Additional Material collected by Survey Team

**DUАЦ 028 Хөрөн / Khorin**

**Attachments:**

- Interview A47

Data from the interview made with Chimedtsengiiin Bazar, monk of Dashchoinkhorlin khhid, in the centre of Adaatsag sum. The informant was born in 1920 and belonged to this monastery, Khorin jas from the age of 7 until he was 15-16 years old (from 1927-1936). According to him there were 4 temples: Sakhiusnii dugan, Khailengiin dugan, Ikh dugan, and Tarviin dugan. There were 4 stupas.

There were 2 separate buildings used as a kitchen and a financial unit (galiin baishin), namely Ikh jasiin galiin baishin and Nügnein jasiin galiin baishin.

The temples Ikh dugan, and Khailen were made of wood, and the temples Tarviin and Sakhius were made of brick and mud.

There were 3 ovoos to the north, with Sambart on the east, Takhilgat in the middle and Bor ovoon on the west.

He also said that the central ovoon was not destroyed fully during the purges, with all the precious objects placed inside (Sünshig) remaining intact, which is very special. It is worshipped annually.

The head of the monastery was Dambadarjaa, who was a gavj.

There was a burning stove (baa'yu) for burning bricks and terracotta on the south.

The monastery had no surrounding wall.

The Khailen retreat was held annually in the monastery.

They did not perform Tsam dance neither the burning of the Sor there.

There were about 100 monks according to him.

He accounted that his monastery got its name meaning ‘twenty’ (Khorin) after it originally had twenty monks when it was founded. (Monasteries in this area had the names such as ‘fifty’ (Tavin) and ‘hundred’ (Zuut) as they had these numbers of monks when they were founded).

The Maitreya circumambulation was not held here (Maidar ergekh). The Kanjur circumambulation (Ganjuur ergekh) was held every year. The monks held Nügnei meditational fasting regularly. The main protector deity of the monastery was Jamsran. There were some Chinese people in the area, who worked on the construction of the temples.

There were about 1-2 Zoch masters, but they did not have a separate temple. The most famous was Dendev zoch.

There was some water called Ikh us on the south.

He also provided data on the nearby monasteries Zuut and Shine shavi, and the present temple Dashchoinkhorlin. Some old artifacts and worship objects of the monastery were saved and are presently in Dashchoinkhorlin monastery (ikh büree and bishgür trumpets, a silver stupa).

According to Chülem monk, who belonged to Tavin jas (DUАЦ 030) before the purges the legend says that Tavin jas and Khorin jas were founded by two brothers. Therefore, the 2 monasteries operated as ‘brother’ monasteries. It is said that the older brother established Tavin jas, while the younger brother initiated Khorin jas.

According to Bazar monk (born 1920), who belonged to Zuut (DUАЦ 026) before the purges the monasteries of Khorin jas, Tavin jas (DUАЦ 030) and Zuut (DUАЦ 026) were in fraternal relationship. Khorin jas had 20, Tavin jas had 50 and Zuut had 100 monks in the beginning permitted by the authorities.

Data from the interview made with Magsariiin Shagdarjav (2007.07.10.) from Deren sum.

This informant was born in 1917 (snake year) and was in this monastic community from the age of 5 until he was 18-20 years old (about 1922-1935/37).

His brother, Dambadarjaa was the head of this monastery.

According to him, there were 4 temples in this monastery: Tsogchin, Sakhius, Khailen, and Tarviin dugan. There were 100 monks in the monastery.

There were some (2-3) stupas on the north. The Tsogchin and Khailen temples were made of wood, and the Tarav and Sakhius temples were made of brick.

There was an ovoo on the north of the monastery, called Zaraa'giin uul (The other name of the monastery is Zaraa'giin Khorin).

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They did not perform Maitreya circumambulation (Maidar ergekh) in the monastery, but there were important ceremonies during the summer, and they used to burn the Sor on the 29th of the last summer month. They used to perform the Ganjuur ergekh (Garjuur circumambulation), when they carried the 108 volumes of Ganjuur around the monastery.

They all took part in the 45 days long Khailen retreat. The main deity of the monastery was Jamsran.

According to him, there were no Zoch masters belonging to the temple. There were no Tibetan masters in the monastery.

On the south-west of the monastery there was a holy water spring called Khadan usnii rashaan.

At the age of 18 he left this monastery and went to Delgeriin Choir monastery, where he studied for two years till the purges came.

The monastery was closed in 1937 according to him.