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SEARCHING FOR ČINGGIS QAN: NOTES AND COMMENTS ON HISTORIC SITES IN XENTĪI AİMAG, NORTHERN MONGOLIA*

In August 1997 I took part in a survey of several historic sites in Xentīi Aĭmag, northern Mongolia, all of them localities connected with the life of Činggis Qan (? 1162-1227), including – and prominently so – the imperial burial ground on Burqan Qaldun/Xentīi Xan.

The twelve-day expedition (17-28 August), which included also an archaeologist who has specialized on 13th century Qara Qorum and two geographers trained in the historical geography of Mongolia, was arranged by the International Association for Mongol Studies (IAMS) in collaboration with Tsagaan Shonkhorr Holdings, Ltd., an Ulan Bator-based company which provided logistic support. Assistance with transport and lodgings was also received from the local authorities in Mönö Morit and Delgerxaan1.

The first locality that we investigated was the reputed burial site of Činggis Qan and other members of the imperial family, such as Činggis’ son Tolui (1186/90-1232?) and grandsons Mönge (1209-59) and Qubilai (1215-94). It will be recalled that Činggis Qan died in August 1227 south of Liú-p’àn shan on the

* The present paper is a brief report on three major sites (out of ten that we visited) chosen because of the controversy that still surrounds them. I hope to deal with the other sites in a future article. I have followed the conventional scientific transcription for Xalxa (xa.) and Script (Written) Mongolian (mo.), except that in the case of the former I have omitted the dot on the e for technical reasons. Whenever necessary, the Written Mongolian forms are followed by the Xalxa forms in parenthesis and vice versa.

1 In 1994 and 1995, in connection with my research on the Secret History of the Mongols, I corresponded with Professor Sh. Bira, Secretary General of IAMS, on the possibility of visiting various localities in Mongolia that have historical links with Činggis Qan. It was only in September 1996, however, that I was able to send Prof. Bira a list of proposed sites. The arrangements with Tsagaan Shonkhorr Holdings, Ltd., were made in the following months, originally through Prof. Bira, with Dr. Kh. Lkhagvasuren of the International Centre for Chinggis Khan Studies established by TSH to promote research on Činggis Qan and Mongolian history. The arrangements were finalized in July-August 1997. The expedition was led by Dr. Lkhagvasuren, archaeologist and historian, assisted by Dr. D. Bazargur from the Centre of Nomadic Pastoralism Studies of the Institute of Geography, the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, and by Mr. O. Sukhhaatar, a Senior Researcher and specialist on the historical geography of the Xentīi region. Mrs C. Moloney of Canberra joined the expedition and made a video recording; and Prof. Ts. Sumiya of the National University of Mongolia acted as interpreter and all-round informant.
XENTIÏ AÎMAG

1 XENTIÏ XAN (Burqan Qal'dun)
2 GURVAN NUUR and BOLDOGIEN EREEN TOLGOI (Del'ün Boldag?)
3 LAMYN UXAA (Del'ün Boldag?)
4 The so-called Ixsiin gazar
5 DOOÖ (Del'san Boldag)
6 ÇINGISIIN XÖSÖO (Monument for Çingis Qan and the Secret History)
7 The so-called Avarga Palace
8 XÖDÖÖ ARAL (Köde'e Aral)
Kansu-Ninghsia border of Inner Mongolia (at 34 N and 106 E), during the military campaign against the state of Hsi Hsia.

From the 13th and 14th century Persian and Chinese sources, we know that his body was brought back to Mongolia and buried, according to his will, on Burqan Qaldun, a mountain at the sources of the Kerülen (Xerlen) and Onan (Onon) rivers in the Kentei Range (Xentiün Nurruu), the name of which is associated with the legendary origins of the Mongols and with numerous events in Činggis Qan’s life. A meticulous analysis of these sources and of the later tradition was carried out by the great French scholar Paul Pelliot (1878-1945) in the late 1930s, but because of the war and the death of Pelliot, it was not published until 1959. Although Pelliot established beyond doubt that Činggis Qan was buried on «the sunny side», i.e. on the southern or southeastern side of Burqan Qaldun – in the so-called Yeke Qorïγ (Ix Xorig) or Great Forbidden Precinct – he did not attempt to identify Burqan Qaldun with a particular mountain in the Xentiï.

From the above sources we also know that at the end of the 13th century, i.e. some eighty years after Činggis’ death, Qubilai’s grandson Kammala (1263-1302) built a temple at Burqan Qaldun, no doubt to perform the prescribed rites in situ; and that a 1,000-strong contingent of Uriyangqai troops guarded the Great

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3 P. Pelliot, Notes on Marco Polo, Vol. I, Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1959, pp. 330-363. For further information on Burqan Qaldun, see also P. Pelliot et L. Hambis, Histoire des campagnes de Gengis Khan. Cheng-wou ts’in-cheng lou, Vol. I, Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1951, p. 439 (Index). In the Yuan shih (Po-na ed., 1, 23b; 2, 8a, 9a; 17, 24a; etc.), the locality associated with the imperial burials is called Ch'ì-lüen ku, or Ch'i-luen Valley, which as Pelliot has pointed out (op. cit., pp. 330-332), can only mean the «valley where the Imperial hearse (lien) was raised (ch'i)», referring to the place where – also according to Sayang Seçen – Činggis’ coffin was raised on the state carriage prior to interment. In my opinion, the valley in question is probably the valley of the Bogd River in the proximity of Xentiï Xan (see below). However, in 1987 Prof. Y. Irincin of Inner Mongolia University (Huhehot) published an article in Öbör Mongol-un Yeke Sürpuul-yin erdem sinjilegen-ü sedkül (Journal of Inner Mongolia University, Philosophy & Social Sciences), no. 3, pp 44-50, which was subsequently translated into German and published under the title «Ch'i-nien-ku und Kürelgii» in Zentralasiatische Studien 23:1992/93, pp. 67-75. In it, the author attempts to identify «Ch'i-nien-ku» with the Guregel or Kürelgii mountains of the Secret History of the Mongols. See F.W. Cleaves (tr.) The Secret History of Mongols For the First Time Done into English out of the Original Tongue and Provided with an Exegetical Commentary, Vol. I (Translation), Cambridge, Mass.-London: Harvard University Press, 1982, pp. 32, § 94; 54, § 122; 60, § 129; 69, § 141. Unfortunately, Prof. Irincin’s argument is untenable on both geographical and phonetic grounds: the Guregel area is too far south of Burqan Qaldun to be taken into consideration, and «Ch'i-lüen-ku» cannot possibly represent «Guregel» or «Kürelgii»; furthermore, the character ch'i of Ch'i-lüen ku is never used in the transcriptions of Mongol names and terms into Chinese. For the situation of the Guregel mountains, see Pelliot et Hambis, op. cit., pp. 42, 50.

Precinct, becoming in time the traditional custodians of the sacred burial ground. Kammala's temple and the Uriyangqai Guards must have been in service until the collapse of the Yuan dynasty, i.e. until the middle/second half of the 14th century. This means that for several decades there was a sizable human presence at, and near, Burqan Qaldun, with at least one permanent building. With the collapse of the Mongol dynasty in China in 1368 and the almost continuous civil strife in Mongolia in the following centuries, the memory of the imperial tombs on remote Burqan Qaldun dimmed considerably, as we would expect, but it did not fade out completely. Several chronicles of the 17th century, drawing from much earlier texts, record the old traditions according to which Činggis Qan was taken to «the Qan's great land» (qan yeke qajar), i.e. to the emperor's native land (the word yeke «great» is the regular epithet of royalty and of anything royal), and was then buried on Burqan Qaldun, or «at a place called Yeke Öteg on the shady (= northern) side of Altai Qan and on the sunny (= southern) side of Kentei Qan». Altai Qan and Kentei Qan designate of course the Altai and Xentii mountains respectively, but it is not clear whether these names point at a specific mountain in these ranges, the «chief» mountain as it were, as the title Qan would suggest.

With regard to the puzzling name Yeke Öteg (written Yeke Ötög and Yeke Undui in some manuscripts), Pelliot inferred that it must be a corruption of Yeke Ündür, lit. «Great Height (= Hill)», another designation of Mount Burqan Qaldun already attested in Rašid al-Dīn's Šamšī al-Tavārīšī.⁶


⁶ The chronicles in question are: 1. LUBSAN DANZANJIN, Allan tobič, facsimile edition of the original ms. copy, Ulan Bator: Mongolian Academy of Sciences, 1990, f. 127v; cfr. LUBSAN DANGANJIN, Allan tobič («Zolotoe skazanie»), translated by N.P. Sastina, Moscow: Nauka, p. 242; 2. C.R. Bawden, The Mongol Chronicle Allan Tobici, Göttinger Asiatische Forschungen 5, Wiesbaden: O. Harrassowitz, pp. 61, § 49, 146; 3. SAFANG SECEN, Erdeni-yin Tobici («Precious Summary»). A Mongolian Chronicle of 1662, Vol. I, the Urge text transcribed and edited by M. Gö, I. de Rachewiltz, J.R. Krueger and B. Ulaan, Faculty of Asian Studies Monographs: New Series, no. 15, Canberra: The Australian National University, 1990, pp. 82-83, ll. 42r-42v01; Cfr. I.J. Schmidt (tr.), Geschichte der Ost-Mongolen und ihres Fürstenhaus verfasst von S nanoparticles Chungtajich von der Ordus, St. Petersburg-Leipzig, 1829 (various reprints), p. 109; and 4. N.P. Šastina (tr.), Šara tudiči: Mongol'skaya letopis' XVII veka, Moscow-Leningrad: Izd. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1957, p. 137. For Pelliot's comments, see Notes on Marco Polo, pp. 345-346. It should be noted that the expression «the Qan's great land» found in Lubsangdajin's Allan tobič, the meaning of which is perfectly clear from the context (see also the Allan Tobich edited by Bawden, op. cit., p. 61, § 48, and the Šara tudiči, loc. cit.), has become «the place called "The Qan's Great Land"» (Qan Yeke Tačar kemekû oron) in Sayang Secen's Erdeni-yin tobič (ll. 42r-24-25), i.e. it has been transformed into a place name, thus confusing the issue. In his Short History of Mongolia, A. Amar (1887-1939), after quoting extensively from the Allan tobič, wonders whether this «Great Land (or Place)» (Yeke Tačar) can be identified with Yeke Ötög as a locality north (?) of the Kentei Mountains, i.e. in the Onon-Kerulen-Kentei territory where Činggis Qan's body was unquestionably taken and buried. See Amur, Mongol'yun tobič teüke, Vol. I, Ulan Bator: Monggol Kebeľ-iün Qoriiya, 1934, pp. 312-318. Cfr. A. Amar, Mongol'yun toči taut, Ulan Bator: Ulsyn Xveleliün Gazar, 1989, pp. 163-165. Subsequently, the official History of the MPR stated as a fact that Činggis Qan was buried, according to his will, in his native territory, at a place called 1x Ötög.
In the 19th century, the Buriat scholar Dorži Banzarov (1822-55) described a Shamanist manuscript in which Burqan Qaldun and Kentei Qan are mentioned together with other peaks in connection with the cult of sacred mountains in Mongolia. For Banzarov, Kentei Qan is a single mountain. He writes: «It is remarkable that all the mountains mentioned here (i.e., in the manuscript – I.R.) bear the epithet Qan, i.e. the king of mountains.» Like Pelliot, Banzarov does not identify Burqan Qaldun with a particular mountain7.

Commenting on the frequent references to Burqan Qaldun in Mongolian sources, the late Professor B. Rintchen (1905-77), undoubtedly one of the most competent scholars in the field, wrote in 1950 that «nous savons que, selon les vieilles traditions chamanistes, les Mongols contemporains, même les bouddhistes, font des sacrifices à ce mont, mais l'endroit où il était situé est déjà tout à fait inconnu»8.

A few years later, N. Poppe, discussing some geographic names in the Jami' al-Tawârîx, equated Burqan Qaldun with Kentei; since he regarded the former as a mountain, not a mountain range, by «Kentei» he could have only meant Kentei Qan/Xentii Xan9.

Xentii Xan is, indeed, a conspicuous mountain in the western Great Xentii Range (Ix Xentiiin Nuruu), separating this from the Small Xentii Range (Baga Xentiiin Nuruu), and situated at 48 50 N and 109 08 E. In our maps its height is variously given as 2362, 2367, 2451 and 2452 m10. Its regular association with Burqan Qaldun in the Mongolian historical and literary sources cannot be regarded as fortuitous. Moreover, the fact that in the 17th and 18th centuries there was an established tradition among the Mongols in Mongolia as well as in China11 that Činggis Qan was buried on «Kentei Qan» (or simply «Qan»),

of the Xentii Range. See Ş. Nacagdorj (ed.), Bügd Naïramdax Mongol Ard Ulsyn Tüüx, Vol. 1, Ulan Bator: Ulsyn Xevlelin Xereg Erkelk Xoros, 1966, p. 240. For Badamxatan (see below, n. 14), pp. 12, 23, 34, Ixsiin Gazar (Yokes-ün Fa'ar) and Ix Ötög (Yeke Ötög) are synonymous, both designating the burial site of Činggis Qan’s ancestors on Burqan Qaldun/Xentii Xan and the surrounding area. These and other recent developments have further clouded the issue. See below, n. 19.


10 The height given in the U.S. Army Map Service (LU), Corps of Engineers, World Map (Asia) 1:1,000,000, series 1301, Edition 2-AMS: Washington, D.C., 1963, Sheet NM 49, is 2452 m. The height given in the Gurvan Gol Project Report (1990), p. 10 (see below, n. 14) is 2,361.5 m.

knowing (as we do now) that he was definitely buried on Burqan Qaldun, indicates, in my view, that we are dealing here with a single mountain, viz. Burqan Qaldun alias Kentei Qan.

In 1961, Professor Johannes Schubert (1896-1976) of Leipzig’s Karl Marx University and Professor X. Perlee (1911-82) of Ulan Bator’s State University led a joint German-Mongol expedition to investigate historic sites in Mongolia. The detailed account of their interesting journey, and the scientific results of the expedition, are described in Schubert’s book *Ritt zum Burchan-chaldun* published in 1963.\(^\text{12}\)

Schubert and Perlee investigated Xentiï Xan in September 1961, the German scholar being the first known European to climb the mountain. At the first «level» – some 80m up – they found the remains of a building or structure consisting of a great number of tiles and bricks similar to those used at Qara Qorum (Xar Xorin) in the first half of the 13th century. They also found iron vessels, apparently dating from the same period, as well as iron nails. After a superficial examination of this site they continued their climb, and beyond the tree line and the rhododendron bushes further up they came to a wide level ground where one could see numerous holes filled with stone blocks and rocks, with moss growing between them. They crossed this area, i.e. the second «level», and climbed a steep rocky elevation several meters high to reach the top of the mountain, which is also flat and forms a large rocky field covered with hundreds of *owo*-cairns: a sea of *owoos*, in fact, with a «Haupt-Owoo» (Ix Ovoo) around which were found an iron armour, arrow points and other articles.\(^\text{13}\)

From the top of the mountain one can see the valley of the Bogd River (Bogdyn Gol) flowing into the Xerlen to the south; the valleys of the tributaries of the Onon to the east and northeast; and the mountains to the southwest beyond which the Tuul River begins its course.

This is the area in the Xentiï Range from which the three great rivers originate – the so-called Gurvan Mönnï Ex or Source of the Three Rivers. It is from this region that the joint Mongolian-Japanese Gurvan Gol («Three Rivers») Project sponsored by *The Yomiuri Shimbun* took its name, the primary aim of the project being the search for, and discovery of, the burial place of Činggis Qan.

The Gurvan Gol Project (1990-93), which attracted much attention and enjoyed world-wide publicity, was supported by the Mongolian Academy of Sciences. The large research team included noted archaeologists and geophysicists from both Mongolia and Japan, geographers (among them Dr. D. Bazargur), the

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well-known ethnologist S. Badamxatan and linguist C. Šagdarsüren. The «general leader» on the Japanese side was the eminent archaeologist Namio Egami. The scientific results of their investigation were published in two volumes, the first one covering the initial year (1990), and the second one the three following years (1991-93). Further information on the project, its aims, results and future expectations is found in a recently published booklet by S. Badamxatan. The joint expedition surveyed the Xentii Xan area briefly in April-May 1990, investigating sites at Ix Davaa (between the Xerlen and the Onon); in the Bogd River valley up to Dood Ovoo (at the bottom of Xentii Xan); in contiguous valleys; at Bosgyn Davaa on the left bank of the Xerlen, and at Duut Yan north of Xentii Xan.

As for Xentii Xan itself, the exploration team apparently carried out only a cursory investigation. Under the heading «On the top of the Hentii Han», the Report says: «There is also an old tale that the tomb of Genghis Khan is on the top of the Hentii Han. We landed on the top by helicopter and surveyed the area for about an hour. The peak of the mountain is 2,361.5 m above sea level and there is a flat place with a big Ovoo in the center and 200-300 places of worship around it. There were no signs of tombs or graves on the top and we could find only horse tracks going up to the top from four directions».

At the bottom of the mountain, the exploration team surveyed «a sunny open space» in the Baga Ovoo area to the south which presented «anomalies» underground. These could not, however, be further investigated at the time.

From an illustration of roof tiles in Vol. II (p. 14, fig. 11) of the Report, it appears that members of the joint team investigated also the area on the first «level» where tiles and bricks and other artifacts were found by Schubert and Perlee in 1961. They too refer to the former structure on this site as a temple; however, no detail of their investigation appears in the Report or in Badamxatan.

Although the Report refers to Ix Xorig and the «front side» of Xentii Xan, and this area is indeed marked on the map showing the extent of the survey in the


15 Report, Vol. I, p. 10. The «big Ovoo» (Ix Ovoo) on top of the mountain is not in the centre, but near the edge; and the «places of worship» are the smaller ooos that crowd the top. The estimate of «200-300» is well below their real number.

16 Ibid., p. 52. Baga Ovoo («Small Ovoo») is listed in Badamxatan, p. 24, among the 14 sites investigated by the joint team in 1990. See below, n. 17.
upper Xerlen region, it is evident that no systematic or properly conducted investigation of the whole southeastern side of the mountain was carried out. From this, one can infer that the organizers of the project were probably not acquainted with Pelliot's study on Burqan Qaldun, and that they also ignored Schubert's report on Xentii Xan and the conclusions reached by both Schubert and Perlee concerning the paramount historical importance of the site in the quest for Činggis Qan's grave.

The Gurvan Gol Project, therefore, did not (and, in my opinion, could not) achieve its primary aim. Regrettably, it disregarded the literary evidence and the written sources ancient and modern, and although equipped with excellent scientific instruments it seems to have paid scant respect to a rigorous scientific method in its overall research. This is exemplified in the Report's «Conclusions based on archaeological research», which are the following: 1. 'The Secret History of the Mongols' can be considered an accurate, historical document, particularly in regards to its description of the life of Genghis Khan. 2. Based on the geographic names appearing in the above-mentioned book, Genghis Khan was born in Lamin Ukhaa - Deluun Boldog - in Binder County in Khentii Province. The place name Ikhshiin gazar can be presumed to be Oglogchiin Kherem on Mt. Binder'ya in Binder County. Two Mt. Binder festivals - one for Genghis Khan and the other for Lamaism - lend credence to this projection. The most recent festival was held on the mountain in 1927. There is also a legend that 14 nobles of Jonon van were buried there. From other legends, it was concluded that Ikhshiin gazar could be only Mt. Binder'ya. Through geographical observations from Mt. Binder and interviews with people in the area, it appears that Genghis Khan was buried somewhere in Oglogchiin Kherem».

17 In the Report, Vol. I, p. 7, it is stated that from 25 April to 25 May «we surveyed the uppermost valley of the Herlen River, around the Hentii Han Mountain, where is suspected the existence of the burial locations of Genghis Khan, his predecessors, and his succeeding Mongolian Hagens, according to historical sources, legends, and folkloric sources. Mongolian scholars O. Zhamjyan, H. Perlee and Ts. Dordjuren already conducted research in the region, and, furthermore, S. Badamhutan has marked 8 important points as Ihsiiin Gazar (see below, n. 19 - I.R.), Ih Eteg (= Ix Öteg - I.R.), Ih Horii and so on, from an ethnographical viewpoint». The reference to Ih Horig, i.e. Ix Xorg (Yeke Qorg) would imply the supposed burial site on Xentii Xan, but the Report does not mention a specific investigation of this area, and the above quotation speaks only of a survey around Xentii Xan. In Vol. II, p. 75, the map of the Survey Area of Gurvan Gol Project includes the area of Xentii Xan (no. 7: Khentie), but without specifying the actual sites surveyed. Cfr. also Vol. I, p. 41. A list of 14 sites surveyed in this area in 1990 is given in Badamxatan, p. 24, and the names of 16 other sites surveyed in 1992 is given on p. 28. Neither list includes Xentii Xan as such (although the 1992 list includes Erdene Uul). None of these 28 sites yielded positive results as regards Činggis' grave. However, eight other sites (unnamed) could not be properly investigated because of bad weather conditions and/or difficulty of access (cfr. Report, Vol. I, p. 8). Since they are in the mid-upper part of the mountains, Badamxatan (pp. 34-35) expects positive results from some of them.

18 Ibid., Vol. II, p. 29. The emphasis is mine. Only a few pages earlier the Report had expressed the opinion that the Delgerxaan region was «the closest spot to the tomb of Genghis Khan» and that «it is almost certain that Genghis Khan's tomb is in this area (i.e. in the area of the «Avarja Palace» -
Leaving aside for the moment the still unresolved question of Činggis Qan’s birthplace, one wonders what the «geographical observations from Mt. Binder» may be that point at Oglogchiin Kherem (Өглөгчиин Херем), i.e. The Almgiver’s Rampart (which is, archaeologically, a pre-Činggis Qan site), as his burial place; and what credence can one place on «interviews with people in the area»? Furthermore, the identification of «Ikhsīn gazar» (Iksiin gazar) with Oglogchiin Xerem is both gratuitous and groundless. The toponym Iksiin gazar (mo. Yektešin qaţar) is actually an expression meaning literally «the land (or place) of the Great Ones», i.e. «the place where the Ancestors are buried». In the present context this designation is spurious, as it originates from an early misunderstanding of a passage in the Secret History of the Mongols ($70) which has unfortunately been perpetuated to this day by Mongolian and Western scholars alike. There was, in fact, no place or area called «Iksiin gazar» in

I.R.)». See *ibid.*, pp. 17, 13. Cfr. Badamxatan, pp. 15 and 35, where the author expresses his view that, although one cannot pinpoint Činggis Qan’s burial site, all the evidence strongly favours its location on Burqan Qaidun/Xentii Xan or one of the Ix Xentii mountains.

The relevant passage in the Secret History reads as follows: Tere qaţur Ambaqai Qa’an-u qatut Örbei Soqatai jirin yekes-e qaţar inerii garuqsan-tur Hō’elün Üjin odcu gowit girci... «That spring, when Örbei and Soqatai, the wives of Ambaqai Qa’an, performed the Qaţar Inerii (sacrifice) to the ancestors, Lady Hō’elün (also) went, but as she arrived late...» The Qaţar Inerii sacrifice consisted in an offering of food to the souls of the ancestors which was perfomed in spring. See A. MOSTAERT, *Sur quelques passages de l’Histoire secrète des Mongols*, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard-Yenching Institute, 1953, pp. [14]-[23]; I. DE RACHEWILTZ, «The Expression Qaţar Inerii in Paragraph 70 of The Secret History of the Mongols», in P. DAFFINA (ed.), *Indo-Sino-Tibetan. Studi in Onore di Luciano Petech*, «Studi Orientali IX», Rome: Dipartimento di Studi Orientali, Università di Roma «La Sapienza», 1990, pp. 283-290. Cfr. CLEAVES, *op. cit.*, p. 19. Although the technical expression Qaţar Inerii still presents problems of interpretation, there is no doubt that the text should be read yekes-e qaţar inerii garuqsan-tur (= mo. yekes-e qaţari inerii jaryuqsan dur). However, in his translation of the Secret History into Russian, S.A. Koziń rendered this passage as follows: «That spring, the two wives of Ambagaikhân, Orbai and Sokhatai, went to the cemetery in the “Land of the Ancestors”. Oelun-učin also went, but she arrived too late...». See S.A. KOZIN, Sokrovennoe skazanie. Mongol’skaya kronika 1240 g. pod nazvaniem Mongol-un nipača tobiyian. Yuwan čao bi ši. Mongol’skii obydennyi izbornik. Tom I. Vvedenie v izuchenie pamyatnikov. Perevod, teksty, glossarii, Moscow-Leningrad: Izd. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1941, p. 88. In rendering the Mongolian yekes-e qaţar inerii garuqsan-tur as «went to the cemetery in the “Land of the Ancestors”», Koziń misunderstood the text, without realizing how far-reaching the consequences of his mistake would be. A few years later, in fact, the late Prof. C. Damdinsüre, relying largely on Koziń’s translation for his own version of the Secret History into modern Mongolian, rendered our passage as follows: «That spring, when the wives of Ambqai Qa’an, Orbai and Soqatai, offered the sacrificial food at the place of the Great Ones (the place where one buries the corpses of the ancestors), because Lady Ögelis had been late in going...». See Č. DAMDINGSÜRÈNG (tr.), Mongol-un nipač a tobiyian, Ulan Bator: Mongol Atad Ulus-un Sinjilekii Uqayar-u Kūriyeleng, 1947, p. 42. Unfortunately, Damdinsure’s incorrect rendering was not rectified in subsequent editions in spite of the appearance of Mostaert’s work in which this passage is discussed in detail (see MOSTAERT, *loc. cit.*). See, e.g., the 1990 edition in Cyrillic: *Mongolyn Nuuc Tuvčii*, Ulan Bator: Ulsyn Xvelleliin Gazar, p. 44. It was also adopted by scholars outside Mongolia. See, e.g., U. ONON (tr.), *The History and the Life of Chinggis Khan (The Secret History of the Mongols)*, Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1990, p. 18; and M.-D. EVEN et R. POP (trs), *Histoire secrète des Mongols. Chronique mongole du XIIle siècle*, Paris: Gallimard, 1994, p. 70. Thus, through a simple textual misinterpretation of Koziń, the expression Yekes-un qaţar «Land of the Ancestors» (xa. Iksiin gazar) came into use in Mongolia in connection with the burial ground of the Mongol emperors and, also under the influence of the name Yekes-un qaţar extrapolated from the Altan tobči (see above, n. 6), it acquired a life of its own as a toponym (cfr. also
Mongolia; therefore, its identification with a present locality like Ölgöggü Xerem is vitiated from the very beginning and must be left out of consideration when discussing the burial site of the Mongol emperors. In view of this, we can safely ignore the conclusions of the Report and return to the more recent developments in the investigation of Burqan Qaldun/Xentiï Xan.

Our team climbed Xentiï Xan on 19 August from its southern side, following exactly the same route as Schubert and Perlee thirty-six years before. We could confirm Schubert’s detailed description of the natural and man-made features of the mountain. As far as we could ascertain from our Mongolian colleagues, no other mountain in the region presents such characteristics, and it is beyond doubt that Xentiï Xan was the object of a special cult from early times. The remnants of the structure(s) at the foot of the mountain – possibly, and quite likely, Kammala’s temple – show that it was especially worshipped in the 13th-14th centuries. It should be mentioned that Xentiï Xan still occupies a unique position among the mountains in the Xentiï Range, being considered sacred and, therefore, of restricted access.

The inescapable conclusion of Schubert and Perlee, which is shared by us without reservations, is that this mountain cannot be anything but the famous Burqan Qaldun and, ipso facto, the burial site of Činggis Qan and the other Mongol rulers.²⁰ The imperial graves must then all be situated on its south and southeastern side, the structure(s) at the foot of the mountain marking the beginning of the Great Forbidden Precinct that extended upwards immediately beyond it, in the area comprised between the first and the third <levels>²¹.

the Report, p. 30, n. 43, where its modern equivalent is given as Binderiya uul, and its situation at 110 16 E and 48 23 N). This is the genesis of the «Issín Gazar Myth», which should be abandoned once and for all, being a constant source of error and misunderstanding as shown in the Report, Badamxatan (especially pp. 8-16, 34), and other recent publications, such as D. BAZARGÜR and D. ENKH IBMAY, Činggis Khaan Činggis Qajan) Historic-Geographic Atlas, Ulan Bator: Cartographic Enterprise of the State Administration of Geodesy and Cartography, 1997, pp. 10-11.

²⁰ See SCHUBERT, op. cit., pp. 98-99. For Perlee’s earlier identifications of Burqan Qaldun with other mountains, see his Nuuc Tuvoood gerdag gazar usny zarim neriig xaiï olson n’; Ulan Bator: Sínžlex Uxaan, 1958, p. 6 (English translation by L. MOSES, «On Some Place Names in the Secret History», Mongolian Studies 9: 1985-86, pp. 87-88). Although there are still a few dissenting voices, the consensus among scholars in Mongolia is that Xentiï Xan is Mount Burqan Qaldun of old. See D. ZAMBAA, Ix evni domogt gazzii mösöösön temdelegel, Xentiï Aimag: Ix Nirun Kompanii, 1996, pp. 8-12 (esp. pp. 8-9 and 12), 47-53. See also Badamxatan, pp. 15, 35. On the other hand, Dr. D. Bazargur is of the opinion that there are several Burqan Qalduns, such as the Uriyangkai Burqan Qaldun corresponding to present-day Erdeene Uul (between the Xerlen and Terelj rivers at 48 30 N and 108 41 E) and the surrounding area, and the Mongol Qamuy Burqan Qaldun corresponding to Xentiï Xan. He has also some reservations concerning Činggis Qan’s burial site, and will discuss these issues in a forthcoming book. In the meantime, see BAZARGÜR and ENKHIBMAY, op. cit., pp. 8, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20, where the two Burqan Qalduns are clearly marked.

²¹ The local Mongols speak of three xorigs or precincts, corresponding to the first, second and third «level» of the mountain respectively. This triple division may go back a long way, but it is not recorded in the literary and historical sources concerning Burqan Qaldun/Xentiï Xan. In view of the fact that Mongol graves on hills and mountains are found at the foot as well as halfway up or higher (see, e.g., the Report, p. 15), no portion of the south and southeastern side of Xentiï Xan can be excluded as a burial site.
Although, understandably, the Great Precinct area ought not to be disturbed, I would recommend that the archaeological site at the first «level» be duly investigated, not only to determine its nature and date, but also – and principally – to protect the relics and artifacts that it contains against weather deterioration and human action. The presence of recently damaged tiles indicates that visitors may have already been interfering with the site.

After Burqan Qaldun, our team visited the area of Delüüün Boldog near the Gurvan Nuur («Three Lakes») at Dadal Sum, in the northeastern corner of Xentii Aimag at 49 01 N 111 37 E. The locality is a well-known mineral spa and tourist resort, and the reputed birthplace of Činggis Qan. It is about 165 km east of Xentii Xan as the crow flies.

In the Secret History § 59 it is stated that Činggis was born «at Deli‘ün Boldaq ("Spleen Hill") of the Onan». Deli‘ün Boldaq is mentioned two more times in the Secret History (§§ 97 and 211), but without providing any clue as to its exact situation along the Onon River. However, the fact that in every instance the place is referred to as ‘Deli‘ün Boldaq of the Onan’ indicates that it must have been a hill in close proximity of this river, almost certainly within sighting distance. The Persian and Chinese sources confirm the name of the place, which also occurs in the Mongol chronicles of the 17th century, but again we are not informed as to its exact location.

In his famous biography of Činggis Qan published in 1922, B. Vladimircov (1884-1931) stated that Činggis was born «on the bank of the river Onon, at the edge of Delium-boldak, which still bears this name». Unfortunately, Vladimircov does not say where this locality is situated along the Onon. Presumably, he relied on earlier Russian reports (by Yurinskii, Abramov and Banzarov) to the effect that the place in question was «somewhere above the Čindant fort, opposite the

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22 This fact was personally ascertained by us when we visited the site on 19 August. In 1990, Tim Severin visited several historic sites in Mongolia, including Burqan Qaldun. The ascent of the sacred mountain, described in his book In Search of Genghis Khan, London: Arrow Books, Ltd., 1991, pp. 64-80, happened to coincide with the inconclusive exploration of the area by the Gurvan Gol Project team. Since Mr Severin’s account does not contribute in any way towards the solution of the problems with which we are concerned, I have refrained from commenting on it in the present paper.


village Yäkä-aral, about lat. 50° and long. 132° [= east of Greenwich 114°]. But a locality on the Onon at that longitude, i.e. near Ust’ Ilya in southern Chita, is so far to the northeast as to be excluded from serious consideration as a likely birthplace of Činggis Qan.

In 1948, X. Perlee wrote that there were two localities called Delüüt Boldag (Delüüt Boldag): (1) near the confluence of the Onon and Balži rivers (the ancient Baljun Aral) at 49 N and 111 E, and (2) a locality on the right bank of the Onon, seven versi from Yeke Aral, at 50 N and 132 E. He mentioned also a place called Delüüt (Delüün) near the Xerlen River at 49 N and 109 E. Perlee’s (2) is the earlier mentioned locality in Chita. As to (1), Perlee personally favoured it, and by 1958 he was convinced that in spite of the many conflicting folk traditions and hypotheses regarding it, the true birthplace of Činggis Qan was the one near the mineral spa of Gurvan Nuur. His view was shared by C. Dorzsüren (1960) and the majority of Mongolian academics. In 1962, a monument to Činggis Qan was erected there, and although the hill in question has since apparently «shifted» from its original situation in one of the Three Lakes to the present Boldogün Ereen Tolgoi further to the northwest, the area of Dadal is to this day considered the conqueror’s historic birth site.

Reviewing the literature on the subject, it is clear that Perlee’s identification relies entirely on local tradition and folktales (domog), and the general suitability of this area as a candidate for the Secret History’s Delüün Boldag: near the Onon, at the right distance from Burqan Qaldun, etc. Unfortunately these arguments are not probant, either individually or in toto. Moreover, the site at Gurvan Nuur is much closer to the Balži River than to the Onon: it is in fact nowhere near the latter, being about 18 km north of it. This consideration alone would, in my view, cast serious doubts on its identification with Delüün Boldag, although one cannot dismiss it entirely.

27 Pelliot, Notes on Marco Polo, p. 282 (citing I.N. Berezin). Cfr. C. Dorzsüren, Čingis xaany törsün Delüün boldag xaana baına, Studia archaeologica I, 2 (Ulan Bator, 1960), p. 3, where the longitude is given as 115 E. The statement in Ratchnevsky, op. cit., p. 15, n. 66, that Činggis’ birthplace «on the right bank of the Onon upstream from the island Yeke Aral and near the confluence of the Balži River is still known today by its old name» is a conflation of data from various sources and an incorrect one at that.


31 I owe the information regarding the transfer of the birth site location from the lake to the present one to Dr. D. Bazargur and Mr. O. Suxbaatar, with whom I discussed this problem on 24 August during our stay at the Three Lakes Sanatorium. According to them, the hill originally designated as Delüün Boldag was actually an island in one of the Three Lakes which has since disappeared. The monument erected in 1962 on Tömör Očir’s recommendation faced the original hill in the lake. A commemorative stele with inscription has been erected at the present site on Boldogiün Ereen Tolgoi.

A more likely candidate, in this respect, is perhaps Lamyn Uxaa (mo. Blaman-yin uqaγya), a hill virtually «on the Onon» near Binder (Binderyaa) at 48 35 N 110 36 E, which both Prof. Ž. Badamdaš and Dr. Bazargur claim, on geographical and other grounds, to be the real Deli‘ün Boldaγ33.

An objective study of this problem leads inevitably to the conclusion that we do not really know which is the «Spleen Hill» along the Onon where Mother Hō‘elüün had Temüjin, and that we shall almost certainly never be able to find out. We can only speak of probability, not of certainty, and leave it at that. On no account, however, can one designate Boldogüin Ereen Tolgoγ as the birthplace; and the monument at Gurvan Nuur has more than an even chance of being misplaced.

The third historic site I wish to comment upon is the Dolo‘an Boldaγ or Dolo‘an Bolda‘ut («Seven Isolated Hills») of the Secret History in the Köde‘e Aral area, the site where, according to its colophon (§ 282), the writing of the first version of the Secret History was completed, almost certainly in 122834. Köde‘e (~ Ködö‘e) Aral (Xödöö Aral), or «Steppe Island» is itself a locality of primary importance in Mongol history, being the place where Činggis Qan had his yeke ordo(s), i.e. his main camp, and where the great diets (quriltai) of 1228-29, 1251 and 1323 that elected Ögödei, Möngke and Yisün Temür respectively were held35.

It is now generally accepted that Köde‘e Aral is the plain known as Bayan (Ulaan)-ny Tal on the left bank of the Xerlen southwest and south-southwest of Delgerxaan (at 47 02 N and 108 50 E)36. In the Atlas of Bazargur and Enkhbayar its eastern end is delimited by the Avarga River (Avargyn Gol)37. In the last three decades substantial remains of permanent structures, indicative of a sizable

33 See ŽAMBA, op. cit., pp. 17-18; BAZARGÜR and ENKBAYAR, op. cit., p. 54, s.v. «Deliün Boldaγ».
34 See CLEAVES, op. cit., p. 228. With regard to the dating of the Secret History, see I. DE RACHEWILTZ (tr.), «The Secret History of the Mongols, Chapter Twelve (= Suppl. II)», Papers on Far Eastern History 31: March 1985, pp. 90-91. Cfr. also Idem, «Brief Comments on Professor Yü Ta-chüin's Article "On the Dating of the Secret History of the Mongols"», Monumenta Serica 37:1986-87, pp. 305-309. Although the almost general consensus among scholars, including those in Mongolia, is that the «Year of the Rat» given in the Secret History colophon (§ 282) corresponds to 1228, and not 1240 as it was assumed for a long time, Mongolia celebrated the 750th Anniversary of the Secret History in 1990.
37 BAZARGÜR and ENKBAYAR, op. cit., p. 24.
settlement, were discovered halfway along the western (= right) bank of the Avarga due south of Delgerxaan, stretching over a 1,200m by 500m area. They have been designated as «the Avarga (or Avraga) Palace».[38]

The Dolo’an Boldaq (Doloon Boldag) are in the northern part of Köde’e Aral and form a cluster of low hills at the southern end of the Bayan Uul. To this day, their generic name is still Dolool («The Seven»), and some maps still show the existence in situ of a monastery called Dolool Jisa.[39] Damdinsuren gives their individual names as follows: Dörbelž («The Cube»), Süül («The Tail»), Ix Ulaan Tolgoi («Big Red Hills»), Baga Ulaan Tolgoi («Small Red Hill»), Olon Ovoo («Many Ovoos»), Taxilgat («Place of the Sacrificial Offering»), and Gacaa («Mountain from which Several Rivers Spring»).[40] There is no reason to doubt that these hills are, in fact, the Dolo’an Boldaq of the Secret History.

From the colophon of this work we learn that the writing was completed when the Great Diet was assembled and when, in the month of the Roebuck of the year of the Rat (7 August 1228), the imperial camp (ordos) was at Dolo’an Boldaq of Köde’e Aral of the Kelireen (= Xerlen) River, between «Šilginčeg and ...». The name of the second locality is missing in the text.[41]

Dolo’an Boldaq has now been identified. In a survey that we carried out on 26 August, we noted that the area encompassed by the hills in question would be far too small to accommodate a khan’s ordos. Clearly, the encampment at the time was near the hills. In view of the further localization of the colophon, we may surmise that it was situated between one of the hills (Šilginčeg) and another locality in the same general area. But why would the author of the colophon, who was undoubtedly well acquainted with this area (as were his contemporaries), feel the need to specify more in detail where the camp was established? Surely,

[38] See DAMDINSUREN, op. cit., pp. 107-109; Report, Vol. II, pp. 9-13, 16, 36-37, 60, 65, 79-81, 83. For other interesting archaeological finds in the Xerlen-Cenker area, see ibid., p. 7 et passim; J. SCHUBERT, «Der Mittagsrastplatz des Činggis Xaan», in L. LIGETI (ed.), Mongolian Studies, Amsterdam: B.R. Grüner, 1970, pp. 519-526. DAMDINSUREN (loc. cit.), had speculated about the existence of Činggis Qan’s «Aurug Palace» by associating the ruins of buildings on the Avarga with the «Aurug» mentioned in § 136 of the Secret History. See CLEAVES, op. cit., p. 64. However, the word a′ruuq (mo. a′ruveg, a′uruq) of the Secret History is neither a place name nor the designation of a khan’s palace or residence, but a term meaning «camp for the old and the young», i.e. the «base camp» where old people, women-folk, children, and servants with the baggage and supplies were left when the men went to fight, and where they returned after the fight. Pelliot calls it «camp à l’arrière» (see his «Les mots mongols dans le Korje sœ», Journal asiatique 217:1930, p. 259, no. 24). This word is a direct borrowing from Turkic a′ruveg «heavy baggage, train». See G. DOERFER, Türkische und mongolische Elemente im Neupersischen, Vol. II: Türkische Elemente im Neupersischen, Wiesbaden: F. Steiner Verlag, 1965, pp. 76-77, no. 496. Thus, the «Aurug Palace» is another myth we can dispose of.

[39] See, e.g., the U.S. Army Map Service World Map (Asia), Sheet NL 49.

[40] DAMDINSUREN, op. cit., p. 170.

[41] Cf. CLEAVES, op. cit., p. 228, where Šilginčeg is written as two words: Šilgin Čeg. Cleaves’ translation is based on MOSTAERT, Sur quelques passages... (see above, n. 19), p. [262]. Mostaert has made a detailed analysis of the text of the colophon, ibid., pp. [258]-[263].
Dolo'an Boldaq would have been enough given the reference to Köde’e Aral. The only reason I can give for this additional localization is that Köde’e Aral was a much larger area than we suppose at present. In his Notes on Marco Polo, Pelliot has pointed out that the Mongolian term aral, lit. «island», can mean «a whole region determined by the confluence of two rivers», the rivers in question being the Xerlen and the Senggür (Cenxer). The latter is, indeed, the only other river to be considered in the region. If so, the present limits of Köde’e Aral must be pushed much further to the west and to the north, possibly encompassing the whole «steppe plain» (köde’e) comprised between the Bayan Uul, the Xerlen and the Cenxer. It is only when placed in this much broader geographical context that the «recorder» of the Secret History may have felt the need to be more precise as to the exact spot where the imperial camp was at that particular time during the long assembly. As we know, it was the custom of the khans and their entourage to move camp frequently because of pastures requirement. In August of that year, i.e. at the height of summer, the imperial tents had been pitched somewhere between Šilginčeg and another spot, probably somewhat further east. As already indicated by Mostaert, Šilginčeg, i.e. Šilgin Čeg, would be an ideal name for a hill since it means «Mountain Rue Hill», i.e. «Hill where the mountain rue grows». I think that Šilginčeg may well be one of the seven hills, as this would make perfect sense in the context. Perhaps a botanical investigation may reveal the identity of the hill in question within the Doloon Boldag group.

42 In the Secret History, Dolo’an Boldaq (Bolda’ut in § 136) is always specified as «of Köde’e Aral of the Kelirem», no doubt because, as Mostaert has already pointed out (op. cit., p. 263), n. 253, there must have been several localities with this name.

43 PELLIOIT, Notes on Marco Polo, p. 322. Concerning mo. aral «island» and «land between rivers», I wish to quote the following remarks from a letter of Prof. Herbert Franke to me dated 17 December 1997: «I found an interesting Turkic use of the word for island recently in PETER ZEIEME, ‘Remarks on Turkish Topography’, in SHIRIN A-selector and N. SIMS-WILLIAMS (eds), Languages and Scripts of Central Asia, London: SOAS, 1997, pp. 48-49. The place near Turfan called Lükhchung etc. is in a Uighur document called Taliy Otruy ‘Willow Island’ which seems to render a Chin. original Lüchou, i.e. chou is taken in the sense of ‘prefecture’ but translated in Uighur by the word for ‘island’».

44 Cf. MOSTAERT, op. cit., p. [261], n. 250.

45 Ibid., pp. [259]-[260]. Mostaert regards Šilginčeg as a compound name: šilgin «mountain rue» (on the basis of the entry šilgi in Kowalewski’s dictionary) + čeg «hill» (cf. Kalmuck tseg «hillcock»). However, in Kalmuck šil(d)g (in combination with buξin «bull’s») means «mallow», not «rue». Furthermore, in Turkic there is a word šilginčeg meaning «neck amulet». See N. POPPE, Mongol’ski slavar’ Mukaddimat al-Adab, Moscow-Leningrad: Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1938-39 (repr. by Gregg International Publishers, Ltd., Westmead: 1971), p. 407a. This may well be the same word written Šilginčeg in the Secret History. Other interpretations are possible, but whatever the meaning of the word, it is clearly a single place name, as shown by MOSTAERT, loc. cit.

46 In his translation of the Secret History into modern Mongolian, Damdinsüren, like other scholars before and after him, misunderstood the colophon, taking it to mean that Köde’e Aral was between Dolo’an Boldaq and Šilginčeg. His incorrect rendering has not been rectified in subsequent editions of his work. See the Mongolyn Nuuc Tovoo (1990 ed.; cfr. above, n. 19), p. 254. It is MOSTAERT, op. cit., pp. [258]-[259], who first pointed out the mistake. Unfortunately, the confusion arising from the misunderstanding of the colophon misled Perle (and Schubert after him) in his attempt to localize Šilginčeg, which he thinks may be present-day Zamagtai Nuur «at the south edge of
To commemorate the 750th anniversary of the writing of the *Secret History* in 1990, the Mongolian government erected an impressive monument south of Delgerxaan, halfway between the hill and the Avarga River. Although the place was chosen on the basis of a misinterpretation of the *Secret History* colophon\(^7\), it is possible that the locality where this remarkable work was completed was not, after all, far from its present memorial.

Beside the above-mentioned major sites, our itinerary included also other important localities mentioned in the *Secret History* in connection with Činggis Qan's exploits, such as Bürği Ergi (Büreg Ereg), Kökö Na'ur (Xöx Nuur), Qara Jirügen (Xar Zürx), and Tunggelik Qoroqan (Tengeleg Gol). The identification of the Tünggelik Stream poses serious problems with wide-ranging implications. I hope to deal with this elusive river (or, better, rivers, since there is more than one involved) before long.

In closing, I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to all the kind friends and colleagues, old and new, who made our tour possible, in particular Prof. Sh. Bira, Secretary General, IAMS, Mr. Ch. Enkhtaivan, President, Tsagaan Shonkhorr Holdings, Ltd., and Dr. Kh. Lkhagvasuren, Director, International Centre for Činggis Khan Studies in Ulan Bator.

IGOR DE RACHEWILTZ

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\(^7\) See above, n. 46.
Fig. 1 – Mount Burqan Qaldun (Xentiin Xan) viewed from the Bogd River valley (*photograph by C. Moloney*).

Fig. 2 – Burqan Qaldun, south side: the imperial burial ground on the second level (*photograph by I. De Rachewiltz*).
Fig. 3 – Burqan Qaldun: view of the burial ground from the summit with the Bogd River valley in the distance (*photograph by I. de Rachewiltz*).

Fig. 4 – Same location as Fig. 3, but with a better view of the *ovo*-cairns on the summit (*photograph by I. de Rachewiltz*).