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Inventory of Tombs in the Territory of Uzbekistan

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Abstract

In this article, information about mausoleums built in our country is collected and presented to readers. It is said about how many of them in terms of number and in which periods the attention to mausoleums increased and construction was rapidly organized.

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Enter. After the arrival of the Islamic era, the attention to the mausoleums increased. In our country, extensive research is being conducted on the preservation of cultural monuments and their study. Several decisions on historical monuments have been made in our country. The fact that the documents were developed serves to deliver them to future generations in good condition. In this regard, in accordance with the decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to radically improve activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage objects[1]” No. 846 of October 4, 2019 “**On approval of the national list of immovable property objects of tangible cultural heritage**”, the architecture of mausoleums we set out to review.

Main. Maqbara (arabic, marqad, turbat) means an architectural structure or a stone coffin (shack, saghana) where the body of a corpse is located. The mausoleum is a building with a domed roof, which expresses symbolic ideas. Chortoq is a stable shape representing the globe, kubba is a symbol of the dome of the sky, these together represent the Universe. The construction of the "universe model" in this way is consistent with the belief that the existence was created by God[2].

In the East, at first, it was forbidden to put a stone on the grave, to build a building, but from the 9th century, mausoleums were built in honor of the caliphs. It has been a custom to build special mausoleums in Movarounnahr since the 9th century. Later, various mausoleums were built mainly on the graves of famous people (kings, priests, scientists). A typical mausoleum consisted of a domed chamber, entered through a porticoed door. Sometimes the 4 sides of the room were arched-arched. (Ismail Somoni mausoleum), later the construction of the mausoleum became more and more complicated, and special rooms such as a shrine, a cave, and a basement cistern appeared in it (Yassavi complex, Amir Temur mausoleum, Taj Mahal mausoleum, Shahizinda ensemble, etc.)[3].

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Below we tabulate the number of mausoleums studied so far (see Table 1). Decision No. 846 of the Cabinet of Ministers was considered as a basis. We can see that the first mausoleums were formed in Khorezm region in BC. It can be seen that mausoleums were preserved mainly in Kashkadarya region from the 1st century to the introduction of Islam. In the regions of Jizzakh, Khorezm, and Surkhandarya, you can see a few examples of mausoleums.

By the 9th century, the construction of mausoleums in **Kashkadarya region** has intensified, and it is distinguished from other regions by its well-preserved and numerous mausoleums. The mausoleums of the XI-XIII centuries are not well preserved. Many mausoleums were built from the 14th century to the present day, and the most interesting thing is that many new mausoleums appeared in the 18th-19th centuries. There are also mausoleums whose construction period has not been determined. To date, there are 75 mausoleums in the region.

The mausoleums located in the **Republic of Karakalpakstan** are also noteworthy for their uniqueness. 2 mausoleums were built in the 10th century, 11 mausoleums in the 12th-13th centuries, many mausoleums were built from the 18th to the 20th centuries and are still well preserved. To date, 46 mausoleums are listed.

Table 1 shows that there were several mausoleums in **Andijan region** by the 18th century. This is evidence that few mausoleums have been preserved in this area. There is 1 mausoleum of unknown period, and there are 4 mausoleums in total.

It can be seen that attention was paid to the construction of mausoleums in the **Bukhara region** only after the spread of Islam. There are 8 mausoleums in the 16th century, and several mausoleums in other periods, totaling 22 in the list.

One of the leading regions in terms of the number of mausoleums on the list is **Fergana region**. In total, there are 77 mausoleums, most of which belong to the XIX-XXI centuries.

There are 3 mausoleums according to the general list in **Jizzakh region**. Another one of the regions with the fewest mausoleums is **Navoi region**, which has 2 mausoleums. There are also 4 mausoleums of the 9th century in **Syrdarya region**. There are a total of 6 mausoleums in **Tashkent region**, and the construction period of 2 of them is unknown.

There are 6 mausoleums in the **Khorezm region**, 6 mausoleums in the 14th century, 7 mausoleums in the 16th century and 6 mausoleums in the 19th century. Their total number is 23.

In **Namangan region**, it is the leader in terms of the number of mausoleums of an unknown period, that is, of a certain period. Their total number is 9. The number of mausoleums built mainly after the 18th century is large and there are 27 mausoleums in total.

There are a total of 29 mausoleums on the territory of **Samarkand region**. There are mainly 6 mausoleums in the 15th century, 5 mausoleums in the 17th century, and 12 mausoleums by the 19th century.

In **Surkhandarya region**, 17 mausoleums were built scattered in different periods in the general list.

There are a total of 19 mausoleums in **Tashkent**. They were mostly built after the 16th century[4].

Territorial location and periodic formation of tombs in the territory of Uzbekistan Table 1.

	Republic of Karakalpakstan	Andijan region	Bukhara region	Ferghana region	Jizzakh region	Khorezm region	Namangan region	Navoi region	Kashkadyo region	Samarkand region	Syrdarya region	Surkhondarya region	Tashkent region	Tashkent
period/ Mil. av.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I						1			5					
II									1					
III														
IV									2					
V					1				7			1		
VI						1			6					
VII														
VIII									1					
IX				1					7		4	1		
X	2								4			2		
XI								1	1	1		5		
XII	9		1				1	1	1			2		
XIII	2												1	
XIV	1		1		1	6			11	1			1	1
XV			2	1					4	8		1		
XVI			8	2		7			4			4	2	4
XVII	1	1	3			2			3	5				2
XVIII	11	1				1	7		8			1		2
XIX	10		2	27	1	6	4		8	12				6
XX	10	1	1	30			2		1	1				1
XXI			3	17			1			1				2
Period not specified		1					9		1				2	1
Total	46	4	22	77	3	23	27	2	75	29	4	17	6	19
General														353

There are 353 mausoleums in the general list, and this number may increase. The reason is that the number of mausoleums in the complexes is not included in this list.

Summary. As a conclusion, it is not surprising that the number of these mausoleums researched by region is certainly of interest to many researchers. It is also possible that there were many mausoleums built in the territory of Uzbekistan, but many of them have not been preserved or have been left out of the list. There are many mausoleums in literature and sources that need to be studied again, and we will return to this topic separately.

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