Мэдээллийг Төв аймагт 2004 онд хийсэн сүм хийдийн анхны судалгаагаар цуглуулсан
Information collected by surveyors in the DOMM Pilot Study in 2004 in Tov Aimag

ТӨБУ 008 Toekhoemiin khiid (Rinchen 404: Toekhoemiin khiid)

Current situation (2004)

The site of the original Toekhoemiin khiid is in the Buren Soum Centre and there are few visible remains left. People live near the site and it is evident that in the not too distant past they have used most of the remaining materials to build a big storehouse or fences for cattle. The store building of the Khiid still exists and is part of someone's farm. It is also said that up until a few years ago sutras and small Buddha statues could be found lying on the ground but then people came and collected them and also excavated the ground searching for other Buddhist artefacts.

Source(s):

Source 1: Davaajav: Gesgui in 2004 of new Toekhoemin Khiid who's father was a prime mover in re-establishing the new monastery.

Source 2: Batbileg: Ikh Oumzad of new Toekhoemin Khiid in 2004

Alternative names: Shadavdarjaapanlin

Oral Histories

There is a legend surrounding with establishing the Toekhoemiin khiid: The 5th Bogd Khaan once stopped in this area called Buren on his way to Delgerkhan (See Rinchen 401). His companions accidentally left behind a drumstick. To honour the place the people built Toekhoemiin khiid, which consisted of three square shaped temples made of wood with some stupas although the exact number was not known by the sources. The monastery housed 100-300 monks, some of who lived there and others only came for the important ceremonies, which took place in the main temple called Khangaalin Tsogchin. The Maitreya Procession and the ceremony to honour the 10 Protective Deities (Mong: Arvan Khangaal Sakhious) were held there but the Tsam Dance took place in Delgerkhan (See Rinchen 401). The main protective deity is Gombo Sakhious. There was a school for young monks. About 40 km to the south-east from Buren was another small Khoural called Salaagiin Khoural (See Rinchen 405) and 20 km to the west was Oershoeld khiid.

An 88 year old ex monk from Oershoeld khiid is the abbot of the rebuilt Toekhoemiin khiid ТӨБУ 003, and Louvsanbat, the father of the Davaajav, current Gesgui of new Toekhoemiin khiid, was the Ikh Oumzad (chantmaster) in the old Toekhoemiin khiid, and now lives near the revived monastery. He was 30 years old during destruction in the late 1930s at which time many monks were arrested: some of them were killed, others were given 10 years penal and labour work though they came back to live and work in the area after completing their sentences. It seems that the destruction of the temples came some time after the purges: one of the temples was only destroyed in late '40s and the other was first used as a administrative office (1948-1950) and then as a storage till 1994 when it was completely destroyed. Louvsanbat made some drawings of the monastery but no one knew where they are.

Source(s):

Source 1: Davaajav: Gesgui in 2004 of new Toekhoemin Khiid who's father was a prime mover in re-establishing the new monastery.

Source 2: Batbileg: Ikh Oumzad of new Toekhoemin Khiid in 2004

Number of buildings in early 1900's: 3

Number of remains of buildings: 0

Энэхүү нэр дурдсан хүний аман ярилцлагын үгчилсэн тэмдэглэл нь зөвхөн ярилцагчийн хувийн мэдээллээс бүрдсэн болно.
© Монголын Урлагийн Зөвлөлийн Соёлын Өвийн Хөтөлбөр, Монголын Сүм хийдийн түүхэн товчоон