

The Negotiations on the Boundary of Parmir Mountains between China and Russia in Guangxu Reign

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Abstract

Parmir Mountains have been known as the “Roof of the World” and they are called Conglong since Han Dynasty. During the Han and Tang Dynasties, the government has assigned officials to rule this area, in which includes the southern and northern of Tianshan and Western Regions (Xiyu). The tributes in Parmir Mountains were under controlled by Kashgar’s Amban (means high official in Manchu word) after Qianlong Emperor conquered Xinjiang. Qianlong Emperor also set a memorial stela for celebration of pacification of Dungan in Yashilkul.

During the beginning of the 19th century, Russia extended its influence into the region of Central Asia and started to invade the northwest boundary of Qing Empire on the excuse of “Convention of Peking”. Qing court lost southern part of Tianshan after it signed the boundary contract related to the northeast and northwest of Kashgar with Russia in 1882 and 1884. However these contracts didn’t delimit boundaries clearly, Russia took advantage of the occasion and sent army to garrison, then asked to redistribute the frontier of Parmir Mountains. This paper intends to discuss the related boundaries affairs in Parmir Mountains between Qing court and Russia. I will use the archives and documents related with, such as master copy of treaty and so forth, which were left at the National Palace Museum for safekeeping by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of R.O.C..

Keywords: Parmir, Yashilkul, Kashgar, Uz-Bel Pass, Durand Agreement