Memory of the World Asia Pacific Regional Register Nomination Form

The title will be used for such activities as publicity and certificates of inscription.

The Family Chart of Hereditary Lords of the Khalkha Mongols,

the House of Genghis Khan.

2 Summary (max 200 words)

"The Family Chart of Hereditary Lords of the Khalkha Mongols, the House of Genghis Khan" is a genealogy chart of 980 Genghisids that runs for thirty generations covering almost 700 years of Mongolian history and was compiled around 1832-1862.

The chart is in the shape of multiple layers of a circular diagram reminiscent of the sun's rays written with a brush in black and red ink on a coated canvas measuring 85 by 88 centimeters. The core circle starts with Genghis Khan followed by his youngest son Tolui Noyan, his grandson Kublai Khan, his great-grandson Crown Prince Chinkin, other emperors and princes of the Yuan dynasty and North Yuan, khans and princes of Khalkha Mongols.

The Family Chart is significant because it is dedicated to the members of the Golden Clan, who played a significant role in enhancing cross-cultural exchange primarily in Central and East Asia through their cultural and trade-related policies. This documentary heritage is one of the three remaining, oldest and most well-preserved authentic source material of its kind in studying the genealogy of Genghisids as other related documents were destroyed during the Great Purge of the 1930s.

3 Nominator/s Contact details

3.1 Name of nominator/s (person/s or organisation/s)

The National Library of Mongolia

3.2 Relationship to the nominated documentary heritage

The Document is the property of the National Library of Mongolia.

3.3 Contact person/s

3.4 Contact details

Name Mr. Nyamdorj Batbayar, Foreign Relations Specialist of the National Library of Mongolia;	Address The National Library of Mongolia, Chinggis Avenue 4, Ulaanbaatar 210648, Mongolia
Telephone 976-11-323100	Email director@nationallibrary.mn; mangal3@hotmail.com

I certify that I/we have the authority to nominate the documentary heritage described in this document to the Asia Pacific Regional Memory of the World Register. All nominators must sign here. (A signed support letter from the nominators' National Commissions is required when the nomination is from two or more Member States. See Section J in the Process document for more details)

Name B. Ichinkhorloo (Mrs)	Position Director of the National Library of Mongolia
Address The National Library of Mongolia, Chinggis Avenue 4, Ulaanbaatar 210648, Mongolia.	Email director@nationallibrary.mn

Year 2024	Name of documentary heritage	Page no.

Signature/s of nominator/s.....

5 Legal Information

5.1 Owner/s of the documentary heritage (name and contact details, if different from the nominator/s)

Name	Address
Telephone	Email

5.2 Custodian/s of the documentary heritage (name and contact details if different from the owner/s)

Name	Address
Telephone	Email

Please note: Written permission for nomination of this item from the Owners and/or Custodian/s if different from the nominator **must be attached** to this Nomination Form.

5.3 Legal status

The National Library of Mongolia– public institutional ownership.

The Family Chart is protected under the provisions of the Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Mongolia and the Law of the Library of Mongolia. Within the framework of these laws, the National Library of Mongolia, where the heritage is stored, is responsible for its protection.

5.4 Accessibility

The Manuscript is currently being exhibited temporarily to the public at the newly built "Chinggis Khaan National Museum" on mutual agreement of both parties.

Normally, the Document is a permanent exhibit of the Museum of Rare and Old Books at the National Library of Mongolia and is on display to the public as one of the highlights of the museum. The Museum is open on business days from 10 am to 5 pm.

5.5 Copyright status

Copyrights to the nominated item are held by the National Library of Mongolia
Additionally, reproductions of images of "The Family Chart of Hereditary Lords of the Khalkha Mongols, the House of Genghis Khan" require prior consultation with the owner, the National Library of Mongolia.

6 Details of the Nominated Documentary Heritage

6.1 Exact title of the documentary heritage

Title "The Family Chart of Hereditary Lords of the Khalkha Mongols, the House of Genghis Khan";

Nominating institution: The National Library of Mongolia

6.2 Type of documentary heritage

Coated canvas 85x88 centimeters

6.3 Catalogue or registration details

Catalogue number and title: д/д 24/11; činggis-eče ekilegsen ger-ün üye-yin bičimel-1x;

6.4 Images of the documentary heritage.

3 images of the Document are attached at Appendix 1

The photos are by O.Zulbel

6.5 History/Origin/Background/Provenance

The tradition of creating the family tree of the Golden Clan dates back to the 13th century when the Mongols began meticulously recording the family lineage of Genghis Khan's male descendants. They represented this lineage through circular diagrams resembling the sun's rays, preserving nearly 700 years of Mongolian history throughout their governance.

The Mongol Empire was governed by the elite Altan Uruk, known as the Golden Clan or Golden Lineage in English. This clan consisted of direct heirs from Genghis Khan's four sons and brothers, forming the ruling class alongside Mongol nobility and the heirs of Genghis Khan's comrades. The Family Chart was created to document this lineage and the order of birth.

All princes of the Golden Clan held the title "Taiji," derived from the Chinese term "Taizi," signifying the heir apparent. Generally, Taiji princes were divided into two groups: Relative Taiji, descendants of Genghis Khan's four sons, and Subject Taiji, descendants of Genghis Khan's four brothers. There was an unwritten rule that only male descendants of Genghis Khan's four sons had the right to become a Great Khan of the Mongols, although in theory, all descendants of Genghis Khan's four brothers shared the same right, as they all belonged to the Golden Clan and the Kiyat-Borjigin tribe. However, the successors of Genghis Khan's siblings ruled in their inherited realms without vying for the throne.

The Mongolian Empire was divided into three designated domains known as ulus: the Right Hand, Left Hand, and Central Ulus. Each of Genghis Khan's four sons was to hold a vassal Khanate in one of these ulus. Starting with the reign of Mongke Khan (1209-1259), the throne and the title of Great Khan became the exclusive domain of the descendants of Tolui Noyan, Genghis Khan's youngest son. This tradition made Khalkha Mongolia, the territory of the Toluids, the Central Ulus.

In the early 17th century, the Genghisids of Khalkha Mongolia, particularly the khanates of Tushetu Khan, Setsen Khan, and Zasagtu Khan, held significant power. In 1725, during the reign of the Yongzheng Emperor of the Qing Dynasty, a portion of Tushetu Khan aimak was separated to form a new khanate, the Sain Noyan Aimak, establishing Northern Mongolia with four khanates. However, the lords of the new Aimak did not bear the Khan Title.

The House of Tushetu Khan Aimak, being the most senior, had the exclusive right to regularly issue Official Family Charts of the Golden Clan and distribute them across Northern Mongolia.

Consequently, the reverse side of each document bears the inscription "Tushetu Khan Aimak," believed to be the origin of the Family Chart.

While the document lacks written dates, a rough timeline can be inferred by closely examining it. Names written in red on the outer edges of the circle indicate individuals alive at the time of its creation. For instance, Tushetu Khan Tserendorji, who inherited the title of Khan in 1832 and passed away in 1862, is listed in red, suggesting that the document was likely crafted between 1832 and 1862. Family charts continued to be produced until the 20th century, when Mongolia came under communist control.

Starting in the 1920s, events unfolded that led to the loss of individuals, particularly from the Golden Clan, their possessions, and related items. Today, only three of these Family charts remain in Mongolia, representing almost the entirety of the Golden Clan's family tree. The National Library of Mongolia possesses two of these surviving documents, while the Museum of Ethnography of Murun Soum in Khubsukul aimak in Mongolia holds the third. These Family chart documents were collected in 1921 as the predecessor of the current National Library received a multitude of ancient, valuable, and rare books, manuscripts, and official documents from the clergy, nobility, and disbanded chancelleries of the four Khalkha khans. The Family Chart has remained at the Library since its initial acquisition.

6.6 Bibliography

1. Dschingis Khan und seine Erben: Das Weltreich der Mongolen, 2005. German Edition by Hirmer Verlag. ISBN-10: 3777425451;
2. Monumenta Historica Instituti Historiae Academiae Scientiarum Mongolia. Tomus VIII. Ulaanbaatar 2011. ISBN-0540-8334;
3. Ghengis Khan and his heirs. The great Mongol Empire, 2006 by Sabancı University Sakıp Sabancı Museum, ISBN-10 : 975836264X;

6.7 Names, qualifications and contact details of experts

Name Dr. Prof. [redacted]	Qualifications [redacted] International Association for Mongol Studies Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia	[redacted]

Name [redacted]	Qualifications Faculty member, Eotvos Lorand University, Department of Mongolian and Inner Asian Studies, Budapest, Hungary	[redacted]
Name [redacted]	Qualifications Research Director at French National Centre for Scientific Research, Paris, France	[redacted]

I certify that the above named experts have given their written permission for their names and contact details to be used in connection with this nomination to the Memory of the World Asia Pacific Regional Register.

Signature

Full name (Please PRINT)
B. Nyamdorj (Mr)
Foreign relations Specialist,
The National Library of Mongolia

Date
August 31, 2023

7 Authenticity and Integrity

7.1 Authenticity and Integrity

The Chancellery of the house of Tushetu Khan Aimak being senior to the other three houses, issued the Family Charts of the Golden Clan on a regular basis and sent them all across Northern Mongolia. There are markings at the back of the Document "Tushetu Khan Aimak" written in Mongolian script that confirm the origin and identification. Three documents have survived of these Family Charts. The one being nominated is considered because it is the oldest of the three, most legible and intact.

The collections of the Institute of Sutra and Script, the forerunner of what is today known as the National Library of Mongolia, which was established in 1921, include thousands of old valuable and rare books, and manuscripts that were owned by clergy and noblemen. The Family Chart contains the first stamp of the Library that was in use between 1921 to 1930

which signals that the document was received during that time period. It has been kept at the National Library since and therefore unaltered and authentic. The document has survived to this day completely intact. There is no sign of alteration in the texts and since the diagram consists of one large piece of canvas there are no missing pages or parts of the document.

8 Primary criteria: Regional Significance

8.1 Historical Significance

This documentary heritage serves as compelling evidence of the history and lineage of the Golden Clan, with a particular focus on influential figures like Genghis Khan and Kublai Khan, who played pivotal roles in shaping the course of history, culture, and politics across Asia during the 13th century. The Document traces the extensive lineage of Genghis Khan and the members of the Golden Clan who contributed to cross-cultural exchange throughout Asia, marking the early stages of globalization. Below, we delve further into the historical context and the profound impact of the Golden Clan on various sub-regions in Asia.

Firstly, the Document's contents reach back to the 13th century, commencing with Genghis Khan, the visionary founder of the Mongol Empire, known as Yeke Mongol Ulus. It meticulously documents the timeline and succession of leaders from that period until approximately 1832-1862, encompassing nearly 700 years of family and regional history. Among Genghis Khan's influential grandsons, Kublai Khan stands out as the Emperor of the Yuan dynasty in China and concurrently the Great Khan of all Mongols. His influence extended not only across Central, East, and Southeast Asia but also nominally into the Middle East and Eastern Europe. Kublai Khan's reign significantly enriched cultural diversity through his promotion of trade and the arts within the vast Yuan Dynasty. Following the reigns of Mongke Khan and his blood brother Kublai, a tradition was established, designating the great khans from the descendants of Tolui Noyan. Consequently, even after the empire's collapse, Tolui's descendants continued to hold the title of khans among the Khalkha Mongols.

Genghis Khan's legacy is profound, but also controversial. To this day, historians continue to debate his role in shaping modern societies both from positive and negative perspectives. While the amount of destruction, casualties, and hardship caused by the Mongol conquests are well documented, recent scholarship has also highlighted the positive role the Mongol empire played in fostering trade and the exchange of peoples and ideas between East and the West. The promotion of religious tolerance, meritocracy, technological advancement are also some of the notable achievements. Furthermore, the Pax Mongolica, a period of relative peace facilitated by Mongol rule, allowed for unprecedented communication and commerce between East and West, spurring the exchange of ideas and the spread of knowledge which can be considered a precursor to globalization as we know today.

Genghis Khan's legacy is complex, encompassing both remarkable achievements in empire-building and innovation, alongside the grim realities of violence and conquest. Still, his impact on history remains profound, serving as a reminder of the dual nature of power and its consequences. The importance of this nominated document is that it inspires and motivates further discussion and research on this complex legacy.

Therefore, this Family Chart holds immense historical significance, as it encapsulates the history of individuals who actively contributed to the advancement and promotion of cultural

exchange throughout the region. Furthermore, it is an important documentary heritage for Mongolia and the Asia-Pacific region, representing one of the few surviving documents that contain detailed historical content about the Golden Clan from approximately 800 years ago.

Secondly, the Document offers insights into the history of Mongolia and its neighboring countries. The fact that it was compiled during the reign of the Qing Dynasty illustrates the level of relative independence and autonomy that the Genghisid leaders enjoyed in both Southern and Northern Mongolia during various eras and changing political landscapes. The stability of foreign and internal affairs within the Golden Clan institution allowed for the creation and preservation of this Document, ensuring that future generations could gain invaluable insights into this historical period.

Third, this Document stands as one of the last surviving records that can be considered a crucial written monument to the Golden Clan. The members of this clan faced persecution during the Great Purge, labeled as "Class Enemies" due to their direct lineage to Genghis Khan. According to the statistics from the Central Archives of Mongolia, prior to the Great Purge, there were 1,329 Genghisid princes in Northern Mongolia. During the Great Purge, 1,100 of them were executed, and 200 perished in prison. This period marks an attempt to

erase an entire stratum of Mongolian society. However, this Document defiantly perseveres, bearing witness to the Golden Clan's legacy before and despite this concerted effort to erase their history.

8.2 Form and Style Significance

The Family Chart has noticeable aesthetic qualities from the way it was written in a clean and precise manner to the form it was written in. The clean and orderly lines of letters coming from the central circle in different directions are reminiscent of the sun and its beams. It symbolizes unity among the members of the Golden Clan and the law and order of the Mongolian state.

This “sun style” compilation of the family charts and other documents was very popular and ubiquitous among the Mongols for many centuries. Chinese chronicles mention that during the Yuan Dynasty, government officials used to put their signatures in the shape of the sun after key meetings, as a sign that all parties would be equally responsible for the settlement of issues.

The tradition of creating "sun style" letters persisted in Mongolia until the 1920s, primarily in the form of family diagrams and collective letters, where every individual was required to affix their signature. Among the Mongols, this practice was known as "Duguilan bichig," which translates to "Words in a Circle." Unfortunately, this tradition gradually faded away, largely due to the influence of communist policies during that era. Additionally, the traditional Mongolian vertical script was replaced with the Cyrillic alphabet in the 1940s. As a result of these historical shifts, the Family Charts of the Genghisids have become exceedingly rare in Mongolia. Among the limited surviving copies, this particular document is highly esteemed by scholars. It is regarded as the most well-preserved, visually appealing, and content-rich example. These exceptional qualities are the driving force behind the nomination of this oldest copy of the Family Chart, setting it apart from the other two remaining copies.

8.3 Social Community or Spiritual Significance

The institution of the Golden Clan had been the cornerstone of Mongolian statehood and a symbol of the unity of the Mongol nobility and all Mongols for 718 years from its founding in 1206 until the adoption of the Communist Constitution of 1924.

Genghis Khan was considered as the Son of Heaven for all generations of the Mongols, and similarly, the members of the Golden Clan were believed to be significant people endowed with the Mandate of Heaven. The Golden Clan of Genghisid lineage was considered as sacred and everlasting as the Mongol statehood. Thus, the Family Chart is highly important to the Mongolian community as a reminder of national unity. During the People's Revolution of 1921 and the Great Purge, the Institution of the Golden Clan was entirely destroyed. The Family Chart serves the purpose of remembering and recovering from a tragic historical event that affected the entire country.

Emphasizing its importance to the country and history, the Document is normally displayed at the most honored part of the Museum Hall at the National Library of Mongolia.

9 Regional Significance: Comparative criteria

9.1 Uniqueness or Rarity

Upon conducting research, a Family Chart is not currently registered on documentary heritage registers, specifically the International and Asia, Pacific regional registers. A documentary heritage that closest resembles the contents of the Family Chart is the collection of twenty-two edict manuscripts titled "Official Records of Tibet from the Yuan Dynasty China, 1304-1367" which was registered in the MoW International Register in 2013.

The edicts of Kublai Khan, Emperor Shizu (reigned 1260-1294), Yesuntemur khan, Emperor Taiding (reigned 1323-1328), Uhagatu Khan, Emperor Huizong (reigned 1333-1368), and Prince Khaisan, the future Kulug khan, Emperor Wuzong (reigned 1307-1311) are important in the study of history, politics and the culture of Asia and beyond as the people who issued them were figures whose decisions had been dominant the political arena of Eurasia in 13th and 14th centuries.

The emperors of the Yuan Dynasty were not only effective masters of the Middle Kingdom but at the same time, the Great Khans of the Mongol Empire which at its height, during the reign of Oljeitu Khan, Emperor Chengzong (reigned 1294-1307), covered an expansive territory stretching from the Korean peninsula to the Mediterranean Sea.

As they were all Genghisids and belonged to the Golden Clan, naturally, their names had been neatly put down on the Family Chart of Hereditary Lords of the Khalkha Mongols. These emperors' edicts provide evidence that names written down on the Family Chart belong not to some mythical heroes but to real people, who lived their lives, brought up their children, and exercised their royal duties such as issuing edicts, which we can physically interact with now. The Family Chart can be used to further research the lives and history of these people and the impacts they had in the Asian regions.

The uniqueness of the Family Chart is in its rarity, preservation, and content. There are very few Genghisid Family Charts left in Mongolia. After the Great Purge of the 1930s all of Genghisid and many other high-class people's belongings of any value had been confiscated and destroyed. Therefore, it is remarkable that an untouched, well-preserved, and well-readable family chart of the Golden Clan beginning with Genghis Khan himself followed by famous historical figures such as Kublai Khan, his father Tolui Noyan, his son Prince Chinkin, the last Emperor of the Yuan Dynasty Wuzong, and so on, currently exists.

10 Gender

Gender equality is one of two global priorities of UNESCO. If there are any specific aspects of the nomination that relate to gender equality, please describe them in detail, explaining what the nominated documentary heritage tells us about the lives of women and girls in Asia and the Pacific, and any impacts on women and girls or on gender equality in the region.

Although, according to the Mongol tradition, only male family members on the paternal side could occupy the khan's throne and the Family Chart consists only of the names of male persons, it is important to note that in the Medieval Mongolia compared to other Asian societies, Mongol women enjoyed a considerable amount of freedom, influence and power in family, public and political life. For example, a Mongol woman had the right to remarry after the death of her husband or divorce because of an unhappy marriage which was in contrast to the prevailing norm of filial piety at the time.

As for the politics and imperial issues, suffice to say that during the time of interregnum, an empress would become regent and govern the whole empire until a new khan is elected. In normal times, the Mongol empresses had the authority to issue decrees which were called “Iji” to the local governments. One example of a notable female ruler is Sorqoqtani Beki (1190-1252) who was the wife of Tolui, Genghis Khan’s youngest son, and the mother of Kublai Khan. After her husband passed away and before her children were old enough to rule, she managed her late husband’s estates. Genghis Khan’s other sons, or rulers of the Mongol Empire, often consulted her for advice and highly respected her thoughts. After her death, she was given the title "Eshi Khatun" (translated as "Exemplary Queen") by the Mongol Government. Her contributions had a significant impact on shaping the Mongol Empire and promoting trade openings and intellectual exchange.

11 Statement of Significance

The Family Chart serves as a crucial source material for the study of the Golden Clan, which was once among the most powerful family clans on the Eurasian continent. An important aspect of this Family Chart is its core circle, which commences with Genghis Khan himself, followed by his grandson Kublai Khan. These two remarkable figures made indelible marks through their political activities on world history, especially in Asia. Notably, some Genghisids of the Golden Clan held dual roles as rulers of the Middle Kingdom and concurrently as the Great Khans of Yeke Mongol Ulus, also known as the Mongol Empire. Their sphere of influence extended not only across Central and Southeast Asia but also nominally into the Middle East and Eastern Europe.

Stylistically, the chart was composed in a "sun style," which was once popular during the Mongol Empire but has since diminished significantly. The chart provides insights into both internal and foreign affairs of various Mongolian dynasties. For instance, it continued to document lineage for 400 years even after the Yuan Dynasty and Kublai Khan, demonstrating the endurance of national unity and autonomy for several centuries until the 1900s.

Although the document lacks official dates, it can be reasonably assumed that it was written between 1832 and 1862, given that the names of individuals alive during its creation are marked in red. Originally, the Tushetu Khan Aimak, the oldest of the four Khalkha aimaks, issued these family charts. However, this practice ceased after Mongolia came under communist control in 1921. Following this political change, many of Mongolia's historical, literary, and religious documents were destroyed for political reasons under the new government. A fortunate few, including the Family Chart, found their way to the National Library.

The Family Chart serves as a poignant reminder of Mongolia's history and the changing dynamics of Asian sub-regions, including Central, East, and South Asia. Its significance is further enhanced by "The Official Records of Tibet from the Yuan Dynasty China, 1304-1367," which involves members of the Golden Clan and their contributions to religion, culture, and politics in Tibet, a region within the family's sphere of influence. This Family Chart offers a wealth of historical detail and insights into the family dynamics of the Golden Clan, shedding light on their far-reaching impacts across various regions in Asia. As one of the last surviving documents of its kind, it holds high value both as a memento to the victims of repression and as invaluable research material for both Mongolians and the global community.

12 Risk Assessment

12.1 Condition

Overall, the Manuscript is in good condition. The manuscript is compiled on coated canvas, glued on cardboard, and is in a wooden frame with glass. Despite the wear on the folds of the canvas, fray on the corners of the canvas and few tears in some areas, the inscriptions on the manuscript are all well readable. There is a slight fade with very little loss of ink in the line areas where it used to be folded into four quadrants.

12.2 Threat/Risk

So far nothing threatens the document. There is no imminent threat to the document as it is kept in areas with preservation practices such as in the hall of the Museum of Rare and Old Books and the Chinggis Khaan National Museum. However, over time, there is some risk that the thick patches of glue which stick the edges and corners of the manuscript on a cardboard combined with dry air can corrode the canvas and eventually eat away some parts of it.

13 Preservation and Access Management Plan

Management Plan

Are there management plans to preserve and provide access to the nominated documentary heritage?

YES

If YES, describe or attach a summary of the plan or plans.

The access and preservation of the Family Chart are guided by two documents - "Requirements for the Operation and Condition of the Library"(MNS5742:2007) amended last time in 2020 and "Rare and Valuable Books Museum Operations Manual at the National Library of Mongolia" adopted in 2023.

Is there a disaster risk management plan in place to support the preservation and safeguarding of the nominated documentary heritage?

YES

If YES, describe or attach a summary of the disaster risk management plan or plans (if not included in the management plan).

The standard operating procedures must be implemented in the event of emergency and threat in regard to the Manuscript according to the “Storage and Preservation Requirements for the Library and Archive Collections” (MNS ISO1799:2007) amended last time in 2020.

14 Consultation with Stakeholders

The consultation involved representatives from the National Library of Mongolia, including Ms. B. Ichinkhorloo, the Director, Ms. T. Bayarlakh, Deputy Director, Ms. B. Tungalag, Head of the Storage and Stacks Division, Ms. B. Otgontuya, Curator of the Museum of Rare and Old Books at the Library, and Mr. Ch. Gansukh, who previously served as a librarian at the Mongolian Studies Books and Manuscripts.

In June 2023, there was a meeting with Professor D. Tumurtogoo, a renowned Mongolian scholar on linguistics and honorary President of the International Association for Mongol studies, and he expressed on behalf of the organization his full support of the nomination.

Also on September 8, 2023, The Mongolian National Memory of the World Committee summoned its members at the Ministry of Culture to discuss the nomination of the Manuscript and all members of the committee including Mr. Batbayar, Vice Minister of Culture; Mr Ts.Tserendorj, Director of the Institute of History and Ethnology of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, Ms. Sainjargal, Director of National Central Archives, Ms

D.Munkhtogoo, Head of the Methodology Department, National Museum of Mongolia and Mr Enkhbat, Director of National Center for Cultural Heritage endorsed it fully.

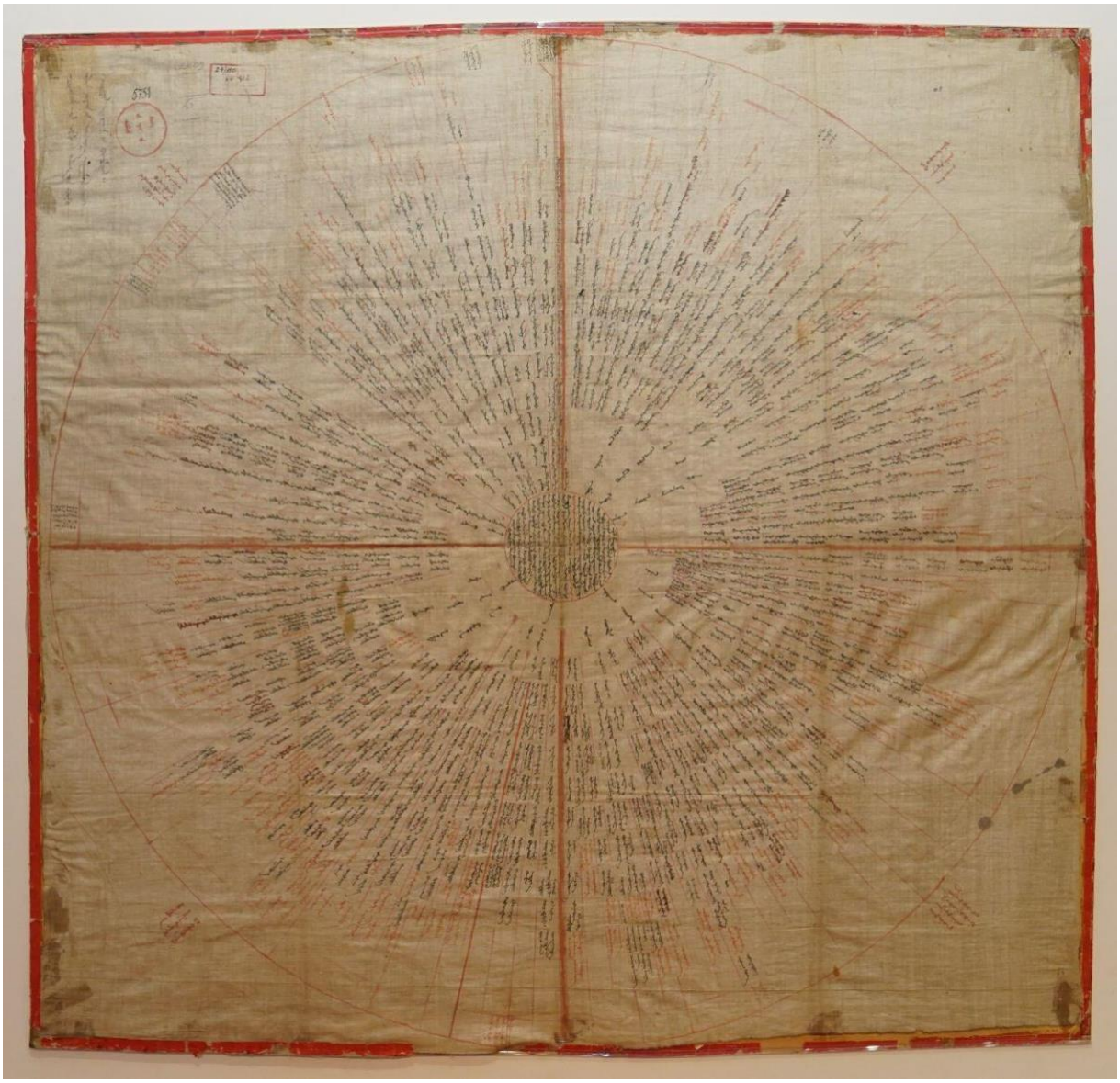
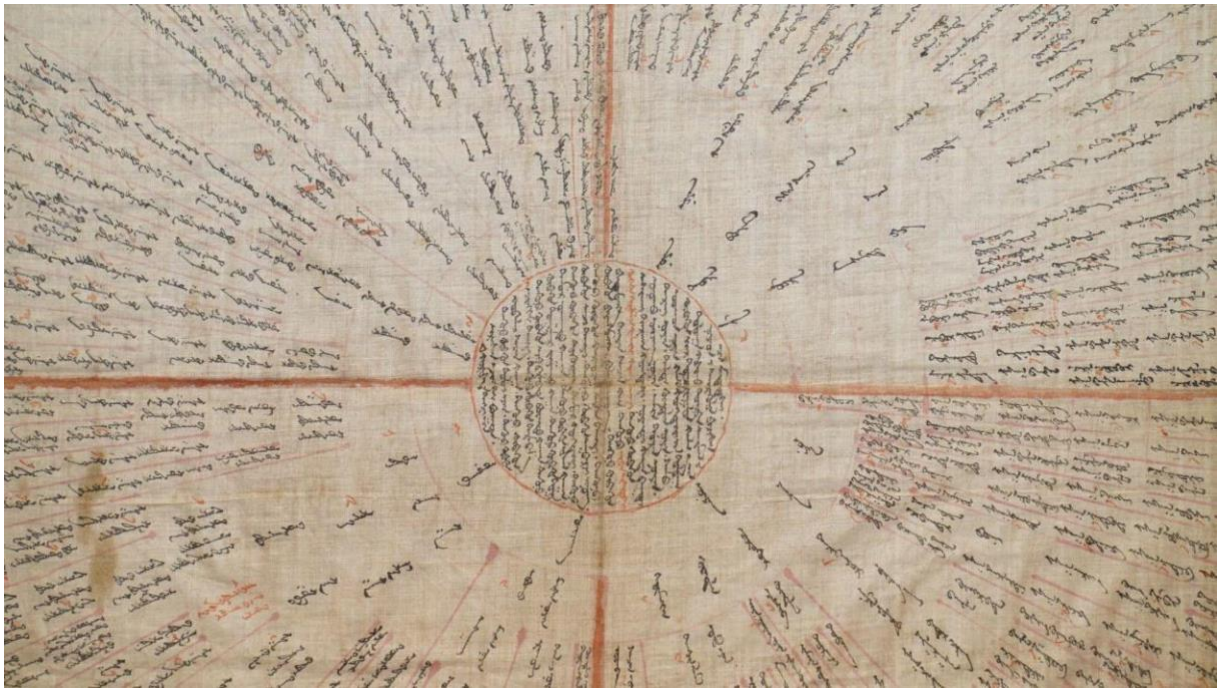
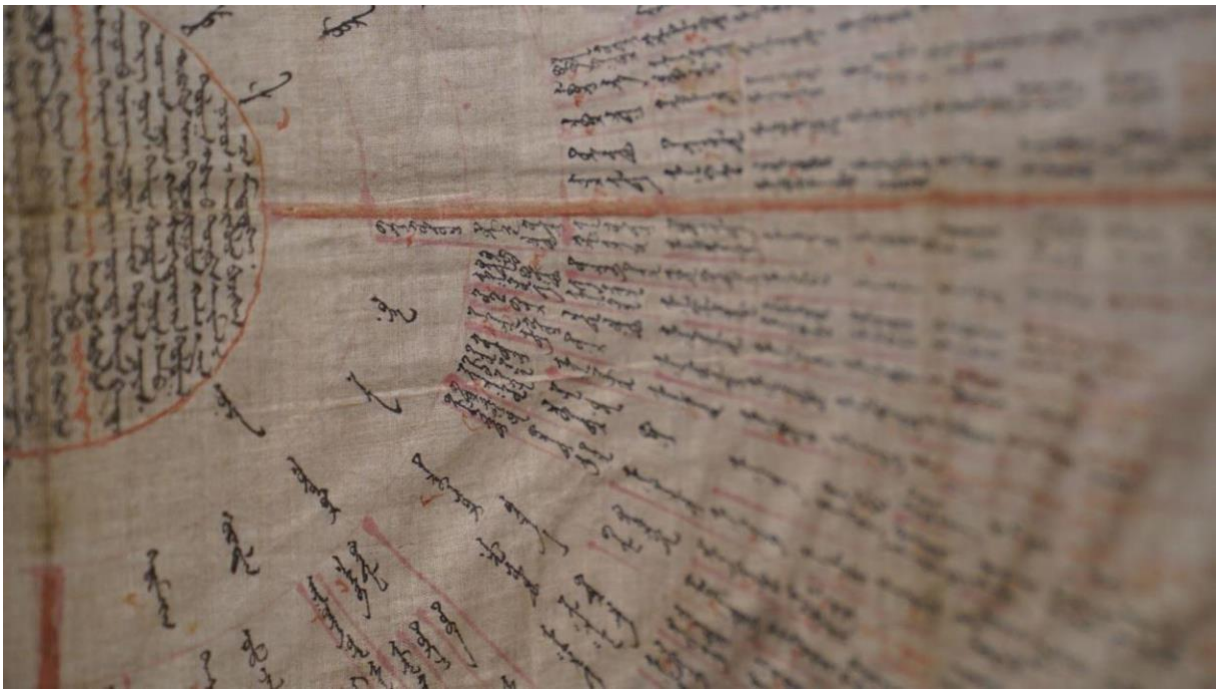
This documentary heritage was put on display at the newly built Chinggis Khaan National Museum due it holding great significance and point of interest to the public.

15 Other Information to Support the Nomination

Physical description and additional details.

The record is in the shape of a circular diagram containing multiple layers reminiscent of the sun's rays, written with a brush in black and red ink on the coated canvas measuring 85 by 88 centimeters. The names, titles, and inscriptions are closely written in classical Mongolian and use a neat chancery style of the Mongolian script. At the top-right corner of the manuscript, there is an inscription made later in different handwriting in Mongolian script which in English reads “Circular Diagram of All Hereditary Lords of Khalkha beginning with Genghis Khan” and a print of the stamp of the National Library of Mongolia.

The circular diagram has a core circle at its center and is divided into four quadrants, which represent the four aimaks or khanates of the Khalkha Mongols. In these four quadrants, 963 Khalkha Genghisids are represented, all of them trace their ancestry directly to Genghis Khan. Forty-two of them served as khans of their respective khanates. According to the tradition of Mongolian family chart production, the individuals who were alive at the time of the document’s creation are written in red to distinguish them from the deceased. Also, every man has a number written in red before his name indicating his birth order in the family.The core circle of the chart starts with Genghis Khan followed by his youngest son Tolui Noyan, his grandson Kublai Khan, his great-grandson Crown Prince Chinkin, and other emperors and princes of the Yuan dynasty and North Yuan in total twenty-three people including Geresenze, the first khan of the Khalkha Mongols and his seven sons.

The English translation of the Inscription in the core circle

Holy Lord Genghis Khan who descended from the Divine Heaven, and his son Lord Tolui, and his son Kublai Sechen Khan, and his son Prince Chinkin, and his son Dharmapala, and his son Ayurbalbada Buyantu Khan, and his son Tugtemur Jayagatu Khan, and his son Togan Temur Uhagatu Khan, and his son Uskhal Khan, and his son Deguren Temur Huang Taiji, and his son Aji Taiji, and his son Agbarjin Jinong, and his son Harchugai Mergen Taiji, and his son Bayanmongke Bolkhu Jinong, and his son Batumonkge Dayan Sechen Khan, and his 11-th son Geresenze Jalair Huang Taiji, and his sons Ashikhai Darkhan Huang Taiji, Noyandai Khatun Bagatur, Onokhui Uijen Noyan, Amin Dural Noyan, Tarni Noyan, Delden Kundelen Noyan, Samu Otgan Noyan and let it be known that circling around the seven sons of Huang Tajji, all nobles of Seven Khoshuns and Four Aimaks of Khalkha are written down.