

Additional Material collected by Survey Team

ДУӨЗ 062 Талын хурал / Talyn khural

15. #001 Interview with S. Tüvden (continue)
#003 Sketch of the remnants on the site

Attachments:

Interview A43

S. Tüvden monk (born 1926) is presently a monk in Gonoijürmeddechilen monastery, Luus sum where he entered in 1973. He was a monk in Taliin khural, Ölzii sum from 6 to 15 years old. He claimed that about 40 monks resided here before the purges. The monastery's activities stopped in 1938. The monastery had two temples, namely the main assembly hall (Tsogchin) and the Tara temple (Dari Ekh). Both of them were made of bricks, one from blue bricks and one from red bricks. Two stupas were in the complex, one of them being situated behind the two temples. A small temple for the protector deity was situated behind the main assembly hall. The Ded lam and the Lovon were high-ranking monks in the monastery.

The ceremonies held in Taliin khural were 10 Khangal (ritual in honour of the wrathful deities), Khailen (oath-taking period), Yerööl magtaal (hymns and praises), Maitreya circumambulation and Sor (pyramid-shaped construction symbolizing evil spirits) was burnt. Tsam dance was not performed here.

A famous Zoch master was Dalingaa, who did not participate in the ceremonies in the monastery, i.e. he was not part of the monastic community. He was known as Gürten. Damdin zoch was famous, too. Khandmaas were not active nearby. The head of the monastery was Günchin gelen. Jünai gavj was the disciplinary master (gesgüi).

Lay people lived in the surrounding area the monastery and there was a Chinese relay station (örtöö) between Taliin khural and Khötöliin khiid (Khötöliin khiid was about 20km from this monastery).

Tibetan monks didn't visit the monastery, but monks from Bogdiin khüree, Shuuzgai gavj from Luusiin khiid (ДУХД 019), monks of Zoogiin jas (ДУЦЦ 044), and Zawa lam Damdin from Choir monastery (ДУДЦ 034) visited the monastery. The monasteries of Ulaan sakhuis and Demchig were not far from Taliin khural (today Ömnögovii aimag). The monks of the monastery lived in mud buildings, which were surrounded by mud walls. There were 3 large prayer wheels (at least two). (Maybe this was reported for Tsagaan khadnii khural.)

The ovoos worshipped by the monks, were Taliin bayan on the west, Taliin Bogd uul (that was worshipped in the last summer month).

About 6-8 chanting masters and many gelens belonged to the monastery. There were gevsh monks as well.

Taliin khural had one jas (Jasiin sangai) which was situated east of the main assembly hall. Buyantai uul had a jas, too. (?)

There were no reincarnated monks in this monastery. The head of the monastery (lovon) lived west of the Tara temple. The kitchen (rünkh) was situated south of the Sangai. Taliin us was on the south. Taliin bayan Mountain was situated north of the complex and Bogd Mountain was in the south. According to the informant the main protectors of the monastery were Gombo and Jamsran.

Data from the book, Ölziigöö khairlasan Ölziit nutag mini /published in 2004, Ulaanbaatar/. p. 93.

According to this book, Taliin khiid was situated near some water (maybe a well) called Taliin us. There were about 20 monks here and the remnants of about 20 buildings are still visible on the site.

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