

THE TOYO GAKUHO
(REPORTS OF THE ORIENTAL SOCIETY)
Vol. 45, No. 4

March 1963

Lineage of the Hbri guñ pa in Tibet during the Ming Period

by Hisashi SATO

In regard to the successors of the abbot of the Hbri guñ pa, descriptions are given in *Deb gter shon po* (*Blue Annals*) and *Deb ther dmar po gsar ma* (*Red Annals*). Neither of them, however, provides us with a sufficient explanation of the kinship which existed among these abbots. Professor G. Tucci studied the *Vth Dalailama's Chronicles* and compiled a genealogy which he published in his book *Tibetan Painted Scrolls, Genealogical Tables, 1949*. The author of the present article notices that in many respects there are discrepancies in Professor Tucci's work. He makes a study of the *Mkhas pañi dgañ ston*, the Tibetan history written by Dpañ bo gtsug lag in the 16th century, and edits a more detailed genealogy of Hbri guñ pa. He also refers to the *Ming shih lu* 明實錄 in order to check the accuracy of the descriptions given in the *Mkhas pañi dgañ ston*.

Trade between Russia and Chin China

by Kinichi YOSHIDA

After the conclusion of the Nerchinsk Treaty in 1689, the Russian Government sent its official caravan regularly to Peking in order to profit from trade with China. In 1727, however, the Kiakhta Treaty was signed and merchants were allowed to engage in trade in Kiakhta and other border cities. Kiakhta, especially, became prosperous, and soon it came to rule the Chinese-Russian trade. The Russian Government, therefore, gave up its caravan to Peking after a final attempt in 1756.

Until the end of the 18th century items exchanged at Kiakhta were mainly Russian furs and Chinese cotton, so called Nanking cotton. At the beginning of the 19th century, however, Chinese tea came to play the most important role, bringing great profits to those engaged in its trade. To meet the demand for tea, Russia began exporting woolen and cotton clothes besides furs.

In 1861, following the Peking Treaty, the Russian Government permit-