On some Place Names in the *Secret History*

by Kh. Perlee

Translator's Note
by
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The following is a translation of a monograph by the Mongol academician Kh. Perlee on the place-names in the *Secret History of the Mongols*[1]. Although relatively dated (1958), the work is still a unique and valuable locator for the places mentioned in the *Secret History*. Beyond that, his work is also an attempt to trace changes in place-names down through the centuries since the time of Chinggis Khan.

I have attempted to remain as faithful as possible to the Mongol original with a few exceptions. First, the Mongol alphabetical order has been changed to the English order to facilitate reference to names. Second, I have added, in brackets, the spellings of Mongol names according to Igor de Rachewiltz in his *Index to the Secret History of the Mongols* (Bloomington: Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 121, 1972). Following the Latin spelling of the name, I have added the line references to the term in the Index. Where a term occurs often, I have included only the first occurrence.

The Mongolist scholar B. Ya. Vladimirtsov wrote in 1926 that "there are many unidentified names in the Secret History."[1] As a result of our recent investigations we have expanded greatly our knowledge of place names in the Secret History.

[1]Kh. Perlee, Nuuts Tovchoond gardag gazar usni zarim neriig khaizh olson n'. (Ulaan baatar: Shinzhlekh Ukhaan, 1958). 11 pages.

We identified a great number of the place names found in the Secret History right away from a study of historical places. We have checked the ancient and modern terms for Mongol place names and studied the reasons for their being removed or forgotten. Ancient and modern historical and geographical records have been consulted and folklore has been studied. Although others have been urged to study place names, and we hoped ourselves to identify them all, many are as yet unidentified.

The historical process is the reason for ancient names being lost or forgotten. For others, those who nomadized in the area of some places, had a variety of reasons for losing some names. For example:

1. When feudalism expanded in Mongolia, the *ezen* [lords], the *noyans* [princes], and the *khubilgaan* [incarnate lamas], changed the names of places. Near the two ancient places of Deliün Boldog [deli'un-boldag-a] and Balzhun aral [baljun-aral] was the Shuragtaj or Shuragzaj Khan mountain range. The khubilgaan lama of the Ugtam monastery said, "It is the place of my birth," and changed the name to Bayan Khaan Uul.
2. The Khamnigad [Tungus] began to nomadize on the left side [north] of the Onon River, and re-named the Ikh Tal the Khonzooson Tal.
3. Because the ancient Mongols made certain names taboo they forgot the true names. They made taboo the name Ikh Gazrin Dabaa west of the Khentij Uul and now call it the Bogd (Chingis Bogd)-in Dabaa.

In addition, some names were not forgotten but were lost due to the conquest and enslavement of our homeland by foreign oppressors. For example, in the 18th century when the army of the Manchus defeated the army of the Oird (Zuun-gar) [Oirat-Jungar] in the area of Erdene-zuu monastery, the defeated Oird soldiers died in great number by the Orkhon River. The Manchu emperor, praising the affair, said it was a great victory and awarded the title Gung (duke) to the minister at the Orkhon. This is how the Orkhon River became the Tushee Gun.

The native masses, because they loved their homeland, did not forget the historical place names. I have benefited from this and have been able to identify many of the historical names of Mongolia. I have previously published data on the Secret History in 1948

examining historical names.[2] I have also published a preliminary report about today's *ail, aimag,* and *nutag*. Eight years after that [1956] an account was published on the topic of place names which increased our knowledge and corrected the earlier data. Readers and students have examined and verified and commented on the place names revealed, and on the class of unidentified names.

Category One

Names which have been removed

Abzhika Keteger, paragraph 191. [Abjiqa Köteger, line 6705; also abji'a ködeger, line 6423: abjiqa heights]. Located at 115 longitude and 47 latitude. In the 17th century it was probably the Abchu River.[3] It is the area east of today's Choibalsan City.

Adil (müren), paragraph 270. [adil müren, line 11131]. Called the Volga in modern Russian geography. The Mongols call it the Izhil River.

Alauut turgaut (uul), paragraph 129. [ala'u'ut turqa'ud; ala'ut turqa-ud, line 3420]. Possibly today's Erkheg Tarkhag. Located in the Tuva region of the USSR.

Altaj aula [altai a'ula]. In today's geographic works this range is divided into the Mongol Altai, the Russian Altai, and the Gobi Altai. In Mongol and Buriat folklore it is called the Arban Gurban Altai [The 13 Altai].

Altaj-in Ölge, paragraph 197. [Altai-yin ölke, line 7136, the Sunny Slope of the Altai]. Located at longitude 87, latitude 47.This name can be found in the work called the Chingis Bogd-in Öchig [The Prayer of the Lord Chingis], where it says "-when traveling the ölge land, and conquering the Onzhiyad enemy."Today it is called the Ölgij Khüj. It is the source of the Erchis River, one of the Gurban Khüj rivers descending from the Altai.

(Altajn) Araj (dabaa), paragraph 198. [Arai dabaa; arai-iyar dabaa, lines 7308, 7322, 10533]. Located at 91 longitude, 47 latitude. In historical records of the 18th century it is probably the Altajn Solbiin Ulaan Dabaa.[6] [The Red Mountain Range of the Lateral Altai]. Today it is called the Ulaan Dabaa [Red Mountain Range].

Amui müren, paragraph 258 [Amui müren, line 10630]. Now called the Amu-Darya. It is located in the USSR.

Arik usun, paragraphs 8 & 9. [Ariq usun, lines 601, 608.] Located at 101 longitude, 50 latitude. Called in the historical writings of the 18th century Tozi-gijn ariq.[4] According to official reports from the beginning of the 19th century, the Uriankhaj came to settle there and buried their dead in the area of the rivers Bairang and Arig.[5]

Baidarak Belzhir, paragraphs 159, 177 [Bayidaraq belcir, line 4915, Baidaraq belcir, line 5928, Baidarak Pasture]. Located at 99 longitude, 74 latitude. In a text of the 17th century is is written (bajdragijn) Khüren Belchir. Today it is called Zag Bajdragiyn Belchir.

Baikal (müren). In the ancient history of the Mongols this place is mentioned many times as Bajgal Müren. In the Manchu alba records of the 19th century there is a Bajkal Tenkhis. In the beginning of the Buriat genealogical table it is mistakenly recorded as Baigaagal. Now called Bajgal dalay.

Balzhiuna Aral.[9] Mongols of the past and present call a flood plain where two rivers join "aral." The name appears often today. Now we call the area where the Balzhijn flows into the Onan the Onon Balzhin Belchir or Onon Balshijn Boom.

Balzhuna (nüür), paragraphs 182, 183, 208 [Baljuna na'ur, lines 6211, 6232, 8034, 8035]. Located at 119 longitude, 48 latitude. Called Balgun naur in some Mongol texts.[1];0 Perhaps the same as the Balzh Bulag River which enters into the Mogoj River which flows into the Khalkha River.

Balzhun Aral, paragraph 24 [Baljun Aral, line 740]. Located at 111 longitude, 49 latitude. In the Tsatsal Sudar and other old Mongol texts it is called Banzhur Gol.[8]

Baruan Keer, paragraph [Baru'an Ke'er, 10621, The Western Steppe]. Located at 71 longitude, 51 latitude in western Siberia in the USSR. Today called Barabin Tal.

Botokan Boorzhi, paragraph 107 [Botoqan-bo'orji, lines 2628, 2631, 2705, 2717.] Located at 101 longitude, 50 latitude. The same as the Botukhan Gorkhi (near the source of the Onon River) which flows into the Minzh River in the USSR.

Bujur Naur, paragraph 53 [Buyur-na'ur, lines 1105, 5725]. In Chinese texts it is recorded as *Bu-yuj li omo* or *Bu-irk-khu*[11]. *Khu* is the Chinese word for lake. *Omo* is the Manchu word for lake. Today called Buir Dalaj or Buir nuur.

Burgi Ergi, paragraphs 94, 98, 107, 177 [Bürgi-ergi, lines 2135, 2213, 2220, 2636, 2637, 5914.] Located at 108 longitude, 48 latitude. This is the west side of the Kerlen river. It continues to be called Büreg Ereg. It is a mistake (in paragraph 98) where it says the Burgi Erge is the source of the Kerlen.

Burkan Kaldun (Uul), paragraphs 1 & 9 [Burqan-qaldun, occurs throughout the Secret History]. Located at 109 longitude, 49 latitude. In a Manchu text of perhaps the 18th century there is a great peak, Burkan Khada Uul, a ridge of the Khentij range, in the area near the source of the Three Rivers, the Kerulen, Onon, and Tuula[12] The mountain called Burkaan Kaldun generally separates the Khentiijn range into the Great Khentij and Lesser Khentij ranges of today.

a. The Van Khan emerges from the Tuula river, passes by Burkhan Kaldun and encounters the Bürgi Ergi (108 longitude, 48 latitude) of the Keluren as the source of the Onon. Burkhan Kaldun is west of the Keluren and source of the Onon. (paragraphs 98, 100, 106).

b. Van Khan follows the slope of Burkhan Kaldun and proceeds downstream along the Tuula, encounters the Uliataj and Gachuurt and reaches the Black Forest of the Tuula. This Burkhan Kaldun is near the source of the Tuula. (Paragraph 115). Many historians say that Ikh Kentij is Burkhan Kaldun, but that is probably wrong. Mongols of old said it is Ündüt Kaldut[13] in their country where they buried their ancestors. Thus this Kaldun is possibly not the only one. For example, in the 17th century in the writing of Tsogt Taizhi it is mentioned that his residence was established to the south of Kaldud Uul.[14]
Doctor Rinchen has remarked about Burkhan Kaldun that the Daguur say Burkhan Kaldun when consecrating willow wood.[15]

Chabchiyal (boomt or dabaa), paragraph 274 [cabciyal daba'an, line 9904.] This is at the Zhüj-yun-güan in China.

Chakirmaut, paragraph 194 [cakirma'ut, line 6926.] Located at 104 longitude, 47 latitude. Now called Tsakhirmöörs.

Chüj müren, paragraphs 152, 177, 198, 236 [cüi-müren, lines 4621, 5907, 7319, 9302.] This is the cü or cüj which follows the Isik Kyul.

Dalan Balzhut, paragraphs 129, 201 [Dalan Baljut, lines 3424, 7632, 8518.] Located at 113 longitude, 51 latitude. In the northwest of Mongolia there are many areas with the name Balzh. these areas are not Dalan Balzhut. The area of today's Ara Buriat nutag is called the basin of Balzh nuur.

Dalan Nemürges, paragraphs 153, 173 [dalan nemürges, lines 4705, 4710, 5633, 5715, 7929.] Located at 119 longitude, 47 latitude. A tributary of the Khalkin Gol, it is called the basin of the Nömrög Gol.

Deliün Boldok, paragraphs 59, [97, 211] [deli'ün boldaq, lines 1225, 2216, 8301.] Located at 111 longitude, 49 latitude. Although there are many legends and hypotheses about Delüün boldog they are entirely wrong. The ancient name is preserved in the pastures and valleys of the Onon and Balzh rivers. It is in the vicinity of the mineral spa of the Gurban Nuur [three lakes].

Eder, Altai-in Belchir, paragraph 161 [Eder-altai-yin belcir, lines 4930, 5933. The confluence of the Altai and Eder.] Located at 100 longitude, 49 latitude. Today it is called the Ider and Altai confluence. On the left side of the Chuluut River in Arkhangaj aimag.

Erdish müren, paragraph 198 [Erdis-müren, line 7311.] Located at 81 longitude, 49 latitude. Today called the Khar [Black] Ertysh or Erchis River.

Erdish-ün Bukdurma Khuzhaur (Üzüür), paragraph 198. [Erdis-ün buqdurma huja'ur, line 7311, the Buqdurma Source of the Erdish.] Located at 81 longitude, 49 latitude. The name occurs often in the Uigur script texts in Mongol. It is perhaps today's Bukhtarmin Adag [estuary]. It is near the Erchis River in the USSR.

Ergüne müren, paragraph 182 [Ergüne müren, line 3934, 6215.] A river which takes its source from the Dalaj or Khölön Nuur [Dalaj or Khölön Lake.] In Russian geography it is mistakenly called Argun, which is explained as an error for [Mongol] ar-gün [Deep Rivulet]. It is the Barga area of China.

Gurban Müred-ün Teriün, paragraph 179 [qurban müred-ün teri'ün, line 67115.] Located at 101 longitude, 48 latitude. The three rivers are the Onon, Kherlen and Tuul. The source of the three rivers come from the Ikh Khentij and Baga Khentij uul.

Gurban Telesut, paragraph 177. [qurban-telesüt-te, line 5832.] Located at 101 longitude, 47 latitude. It is perhaps today's Gurban Geel of the Orkhon.

Gürelgü, paragraphs 89, 94, 122, 141 [gürelgü, lines 1937, 2128, 3212, 3422, 3927.] Located at 109 longitude, 48 latitude. In the *SH*, it is frequently mentioned as a mountain area to the south of Burkhan Kaldun. However, it mentions three times that the Senggür qoroqan [Sanguur Korokan, rivulet] is in the Gürelgü mountains. Scholars agree that the Sanguur Korokan is today's Tsenkher Gol. This indicating its being to the south from Burkhan aldun/Gürelgü, says that the Sanguur Korokon takes its source

from the Gürelgü. It is possible that the Gürelgü was the vast area of the Tsenkher river which takes its source from the mountains to the west from mineral springs of Bor-Khurg the source land of the Tsenkher.

Güseür Naur, paragraph 151 [Güse'ür-na'ur, lines 4604, 5914.] Located at 109 longitude, 43 latitude.This lake is perhaps today dried up. It may be an area near the Gurban Khöbsgöl Uul of Dornogovi Aimag.

Jekes-gazhar, paragraph 70 [Yekes-e qajaru, line 1507.] Located at 109 longitude, 49 latitude. Today called the Ikh Gazar uul. It is in the vicinity of the two Khentij ranges, the Ikh and Baga Khentij. It is probably a name based on the memory of the area having been an öbög ancestral burial ground.

Kachauratu Subchit, paragraph 115 [qaca'uratu' subcit, line 2915.] Located at 107 longitude, 47 latitude. Today called Gachuur or Gachuur'in Am. Northeast from Ulaanbaator.

Kalka, paragraphs 175, 208 [qalqa, lines 5718, 5719, 5723, 5725, 6705, 6730.] Located at 119 longitude, 47 latitude. Today Khalkhïn Gol.

Kangkaj-in Kachir usun, paragraph 194 [qangqai-yin qacir-usun, line 6824.] Located at 112 longitude, 47 latitude. Today it is perhaps Khoromsgo Gorkhi (of Khangaj).

Kangkaj (uul), paragraph 194 [Qangqai, line 6824.] Located at 103 longitude, 47 latitude. In some Mongol texts Khangaj Khan. Today it is called Khangaj uul, and is divided into the Arkhangaj and Öbörkhangaj.

Kangkarka-no Teriut, paragraphs 101, 193 [qangqarqan-u teri'un, lines 6801, 6818.] Located at 101 longitude, 47 latitude. Perhaps it is the Khankhar uul, a branch of the Khangaj nurun.

Kan Müren, paragraph 141. [kan-müren, ken-müren, line 3924.] Located at 120 longitude, 50 latitude. Today called the Gan Gol. A tributary of the Ergün.

Kan-müren Shinaa-in au, nou. [Kan muren-sina'a-yin a'unu'u, line 3924.] Located at 119 longitude, 50 latitude. It is probably that which is now called Ust' urga by the Russians. Here the title Gur Khaan was confered on Zhamukha Setsen, and built tsagaan örgöö (the white palace). From that comes the name Örgöö (urqa) Adag Gedeg it is said.

Kara dal khuzhaur, paragraph 197 [qaradal-huja'ur, line 7205.] Located at 101 longitude, 49 latitude. In a research text of Russia in the 19th century, there is called Xar Tal, a tributary of the Selenge[16] As for this river it coincides with the evidence pointed out in the SH.

Kara Korum, paragraph 273 [Qara-qorum, line 11329.] It can be seen in Chinese and Mongol histories as Xe-bin or Takhag balgasu, or (Qara) xorum. Today it is called Khar Khorin. The ruins of these are near the Erdene-zuu monastery on the bank of the Orkhon river.

Kara Seül, paragraph 159 [qara-se'ül, lines 4919, 59831.] Located at 100 longitude, 47 latitude. Northeast from the baidrag bilchir [baidaraq-belcir.] It is probably the Khar Süülijn Gol.

Kelüren müren, [(paragraphs 94, 96, 97, 142 [Kelüren müren, lines 2121, 2134, 2220, 3932).] In Chinese historical records it is written variously Dakhan (Bira), Lyu Lyan, Lyu zhüj. Today called the Kherlen gol.

Kelüren-o argal geogi, paragraphs 183, 184 [Kelüren-ü arqal-geogi, lines 6230, 6234, 6304.] Located at 109 longitude, 49 latitude. Today it might be called Aaruulg (doloon) Khükht. It is point north west of Bavan-Ulaan.

Kelüren-o Doloan Boldak, paragraphs 136, [Keluren-ü dolo'an-bolda'ut, paragraph 136]. (Keluren-ü dolo-an-boldaq, lines 3723, 12010.] Located at 109 longitude, 47 latitude. Today called Dolood (uul) of the Kherlen.

Kelüren-o Ködee aral, paragraph 282 (Kelüren-ü Ködö'e-aral, line 3723.] Today called Kherlenij Örgon Aral, Kherlenij Tsagaan Aral. Now called Bayan (ulaan)-nï Tal. There is no reason to confuse Khödöö Aral with these.

Kelüren-o ködee aral-un shilgincheg, paragraph 282 [kelüren-ü köde'e-aral-un dolo'on-boldaq-a silgincek, line 1210.] Located at 109 longitude, 47 latitude. Perhaps called today Zamagtaj nuur. It is on the east side to the south of Bayan (Ulaan) Tal, east from Dolood uul (Doloan boldak). Because it has a greatly celebrated name, Zamagtaj nuur occurs often in the songs of the people. Until recently one otog on the Great Shabi of the Bogdo was called Zamagtaj.

Kelüren-o urak zhol-nul, paragraph 94 [Kelüren-ü uraq-col nu, line 2126.] Located at 109 longitude, 49 latitude. Today it is probably called Kherlenij örög bulan.

Kelüren-o Zhorgalkun-o (kh) Ulaa-nout boldaut (ulaan boldguud), paragraph 177 [Ke'eldüle'ei jorqal-qun-u hula'a-nu'ut bolda'ut-ta, line 5807.] Located at 109 longitude, 49 latitude. Perhaps today called Zorgolïn taban boldog. It is in the Kherlen steppe.

(Kh)uliyatu subchig, paragraph 115 [huliyatu-subchit, line 2916.] Located at 107 longitude, 49 latitude. Now called Uliatajn am (Uliatajn am). In ancient times the Mongols called mountain passes *amsar* or *subchi*. Subchid is the plural of subchi.

(Kh)ünegen dabaa, paragraph 247 [Hünegen daba-ar, line 9902, The Fox Pass.] Located 30 Chinese miles west of the city of Chuulalt Khaalga [League Portal = Kalgan] in the Chinese People's Republic.

Kishil bashi naur, (A Turkic name meaning Red-Head Lake.) paragraph 158 [Kisil-bas-na'ur, lines 4912, 5926]. Located at 87 longitude, 47 latitude. In the 18th century it went by that. Today it is Urenge or Ulengüür. In the northwest area of China.

Köjten, paragraph 143 [Köyiten, lines 8012, 8316.] Located at 111 longitude, 48 latitude. It is in between the Onon and Kerulen. Probably the same as the place called Khüjten (shuus). [A river today the Khüjten is a small tributary between the Onon and Kerulen that feeds into the Shuus River.]

Kol Barguzhin Togum, paragraphs 7, 177 [Köl-barqujin-tögüm, line 528.] Located at 111 longitude, 55 latitude. Lies north-east from Baikal Lake in the USSR. It is the same as the Barguzhin Golïn Khöndij.

Kölen naur, paragraph 53 [Kolen-na'ur, line 1105.] Located at 117 longitude, 47 latitude. Now called Dalaj nuur. It is connected with Khölön Bujr.

Kub Kaya, paragraph 151. [quba qaya, lines 4404, 4609.] Located at 109 longitude, 49 latitude. In a Mongol shamanist text there occurs the geographic name Khuba (XYBA) Dobu. If we examine this, Chingis Khaan crossing over the Khuwa Dobu defeated the Merkit enemies. Chingis Khaan after attacking twice again the Merkit, descended twice again the Kub Kaya. If we look at the SH, it is confirmed that the name of the place is the two Kub Kaya and Khuva dobu. [But Dobu doesn't appear in the SH.]

Kumshigir-un Urungu, paragraph 158 [qum-singgir-un ürünggü, line 4909.] Located at 90 longitude, 46 latitude. Taking its source from the Altaj uul it becomes the Ürenge River joining the two rivers the Bulgan and Chingil.

Kurua Jourka, paragraph 281. [Quru'a yo'urqa, line 12006.] This wall begins at 112 longitude, 48 latitude and continues to 119 longitude, 51 latitude. Today called the Chingisijn Kherem or Khermen Zam.

Khuva Dobu is a pile [mound, bump] leftover of a rampant structure of the Khun ulus (2nd to 1st century before our era). Even today it is called to Gua Dob [Hun Hill.]

Naku Gün, paragraph 195 [Naqu-gün, lines 6926, 6934, 7001, 7128.] Located at 140 longitude, 47 latitude. Now called Lkhakhu or Lakhu Bayan (uul). It is the nutag of Dashinchilen sum of Bulgan aimag.

Onan müren. Today's Onan River. In the Khentij Aimag.

Onan-u tüne, paragraph 130 [Onan-u-tün, lines 1031, 1814, 1819, 3505, 3716. The Forest of the Onan]. Located at 112 longitude, 50 latitude. The name is unknown today.

Onan-u zherene kabchikai, paragraph 129 [Onan-u jerene qabciqai, lines 3425, 7633, the Jerene Gorge of the Onan.] Located at 113 longitude, 50 latitude. The estuary of the Il or Ilge River which flows from the left side of the Onon River in the Buryat area of the USSR. Today the name is unknown.

Orkan müren, paragraphs 115, 195 [Orqan müren, orqon müren, lines 2608, 2912, 6925, 10732, The Orkhon River.] Today called the Zaluu Orkhon. The Sajr or Khögshin Orkhon is a river flowing from the west side of the Zaluu Orkhon. There is a Manchu word *Orkho* for the Orkhon in a Russian text.

Saari Keer, paragraphs 128, 128, 159, 161 [sa'ari-ke'er, lines 3411, 4931, 5934, 6734, 6805, 6808, 6816, 6821, 7207, 10103.] Located at 101 longitude, 49 latitude. It is probably called Khongorzhil or Khongorzhijn Tal today. It is above the Selenge and Khanui pastures.

Sanggur Gorokan, paragraphs 89, 93, 94, 96, 122 [senggür-goroqan, lines 1938, 2117, 2128, 2134, 3213.] Located at 110 longitude, 47 latitude. On Mongol maps of the 19th century it is written Senker. It is today called the Tsenkher River.[18]

Selenge-in Buura Keer, paragraphs 105, 109 [Selengge-yin bu'ura-ke'er, line 4615.] Located at 106 longitude, 50 latitude. Near Altanbulag and Sukhbaator cities. An area near Buur Gol.

Selenge (Müren). [Selengge müren] today called the Selenge.

Shin Müren, paragraph 257 [sin müren, lines 10616, 10617, 10619, 10620, 10826.] Now called the Sin or Ind (River). In India.

Shikshid, Shiskis (Gol), paragraphs 144, 239 [siqsit, line 9321). (sisgis, sisgei, lines 4024, 7706.] This is the Shishgid Gol which takes its source from the Soyon uul.

Shira-dek (-t) paragraph 247 [sira-dektür, lines 9912, 11229.] This is Nan Kheu in the Khorin land west from Chan Pinshan of the Khe bej province in China.[19] Füzhoü (Khushuu), paragraph 248.

Shin-khe-chen or Baga Beezhin, Yan-chi-chen or Khar Balgas are also possible

Tajkal Khorga, paragraph 198 [taiqal-gorqa, lines 7303, 7323.] In our history texts it can be seen written Tajkhan tsajza and Tajkha Khada. If we consider this, it comes from the Erdene-zuu history as Takhaj Balgacu. This Takhaj Balgasa is indeed a remnant of Khar Khorum.

Talkun aral, paragraph 105 [talqun-aral, lines 2609. 2913.] Located at 106 longitude, 50 latitude. A pasture of the Selenge and Orkhon rivers. Today it is probably the Tsagaan Aral.

Tamir (Gol), paragraphs 125, 196 [Tamir, lines 6925, 7134.] Located at 102 longitude, 47 latitude. The Tamir flows north and south taking its source from the Khangaj nuruu. Here it is called the southern Tamir.

Tanglu (uul), paragraph 200 [tangul, line 7505.] Today it is called Tagna-uul or Tagnïn nuruu.

Taour müren, paragraph 253 [tawur-müren, line 10225.] In the Zhirem [Jerun] area of Inner Mongolia. It is the Toor River.

Tenggis, paragraph 1. [Tenggis, line 502, 7409.] Located at 101 longitude, 51 latitude. Now called the Tengis Gol. It is north of Khövsgöl nuur. The legend [story] about this Tengis although it is

guesswork [hypothetical], is entirely wrong. If we look in the *SH*, many ayimaq of Mongols, nomadizing from the northwest, and west Börte-chino, crossed the Tengis. This is one proof to support the northwest location of the early Mongols.

Tergüne ünder, paragraph 79 [tergüne-ündür, line 1731.] Located at 109 longitude, 49 latitude. Perhaps the name of Delüün uul which is the source stream area of the Kerlen. (As for the coming out in legends that Chingis Khaan was born in Delüün, it shows the connection of the uul with Chingis Khaan.)

Tüngelik Gorokan, paragraph 28 [Tünggelik-qoroqan/xoruxun, line 519.] (Balzhun-aral-in ojrkhi) Located at 111 longitude, 49 latitude. Today, it is called Tengeleg Gol or Ugalzar Tengelegün Gol. It flows into Tengeleg Balzhi, or Balzh Kerlen.

Tuula-in Kara Tüne (Black Forest) paragraphs 96, 177 [tu-ula-yin qara tün-ne, lines 2205, 5917.] Located at 111 longitude, 47 latitude. Today it's Tuulïn shuguj (Tula Forest).

Tuula (Müren) paragraph 96. Today called Tuul.

Ulaan kud, paragraph 177 [hula'un-qut, lines 5009, 6008. The Red Cliffs.] Located at 89 longitude, 49 latitude. Today called the Ulaan khus, in Bayan ölgij aimag.

Ula nau müren, paragraph 253 [Ula na'u müren, line 10221]. The *ula* is called the Khar müren or Amur müren. Ula is the word for river in Manchu. Nau is perhaps the Noon (nogun) River.

Uluk-tak, paragraph 158, 177 [uluq-tag, lines 4022, 2906, 5925 Uluq mountain.] Located at 90 longitude, 47 latitude. Today called Bulag uul.

Uluk-tak-in usu, paragraphs 158, 177 [Uluq-taq-in soqoq usu, lines 4906, 5923. The Cold Water of the Uluq-taq]. Located at 90 longitude, 47 latitude. In the 18th and 19th centuries eight *ortaq* of the Manchu-Ch'ing state were established near Sogug usu near Kobdo. Today it is called Sogug usu.

Ulzha, paragraphs 132, 133 [Ulja, lines 3603, 3608, 3619, 3620.] Located at longitude 122, 48 latitude. Today called Ulziïn-gol or Ulzïn Bürd.

Ulzha-in kusutu shitüen, paragraph 133 [Ulja-yin qusutu sitü'en line 3620.] See also the commentary on Ulzha-in naratu shitüen. There were Russian and Chinese traders from the start of the 20th century at the small *kiid* (monasteries) where Buddhist ceremonies were held. This was at the place called möst shüteen (Ice Shrine) at the Ulzha River.

Ulzha-yin naratu shitüen, paragraph 133 [Ulja-yin naratu sitüen, line 3620.] Perhaps located in the vicinity of 112 longitude, 48 latitude. Shüteen was a place of black religion shamanism in old Mongolia. In the region of Ulzha are many remnants of ancient buildings and walls known to be sites of sun worship (naratu shitüen).

Urshiun müren, paragraph 53 (Ursi'un müren, line 1105). The Ursi'un River). Located at 117 longitude, 49 latitude. On a Mongol map from the 19th century there is an Urshuun River.[7] In a Russian text it is written as Arshan or Arshun. It is located in the Choibalsan Aimag.

Zhayak (usu), paragraph 270 [Jayaq, lines 10812, 1131, 11408.] Today the Ural River.

Zhezheer ündür-in gerüde, berke-elet (Elsüd), paragraph 166 [Jeje'er-ündür-ün gerü-de berke-elet, line 5113.] See the explanation of Zher Kabchikaj.

Zhezheer ündürün Zher Kabchikaj-in amsar, paragraph 185 [Jeze'er-ündür-ün jer-qabcitqai-yin amasar, lines 5113, 6318.] Located at 109 longitude, 47 latitude. This area is perhaps in the southern part of Bayan-uul. Bayan uul is the name of a great curved mountain range. Within it there are many nomad camps on its plain (steppe). It is said that Khabchil (Gorge) Amsar [am = mountain pass] is the only way to descend to this area's nomad camps. It is to be considered that this Gorge Pass (Khabchil am) is indeed the Zher Khabchikaj-in amsar.

Zhungdu-in Shira Keer, paragraph 252. [Jungdu-yin sira-ke'er, lines 10125, 10129, 10134, 10214.] Located at 117 longitude, 40 latitude. This is perhaps [probably] indeed the valley of the Yellow River (Khuan-khe) near Beezhin [Peking].

Part Two
Unknown Names With Theories of Location

Alkuj Bulak, paragraph 141 [alqui-bula'a, line 3921.] Perhaps the basin of the Ergüne müren.

Arbuka, paragraph 265 [arbuqa, lines 10904, 11034.] It must be in Alshaa nutag.

Chasutu (uul), paragraph 266 [casutu, line 11010.] Near Yargaj city or Nin Sya in China.

Chekcher, paragraphs 61, 94 [cekcer, lines 1236, 2121.] In the Altan Tobch of Gombïn Glasan lama, he speaks about Chorgu near Chegcher. This area is clearly in the basin of Bujr nuur and the mouth of the Kherlen.

Chekcher-ün Shira-keer, paragraph 17 [typo for 67], (cekcer-ün sira-ke'er, line 1335.] This is the basin of Bujr Nuur and the mouth of the Kherlen.

Chikulku or Chikurku, paragraphs 671, 94, 144 [ciqurqu, ciqurgu, lines 1237, 2121, 4006, 4008.] Basin of Bujr Nuur and the mouth of the Kherlen.

Eke Gorokan, paragraph 257 [eke-goroqan, line 10621]. Near Baruan Keer [Baru'an ke'er].

Enegen Güjletu, paragraph 142 [enegen-güiletü, line 4004]. It parallels [neighbors] the middle course of the Kherlen river (formerly the Chikurku or Chekcher).

Kadiklik Niruun-o Mürüche süül, paragraph 177 [qadiqliq-niruun-u mürüce-se'ül, line 5920.] Down from the pasture of the two rivers Selenge and Khëlgo, it is a main branch of the Selenge.

Kalka (Gol)-in Ornau (orno nuga)-in Keltegej Kada, paragraphs 175, 192, 208 [qalqa-yin or-nu'u yin Keltegei-qada, lines 5723, 6705, 6731.] The left side of the Khalkh (near Abzhika Ködeer).

Kara Kalzhid-elet (elsüd) (sand), paragraph 170 [qala qaljit-elet, lines 5407, 7526, 8025.] Perhaps down from the Nömrög Gol pasture. There is in this area if we look, the Khuuchdïn els, Kuran els, Udaart els, and the Mojlt els.

Karaun Kabchal, paragraphs 150, 177 [qara'un qabcal, lines 4535, 5826, 5828.] The area is along the Selenge. As for people in Mongolia, it is also called the arban gurban Kharaun of Alshaa and the Kharaun of the Orkhon.

Karaun Zhidun (Nuruun), paragraphs 183, 206 [qara'un-jidün, lines 6220, 8009.] As for an account of it in the *SH*, it is perhaps in the part to the east of Mongolia, in the accounts of Zuungars and Mongols.

Karazhi-keer, paragraph 105 [qaraji-ke'er, line 2610.] This is a left side of the Selenge and Khëlgo Rivers.

Kariltu Naur, paragraph 136 [hariltu-na'ur, line 3711.] In the vicinity of the former Gürelgü. It is called Khalil Naur in the works of Rashid-ad-din.

(Kh)okorgu zhubur, paragraph 115 [kökörtü-jubur, line 2915.] Perhaps in the vicinity of 113 longitude, 50 latitude in the area of the Gachuur and Baga Khentij uul pass.

(Kh)ulaan burukat, paragraph 170 [hula'an-borugat, hula'an-buruqat, lines 5629, 5410, 5413.] Near the Khalkh, Nemrög rivers.

Kimurka Gorokan, paragraphs 88, 107, 122 [Kimurqa-qoroqan, lines 1934, 1935, 2702, 3206, 3211.] Flows from the left side of the Onon.

Kimurka Gorokan-o Ajl-Karakana Gol [Gol doesn't appear], (Kimurqa-qoroqan-u ayil qaraqana, lines 3206, 2702, 3211.] See the note for Kimurka Gorokan.

Korkonak Zhubur, paragraphs 57, 103, 106, 116, 117, 206 [(qorqonaq-juber, lines 1214, 2516, 2914, 2918, 3005, 7532, 8003). (Qorqonaq Gorge).] A place at the source of the Onon.

Korkonak Zhubur-un Kuldagar Kun ebür-e Saklagar modun, paragraph 117 [Qoronaq-jubor-un quldaqarqun-nu ebür-e soqlaqarmudun, line 3003.] In such old Mongol texts as the *Güünij Tsatsal*, the *Khar süldijn öchig*, and *Chingis bogdïn öchig*, there is mentioned Devsekh (plateau) saglagar (bushy) modun. (Bushy forest plateau). Mongols of old probably called Saglagar modun *debsekh buzhiglekh mod*, a word for dancing from there being always celebrating (feasting) and dancing there. This former Saglagar mod is today's Udgan Mod.[21]

Kimurka Gorokan-o beder Koshiun, paragraph 197 (Kimurqa qoroqan-u/ the rest doesn't appear). See note for Kimurka Gorokan.

Kumurka Gorokan-o beder Koshiun-a Korchukuj boldak, paragraph 88 [Kimurqa-qoroqan-nu beder-qosi'un-uqorcuqui-boldag, line 1935.] See note for Kimurka Gorokan. [Qorcuqui Boldaq (hillock-mound) of Beder Qosi'un (Promontory) of Kimurqa Qoroqan (Rivulet).]

Kutukul-noud, paragraph 149, 151 [Qutuqul-nu'u-(da), lines 4506, 8617.] Probably near Gua-dob (Kub-qaya) of the Kherlen. [Qutuqul meadow- a meadow in the bend of the river.]

Maou ündür, paragraph 120 (typo for 170 [Mau-ündür, lines 5405, 5410, 5412, 5628.] Near the rivers Khalkh and Nömrög.

Mozhous (Khushuu), paragraph 248 [(Mojiu) (Vujiu) line 10016.] Perhaps in between Beezhin and Shandu.

Sarik Gün, paragraph 237 [sariq-qun, line 9304.] In the Altan Tobch of Lubsandanzan it is called the Kheris. This area is in the vicinity of the Chu Gol or Chuj Gol of the USSR.

Tana Gorokan, paragraph 107 [tana-qorqon, line 2638.] Called Tas-goruka in the Altan-Tobch of Lubsandanzan. Is a branch of the Tengelig gorokon near Kaldun.

Telegetü amsar, paragraph 162, 177 [telegetü-amasar, lines 4934, 5936]. This was in the area of the Selenge and Khanuj (formerly Saari Keer). [Also see Teletu amsar below.]

Teletü Amsar, paragraph 136 [Teletü Amsar, line 3725]. This area (place) is in the basin of the Kherlen and Onon.

Temeen Kheer, paragraph 190 [Teme'en-Ke'er, line 6620.] Perhaps northwest from the Khalkh river. [Camel Steppe.]

Tenggelik Goroka, paragraph 100, 107 [Tenggelik qoroqan, line 2236.] In the vicinity of Burkan Kaldun.

Tersut, paragraph 150 [tersüt, line 4527.] Is the word *Teelsüüd*? It is perhaps the Gurban Teel.

Togochak ündür, paragraph 12 [toqocaq-ündür, line 617.] By the source of the Onon. Tüngge Gorokan [Tüngge qoroqon, line 177.] Called Tünge Naur in the Collected Works of Rashid ad-Din. On the way to Balzhun Naur from Bujr Nuur. In some writings of Mongolia, it is a branch of the Orshun Gol.

Tülkin Cheu, paragraph 190 [tülkin-ce'üd, line 6620.] Near the Khalkh gol. Tidik Sakal-un Nekun Usun, paragraph 188. [didik-saqal-un nekün-usun, line 6424.] In the book of Marco Polo it is Tandük Tal. Tanduk is Van Khaan city. This place is usually in the Van Khaan uul.

Ulkuj Shilügelzhid, paragraph 153 [ulqui silügeljit, lines 4711, 5632.] In the commentary of the Russian translation of the *SH*, P. Kafarov writes it in *Nomin* or Yar Nuur. This area is perhaps at 111 longitude, 48 latitude near the Kherlen.[20]

Utki, paragraph [utkiya, line 4007.] The basin of the Kherlen (east from Chikurku, formerly Chencher).

Zhalama, paragraph 128 [Jalama, line 3410]. This mountain range name occurs often in the written works and speech of Mongols. It was in the vicinity of the Khanuj and Selenge pasture of today. (formerly Saari Keer). [Jalama is a shamanic 5-color paper strip device tied to branches of trees.]

Zhalama-in Ebur olegaj bulak, paragraph 128. [Jalama-yin ebür-e ölegei-bulaq, line 3410.] In the vicinity of the Selenge Khanuj (formerly Saari Keer). [Ölegei Spring south of Jalama.]

Notes

[1]*Severnaya Mongoliya*, Volume 2, 1926, p. 38.
[2]*Shinzhlekh Ukhaan*, Proceedings, 1948, Numbers 2-3, pp. 58-75.
[3]*Men-gu yu Mü-tszi*, Translation of P. Popov, 1895, p. 390.
[4]Established by decree. See the 61st book, Report of the *van* and *gun* of the Mongol and Khoton *aimags*.
[5]According to the records of the Mongol Central State Archives.
[6]See the aforementioned Report of the Mongol and Khoton *van* and *gün*.
[7]According to the map of Totokhtörijn Khushuun or Khetsüü To Van of Tsetsen Khan aimag.
[8]*Yuan Shi*. See the 1st volume (of 214 volumes) in the Mongol translation by Dandaag.
[9]See the *Guun Tsatsal Sudar*.
[10]*Yuan Shi*, op. cit., p. 7.
[11]*Men-gü-yu Mü-tszi*, See the Russian translation of P. Popov. 1895, p. 391.
[12]In the records of many Mongol aimags. See the translation into Mongol from Manchu or Dashnyam Gün.
[13]*Secret History of the Mongols*, Paragraph 164.
[14]A. Pozdneev. *Mongolia and the Mongols*, Volume 2, p. 468.
[15]*Shinzhlekh Ukhaan, 1946, p. 8.*
[16]*Radlov. Siberian Antiquity, Volume 1, Book 3, p. 80.*
[17]*Men-güu-yu Mü-tszi*. Translation from the Russian by P. Popov. 1895, p. 398.
[18]*Secret History of the Mongols*. Translation by Ts. Damdinsüren. See the introduction.
[19]The words for Shira-deg (tu) in Chinese are luu barïn togt, which translates into Japanese as Kua-ya-shi-in.
[20]He notes it was conquered by the Bogd Baatar. Manuscript translated from Chinese into Mongol.
[21]Even now, pious Mongols tie consecrated ribbons on the branches of particular trees that rise at the center or the edge of a forest.