

Mongol Heraldry



**By HL Taran Saraev m.k.a. Charles Hill
known by the Mongols as Ungen Gal**

Notice

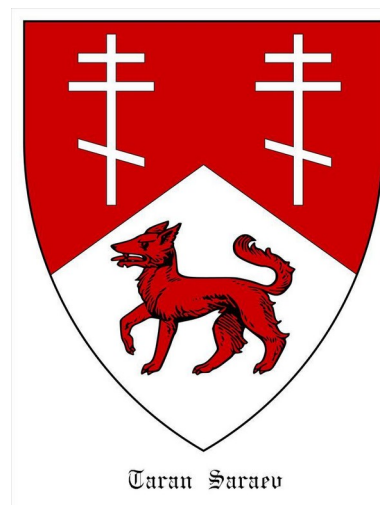
- These slide sets have been compiled over many years for non-prophet educational use. The presenter claims no ownership of ideas or images presented here in. With the rise of the internet and associated issues over the years the presenter has made effort to go back and source the material. This is an on going process and the slides are a continuing evolution. For questions or comments email taranhill@gmail.com

Hello I'm HL Taran Saraev

- I am Taran Saraev, a Mongol of the 13-14th century at the height of the empire. I love learning and teaching. I am interested in period nomadic life and the cultural/knowledge exchanges via the Pax Mongolia! My concentration is on The Mongolian Steppes, China, & Russia. In addition I am also in love with the period sciences especially astronomy and alchemy. I enjoy heraldry, herbalism, and research in general. I have dabbled in brewing and venting, leather working, the arts, heavy weapons, archery, and the like.
- Mka Charles Hill
- taranhill@gmail.com

Areas of Concentration

- Pre 17th c. Astronomy
- Pre 17th c. Alchemy
- Mongol Persona
- Heraldry



<https://astger.blogspot.com/>

What is Heraldry?

- HERALDRY(common) - the study of the art & science of armorial bearings (Modar 2006)
- HERALDRY(SCA) – What Heralds do.
- HERALDRY(us) – the study of the art & science of heraldic practices within the SCA including but not limited to name research and registration, armory research and registration, and scribal arts focused on the creation of SCA award scrolls.

Terms for our Purposes

- ARMORY - any design that the College of Arms registers or protects, including devices/arms and badges. This includes various important non-SCA armory from the real world and may also include trademarks, logos, and other graphic symbols that resemble heraldic bearings. (Modar 2006)
- Scroll Work – the art & study of making award scrolls within the SCA

Names



First Things

- “Most interest in Turco-Mongol personas usually stems from the time of the Mongol empire. During the Mongols' period of conquest, many peoples came under the rule of the Mongols. Most of these did not speak the language now known as Mongolian, even in its older forms. The Mongols' neighboring tribes spoke various dialects and languages of Turkic origin. Mongolian itself is a separate language of Turkic origin, and shares many of the same words as Turkic or Turkish. Many names from our time period have both Turkic and Mongol elements, as well as influences from the spread of Buddhism.” Naran 2006

First Things

- Problem; Most sources written by non - Mongols, however usually names where written phonetically, best sources non western
- The Secret History of the Mongols primary source for all Mongolists
- Others; the World History by the Persian, Rashid-al-Din. & The History of the World Conqueror by Ala-ad-Din 'Ata-Malik Juvaini,
- The Altan Tobchi and Erdeni Tobchi

First Things

- Linguistics play a role
- Two excellent, must have SCA articles
Researching Mongol Names in the SCA (Kapaj 2004)* & On the Documentation and Construction of Period Mongolian Names (Naran 2006)
- No Photo Copy Naran by name Kapaj by proxy through The Academy of Saint Gabriel

SCA College of Arms Precedents

- Karina of the Far West 1976.01.30 "Khan" is a royal title and you may not use it. (KFW, 30 Jun 79 [25], p. 12)
- Karina of the Far West 1976.10.29 Take another surname. Chagan is a variant of Old Turkish khagan "king, sovereign." Khagan or Kha Khan, the Mongol variant, was rejected as a title by Temujin (Genghis-Khan), though his heirs used it. (KFW, 29 Oct 76 [9], p. 6)
- Baldwin of Erebor 1984.09.28 The name Attila may not be used in conjunction with a white stag, in the name or the device. The mythological connection between Attila the Hun and the Great White Stag is too strong. [BoE, 28 Sept 84, p.15]

SCA College of Arms Precedents

- Alisoun MacCoul of Elphane 1987.05.24 By the submittor's own documentation the given name was that of one of the sons of Genghis Khan. Such names, e.g. Genghis, Temujin, etc., have in the past been returned as unique names failing documentation to demonstrate their more general use in Mongolian society. (LoAR 24 May 87, p. 12)
- Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme 1992.08 [Guardian of the Night with a Mongolian first name] The epithet follows no period naming practice of which we are aware; on the surface, it seems so patently fantasy-oriented as to be unacceptable. At the very least, we need some evidence that Mongols styled themselves in this manner. (Jochi, Guardian of the Night, August, 1992, pg. 24)

SCA College of Arms Precedents

- Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme 1992.09 [Kökejin of the Iron Horde] The Mongol hordes were evidently named for colors, not materials; the Golden Horde wasn't so named because of an abundance of the precious metal. The White Horde and the Blue Horde, cited by Lord Clarion, reinforce this naming pattern. The OED cites the adjective iron "having the appearance of iron; of the colour of iron" from 1613, within our 50-year "grey zone" on documentation; Iron Horde is acceptable only as a very late-period translation of a Mongol term. The more period term for "iron-colored" would be irony. [see also Mochi of the Iron Horde, same page] (Kökejin of the Iron Horde, September, 1992, pg. 20)

SCA College of Arms Precedents

- Jaelle of Armida 1997.07 The byname is Mongolian for Thousand Eyes, which is also the name of the submitter's Barony. Normally we do not register translations of SCA group names. However, the submitter has provided documentation that this follows period Mongolian practice; there was a Mongol chieftain in the court of Kubla Khan whose byname was Hundred Eyes. Since the byname follows documented Mongolian practice it is acceptable. (Jaelle of Armida, LoAR July 1997, p. 7)

SCA College of Arms Precedents

- Jaelle of Armida 1999.04 The commentary on the problems with the name was done by Pennon who said: "The documentation that the submitter uses is a good book for Mongol history and a good book for names. But it is not a good book for spelling. The rest of the documentation is fine for each element. But they all really don't go together. Toragana should be spelled Döregene as it is on page 239 of The Secret History of the Mongols, translation by Francis Woodman Cleaves. T and D are interchangeable in Mongolian so the spelling Töregene is equally as valid. Al Altun is fine as it stands, but not Al Altun-Baki. Al Altun is the original form of the name and could be joined to Al-Altun to form the name Töregene Al-Altun. This I feel is registerable. However, Baki, or better spelled Beki is a title meaning female chieftain or shaman. I have seen it describe both males, females, chieftains and shamans. I am going to request that this be restricted as a title because of its use in period. I have not yet had the needed time to put the research together for this. Al Altun can be found on page 229 of The Secret History of the Mongols. Khanzade, while it may look Mongol is not. It is Arabic or Turkic. There is no reason that pure Mongol and Arabic or Turkic cannot be mixed. The real problem is that Mongols didn't use three part names. I don't say three element names here because they did do three element names, but not of this form. In period the Mongols never would have used Khanzade as a second name So in summary, This submitter could have Töregene Al-Altun, Töregene Khanzade, or Al-Altun Khanzade. But Töregene Al-Altun Khanzade matches no known period pattern. There is a later period pattern that might allow Töregenealtun Khanzade." (Jaelle of Armida, LoAR April 1999, pp. 19-20)

SCA College of Arms Precedents

- Jaelle of Armida 1999.05 [Chinua Al-Naran]
Mongols did not as a rule use three-part names. Fortunately, Pennon has pointed out that there is an uncommon but attested pattern of hyphenated names, to which this submission can easily be made to conform. We have taken his suggestion. (Jaelle of Armida, LoAR May 1999, p. 8)

SCA College of Arms Precedents

- Elsbeth Anne Roth 2000.04 According to Pennon, Avarga may very well mean 'Giant' or 'Big One' in Modern Mongolian, specifically the Khalkhan dialect; also, this fits the pattern of elements used in Mongol naming practices. Unfortunately, however, this would not be the word used in period. The Khalkhan dialect has changed the spelling of some original words and time has added not only words but letters to the language. V is not found in Mongol words prior to 1206 when Genghis Khan ordered the use of the Uighur script for writing Mongolian. Its use came in with the importing of words from other cultures and did not find its way into Mongolian names until after period. The word the submitter is looking for is Yeke. Meaning literally 'great' it is used as a synonym for 'big' and 'large' also. There are several instances of its use as a personal name element in period. In the Index of the Secret History of the Mongols, translated by Francis Woodman Cleaves (Professor Emeritus of Harvard University) there are 6 instances of Yeke: Yeke Barula, Yeke Cheren, Yeke Chiledü, Yeke Nerghürin, and Yeke Nidün. The spelling of Chagaadai is modern - a good attempt, but modern none the less. As the submitter allows minor changes, we would have changed it to Chaghadaï; however, the change from Avarga to Yeke is far too major for us to make. [Avarga Chagaadai, 04/00, R-Æthelmearc]

SCA College of Arms Precedents

- Elsbeth Anne Roth 2000.11 Submitted as Teh-Mu-Ginn Burgud Jerekh, the question was raised whether Temugin was a restricted name. However, the March 1998 registration of Timujin Timortologai overturned that precedent after considering new evidence. However, no evidence was given for using hyphens in the transliteration. We have changed the spelling to a likely period one. [Tehmuginn Burgudjerekh, 11/00, A-Atenveldt]
- Elsbeth Anne Roth 2001.04 Submitted as Uriangqadai Cinoajin, no evidence was provided that the byname should precede the given name in Mongol names. We have therefore changed the order of the name elements. We have also added the accent to the given name to match the transliteration used in the submitted documentation. [Cinoajin Uriangqadai, 04/01, A-Ansteorra]
- François la Flamme 2001.12 The submitter provided documentation that bynames indicating a person's tribe may appear before the given name in Mongolian names. Therefore, Mongolian names may be registered with either a tribal byname or given name as the first element. As Uriangqadai is a tribal byname, we are changing this name to the originally requested order. [Uriangqadai {Cv}inoajin, 12/01, A-Ansteorra] [Ed.:The character before "inoajin" should be a Latin capital letter C with caron, a capital C with a small v- or u-shaped mark above it. It was not in Da'ud notation in the LoAR.]

SCA College of Arms Precedents

- François la Flamme 2002.09 The submitter requested authenticity for "15th C Mongolian Uighur, from the time when the Mongols invaded Central Asia and conquered the Uighur." This name has significant problems. Özbek was documented as the name of a Mongol clan that derived from the name of a ruler. Aghmighan was documented as an Uighur epithet meaning "yellow weasel". The practice of naming a child for the first thing seen by a mother after birth was documented as a Mongol naming practice. Therefore, the submitted Aghmighan applies Mongol naming practices to an Uighur name. No documentation was found that such a combination is plausible. However, there is a far greater problem with this name. No documentation was provided and none was found that the Uighur had contact with pre-17th C Western Europe. Lacking such evidence, Uighur falls afoul of the precedent: More important, significant interaction between Tibet and pre-seventeenth century Western culture has not been demonstrated. The Encyclopædia Britannica dates the first visits to Tibet by Western missionaries to the 17th century, and the fact that the 8th century Tibetan kingdom had some contact with the Arab conquerors of Iran still leaves Tibetans at least two removes from Western Europe. (Talan Gwynek, LoAR November 1995, p. 16) Lacking evidence that the Uighur had contact with pre-17th C Western Europe, Uighur is "at least two removes from Western Europe" and so is not registerable. [Özbek Aghmighan, 09/2002 LoAR, R-Caid]

SCA College of Arms Precedents

- François la Flamme 2002.09 Submitted as Badai Doghshin Altai, the submitter requested an authentic 12th C Mongol name. The LoI noted that if the name could not be registered with all three submitted elements, the submitter preferred to drop Doghshin. No documentation was presented and none was found for a Mongol name with two separate bynames. There is a precedent which was discussed in commentary: [Chinua Al-Naran] Mongols did not as a rule use three-part names. Fortunately, Pennon has pointed out that there is an uncommon but attested pattern of hyphenated names, to which this submission can easily be made to conform. We have taken his suggestion. (Jaelle of Armida, LoAR May 1999, p. 8). The byname Al-Naran is comprised of two themes, Al 'crimson' and Naran 'sun'. These two meanings can be combined to form the reasonable meaning 'crimson sun'. In the case of the current submission, the bynames Doghshin 'fierce' and Altai 'he who is crimson' are mutually exclusive ideas which could not be combined into a single byname with a plausible meaning. We have dropped the byname Doghshin, as allowed by the submitter, in order to register this name. [Badai Altai, 09/2002 LoAR, A-Outlands]

SCA College of Arms Precedents

- François la Flamme 2003.01 The question was raised whether the name Subetai is unique to the 13th C Mongol general. Orle provided evidence of other people with this name: Boyle(Rasid-al-Din) page 27 gives Subedei as brother of Hulegu. Page 33 refers to the general as Subedai Bahadur. Cleaves page 262 refers to Subegei Bo'ol (a slave) son of Ogda Bo'ol; Sube'etei of the Uriangqad; and Sube'edei Ba'adur. Given these examples, Subetai is not unique and may be registered. [Subetai Nasan, 01/2003 LoAR, A-Atlantia]

SCA College of Arms Precedents

- François la Flamme 2003.04 Household name Mōnggülig Ordu] No documentation was presented and none was found to show that Mōnggülig Ordu 'Silver Horde' is a phrase that would have been used in period Mongol. Metron Ariston explains: [I]f memory serves, the name Golden Horde on which this is playing was not the Mongols name for themselves but was a descriptive that evolved when they moved to the West and may derived[sic] from the perceived color of their leader's tent. Nonetheless, since Golden Horde apparently was not a Mongol phrase, then one would not think that it would support a Mongol analogue. Lacking evidence that a name meaning 'Silver Horde' is a reasonable description of a group of people in period Mongol, Mōnggülig Ordu is not registerable. Additionally, no support was found that a word meaning 'Horde' would not be presumptuous as a designator for a household name. The modern normalized terms Mongol Horde and Golden Horde both refer to period groups of people that were the size of a nation. Lacking evidence that a word meaning 'Horde' would be used to refer to a smaller group of people, it is inappropriate for use as a household name. We would not register Duchy of [placename] as a household name because it is an explicit claim of rank by the owner of the household name and, so, violates RfS VI.1 "Names Claiming Rank". Similarly, without documentation supporting use of a word meaning 'Horde' for groups smaller than a nation, use of a word meaning 'Horde' as the designator in a household name is an explicit claim of rank in the same way as Duchy, violating RfS VI.1. [Gülüg-jab Tangghudai, 04/2003 LoAR, R-East]

SCA College of Arms Precedents

- François la Flamme 2003.06 [Household name Khara Luus Ordu] This submission is being returned for use of Ordu 'Horde' as a designator in a household name, which has been ruled presumptuous: Additionally, no support was found that a word meaning 'Horde' would not be presumptuous as a designator for a household name. The modern normalized terms Mongol Horde and Golden Horde both refer to period groups of people that were the size of a nation. Lacking evidence that a word meaning 'Horde' would be used to refer to a smaller group of people, it is inappropriate for use as a household name. We would not register Duchy of [placename] as a household name because it is an explicit claim of rank by the owner of the household name and, so, violates RfS VI.1 "Names Claiming Rank". Similarly, without documentation supporting use of a word meaning 'Horde' for groups smaller than a nation, use of a word meaning 'Horde' as the designator in a household name is an explicit claim of rank in the same way as Duchy, violating RfS VI.1. [Gülüg-jab Tangghudai, 04/2002, R-East] As no evidence was found to demonstrate that the use of Ordu is not presumptuous, this precedent is still valid. [Cicilia of Falkeburn, 06/2003 LoAR, R-Trimaris]

SCA College of Arms Precedents

- François la Flamme 2003.09 Submitted as Törägänä Al'altun, the submitter requested authenticity for "Turkic Timund/Central Asian (modernly Uzbekistan) under Jenghiz-Hanite rule" and allowed minor changes. An earlier version of this name was returned in the April 1999 LoAR. Some issues raised at that time were not addressed in this submission: The commentary on the problems with the name was done by Pennon who said: "The documentation that the submitter uses is a good book for Mongol history and a good book for names. But it is not a good book for spelling. The rest of the documentation is fine for each element. But they all really don't go together. Toragana should be spelled Döregene as it is on page 239 of The Secret History of the Mongols, translation by Francis Woodman Cleaves. T and D are interchangeable in Mongolian so the spelling Töregene is equally as valid. Al Altun is fine as it stands, but not Al Altun-Baki. Al Altun is the original form of the name and could be joined to Al-Altun to form the name Töregene Al-Altun. [Törägänä Al'altun-Bäki Khanzade, 04/99 LoAR, R-Outlands] The current submission again documents Törägänä from the same source as before, specifically René Grousset, The Empire of the Steppes: A History of Central Asia, translated from the French by Naomi Walford. This is the source described in the April 1999 return as "... good book for names ... not a good book for spelling." The submitter provided additional documentation for the form Törägänä from Jesscia Bonner's article "Mongol Women's Names" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/jessica-bonner/mongolwomen.html>). However, this source gives the header as Toregene. It is not possible to tell from the text of this article whether the form Törägänä is a period transliteration or a modern transliteration. While modern transliterations are registerable, they must follow an accepted transliteration standard. This article provides no support that the form Törägänä follows such a standard. Further, Bonner's article does not indicate where she found the spelling Törägänä in reference to this woman. Without this information, the College is unable to judge the reliability of the original source. Therefore, lacking evidence that Törägänä is a valid spelling, we have changed this name to Töregene as cited in the April 1999 return in order to register this name. [Töregene Al-Altun, 09/2003, A-Outlands]

SCA College of Arms Precedents

- François la Flamme 2003.10 Bataar is a variant spelling of Bahadur, which is found in the alternate titles list as a Mongolian equivalent for "knight". Documentation was provided showing that Baatar is used modernly as a given name. Lacking evidence that Baatar was used as a given name in period, it is not registerable. RfS VI.1, "Names Claiming Rank", states in part: Titles like Earl and Duke generally may not be used as Society names, even if the title is the submitters legal name. Names documented to have been used in period may be used, even if they were derived from titles, provided there is no suggestion of territorial claim or explicit assertion of rank. For example, Regina the Laundress is acceptable but Regina of Germany is not. Lacking evidence that Baatar was used as a given name in period, it falls into the same category as Earl and is not registerable. [Sogtungui Bataar, 10/2003, R-Æthelmearc]
- François la Flamme 2003.11 Baatar is a variant spelling of Bahadur which is found in the alternate titles list as a Mongolian equivalent for 'knight'. Therefore, use of Baatar as part of a name violates RfS VI.1 (Names Claiming Rank). [Chinua Baatar, 11/2003, R-An Tir]
- François la Flamme 2004.03 Jebe is the name of a Mongol general who lived in the 13th century. The byname of Sugdak is a Lingua Anglica form of a locative byname which might have been found in Mongolian or Arabic, as the Arabic traveller Ibn Battuta describes his visit to the Mongol-controlled town, probably in 1332. [Jebe of Sugdak, 03/2004, A-Æthelmearc]

Naming Patterns

Mongol

	Double Given Names	Locative	Patronymic	Other relationship	Descriptive/ Occupational	Dictus	Double Bynames	Order
Mongol	No	Tribe name, marked (see notes)	Marked (see notes)		Yes		Yes (usually tribe + descriptive)	byname + given given + certain descriptives

Notes:

Though some medieval Mongolians used given names constructed from multiple words, we do not have evidence for true double given names.

Bynames based on tribe names and patronymics both use the genitive suffix. For details, see the [table](#) in Ursula Georges, "Middle Mongol Grammar for SCA Names" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/mongolgrammar.html>).

Descriptive bynames may be placed before or after a given name, depending on the byname.

Naming Patterns

- [n] a single name most common in period
- [n+d] is a single word name with a grammatical inflection.
- [n+n] is names made of two identifiable words.
- [[n+f] is a name two identifiable words where n is a given name and f is father's name.
- Research shows possible others but for our uses these are the best to work with.

Possible Name Elements

- Numbers – Negan (one), Qoyor (two), Gurban (three), Dologhon (seven), & Juchin (thirty)
- Colours – Koke (blue), Chagan (white), Ulagan (red), Qara (black), & Bora (gray)
- Others - Boke (strong), Qorchi (quiver bearer), Berke (difficult), Chinua (wolf), Tegus (perfect), Yeke(great), Sube (eye of needle or strategic point) & Batu (loyal)
- Gramatical Inflections; -dai/-dei (show possesion), -tai/-tei (show possesion), & -jin/-chin (of)

Options

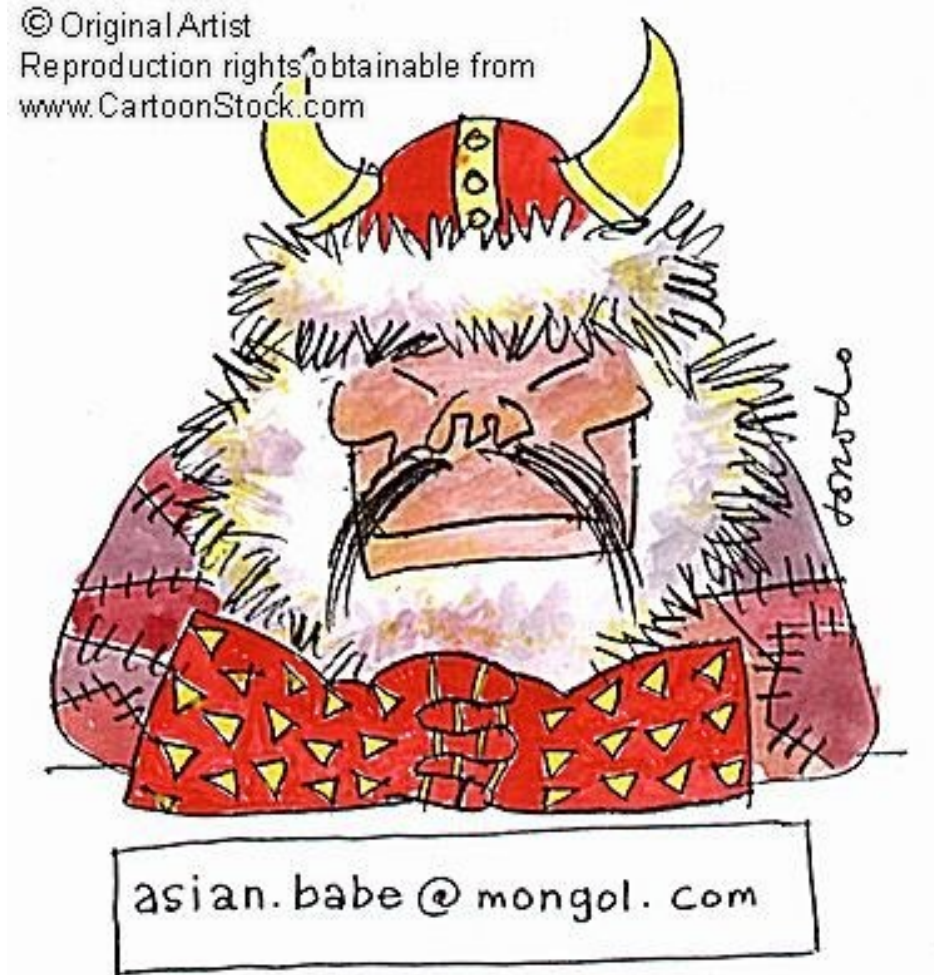
- Research Historical Sources
- Mongol Dictionaries Historical and Modern
- Combination for Mongol – Arabic, Hungarian/Romanian, Persian, Russian/East Slavic, & Turkish
- Be Creative & Flexible

Armory



No Armory

- The Mongols, being Simple peaceful pastoral nomads never developed a system of heraldic armory...
- ...as we understand in for personal use with in the SCA...



Armory

- Specific Personal Standards
- Banners
- Brand-marks
- Symbols
- Decoration
- Related Cultures
- SCA Usage



The Personal Standard of Chingghis Khan



- The full standard as described by the secret history is a white leather triangle with 9 yak tails hanging from it.

Chingghis Khan's banners of peace and war



White banner of peace



Black banner of war



SCA Attempts based Chingghis Khan's Standard



- Most use something like this
- Most believe nine yak tails are presumptuous so we settle for seven
- Used by House Holds & Individuals

Banners



Banners



Banners



Tamaga - Brand-marks



Figure 1.

- Used from ancient times
- Showed status and ownership
- Was decided upon by clan not individual
- You could not subtract from ancestral brand only add

Tamaga - Brand-marks

	sar	moon
	šireetei sar	moon with throne
	galtai šireetei sar	moon with throne and fire
	gal	fire
	šireetei gal	fire with throne
	čöntei šireetei gal	fire with throne and plug

Y The nose-peg of the camel (*bujila*) which is small, but powerful because it rules the camel and, furthermore, is sacred because of its position high off the ground.⁶

l The spindle (*erүүл*), something which gets a fatter and fatter belly, i.e., a symbol of fertility.⁷

☞ The bird (*sibagun*), a symbol of purity because of its life above the earth and its contact with the sky which, to the Mongols, is very holy.⁸

⌘ The stirrup (*dörüge*) which is small but important because it gives support.⁹

Symbols & Decoration



Symbols & Decoration



Related Cultures - Chinese



Related Culture - Persian



الصور مقتبسة عن مقامات الحريري

'السواد، كان شعار العباسيين منذ ثورتهم على الأمويين، كان الخلفاء منهم يضعون العمامة السوداء للدلالة على نسبهم، يرجع أصل اللون الأسود إلى الجاهلية حيث كان العرب يتخذونه في الحرب عند عزيمتهم النأر لأحد، كما إتخذته النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم عند فتح مكة، و سبب إتخاذ العباسيون له كما يقول البعض هو الحداد على مقتل أبناء الرسول في كربلاء.

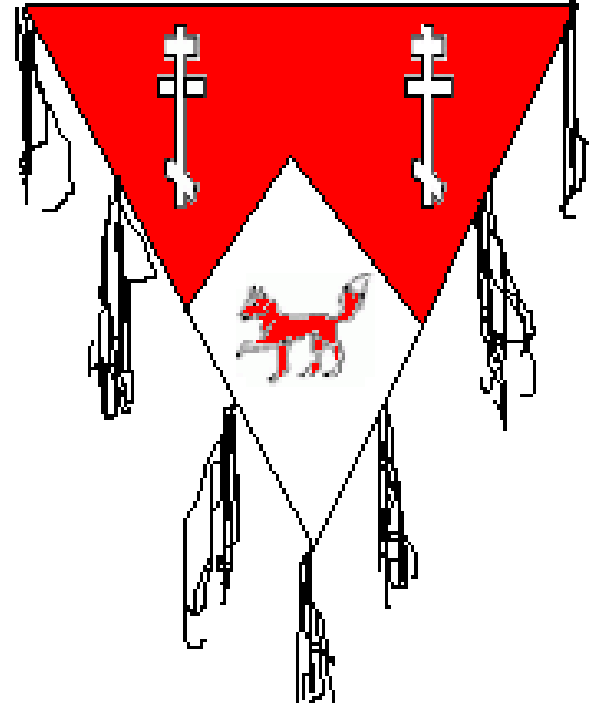
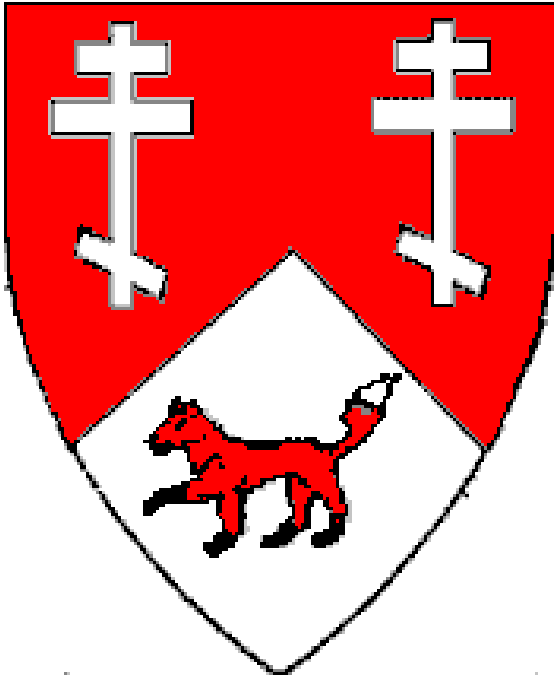
مقامات الحريري نسخة بيد الواسطي بغداد ح 1236 م - المكتبة الوطنية الفرنسية، باريس.



Related Cultures - Russian



What I Did



Recommendations for SCA Usages

- Remembering the preceding information design a Mongol like device (arms)
- Use charges easily reconcilable in European Heraldry
Simple geometric charges are good
- Remember foreign* designs are acceptable in Society armory only** if they can be blazoned in European heraldic terms - as though a period foreigner visiting Europe, were attempting to register their device with one of the kings of arms.

Suggested Charges

- Annulet, Arrows, Astrolabe, axe, bear, bow, brazier, catapult, cross (bowen maybe others), dog, drum, elephant, fox, hammer, horse, knife, knot (multiple types, esp. mascle), lion, lozenge (multiple), mace, mask, moon, mullet, pavilion(yurt), pheon, pipe, pole-arm, polygons, quiver, rabbit, roundel*, saddle, sea-serpent, sheep, shield, skold, skull, spear, sun, swallow, sword, tongs, torch, trident, tyger, viol, wagon, wheel, whip,wolf, yoke...be creative, be flexible!

Scroll Work



SCA Scroll Work & Historical Examples



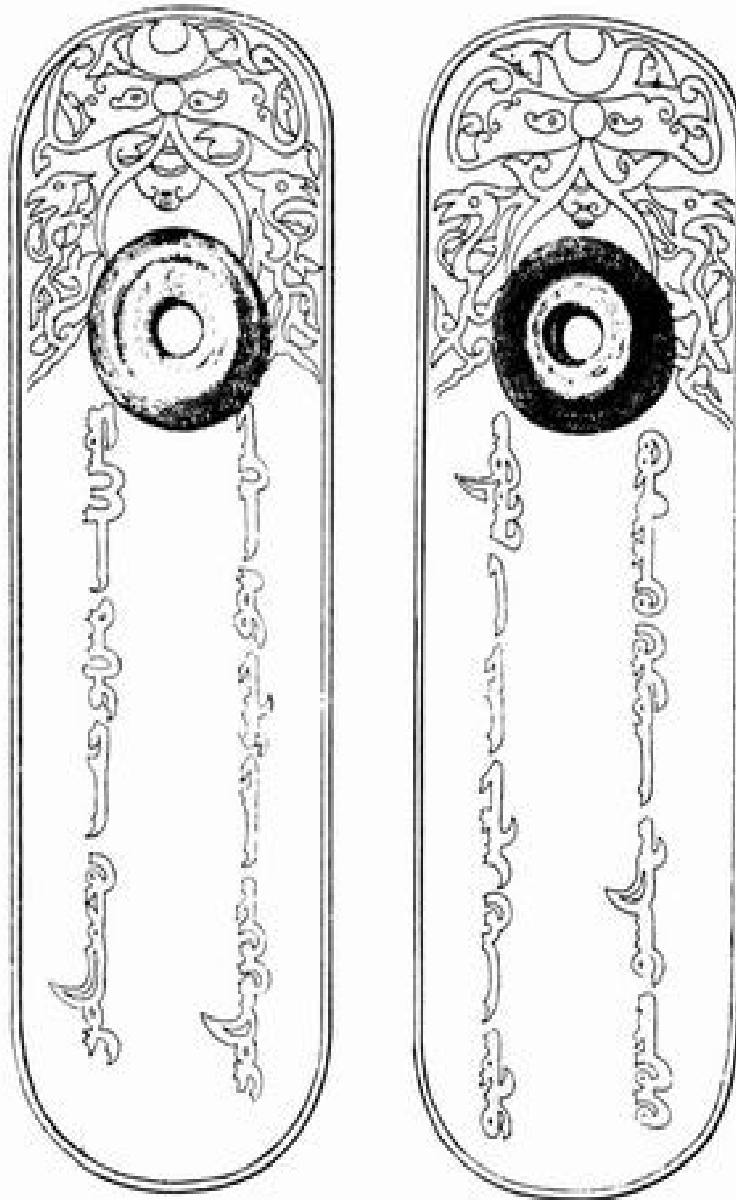
- Award Scrolls
- Anachronistic to Mongol Period
- Historical Examples
- Scripts
- On Illumination
- SCA Examples
- Ideas towards the Goals

Historical Examples



- Mongol Passport (paizi), Yuan dynasty (1279-1368), 13th Century China
- Iron with silver inlay; H. 7 1/8 in. (18.1 cm)
- Purchase, Bequest of Dorthy Graham Bennett, 1993
- endowed its wearer with varying degrees of authority depending on their station and the level of the paiza (which was indicated by the material from which the tablet was made).

Historical Examples



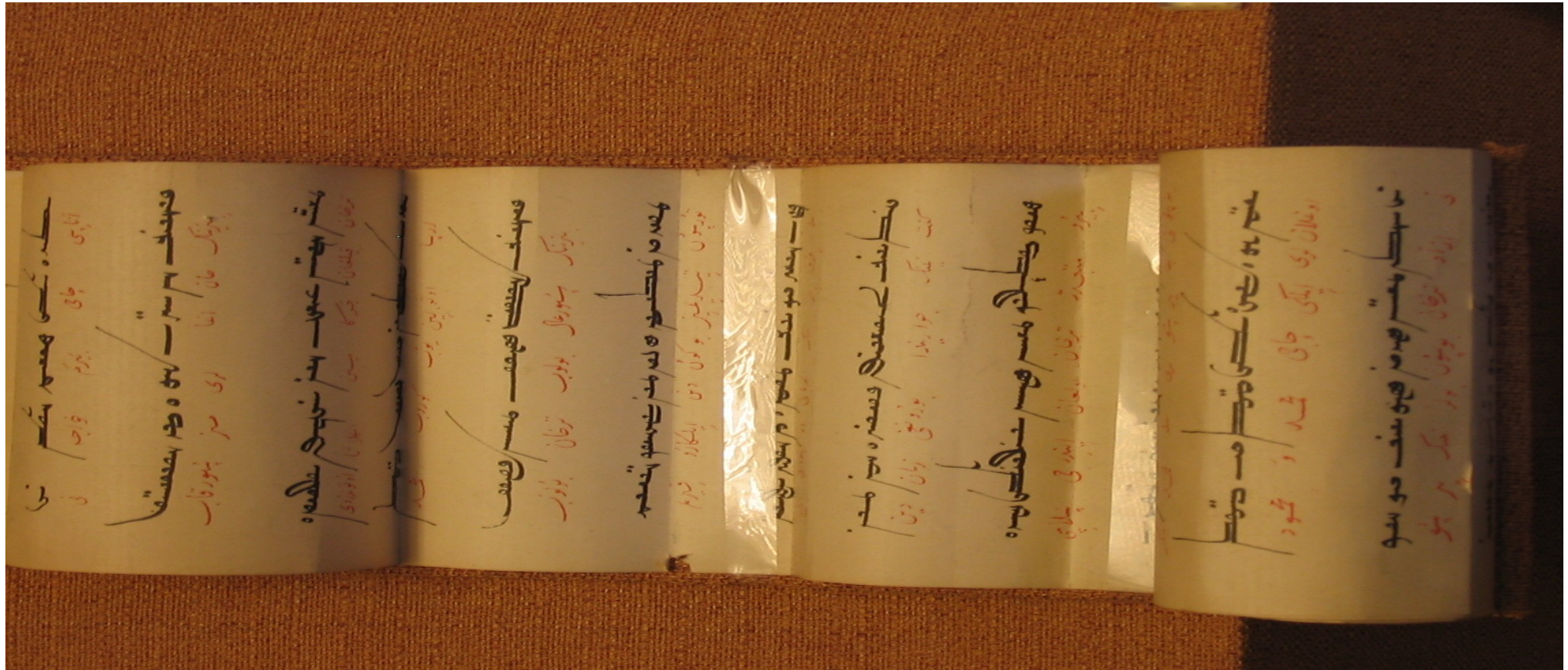
- Fig. 4. A paiza from the Golden Horde. State Historical Museum, Moscow. Photograph © Daniel C. Waugh 2005.

Historical Examples

- Fig. 6. Ilkhanid paiza of the vizier Tudagha. National Museum of Iran. Published by Abdallah Quchani, "Pa'iza," *Mirath-i farhangi* 17 (Summer 1997).



Historical Examples



- The label said, approximately, “Yarlik of the qans of the Golden Horde, which confirmed the rights of Russian princes to rule(?)” (I’m not sure about the last word; need to look it up). It dates to 1397 C.E. From the State Historical Museum in Moscow

Historical Examples



- A page of an Ilkhanid Koran, Il-Khanate (1256-1353 A.D.)

Historical Examples



- Inscription in old Mongol script on the Chinggis Khan Seal inherited by Guyeg Khan. It reads: "By the Power of the Eternal Sky, if the decree of the Universal Khan of the Great Mongolian State is issued and delivered to all, all are to worship and obey."

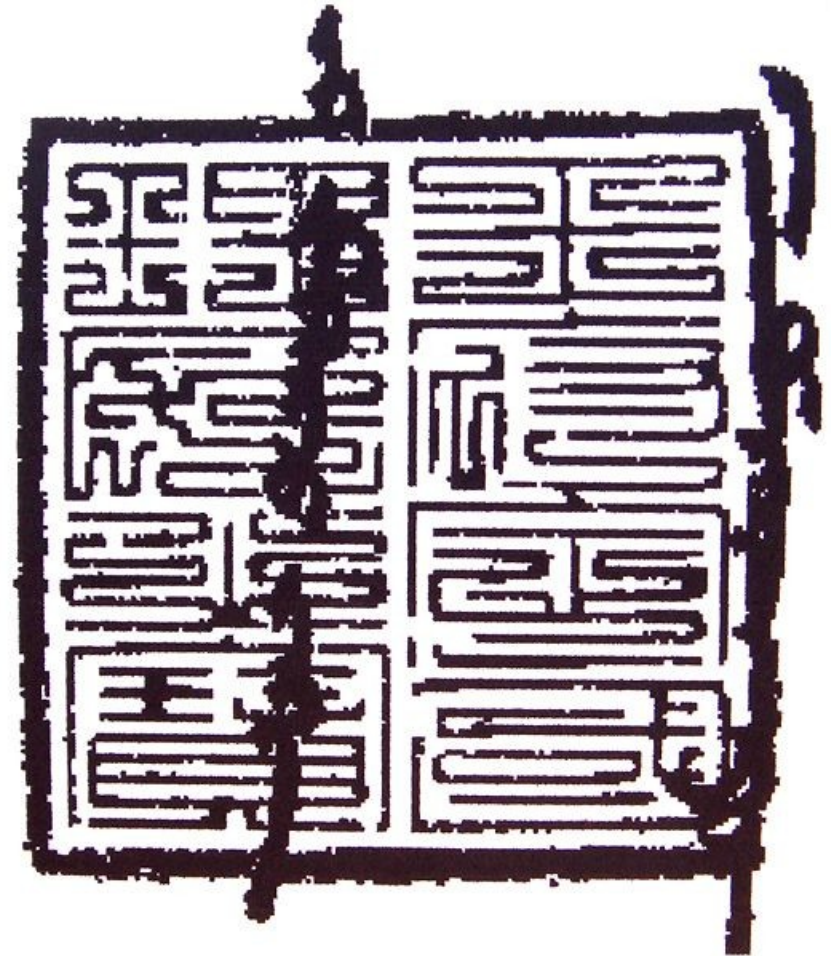
Historical Examples

- Seal from Great Khan Güyük's letter to pope Innocent IV, 1246

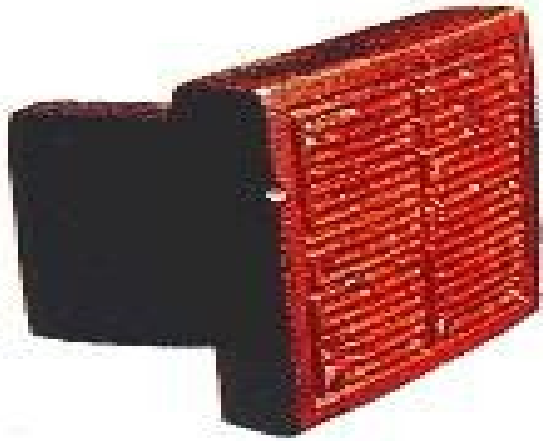


Historical Examples

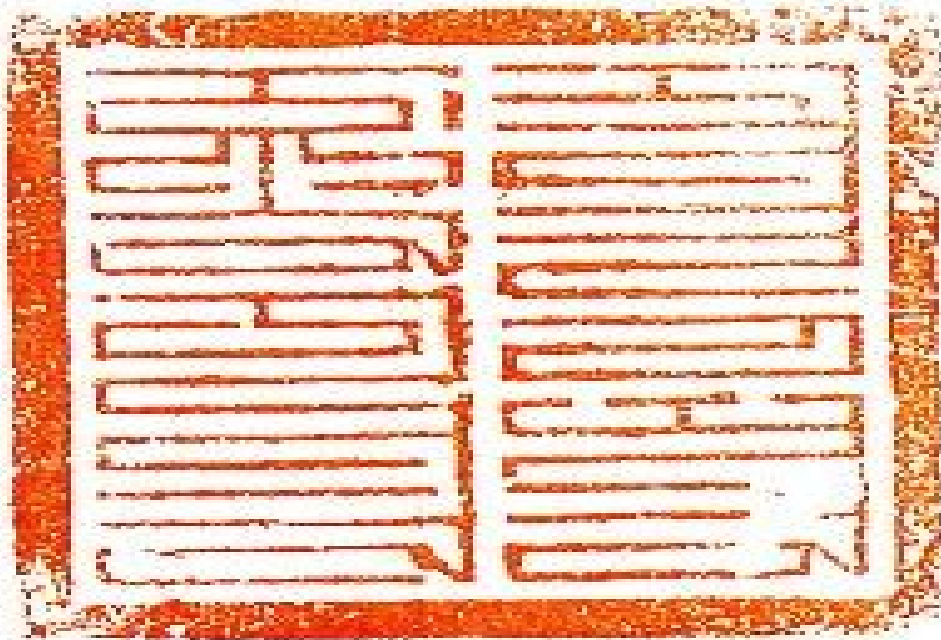
- Seal of the Mongol ruler Ghazan in a 1302 letter to Pope Boniface VIII
- Michaud, Yahia (Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies) (2002). Ibn Taymiyya, Textes Spirituels I-XVI"



Historical Examples

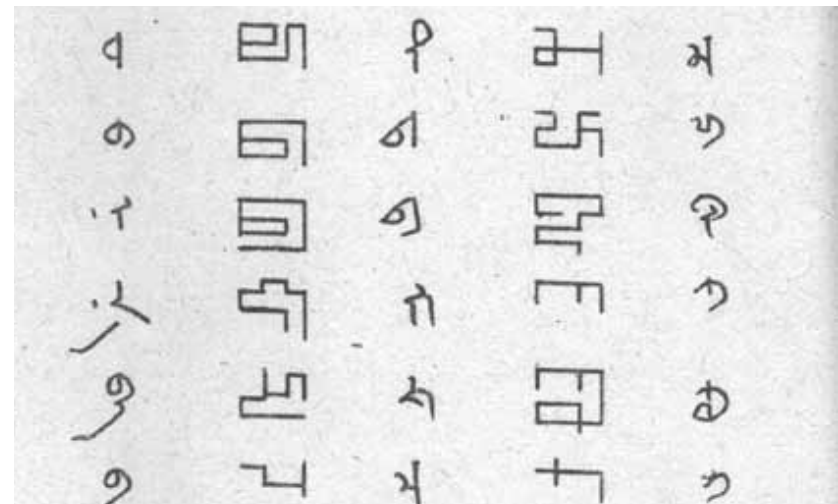
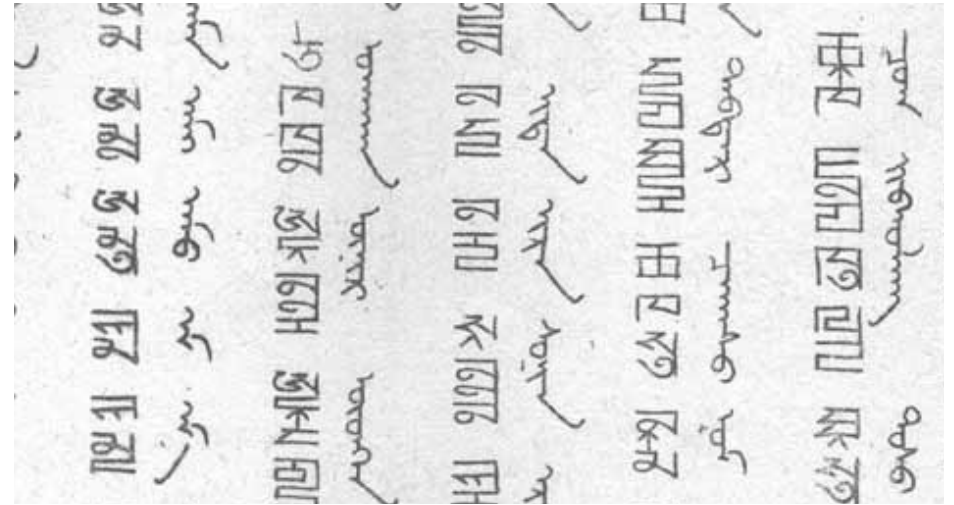


- Bronze seal as authority emblem of Mongol officers

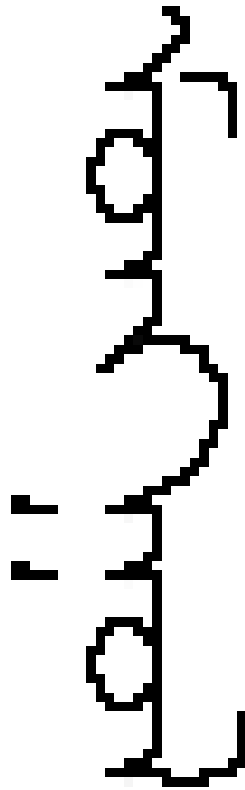


Mongol Scripts

- Uighur Script
- Folded Script
- Phags Pa Script
- Clear Script



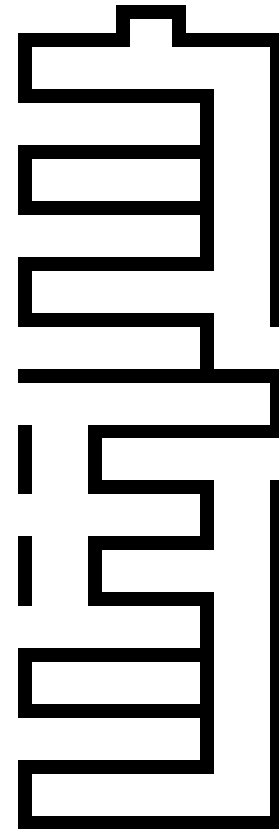
Uighur Script / Classical Mongol Script / Old Script Mongol Bichig



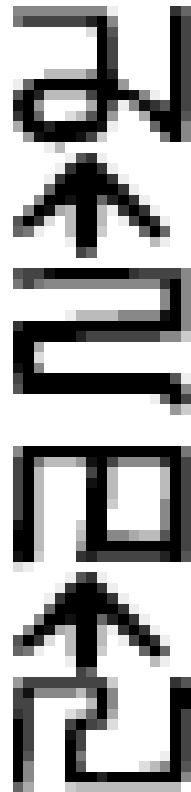
- adapted in 1204 from the Uighur tribe
- By order of Chinggis Khaan
- continuous use from then until the present day
- primary script among Inner Mongolians in China

Folded Script

- This script was used as early as the mid 13th century as a stylistic variation of Uighur Script. It is still used in modern Mongolia on occasional signs and books.



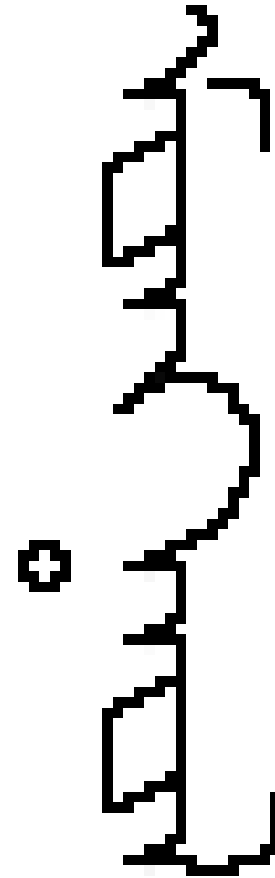
Phags Pa Script / Square Script Pagva Bichig / Dörvöljin Bichig



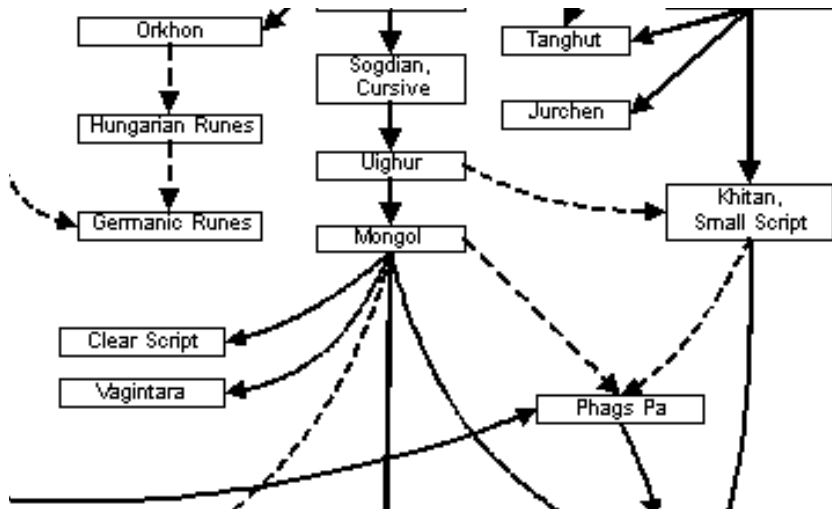
- Invented in 1269 by Phags Pa Lama for Khubilai Khan,
- adopted for official documents in the Yuan dynasty
- ceased being used in 1368 with the fall of the Yuan dynasty

Clear Script Tod Bichig

- This alphabet, developed in 1648 by Zaya Pandit Namhaijams (1599-1662), was intended mainly for Oriat but also for Mongol, Samgard, Tibetan and Sanskrit
- It is still used today by Oirats in Shinjaan



Other Scripts

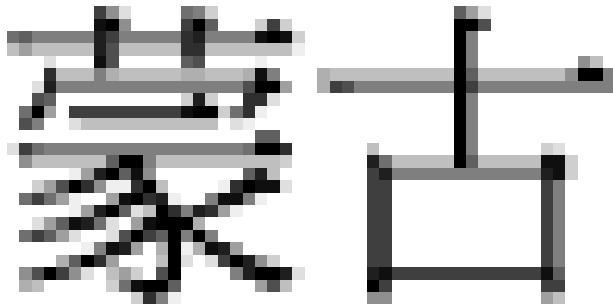


- Chinese Characters
- Cyrillic Alphabet
- Arabic & Persian Scripts
- Latin Alphabet



Chinese Characters

Khitan Bichig



- Before the 13th century, Mongolian was not a written language.
- "The Secret History of the Mongols" were written phonetically in Chinese logograms. There are, perhaps, some 500 characters that actually comprised the syllabary used for this purpose.

Cyrillic Alphabet

- Stalin got upset with the plethora of alphabets used
- Mongols didn't use in period
- Language of Conquered people
- Some Mongols in period would have spoke Slavonic read a Cyrillic

Монгол

Arabic & Persian Scripts

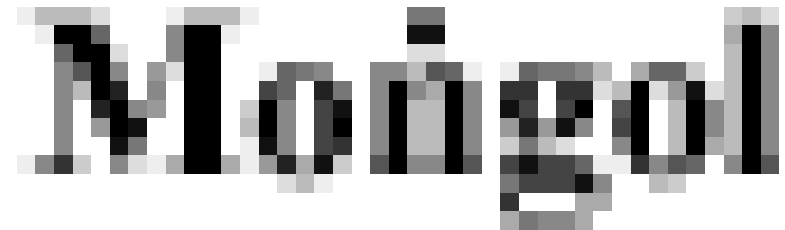
Arav Bichig



- During the height of the Empire of the 13th to 14th centuries, many of the administrators, such as Juvayni, were from the Middle East and employed these abjads, or consonant alphabets, as their primary scripts for writing documents.

Latin Alphabet

- The earliest known use of Latin letters to write Mongol is with the transcription of Mongol words into the journals of the European travelers in the 13th century such as John Plano of Carpini, William of Rubrick, and later Marco Polo
- Latter attempted out of period and abandoned



Mongol

On Illumination



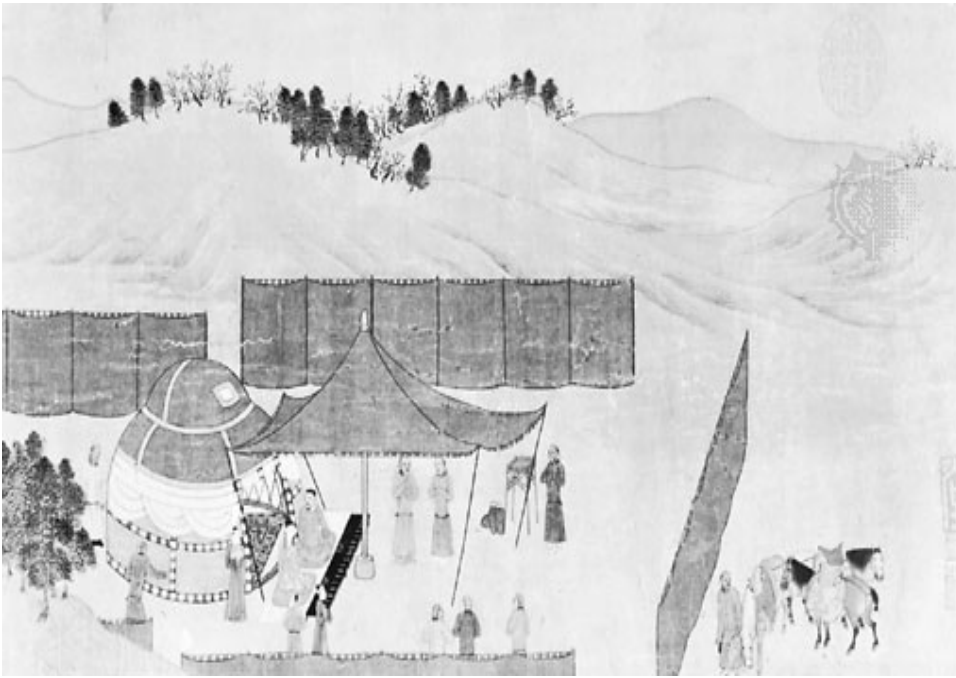
- Not a Mongol practice at the time
- Persian and Chinese Paintings
- Mongol Themed or inspired work
- Mongol Motifs (remember Armory examples)

On Illumination



- Autumn colors on the Qiao and Hua mountains by Zhao Mengfu. Yuan Dynasty

On Illumination



- Chinese Paintings of Mongol Encampments

On Illumination



- Persian painting of the Mongol siege of Baghdad under Mongol Rule 1258?

On Illumination



- Persian paintings of Mongol Rule

SCA Examples

Handwritten text in a stylized, cursive script, likely a form of Old English or a related language. The text is arranged in a single column, flowing from right to left across the page. The script is highly decorative and difficult to decipher without specialized knowledge.

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or a date, located below the main body of text.

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or a date, located below the main body of text.



- This scroll is done for an SCA event held in the Crown Province of Ostgardr in the Kingdom of the East. This is his first Here it is:

مهر شاه جهان
سنة ۱۰۲۷

- This scroll is done for an SCA event held in the Kingdom of the East. This is now his second Mongol style scroll. This one, his lady and he worked on together so it went much faster and easier. Here it is:

SCA Examples

- The scroll for the Award of Arms to Batujin Nasan
- This scroll is done for an SCA award in the Kingdom of the East.



SCA Examples



- Avacal Award of Arms Given to Wulff of Montengarde from TH Wernar and Tatiana

SCA Examples

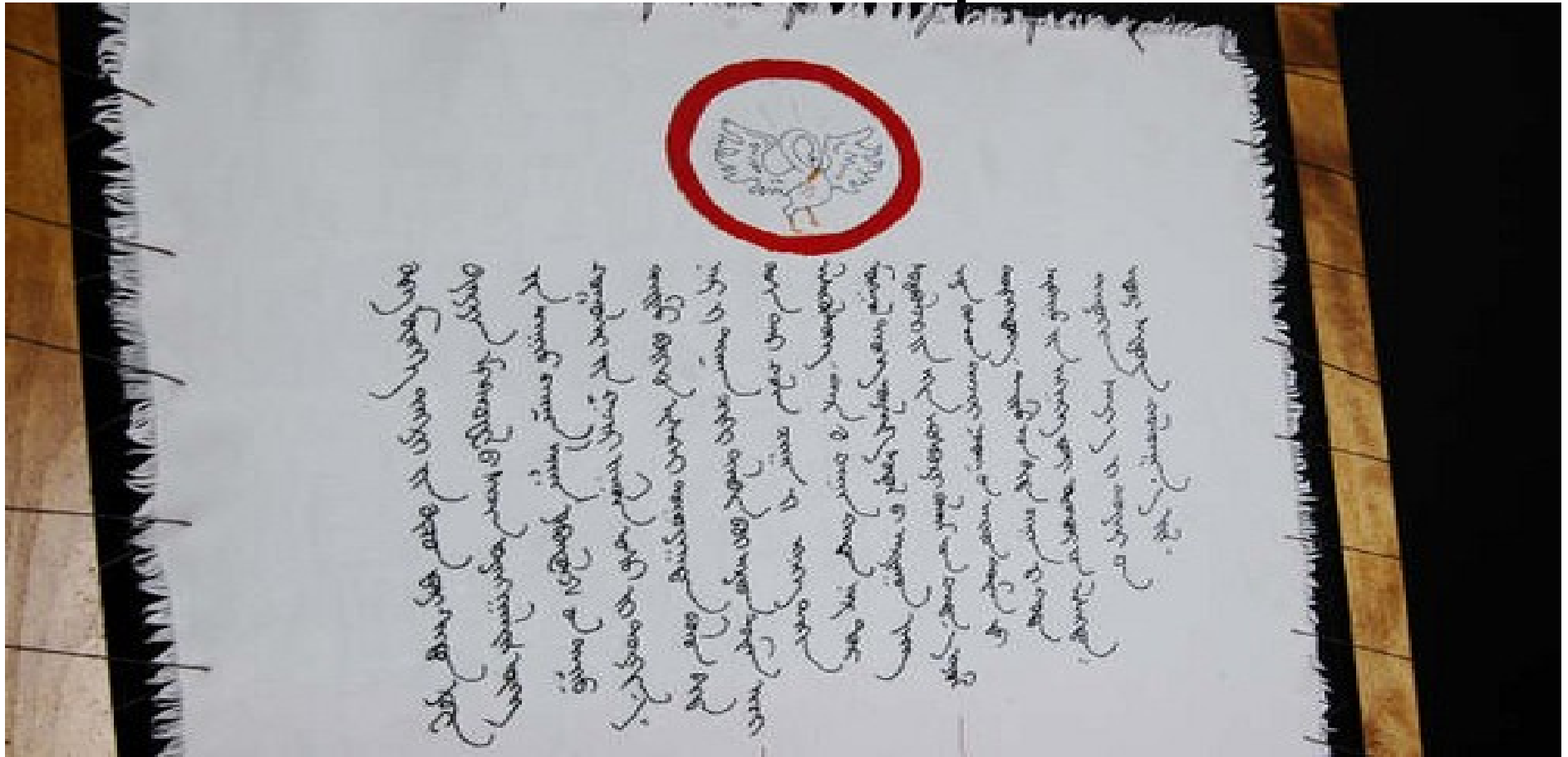


SCA Examples



- Mongol themed Illuminations by Lady Ismay Ponde in Aethelmearc 2008

SCA Examples



- Order of the Pelican, Old script translation provided by Bambarghoa, called Mendee with help from Luigi Kapaj, called Puppy, Scroll done with honor by Dame Olwen the Odd

SCA Example



- Scroll by Gina Words, Mongolian translation & calligraphy by: Gölügjab Tangghudai (aka. Puppy) Chinese translation and calligraphy by her dad: Shr Ti Fun

Ideas towards the Goal

- Scroll done in the European Style to a subject of foreign decent
- Scroll in English with Mongol Themed Illumination or Motif
- Scroll in English with Chinese, Arabic or Persian Illumination
- Scroll written in English with the one of the Mongol or other scripts
- Scroll done in other Script or language with appropriate or like themed Illumination.
- Be Creative & Flexible

Questions, Comments, or Snide Remarks?

