

GENGHIS KHAN'S UNATTAINABLE ETERNAL TOMB

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847 years ago a baby, clutching a blood clot in his fist, was born in a yurt located in the northeast of contemporary Mongolia, in a mountainous locality called Kentay, in Delun-boldy ravine.

The Earth shook...

God endowed him with courage, dedication, iron self-control, and honour. Besides, he had highly developed intellect and possessed common sense. He believed in Providence and prayed for Unity and Solidarity.

Mother Hoelun was his advisor and idol

Genghis khan set himself only high goals. He did not confine himself to ruling only Mongolia, striving to subjugate the whole world and hold it under sway of his empire; at the same time he wanted conquered peoples to live in peace.

In his last speech, Genghis khan said, "I took responsibility of caring for millennia of peaceful life on my own shoulders; Weapons helped me to have trodden my short path. I derived strength from my aspirations, I inspired my warriors and generals, and waged wars."

Genghis khan was a man who taught every nation, starting from Great Steppes, to live and defend themselves in compliance with laws.

Public authorities of the Mongolian Empire had kept location of the Great Khagan's burial a secret for a long time

His death was publicly announced only a year after he had passed away. Several centuries have passed, but his role in history of the world and human civilization astounds peoples all over the continent, making humanity consider changing its way from time to time. His figure revives our thoughts, disturbing us and reminding humanity that it should never forget in order not to be forgotten.

Thousands of books, articles, and movies have been dedicated to Genghis Khan's life,

But nowhere and nobody has been unable to find the World shaker's tomb

Nevertheless, searches for remains of the Great Khagan have never been dropped. For the last 200 years about 100 expeditions have gone through the territory of Middle Asia with a fine-tooth comb. All attempts have been futile.

Some fame-seeking rascals have more than once spread false news of the remains' discovery. Over the 200 year-period of persistent searches, only one foreigner managed to visit mausoleum of Great Khagan.

First achievements of the American traveller

In 1903 an American traveler ascended the ridge of Kentay mountain called Burkhan-Haldun.

He had spent six months there, communicating with local inhabitants and recording legends he had heard from them; finally he ascended the Burkhan-Haldun. Having returned to his motherland, he announced that Genghis Khan's remains were located on that very mountain he visited, that is, Burkhan Haldun.

"The Blue Chronicle" by Vanchinbalyn

A famous Mongolian philosopher, historian, and writer, Vanchinbalyn (1795-1847), in his historical work "Khökh Sudar" (completed by his son Injinash), wrote, "Having built a house of

stones at the headwaters of the lake Kerulen on the top of Burkhan-Haldun mountain, the Onon [people] buried Genghis khan's remains inside.

Remains were carefully put in a chest made from plane tree timber. The chest was reinforced with three ringed golden straps.

According to some legend that very chest with golden straps was placed onto a spinning mechanism, which, by the will of God, spins only once in a hundred years.

When headband of the chest with Genghis khan's remains inside is directed to the east, it is safe to unseal the shrine. An elder with waist-long beard, riding a blue ox, should appear from the east; the shrine can be unsealed only under his direction. If the chest's headband is not directed to the east, it will be impossible to find location of the shrine. In that case the seeker, lured into a trap of fraudulent intent, and unable to carry out and unseal the chest, will be threatened with great distress. He will be punished by an evil spirit. A period of natural disasters, sudden and terrible wars will be initiated. According to another version, all people on Earth will get infected with deadly incurable disease."

The legend had been orally preserved by the Mongolians. Nomadic women, even Mongolian ones, do not dare to ascend the "sacred mountain", as remains of Great people had been buried there; no woman can set a foot on those remains, as it is considered a great sin.

Nyamaagiin Davaa ventured to set out in search of the Great Khagan's remains

Having studied written records and legends, Nyamaagiin Davaa decided to set out in search of Genghis khan's remains. Many Mongolians rendered assistance to him. But who is Davaa?

Nyamaagiin Davaa was born in the vicinity of monuments to Kultegin and Bilge Khagans. His ancestors had been keepers of the monument to Bilge and Kultegin khagans. From his early age he had been brought up by his grandfather and learnt all local legends. It was his grandfather

who brought Davaa to Kosho-Tsaidam plane, the monument to Kultegin was located here, six kilometres to the northwest of Shivetin-Kairkhan Mountain. He showed him a stone monument, towering on the hill and gave him the following counsel, “This place should be kept a secret; it is not to be mentioned or shown to strangers. It hides a great mystery. You will have to solve it.”

Mongolians are highly reticent nation

Our research expedition has visited that place more than once. We have talked to local inhabitants and none of them has ever mentioned one of the most mysterious places on Earth! Let’s get back to little N. Davaa, who, having grown, went into business, built a tourist center and established commercial bank “Anod”. Having become very wealthy man, he decided to fulfill the promise given to his grandfather.

He had a feeling that the monument on the mountain would help him to discover location of Genghis khan’s mausoleum. Soon, he went to Egypt to find out that Egyptian pharaohs had been buried in mountains. Emperors of the Tang dynasty had been buried on mountain tops; corridors had been made inside mountains and tombs had been constructed in there. Shortly after that the researcher, with the assistance of historian G. Bor and archaeologist O. Batsaykhan, launched excavations by the monument to Kultegin in Shiveti-Kairkhan Mountains. In the process of cleansing the monument, he found a statue of Bilge khagan under a pile of stones. Nevertheless, it was impossible not just examine, but even excavate a giant monument in a short period of one or two years.

Results were not long in coming

Having perplexed both the Mongolian Academy of Sciences and Government, Davaa withdrew his license and established “Tanir tegi” research fund in the process of further excavations. He worked out the procedure of excavation of the monument at the Burkham-Haldun ridge.

Having analyzed all information and made calculations, he organized an expedition, which included geologists, geophysicists, radiophysicists, and archaeologists equipped with modern hardware.

The expedition members had studied Burkhan-Haldun for two years. They conducted aerial surveys and used information from satellites.

Burkhan-Haldun Mountain stands 2367 metres above sea level. When the Tayichi'ud tribe wanted to kill Temujin, he spent seven days in Tungalat-Korkyt, hiding from enemies and, thus, he survived. Before launching a campaign against Khwarezm, Genghis khan ascended the very top of Burkhan-Haldun and spent three days and nights addressing the God. It not only gave him a sense of relief, but also sustained him to a great extent.

Now remains of the Great Khagan rest on the top of this very mountain.

The Burkhan-Haldun's height is 22 metres, its width is 280 metres and length is 190 metres.

Geological surveys had been conducted there as well. Results of radiometric and electromagnetic assessments turned out to be similar. They revealed images of a tomb with precious metals, located inside the mountain at the depth of 30 metres under the monument.

Thus the location of Genghis khan's remains was discovered

Having compared information from written records and oral legends, researches arrived to conclusion that those were remains of Genghis khan, whose deeds keep boggling our minds even today.

Information about the find was revealed in the early 2008. Historian and writer Vanchinbalyn wrote in "The Blue Chronicle" that Genghis khan's sons Ögedei and Tolui, as well as his grandsons Monke and Kujyk had been buried on tops of the lesser mountains surrounding Burkhan-Haldun. This information was confirmed in the process of excavations.

Thus, location of the Great Khagan's tomb was discovered via analytical methods.

The people of Mongolia have an objection to scientists' intrusion into the tomb for the purpose of research activities.

In this instance Mongolian government is impotent, as power in Mongolia belongs to the people. Thus, in case the people do not give their consent to excavation of the shrine, it might keep its secret for thousands and thousands of years longer. Nevertheless, it is possible that application of new equipment will help us to unravel the puzzles of Great Khagan without resorting to excavations...

Genghis khan's precepts

A man is born to live an epoch, while grass grows to live a season.

Do not boast of the aid you lend.

There are no small indecent deeds, as both the bad and the good springs from the small.

You are not to forget your parentage for the sake of your offspring, and to remember your experience for the sake of your friend.

Rain revives mountain flowers just like criticism animates a powerful man. Flatterers do not stand criticism just like artificial flowers do not stand rain.

It is good when others tell you about your imperfections, but when it concerns your feelings, you better keep them to yourself.

When you are poor you give your life for stealing; when you are powerful, you give your offspring's fates as retribution.

A tree requires sharp axe, a golden throne requires immense wisdom.

Feelings of a fool speak better than uncertain words of educated sage.

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