

Beruni district of the republic of karakalpakstan

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Key words: Tomb of Chirmas Baba, Tomb of Sultan Uvais Baba, Tomb of Chinor Baba, Tomb of Sheikh Abbas Vali, shrine.

Annotation: This article provides information about the famous shrines, ancient shrines and tombs located in the territory of the Beruni district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, their history, as well as the myths and legends related to them.

Today, mainly pilgrimage tourism is developing around the world. Many travelers go on a trip in order to improve their knowledge of history and expand their worldview, along with recreation and sightseeing. They also go on long journeys to express their respect for great people by visiting the graves and mausoleums of great people who have lived in history. In addition, legends and stories spread among the people about people who lived in the distant past and had extraordinary power and knowledge attract many pilgrims. Today, let's get acquainted with ancient shrines with a long history, located in the Beruni district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and the legends associated with them. In the territory of Beruni district, there are famous shrines such as Kechirmas Baba Mausoleum, Sultan Uvais Baba Mausoleum, Chinor Mausoleum, Sheikh Abbas Vali Mausoleum.

In the territory of Beruni district, there are famous shrines such as Kechirmas Baba Mausoleum, Sultan Uvais Baba Mausoleum, Chinor Mausoleum, Sheikh Abbas Vali Mausoleum. Maqbara- (Arabic, marqad, turbat) an architectural structure or a stone coffin, hut, saghana where the body of a corpse is located. The tomb of Kechirmas Baba (or the Shrine of the Unforgiving Father) is a historical monument located in the Beruni district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The tomb is considered a historical monument belonging to the 12th-14th and 16th-19th centuries. By the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on October 4, 2019, the tomb was designated as a material cultural monument. It is included in the national list of real estate objects of heritage and received state protection. The unforgiving grandfather was one of the saints who lived in this area in ancient times. In ancient times, people suffering from incurable diseases went to Baba Kechirmas for healing. Baba Kechirmas cured them. If the patient commits a sin later, he will not recover and his pain will worsen again. For this reason, his name was called "Unforgiving grandfather". Today, the number of visitors is increasing day by day due to the development of internal and external tourism, the reconstruction of the shrine and the creation of conditions for the visit of tourists.



Sultan Uvais Bobo complex is an architectural monument in Beruni district (17th-19th centuries). Sultan Uwais (real name Suhail ibn Amir ibn Ruman ibn Nahiya ibn Murad) was born in the Muradi tribe of the Qaran village of Yemen (in 625 AD). He was martyred at the age of 32 in the battle of Siffin (657 AD), the soldiers of Hazrat Ali and Muaviya. He was buried in the village of Safa, Syria. Sultan Uvais was engaged in collecting hadiths (7a. 1st half). In the 17th century, his followers built a symbolic tomb (in present-day Beruni) and a shrine. Olloqli Khan's father built a large mosque and 10 separate chapels for the sheikh (19th century). The complex is rectangular in shape (21.5x53 m), oriented from north to south. Mausoleum of Sultan Baba, mausoleums made of stone (mostly with domes), etc. It is surrounded by a brick wall to the north of the courtyard. In the south there is a mosque, a porch, a room and visits. The complex is approached from the west. Sultan Uvais Baba complex is based on the medieval Khorezm architectural tradition (fired brick) level. On the initiative of Khorezm region hokimity, the shrine, the entrance part was renovated (2002). The mausoleum of Grandfather Sultan Uvais is not only a favorite place of the people of the lower Amudarya, but also a tourist center.



Chinor Baba Mausoleum (or Shinor Baba Mausoleum) is a historical and architectural monument in the Beruni district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The historical object dates back to the 14th and 19th centuries, and today it is located in the cemetery of Grandfather Sultan Uvais in the territory of the "Dostlik" settlement. The mausoleum of Chinor Baba is also part of the complex of Sultan Uwais Baba. Traditionally, pilgrims visit this mausoleum first and then the tomb of Sultan Uvais. The reason for following this tradition is that, according to some reports, Chinor Baba was the mentor of Sultan Uwais. According to other sources, it is assumed that Chinor Baba was his muezzin or barber - the saint's personal barber. Because of his respect for his teacher, Sultan Uwais bequeathed him to be buried next to his teacher's feet after his death. Therefore, the mausoleum of Chinor Baba is located at the top of the complex, and pilgrims visit it first. It is also possible that St. Chinor Baba was a textile character, since the word "shinor" means "sycamore", it is also more likely to be a nickname. There are no biographical data confirming the existence of Chinor Baba's personality and sources of his being a saint. According to the legends spread among the local population, Chinor Baba's original name was Abdullah Yamani, and he was the person who gave his hand to Sultan Uwais Baba and entered his sect. He also worked as a barber. In the narrations, Sultan Uvais said during his lifetime: "No one's hand has touched my head except the hand of Master Chinor." Therefore, if that person dies, let him be buried in a higher place than me.



The mausoleum of Sheikh Abbas Wali (or the mausoleum of Sheikh Abbas Wali, the shrine of Shobboz Baba) is a historical monument in Beruni district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. It is located. Sheikh Abbas Wali's real name is Sheikh Mazguruiddin ibn Musa ibn Muhammad ibn Abdullah ibn Abbas. It is said that the family of this person goes back to Abbas, the uncle of the Prophet Muhammad. Sheikh Abbas Wali was born in Arabia in 732 AD. At the age of 40, that is, in 772, Sheikh Abbas moved with his mother to Khorezm, to the capital city Qat, which was one of the centers of culture at that time. The sheikh settled here, got married and had ten children. The era in which Sheikh Abbas lived corresponds to the period when Zoroastrianism still existed. For this reason, it is mentioned in the sources that Sheikh Abbas spent all his energy to convert some of the Zoroastrians to Islam by explaining the Qur'an, Hadith, and Sharia. At the beginning of the 19th century, when the fortress built by Anusha Khan was washed away by the Amudarya river, the inhabitants of the new Kat settled near the tomb of Sheikh Abbas Wali, located on the right bank of the river. After that, these lands were called Shabboz. After 1957, the town of Shabboz was named Beruni. It can be seen that the territory of the mausoleum formed the basis of today's city of Beruni.



In short, in all shrines, people whose names were etched in history because of their extraordinary qualities, knowledge, good deeds and many other good deeds were buried in ancient times. Therefore, every person should visit not only the graves of such great people, but also the areas where they lived at least once in their lifetime.

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