion of the treaty of Kyakhta.