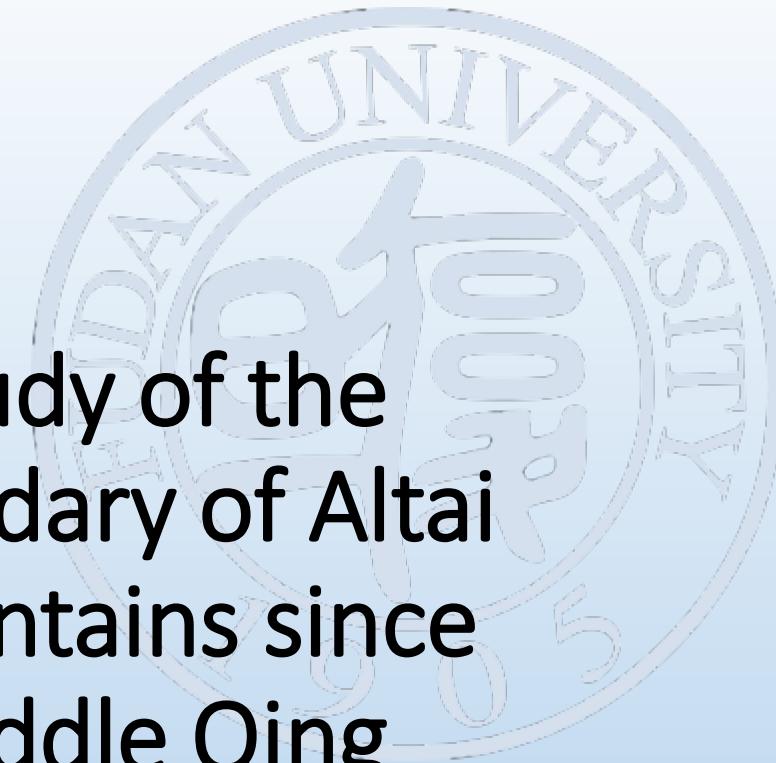


清中期以来阿尔泰山区分界研究

Study of the
Boundary of Altai
Mountains since
middle Qing
Period



提纲

一、引言

二、从政治区域的划分看习惯线的形成

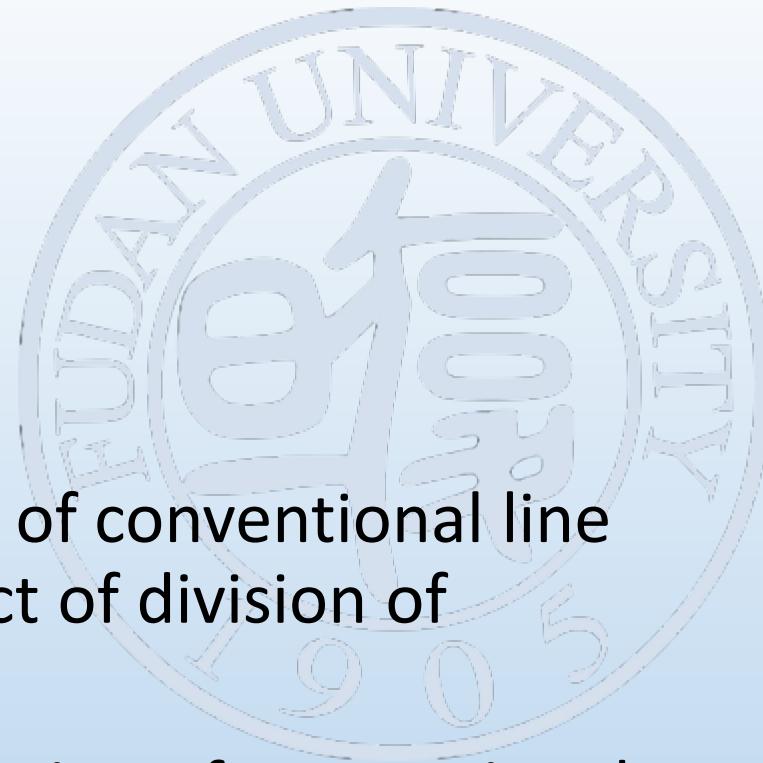
三、从古旧地图看习惯线的标示

四、从条约看法定线的形成

五、结语

Outline

1. Introduction
2. The formation of conventional line from the prospect of division of political regions.
3. The representation of conventional line in old maps
4. The formation of legitimate line from the prospect of treaties
5. Conclusion

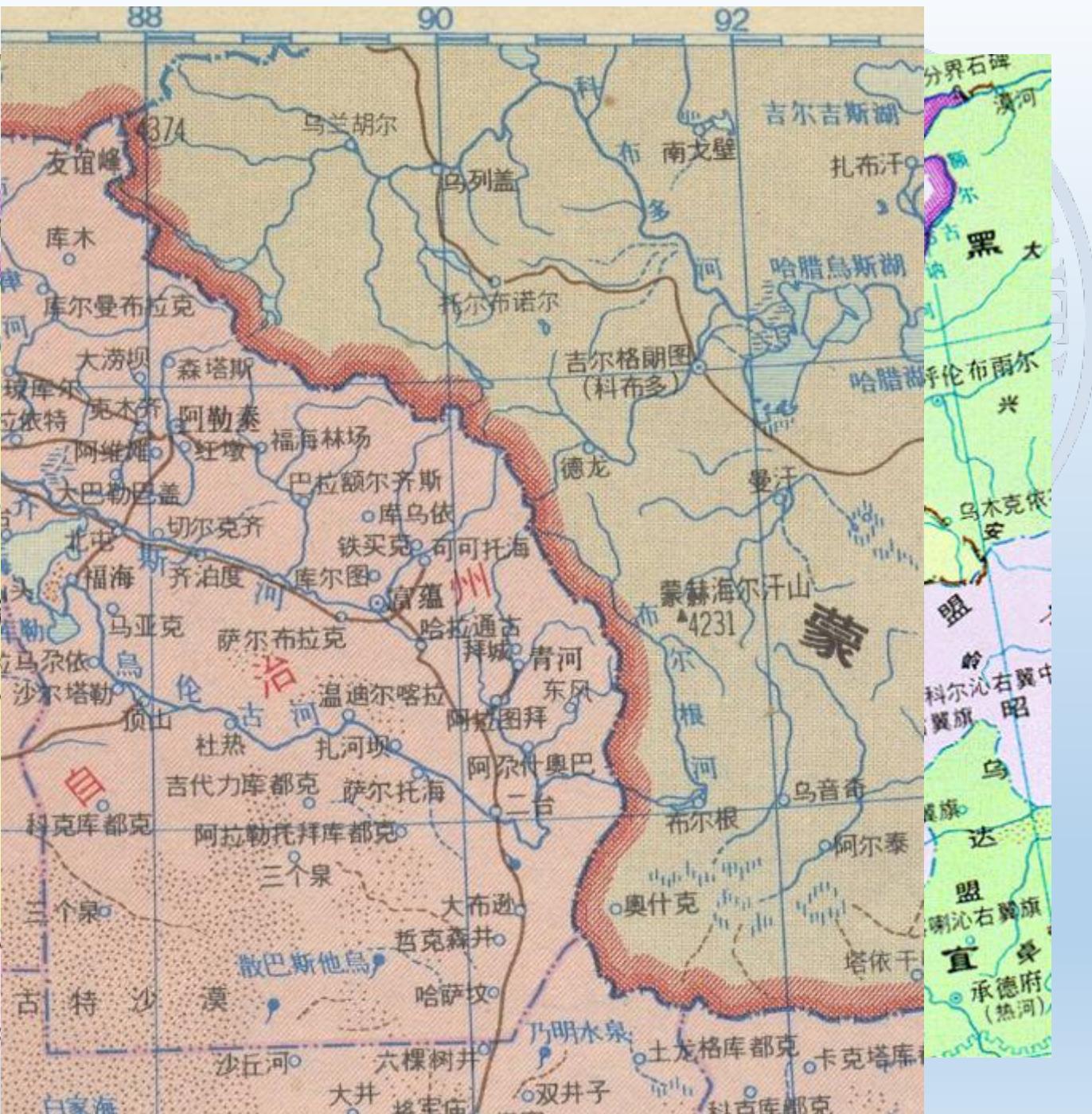


一、引言

- 中蒙边界的中段和东段基本继承了清代漠北蒙古即喀尔喀四部（车臣汗部、土谢图汗部、三音诺颜部、札萨克图汗部）与内蒙、甘肃及新疆的传统习惯线，只有局部调整（达里冈牧区）。
- 西段边界在清代属于科布多参赞大臣辖区，这段边界并非沿用科布多与新疆之间的传统习惯线，而是经历了数次重大调整。

1. Introduction

- The middle and eastern boundary between China and Mongolia basically inherited the conventional line between four Khalkha Mongols (Setsen khan, Tüsheet Khan, Sain Noyon Khan, Zasagt khan) and Provinces of Inner Mongolia, Gansu and Xinjiang, with partial adjustments (Dariganga Pasture).
- The western boundary belongs to the Jurisdiction of amban in Khovd. This part had not inherit conventional lines between Khovd and Xinjiang but experienced several significant adjustments.





二、从政治区域的划分看习惯线的形成

1. 阿尔泰山地区的旗界划分——乾隆年间
2. 布伦托海办事大臣的置废——同治六年至八年
3. 新疆设省——光绪十年
4. 阿尔泰设区——光绪三十年至三十二年
5. 阿尔泰划归新疆——民国八年

政治区域的划分调整以“旗”为基本单位，并未打破“旗界”。

2. The formation of conventional line from the prospect of division of political regions.
 - (1) Banner division in Altai Mountains (Qianlong Period)
 - (2) Baita icihiyara amban of Ulungur Lake (1867-1869)
 - (3) The establishment of Xinjiang Province (1884)
 - (4) The establishment of Altai Region (1904-1906)
 - (5) Altai Region belong to Xinjiang (1919)

The adjustment of political region division is based on “banner” without breaking the “banner boundary”.

1. 阿尔泰山地区的旗界划分

乾隆二十七年于阿尔泰乌梁海置7旗，左翼4旗，右翼3旗。

乾隆三十七年，于新土尔扈特部设左右翼2旗，于新和硕特部设1旗。

科布多参赞大臣与塔尔巴合台参赞大臣辖区之间的分界：布伦托海西北以额尔齐斯河为界，布伦托海东南以乌隆古河为界直至拜塔克山。

(1) Banner division in Altai Mountains

- Seven banners established in Altai Uriankhai, four left wing and 3 right wing in 1762.
- Two banners(left and right wings) established in New Torghut, one established in New Khoshut in 1772.
- Boundary between Jurisdiction of amban in Khovd and Jurisdiction of amban in Tarbagatai: Irtysh River to the northwest of Ulungur Lake, Ulungur River to the southeast of Ulungur Lake until Baitag Bogd Mountain.

图例

● 伊犁	省级治所
○ 科布多	府级治所
● 新和硕特旗	县级治所
-	今国界
-	1820年府界
-	游牧界

比例尺 三百二十万分之一





2. 布伦托海办事大臣的置废

(2) Baita icihiyara amban of Ulungur Lake

- 背景: (1) 西北回民起义 (2) 中俄之间定约划界
- 时间: 同治六年设, 八年裁撤。
- 辖境: 原塔尔巴哈台参赞大臣及科布多参赞大臣所辖之阿尔泰乌梁海七旗。

- Background: (1) Tongzhi Hui Revolt (2) Boundary between China and Russia by treaties
- Time: established in 1867, abandoned in 1869.
- Jurisdiction: Seven banners in Altai Uriankhai belong to amban in Khovd and amban in Tarbagatai.



3. 新疆设省

- 时间：光绪十年
- 省界：新疆与科布多参赞大臣辖地之间的边界维持原状。

(3) The establishment of Xinjiang Province

- Time: 1884
- Boundary between Xinjiang and the jurisdiction of amban in Khovd remained as before.



图例

- 省级治所
- 府级治所
- 国界
- 今国界
- 省级界线
- 府级界线

比例尺 三百二十万分之一

新疆省

科布多

科布多

乌里雅苏台

塔尔巴合台

库尔喀喇乌苏

伊犁

乌鲁木齐

古城

吐鲁番

镇西府

哈密

4. 阿尔泰设区

科布多办事大臣：

设官时间：光绪三十年

主要事务：管理蒙哈事务

级别：与科布多参赞大臣并列

阿尔泰与科布多分界：

批准时间：光绪三十二年

辖区范围：阿尔泰乌梁海七旗、新土尔扈特二旗、新和硕特旗

科布多办事大臣改称阿尔泰办事大臣

新阿边界：阿尔泰区与新疆省的边界维持原状

科阿边界：以原旗游牧地界为界

(4) The establishment of Altai Region

Baita icihiyara amban of Khovd :

Time of establishment: 1904

responsibility: Mongolian and Kazakh affairs

Class: same as amban in Khovd

Boundary between Altai and Khovd:

Time of establishment: 1906

Area: Seven banners in Altai, Two banners in New Torghut, one banner in New Khoshut

Baita icihiyara amban of Khovd Change to Baita icihiyara amban of Altai

Boundary between Altai and Xinjiang: unchanged

Boundary between Altai and Khovd : same as former banner pasture division



图例

- 省级治所
 - 府级治所
 - 国界
 - - 今国界
 - 省级界线
 - 府级界线
- 比例尺 三百二十万分之一

新疆省

阿尔泰

承化寺



伊犁

库尔喀喇乌苏

乌鲁木齐

古城

吐鲁番

镇西府

哈密

科布多

科布多

乌里雅苏

5. 阿尔泰划归新疆

- 民国初年，阿尔泰办事大臣改为阿尔泰办事长官，辖布尔津、哈巴河、布伦托海三设治局和乌梁海七旗，新土尔扈特二旗，新和硕特一旗。
- 民国八年，撤销阿尔泰办事长官，改阿尔泰区域为阿山道，正式并入新疆省。增设布尔根设治局（1924年改县）。

原科阿边界成为新疆与蒙古之省界。

(5) Altai Region belong to Xinjiang

- At the beginning of Republic of China, Baita icihiyara amban of Altai was changed to the chief officer of Altai, jurisdiction including bureau of Burqin, Kaba River, Ulungur Lake and Seven banners in Uriankhai, Two banners in New Torghut, one banner in New Khoshut.
- In 1919, the chief officer of Altai was abandoned and the Altai region changed to Ashan Dao, formally annexed to Xinjiang Province. Bureau of Bulgan was added (changed to County in 1924).
- Former boundary between Altai and Khovd became provincial boundary between Mongolia and Xinjiang.

图例

- 省级治所
- 府级治所
- 国界
- 今国界
- 省级界线

比例尺 三百二十万分之一

新疆省

伊犁

库尔喀喇乌苏

乌鲁木齐

古城

吐鲁番

镇西府

哈密

阿山道

科布多

外蒙

塔尔巴合台



三、从古旧地图看习惯线的标示

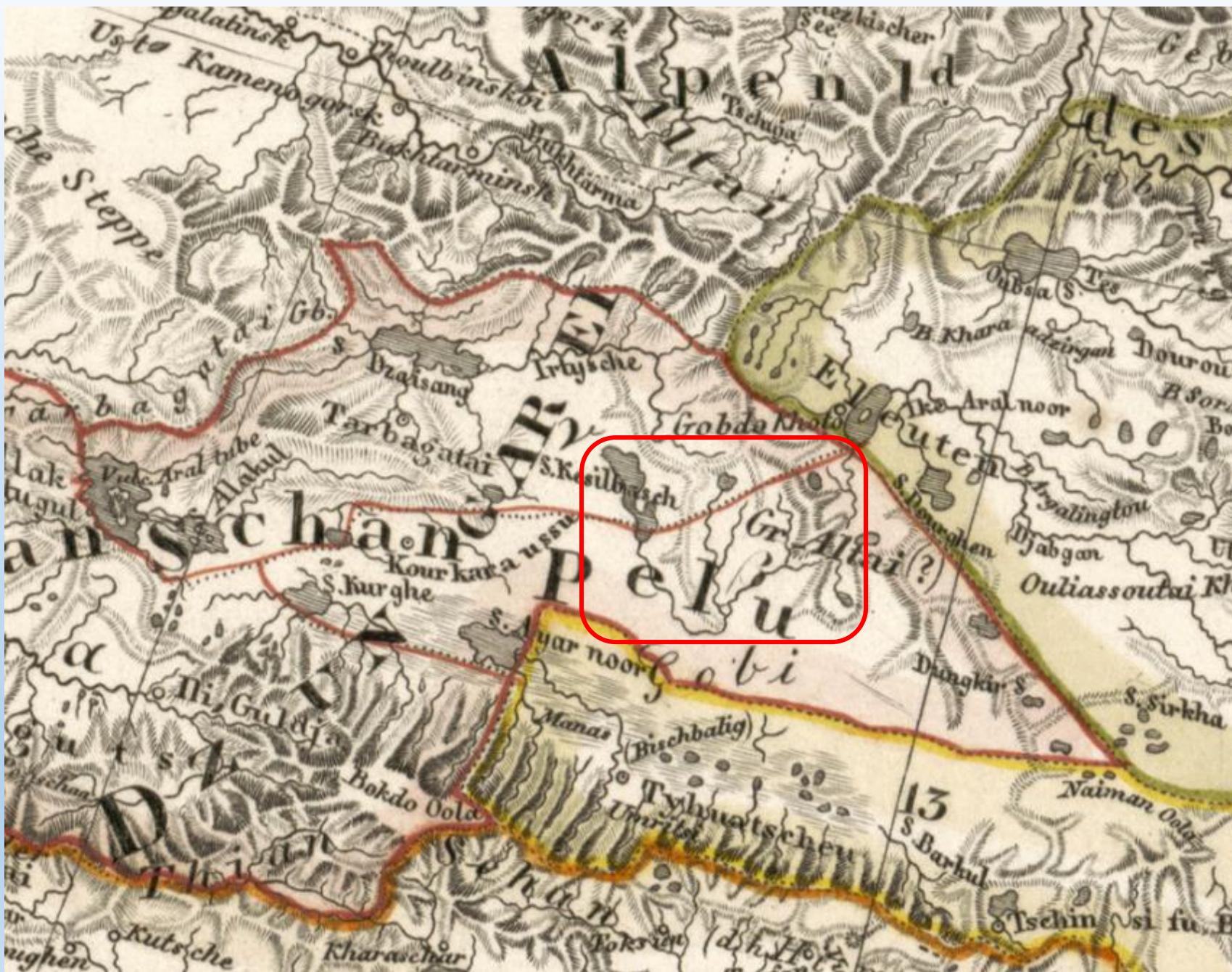
1. 西文地图
2. 中文地图

3. The representation of conventional line in old maps

1. Map in foreign languages
2. Map in Chinese



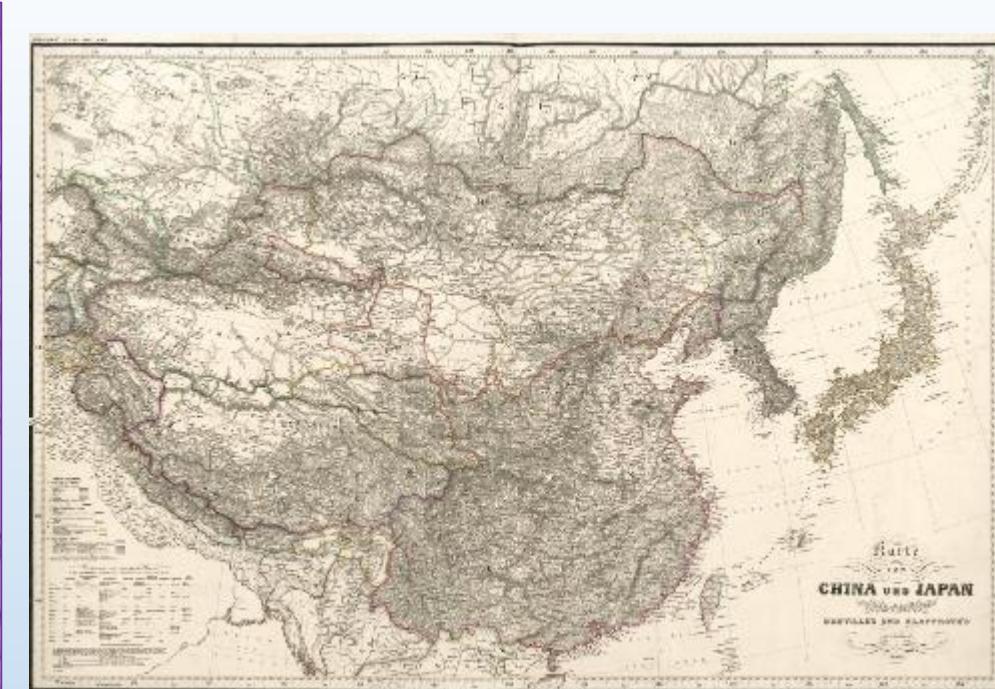
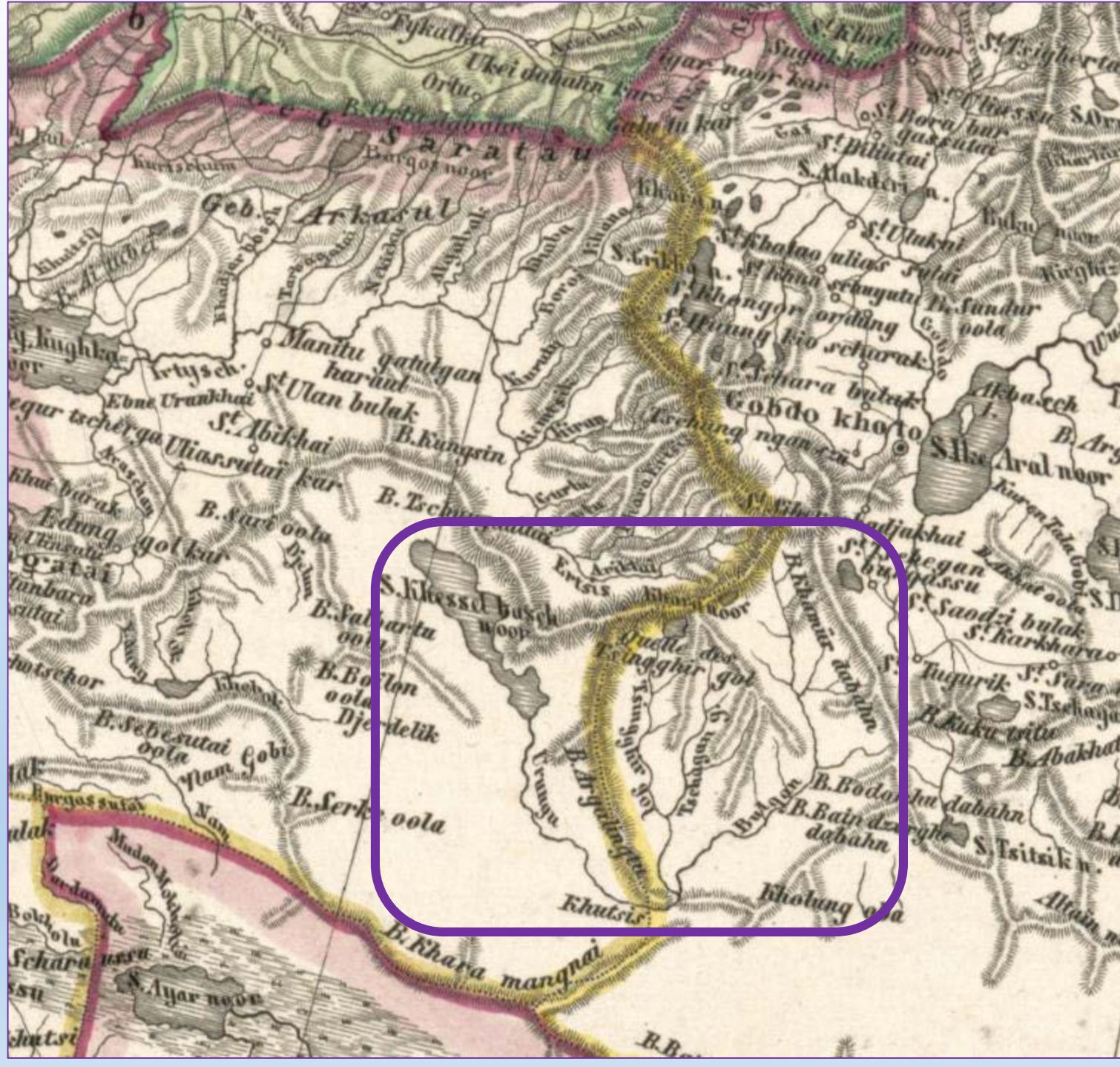
The Altai Border in the Map of Foreign Languages



Das chinesische Reich mit seinen
Schutzstaaten, nebst dem
japanischen Inselreiche
1833
(The Library of Congress)



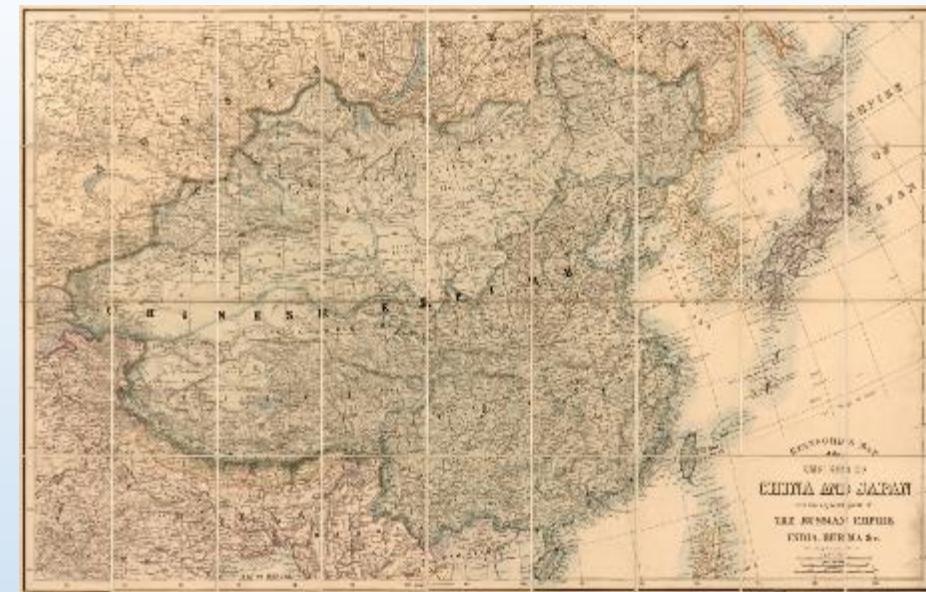
Empires chinois et japonais
1840
(The Library of Congress)



Karte von China und Japan den
Manen D'Anville's und Klapproth's
1843
(The Library of Congress)



Das Chinesische Reiche mit
seinen Schutzstaaten (den
Ländern der Mandschu und
Mongolen, ost Turkistan und
Tübet) und das Kaiserthum Japan
1847
(The Library of Congress)



Stanford's map of the empires of
China and Japan with the
adjacent parts of the Russian
Empire, India, Burma &c
1880s
(The Library of Congress)

ATLAS. EMPIRE.

Co., New York.

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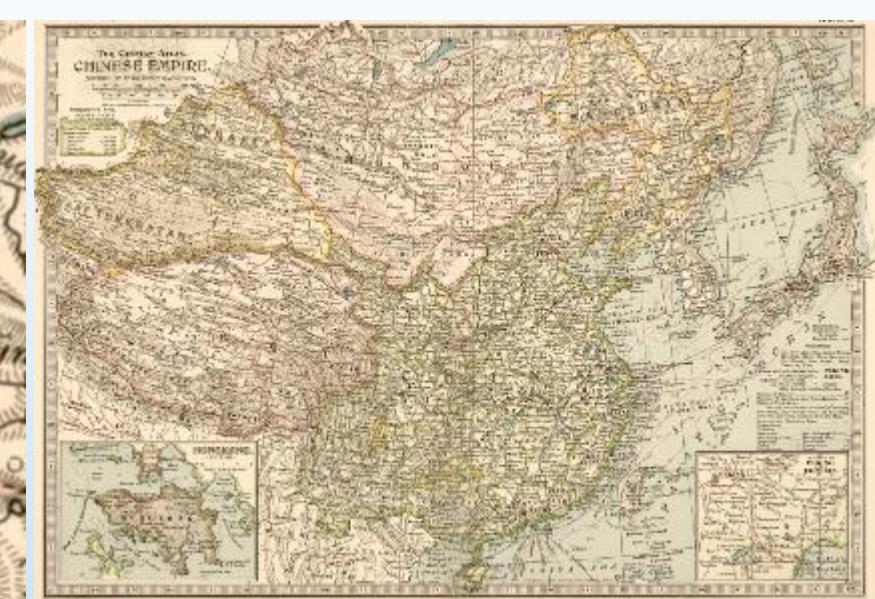
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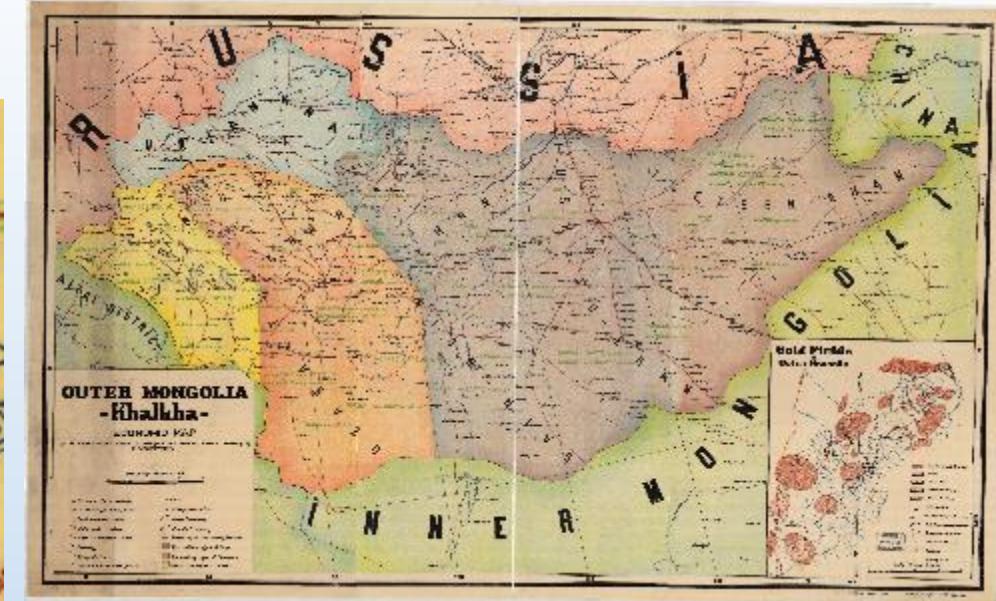
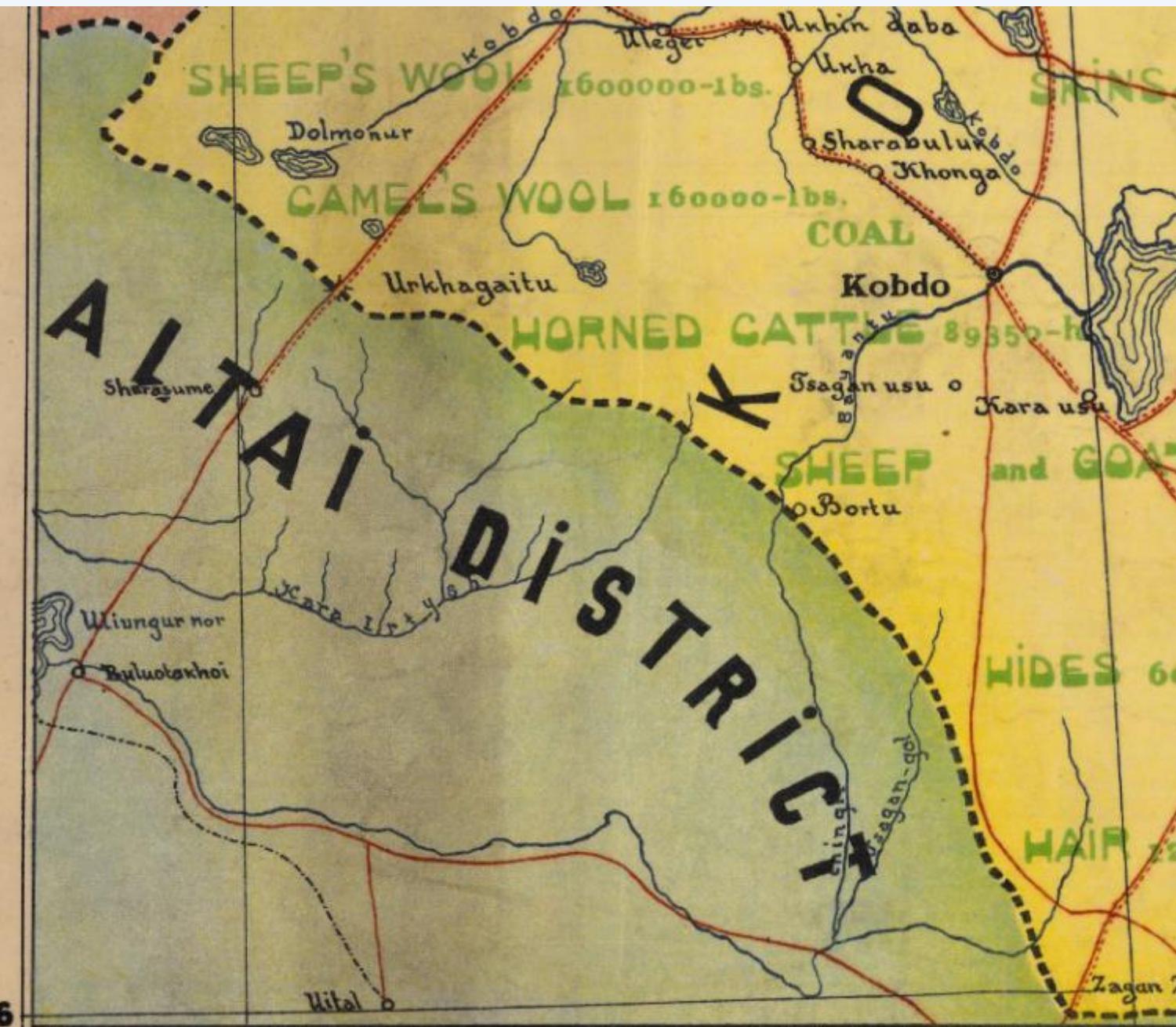
The century atlas, Chinese empire

1897

(The Library of Congress)



Karta putej soobshcheniiā
Azīatskoī Rossīi
1901
(The Library of Congress)

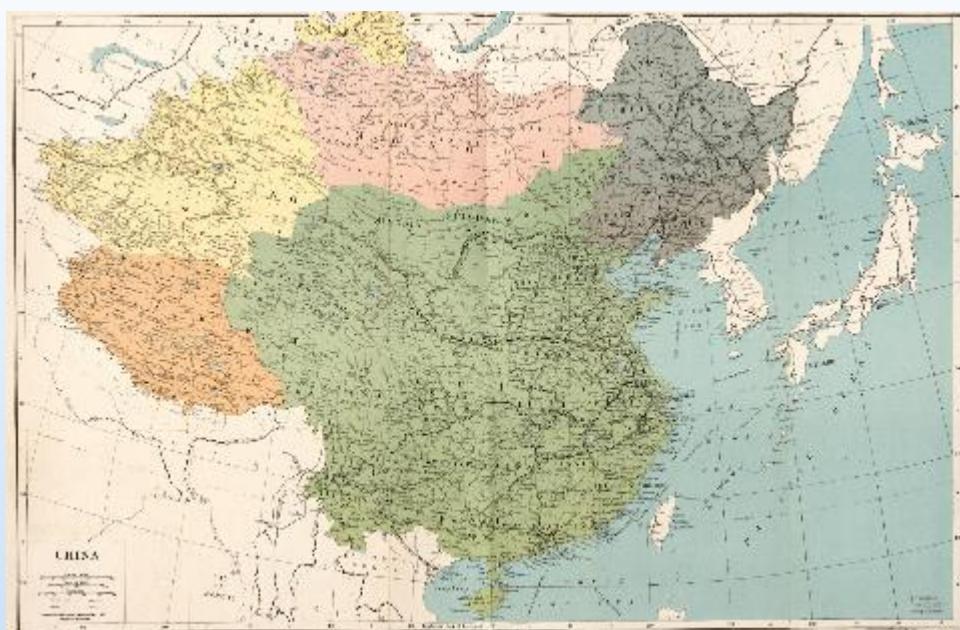
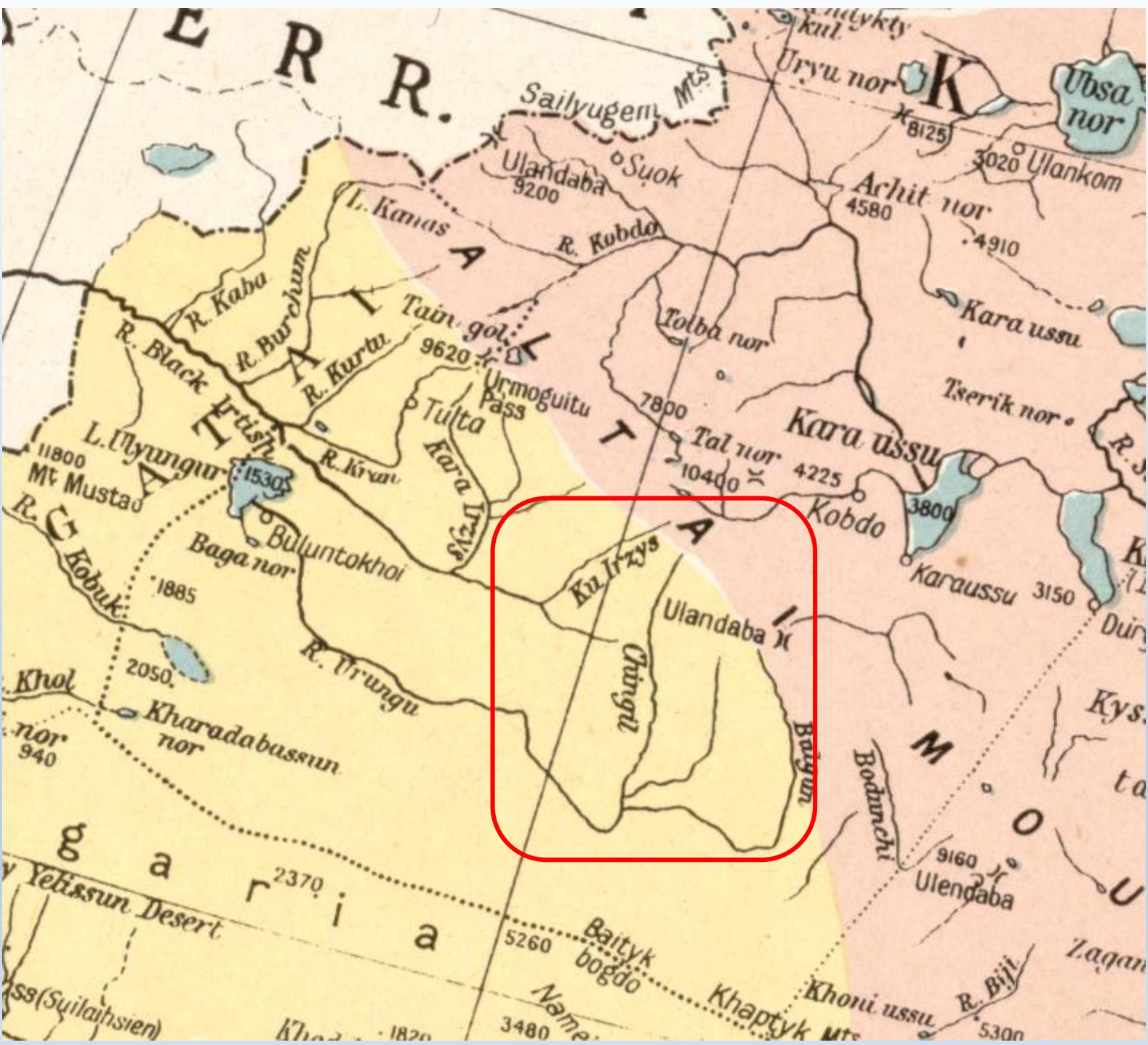


Outer Mongolia
1925



Atlas of Doniphan County, Kansas :
containing maps of townships of the
county, maps of state, United States
and world : farmers directory, analysis
of the system of U.S. land surveys
1927
(The Library of Congress)

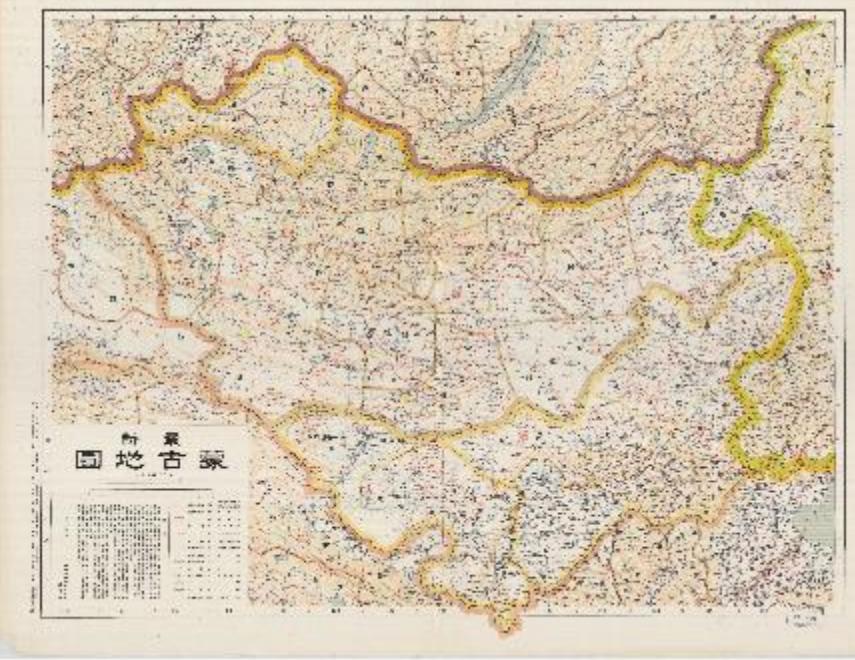
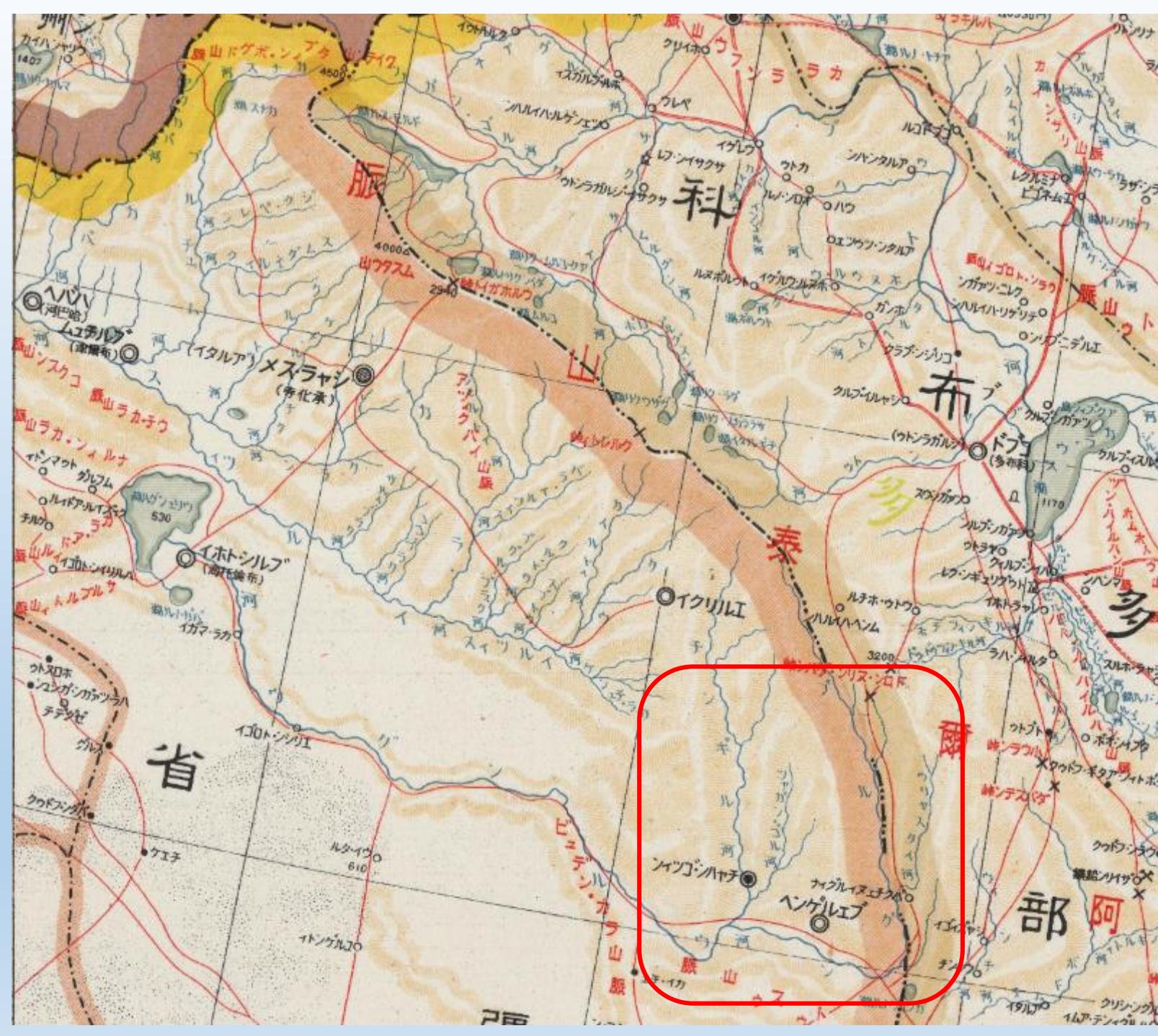




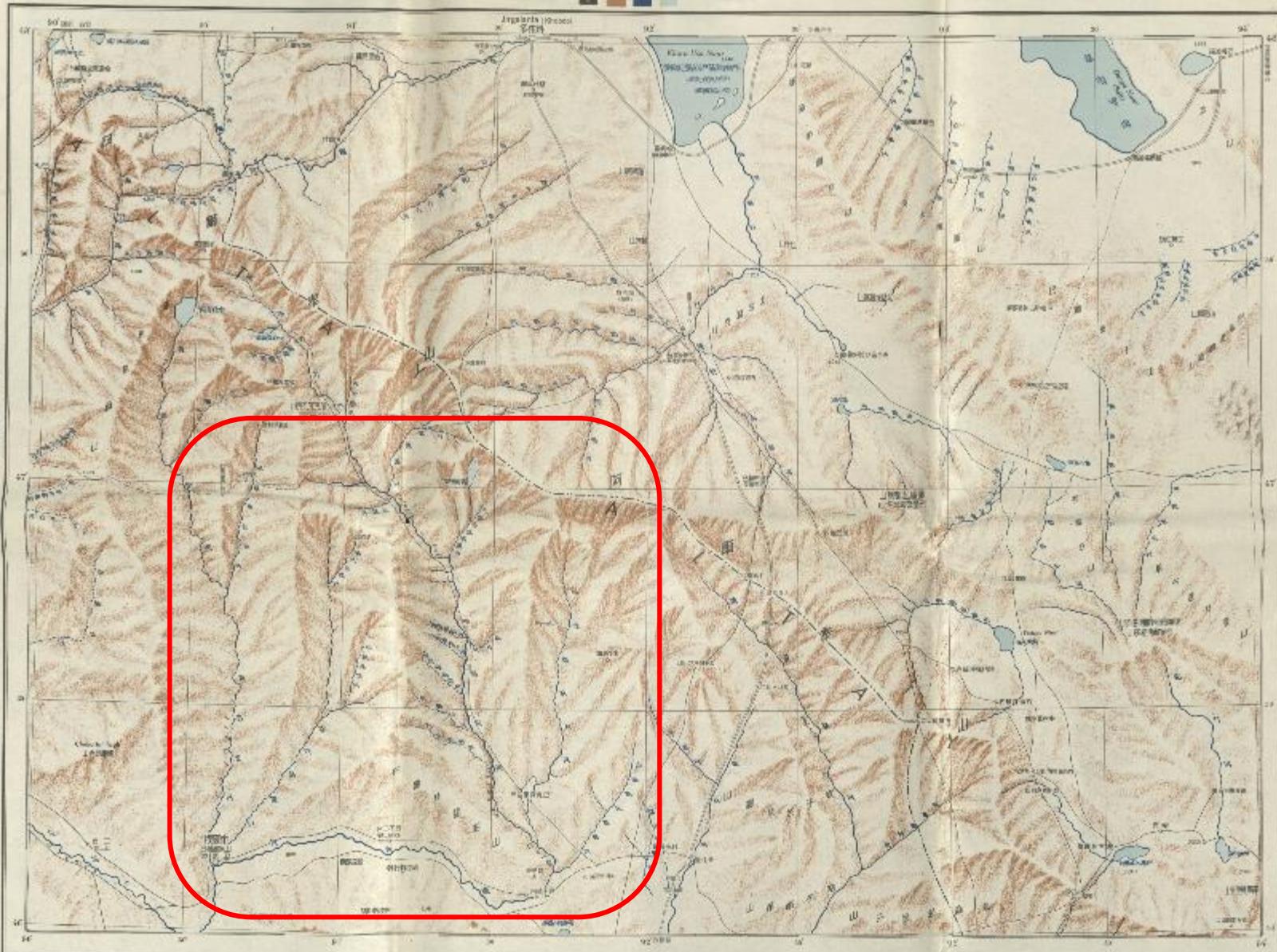
Large scale map of China and adjacent countries
1930s
(The Library of Congress)



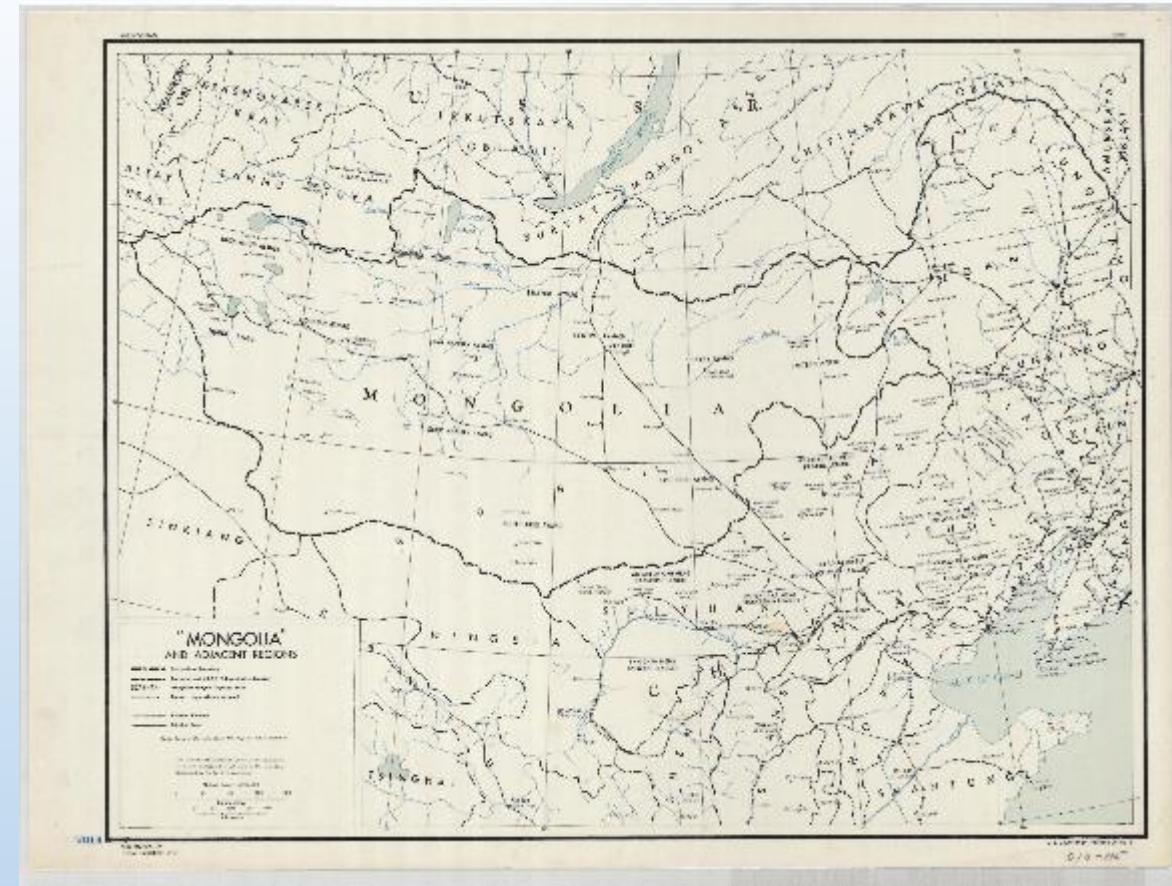
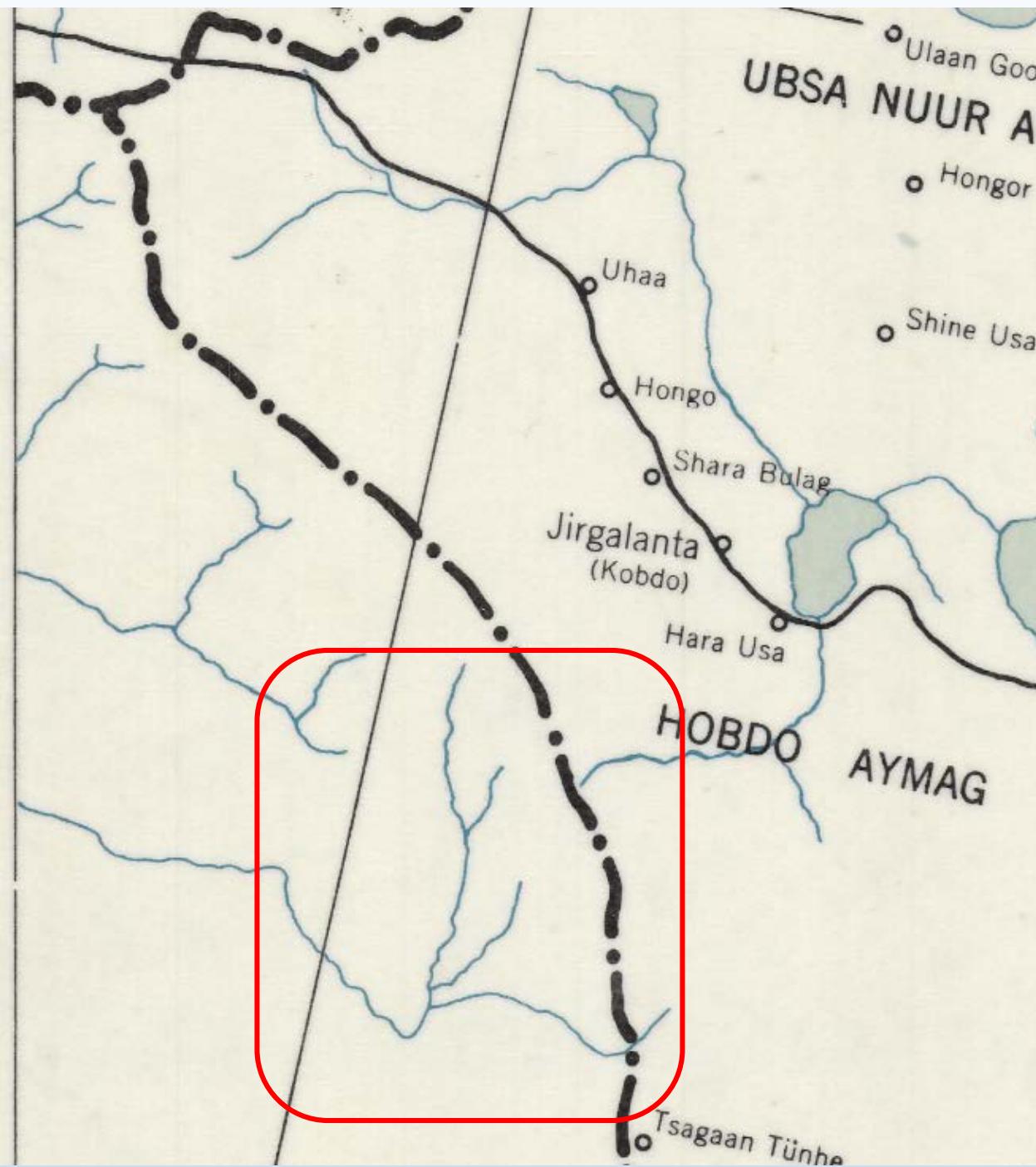
China
1930s
(The Library of Congress)



最新蒙古地图
1940



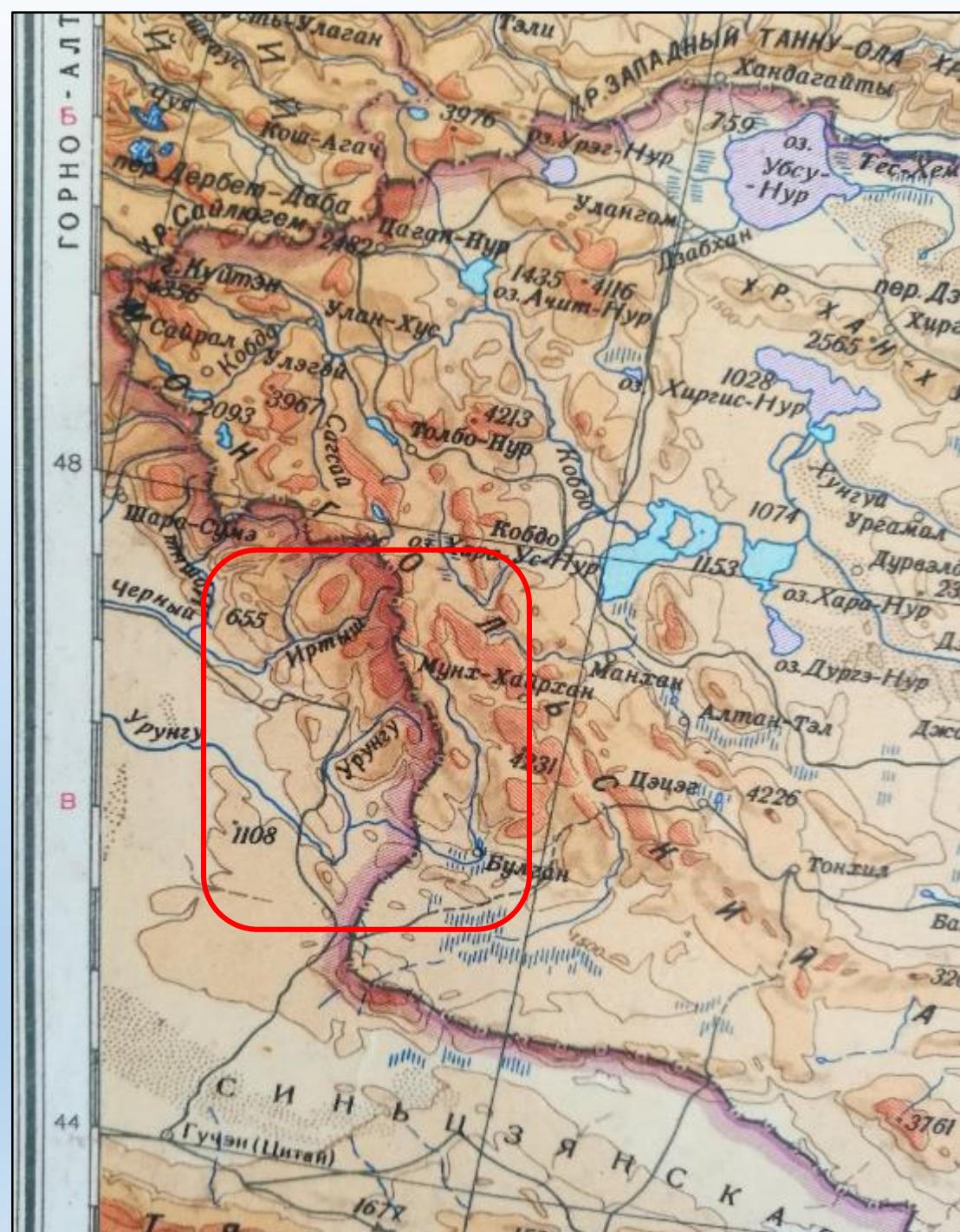
SINKIANG 1:50000
1945
(A.M.S.)

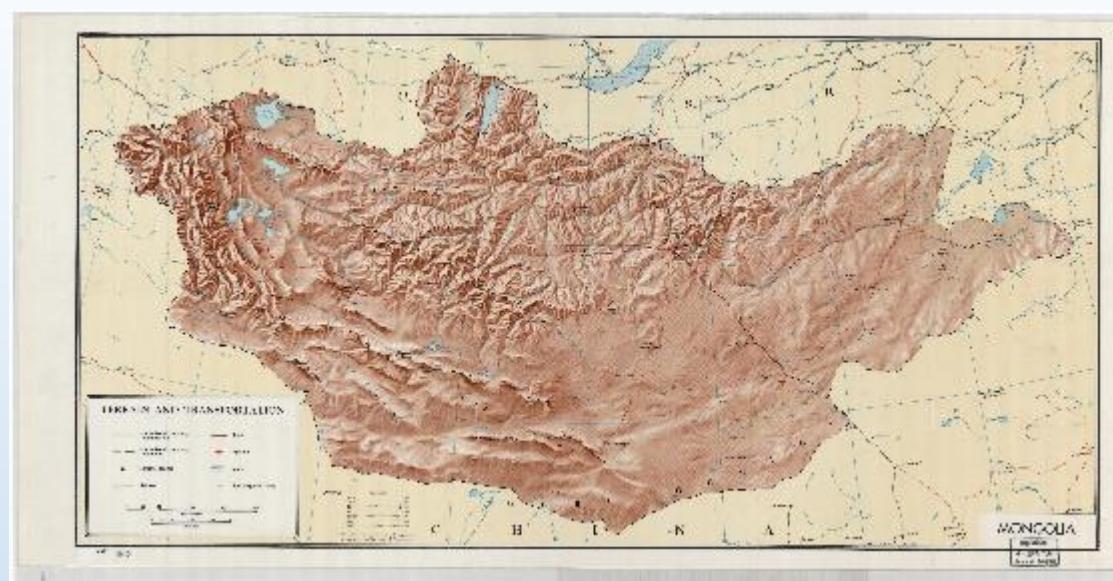
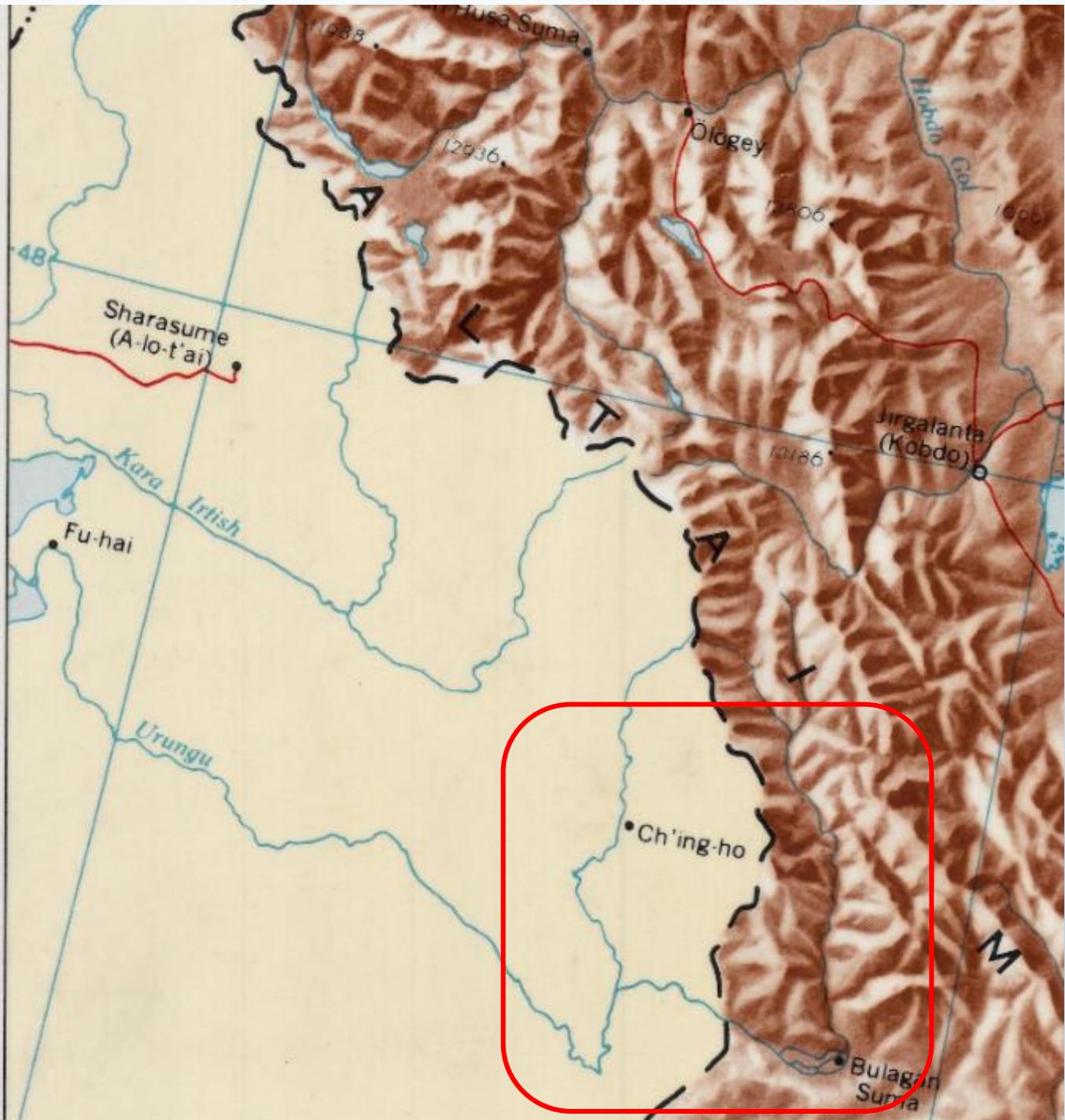


"Mongolia"
and Adjacent Regions 1947

Географический атлас: использование
книг для преподавателей средней
школы
Москва, 1956 год

《地理地图册:面对中学教师用书》,
莫斯科出版, 1956年。

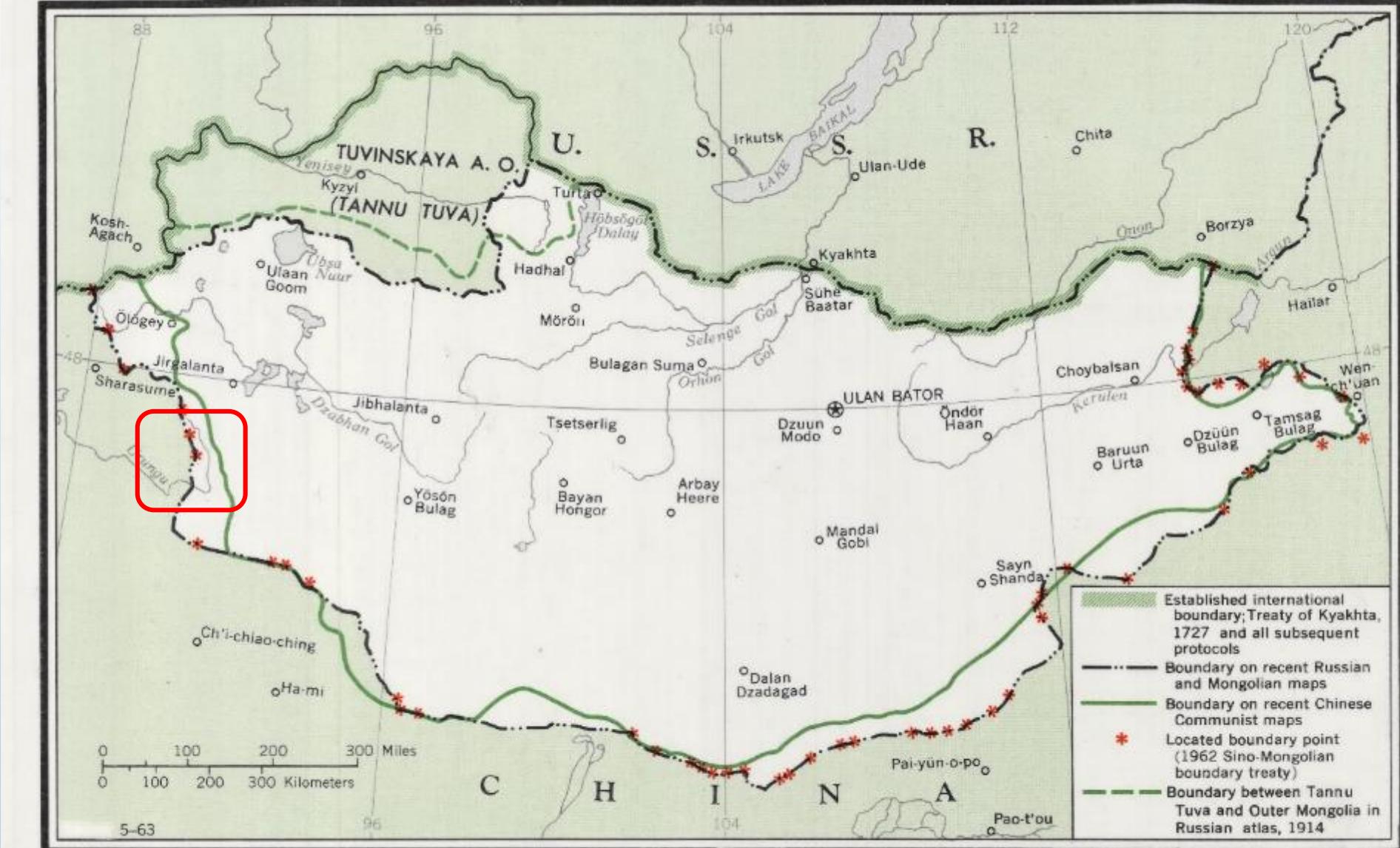




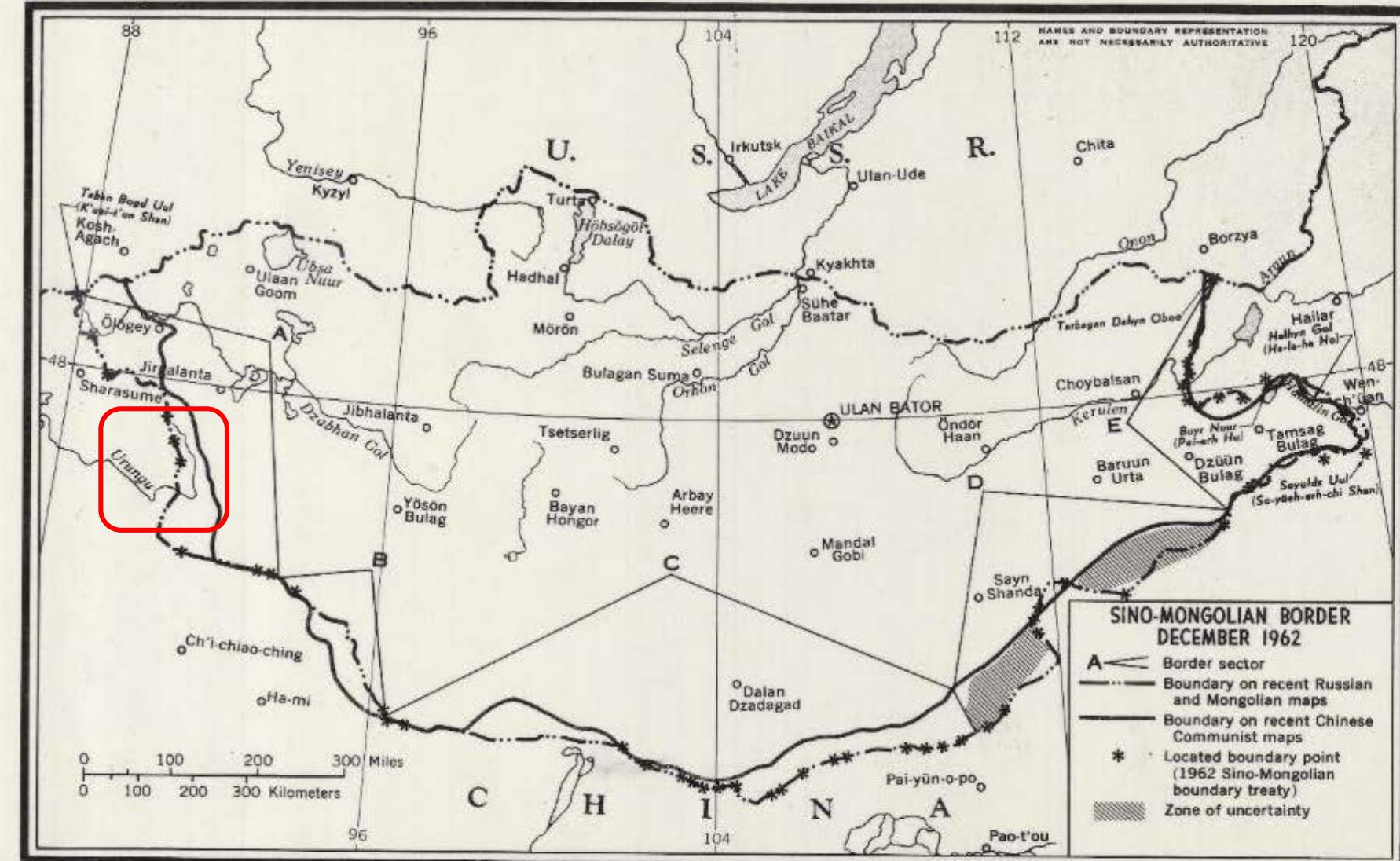
Mongolia 1961

BORDERS OF MONGOLIA— DECEMBER, 1962

Borders of
Mongolia 1962

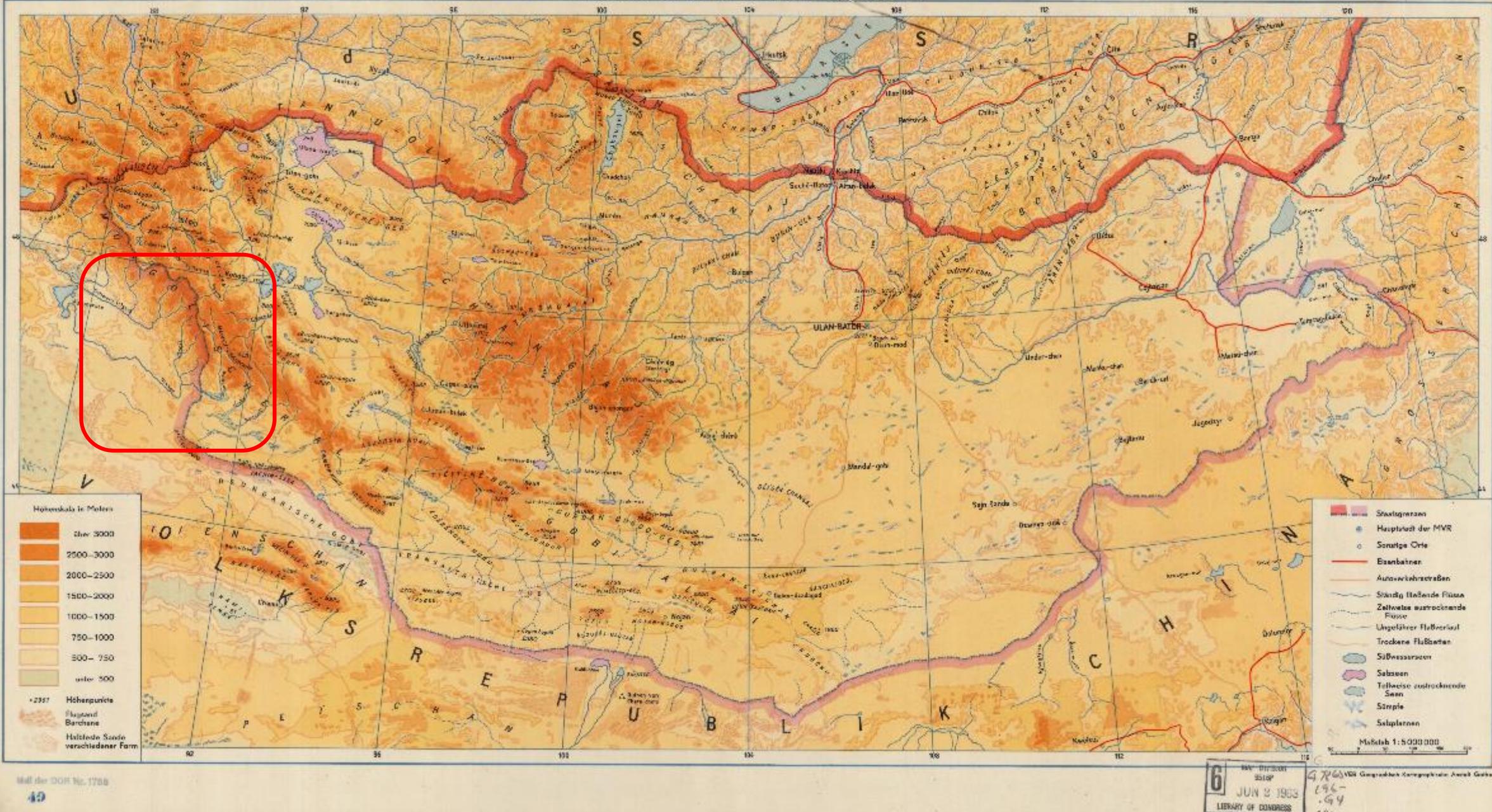


Sino-Mongolian Border
December 1962

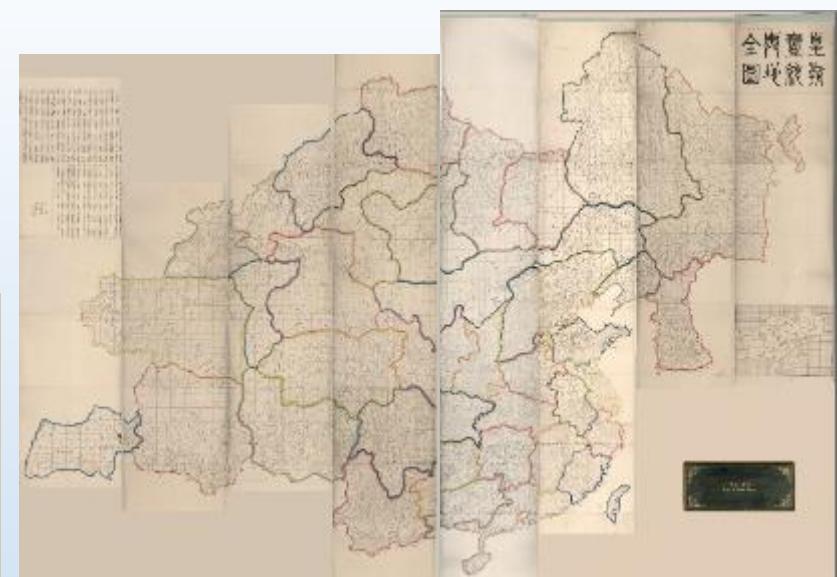
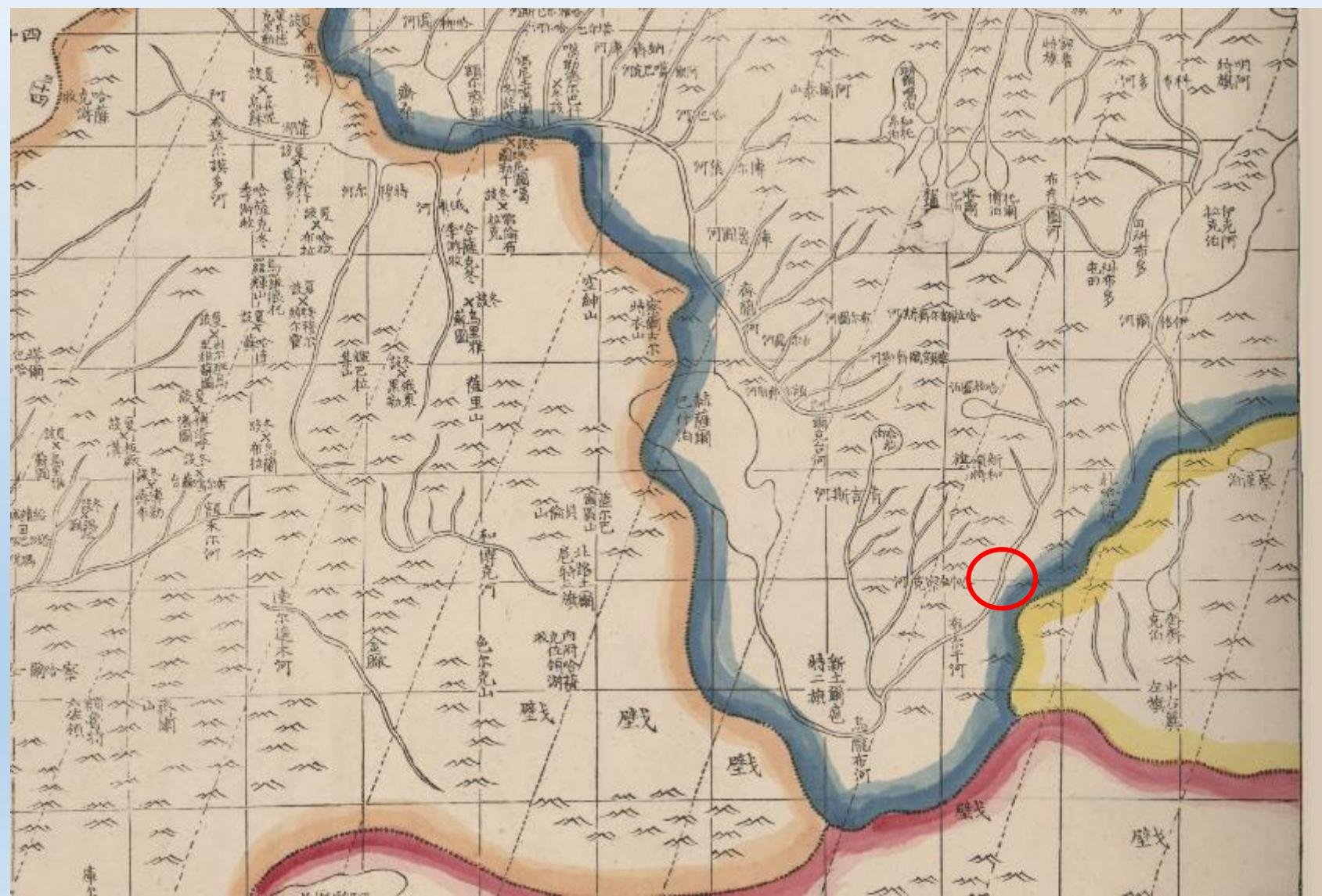


Reproduced in 1966 by The Mongolia Society
P. O. Box 606, Bloomington, Indiana, 47401

MONGOLISCHE VOLKSREPUBLIK



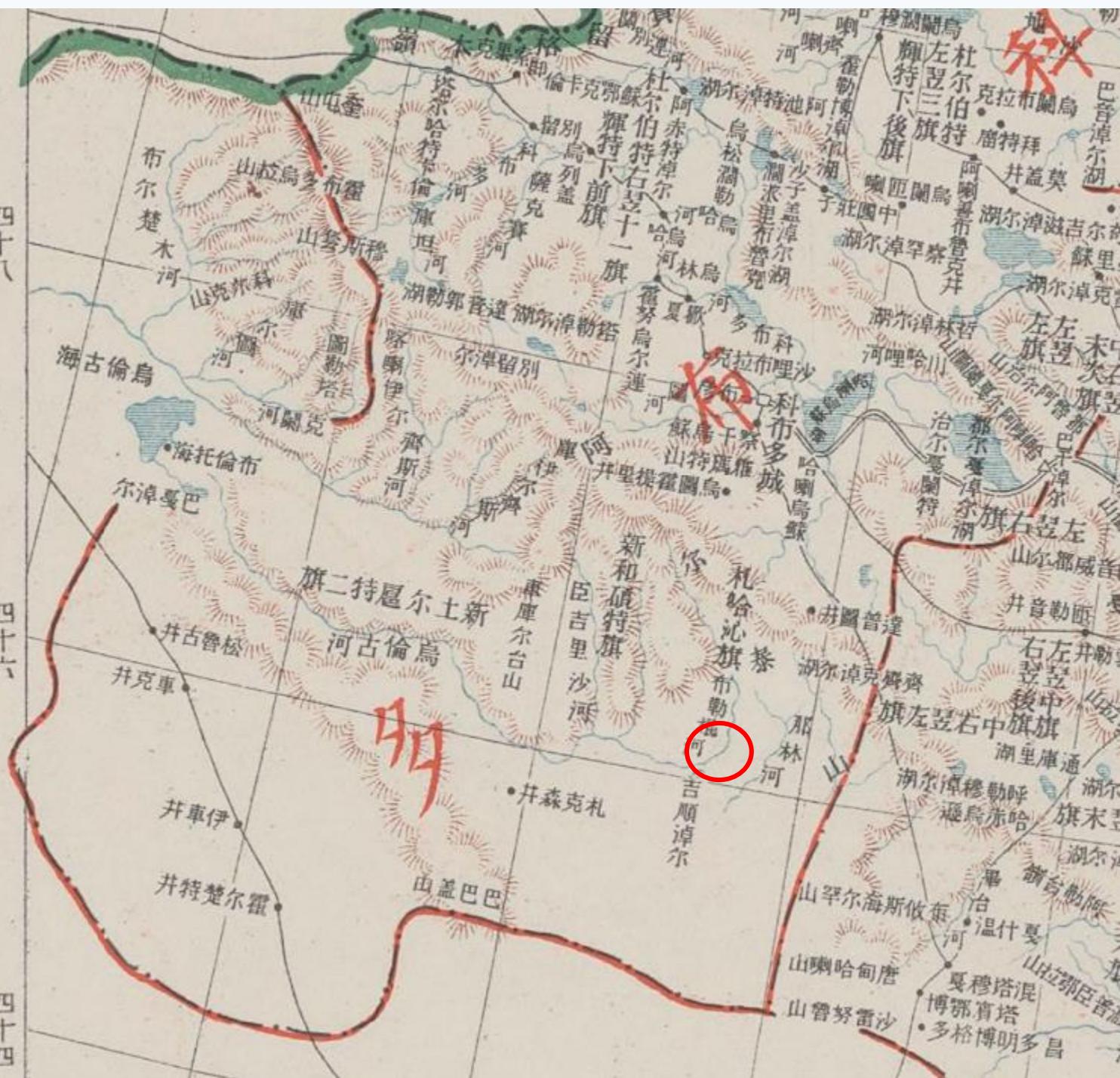
The Altai Border in the Map of Chinese



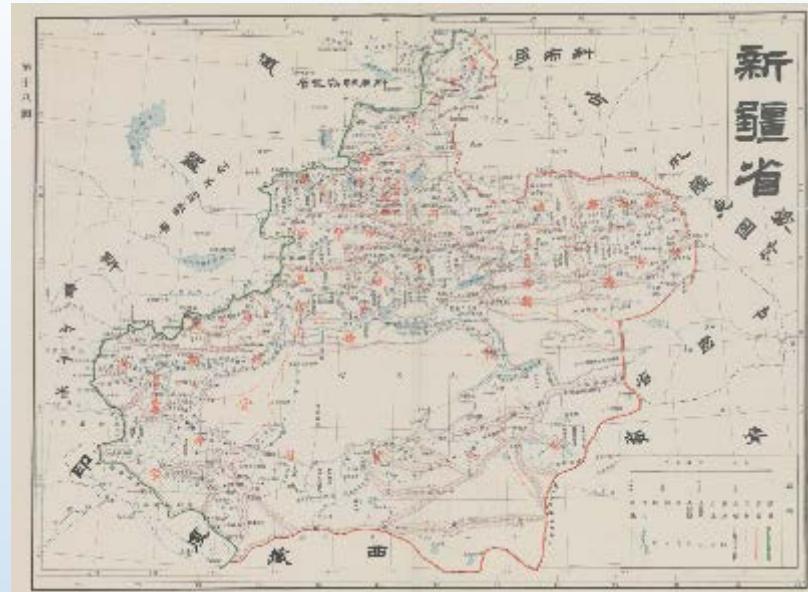
皇朝一统輿地全圖
Qing Empire's
Complete Map of All
under Heaven
1832

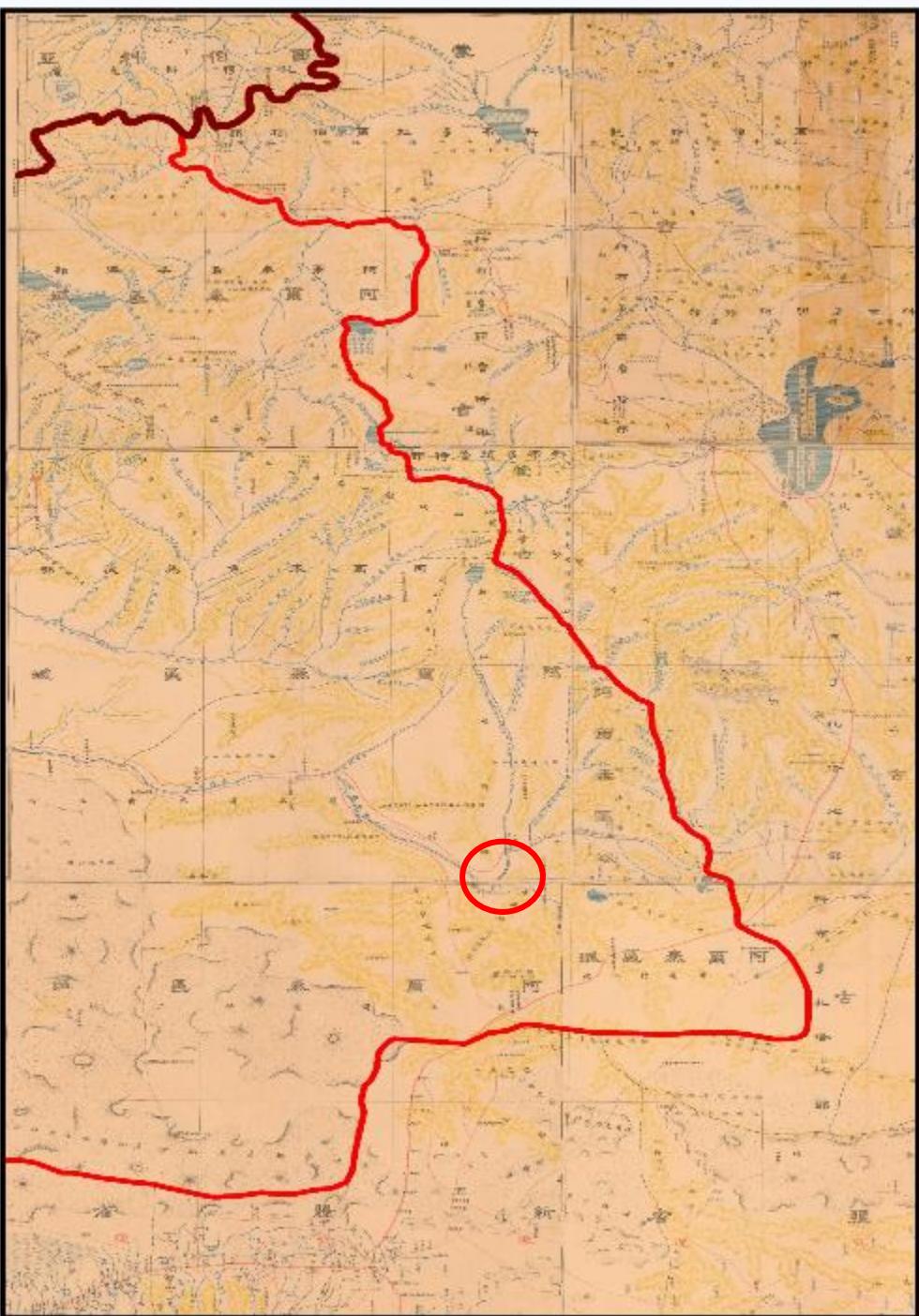


大清帝国全图·内外蒙古
光緒31年
Complete Map of Qing Empire · Inner and Outer Mongolia
1905

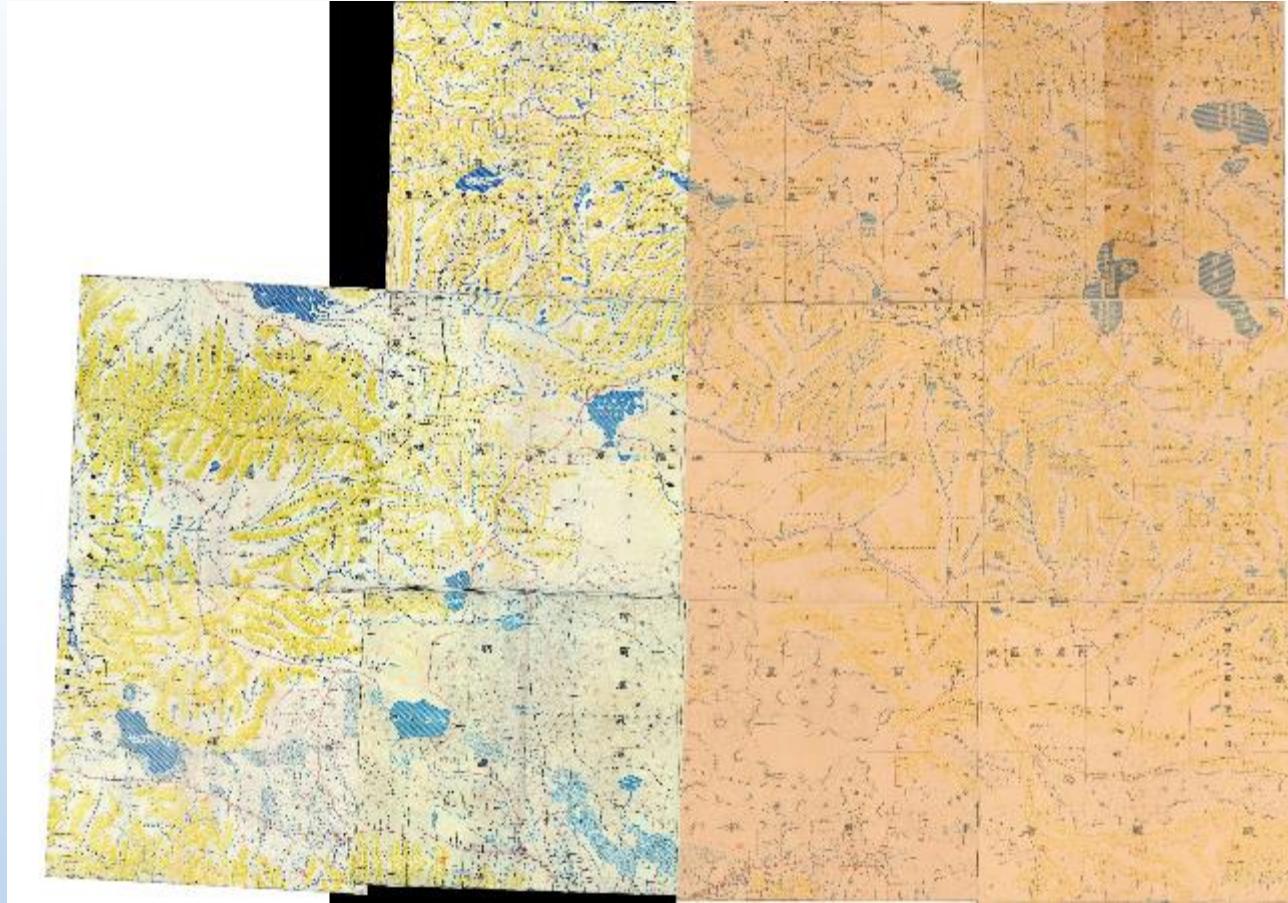


大清帝国全图·新疆省 光緒31年
Complete Map of Qing Empire · Xinjiang
Province 1905

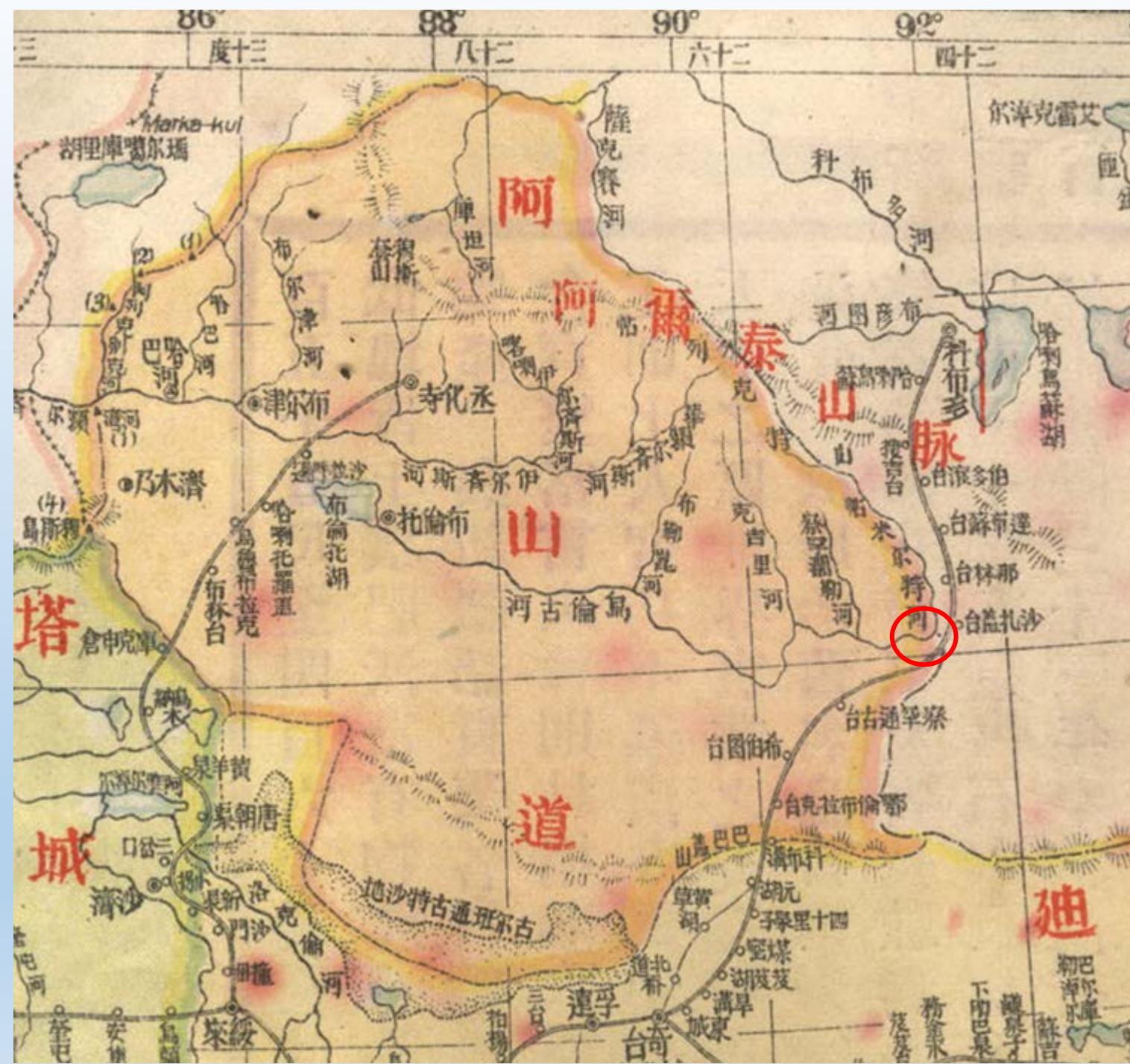
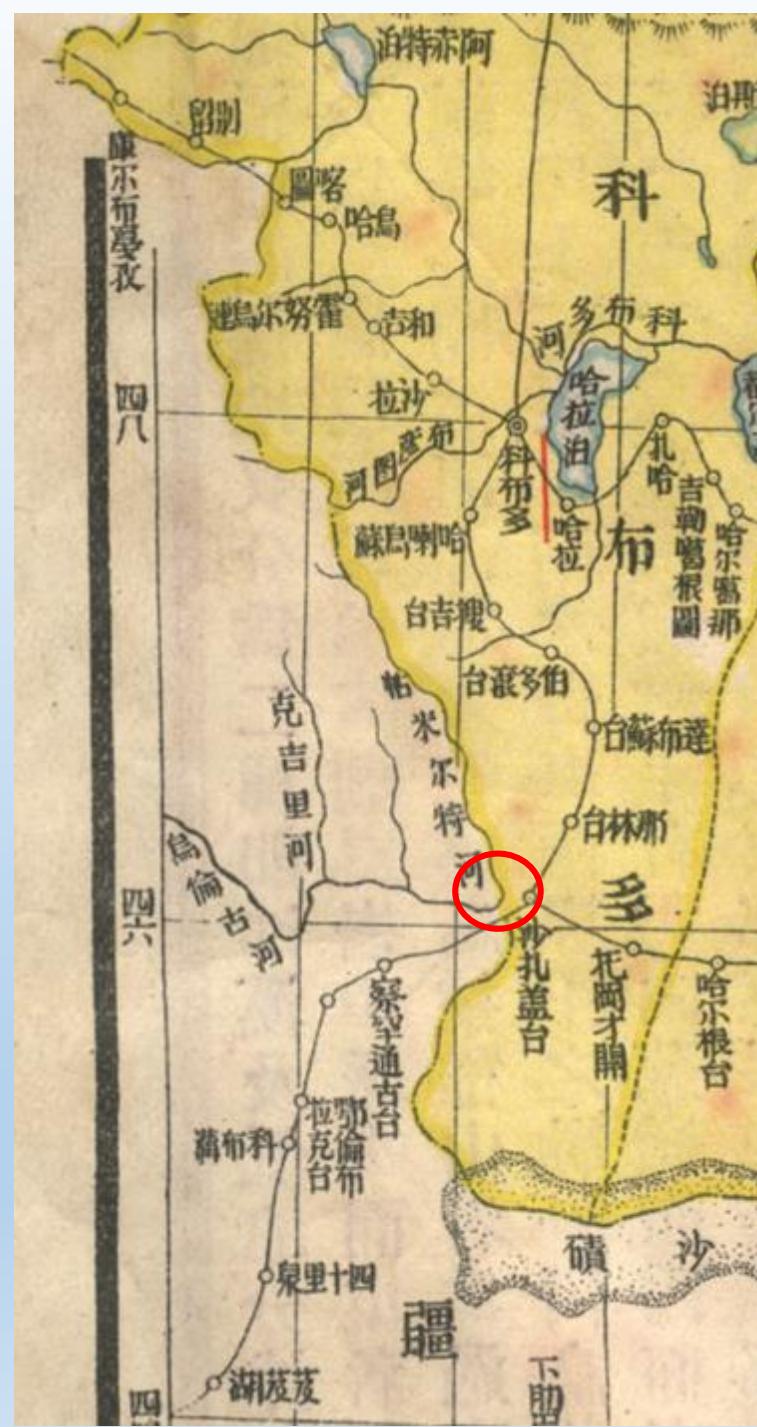


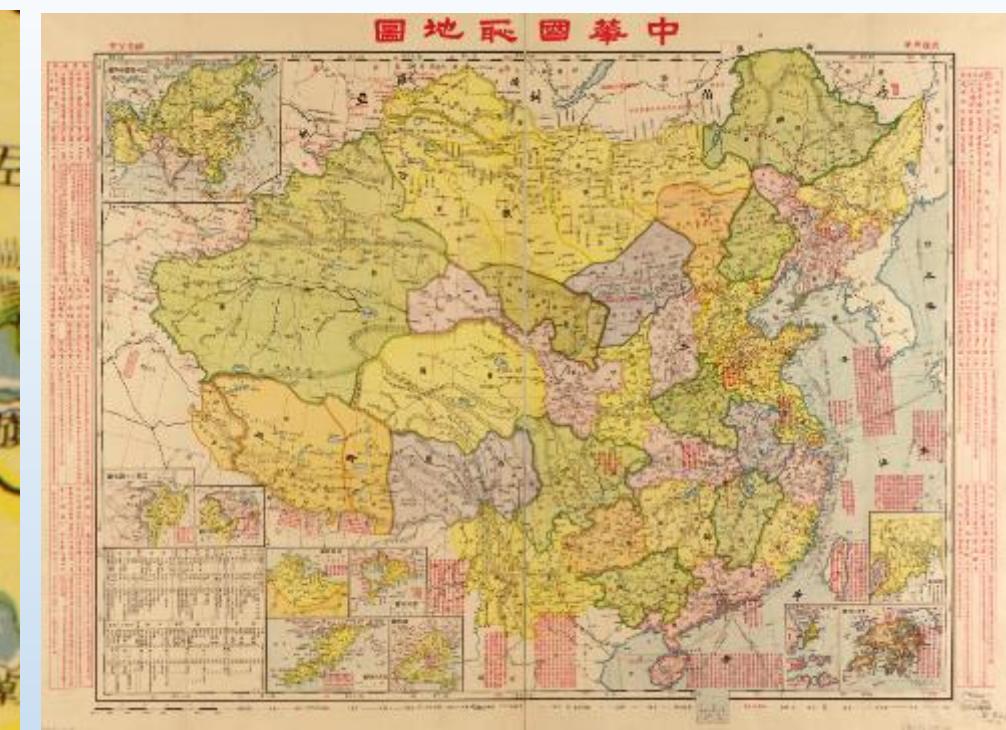
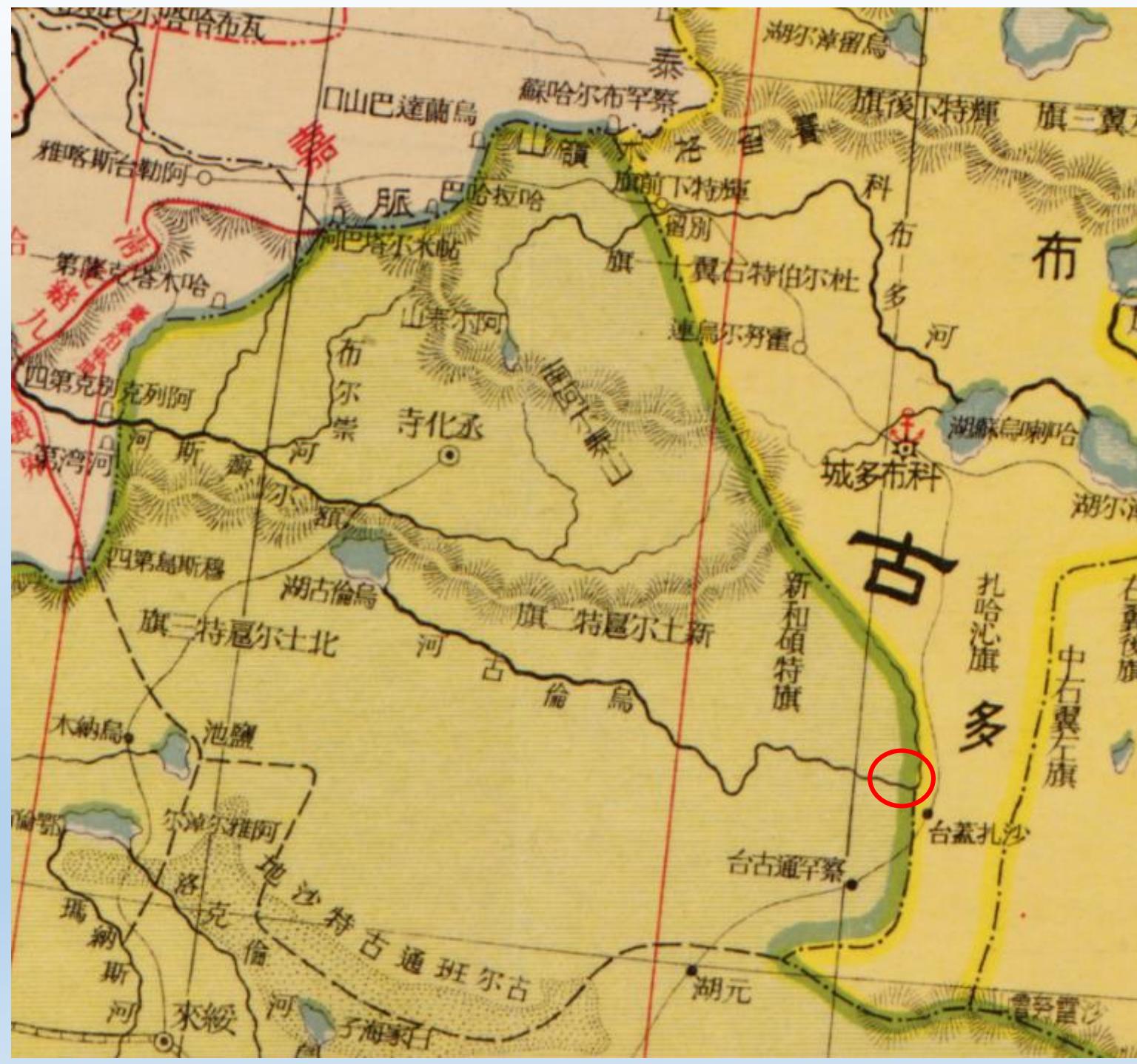


五十万分之一中国舆图，1917年
Map of China on Scale 1:500000, 1917



Atlas of Republic of China, 1925





中华国耻地图
Map of Chinese National
Humiliation
1931



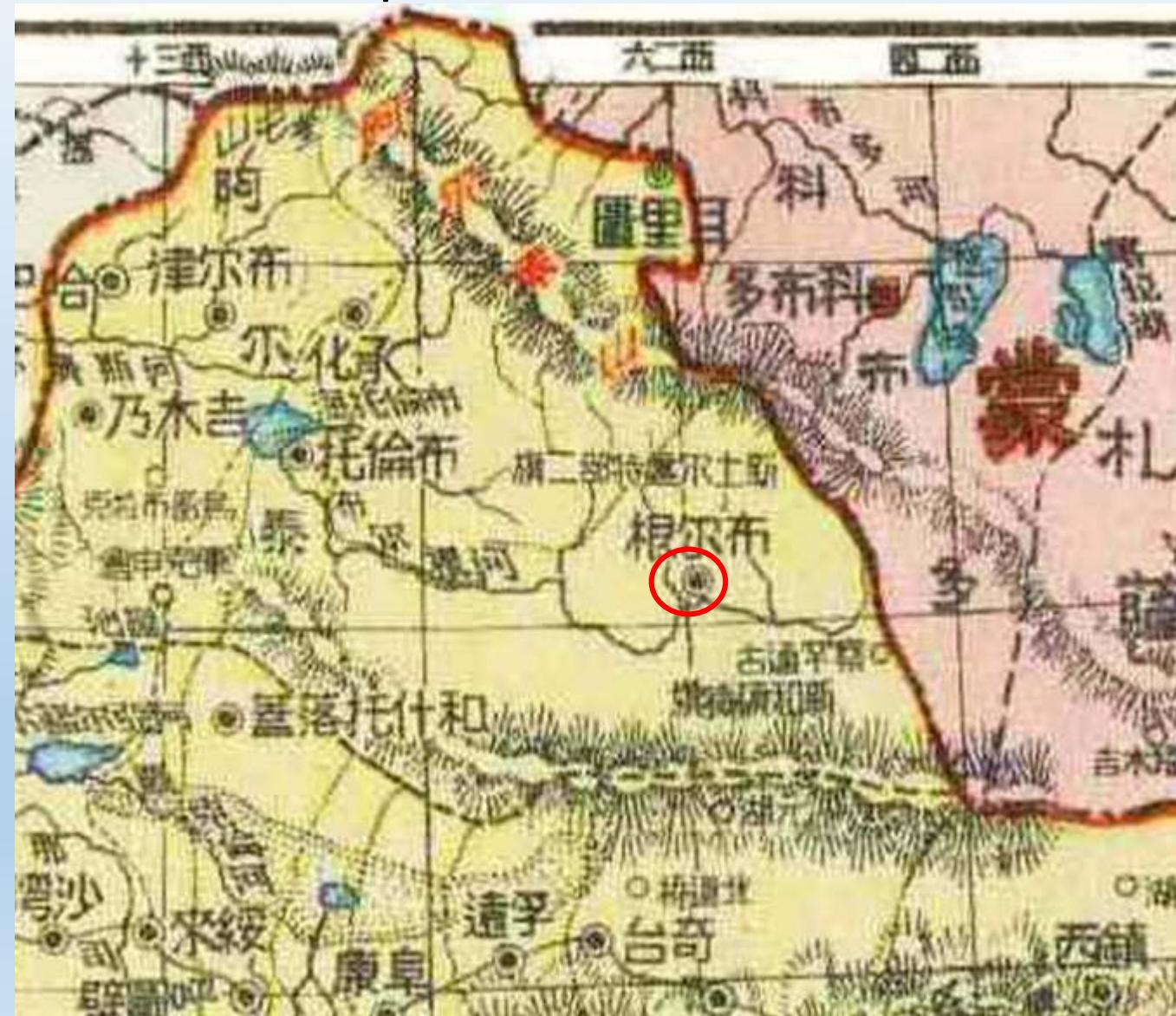
中华民国分省新图
New map of the
Republic of China
1933



中华民国分省地图册（1933年）
Atlas of provinces of Republic of China , 1933



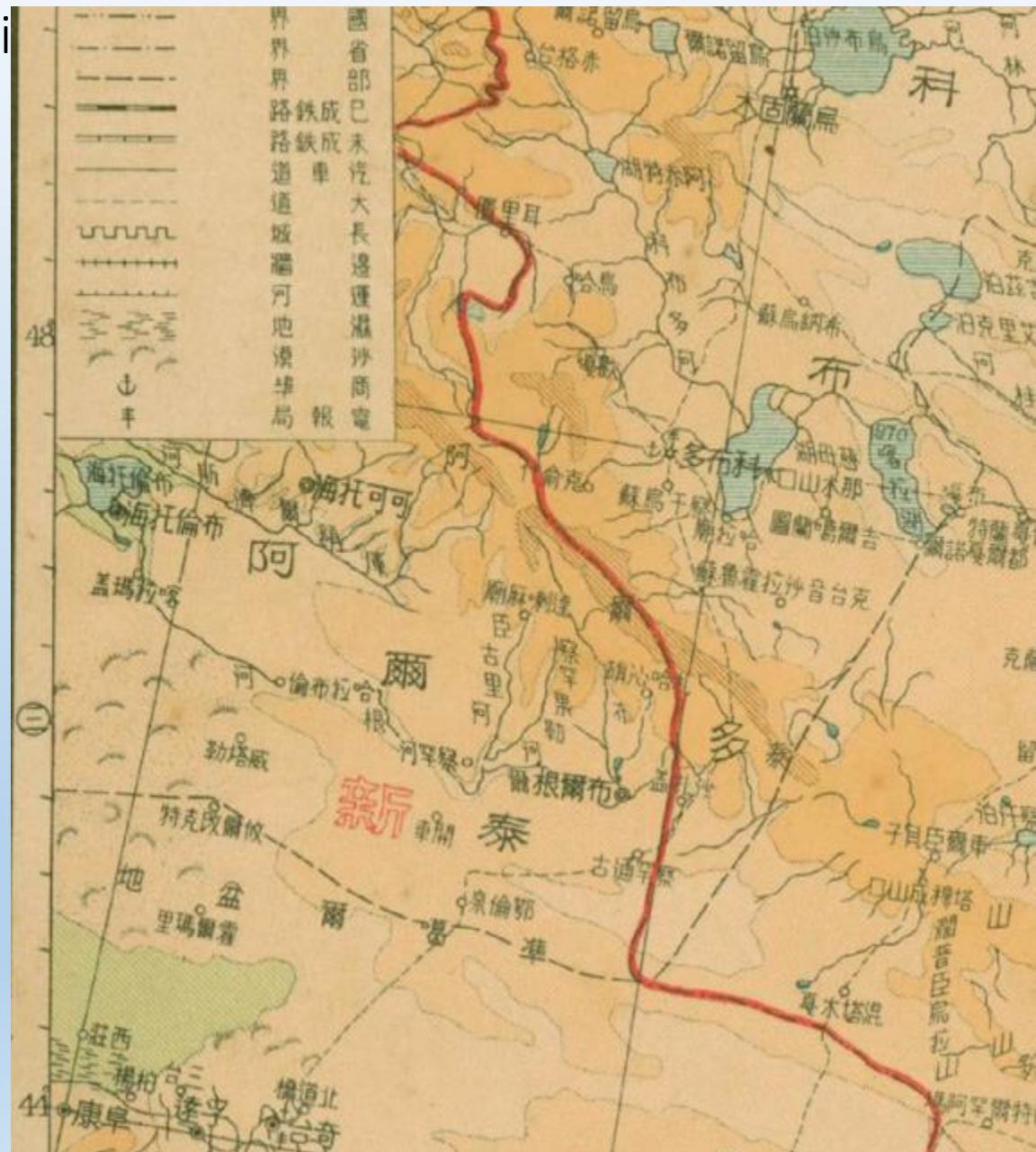
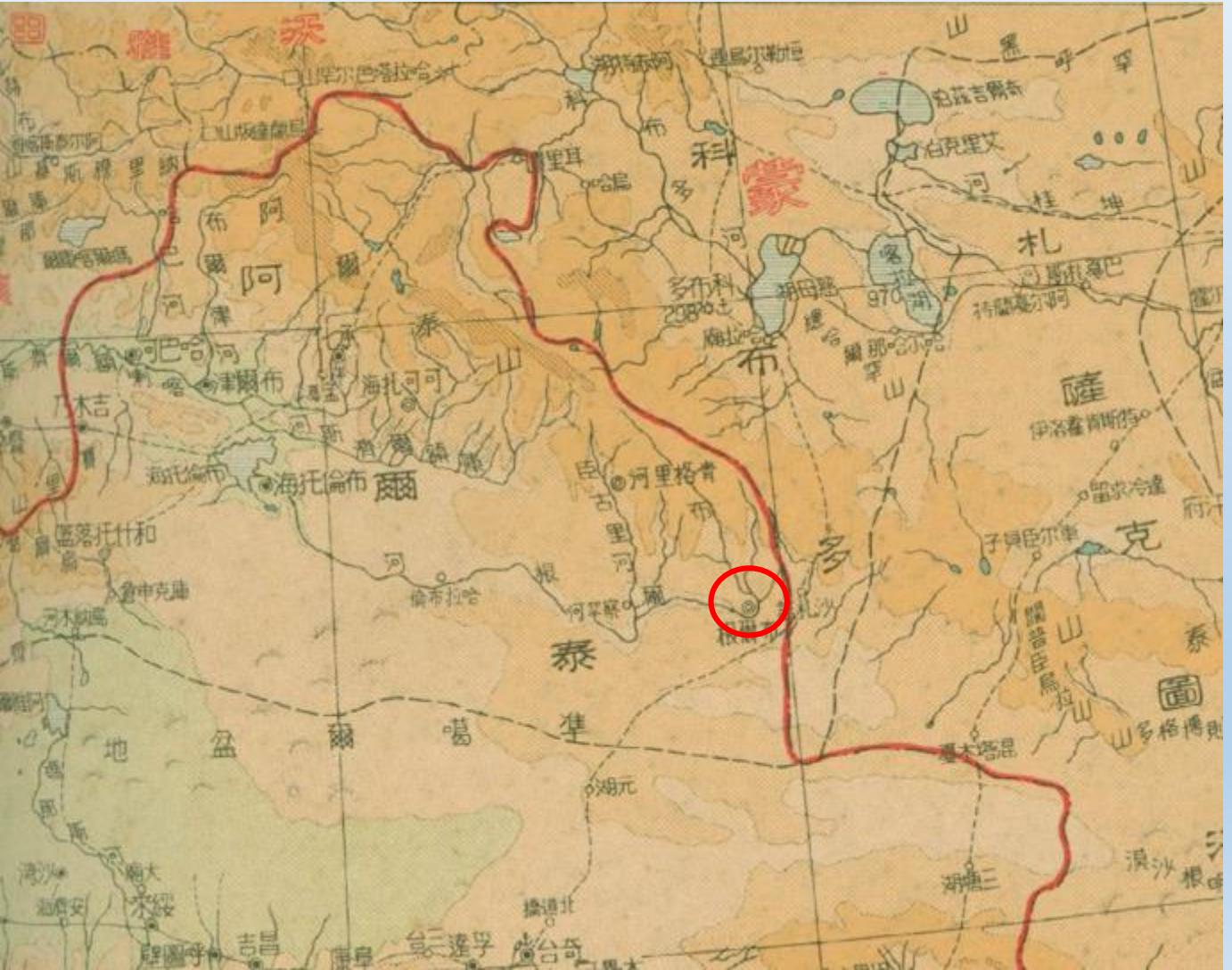
全国省区彩色地图（1935年）
Colorful Map of Provinces in China





蒙古地方明細地图 1936年
Map of Mongolia with details 1936

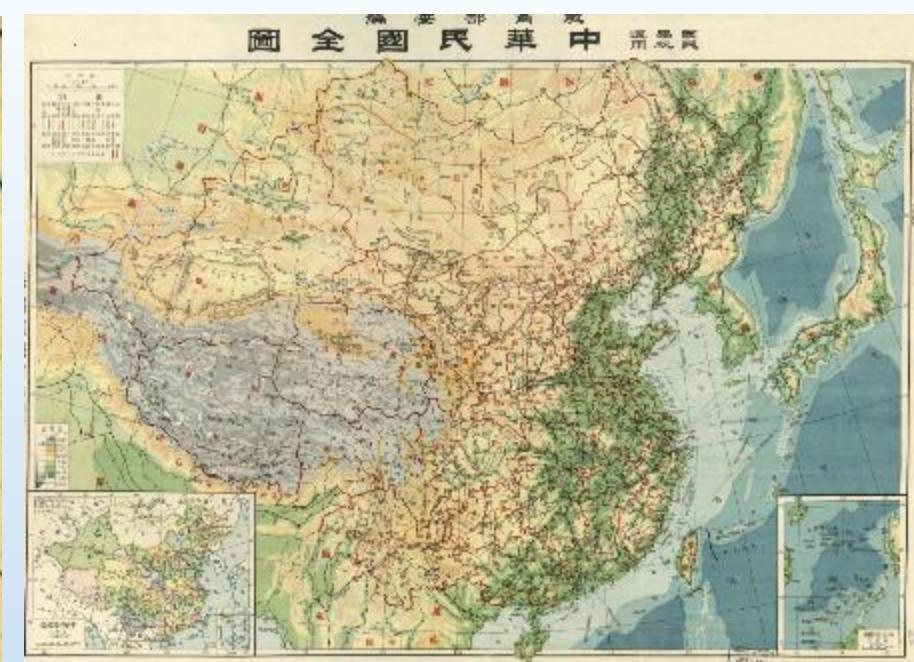
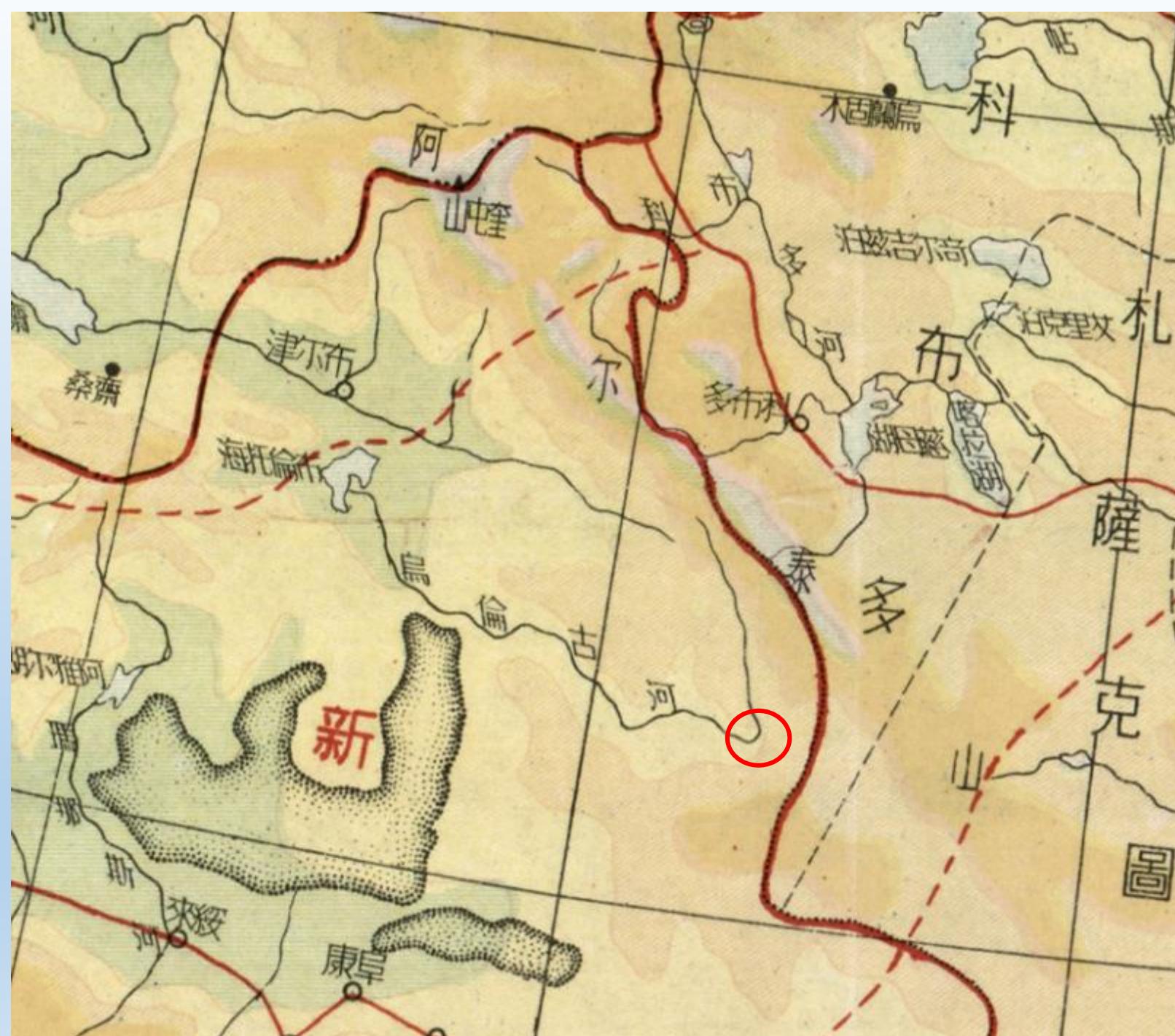
中国分省地图（申报六十周年纪念第四版）1939年
Atlas of provinces in China (60th Anniversary Memorial edition of *Shanghai News*)





阿尔泰与外蒙边界草图

Sketch Map of Border between Altai and Outer Mongolia

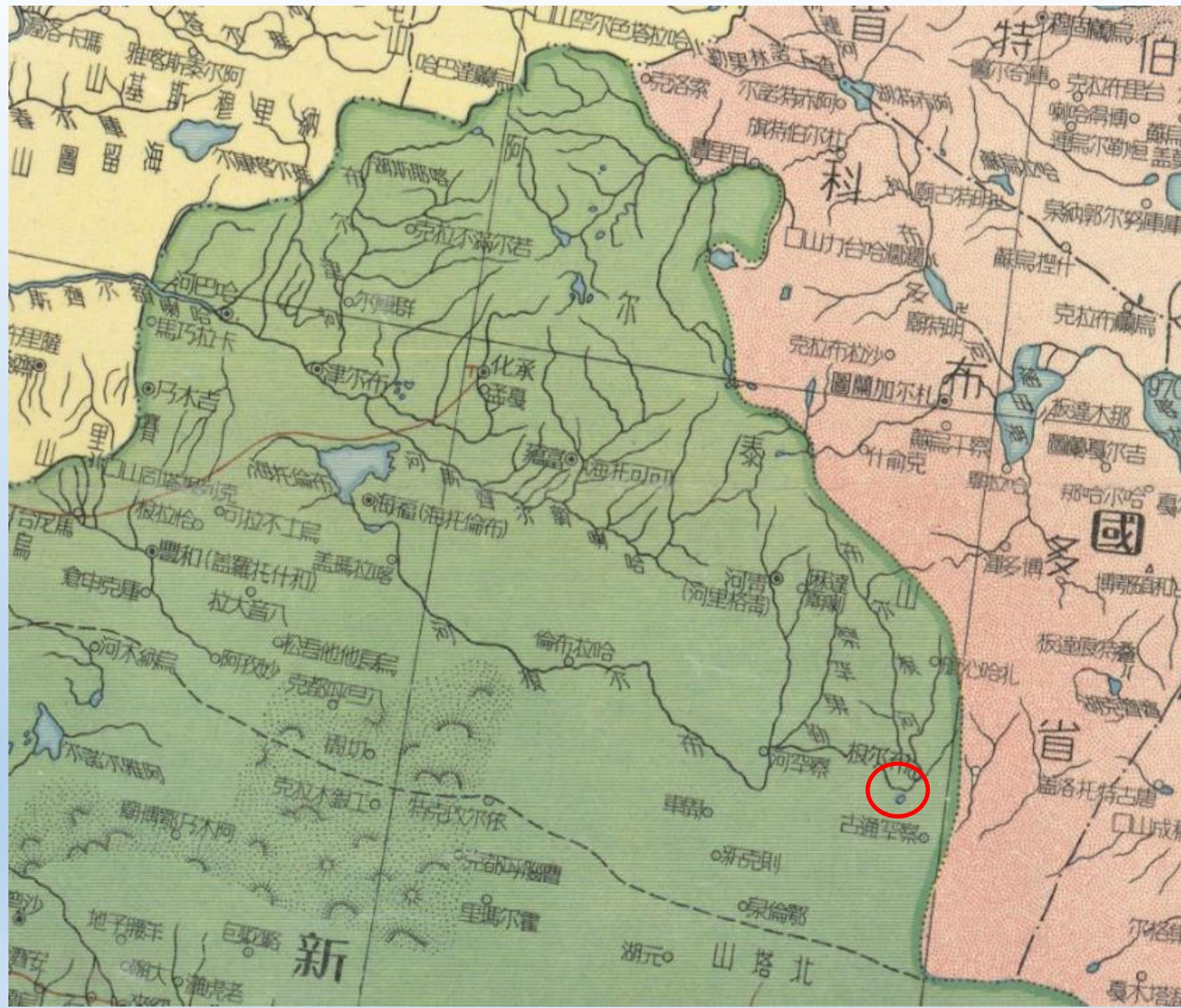


中华民国全图
Map of the Republic
of China
1947

中国分省新图（战后修订第五版）1948年

New Atlas of provinces in China (Post-war 5th Edition) 1948





中华人民共和国地图
Map of PRC
1950

中华人民共和国新
地图,1950年

New Map of PRC,
1950



中华人民共和国和蒙古人民共和国之间的国界，尚未正式划定。在旧图上，新疆省和蒙古的界线从布尔根河上流沿东经九十二度折向南行，到北纬四十五度以北处折向东行，再折南行到喀尔雷克塔格山止。**国民党反动派制造了北塔山事件后，伪内政部方舆司地图就把界线向东北外移一百余公里。我们当然不能依据这种反动的地图。**类似的另一点，是达里冈牧场应在中国境内抑蒙古境内。我们处理这些问题，是**参考了苏联教育部教课用书出版局一九四七年出版的《苏联自然地理》第六版单张附图及苏联测量局出版的五百万分之一的《中国地势挂图》**而绘制的。

After counterrevolutionary KMT plotted the Battle of Baitag Bogd Mountain, the map of interior ministry had moved the borderline northeast for more than 100 km. Of course, we won't be in accordance with such a counterrevolutionary map ...we solve these problems by referring to the appendant map of *Natural Geography of USSR* (6th edition, 1947) published by Department of Education of USSR and the *Topographic Wall Map of China*(1:5,000,000) published by Bureau of Surveying and Mapping of USSR.

中华人民共和国新地图，1951年

*这本地图的初版是去年四月出版的。出版以后，曾接到各地读者的来信，提出修改的意见。……但在这一次再版的时候，我们只能就若干最必要而可能改的地方作了修改，……

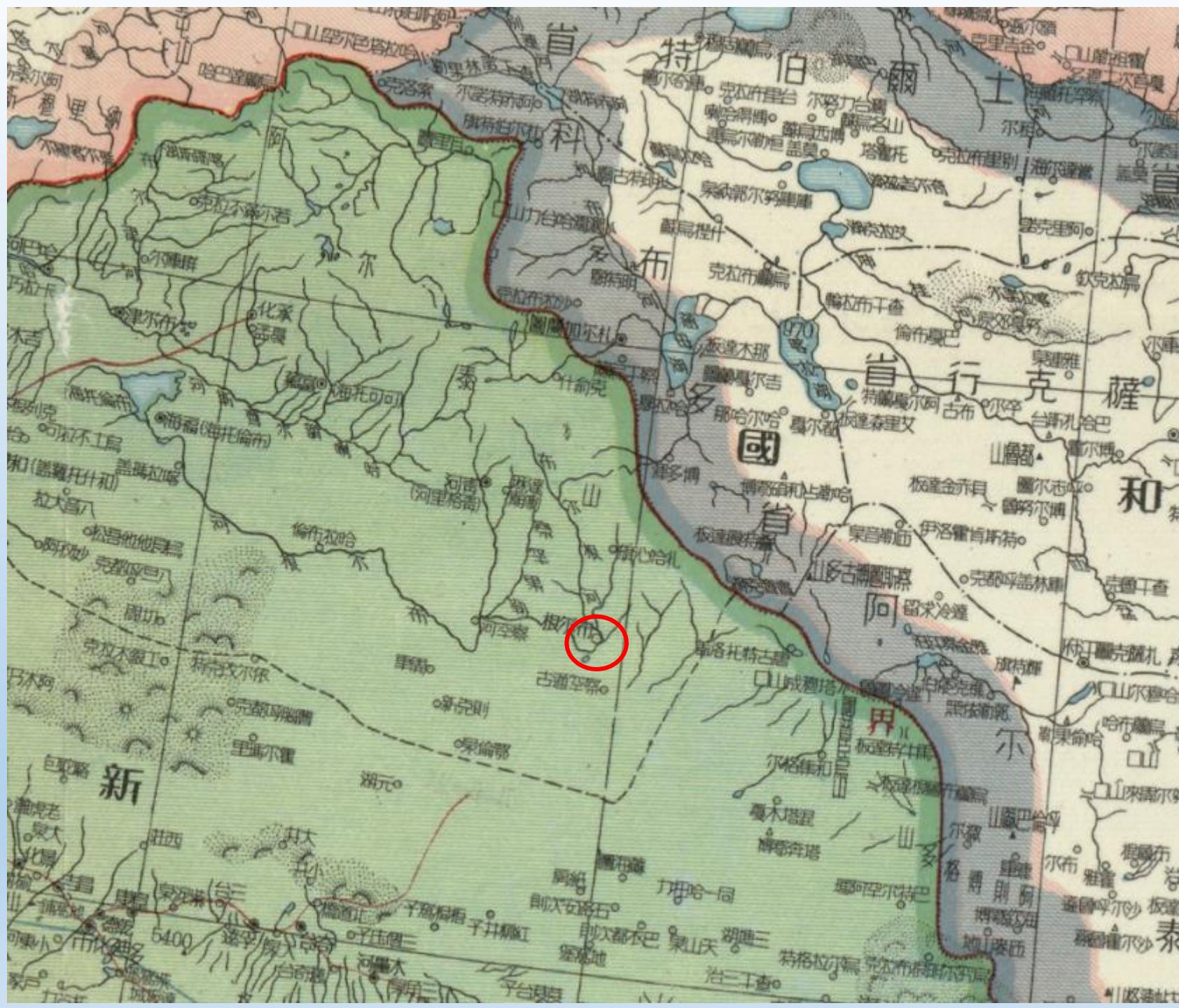
New Map of PRC 1951

The first edition of this map was published last year. After that, we received letters across the country offering suggestions of correction ... we have to make corrections regarding those most needed and possible to be changed...





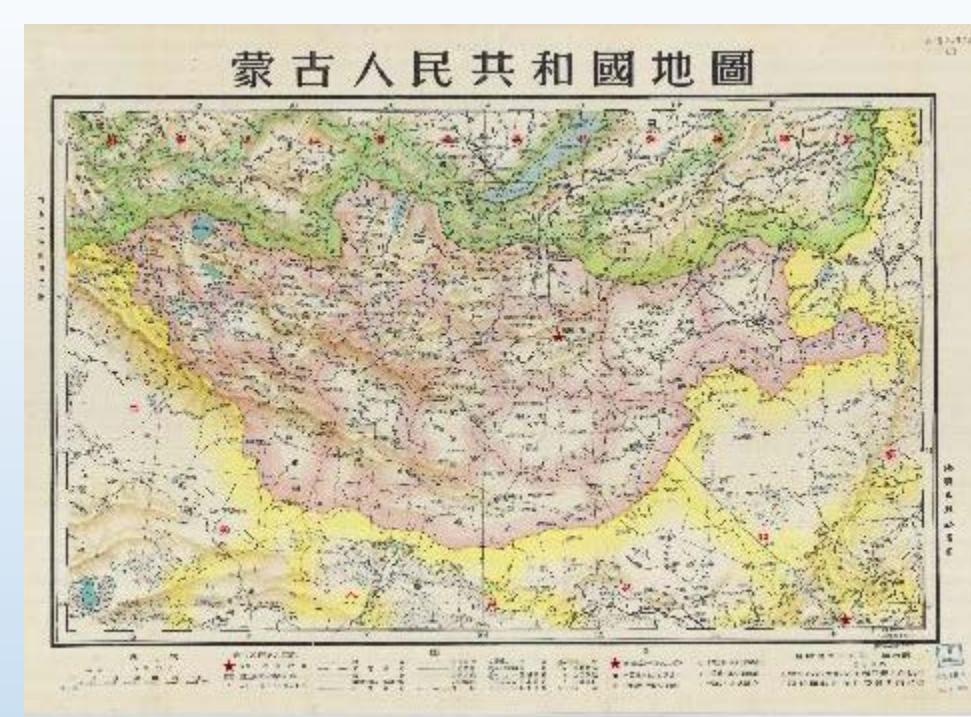
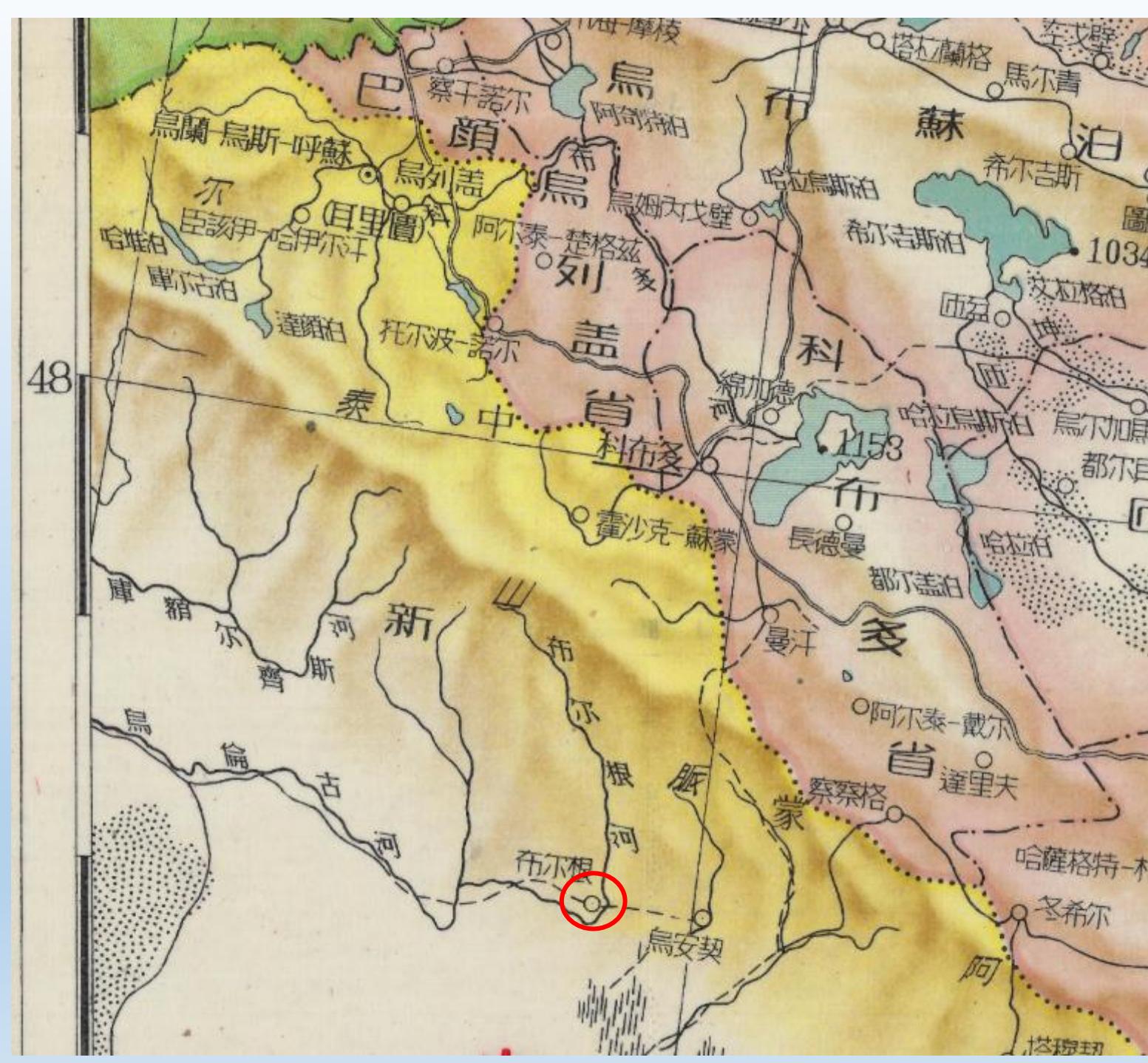
中华人民共和国地图
Map of PRC
1951



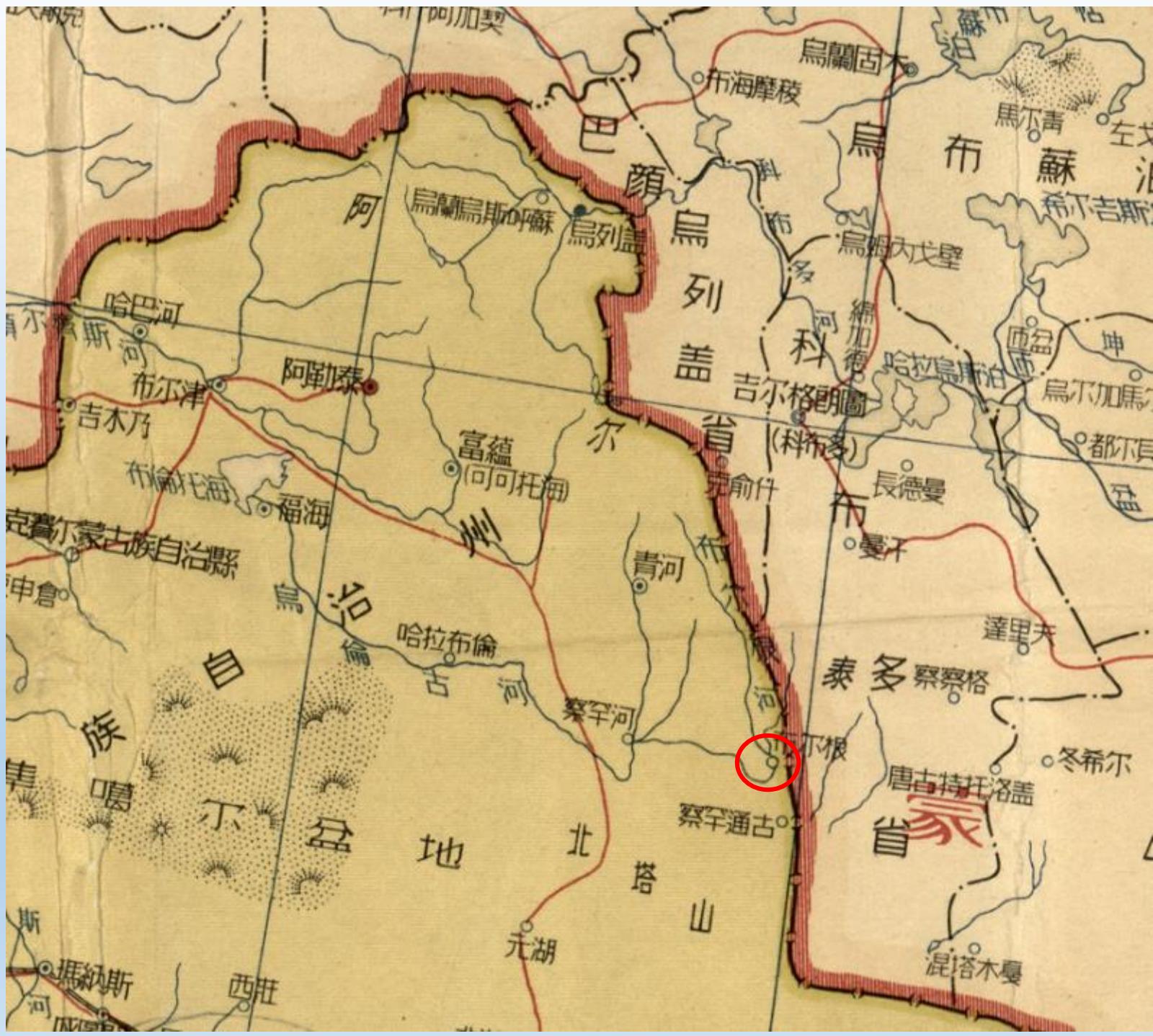


最新中国全图
The newest
map of China
1953





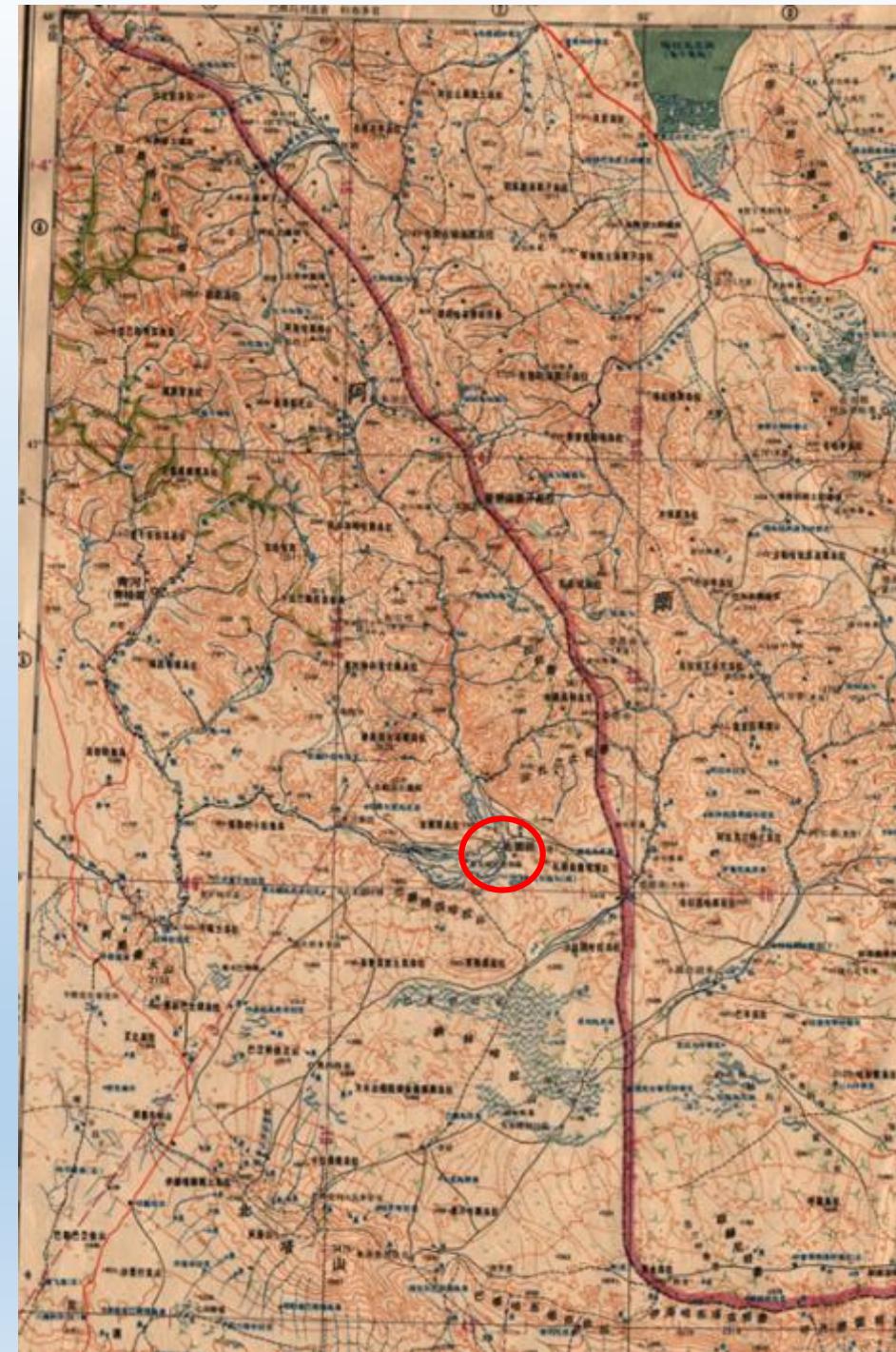
蒙古人民共和国地图
1953年
Map of Mongolian People's Republic
1953



中华人民共和国挂图 Wall Map of the People's Republic of China 1956

国家测绘总局1959年编
纂百万分之一新疆图

Map of Xinjiang on scale
of 1:1,000,000 by State
Bureau of Surveying and
Mapping
1959



中华人民共和国
地图集1958年
Atlas of PRC 1958



四、从条约看法定线的形成

1) 中俄声明文件1913.11.5

外蒙古自治区域应以前清驻扎库伦办事大臣、乌里雅苏台将军及科布多参赞大臣所管辖之境为限。惟现在因无蒙古详细地图，而各该处行政区域又未划清界限，是以确定外蒙古疆域及科布多、阿尔泰划界之处，应按照声明文件第五款所载，日后商定。

后果：科布多正式并入外蒙古

4. The formation of legitimate line from the prospect of treaties

(1) Altai area in formal treaties

- A. Russo-Chinese Declaration of November 5, 1913
- Autonomous Outer Mongolia is limited by the jurisdiction of Amban in Khüree, General Uliastai and Amban in Khovd of former Qing Dynasty. However, due to the unavailability of detailed map of Mongolia, and the unsolved borderlines between administrative regions of these areas, the boundary of Outer Mongolia, Khvod and Altai should be settled down in the future according to the 5th provision in the Declaration.

Outcome: Khvod was annexed to Outer Mongolia formally

2) 中俄蒙协约1915.6.7

自治外蒙区域，.....以前库伦办理大臣、乌里雅苏台将军、科布多参赞大臣所管辖之境为限。其与中国界线，以喀尔喀四盟及科布多所属，东与呼伦贝尔，南与内蒙，西南与新疆省，**西与阿尔泰接界之各旗为界。**

B. Treaty of Kyakhta June 7th, 1915

- Area of the autonomous Outer Mongolia ... limited by the former jurisdiction of Amban in Khüree, General Uliastai and Amban in Khovd. Its boundary with China is marked by the lands of four Khalkha Mongols and Khovd, i.e. banners of Hulunbuir in the east, Inner Mongolia in the south, Xinjiang in the southwest and Altai in the west.

3) 中苏友好同盟条约 1945.8.14

兹因外蒙古人民一再表示其独立之愿望，中国政府声明于日本战败后，如外蒙古之公民投票证实此项愿望，中国政府当承认外蒙古之独立，
即以其之边界为边界。

C. China, Soviet Union: Treaty of Friendship and Alliance (Aug 14th, 1945)

In view of the desire repeatedly expressed by the people of Outer Mongolia for their independence, the Chinese Government declares that after the defeat of Japan should a plebiscite of the Outer Mongolian people confirm this desire, the Chinese Government will recognize the independence of Outer Mongolia **with the existing boundary as its boundary.**

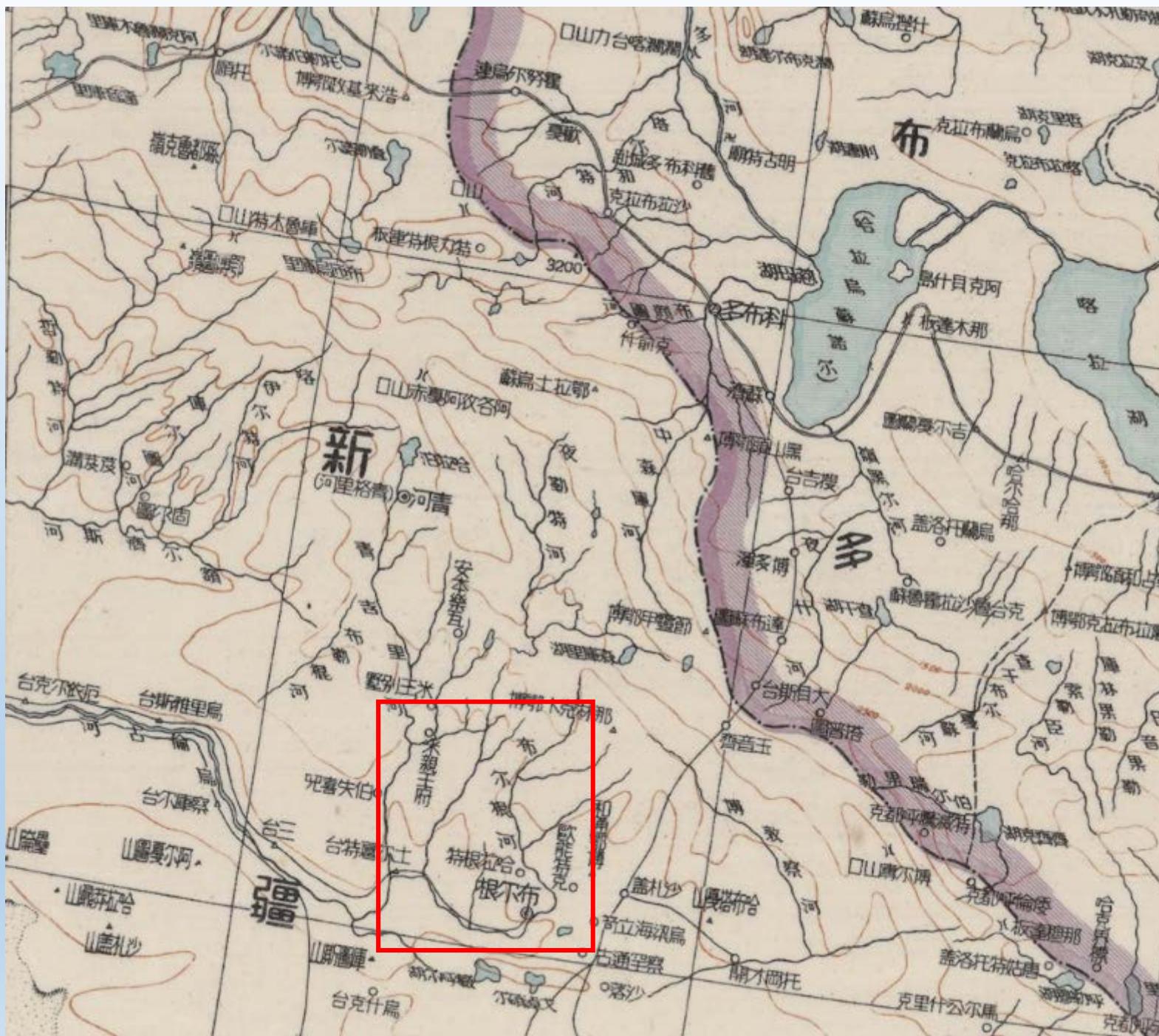
4) 国民政府认可之中蒙边界

国民政府外交部：

内政部二十九年出版之蒙古地方行政区域图，本部曾就新蒙边界部分详细审查，认为与新疆前督办公署参谋处民国三十二年制印之新疆地图及与苏联一九二七年以前出版之中国地图均相吻合，**可作新蒙边界标准**。

D. Boundary between China and Mongolia acknowledged by Nationalist Government

Department of Foreign Affairs, National Government of the Republic of China:
We investigated thoroughly the boundaries in *The Administrative Map of Mongolia* published by ministry of internal affairs in 1940. It can be concluded that it accords with the map of Xinjiang published by government in 1943 and maps of China published by USSR before 1927, **and it can be used as criteria for boundary between Xinjiang and Mongolia.**



2. 地方军事协定中的实际控制线

1) 中蒙停战条约 1913.12.8 承化寺

第一条：中国军队与喀尔喀军队，……均以阿尔泰最高分水界，……
奎屯山起东至江嘎什、布尔根河至济尔噶朗河口，再东南经察罕通古之西北陶甘策凯，至哈尔根图阿满止为界，……再此条约，系指双方驻军地点而定，与科阿疆界问题绝无干涉。

后果：阿尔泰中段、北段边界丢失
分水岭以北、东地域的实际控制权。

(2) Line of actual control in local truce

A. Truce between China and Mongolia Dec. 8th 1913

Article 1:

Troops of China and Khalkha ... demarcated by highest watersheds in Altai ...Khüiten Peak east to Jiang Gashi, from Bulgan River to Jirgilt River, then southeast to Taogan Cekai of northwestern Cahan Tonggu, till kargentuaman. This truce is related to the garrisons of troops of both sides, never related to the boundary between Khovd and Altai.

Outcome: lost actual control to the north and east of watersheds in the middle and northern boundary of Altai.

图例

- 省级治所
- 府级治所
- 国界
- 今国界
- 省级界线
- 驻军界线

比例尺 三百二十万分之一

新疆省

外蒙

阿尔泰

吐鲁番

哈密

镇西府

古城

迪化

库尔喀喇乌苏

伊犁

塔尔巴合台

承化寺

科布多

2. 阿科会订暂行条约1935.8.26

背景：1933年外蒙军攻占布尔根县境。

订约双方：阿山行政区和科布多。

分界约定：阿科界址分明，**以阿尔泰山正干分水线为界**，即凡阿尔泰山之水流向新疆者属新疆，流向科布多者，属外蒙。

- 后果：丢失阿尔泰边界东南布尔根河两岸实际控制权。

B. Provisional Treaty on Boundary between Altai and Khovd Aug.26th, 1935

Background: invasion of Bulgan by Outer Mongolian army in 1933

Two sides: Ashan administration and Khovd
Agreement:

Altai and Khovd is demarcated by drought watersheds in Altai Mountain, i.e. All the rivers from Altai Mountain flow to Xinjiang belong to it, and those flow to Khovd belongs to Outer Mongolia.

- Outcome: lost actual control of both sides of Bulgan River in the southeast of Altai Boundaries.

图例

- 省级治所
- 府级治所
- 县级治所
- 国界
- 今国界
- 省级界线
- 驻军界线

比例尺 三百二十万分之一

新疆省

库尔喀喇乌苏

伊犁

乌鲁木齐

古城

吐鲁番

镇西府

哈密

承化寺

阿尔泰

科布多

塔尔巴合台

布尔根

外蒙



3. 北塔山事件

背景：乌斯满叛军及北塔山事件

时间：1943~1946

后果：中蒙军队对峙于北塔山，中国丢失北塔山以北实际控制权。**实际控制线与今日国界一致。**

C. Battle of Baitag Bogd Mountain

Background: Defection of Osman and Beitashan Incident.

Time: 1943-1946

Outcome: Confrontation of Armies of China and Mongolia, China lost control to the north of Baitag Bogd Mountain, which later turned into the present national boundaries.



4. 中蒙边界条约 1962.12

1962年6月，周恩来指示外交部，.....既不宜追溯历史上行政区划的旧界，更不应将一方认定的边界线强加于对方。

1962年12月26日签订了《中华人民共和国和蒙古人民共和国边界条约》。

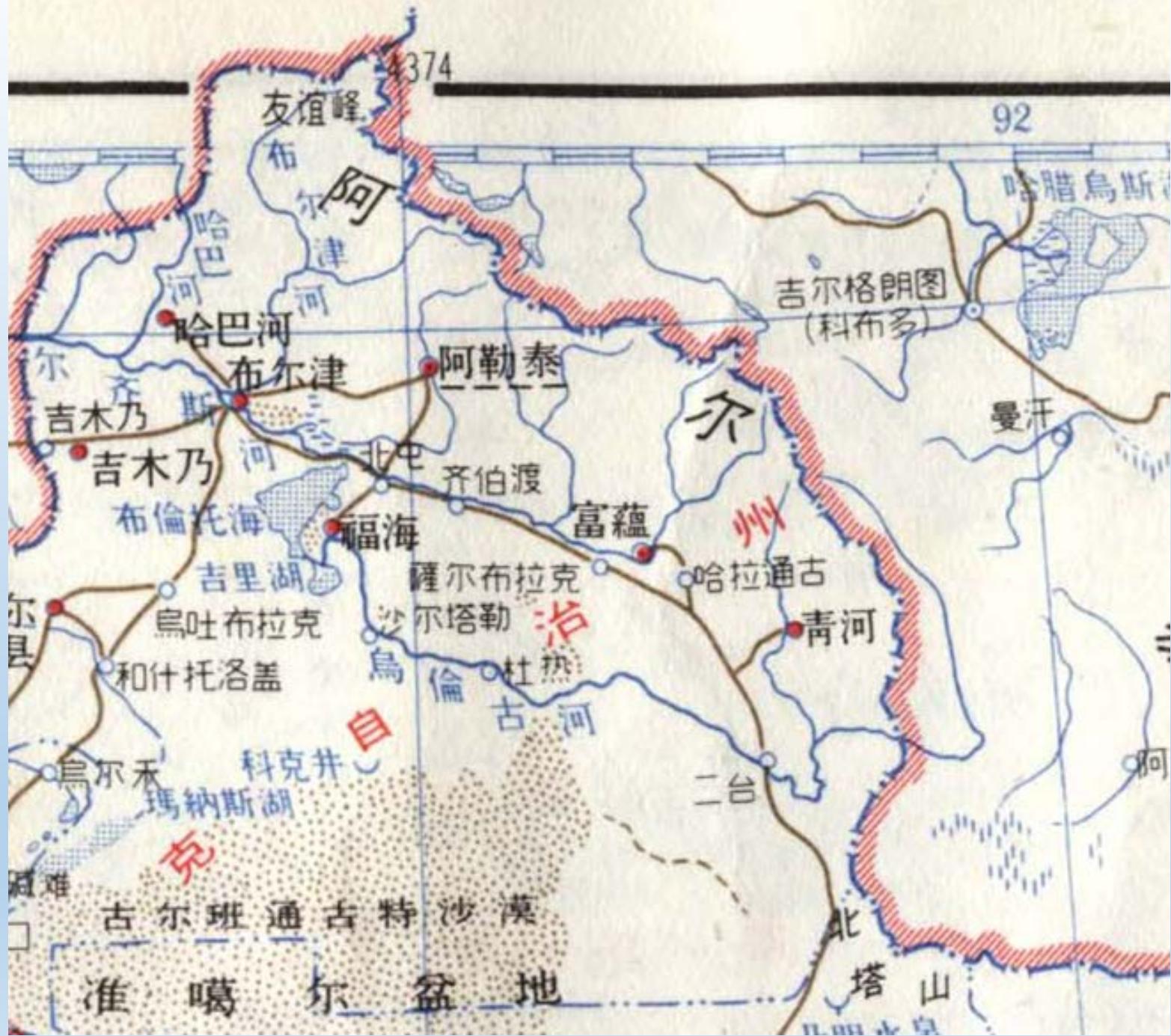


D. Treaty of Boundary between China and Mongolia, 1962

In June, ZHOU Enlai instructed department of foreign affairs, “it is inappropriate to trace back to the old boundaries of historical administration, or even impose boundaries insisted by one side on the other”

On December 26, 1962, the border treaty between the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Mongolia was signed.

Atlas of China 1966

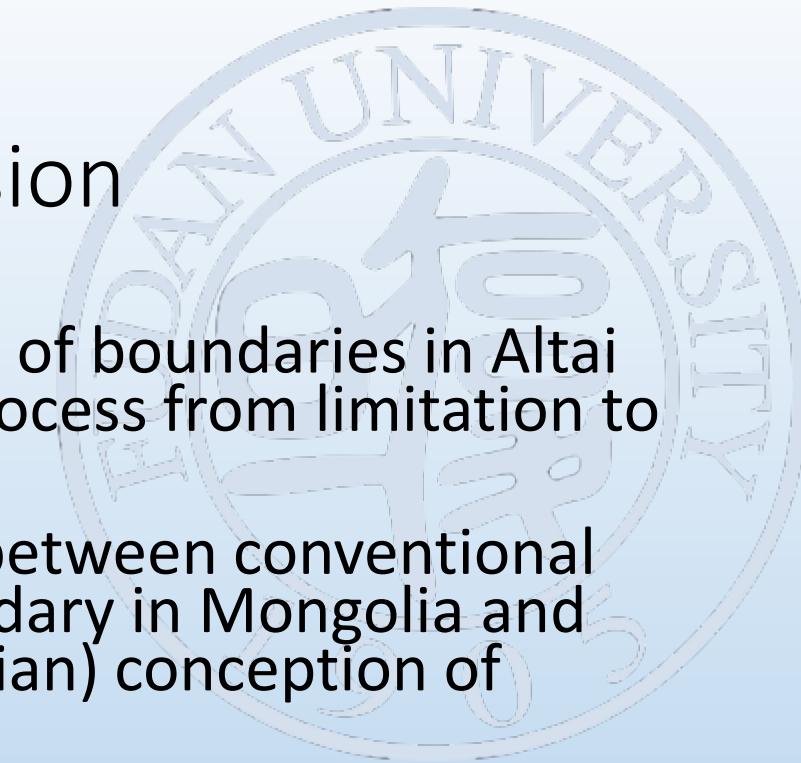


六、结语

- 阿尔泰地区边界线的形成是一个从界限到界线的过程。
- 蒙古地区传统的游牧界限与西方（俄国）划界理念的冲突。
- 在划界谈判中实际控制权的权重是第一位的。
- 必须结合国际形势看待上世纪60年代初中与周边国家的边界谈判。

5. Conclusion

- The formation of boundaries in Altai Region, is a process from limitation to demarcation.
- The conflicts between conventional pastoral boundary in Mongolia and western (Russian) conception of demarcation.
- The dominance of actual control in boundary negotiation.
- International circumstances must be considered when viewing boundary negotiations between China and its neighboring countries in early 1960s.



Thank You

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