

Additional Material collected by Survey Team

ДУБЖ 068 Уулын хурал

Attachments:

Interview A 65

According to T. Dovdondoo (born 1911), who visited the monastery when he was a child Uuliin jas had one temple. Demchig lam was responsible for its operation. It had connections with Züün Choir. Chinese people lived in that area.

Interview A 66

According to the above-mentioned T. Dovdondoo the one temple of the monastery was made of wood. There were small buildings and private houses and yurts, too. Monks' wives lived there, too. He claims that Uuliin jas was the last monastery which was closed in the area.

Interview A62

According to Ch. Ishdovdon (born 1923), the present head of Gandandashlin monastery in the centre of Bayanjargalan sum (ДУБЖ 067), Uuliin jas was a kind of Yerööliin jas (praising assembly) subordinated to Züün Choir monastery where monks came from time to time for 2 or 3 days to celebrate. Uuliin jas was established in the 22nd year of Tenger tetgegsen Manchu emperor. It was a small monastery consisting of 3 wooden temples, two in the south and one in the north. These temples were the Great assembly (Ikh), Mamba (medicine) and Janraiseg (Avalokiteshvara) temples. The name of the monastery was Gandandashlin and was revived after the democratic change in the sum centre (see ДУБЖ 067). There were many jas on the area.

Data from the book 'Bayanjargalan sum бага толи', D. Lonjid, Mandalgovi 2005
p. 83.

According to this book, the monastery Uuliin jas was also called Uuliin Mamba Datsan (medical monastic school of Uul (mountain) and Ikh Dogshin otgiin uuliin jas, (as it was situated in the area of Ikh otog of Borjigin khoshuu.) It was the main monastery in the khoshuu.

It was founded in 1757 (the 22nd year of the reign of the Manchu khan Tenger tetgegsen (Kien-lung). The first head of it, its Lovon because Osor, the Shabron (TIB: zhabs-drung).

It was an active monastery till 1938.

The monastery was revived in 1992 in the sum centre of Bayanjargalan, by old monks like Ch. Tsevegдорж, Kh. Lodoijamts, S. Luvsandorj, Ch. Ishdovon, A. Sambuu.

On the revived monastery, Gandandashlin see ДУБЖ 067.

p.5.

According to this book, Agvaandanzannyam, Lovon Khuvilgaan, the famous incarnated monk who was the 4th incarnation of Lovon lam (born 1882 and executed 1937) was acknowledged as an incarnation at the age of 12, in the monastery of Uuliin jas when a Danshig mandal (longevity ceremony, TIB: brtan-bzhugs), and a mandala was performed for him. Later he studied in Baruun Choir monastery where he became a ravjamba and agramba.

See more details on him at Baruun Choir monastery ДУЦД 071.

Interview A64

According to D. Manibadar (born 1931) Uuliin jas was situated on a place, called Uul. About 60-70 monks belonged to the complex, which had about 3 temples. The complex was not fenced off. There was a stupa on the north. Maitreya's sculpture was circumambulated and maybe the volumes of the Kanjur, too. Khailen retreat was held. The monasteries of the area were closed from 1939.