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UNESCO Region: ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

SITE NAME: **Historic Centre of Shakhrisyabz**

DATE OF INSCRIPTION: 2nd December 2000

STATE PARTY: UZBEKISTAN

CRITERIA: C (iii)(iv)

DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:

Criterion (iii): Shakhrisyabz contains many fine monuments, and in particular those from the Timurid period, which was of great cultural and political significance in medieval Central Asia.

Criterion (iv): The buildings of Shakhrisyabz, notably the Ak-Sarai Palace and the Tomb of Timur, are outstanding examples of a style which had a profound influence on the architecture of this region.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS

The historic centre of Shakhrisyabz contains a collection of exceptional monuments and ancient quarters which bear witness to the centuries of its history, and particularly to the period of its apogee, under the empire of Timur, in the 15th century.

1.b State, Province or Region: Kashkadarya region

1.d Exact location: 38° 45' N, 66° 53' E

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION
OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE



HISTORICAL CENTER OF SHAKHRISYABS CITY

ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS OF THE TIMURIDS PERIOD



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization



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1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY

a)country	Republic of Uzbekistan
b)region	Kashkadarya
c)name of property	Historical Center of Shakhrisyabz- architectural monuments of Timurids period
d)exact location on the map and indication of geographical coordinates to the nearest second	38 45 latitude 66 53 longitude
e)maps and/or plans showing boundary of area proposed for inscription and of any buffer zone	annexes 2,3
f)are of property proposed for inscription (ha) and proposed buffer zone (ha)	240 ha – area of historical center 82,0 ha – area of buffer zone

2. JUSTIFICATION AND INSCRIPTION

a) statement of significance

Shakhrisyabz city is situated on the Great Silk Road 130 km from the center of one of the southern regions of Uzbekistan Kashkadarya and 70 km to the south from Samarkand.

Shakhrisyabz (in Persian “Green City”) – the medieval Kesh, is located in the eastern part of Kashkadarya valley surrounded by mountains. Abundance of water and verdure, fertile soils have predetermined beginning of city civilization of I millenium BC. The constant fighting of population against conquerors was reflected in peculiar planning of cities, which were formed as city-fortresses, surrounded by powerful walls. One of them was ancient Kesh, the territory of which in XIII became the major planning structure of Timurid’s city. In XIV century Shakhrisyabz was large cultural and political center of Kesh region.

In XIII century this city was the center of fight against Arabic invasion and violent forcing of new religion. The ideological basement of revolt, the leader of which was Mukanna (Khashim ibn Khakim), was freedom of religions and equality of all cultures. The freedom-loving spirit of Kesh people displayed also in XIV century during Mongolian conquering. Shakhrisyabz-Kesh have promoted the native of Barlas tribe – Timur, who liberated his motherland in 1370 and became the ruler of Maverennahr. Later on, he created a large centralized state. According to the scientists, Timur had significant influence to the political life of European and Asian states. They asserting, that Timur, having forced out Mongolian state, promoted further liberation and revival of Russia. The victory of Timur over the Turkish sultan Bayazid in 1402 helped the Europe to avoid fixed devastating raid.

At that time the historical significance of Shakhriyabz was raised as non-formal capital of great empire. The city accepted ambassadors and businessmen from various countries of Europe and Asia. The natives of Shakhriyabz were also sent as ambassadors to many countries of the world. Creation of powerful centralized state promoted to the development of trade, handicrafts, arts and science. There was formed peculiar social-cultural life in Shakhriyabz. The city became the center of scientists and artists, that's why the Arabic historians called it "Kubbatul ulm val adab" ("the cupola of knowledge and nobleness"). There lived spiritual mentor of Amir Timur – Shamsaddin Koulyal as well as three of six imam-mukhaddis (interpreters of activity of prophet Muhammad) recognized in whole Muslim world: Aby Muhammad Abdal Hamar ibn Nasir Al-Keshiy (Hazrati Imam), Abdullah Ad-Daromiy As-Samarkandiy and Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ismail Al-Bukhari.

Timur and his descendants paid great attention to their native city, they constructed there wonderful buildings, distinguished by unique architecture and decorations. Even the remains of these buildings are impressing with its scales, peculiar decor, colors and have no analogues. According to Prof. R. Hillenbrand, between 1371 and 1438 Shakhriyabz became an epicenter of Timurid architecture. Except of huge ensembles there were built a lot of palaces, mosques, madrasahs, bath-houses, caravan-sarays, bridges. The Spanish ambassador Rui Gonsales de Klaviho, who visited Shakhriyabz in 1404, wrote that the city was situated in the valley and was surrounded from all sides with numerous streams and channels, gardens, powerful wall with deep moat. Pride of place among all the buildings undoubtedly goes to the great Ak-Saray Palace that is asserting by inscription on one of the palace's portal: "If you doubt in our power, look at our buildings". We can imagine the splendor of Ak-Saray Palace due to the notes of Rui Gonsales de Klaviho and Muhammad Babur-descendant of Timur. The buildings of Shakhriyabz allow the visitor to get more authentic picture of Timurid architecture. These buildings are almost important as a group, than they are individually. There is no analogues in Central Asia as well as in whole Islamic world. Even in preserved parts of buildings we can observe special architectural style, which is symbolizing power and prosperity of state.

The significance of historical part of Shakhriyabz is also defining with peculiar and unique folk handicrafts. Various goods, adornments, tradition technology of production, which is transferring from generation to generation, are the evidence of original Shakhriyabz school of folk creativity and applied-arts of potters, jewelry masters, weavers of carpets and etc.

The cultural way of life in dwelling conditions have preserved the rational principles of century-old traditions, which are expressed in dwelling structure as *mahalla*-dwelling quarters of special scales, based on collectivism and self-government. Mahalla is the origin cell of public life in dwelling conditions. It is regulating concrete social-juridical problems, organization of social measures. Mahalla is phenomena, which is typical only for Uzbek people. In the Republic of Uzbekistan mahalla has administrative-legal status on regulation of all aspects of social-public life, including education of young generations with the view of careful attitude to traditions and cultural heritage.

The originality of the city is determining by typological peculiarities of traditional dwelling areas. Shakhriyabz type of dwelling house is rather independent in comparison with traditional architecture of Central Asian region.

The historical part of Shakhriyabz is unique due to its planning structure, reflected the elements of city of Timurids epoch. The buildings and constructions of Timur and Timurids are the unique synthesis of architecture and decorative art. Their planning, which includes large architectural complexes, was the new phenomena in town-planning practice of Central Asia in XIV century. The historical part of city was not exposed to the rapid development of urbanization. All preserved buildings and constructions of Shakhriyabz give us an exact imagination of architecture and city of Timur and Timurids as a whole. The modern construction process was carrying out on the new territories, out of fortress walls. That's why the ancient appearance of Shakhriyabz have been preserved within the city walls. The composition of ancient city includes the unique monumental architectural monuments and traditional dwelling houses, mainly constructed during the reign of Timurids.

The historical center of Shakhriyabz city is corresponding to the criteria Item 30 of "Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention" adopted in 1998.

b) comparative analysis

The historical center of Shakhriyabz city in comparison with other ones of Timurids epoch, even in present state have preserved the ancient features, original town-planning structure of XIV century within the city walls. The planning structure is very similar to the structure of XII century (see scheme).

Typological peculiarity of unique constructions, displaying in great scales, compositions, multy-functioning ensembles forming the city quarters (Ak-Saray Palace, architectural complexes of Dorut Tilavat and Dorus Saodat) have no analogues in Central Asia. Clear planning geometry was preserved only in Shakhriyabz. The monumental buildings of Timur and Timurids, surrounded by traditional dwelling houses, have specific character, which is typical only for Shakhriyabz. Clear division of Timurid city on administrative-political, cultural and dwelling parts is observing in present planning structure.

c) authenticity/integrity

The historical part of Shakhriyabz, finally formed up to XIV century, as medieval Kesh was defined within the fortress walls, which were constructed during the reign of Timur. The archaeological researches revealed the remains of planning of more ancient city (VII-VIII cc.), located on the south-eastern part under the complex Dorut Tilavat. But the main street (axis line), which connected two medinas long time ago, is still existing. We can see it in present topography, where is the administrative quarter of Timur, where Ak-Saray Palace is situated. The archaeological excavations revealed the palace planning, which were conserved. In south-eastern part of the city, on the remains of mosque of XI-XII centuries Timur erected Dorut Tilavat complex, and to the east from this place, on the territory of ancient cemetery constructed the complex Dorus Saodat. All preserved buildings and constructions of Timurids period are documentary confirming by archive-bibliographic sources and archaeological researches and correspond to the demands of authenticity.

All conservation, restoration and reconstruction measures are carrying out only after careful study and research of scientific documents, which have a bearing to object,

materials or technology. Archaeological excavations revealed the remains of gallery of Kok-Gumbaz mosque of Dorut Tilavat complex and remains of arches of cupola ceilings of galleries. Moreover, there is information on galleries in various historical sources and pictures, related to the end of XIX century. On the base of these historical documentation were carried out reconstruction works of southern galleries of Kok-Gumbaz mosque. In comparison with above example, there were no any constructive and repairing works because of the absence of documentation on architectural forms. An archaeologically revealed planning of complex was conserved on plinth level with using of original construction materials. The same method was used in conservation of Ak-Saray Palace. In spite of large scaled constructive measures in historical part of Shakhrisyabz, the ancient streets structure was preserved.

In order to preserve historical and cultural monuments' authenticity and integrity there were undertaken the following measures, based on traditional techniques of materials production and methods of construction:

- Ak Saray Palace (scheme 1) – engineering-strengthening measures of preserved entrance portal , conservation works of architectural decor as well as archaeological remains of planning structure. The territory of monument is under the special protection with the view of safeguarding of monument.
- Dorus Saodat Ensemble (scheme 2) – conservation of portal, archaeological remains of planning structure, restoration of Hazrati Imam mosque, khudjras.
- Dorut Tilavat Ensemble (scheme 3) – conservation of all objects of ensemble, part of territory was reserved for further archaeological researches.
- With regard to other monuments, it is carrying out regular observations and conservation measures.

Preserved historical part of Shakhrisyabz with its city forming elements and century old architecture correspond the requirements of authenticity indicated in item 24 of “Operational Guidelines for the implementation of World Heritage Convention”.

d) criteria under which inscription is proposed (and justification for inscription under these criteria) (*Annex 2: maps 1,2; scheme 2*)

Historical part of Shakhrisyabz city is open air museum with centuries old history, which has universal value and deserves being included into the World Heritage List, corresponding the requirements of value (a-i), (a-ii), (a-iii), (a-iv) of the item 24 of “Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention”. This part of Shakhrisyabz is creativity of human genius, which reflecting the development of architecture and town planning in Central Asia, is the evidence of cultural traditions, historical events of Timurids epoch, which played a great role in the world history, policy and culture.

3. DESCRIPTION

a)description of property – Historical Center of Shakhrisyabz City
(*Annex 2: maps 1,2; scheme 2*)

The territory of Shakhrisyabz city, located in the eastern part of Kashkadarya valley, has rather flat relief. But the valley is surrounded by Karatepa and Gissar mountain ranges. Climatic conditions are characterizing with dry and hot summer, and comparatively cool

winter. The level of atmospheric precipitations here is not even. The city has modern irrigation network. Hydrological state is characterizing with movement of ground waters, flowing from mountainous areas. The depth of ground waters laying is 2-3 meters.

The historical part (240 ha) is situated to the south from modern city. The city has motor and rail ways with regional center Karshi, which is located 130 km to the south-east from Shakhriyabz.

All industrial enterprises are concentrated in the north-eastern part of the city far from the historical center. Planning and administrative center of modern city is forming on the new territories to the north from historical center. There are some detour roads, with the view to make more easy traffic near the historical center. Many - storeyed buildings are situated on the northern part of the territory, there are also focused industrial and public buildings.

The buffer zone consists of small dwelling houses, which will be reconstructed in future taking into account the monument's appearance.

The historical part of Sahakriyabz is presented as rectangle with two streets on the crossing of which is located trade market Chorsu. The city of XIV century had powerful fortress wall. At present there are only northern and eastern parts of this wall. There were large gates on the each side of city wall. They were oriented to the roads connected with large cities or settlements. For example, the northern gates Ark situated not far from Ak-Saray Palace, were called Samarkand; southern gates – Termez, the western gates were turned to the Bukhara road. There was a market in the central part of historical city. There are caravan-saray, bath-house, khanaka, quarter's mosques preserved in this district. The whole quarter, that was occupied by Ak-Saray Palace, was not preserved. Some remains of palace planning were conserved. To the south from Chorsu market there are a lot of constructions and buildings of Timur epoch: Dorut Tilavat and Dorus Saodat complexes surrounded with traditional dwelling houses and dense network of large and small streets. This chaotic environment depended on peculiar conformity to the laws of mahalla. Traditions of mahalla are displaying even in new dwelling structures. Mahalla has its own territorial and quantitative characteristics. At the beginning of XX century there were about 52 mahalla in historical city. Each of them had its own center, where were situated quarter mosque, chai-khana ("tea-room" – traditional place of spending leisure time), trade, administrative and public buildings. Nowadays there are only 6 large mahalla, but the centers and names of old quarters are still alive.

The present public, cultural, trade and administrative buildings in the historical part are situated along the main street (length 1,7 km) and was constructed in traditional style, which is not distorting historical environment. Two-storeyed hotel complex located near Ak-Saray Palace is not preventing from monument review.

All the new architectural-artistic images with new national principles of modern architecture are harmonize with modern buildings, its sizes, colors, decorations. This helps to preserve the scale, traditional network of streets, especially streets width and height of constructions.

The ancient buildings have very durable and constructive base. A great number of valuable and architectural monuments have a specific architectural-artistic image. The large scaled works are carrying out on reconstruction of buildings located near the architectural

monuments. An ancient archaeological excavations were conserved. A number of monuments were released from very old out house buildings.

Historical center of Shakhrisyabz is a living organism , which has new modern functions and actively interacting with modern town planning. The main purpose now is elaboration of concrete measures on protection and preservation of its architectural-historical environment.

b) history and development

(Annex 2: maps 3,4: scheme 1,2)

The results of long archaeological excavations have revealed the existence of ancient agricultural settlements on the territory of Kashkadarya oasis at the beginning of the I millennium BC. New cities of Hellenic culture have appeared on this territory in the slave-owning epoch. During the period of Greek-Baktrian State and Kushan Empire there were erected late antique cities. Two new historical-cultural regions began to develop in Kashkadarya basin in the time of Achemenids such as: Nautaka-on the east and Ksenippa-on the west. The eastern region was named Kesh viloyat (region). The center of this region is considered to be the place of location of Shakhrisyabz and Kitab cities. There were found numismatic materials belonged to Ahurpat (ruler of Kesh in late VII) and ruler of Sogdiana Ishkhid Shishpir (middle VIII).

According to the results of researches, Shakhrisyabz (Kesh) represented an early medieval settlement of city type. The most ancient kernel of medieval city was its south-eastern part. The square plan of this settlement has south-eastern corner with slope similar to Bukhara Arch. On the north its border stretched further south of Chor-Su trade cupola and market square, and on the west – along the central street, the beginning of which was near Termez Gates, and on the south – within the medieval city wall. Very ancient excavations were found on this territory and relief shows us that south-eastern part of settlement is higher than the others on 2-2.5 meters. The process of Shakhrisyabz construction was slowed down because of historical events connected with anti-Arabic rebellion of Mukanna and devastation of Kesh and its surroundings by Arab aggressors. After the Arabian conquering the territory of Shakhrisyabz was not larger than the average size of medieval city, although surrounding areas were rather populated.

The internal city structure developed the same way as Samarkand, Bukhara and other Central Asian cities. There were two medinas (parts) – inside and outside. Administrative buildings, mosques were situated in inside part. Apparently, up to the IX century both medinas were united and city territory were expanded towards the south and south-east.

According to descriptions of Arab geographers the process of reconstruction of Kesh had been maintained during IX-X centuries. On the outskirts of Kesh there was created new medina with two gates together with rabad (residence area) and was called outside medina. Both medinas were linked by streets named according to its directions.

In IX-X without distorting the integrity of this territory, the city continued its developing and to the X it became a typical medieval town with division into two parts. Endless wars between dynasties of Samanids, Turk tribes, Karahanids, Seldjuks, Khorezmshakhs and others took place in Central Asia during XII century. But in spite of military-political struggle for the supreme power in Maverannahr, extensive construction works continued in

the cities, especially in those, which were cultural trade centers. Shakhrisyabz, in this regard, was not an exception. Construction activity in this city was not less than in Samarkand, Bukhara, Herat.

Archaeological excavations on the territory of Ak-Saray (territory of outside medina), Kok-Gumbaz mosque (territory of inside medina) and foundation of Shamsaddin Koulyal mausoleum were revealed powerful remains of basements, related to the time of Karahanids.

Mongolian invasion at the beginning of XIII century significantly stopped the development of Maverannahr's cultural life. Many of destroyed cities had never been reconstructed. Only one and half century later the process of revival of town's life had started again.

In the middle of XIV the process of consolidation of separated regions had been strengthened. In this period Timur created a great empire. During the reign of Timur and Timurids, Shakhrisyabz inherited all traditions of medieval town planning, had focused in its ancient historical center - inside medina, cultural and memorial buildings and constructions; in outside medina – palaces and administrative buildings. Under the reign of Timur and Ulugbek the idea of establishment of capital in Shakhrisyabz was completely based on the principles of traditional centuries old town planning.

Timur strengthened the city through erection of walls around it as well as rebuilding of two previous separate medinas and defined concrete functions for each of medinas. In the north-eastern part of city, that was an administrative center in X-XII, Timur carried out re-planning works and erected the grandiose Ak-Saray Palace. In the south-eastern part on the territory of inside medina, which was the place of location of early medieval settlement in VII-VIII, the great ruler maintained unprecedented for that time, planning works and rebuilt cathedral mosque on the remains XI-XII centuries mosque, which was called later Dorut Tilavat. And in further to the east in the closed neighborhood – memorial complex Dorus Saodat, that was built for burial of royal family's persons. Timur intended to make Shakhrisyabz the capital of his Empire. But the state interests made him left this idea and to make Samarkand the capital of state, although during whole period of his reign he payed special attention to his native town, where under his personal directives, were built a lot of powerful and majestic buildings and constructions. Tradition of Shakhrisyabz construction was continued by Ulugbek (grandson of Timur) at the beginning of XV century. In XIV-XVII Shakhrisyabz became again the city of minor importance.

At present Shakhrisyabz is occupying more larger territory than hizar (old Timur's city), but its contours are marked on the city maps. In 1378 this city was surrounded by fortress walls, the thickness of which was 8-9 meters. The walls were built in traditional manner of building of adobe (pahsa). Its height was equal to 11 meters, although initially it was much more higher. There were semicircle towers *burdgi* approximately on the distance of 50 meters from each other and walls were surrounded by the deep moat. All these constructions had been destroyed and reconstructed for several times. Nowadays, these fortifications were saved only partially. In each wall of Shakhrisyabz's hizar, approximately in the center, had city gates with draw bridges. Northern gates directed to Samarkand, were considered as the major. There were two main streets from one gate to another, which crossed in the center of city and divided it into four sections. The inside planning of the above mentioned sections left from the times of Shakhrisyabz beks (landowners), was irregular: residential areas (guzars) accounted for a number of 55.

Description of architectural monuments of Timurids period

Ak Saray

(Annexes 2,3,4: No. 18 on the map 4; scheme 1, plan 1, pictures 4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11)

In literary translation *Ak-Saray* means "White Palace", but the term "Ak" might have the figurative meaning which is "generous" or "majestic". This palace had been founded in the "happy hours", predicted by astrology, when Timur conquered the capital of Urgench-Khorezm (now it is Kunia Urgench, Turkmenistan) in 1379 and in addition to the rich plunder received in this comparing masters and builders were sent to Shakhriyabz. In the early spring of 1380 the construction was begun and to the 1396 the construction works were almost completed. According to the *Klavho* the decoration works had been continued in 1404. Masters from Maverannah and other masters brought here by Timur from many countries, along the side with masters from Khorezm, took part in the construction works of the palace. For instance, on the decorative mosaic wisp of the main portal of palace the name of Mohammed Jusufat Tebrizi had been repeated twice. Unfortunately, we have an opportunity to observe just pylons of this portal.

The archaeological excavations on the south from Ak-Saray have revealed the part of rich decorated cover of the floor. Over the cover, in the process of excavations, scientists found a big number of architectural decor- majolica, carved marble, combination of carved terracotta and ornamental mosaic. Also small square basin with decorated floor for keeping wholly fish was found there.

In fact there is only piles of portal left from Ak-Saray, but it gives very deep impression of the whole building. Some times ago it had vault equal to 22 meters. Piles presented round towers with powerful carve-decorated base. Inside of the tower we can found spiral stairs for lifting up and small rooms. Towers are on the level of 38 meters, at the moment, although initially height of the tower reached 50 meters.

There was arch entrance in the wall of portal. In the decoration all kinds of polychrome facing were used – glaze bricks, majolica, mosaic. They form massive and small pieces of ornament of geometrical, epigraphic and vegetative kinds with wide range of colors. Architecture of portal as well as of whole palace was dominated by large forms, simple volumes and silhouette, and only architectural methods based on comparison of large and small arch forms introduce observing peculiarities. In decor together with ornamental and colorful decoration there is a strict subjugation to the architectural geometry.

Dorus Saodat

(Annexes 2,3,4: No. 17 on the map 4, scheme 2, plans 2,3,4)

Dorus Saodat is a cultural-memorial complex created in the period of Ak-Saray' construction. Its erection was started in 1379. According to the intention of Timur, his family tomb was built in his native town. Before building of the tomb in 1376 the body of Timur's beloved eldest son Jahangir was brought and temporary buried in Shakhriyabz. It was later moved to Dorus Saodat building. Later his second son Omarshaih was also buried.

The architectural idea was to create monumental building, which will combine the tomb, ziaratkhona (the common hall for morning ceremonies), the mosque, the room for clergy,

for Koran readers and pilgrims. The architects creatively solved that task. Using the traditional architectural forms they combined it in new ones in grandiose scales.

The major facade of the building was distinguished by a powerful portal and its dome was a little bit smaller than Ak-Saray's one and each pile contained mausoleum. To the present days preserved only north entrance that lead to the yard. The front tomb was kept on its main axes which had represented mausoleum with couple over it a while ago. The archaeological excavations have revealed the existence of two large rooms from the both sides of building. Under one of the rooms scientists found another tomb. The excavations also revealed that the main connecting element between the buildings was a yard. So this style khazire was typical for XIV-XV centuries, built for the outstanding religious persons and members of ruling family were mourned next to them.

From the previous wide complex of Dorus Saodat only left part of portal was preserved till present days. It includes the Jahangir's tomb and archaeological remains of building. The Jahangir mausoleum include high square room with the arch on the axis. Exceptional three domes system of its ceiling: high inside decorative cupola made in ganch and carving manner. The inside constructive dome was made of bricks. And last one outside dome over the internal has a form of cone. This construction is not typical for the Maverannahr architecture, but the mausoleum of Turabek-khanim (1360-s) in Kunia Urgench (Turkmenistan) could be considered its prototype. However, the general composition and details of Jahangir's mausoleum are different. Its decoration, as piles, is moderate and includes ornament made from glaze bricks, mosaic and majolica. The mausoleum has a vault, where several tombs were found.

The above mentioned ceremonial family tomb was created personally for Timur. But way of destiny was different, and he was buried in Samarkand in Gur-Emir Mausoleum.

The archaeological excavations revealed two other premises, which sizes were less than Gur-Emir Mausoleum, and other one –ziaratkhona or mosque for funeral ceremonies. During the excavations towards the East from Jahangir's mausoleum, another tomb was revealed, floor and remains of some eight-side complex were discovered as well as parts of the floor, tomb stones and etc. The results of excavations allowed to reveal complete planning of khazire, which was conserved on plinth level. Nevertheless, Dorus Saodat is one of the most outstanding architectural monuments of the Timurids period.

The tomb of Timurid one of the magnificent monuments in the architecture of that period. Having cross-shaped view, it was covered with white marble. The marble sarcophagus with the open top is situated in the center. It is decorated with the carving pattern, in the center of the top the large space was left for future epitaph. The bowl shade of the tomb is very unusual. It is the cupola of "darbazi" type. On the walls along the arch niches and on the level of its basement there is a long line of signs made of the selected fabrics similar to the ones found on the medals.

Dorut Tilavat

(Annexes 2,3,4: No. 16 on the map 4, scheme 3, plans 5,6,7, pictures 20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29)

Almost in the center of Shakhriyabz, in the west of Dorus Saodat Ensemble towers a group of ancient buildings. All of them are the remains of Timur memorial ensemble of buildings (burials and religious structures) united in one complex named *Dorut Tilavat*.

At the end of 1360 father of Timur Taragai died and was buried in a small family mausoleum. But as soon as Timur started his reign in 1370, he ordered to move the remains of his father to the more honored place near the grave of respected sheih Koulyal. According to Ibn-Arabshah, Timur explained his military and national successes as a result of sheih Shamsaddin Koulyal praying, Zaynuddin Havasi's care and Sayid Bereke blessing. Sheih Koulyal died in 1371 and two years later by Timur order near to his burial was placed Taragay.

Construction of architectural ensemble around Dorut-Tilavat was built mainly during the reign of Ulugbek. First of all over the grave of sheih, on the remains of more earlier construction was built a cupola mausoleum

The *Kok-Gumbaz* mosque was built in 1435 opposite to the mausoleum of Koulyal on the same axe. It was jumma-mosque, or mosque for public Friday prayings. The square mosque's hall with niches on the axes spatial divided into wall, zone of corner sails between which there are intermediate sails, passing to hexagon and cupola. On the western wall there is a mihrab, on the facade side there was built small false portal. In the corner parts of the building there are spatial stairs leading to the roof of lateral galleries. On the outside over the inner dome towers a massive cylindrical drum and on it stays reconstructed outer sphere-conical cupola, faced by blue bricks.

The main entrance is in the east and fashioned with high portal. In its design it is predominate geometrical ornament made with brick mosaic, in the facing of corner columns, arches and lines of scripts is used majolica.

In 1437-38 to the south of Koulyal mausoleum, Ulugbek have built a burial (makbarat) for his relatives and descendants, about which tell the scripts, written around the wall of its interior. Inside the burial there are few marble gravestones of XV-XVII centuries. They mentioned names of few Termez seyids, and later this monument was called Gumbazy-Seydon (Seyids Cupola).

Facades of Kok-Gumbaz mosque, Koulyal and Gumbazy-Seydon mausoleums were turned to the yard, where were situated hudjra (room or hostel) and darskhana (classroom) of Dorut Tilavat medrese, but in time it was ruined and changed into subsidiary rooms.

Gumbazi-Seydon Mausoleum

(Annexes 2,3,4: No.16 on the map 4, scheme 3, plan 5, pictures 23,24,26)

The funeral construction known as Gumbazi-Seydon was built in 1437-1438. Mausoleum has graceful proportions. Outside its cubic shape supports octagon and high cylindrical drum, crowned with sphere-conical cupola. Inside there is a square room with niches on axes. Interior also has stretched proportions. In this room over the traditional octagon of arch sails there is an oval stretched inside dome.

Major facade of mausoleum is turned to the west and fashioned with portal. On it and above under cupola drum were preserved remains of glazed bricks. Design of interior is

typical for Ulugbek's time, walls under cupola construction and cupola bowl are decorated with blue colors on the white background. Here and there you can see red spots of kizil-kesak (red sand) which usually was the priming for gilt. Most part of ornament is geometrical, in polyhedral and starlit figures of which there are drawn vegetable styled pictures and seldom trees. This monochromic style of painting blue on white, imitating the Chinese porcelain is differ from multicolored, sometimes with gilt ornament of Timurids period and typical for the Middle Asian design of the first half of XV century.

Shamsaddin Koulyal Mausoleum

(Annexes 2,3,4: No. 16 on the map 4, schemes 3, plan 6, pictures 23,24,25)

This mausoleum is connected with the name of famous sheih-sufiy Shams-ad-din Koulyal, who was called Amiri-Kalyan (Great Emir). He is well-known in Muslim history as a teacher of famous sheih of Bukhara – Bahauddin - who was founder of powerful Order of Dervishes (supporters of Islamic religious trend). He was also a teacher of Timur's father Taragay. Sheih Koulyal died in 1370-1371.

The main entrance of mausoleum, turned to the west, was fashioned by portal, which were faced with brick mosaic (vertical raw of stars and inscriptions, made of blue glazed bricks). Gurkhana is a square room, its walls has four arch niches. The main entrance has a carving wood door of XV, decorated by very rich vegetative ornament. During the reign of Timur, the grave of Shamsaddin Koulyal was faced with marble, the fragments of which were excavated by restaurateurs.

Arslan Khan Khanaka

(Annexes 2,3,4: No. 16 on the map 4, scheme 3, picture 26)

On the eastern side of Shams-ad-din Koulyal mausoleum, on the place of ancient cemetery the archaeological excavations revealed the remains of construction related to XVII century. Rectangular form of planning was conserved on the level of plinth.

Chor-Su

(Annexes 2,3,4: No. 19 on the map 4, plan 8, picture 36)

In the center of the city near ancient market there is five-cupola construction – traditional in Feudal East ceiling market Chor-Su, erected near the crossing of two main city roads. Building itself is corpselike, central square and stretched portals absorbed the stream of pedestrians, riders and loaded arbas (wagons). Inside is a big octagon with entrances into corner rooms, along the perimeter of octagon there were numerous shops and counters. In composition dominates vast and high central dome, which is laying on a large octagon, four more small cupolas are above the passages. Like the other markets of Middle East, Chor-Su has not any decorations, its outside effect is defined by scale and logic of architectural forms. It is said that erection of Chor-Su is connected with Bek-Niyaz, local ruler of Shakhrisyabz (the end of XVIII), but there is a version it was built more earlier.

Bath-House of XV

(Annexes 2,3: No. 22 on the map 4, plan 9)

Among the other buildings of Shakhrisyabz the most interesting is bath-house. At present it is functioning but was rebuilt according to the ancient base of XV century. Bath-house is

heated by the network of underground channels and includes rooms for bathing with hot and cold water, subsidiary group and even a small mosque. Its ceilings have a vaulted-cupola form.

Mirkhamid Khanaka

(Annexes 2,3,4: No. 21 on the map 4, plan 10, picture 38)

Khanaka has square plan, covered by high cupola, has wood carving columns and aivans (verandahs) located along three sides of khanaka. On the north side there are one-floor khudjras.

Malik Ajdar Mosque

(Annexes 2,3,4: No. 20 on the map 4, plan 11, pictures 30,31,32,33)

The name of Malik Ajdar Mosque is linked with legend about grave of one Arabian general Malik-Ajdar. It seems that on the territory of the mosque was the ancient grave, which was respectable in VIII-X centuries.

At present Malik Ajdar mosque is a complex of buildings, which consists of mosques and khudjras. The most significant is winter khanaka, the cupola of which is rising over all neighboring quarters. Composition is typical for quarter's mosques. All constructions of mosque were completed up to the end of XIX century.

Koba Medrese

(Annex 2: No. 23 on the map 4)

The one floor building has yard composition, where the rooms are situated along perimeter of yard. Koba medrese was erected in XVI and has rather modest architectural appearance.

Chubin Medrese

(Annexes 2,3,4: No. 27 on the map 4, scheme 4, pictures 34,35)

Medrese consists of mosques, darskhanas (classrooms), khudjras and wide yard. Darskhana and mosque are covered by huge domes. All khudjras have arch ceilings. This medrese was built on wood foundation at the end of XVII.

Kouchikar Mosque

(Annexes 2,3: No. 25 on the map 4p, plan 12)

This building is an example of quarter mosque, located in traditional dwelling area. This is a one room construction with aivan on wood columns, decorated with unique paintings. It was built in XIX century.

Traditional Dwelling Houses

(Annexes 2,3,4: plan 16, pictures 41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49)

The ancient dwelling houses of Shakhriyabz is a special typological group in architecture of traditional uzbek dwelling. All of them are characterizing by location of rooms along the perimeter of yard and connected with small aivan. Sometimes mikhmonkhana (guests room) has painted ceiling, but in general decoration of houses is rather modest. Despite its

simplicity of dwelling have organic unity of its purposes and composition work, sense of proportions and forms.

c) form and date of most recent records of property

By the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 339 of 9 August 1973 Shakhriyabz was included into the list of historical cities of the Republic. According to the Resolution No. 539 of 21 December 1973 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan all the monuments, which have republican significance, are under the governmental protection.

Before the introduction of state cadastre of historical and cultural monuments of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1999 there was carried out general historical-architectural inventory of ancient center of Shakhriyabz. The last registration was made in 1991 with regard to elaboration of project on organization of architectural-ethnographic reserve. Moreover, there were organized periodically works on registration of historical and cultural monuments with indication of names, location, categories of value, brief history of monument, present technical state and etc. All conservation-restoration works, results of observations and measurements, photofixation of present state and other works, that were made with regard to the registered monuments during the next years, were also fixed.

Beginning from 1999 with the view of protection and rational using of historical and cultural monuments, according to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on "Protection and Using of Cultural Heritage", Decree of Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 17.07.96. No. 255 on "Confirmation of Regulation on the Order of Introduction and Keeping of Single System of State Cadastre of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and Decree of 02.06.97 No. 228 on "Introduction of State Cadastre of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Immovable Property in the Republic of Uzbekistan", there were started works on keeping of State Cadastre on historical and cultural monuments. According to the Regulation on the Order of Keeping of State Cadastre of all historical and cultural monuments it is forming computer data base.

d) present state of conservation

Conservation, restoration, fixation works were carried out with regard to many monuments of historical zone, but generally it have fragmentary character. The main purpose is conservation of all preserved historical monuments. The level of preservation is very different. Condition of dwelling architectural monuments variable from emergency to acceptable condition.

In comparison with stone monumental buildings of Europe, the monuments of Shakhriyabz are made of fragile bricks. In order to preserve remains of unique huge constructions it is necessary to use complex measures: conservation, restoration and reconstruction, taking into account the state of monument. In every case all the above mentioned measures were used differentially. This approach is described in item 24b of "Operational Guidelines on implementation of World Heritage Convention", where reconstruction of monuments is carrying out on the base of documentation. The level of authenticity of documentation is foreseeing implementation of conservation and restoration methods, which are based on traditional building materials and methods. But even partially restoration of architectural monuments allow to prolong the life of buildings, because often

climate changes, high level of moisture, seismically zones are negatively affecting the monuments.

Ak-Saray Palace - in 1973-1975 were carried out archaeological excavations, which revealed architectural remains of palace buildings that were constructed before Timurids epoch, as well as beautiful glazed floor on the square 600 sq. km. In 1994-1996 was made conservation of upper preserved parts of two pylons with its engineering fixation and hydro isolation . In 1996 was fixed and conserved architectural decorations of two pylons as well as architectural remains of floor.

Dorus Saodat Ensemble - in 1973-1975, 1981-1985, 1994-1996 were carried out archaeological excavations with the view of definition of planning structure. In 1994-1996 was organized conservation of archaeological remains of ensemble.

Dorut Tilavat Ensemble - in 1976 was made restoration of outside constructive cupola of Kok-Gumbaz Mosque, facing and engineering strengthening of its main portal. In 1994-1996 – restoration and conservation works of interior paintings of mosque, reconstruction of mosque's galleries.

Gumbazi-Seydon Mausoleum – in 1973 was restored the outside decorative cupola of the mausoleum, in 1996 was conserved and restored interior paintings.

Shams-ad-din Koulyal Mausoleum – in 1950 was made plane ceiling of mausoleum, in 1996 was restored the roof and ceiling of mausoleum, conserved architectural remains of constructive elements of destroyed dome and grave stone of Shams-ad-din Koulyal.

Arslan Khan Khanaka – in 1975-1994 were conserved architectural remains of khanaka.

Chorsu – was restored in 1976-1985, was increased the ground level till the original level.

Bath House – was restored during 1986-1990, 1994-1996, the systems of water supply and heating were also restored and adapted to the modern conditions.

Mirkhamid Khanaka – was restored in 1981-1985 (aivans, yard and northern khudjras).

Malik Ajdar Mosque – in 1985-1986 were restored khanaka and khudjras of the mosque.

Koba Medrese – in 1994-1995 were restored entrance gates and khudjras.

Chubin Medrese – in 1994-1996 – restoration of mosque, reconstruction of northern, eastern and southern galleries as well as entrance portal.

Kouchikar Mosque – was restored in 1972-1973.

e) policies and programmes related to the preservation and promotion of the property
(Annex 2: schemes 3,4,5,6)

With the view of safeguarding of historical center, that preserved century-old appearance of Shakhrisyabz, its unique monuments, organization of tourism the historical center of

Shakhrisyabz was recommended to be historical-architectural reserve. Creation of reserve is foreseeing regeneration of the territory --preservation and rehabilitation of quality of town-planning environment. It is also foreseeing conservation and restoration of monuments, compensation construction instead of destroyed buildings, based on historical traditions.

After proclamation of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the government have adopted a number of Resolutions directed to the safeguarding and protection of historical and cultural monuments of ancient cities. The large scaled works were carried out on the base of long-term programme, which consists of two stages: first step-till 1996 and second-till 2000, on the occasion of 600 anniversary of Mirzo Ulugbek and 660 anniversary of Amir Timur.

Meantime all the works are carrying out according to the State Programme "Meros" (Heritage), which was adopted according to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 2 June 1995 and Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 210 of 3 June 1995. The National Programme "Meros" determined major goals and objectives as a whole as well as according to the regions, concrete measures, stages of their implementation and realization and responsible organizations. The state budget is the main financial source for this programme. It is planning to carry out advertising and publishing activity. One of the major purposes of programme is improvement of state system on management of preservation and restoration of architectural, cultural and historical monuments of Uzbekistan.

According to this programme, at the first stage (1993-96) were generally undertaken the measures directed to the engineering fixation, conservation of preserved parts and details of architectural decor.

For the second stage (1996-99) were conducted the measures on improvement of engineering-geological state of territory, limitation of modern construction in protected zone, reconstruction of ancient dwelling buildings with craft-trade rows and public centers of mahallya, provision of this territory with modern engineering communications. Meantime there were started works on reconstruction and regeneration of dwelling constructions with maximum care of valuable dwelling houses.

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan VII-2286 of 15.04.99 on "State Programme on Tourism Development in Uzbekistan for the period until 2005" was elaborated a plan of measures, embracing to all the aspects of tourism development in the republic, including public awareness in the field of tourist objects (architectural and archaeological monuments): preparation and publication of information-educational guidelines, regular production and demonstration of TV-programmes, films, publication of brochures on historical and cultural monuments of Uzbekistan, production of weekly news-paper "The Great Silk Road", using of INTERNET. A part of planning measures was already implemented.

4. MANAGEMENT

a)ownership

The monumental architecture constructions are exclusive property of the State. Traditional dwelling houses are private property.

b)legal status

State and national property. Monumental architecture as well as territory of historical zone of the city are under the state jurisdiction.

c)protective measures and means of implementing them

Protection of historical and cultural monuments is carrying out in state scale and regulating by laws and normative documentation. The system of monuments protection is divided: corresponding committees of Oliy Majlis (Parliament) are considering and adopting laws, regulations and normative acts, and executive authorities are implementing them.

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan is determining the order of work and structure of special Board on Protection and Using of Cultural Heritage, which is under the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

State management in the field of protection, safeguarding and using of cultural heritage is carrying out by Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Department on monuments protection) and local authorities (Municipality, state inspection on protection and using of cultural monuments).

The Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan is carrying out state control in the field of protection and using of historical and cultural monuments: observation for keeping of legislation on protection and using of monuments of cultural heritage, assertion of state programmes on researching, conservation and restoration of cultural monuments, provision of protection, registration and using of historical and cultural monuments, coordination of joint activity of bodies on protection and using of monuments as well as local authorities, keeping of state cadastre of historical and cultural monuments, carrying out of scientific expertise of historical and cultural monuments, definition of criteria according to which the monument could be considered as monument of cultural heritage and etc.

The safeguarding and protection of architectural monuments is conducting according to the Legal Bills of the Republic of Uzbekistan on protection of cultural heritage. All the monuments are under the state protection. According to the paragraph 49 of Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, all citizens of the republic are bounded to protect historical, cultural and spiritual heritage of Uzbekistan. The monuments registered by state are protected by the Law on Safeguarding and Using of Historical and Cultural Monuments of 21 December 1978. The Law on Architecture and Town-Planning No. 174-1 of 22 December 1995 explain that town-planning protection of historical dwelling areas is carrying out by special state body, which organizing and implementing measures on protection of architectural and cultural monuments. All construction and reconstruction works of architectural monuments within protective zones are coordinating by state bodies

on protection of historical and cultural monuments. All organizations, natural and juridical persons are obliged to observe the Law on Safeguarding and Using of Historical and Cultural Monuments of 21 December 1978 and Law on Architecture and Town-Planning No. 174-1 of 22 December 1995. In case of violation of the above mentioned Laws according to article 64 of “Codex of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Administrative Responsibility” and article 132 of “Criminal Codex of the Republic of Uzbekistan” the violators are carrying out an administrative responsibility, for the intentionally violation are undergoing the criminal penalty.

The official rules and instructions on safeguarding and using of cultural heritage monuments are the following:

-The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on Safeguarding and Using of Historical and Cultural Monuments” of 21 December 1978. This Law is regulating public relations in the field of safeguarding and using of historical monuments, which are the national property.

-The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on Architecture and Town-Planning” No. 174-1 of 22 December 1995. It is regulating relations in architecture and town-planning.

-Regulations on Safeguarding and Using of Historical and Cultural Monuments of 16 September 1982. It is define the mechanism of functioning of Law on Safeguarding and Using of Historical and Cultural Monuments.

-Instruction on the Order of Registration, Provision of Safeguarding, Using and Restoration of Immovable Cultural and Historical Monuments of 13 May, 1986. This instruction is determine the way of implementation and realization of measures on state registration, using and restoration of immovable historical and cultural monuments. Observation of articles of this instruction are necessary for all state bodies on protection of monuments, on construction and architecture as well as institutions, organizations and citizens, who are possessing immovable historical and cultural monuments.

-Instruction on the Organization of Protective Zones of Immovable Cultural and Historical Monuments of 24 January, 1986. Instruction is establishing main requirements to definition of boundaries, regime of using of protective zones of immovable historical and cultural monuments: protective zones, buffer zones, zones of protecting landscape. This instruction is also defining context of projects for protective zones, the order of its elaboration and improvement.

The violators of all the above mentioned laws and regulations are carrying out administrative responsibility, in case of second violation - are undertaken to criminal responsibility according to the “Codex of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Administrative responsibility” and “Criminal Codex of the Republic of Uzbekistan” of 22 September 1994.

According to the Law on the Safeguarding and Using of Historical and Cultural Monuments all significant monuments are under the State registration and protection. In 1997 according to the Instruction on the Organization of Protective Zones of Immovable Cultural and Historical Monuments of 24 January, 1986 there was elaborated the project of protective zone of historical center, in the meantime it is carrying out the work on organization of “Architectural reserve” in historical center of Shakhriyabz.

All restoration and conservation measures are carrying out according to the “Meros” programme, which was adopted according to the Decree of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 2 June 1995 and Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 210 of 3 June 1995. One of major purposes of the above programme is improvement of system of state management on safeguarding and restoration of architectural, cultural and historical monuments of Uzbekistan. *Texts of all the above mentioned Laws, Instructions and Regulations are available upon request.*

d) agency/agencies with management authority
(see table I)

According to the above mentioned laws and regulations the agencies with management authority are the following:

- Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, General Office for Scientific Production of Cultural Monuments
- Khokimiyat (Municipality) of Kashkadarya region and Shakhriyabz city
- Kashkadarya and Shakhriyabz State Inspection on protection and using of historical and cultural monuments

e) level at which management is exercised (e.g., on property, regionally) and name and address of responsible person for contact purposes
(see table I)

- on the State level-General Office for Scientific production of Cultural Monuments of Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Head – **Mr. Botir Usmanov**, 30 Navoi Str., Tashkent , tel: (998-71)1443894, fax(998-71)1442214
- on local level-Khokimiyat (Municipality) of Shakhriyabz city-**Mr. Zarif Kuziev**, tel: 20970, 20917
Shakhriyabz State Inspection on protection and using of historical and cultural monuments - Head of Inspection **Mr. Ravshan Kadirov**, Shakhriyabz, tel: 34265

f) agreed plans related to the property (e.g., regional, local plan, conservation plan, tourism development plan)

According to the State programme “Meros”, which was elaborated in cooperation with National Company “Uzbekturism” and other ministries and institutions, it is foreseeing the number of measures on implementation of regional and local plans on restoration-conservation works in order to develop cultural tourism. There is a special council on tourism development under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is responsible for coordination and implementation of “Meros” programme as well as for the issues of restoration and conservation and development of tourism in Shakhriyabz.

The National Programme “Meros” includes the following directions: 1) Organizational-legal issues 2) Improvement of tourism service, development of tourism infrastructure 3) Organization of handicrafts trade, demonstration of national traditions and customs 4) Measures on protection and utilization of reserves zones ,historical and cultural monuments. Each of the direction has its own goals and objectives, stages of realization, financial sources, deadlines and responsible persons.

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan VII-2286 of 15.04.99 on "State Programme on Tourism Development in Uzbekistan for the period until 2005" was elaborated a plan of measures, embracing to all the aspects of tourism development in the republic, including public awareness in the field of tourist objects (architectural and archaeological monuments): preparation and publication of information-educational guidelines, regular production and demonstration of TV-programmes, films, publication of brochures on historical and cultural monuments of Uzbekistan, production of weekly news-paper "The Great Silk Road", using of INTERNET. A part of planning measures was already implemented.

g) sources and levels of finance

The main sources for restoration and protection of historical and cultural monuments are available from state budget, in 1994 – 3,2 mln soum (national currency), 1995 – 50,4 mln soum, 1996 – 84,2 mln soum, 1997 – 100,6 mln soum.

For the last years there were allocated 50% from state budget and 50% from local budget and investors. For example in 1999 there was dedicated more than 75 mln. soums (national currency) and the same sum from local budget and investors.

h) sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

-sources for expertise implementation are dedicated from the government budget for restoration and protection of monuments

-training of staff in the field of restoration is financing by special scientific-restoration and productive entities as well as by the workshop "Usto-Shogird". The graduating student has practice with master-restaurateur for the restoration works – 30 students annually

-personnel for technical issues is collecting of graduate students of Tashkent and Samarkand Architectural-Constructive Institutes – 10 specialists annually

-seminars, training courses and working meetings concerning actual problems of protection, conservation, restoration and using of cultural monuments – 2-3 times annually

i) visitor facilities and statistics

In 1999 the architectural and historical monuments of Shakhriyabz were visited by 5300 foreign and 23000 local tourists (data of Shakhriyabz state inspection on protection and using of cultural monuments). There is a hotel for 250 persons in the city as well as many other places of rest.

In order to facilitate development of cultural tourism, there was adopted the Decree of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 15 April 1999 on State Programme on Tourism Development in Uzbekistan till 2005. This programme contents a number of measures directed for tourism development, reconstruction of hotels, widening of a network of service infrastructure, handicrafts trade and etc.

j) property management plan and statement of objective

- in national level – Ministry of Cultural Affairs, General office for scientific production of cultural monuments: coordination and organization of protection, restoration and using of historical monuments

-in regions – city state inspections on protection and using of historical monuments within the regional department of Ministry of Cultural Affairs: coordination and organization of protection, restoration and using of historical monuments in the region

k) staffing levels (professional, technical, maintenance)

Special training for staffing levels is provided by Khokimiyats (municipalities) and State inspection on protection and using of cultural monuments. The level of staffing in Shakhrisyabz is rather high.

TABLE I
agency/agencies with management authority

No.	Organizations	Type of activity	Number of specialists	Responsible person
I. management	Ministry of Cultural Affairs. General Office for Scientific Production of Cultural Monuments	State control for observation of legislation on protection and using of historical and cultural monuments: confirmation of state programmes concerning researching, conservation and restoration of historical and cultural monuments: provision of registration, protection, conservation and using of historical and cultural monuments: coordination of joint activity of bodies on protection and using of historical and cultural monuments and state authorities: keeping of state cadastre of historical and cultural monuments: organization of scientific expertise of historical and cultural monuments and etc.	22 persons, including architects, archaeologists, economists, engineers, historians and lawyer	<i>Kh. Djuraev</i> – Minister for Cultural Affairs <i>B. Usmanov</i> - Head of Ggeneral Office for Scientific Production of Cultural Monuments
on the local level	Region and City Khokimiyats (Municipalities)	Promotion of protection, conservation and restoration of historical and cultural monuments	5 persons	<i>B. Khamidov</i> - Mayor of region <i>Z. Kuziev</i> – Mayor of city
	City State Inspection on Protection and Using of Cultural Monuments	Registration, monitoring of historical and cultural monuments, technical observations for conservation and restoration works	8 persons, including architects, engineers, economists, and technical staff	<i>R. Kadirov</i> – Head of Inspection
II. studying, projecting and monitoring	Scientific Research Institute "Tamirshunoslik"	Scientific research, experimentation, projecting on conservation and restoration of historical and cultural monuments and their protective zones	Architects, restaurateurs, constructors, geologists, chemicals, archaeologists and technical staff	<i>R. Asamov</i> – Head of Institute

	Institute of Archaeology of Academy of Sciences	Archaeological researches	Archaeologists	<i>T. Shirinov</i> – Head of Institute
	Institute of Fine Arts of Academy of Fine Arts	Historical, archaeological, architectural researches	Architects, archaeologists, historians	<i>O. Ibrohimov</i> – Head of Institute
	Tashkent Architectural Constructive Institute	Studying of historical and cultural monuments and training of specialists	Architects, engineers, researchers	<i>B. Askarov</i> – Rector of Institute
III. scientific production of conservation and restoration	Scientific restoration enterprise "Kadriyat-Tamir"	Researching, projecting, conservation and restoration of architectural-artistic decor of cultural monuments	Architects, artists, restaurateurs, engineers	<i>S. Salimov</i> – Head of enterprise
	Kashkadarya special scientific production workshop "Memor"	Conservation, restoration of historical and cultural monuments	50 persons, including architects, engineers, economists, masters-restaurateurs and technical staff	<i>J. Khaidarov</i> – Head of workshop
IV. training of specialists	Tashkent Architectural Constructive Institute	Training in architecture, design, construction, economy	10 specialists annually	<i>B. Askarov</i> – Rector of Institute
	Samarkand Architectural Constructive Institute	Training in architecture, design, construction, economy	10 specialists annually	<i>S. Babaev</i> – Rector of Institute
	Tashkent Artistic Institute	Training in art, design, restoration	8 specialists annually	<i>S. Abdullaev</i> – Rector of Institute
	Tashkent National University	Training in archaeology and history	5 specialists annually	<i>T. Dolimov</i> – Rector of University

5. FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY

a) development pressures (e.g. encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining)

The historical part of Shakhriyabz city is situated out of the zone of industrial affect. The main economic branches – food industry, light and heavy industry, industrial structure are developing to the north from historical city. Cargo traffic was removed out of buffer zone to the round road. Buffer zone consists of one, two-storeyed buildings. There are no mining industry in the city and nearby. The railways are also located out of the city.

b) environmental pressures (e.g. pollution, climate change)

The environmental conditions of the city are comparatively favorable. The main factor of damage to the monuments is increasing of ground water level. Shakhriyabz is situated on the place of powerful movement of ground waters, and it is necessary to carry out drainage measures. There is good environmental situation because of the absence of large industrial enterprises and close location of mountains.

c) natural disasters and preparedness (earthquakes, floods, fires etc.)

The seismicity of this area is 7-9 points. There were no heavy earthquakes on the territory of the city as well as destructive seismic vibrations in the region for the last 50 years. There is no danger of flooding.

d) visitor/tourism pressure

The analysis of tourism showed that there is no pressures from organized cultural tourism to the monuments of Shakhriyabz. The explanatory measures are undertaken against the physical damage to the monuments. The development of handicrafts, trade, sphere of service are depend on tourism development.

e) number of inhabitants within property, buffer zone

Migration of population is mainly within the city. In 1982 there lived about 21 000 inhabitants in historical center. Part of population of historical city moved to new districts. In 1999 the quantity of inhabitants within historical center including buffer zone conducted 20 000.

6. MONITORING

a) key indicators for measuring state of conservation

Registration of quantity and quality of historical and cultural monuments is carrying out according to their actual state and using. Conservation measures are implementing according to the level of destruction of architectural appearance and on the base of the results of complex scientific researches, including historical-bibliographic and archive studies as well as investigation of state of constructions, their foundations, ground water conditions, character of destruction and deformations, results of monitoring and measurements, graphic and photo-fixation of present state of architectural forms and decor. Further it is elaborating a number of measures on monuments conservation. Conservation works are carrying out on the base of archaeological documentation. The state inspection

of Shakhriyabz city establish a regular supervision for the state of engineering constructions, architectural decorations through periodically photo-fixation (twice a year) after the carrying out of scientific-restoration and conservation works of Dorut Tilavai, Dorus Saodat ensembles and Ak-Saray palace. The access of visitors to the sites is free.

b) administrative arrangements for monitoring property

In 1999 it was the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan introduced the State Cadastre of historical and cultural monuments. According to the Instruction on the Order of Registration, Provision of Safeguarding, Using and Restoration of Immovable Cultural and Historical Monuments of 13 May, 1986 the state bodies on protection of historical and cultural monuments of Shakhriyabz are regularly carrying out observations on the state of monuments and informing Ministry of Cultural Affairs about any changes or deformations as well as preparing reports on monuments state, results of researches and observations and make proposals on restoration-conservation works. Sometimes, specialized scientific institutions, local and international experts and specialists are participating in monitoring. All reports are keeping in archive of General office for scientific production of monuments of Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The national authority, e.g. General office for scientific production of monuments of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs is providing financial and methodological assistance in organization of protection and restoration of cultural monuments.

Khokimiyat (city municipality) of Shakhriyabz, Shakhriyabz city state inspection on protection and using of historical and cultural monuments are practically realizing protection and restoration of cultural monuments.

c) results of previous reporting exercises

All implemented scientific-restoration works of Dorut Tilavai, Dorus Saodat complexes, Ak-Saray Palace and other monuments of historical center of Shakhriyabz prevented their further destruction, engineering strengthening provided stable state of main constructions of monuments.

7. DOCUMENTATION

a) photographs, slides and, where available, film/video Attached

b) bibliography Attached

c) addresses where inventory, records and archives are held

The materials on architectural, archaeological and other researches (reports, photographs, video films and etc.), scientific-project documentation on restoration of architectural monuments are in the archive of General office for scientific production of cultural monuments of Ministry of cultural Affairs (address: 30, Navoi str., Tashkent).

8. SIGNATURE ON BEHALF OF THE STATE PARTY

Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Minister of Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Mr. Khairulla DJURAEV

(signature) 



Ref.:AI-397/99

Dir. v. 10.10 September 1999
no d 16.9.99

Dear Mr. Mounir Bouchenaki,

Subject: Historical Center of Shakhrisabz, Uzbekistan

According to your letter of 23 July 1999, we are pleased to send for your consideration the additional information concerning the nomination of the Historical Center of Shakhrisabz.

Please find enclosed the following documentation:

1. Additional information regarding to the area proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List;
2. Map with the limits of the buffer zone with explanation;
3. Regulations governing the use of the Historical Center of Shakhrisabz;
4. Information about historical significance of Shakhrisabz in comparison with other Central Asian cites.

We will appreciate very much if the World Heritage Committee will accept for consideration the above mentioned regulations governing the use of architectural monuments of Shakhrisabz in Russian language.

We are very thankful for your close cooperation and assistance in the matter of safeguarding of both intangible and tangible heritage of Uzbekistan.

Looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely Yours,

Alisher Ikramov
Secretary-General

Mr. Mounir Bouchenaki,
Director
World Heritage Center
UNESCO

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Regarding the description of Shakhrisabz city proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List.

Shakhrisabz city was formed for the long period of time and consecutive architectural re-buildings turn out its own shape.

For the modern structure of city, the historical center of Shakhrisabz has its scientific, cultural and historical value. In the plan this center occupies the main part of the city's development. Moreover, the historical center of Shakhrisabz is well preserved and nowadays new and old parts of the city are very close connected by plan and architectural style.

Despite all changes which took place along the rich for events history of Shakhrisabz, the historical center of the city gives us an opportunity to reconstitute the medieval plan of Shakhrisabz's center with its special architectural image, social modes of life, cultural traditions and people's habits.

The area and plan of historical center of Shakhrisabz almost did not change for several centuries. There are several architectural monuments of Timurids period among local neighborhoods and side-streets. Shakhrisabz city by plan is crossing in the center by two main streets from south to north and from east to west like it was in the medieval period.

Meantime, the historical center of Shakhrisabz is the most prestige part of the city. It is one of the most visited by tourists and businessmen parts of Shakhrisabz. Administrative and public buildings, cultural objects, architectural monuments, hotels, parks and gardens are situated in the historical center of Shakhrisabz. This center by its meaning could be named as city in the city.

Preservation of historical plan, traditional network of streets, correlation of length of street and height of building, safeguarding of architectural monuments are regulating by several legislation acts (herewith attached) adopted by the Government of Uzbekistan. New Law of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan is elaborating meantime. The project of this Law is include the safeguarding and preservation of tangible heritage of Uzbekistan.

In comparison with other cities of Central Asia (Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Herat, ect.) Shakhrisabz is distinguished by its beautiful and majestic panorama created for the long period of historical developments of this site.

The city was built according to the best traditions of medieval town planning of the East. That is why there is a lot of common features of Shakhrisabz with Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva. But in contradistinction with these cities, Shakhrisabz is divided for two parts: administrative-political (north-eastern part) and cultural (south-eastern part). In

comparison with historical centers of Bukhara and Khiva, where architectural monuments situated very close to each other, the monuments in Shakhrisabz are located in "islands" between quarters and modern buildings. In spite of this fact, center of Shakhrisabz is the unique complex united due to its historical and cultural values.

The legislation acts regulating safeguarding of architectural monuments of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

1. Law of Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic on Safeguarding and Using of Cultural and Historical Monuments, 21 December 1977 (in Uzbek and Russian);
2. Legislation Act of Council of Ministers of Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic on adoption of the Legislation Act of Council of Ministers of USSR on on Safeguarding and Using of Cultural and Historical Monuments, 1 October 1982 (in Russian);
3. Degree of the Ministry of Culture of USSR on adoption of Instructions for Organization of Protected Zones of Non-Movable monuments of History and Culture of USSR, 24 January 1986 (in Russian);
4. Degree of the Ministry of Culture of USSR on adoption of Instructions for Regulations of Registration, Safeguarding, Allowance, Using and Restoration of Non-Movable monuments of History and Culture, 13 May 1986 (in Russian).

The Information on Historical Significance of Shakhrisabz

Shakhrisabz is very famous city in the history of East with its ancient name Kesh.

According to archeological researches, it was appeared the first agricultural territories in the modern region of Shakhrisabz in X-IX B.C. The agricultural territory had been developed from year to year and there was the castle of the governor which was later turned into the city surrounded by the strong and high protection walls.

As the result of distinguishing archeological researches and ancient manuscripts the territory of Shakhrisabz had the significance in the social-economical, cultural and political processes of the ancient East. This region was seized by Iranian Akhmanids in VI B.C.. In 329-327 B.C. the troops of Alexander Macedonian occupied the lands of Shakhrisabz. The local population -sogdiys showed heroism during the wars against to Alexander Macedonian. In the middle of II B.C. Chinese tribal Yuechji created Kushan's Empire along Amudarya river by passing the territory of Shakhrisabz.

Shakhrisabz was the center of social political events of the next stages of history- epochs of Sogd, Eftalits, Turk Kaganat, Arab occupation, Mukanna's rebellion, epochs of Takhirids and Samanids, Karkhanids and Saljuhids, the period of Kings of Khorezm. Shakhrisabz was developed in the different aspects of the society's life. But the Mongol occupation in the beginning of VIII century destroyed cultural-economical, social life of the city. Nevertheless, the ancient Shakhrisabz) did not loose its significance as the central city of the region.

In the second half of XIV century, Amir Temur from Shakhrisabz came to the power in Mawarannahr. Amir Temur had a great significance in creation of Shakhrisabz as a most beautiful and most famous city in the Central Asian region. During Amir Temur's governing period the city was changed very much: the territory became larger, the walls was restored with oriental designs, number of architectural constructions were built, handcrafts, trade, agricultural sector was developed.

Samarkand was a political capital of Amir Temur's Empire and Shakhrisabz was a cultural capital of Amir Temur.

Besides of Amir Temur, 14 governors of Mawarannahr, who had the title Amir, had lived in the territory of Shakhrisabz city.

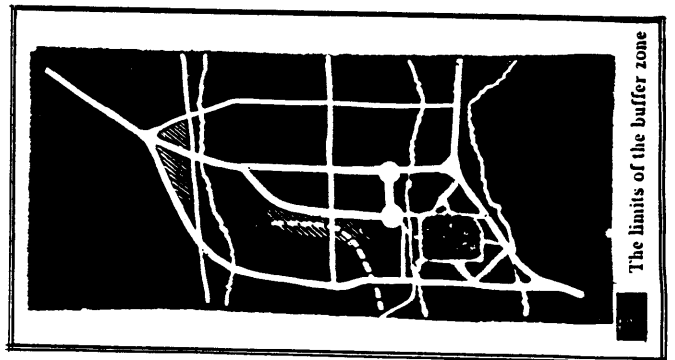
And all of them tried to develop and improve the life in Shakhrisabz as they could.

In 1363 Amir Temur started to fight against to Mongol troops, and near Amudarya river Amir Temur's troops had one of the first victories over Mongols. At the first stages Shakhrisabz and its territories were the center of those fights between Mongols and Amir Temur. All military exercises, rest, collection of Amir Temur's troops before historical campaign were held in Shakhrisabz.

ЭКСПЛИКАЦИЯ

современных зданий реконструируемых
на исторической территории Шахматова

- 1 - Здание кооператива
- 2 - Здание кооператива
- 3 - Детский сад
- 4 - Школа
- 5 - Дворец культуры
- 6 - Полиция
- 7 - Легкий кинотеатр
- 8 - Детский сад
- 9 - Уставная "Шахматы"
- 10 - Ресторан
- 11 - Аптека
- 12 - Кинотеатр
- 13 - Колхозный рынок
- 14 - Домбыча "Навруз"
- 15 - Железнодорожный
- 16 - Банк
- 17 - Школа
- 18 - Школа
- 19 - Хирургия
- 20 - Административное здание



Explanation

of the modern buildings located in the historical place of Shakhrisabz

1. Building of city municipality
2. Building of city municipality
3. Kindergarten
4. School
5. Palace of Culture
6. Medical polyclinic
7. Summer cinema hall
8. Kindergarten
9. Hotel "Intourist"
10. Restaurant
11. Drug store
12. Cinema hall
13. Market
14. Service hall "Navruz"
15. Residential area
16. Bank
17. School
18. School
19. Building for washing service
20. Administrative establishment

Degree of the Ministry of Culture of USSR on adoption
of Instructions for Organization of protected Zones of
Non-Movable monuments of History and Culture of
USSR, 24 January 1986 (in Russian)

МИНИСТЕРСТВО КУЛЬТУРЫ СССР

П Р И К А З

24.01.86

МОСКВА

№ 33

Об утверждении "Инструкции по организации
зон охраны недвижимых памятников истории
и культуры СССР"

В целях обеспечения охраны недвижимых памятников истории и культуры:

1. Утвердить и ввести в действие с 1 мая 1986 года согласованную с Госстроем СССР "Инструкцию по организации зон охраны недвижимых памятников истории и культуры СССР" согласно приложению.
2. Министерством культуры союзных республик принять меры в соответствии с законодательством союзных республик к организации на территории республик зон охраны недвижимых памятников истории и культуры, руководствуясь настоящей Инструкцией.
3. Хозяйственному управлению /г. Петрову В.Т./ издать типографским способом указанную Инструкцию тиражом 3.000 экз. для направления государственным органам охраны памятников и другим заинтересованным учреждениям и организациям.
4. Контроль за выполнением настоящего приказа возложить на Управление изобразительных искусств и охраны памятников /г. Попова Г.П./.

Министр

П. Демичев

Legislation Act of Council of Ministers of Uzbek
SSR on adoption of the Legislation Act of Council
of Ministers of USSR on safeguarding and Using of
Cultural and historical Monuments,
1 October 1982 (in Russian)



Совет Министров Узбекской ССР
ПОСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ

от 1 октября 1982 г. № 663

**ПОСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ СОВЕТА МИНИСТРОВ СССР ОТ 16 СЕНТЯБРЯ 1982 г.
№ 865 «ОБ УТВЕРЖДЕНИИ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ ОБ ОХРАНЕ И ИСПОЛЬЗО-
ВАНИИ ПАМЯТНИКОВ ИСТОРИИ И КУЛЬТУРЫ»**

Совет Министров Узбекской ССР постановляет:

1. Постановление Совета Министров СССР от 16 сентября 1982 г. № 865 «Об утверждении Положения об охране и использовании памятников истории и культуры» принять к руководству и исполнению. Министерством и ведомствам УзССР, исполкомам местных Советов в своей практической работе руководствоваться данным Положением. (прилагается).

2. В целях улучшения охраны и использования памятников истории и культуры:

а) сосредоточить руководство делом учета, охраны, использования, реставрации и пропаганды памятников истории и культуры (за исключением документальных памятников) в Министерстве культуры УзССР;

б) Госплану УзССР, Госснабу УзССР, Министерству культуры УзССР, Совету Министров Каракалпакской АССР, облисполкомам, Ташгорисполкому:

обеспечить укрепление республиканских и местных государственных органов охраны памятников и специальных научно-реставрационных производственных мастерских;

предусматривать в планах выделение материалов и средств для реставрации и обеспечения сохранности памятников истории и культуры, не находящихся в арендно-хозяйственном пользовании.

3. Министерству высшего и среднего специального образования УзССР и Государственному комитету Узбекской ССР по профессионально-техническому образованию совместно с Министерством культу-

Degree of the Ministry of Culture of USSR on adoption
of Instructions for Regulations of Registration, Safeguarding,
Allowance, Using and Restoration of Non-Movable monuments
of history and Culture, 13 May 1986 (in Russian)

МИНИСТЕРСТВО КУЛЬТУРЫ СССР

П Р И К А З

13.05.86

№ 203

МОСКВА

Об утверждении "Инструкции о порядке
учета, обеспечения сохранности, со-
держания, использования и реставрации
недвижимых памятников истории и куль-
туры"

В целях дальнейшего совершенствования дела государственного
учета, охраны, использования, реставрации и пропаганды памятни-
ков истории и культуры:

Утвердить и ввести в действие с 1 июля 1986 года согласован-
ную с Госстроем СССР "Инструкцию о порядке учета, обеспечения
сохранности, содержания, использования и реставрации недвижимых
памятников истории и культуры".

Приложение: на 88 л.

Министр

П. Демичев

УзНИПИ реставрации
В. И. ГИКА
Инд. № _____
_____ г.

Law of Uzbek SSR on safeguarding and Using
the Cultural and Historical Monuments,
21 December 1977 (in Uzbek and Russian)



Ўзбекистон Совет Социалистик
Республикасининг
ТАРИХ ВА МАДАНИЯТ
ЕДГОРЛИКЛАРИНИ САҚЛАШ
ВА УЛАРДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШ
ТУҒРИСИДАГИ

ҚОНУНИ

ЗАКОН

Узбекской Советской
Социалистической Республики
ОБ ОХРАНЕ И ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИИ
ПАМЯТНИКОВ ИСТОРИИ И КУЛЬТУРЫ

ЗАКОН

Узбекской Советской Социалистической Республики

Постановлением Верховного Совета Узбекской ССР от 21 декабря 1978 года введен в действие Закон Узбекской ССР об охране и использовании памятников истории и культуры Узбекистана.

С 1 мая 1978 года Закон Узбекской ССР «Об охране памятников культуры» от 15 мая 1968 года утратил силу.

ОБ ОХРАНЕ И ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИИ ПАМЯТНИКОВ ИСТОРИИ И КУЛЬТУРЫ

В СССР, в состав которого на основе добровольного объединения и равноправия с другими союзными республиками входит Узбекская Советская Социалистическая Республика, памятники истории и культуры являются достоянием народа. Советское государство, следуя ленинским принципам отношения к культурному наследию, создает все условия для сохранения и эффективного использования памятников в интересах коммунистического строительства.

Памятники истории и культуры народов СССР отражают материальную и духовную жизнь прошлых поколений, многовековую историю нашей Родины, борьбу народных масс за ее свободу и независимость, революционное движение, становление и развитие Советского социалистического государства.

В памятниках истории и культуры воплощены выдающиеся события Великой Октябрьской социалистической революции, гражданской и Великой Отечественной войн, трудовые подвиги рабочего класса, колхозного крестьянства и интеллигенции, братская дружба народов нашей страны, героическая борьба советского народа за построение социализма и коммунизма.

Памятники истории и культуры народов СССР составляют неотъемлемую часть мирового культурного наследия, свидетельствуют об огромном вкладе народов нашей страны в развитие мировой цивилизации.

В СССР памятники служат целям развития науки, народного образования и культуры, формирования высокого чувства советского патриотизма, идейно-нравственного, интернационального и эстетического воспитания трудящихся.

Охрана памятников — важная задача государственных органов и общественных организаций. Бережное отношение к памятникам истории и культуры — патриотический долг каждого гражданина СССР.

Советское законодательство призвано активно способствовать улучшению дела охраны и использования памятников истории и культуры, дальнейшему укреплению законности в этой области.

1. ОБЩИЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ

Статья 1. Памятники истории и культуры

Памятниками истории и культуры являются сооружения, памятные места и предметы, связанные с историческими событиями в жизни народа, развитием общества и государства, произведения материального и духовного творчества, представляющие историческую, научную, художественную или иную культурную ценность.

Все памятники истории и культуры, находящиеся на территории Узбекской ССР, охраняются государством.

Статья 2. Задачи советского законодательства об охране и использовании памятников истории и культуры

Советское законодательство об охране и использовании памятников истории и культуры регулирует общественные отношения в области охраны и использования памятников в целях обеспечения их сохранности для нынешнего и будущих поколений, эффективного использования для научного изучения и пропаганды памятников в интересах коммунистического воспитания трудящихся.

Статья 3. Законодательство Союза ССР и Узбекской ССР об охране и использовании памятников истории и культуры

Законодательство Союза ССР и Узбекской ССР об охране и использовании памятников истории и культуры состоит из Закона СССР об охране и использовании памятников истории и культуры и издаваемых в соответствии с ним иных актов законодательства Союза

ССР, настоящего Закона и других актов законодательства Узбекской ССР об охране и использовании памятников истории и культуры.

Статья 4. Собственность на памятники истории и культуры

Памятники истории и культуры находятся в собственности государства, а также колхозов, иных кооперативных организаций, их объединений, общественных организаций и в личной собственности граждан.

Обнаруженные в земле, на ее поверхности, в воде, старинных постройках или иным образом выявленные памятники истории и культуры, не имеющие собственника, либо собственник которых неизвестен или в силу закона утратил на них право, в случаях и в порядке, предусмотренных законодательством, поступают в собственность государства и передаются музеям, архивам, библиотекам или иным специальным хранилищам исторических и культурных ценностей.

Статья 5. Порядок отчуждения памятников истории и культуры

Продажа, дарение или иное отчуждение памятников истории и культуры допускается с обязательным предварительным уведомлением государственных органов охраны памятников. При продаже памятников государство имеет преимущественное право покупки.

Статья 6. Виды памятников истории и культуры

К памятникам истории и культуры в соответствии со статьей 1 настоящего Закона относятся:

памятники истории — здания, сооружения, памятные места и предметы, связанные с важнейшими историческими событиями в жизни народа, развитием общества и государства, революционным движением, с Великой Октябрьской социалистической революцией, гражданской и Великой Отечественной войнами, социалистическим и коммунистическим строительством, укреплением международной солидарности, а также с развитием науки и техники, культуры и быта народов, с жизнью выдающихся политических, государственных, военных деятелей, народных героев, деятелей науки, литературы и искусства;

памятники археологии — городища, курганы, остатки древних поселений, укреплений, производств, каналов, дорог, древние места захоронения, каменные изваяния, наскальные изображения, старинные предметы, участки исторического культурного слоя древних населенных пунктов;

памятники градостроительства и архитектуры — архитектурные ансамбли и комплексы, исторические центры, кварталы, площади, улицы; остатки древней планировки и застройки городов и других населенных пунктов; сооружения гражданской, промышленной, военной, культовой архитектуры, народного зодчества, а также связанные с ними произведения монументального, изобразительного, декоративно-прикладного, садово-паркового искусства, природные ландшафты;

памятники искусства — произведения монументального, изобразительного, декоративно-прикладного и иных видов искусства;

документальные памятники — акты органов государственной власти и органов государственного управления, другие письменные и графические документы, кинофотодокументы и звукозаписи, а также древние и другие рукописи и архивы, записи фольклора и музыки, редкие печатные издания.

К памятникам истории и культуры могут быть отнесены и другие объекты, представляющие историческую, научную, художественную или иную культурную ценность.

Статья 7. Государственное управление в области охраны и использования памятников истории и культуры

Государственное управление в области охраны и использования памятников истории и культуры осуществляется Советом Министров СССР, Советом Министров Узбекской ССР, Советом Министров Каракалпакской АССР, исполнительными комитетами областных, районных, городских, кишлачных, аульных и поселковых Советов народных депутатов, а также специально уполномоченными на то государственными органами охраны памятников в соответствии с законодательством Союза ССР и Узбекской ССР.

Статья 8. Специально уполномоченные государственные органы охраны памятников истории и культуры в Узбекской ССР

В Узбекской ССР специально уполномоченными государственными органами охраны памятников истории и культуры являются Министерство культуры Узбекской ССР, Главное архивное управление при Совете Министров Узбекской ССР и их органы на местах, а также иные государственные органы, к компетенции которых законодательством Союза ССР и Узбекской ССР отнесено осуществление охраны памятников.

Статья 9. Компетенция исполнительных комитетов местных Советов народных депутатов в области охраны и использования памятников истории и культуры

Исполнительные комитеты местных Советов народных депутатов в пределах предоставленных прав обеспечивают выявление, учет, охрану и использование памятников истории и культуры, находящихся на территории Совета, привлекают общественность к проведению мероприятий по охране, использованию и пропаганде памятников истории и культуры, обеспечивают соблюдение законодательства об охране и использовании памятников, организуют шефство над памятниками.

Статья 10. Компетенция Министерства культуры Узбекской ССР в области охраны памятников истории и культуры

Министерство культуры Узбекской ССР и его органы на местах в пределах их компетенции обеспечивают государственную охрану памятников истории и культуры, руководят делом учета, охраны, реставрации, использования и пропаганды памятников в Узбекской ССР, осуществляют контроль за постановкой этого дела в республике.

Статья 11. Компетенция Главного архивного управления при Совете Министров Узбекской ССР в области охраны памятников истории и культуры

Главное архивное управление при Совете Министров Узбекской ССР и его органы на местах в пределах их компетенции осуществляют государственное управление в области охраны и использования документальных памятников истории и культуры.

Статья 12. Обязательность указаний государственных органов охраны памятников истории и культуры

Указания Министерства культуры Узбекской ССР, Главного архивного управления при Совете Министров Узбекской ССР по вопросам охраны и использования памятников истории и культуры, а также указания иных государственных органов, к компетенции которых законодательством Союза ССР и Узбекской ССР отнесено осуществление охраны этих памятников, обязательны для министерств и ведомств, предприятий, учреждений, организаций, независимо от их ведомственной подчиненности, и для граждан.

Статья 13. Охрана и использование объектов окружающей природной среды, связанных с памятниками истории и культуры

Охрана и использование памятников природы и иных объектов окружающей природной среды, связанных с памятниками истории и культуры, осуществляются государственными органами охраны памятников по согласованию в необходимых случаях с другими заинтересованными органами.

Статья 14. Государственный контроль за охраной и использованием памятников истории и культуры

Государственный контроль за охраной и использованием памятников истории и культуры имеет своей задачей обеспечить выполнение всеми министерства-

ми, ведомствами, государственными, кооперативными, общественными предприятиями, организациями, учреждениями и гражданами обязанностей по соблюдению установленного порядка охраны, использования, учета и реставрации памятников, а также иных правил, предусмотренных законодательством Союза ССР и Узбекской ССР.

Государственный контроль за охраной и использованием памятников истории и культуры осуществляется Советами народных депутатов, их исполнительными и распорядительными органами и специально уполномоченными на то государственными органами в соответствии с законодательством Союза ССР и Узбекской ССР.

Статья 15. Участие общественных организаций и граждан в осуществлении мероприятий по охране и использованию памятников истории и культуры

Профессиональные союзы, организации молодежи, общества охраны памятников истории и культуры, научные общества, творческие союзы и другие общественные организации, а также граждане оказывают содействие государственным органам в осуществлении мероприятий по охране, использованию, выявлению, учету, реставрации памятников истории и культуры и распространению знаний о них.

Общественные организации принимают участие в работе, направленной на обеспечение сохранности памятников истории и культуры, в соответствии с уставами (положениями) этих организаций и законодательством Союза ССР и Узбекской ССР.

Статья 16. Участие Общества охраны памятников истории и культуры Узбекистана в осуществлении мероприятий по охране и использованию памятников истории и культуры

Общество охраны памятников истории и культуры Узбекистана способствует привлечению широких слоев населения к активному и непосредственному участию в

охране памятников, осуществляет пропаганду памятников и законодательства об их охране и использовании, активно содействует работе государственных органов охраны памятников, организует шефство предприятий, учреждений и организаций над памятниками истории и культуры.

Общество охраны памятников истории и культуры Узбекистана принимает участие в работе, направленной на обеспечение сохранности памятников истории и культуры, в соответствии с Уставом этого общества и законодательством Союза ССР и Узбекской ССР.

Статья 17. Участие органов и учреждений науки, культуры и народного образования в пропаганде и популяризации памятников истории и культуры

Органы и учреждения науки, культуры и народного образования активно участвуют в пропаганде и популяризации памятников истории и культуры среди населения, содействуют широкому приобщению детей и молодежи к изучению этих памятников.

Статья 18. Участие предприятий, учреждений и организаций в охране и использовании памятников истории и культуры

Государственные и кооперативные предприятия, учреждения и организации оказывают содействие органам охраны памятников в работе по охране и использованию памятников истории и культуры.

Предприятия, учреждения и организации могут устанавливать шефство над памятниками истории и культуры.

II. ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УЧЕТ ПАМЯТНИКОВ ИСТОРИИ И КУЛЬТУРЫ

Статья 19. Организация государственного учета памятников истории и культуры

Памятники истории и культуры, независимо от того, в чьей собственности они находятся, подлежат государственному учету.

В соответствии с Законом Союза ССР об охране и использовании памятников истории и культуры государственный учет памятников истории и культуры осуществляется в порядке, определяемом Советом Министров СССР.

Статья 20. Отнесение памятников истории и культуры к памятникам общесоюзного, республиканского и местного значения

В целях организации учета и охраны памятников истории и культуры недвижимые памятники подразделяются на памятники общесоюзного, республиканского и местного значения.

Отнесение памятников истории и культуры к категории памятников общесоюзного, республиканского или местного значения производится в соответствии с законодательством Союза ССР и Узбекской ССР.

Списки памятников истории и культуры республиканского значения утверждаются Советом Министров Узбекской ССР по представлению Министерства культуры Узбекской ССР, а памятников истории и культуры местного значения — соответственно Советом Министров Каракалпакской АССР, исполнительными комитетами областных или Ташкентского городского Советов народных депутатов по представлению уполномоченных государственных органов, согласованному с Министерством культуры Узбекской ССР.

Исключение объектов из списков памятников истории и культуры республиканского или местного значения допускается только по решению Совета Министров Узбекской ССР.

Статья 21. Государственный учет памятников истории и культуры, находящихся в музеях, библиотеках и архивах

Государственный учет памятников истории и культуры, находящихся в музеях, библиотеках, архивах, в других организациях и учреждениях, производится в порядке, определяемом законодательством Союза ССР о музейном и архивном фондах СССР.

С т а т ь я 22. Государственный учет памятников истории и культуры, находящихся в личной собственности граждан

Предметы старины, произведения изобразительного и декоративно-прикладного искусства, строения, рукописи, коллекции, редкие печатные издания, другие предметы и документы, находящиеся в личной собственности граждан и представляющие значительную историческую, научную, художественную или иную культурную ценность, признаются памятниками истории и культуры и подлежат государственному учету в целях наиболее полного выявления памятников и оказания содействия в обеспечении их сохранности.

Граждане, в личной собственности которых находятся памятники истории и культуры, обязаны соблюдать правила охраны, использования, учета и реставрации памятников.

III. ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ СОХРАННОСТИ ПАМЯТНИКОВ ИСТОРИИ И КУЛЬТУРЫ, ПОРЯДОК И УСЛОВИЯ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ПАМЯТНИКОВ

С т а т ь я 23. Использование памятников истории и культуры

Памятники истории и культуры используются в целях дальнейшего развития науки, народного образования и культуры, патриотического, идейно-правового, интернационального и эстетического воспитания.

Использование памятников истории и культуры в хозяйственных и иных целях допускается, если это не наносит ущерба сохранности памятников и не нарушает их историко-художественной ценности.

С т а т ь я 24. Предоставление памятников истории и культуры в пользование

Предоставление памятников истории и культуры в пользование государственным, кооперативным, общественным предприятиям, организациям, учреждениям, а также другим организациям и лицам для научных, культурно-просветительных, туристских и иных целей осуществляется в порядке и с соблюдением условий,

определяемых законодательством Союза ССР и Узбекской ССР.

Недвижимые памятники истории и культуры могут быть предоставлены в пользование предприятиям, учреждениям и организациям с разрешения в каждом отдельном случае Министерства культуры Узбекской ССР. Предоставление памятников истории и культуры в пользование оформляется соответствующими обязательствами.

С т а т ь я 25. Ставки арендной платы за пользование памятниками истории и культуры

Ставки арендной платы за пользование памятниками истории и культуры устанавливаются Советом Министров Узбекской ССР.

С т а т ь я 26. Порядок расходования средств, поступающих от использования памятников истории и культуры

Денежные средства, поступающие от использования памятников истории и культуры, а также средства, поступающие в соответствии со статьей 50 настоящего Закона, зачисляются в установленном порядке на специальные счета государственных органов охраны памятников, в ведении которых находятся памятники, и расходуются ими только на мероприятия по охране, реставрации, консервации, ремонту памятников.

С т а т ь я 27. Обязанности предприятий, организаций, учреждений, в собственности или пользовании которых находятся памятники истории и культуры

Предприятия, организации, учреждения, в собственности или пользовании которых находятся памятники истории и культуры, несут ответственность за их сохранность и обязаны соблюдать правила охраны, использования, учета и реставрации памятников.

Статья 28. Правила охраны, использования и реставрации памятников истории и культуры

В соответствии с Законом Союза ССР об охране и использовании памятников истории и культуры правила охраны, использования и реставрации памятников истории и культуры устанавливаются в порядке, определяемом Советом Министров СССР.

Статья 29. Приобретение государством памятников истории и культуры, находящихся в собственности колхозов, иных кооперативных и общественных организаций или в личной собственности граждан

Памятники истории и культуры, находящиеся в собственности колхозов, иных кооперативных и общественных организаций или в личной собственности граждан, могут быть по соглашению с собственником приобретены государством в целях обеспечения лучшей сохранности и более эффективного использования.

Статья 30. Изъятие памятников истории и культуры у предприятий, учреждений и организаций

В соответствии с Законом Союза ССР об охране и использовании памятников истории и культуры памятники истории и культуры, используемые не в соответствии с их характером и назначением, подвергающиеся угрозе уничтожения или порчи, могут быть изъяты у предприятия, учреждения, организации в порядке, определяемом законодательством Союза ССР.

Статья 31. Изъятие памятников истории и культуры, принадлежащих гражданам

Если гражданин не обеспечивает сохранности принадлежащего ему памятника истории и культуры, этот памятник в соответствии с порядком, предусмотренным статьей 153 Гражданского кодекса Узбекской ССР, может быть изъят с возмещением стоимости памятника.

Если гражданин систематически использует памятник истории и культуры для извлечения нетрудовых до-

ходов, этот памятник в соответствии со статьей 124 Гражданского кодекса Узбекской ССР может быть безвозмездно изъят в судебном порядке.

Статья 32. Обеспечение сохранности памятников истории и культуры, находящихся на землях, предоставленных в пользование

Предприятия, учреждения, организации и граждане обязаны обеспечить сохранность памятников истории и культуры, находящихся на землях, предоставленных им в пользование. Эти предприятия, учреждения, организации и граждане дают соответствующие охранные обязательства государственным органам охраны памятников.

Статья 33. Реставрация, консервация и ремонт памятников истории и культуры

Реставрация, консервация и ремонт памятников истории и культуры осуществляются только с ведома государственных органов охраны памятников и под их контролем.

Указанные работы производятся специализированными научно-реставрационными организациями или иными привлекаемыми ими организациями.

Проекты реставрации, консервации и ремонта памятников истории и культуры подлежат утверждению или согласованию в установленном порядке.

Реставрация, консервация и ремонт памятников осуществляются за счет средств пользователей или собственников памятников, а также за счет средств государственных органов охраны памятников.

Статья 34. Зоны охраны памятников истории и культуры

В целях обеспечения охраны памятников истории, археологии, градостроительства и архитектуры, монументального искусства устанавливаются охранные зоны, зоны регулирования застройки и зоны охраняемого природного ландшафта в порядке, определяемом законодательством Союза ССР и Узбекской ССР.

Зоны охраны памятников истории и культуры включаются в генеральные планы, проекты детальной планировки и застройки населенных пунктов.

В пределах указанных зон запрещается производство земляных, строительных и других работ, а также хозяйственная деятельность без разрешения соответствующих органов охраны памятников Союза ССР или Узбекской ССР.

Статья 35. Порядок установления зон охраны памятников истории и культуры и их режима, зон регулирования застройки и зон охраняемого ландшафта

Охранные зоны и режим охраняемых зон вокруг недвижимых памятников истории и культуры, зоны регулирования застройки и зоны охраняемого ландшафта устанавливаются в порядке, определяемом Советом Министров Узбекской ССР.

Статья 36. Ограничение движения транспортных средств по дорогам, прилегающим к территории памятников истории и культуры

В тех случаях, когда движение транспортных средств и иных самоходных машин и механизмов по дорогам, пролегающим по территории памятников истории и культуры или прилегающим к их охраняемым зонам, создает угрозу для существования памятников, по решению исполнительного комитета местного Совета народных депутатов движение указанных транспортных средств и механизмов по таким дорогам может быть ограничено либо запрещено.

Статья 37. Охрана историко-культурных заповедников

Ансамбли и комплексы памятников истории и культуры, представляющие особую историческую, научную, художественную или иную культурную ценность, могут быть объявлены решениями Совета Министров СССР или Совета Министров Узбекской ССР историко-культурными заповедниками, охрана которых осуществляется на основании особого о каждом из них положения.

Объявленные Советом Министров Узбекской ССР историко-культурные заповедники охраняются на основании положений, утверждаемых в порядке, определяемом Советом Министров Узбекской ССР.

Статья 38. Охрана вновь выявляемых памятников истории и культуры

Вновь выявляемые объекты, представляющие историческую, научную, художественную или иную культурную ценность, впредь до решения вопроса о принятии их на государственный учет как памятников истории и культуры подлежат охране в соответствии с требованиями Закона Союза ССР об охране и использовании памятников истории и культуры и настоящего Закона.

Финансовые органы, научные и другие учреждения, к которым в установленном порядке поступают вновь выявленные клады либо объекты, представляющие историческую, научную, художественную или иную культурную ценность, обязаны сообщать об этом в соответствующие государственные органы охраны памятников, которые решают вопрос о принятии их на государственный учет как памятников истории и культуры.

Лицо, обнаружившее и сдавшее государству клад, состоящий из объектов, представляющих историческую, научную, художественную или иную культурную ценность, имеет право на получение вознаграждения в соответствии со статьей 159 Гражданского кодекса Узбекской ССР.

Статья 39. Согласование с органами охраны памятников проектов планировки, застройки и реконструкции городов и других населенных пунктов, имеющих памятники истории и культуры

Проекты планировки, застройки и реконструкции городов и других населенных пунктов, имеющих памятники истории, археологии, градостроительства и архитектуры, монументального искусства, подлежат согласованию с соответствующими органами охраны памятников.

С т а т ь я 40. Запрещение сноса, перемещения, изменения памятников истории и культуры

Снос, перемещение, изменение недвижимых памятников истории и культуры запрещаются. В соответствии с Законом СССР об охране и использовании памятников истории и культуры исключение из этого правила может допускаться лишь с особого в каждом отдельном случае разрешения Совета Министров СССР— в отношении памятников общесоюзного значения, Советом Министров Узбекской ССР— в отношении памятников республиканского и местного значения.

Предприятие, организация, учреждение, получившие такое разрешение, при осуществлении сноса, перемещении или изменении памятника обязаны обеспечить соблюдение условий, предусмотренных законодательством Союза ССР и Узбекской ССР, а соответствующий государственный орган охраны памятников обязан провести работу по научному изучению и фиксации памятников.

Перед осуществлением сноса, перемещения или изменения недвижимого памятника истории и культуры, а в необходимых случаях и в процессе их проведения Министерство культуры Узбекской ССР с участием Общества охраны памятников истории и культуры Узбекистана определяет объем и организует выполнение работ по завершению научного изучения и фиксации памятника (раскопки, обмеры, фотографирование, составление чертежей, передача вещественных находок музеям или иным специальным хранилищам).

Расходы, связанные с осуществлением указанных работ, производятся за счет предприятия, организации, учреждения, получившего разрешение на снос, перемещение или изменение памятника.

С т а т ь я 41. Обеспечение сохранности памятников истории и культуры при производстве строительных и других работ

Строительные, мелиоративные, дорожные и другие работы, которые могут создавать угрозу для существования памятников истории и культуры, производятся только по согласованию с государственными органами

охраны памятников и после осуществления мероприятий, обеспечивающих сохранность памятников.

Проекты строительных, мелиоративных, дорожных и других работ должны быть согласованы с Министерством культуры Узбекской ССР.

Финансирование указанных мероприятий производится за счет организаций, осуществляющих строительные, мелиоративные, дорожные и другие работы.

Предприятия, организации, учреждения в случае обнаружения в процессе ведения работ археологических и других объектов, имеющих историческую, научную, художественную или иную культурную ценность, обязаны сообщить об этом государственному органу охраны памятников и приостановить дальнейшее ведение работ.

С т а т ь я 42. Осуществление мероприятий по обеспечению сохранности памятников истории и культуры при производстве строительных и других работ

Мероприятия по обеспечению сохранности памятников истории и культуры включают выявление памятников, их исследование и фиксацию, перемещение в случаях необходимости памятников или их частей за пределы зон строительных работ, передачу вещественных находок в музеи или другие государственные хранилища и иные виды работ, проводимых по указанию государственных органов охраны памятников.

Мероприятия по обеспечению сохранности памятников истории и культуры при производстве строительных, мелиоративных, дорожных и других работ организуются и координируются соответствующими государственными органами охраны памятников.

С т а т ь я 43. Приостановление строительных и иных работ, представляющих опасность для памятников истории и культуры

Государственные органы охраны памятников имеют право приостанавливать строительные, мелиоративные, дорожные и другие работы в случае возникновения в

процессе проведения этих работ опасности для памятников истории и культуры либо нарушения правил их охраны.

С т а т ь я 44. Ведение раскопок и разведок памятников археологии

Ведение раскопок и разведок памятников археологии допускается только при наличии разрешений (открытых листов), выдаваемых и регистрируемых в установленном порядке.

Разрешения (открытые листы) для ведения раскопок и разведок памятников археологии республиканского и местного значения выдаются Министерством культуры Узбекской ССР по согласованию с Академией наук Узбекской ССР.

Организации и граждане, осуществляющие археологические работы, обязаны обеспечить сохранность памятников.

Исполнительные комитеты местных Советов народных депутатов оказывают содействие организациям и гражданам в проведении археологических работ.

По окончании ведения раскопок и разведок, но не позднее истечения сроков действия разрешений (открытых листов), организации и граждане обязаны сообщить в установленном порядке Министерству культуры Узбекской ССР о результатах раскопок и разведок и передать соответствующим государственным органам обнаруженные предметы, представляющие историческую, научную, художественную или иную культурную ценность.

С т а т ь я 45. Собираение памятников истории и культуры

Собираение старинных документальных памятников, произведений древней живописи и древнего декоративно-прикладного искусства организациями либо гражданами допускается при наличии специальных разрешений, выдаваемых и регистрируемых в установленном порядке.

С т а т ь я 46. Запрещение вывоза памятников истории и культуры за пределы СССР

В соответствии с Законом Союза ССР об охране и использовании памятников истории и культуры вывоз памятников истории и культуры за пределы СССР запрещается.

Исключение из этого правила допускается лишь в особом в каждом отдельном случае разрешения, выдаваемого в порядке, определяемом законодательством Союза ССР.

С т а т ь я 47. Порядок временного вывоза памятников истории и культуры за пределы СССР

В целях развития международного культурного обмена разрешается временный вывоз памятников истории и культуры за пределы СССР с соблюдением правил и условий, специально устанавливаемых для каждого случая соответствующим государственным органом Союза ССР.

С т а т ь я 48. Охрана памятников истории и культуры, ввозимых в СССР

Памятники истории и культуры, являющиеся собственностью иностранных государств, организаций и лиц, временно ввозимые в СССР в целях культурного обмена на основе соответствующих соглашений, охраняются государством.

IV. ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ ЗА НАРУШЕНИЕ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВА ОБ ОХРАНЕ И ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИИ ПАМЯТНИКОВ ИСТОРИИ И КУЛЬТУРЫ

С т а т ь я 49. Ответственность за нарушение законодательства об охране и использовании памятников истории и культуры

Лица, виновные в невыполнении правил охраны, использования, учета и реставрации памятников истории и культуры, нарушении режима зон их охраны, а также в других нарушениях законодательства об охране и

использовании памятников, несут уголовную, административную или иную ответственность в соответствии с законодательством Союза ССР и Узбекской ССР.

К лицам, виновным в нарушении правил охраны и использования памятников истории и культуры, если эти действия по своему характеру не влекут уголовной ответственности, могут быть применены в качестве меры административного взыскания предупреждение или штраф. Должностные лица могут быть подвергнуты штрафу в размере до 100 рублей, а граждане — в размере до 50 рублей, налагаемому административными комиссиями при исполнительных комитетах районных, городских Советов народных депутатов на основании актов (протоколов), составленных уполномоченными на то должностными лицами.

С т а т ь я 50. Восстановление памятника истории и культуры и возмещение убытков в случае причинения вреда памятнику

Предприятия, организации, учреждения и граждане, причинившие вред памятнику истории и культуры или его охранной зоне, обязаны восстановить в прежнем состоянии памятник или его охранную зону, а при невозможности этого — возместить причиненные убытки в соответствии с законодательством Союза ССР и Узбекской ССР. Восстановление памятника или его охранной зоны осуществляется с соблюдением установленного порядка реставрации памятников истории и культуры.

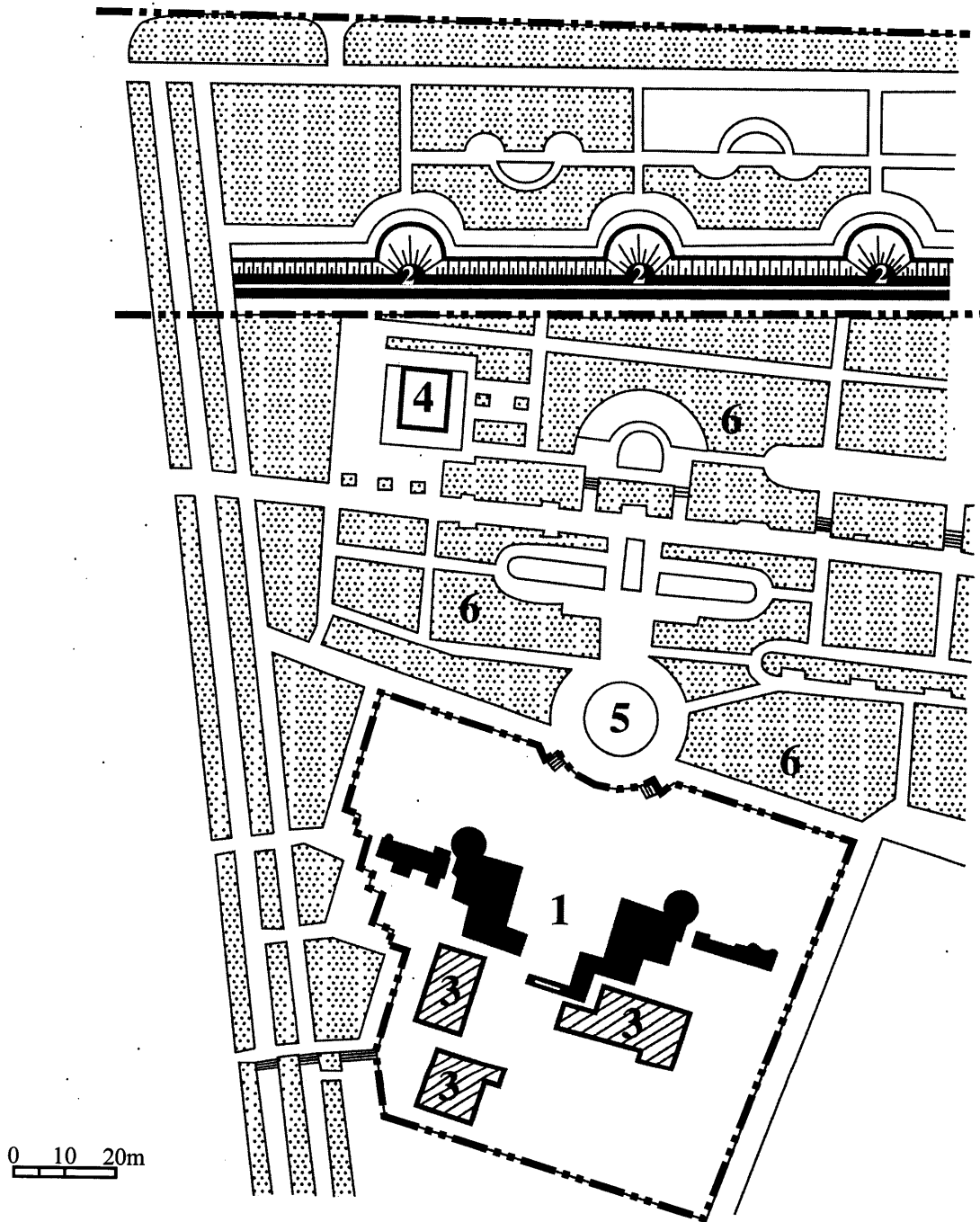
Должностные лица и другие работники, по вине которых предприятия, организации, учреждения понесли расходы, связанные с возмещением убытков, указанных в части первой настоящей статьи, несут в установленном порядке материальную ответственность.

V. МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ДОГОВОРЫ И СОГЛАШЕНИЯ

Статья 51. Международные договоры и соглашения о памятниках истории и культуры

Если международным договором или международным соглашением, в которых участвуют СССР или Узбекская ССР, установлены иные правила, чем те, которые содержатся в законодательстве Союза ССР или Узбекской ССР об охране и использовании памятников истории и культуры, то применяются правила международного договора или международного соглашения:

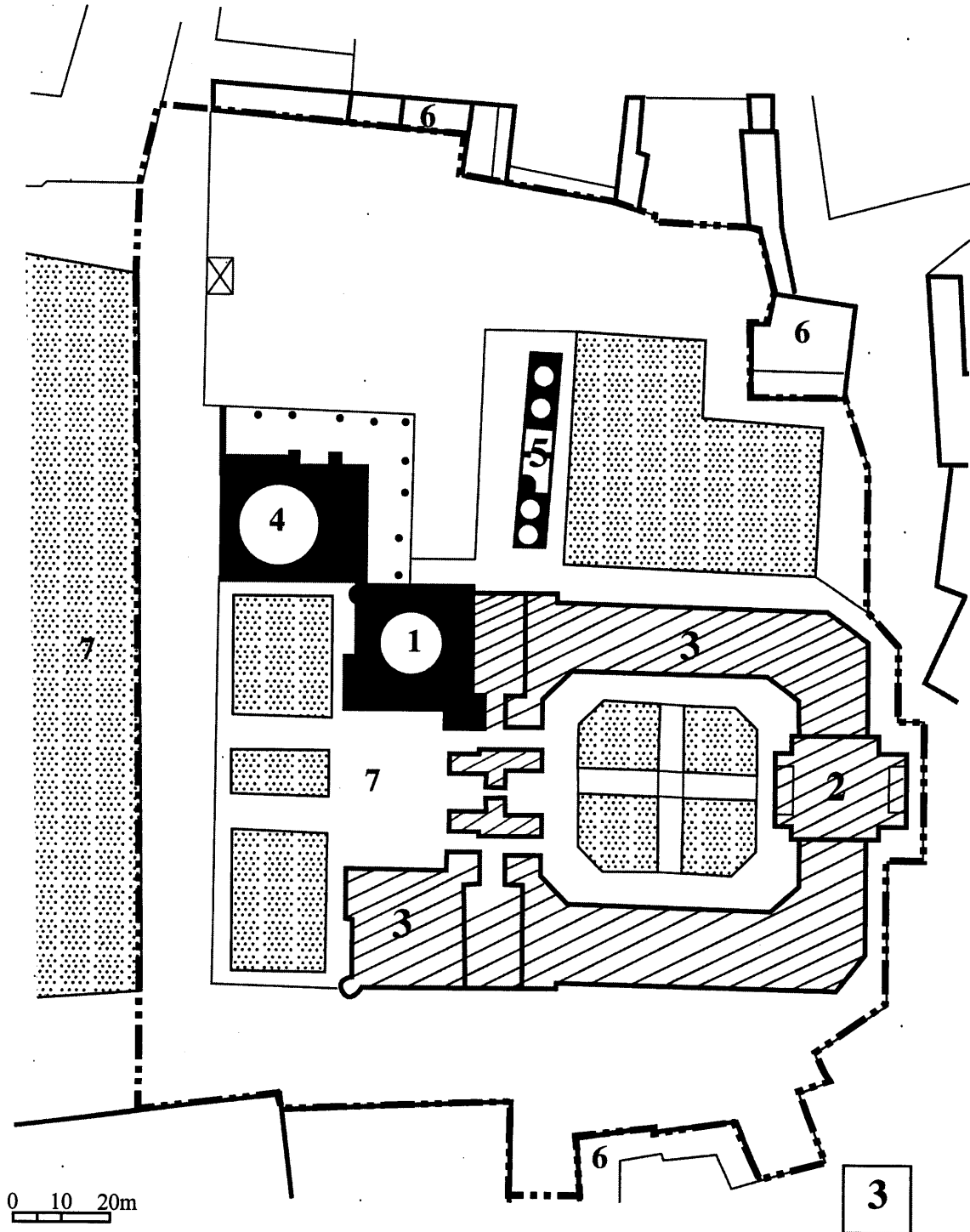
THE COMPLEX OF THE PALACE AK-SARAY



1. -The palace Ak Saray.
2. -Serf wall.
3. -Archaeological leavings of the palace.
4. -Chaykhana.
5. -A plarform.
6. -Greenery planting.

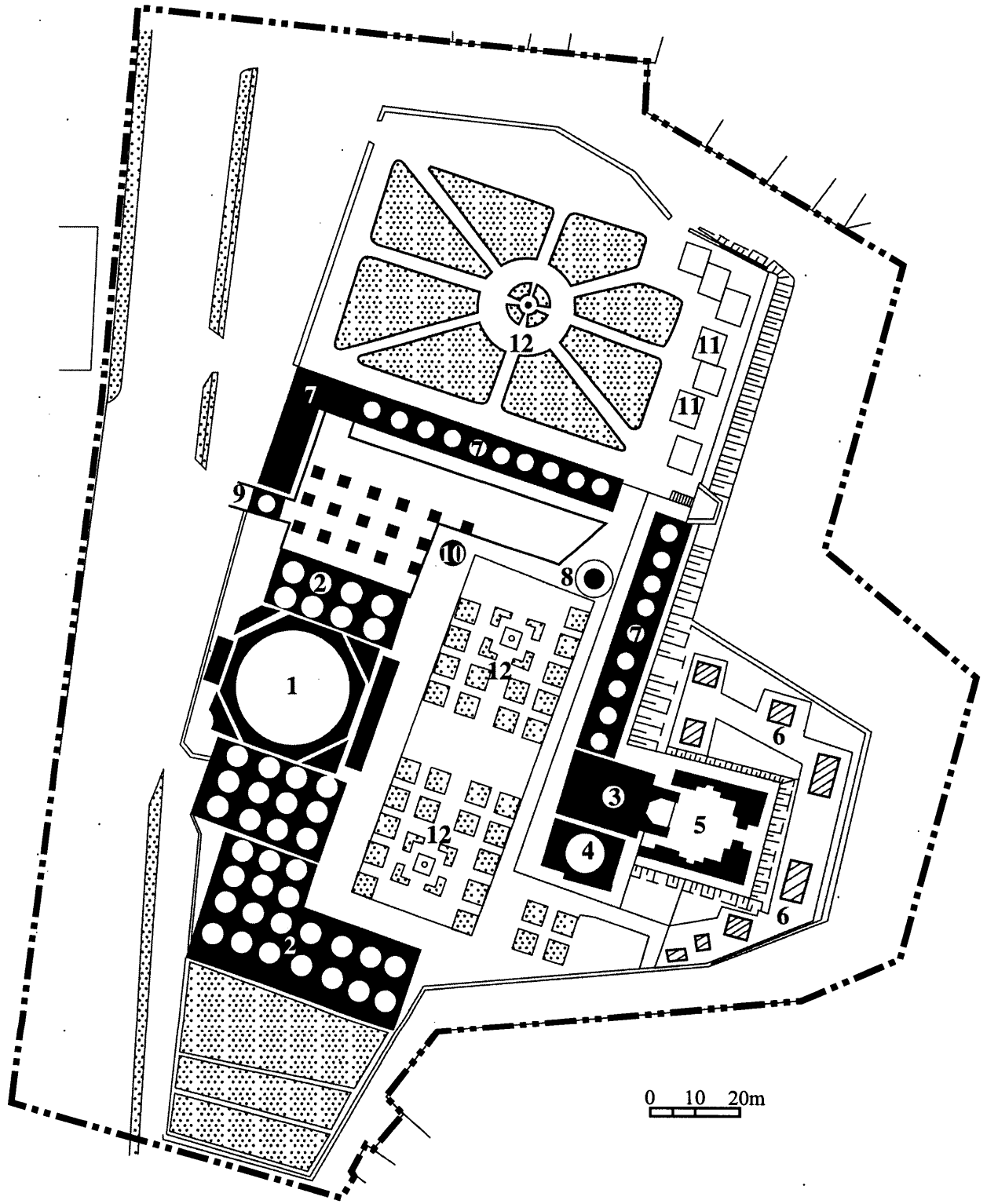
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THE ARCHITECTURAL COMPLEX DORUT SAODAT



- 1. -Djakhongir Mausoleum.
 - 2. -Tomb in Timur crypt.
 - 3. -Archaeological leavings of the complex.
 - 4. -Khazrati Imam Mosque.
 - 5. -Khujras (rooms).
 - 6. -Traditional lodgings.
 - 7. -Greenery planting.
- -Buffer zone

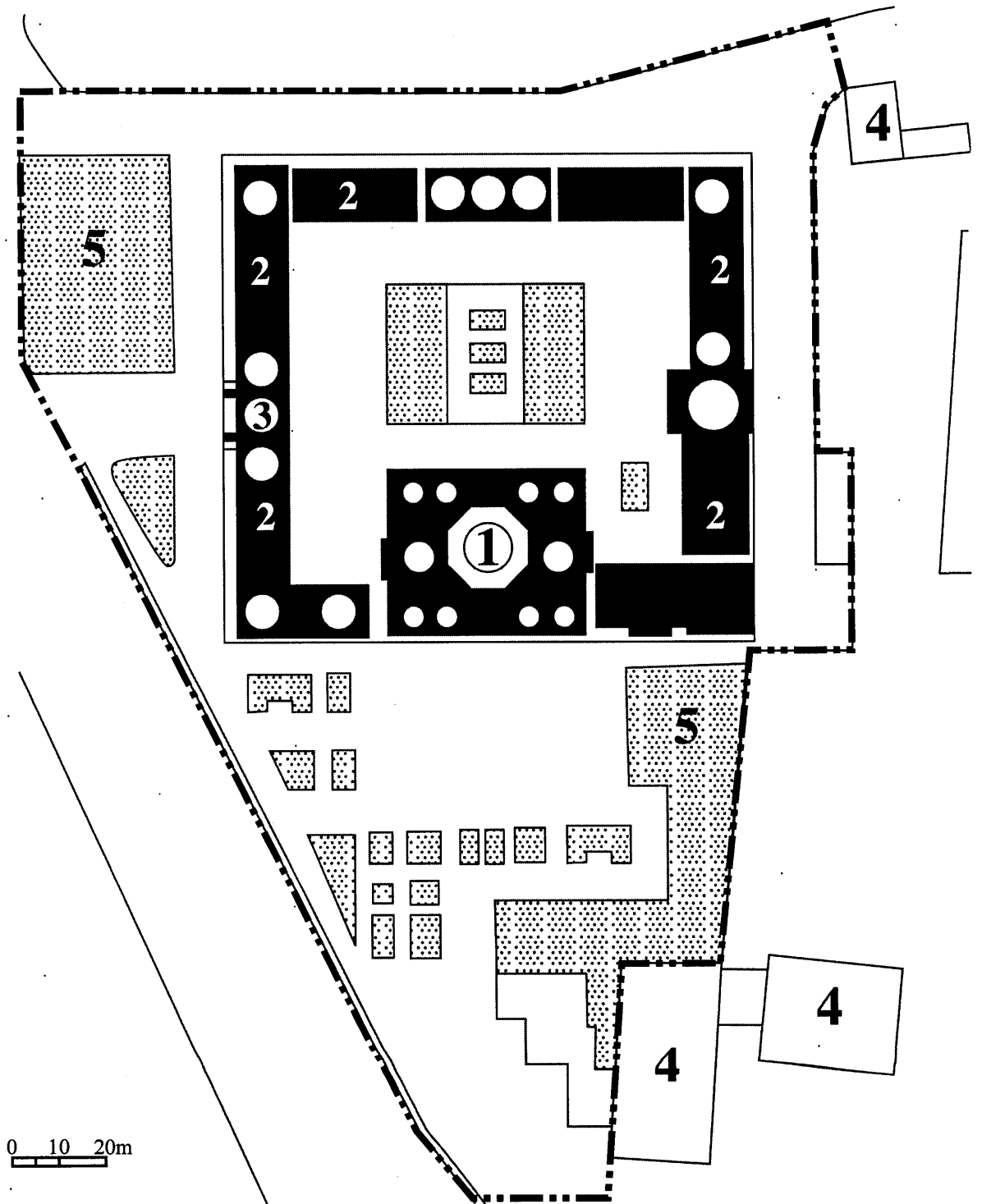
THE ARCHITECTURAL COMPLEX DORUT TILOWAT



1. -Kok-goumbaz Mosque, XV c.
2. -The galleries of the Mosque.
3. -Shamsiddin Koulyala Mausoleum. XIV c.
4. -Goumbazi Saydon Mausoleum, XV c.
5. -Khanako, XVII c.
6. -Ancient cemeteries.
7. -Hudjri Medrese XV c.
8. -Minaret, XIX c.
9. -The entering arch.
- 10.-Ancient well.
- 11.-Modern buildings.
- 12.-Greenery planting .

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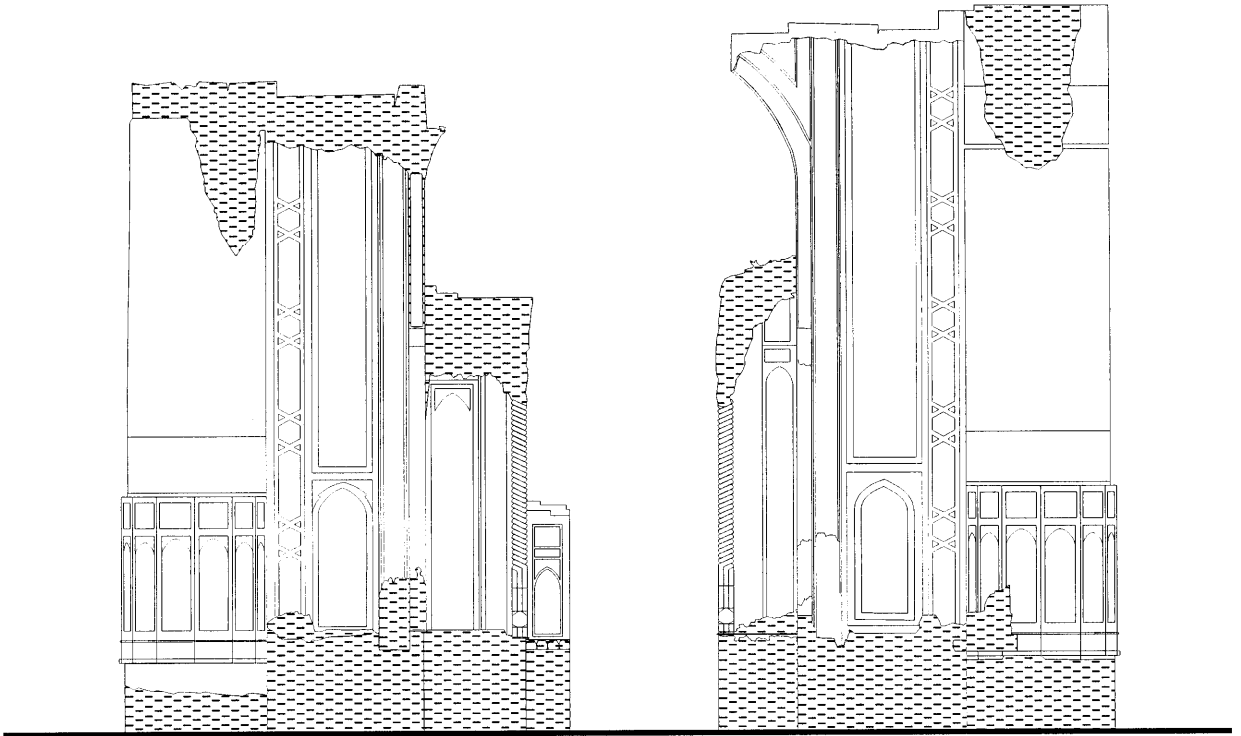
THE MOSQUE CHUBIN



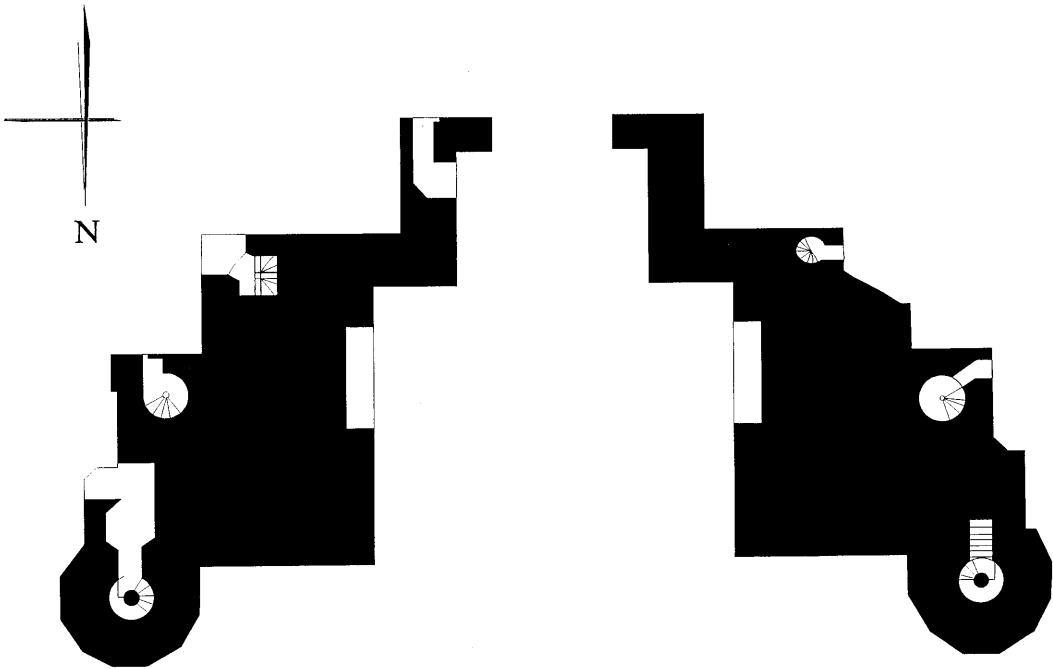
1. -Khanako.
2. -Khujras (rooms).
3. -The entering party.
4. -Publik buildings.
5. -Greenery planting.

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1. AK SARAY palace



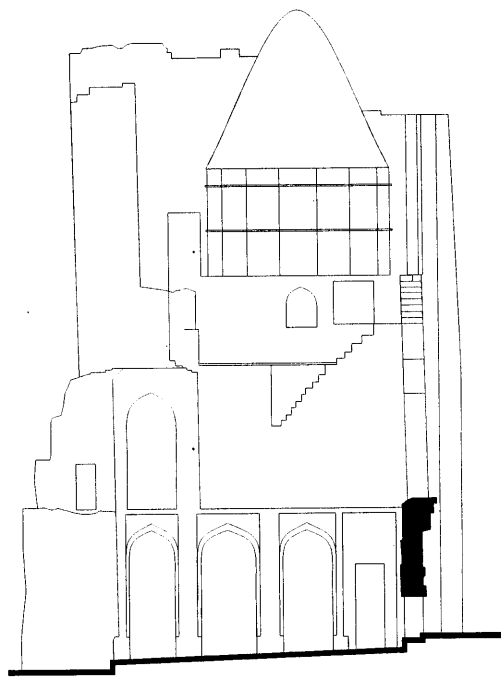
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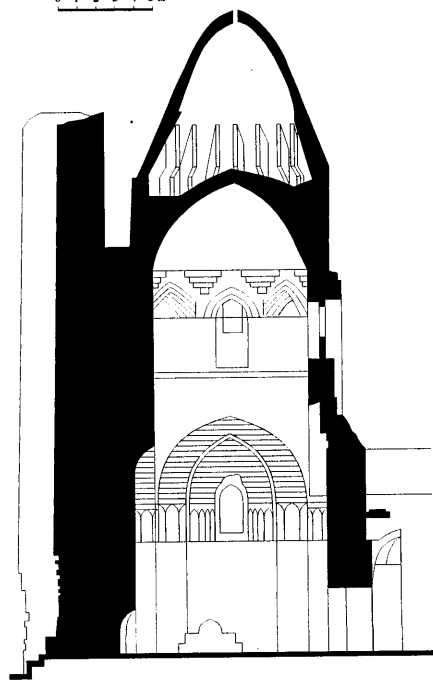
Plan

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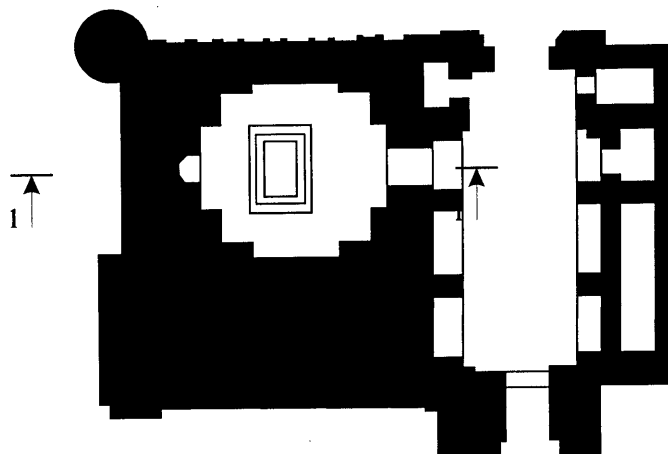
2. JAHANGIR mausoleum



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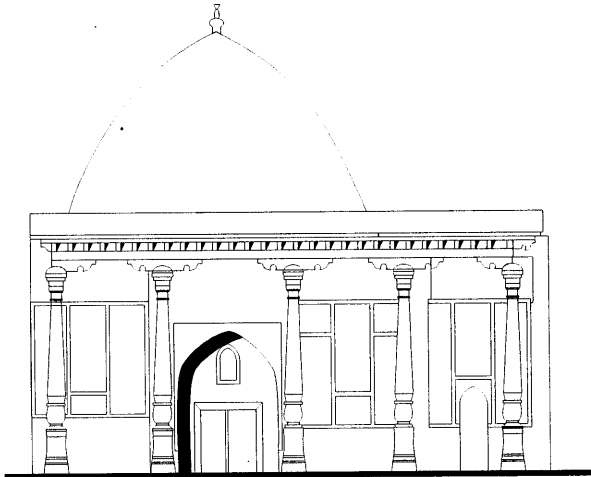
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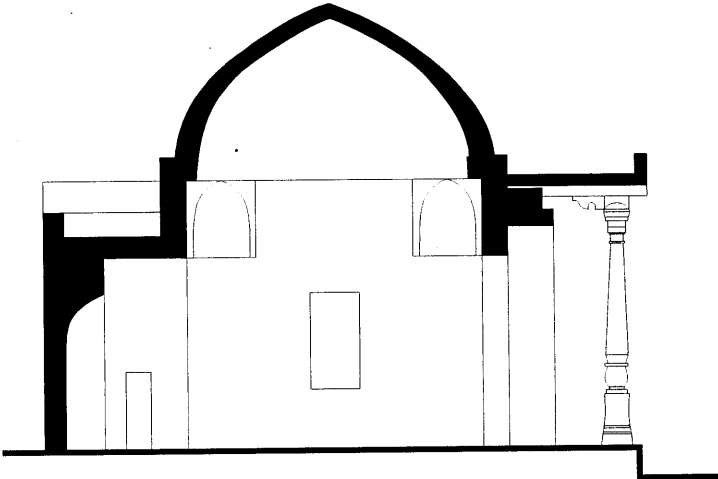
Plan

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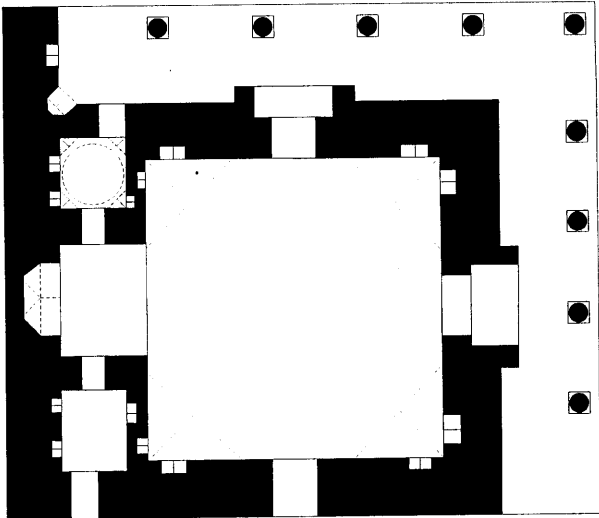
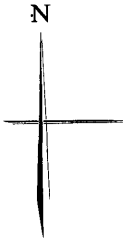
3. HASRATI IMAM mosque



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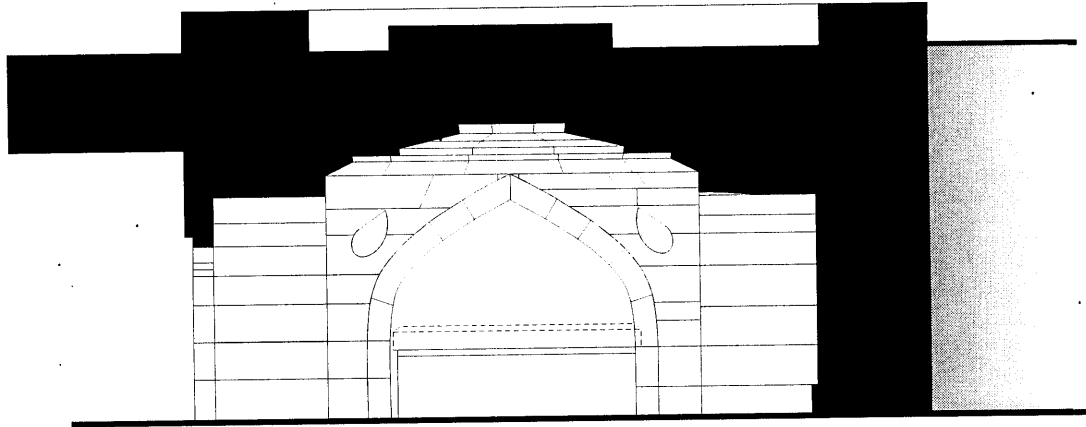


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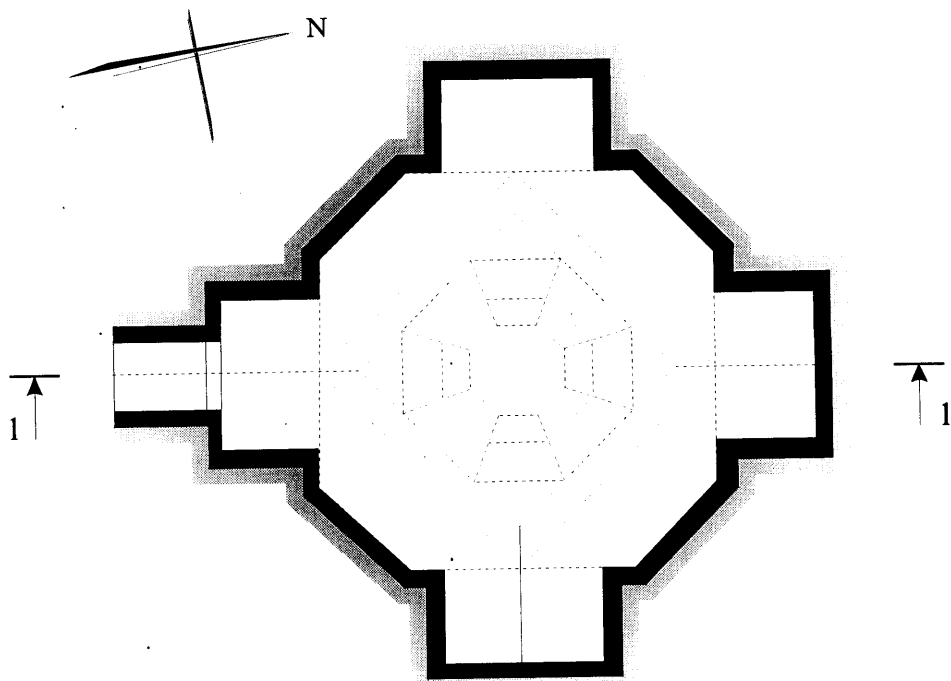


Plan

4. The grave of TIMUR



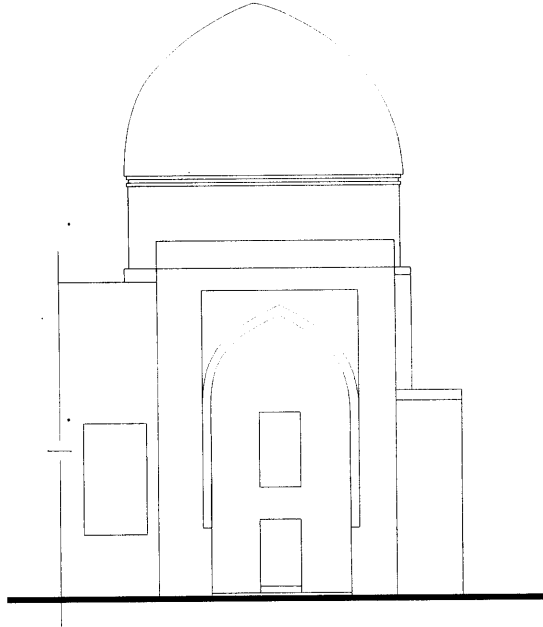
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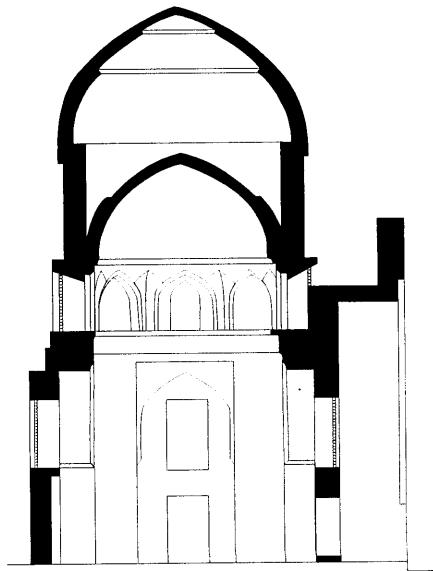
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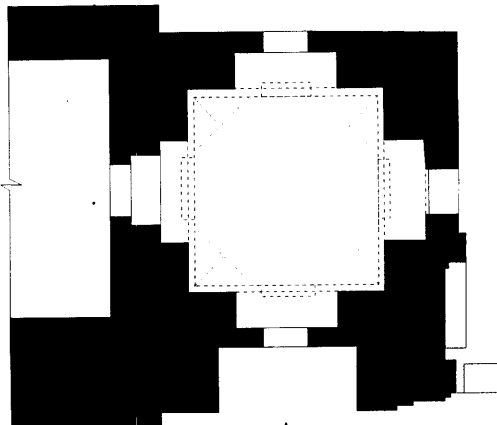
5. GUMBAZI-SEYDON mausoleum



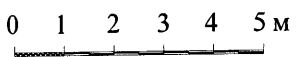
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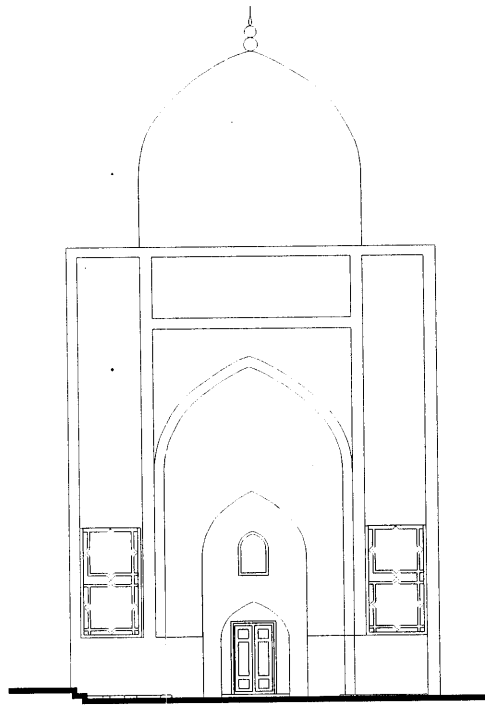
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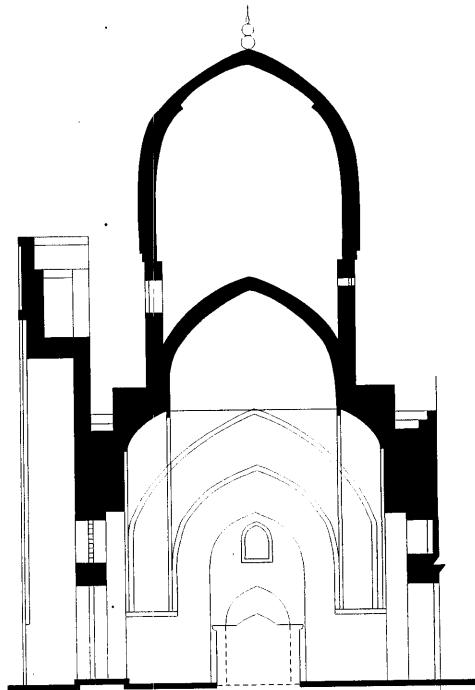
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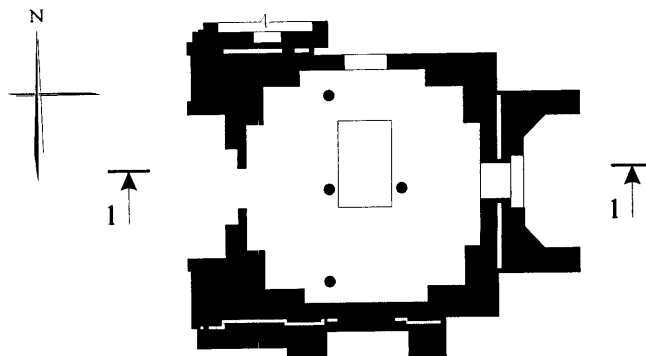
6. SHAMS-AD-DIN KOULYAL mausoleum



Fasade



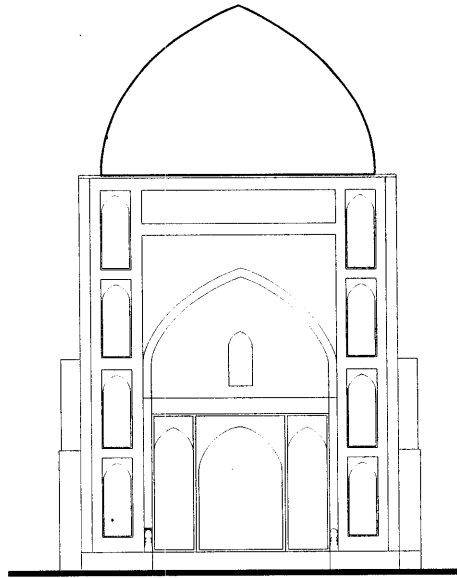
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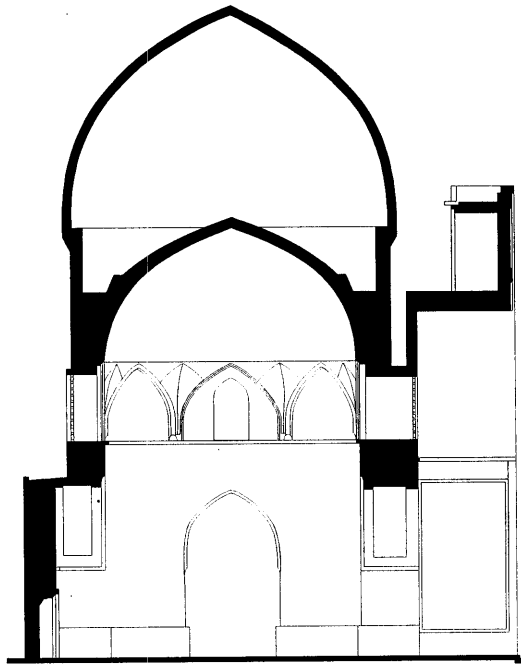
Plan

0 1 2 3 4 5m

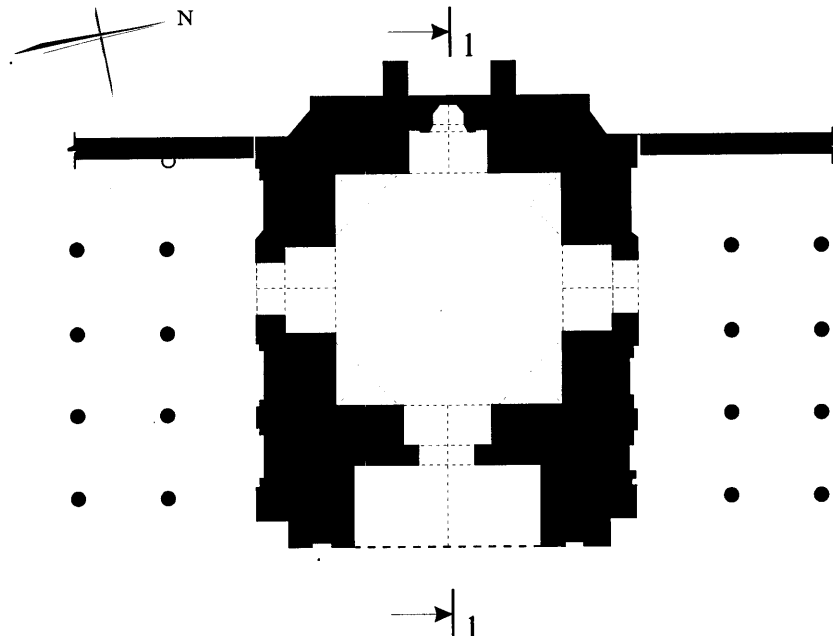
7. KOK-GUMBAZ mosque



Fasade



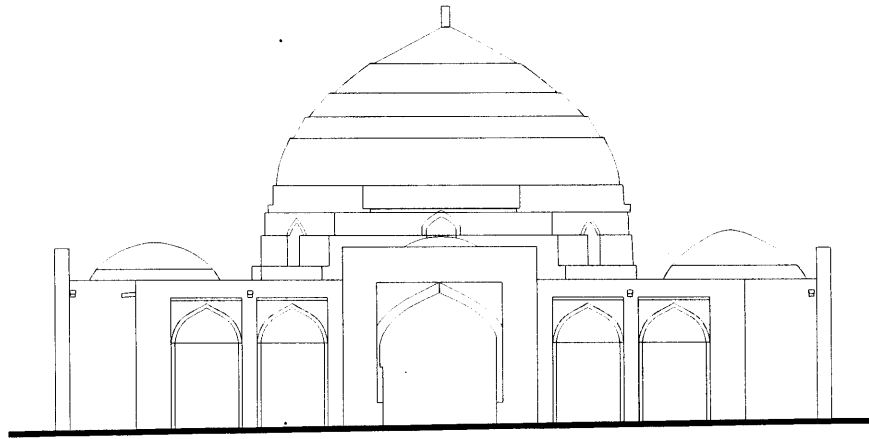
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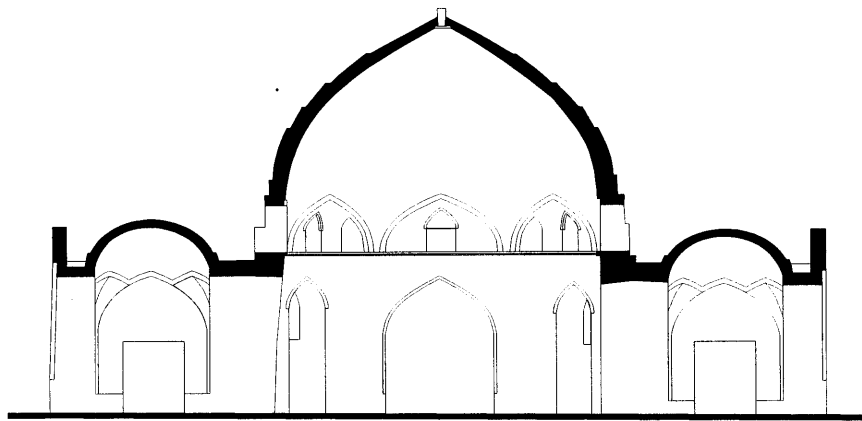
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0 1 2 3 4 5 M

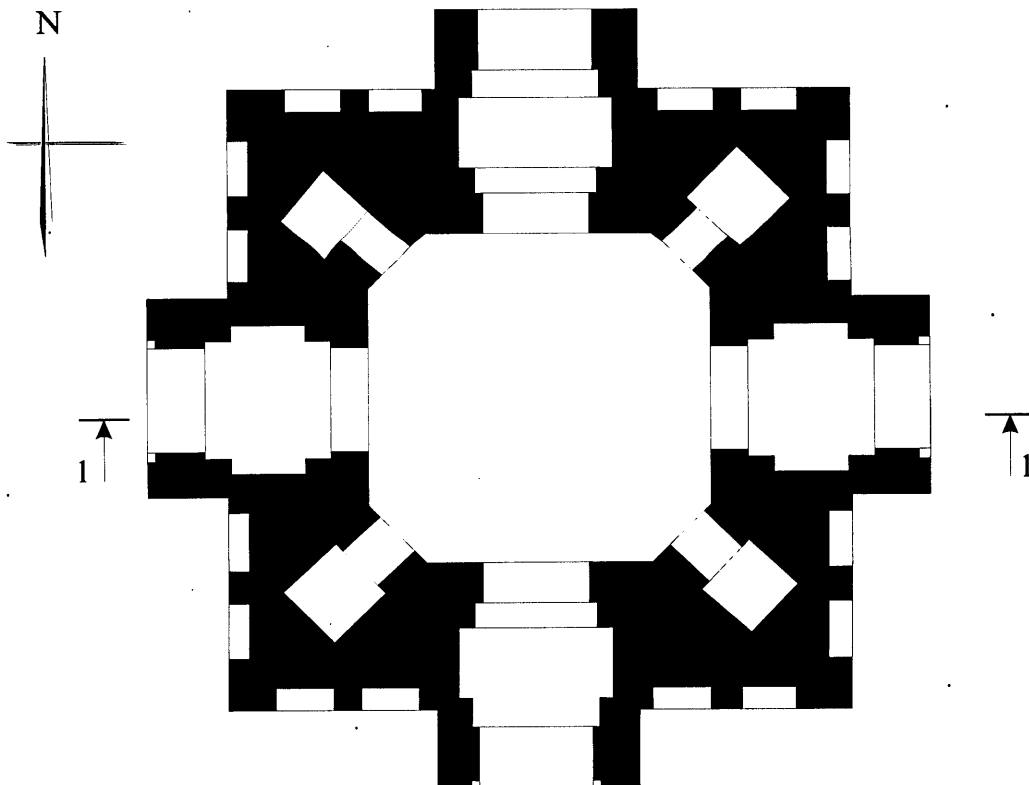
8. CHOR-SU



Fasade



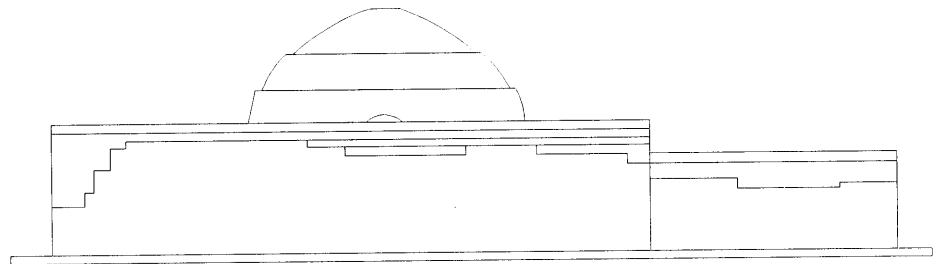
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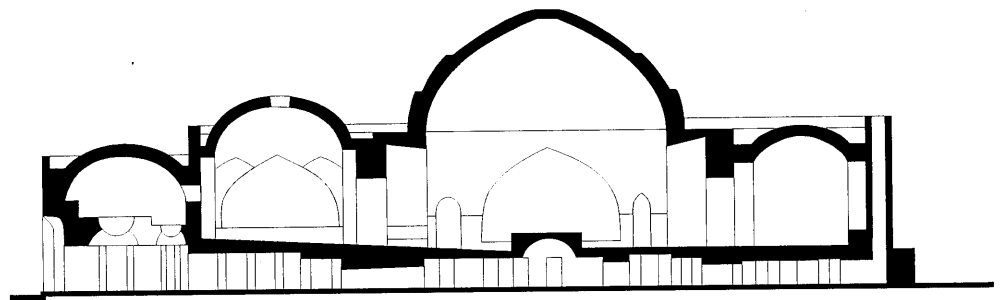
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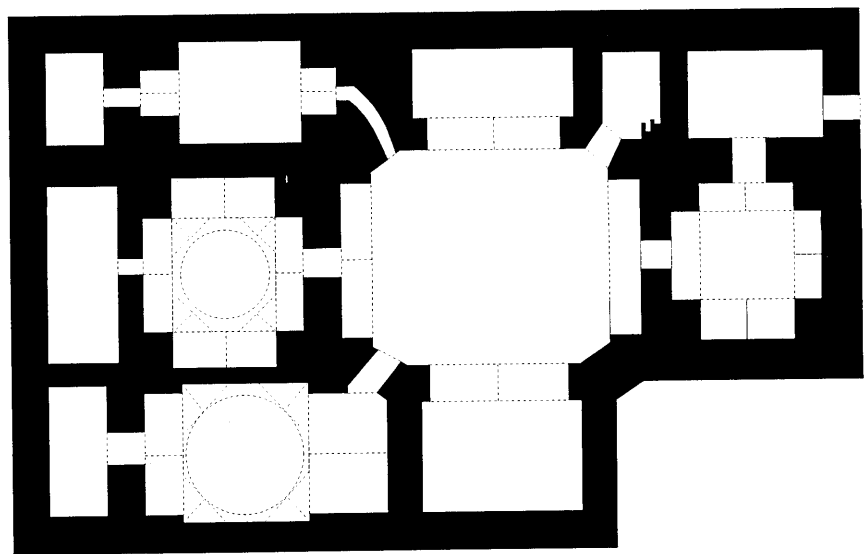
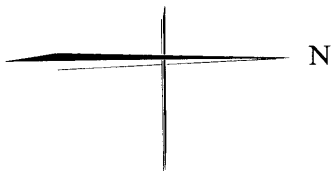
9. BATH HOUSE



Fasade



Section 1-1

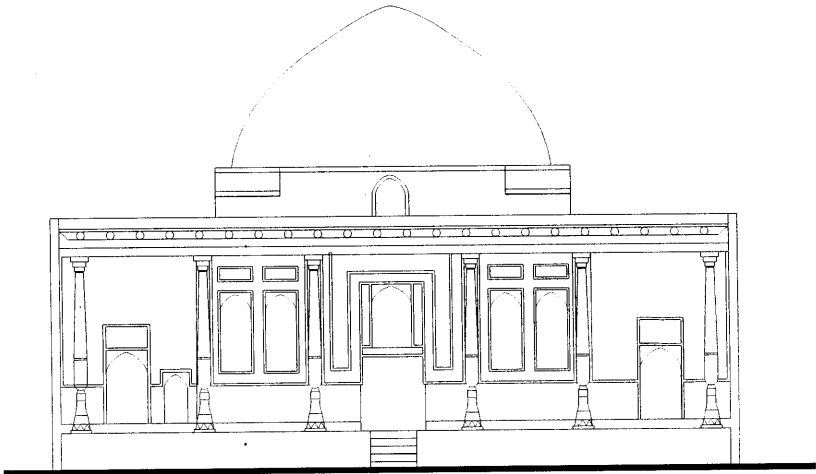


Plan

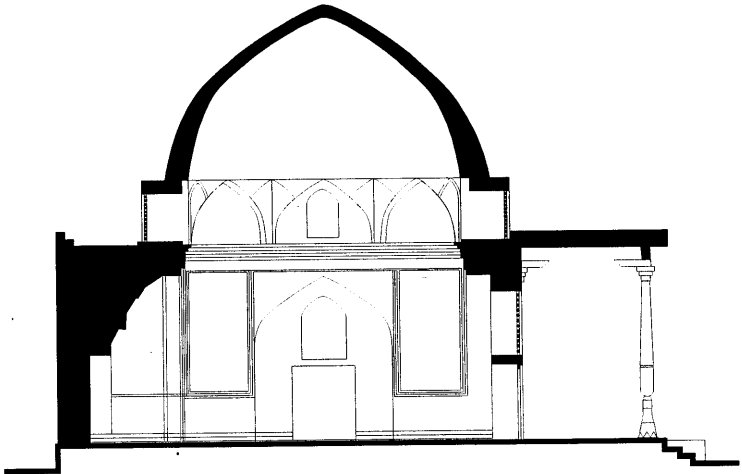
0 1 2 3 4 5 M

A horizontal scale bar with markings at 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 meters. The text '0 1 2 3 4 5 M' is placed above the bar.

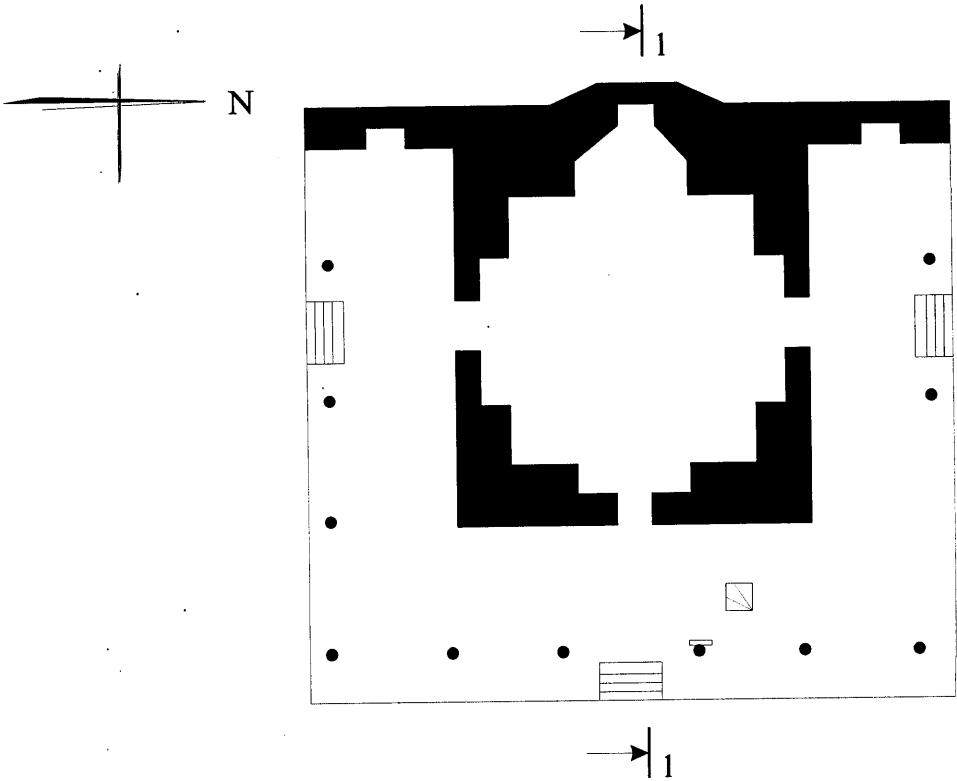
10. MIRKHAMID khanaka



Fasade



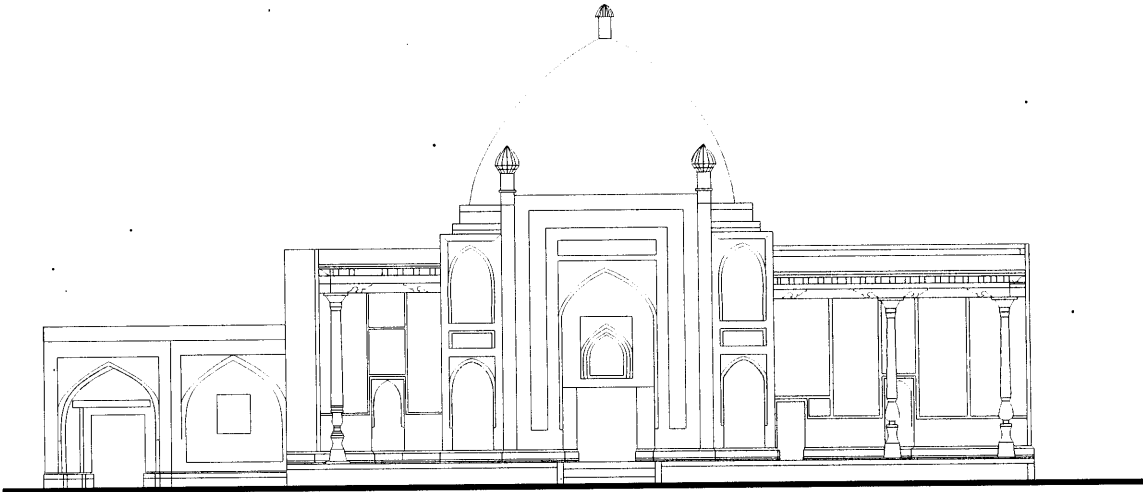
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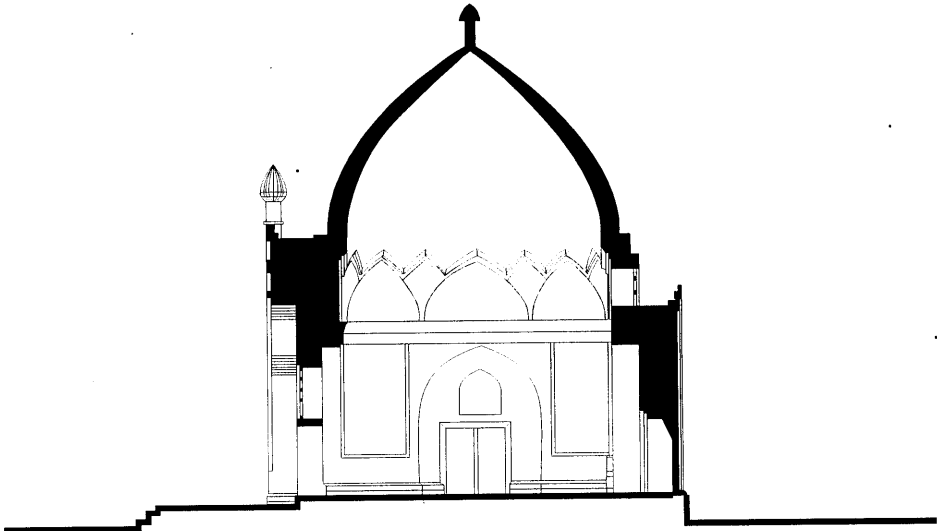
Plan

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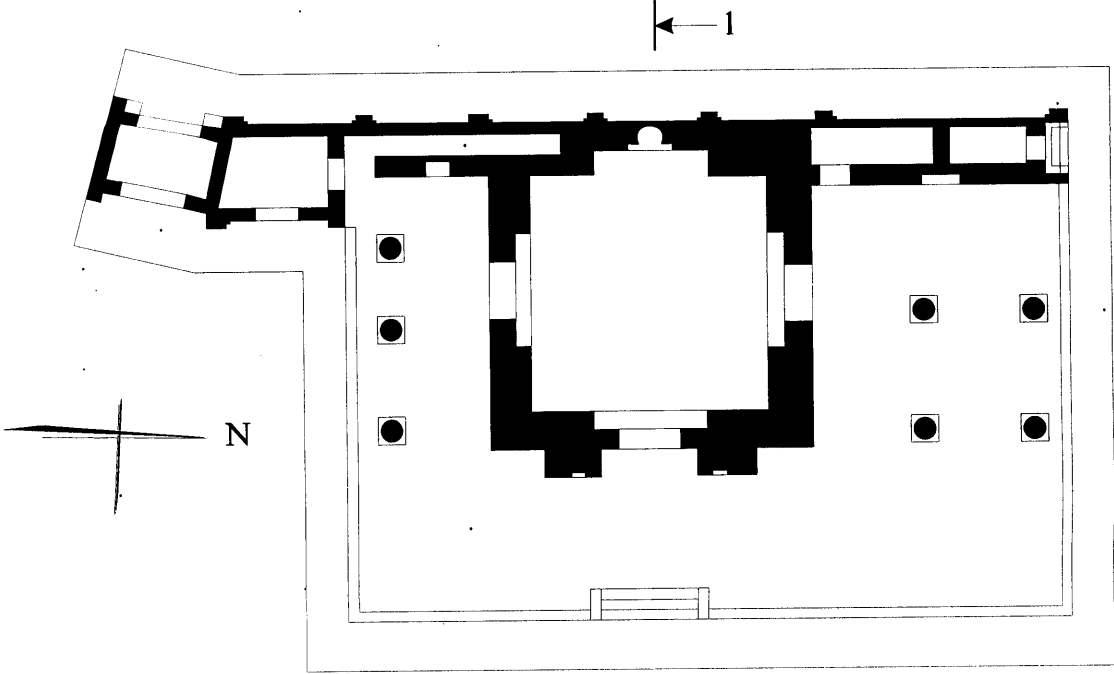
11. MALIK AJDAR mosque



Fasade



Section 1-1



Plan

0 1 2 3 4 5M

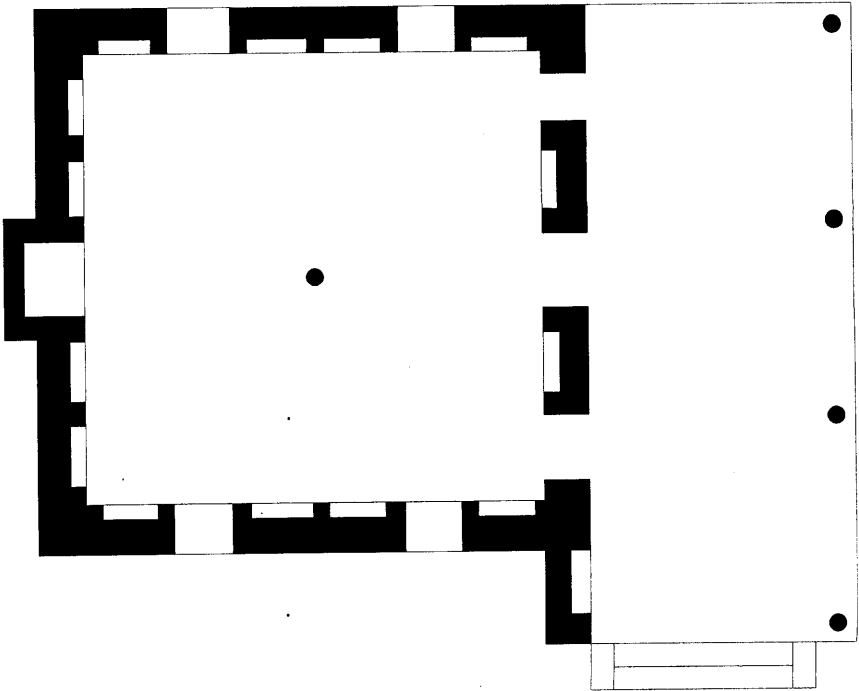
12. KOUNCHIKAR mosque



Fasade



Section 1-1

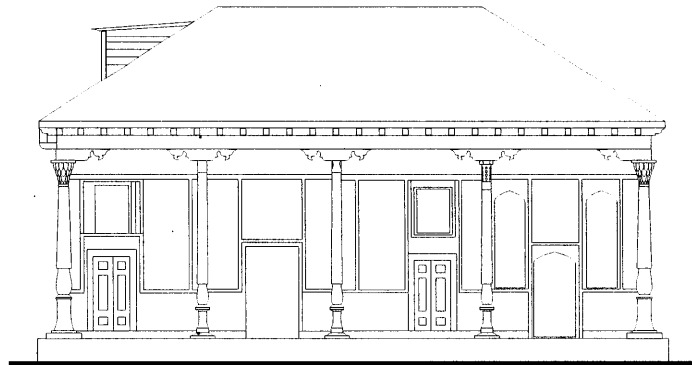


Plan

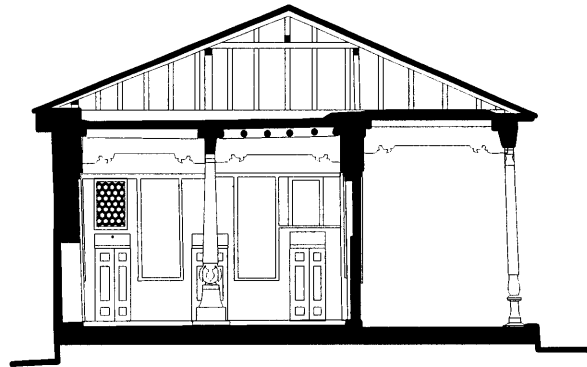
0 1 2 3 4 5 M



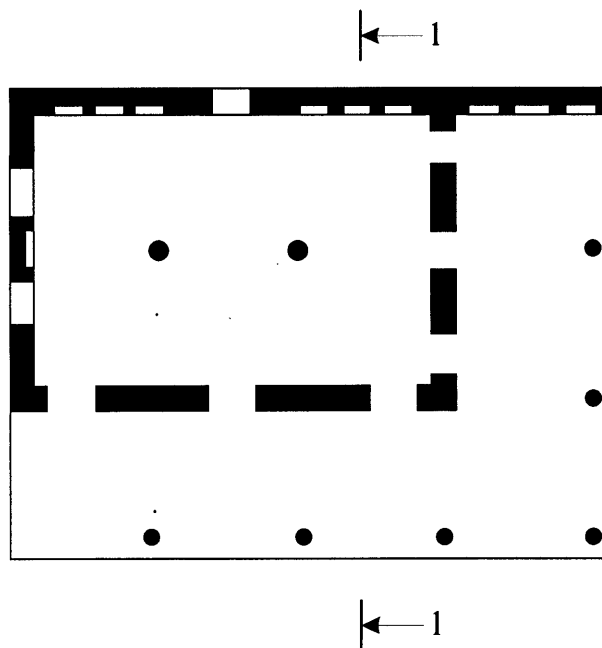
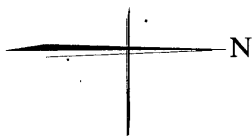
13. ESHON-PIR mosque



Fasade



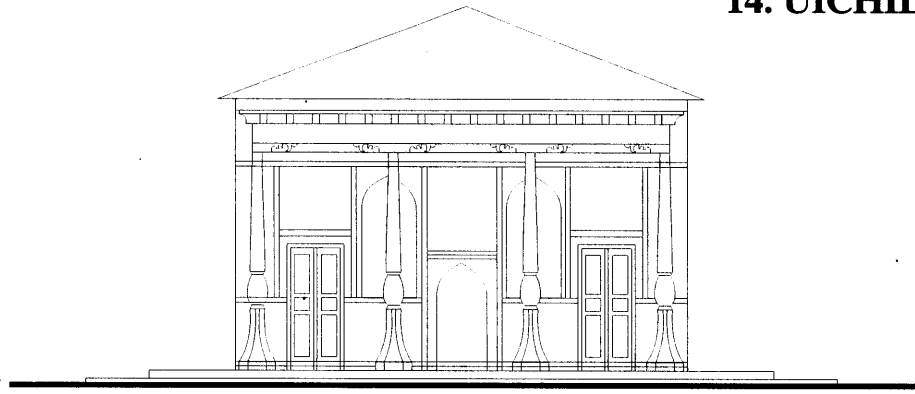
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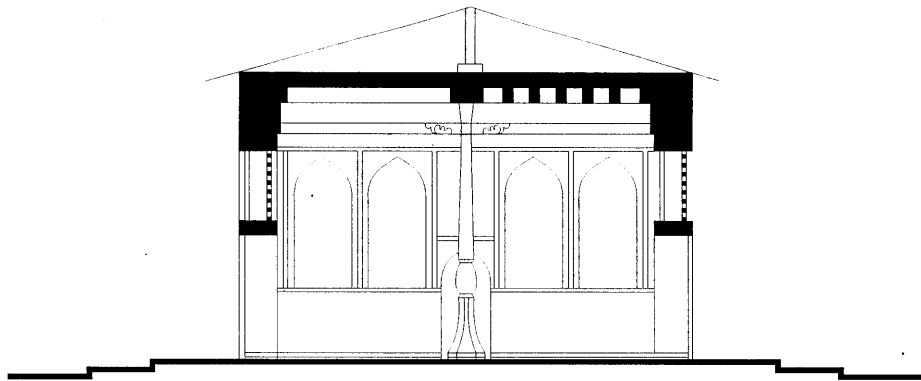
Plan

0 1 2 3 4 5 M

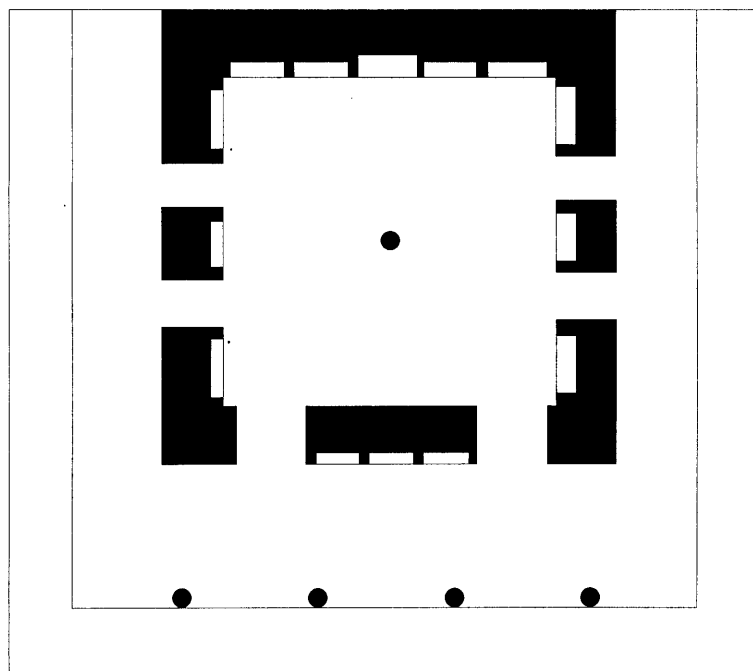
14. UICHILIK mosque



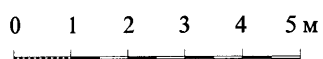
Fasade



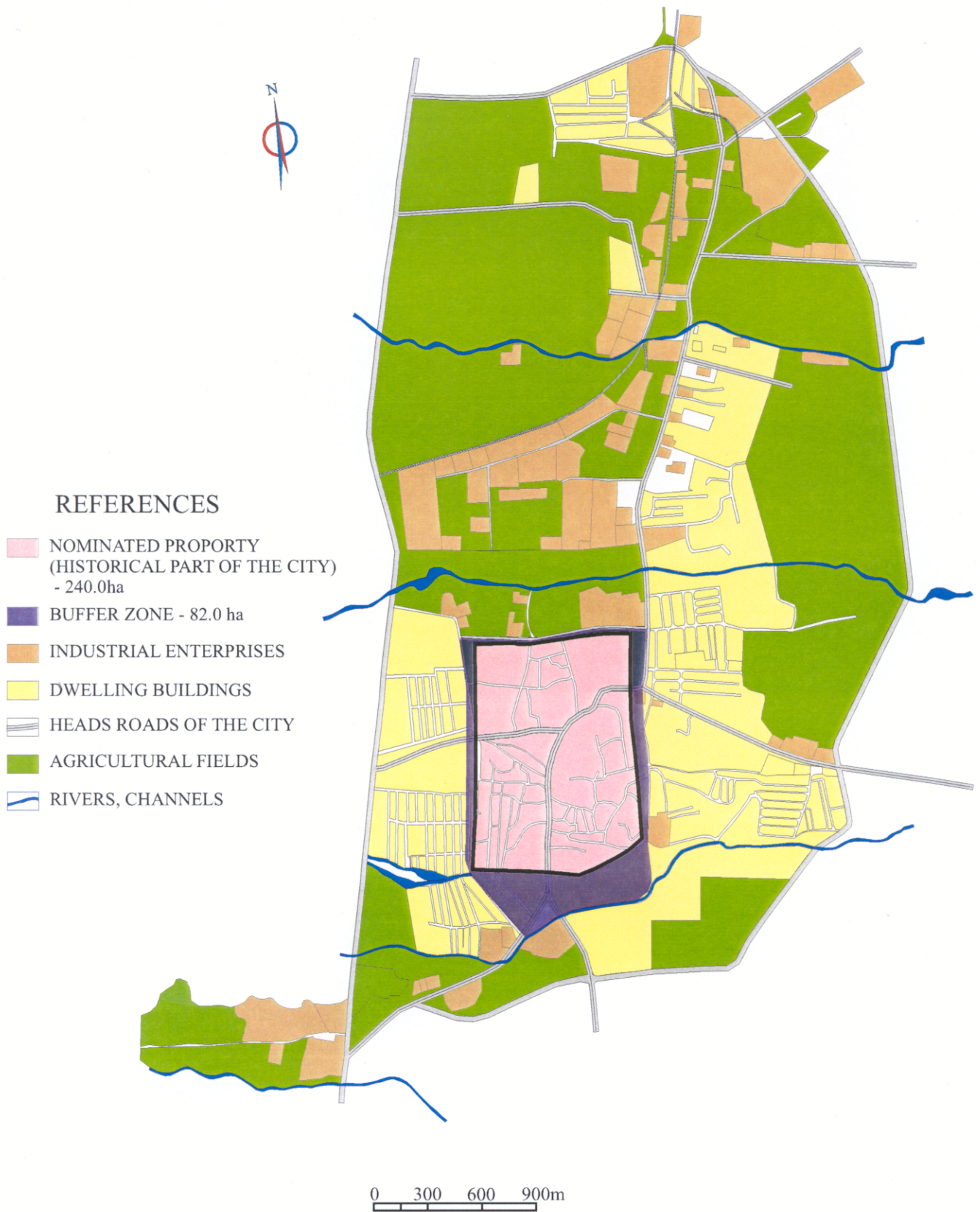
Section 1-1













Plan



THE SCHEMATIC PLAN of CITY SHAKHRISYBS



-  Memorials of monumental architecture
-  Lost parts of the complexes of monumental architecture memorials
-  Memorials of dwelling architecture
-  Existing buildings up
-  Remained traditional buildings up
-  Public buildings
-  Existing system of the streets
-  LOST traditional system of the streets
-  The elements of greenery planting and public services and amenities
-  Cemeteries

7th - 8th Centuries

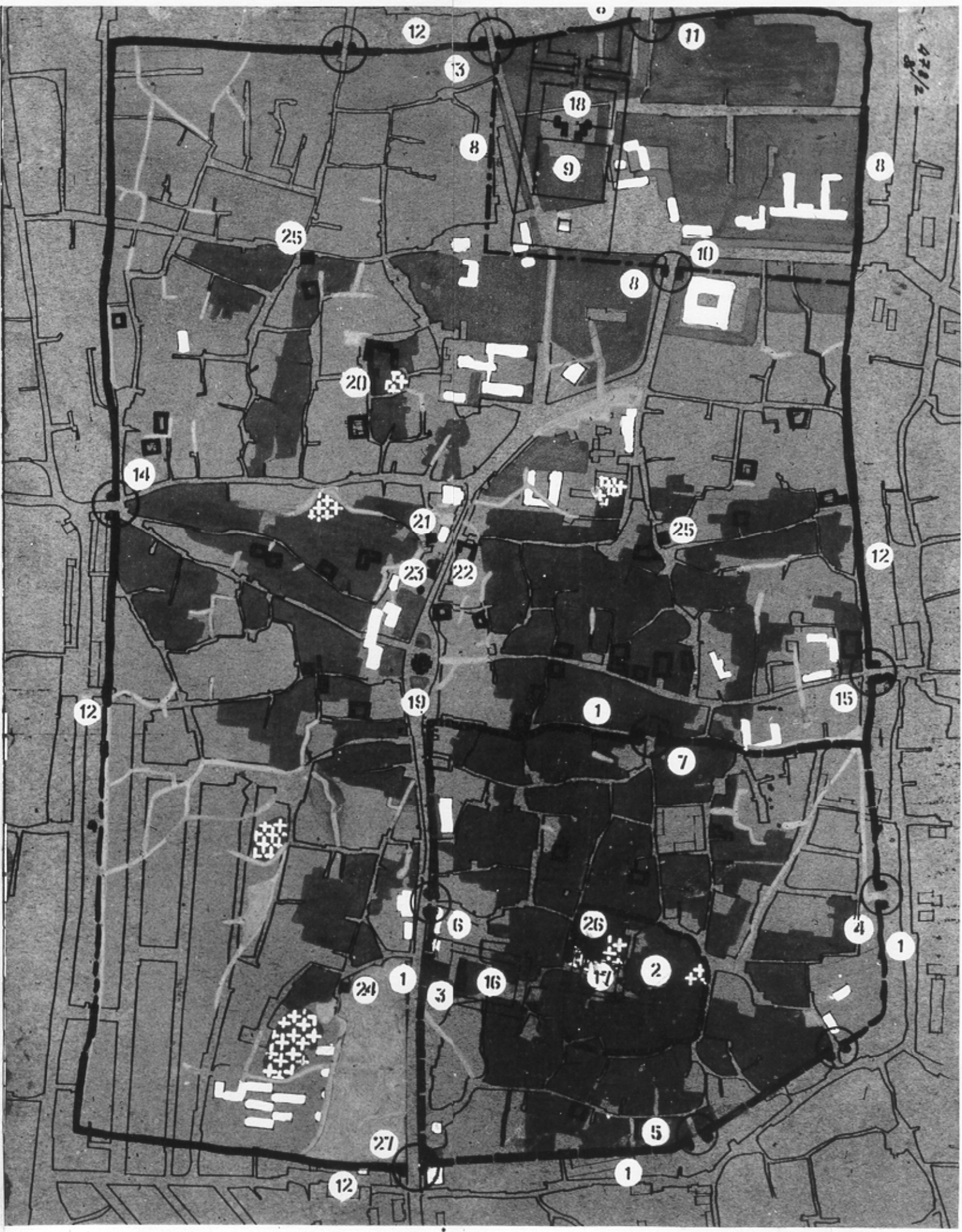
- 1 Walls and territory of medina. 7th-8th c.
- 2 Citadel 7th-8th centuries
- 3 Cathedral Mosque location 7th-8th c.
- 4 Iron Gates
- 5 Gates of Ubeydulla Khan Ibn Ziyad
- 6 Gates of the butchers
- 7 Gates of the outside medina

9th - 10th Centuries

- 8 The walls and territory of medina 9th-10th and 11th-14th centuries
- 9 The Ruler Residence
- 10 The Gates of the inside medina
- 11 The Gates of Barkanan

14th - 15th Centuries

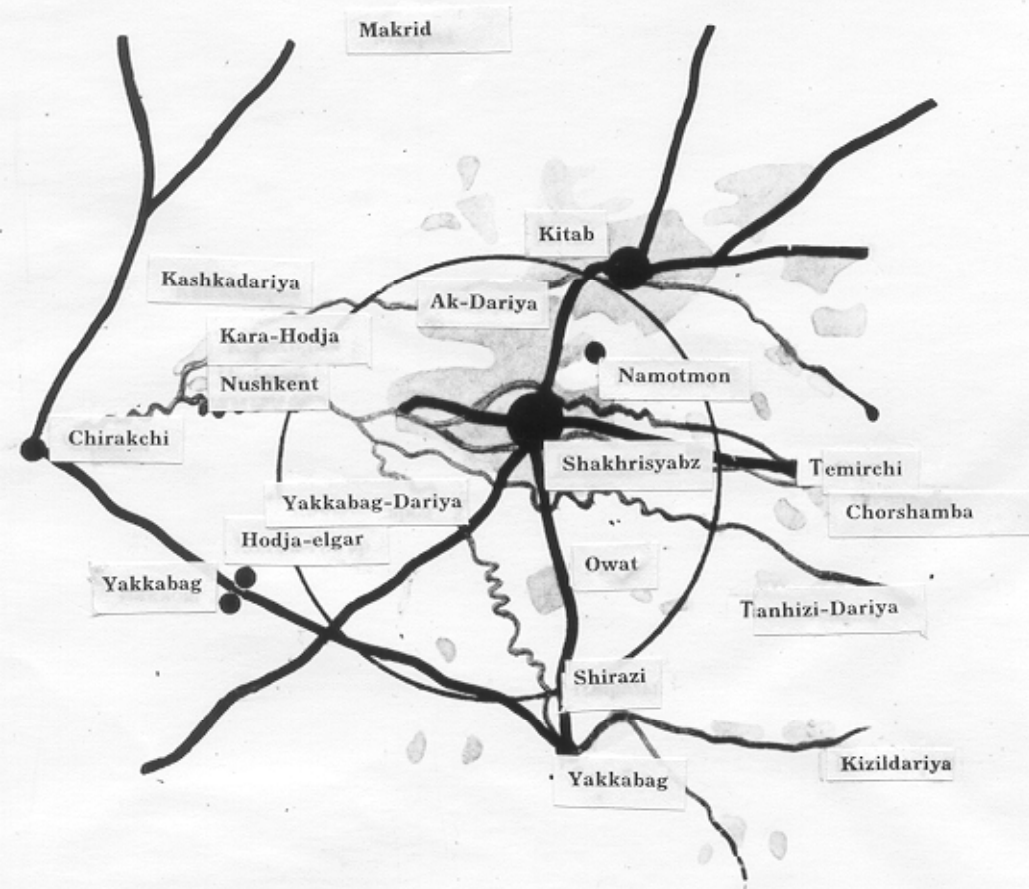
- 12 The walls of the city. 14th-15th centuries
- 13 The Samarkand Gates
- 14 The Bukhara Gates
- 15 The Kunchikar Gates
- 16 The architectural complex Dorut Tilovat
- 17 The architectural complex Dorut Saodat
- 18 The complex of the palace Ak-Saray
- 19 Market cupola Chor-Su
- 20 The Mosque of Malik Azhdar
- 21 Khanaka (room) Khodja Mir- Hamid
- 22 The bath-house
- 23 Karawan Saray
- 34 The Mosque of Kunduzan
- 25 The Mosque for quarter of the city
- 26 Acting Mosque



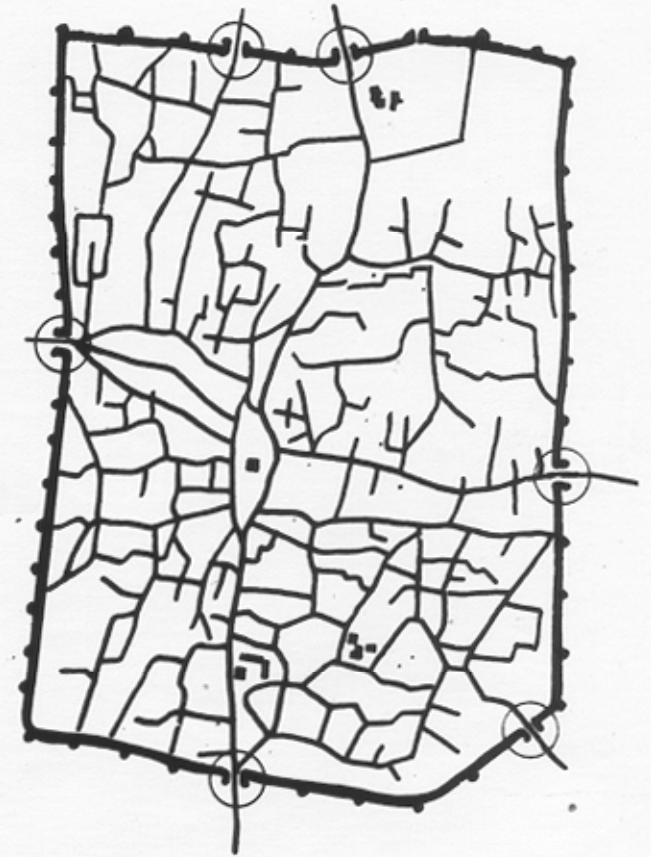
27 The Madrasah Chubin

1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUES

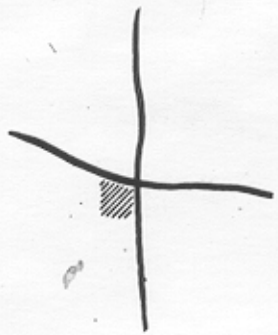
THE SITUATION PLAN



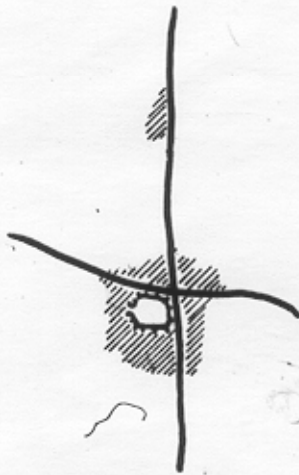
THE CENTURY-OLD CITY (Late 16th C.)



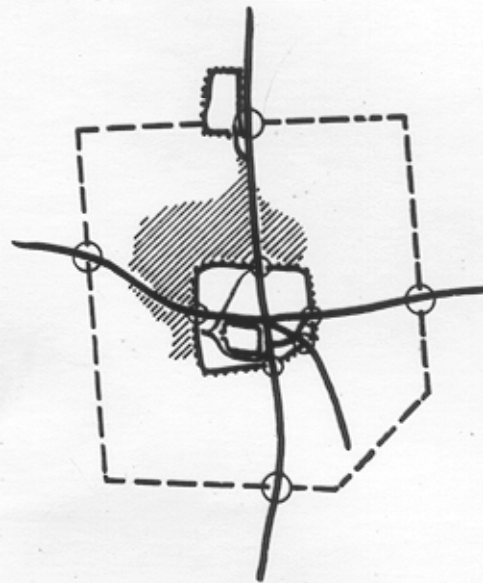
BEFORE 7th C.



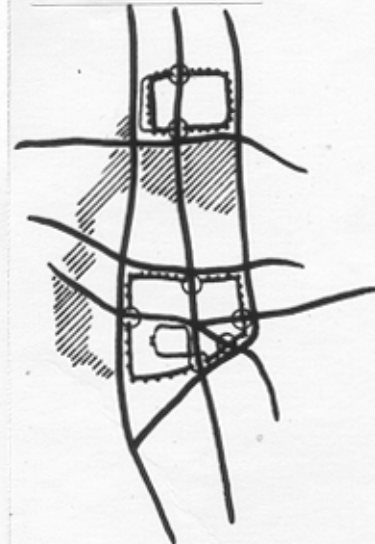
7th - 8th C.



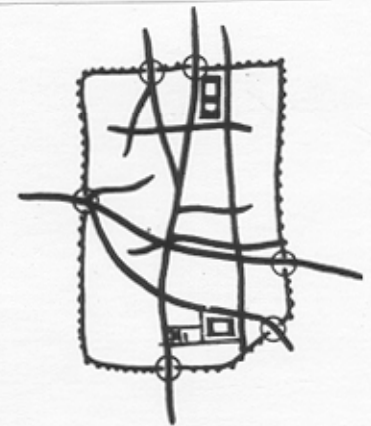
9th-19th C.



10th-14th C.

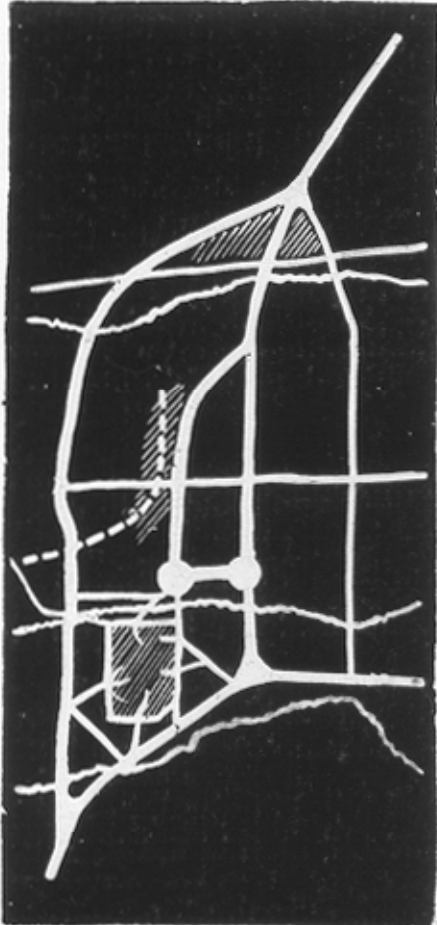


Late 14th-15th C.







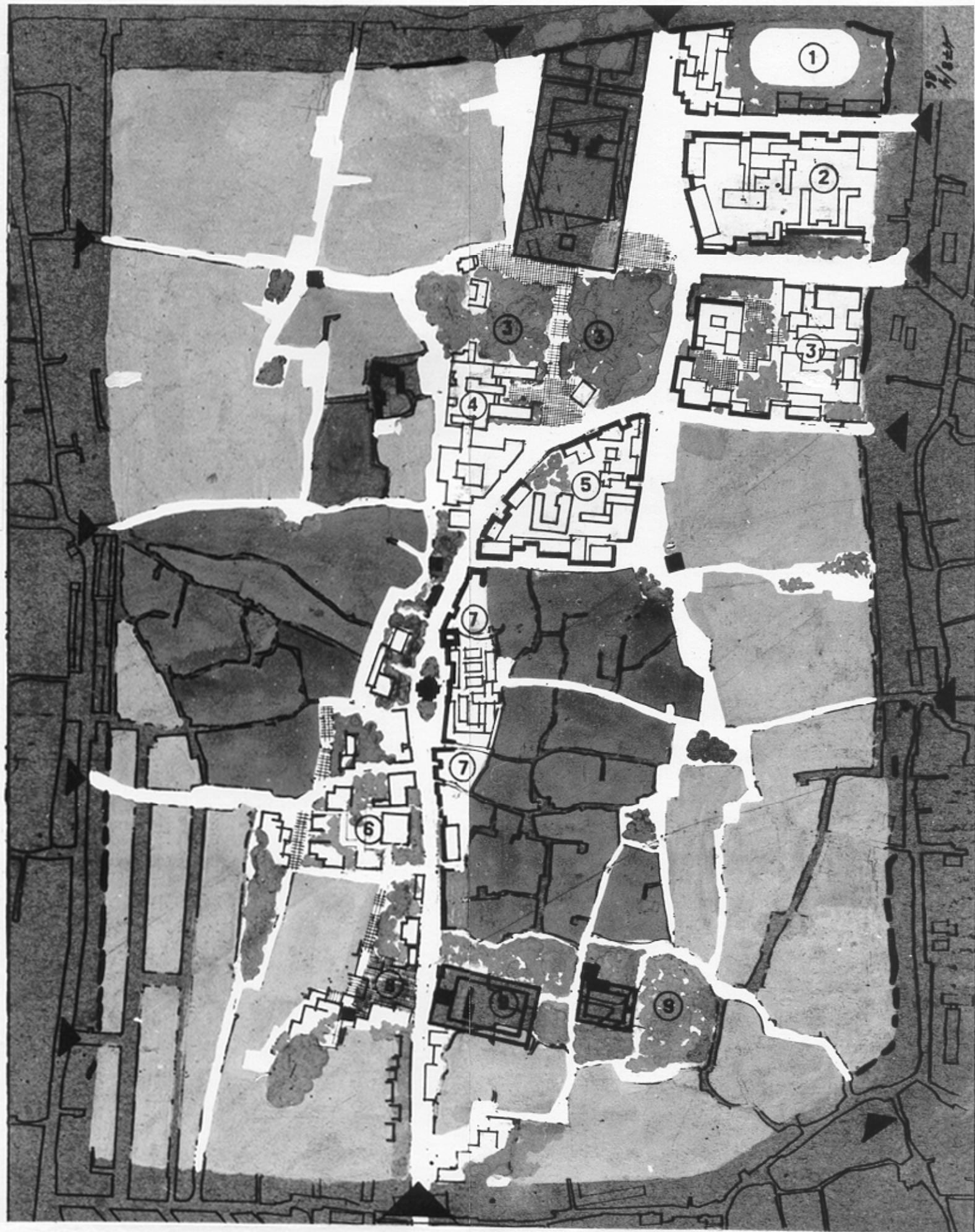
-  Памятники монументальной архитектуры
-  Ценные жилые дома I и II категории
-  Зона архитектурно-этнографического заповедника
-  Граница городской стены XV в. граница зоны групповой охраны памятников монументальной и жилой архитектуры
-  Ядро центра города зона активной объемно-пространственной и функциональной трансформации застройки городского центра
-  Зоны строгого регулирования застройки
-  Зона малоэтажной жилой застройки
-  реконструируемой с учетом традиционных приемов формирования средневековой городской среды
-  Пространственно-композиционная связь исторических высотных доминант
-  Визуальное влияние квартальных мечетей
-  Основные въезды в город
-  Улицы с ценными фасадными решениями
-  Элементы озеленения и благоустройства












ШАХРИСАБИЗ В СИСТЕМЕ РАЗВИВАЮЩЕГОСЯ ГОРОДА


























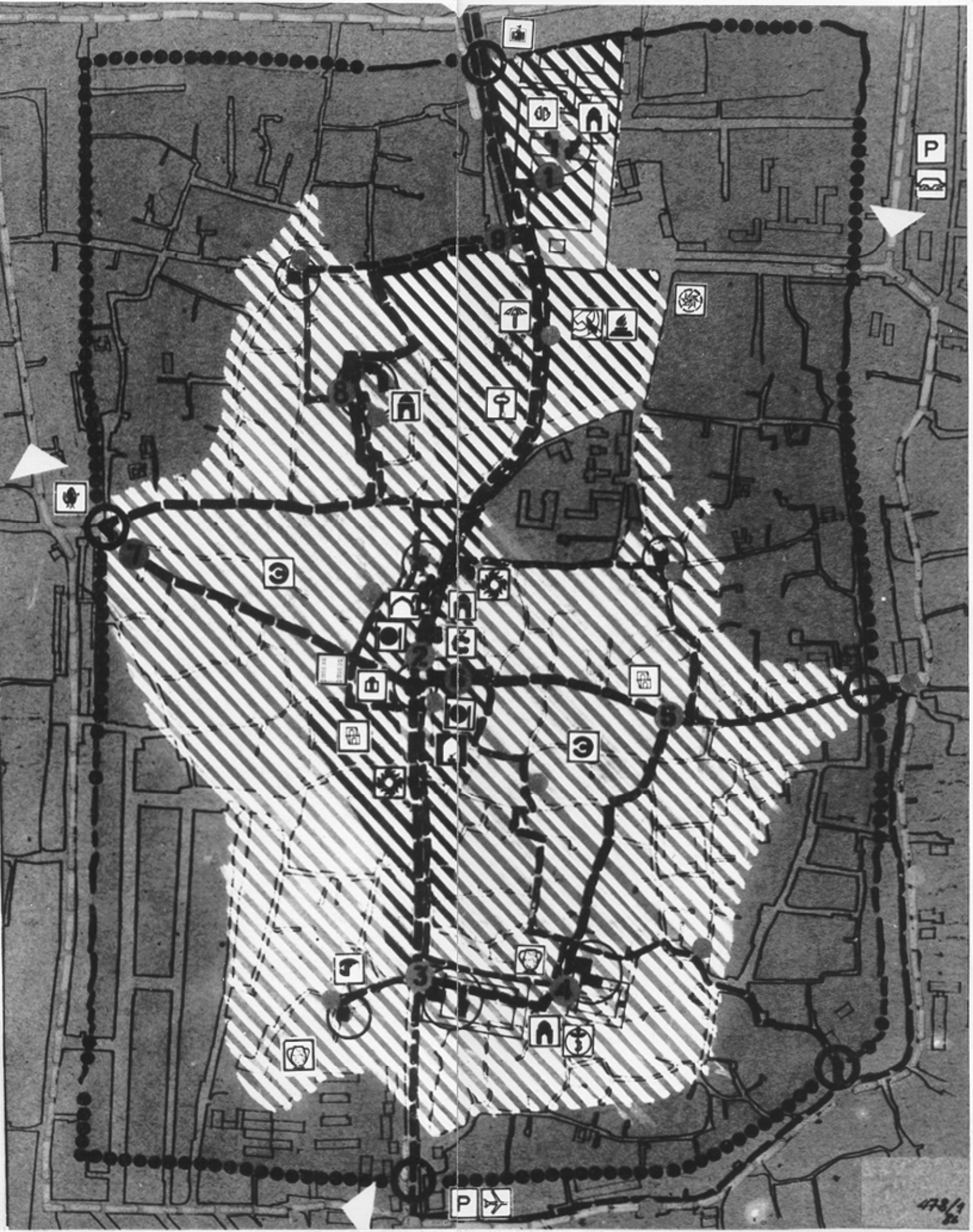
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




-  Memorials of monumental architecture
-  The architectural ethnographic site
-  Dwelling building up
-  Main entrances to the city
-  Minor entrances to the city
-  The elements of greenery planting and public services and amenities
-  Communication system
- ①** Sport complex
- ②** Cultural and educational complex
- ③** Sight and cultural complex
- ④** Tourist complex
- ⑤** Administrative complex
- ⑥** Public and trade complex
- ⑦** Market
- ⑧** Museum and exposition complex
- ⑨** Museum and archaeological complex



-  Memorials of monumental architecture
-  The city wall border
-  The zone of the architectural ethnographic site
-  Zone of active development of the centre of the city
-  Zone for museum and exposition complex
-  Zone for rest and sights
-  Main tourist route
-  Development of the main touristic route
-  Special tourist route
-  Tourist route by bus
-  The elements of greenery planting and public services and amenities

-  Trade, souvenirs sale
-  Ethnographic site
-  Museum
-  Forbidden zones of the landscape objects
-  Entertainment nutrition objects
-  Traditional bath
-  Central Asian market
-  Tradition (modern) dwelling has been demonstrating in the site
-  Tradition national entertainments on the open area
-  Handicraft workshops
-  Movie theatre
-  Valuable objects of the landscape on the city territory
-  Zone for the rest
-  Main tourist complex
-  Airport
-  Sight and cultural complex
-  Tradition zones of the rest with tea-room (chai-hana)
-  Memorials connected with events of the revolution period
-  Military historical memorials
-  Stop for tourist transport
-  Stop for tourist micro-transport
-  Memorials of the architecture
-  Memorials of the archaeology
-  Tourist hotel



-  Memorials of monumental architecture
-  Architectural ethnographic site
-  Modern small storeyed dwelling structure (1-3 floors on the north and west) is keeping tradition ways of city building and architecture, using the modern materials
-  Tradition small storeyed dwellin building up together with modern small stoyered dwelling and public buildings up
-  Modern small storeyed (1-3 floors) building up
-  Modern complex of small stoyered buildings with passage from tradition to modern building up.
-  Public zone of the dwelling districts
The elements of greenery planting and public services and amenities
-  Public complex
-  Communication system











Shakhrisyabz (Uzbekistan)

No 885

Identification

Nomination Historic centre of Shakhrisyabz

Location Kashkadarya Region

State Party Uzbekistan

Date 27 April 1998

Justification by State Party

The town of Shakhrisyabz is over 2000 years old. It contains not only outstanding monuments dating from the period of the Timurids, but also mosques, mausoleums, and entire quarters of ancient houses. Despite the inroads of time, the vestiges remaining are still impressive in the harmony and strength of styles, an enriching addition to the architectural heritage of Central Asia and the Islamic world.

Although Samarkand may boast a great many Timurid monuments, not one can rival the Ak-Sarai Palace in Shakhrisyabz. The foundations of its immense gate have been preserved: this architectural masterpiece is astounding in its dimensions and bold design. The Dorus Saodat complex, the tomb of Timur covered in white stone, is also one of the finest memorials to be found in Central Asia.

Building has continued in Shakhrisyabz down the ages, and the succession of different architectural styles is fundamental to its unique character. The historic centre has retained its original appearance, thereby representing considerable historic, scientific, and cultural value.

Criteria i, ii, iii, and iv

Category of property

In terms of Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, the historic centre of Shakhrisyabz is a *group of buildings*.

History and description

History

Archaeological excavations have revealed traces of occupation by farming communities dating from the first millennium BC. In later periods, Hellenistic cities arose.

The town of Shakhrisyabz was constructed according to a model typical of the High Middle Ages, with a central structure similar to that of Samarkand and Bukhara. The town continued to develop throughout the 9th and 10th centuries, despite the incessant conflicts between the Samanid dynasties and then between Turkish tribes.

In the mid-14th century, a great empire was built up by Timur, who lavished constant attention on the town of his birth. Until his death in 1405, he ordered the construction of encircling walls, the grandiose Ak-Sarai palace, mosques, baths, and caravanserais, deporting the finest architects and artisans, captured during his military campaigns, to Shakhrisyabz.

After the fall of the Timurid dynasty, the town was relegated to a position of secondary importance, dependent on the Khanate of Bukhara.

Description

The nominated site consists of a number of monuments, including:

- The Ak-Sarai Palace

Construction of the "White Palace," as it was known, began in 1380, the year following Timur's conquest of Khorezm, whose artisans were deported to work on the palace and provide its rich decoration. The dimensions of this magnificent edifice can be deduced from the size of the gate-towers, traces of which still survive: two towers each 50m in height, and an arch with a span of 22m.

- The Dorus Saodat complex

This vast complex was destined as a place of burial for the ruling family and contained, in addition to the tombs themselves, a prayer hall, a mosque, and accommodation for the religious community and pilgrims. The main façade was faced with white marble. The tomb of Timur, also of white marble, is a masterpiece of the architecture of this period.

- The Chor-su bazaar and the baths

In the town centre, the covered Chor-su bazaar was built at the cross-roads of two main streets, in the form of an octagon with a central cupola, with no particular decoration but with an eye to the exterior effect of bold architecture. This construction dates from the 18th century, as do the baths, rebuilt on the site of the 15th century baths and still in use today. The baths are heated by an elaborate network of underground conduits.

In addition to its monuments, the town also offers a variety of interesting constructions of a more modern period, including the Mirhamid, Chubin, Kunduzar, and Kunchibar mosques. Period houses reflect a more popular architectural style, with rooms typically laid out around a courtyard with veranda.

Management and protection

Legal status

The town of Shakhrisyabz was entered on the List of Historic Towns under Resolution No. 339 of the Council of Ministers of Uzbekistan in 1973.

The town was also designated "Monument of Significance for the Republic" by an earlier Resolution of 1973.

Management

The major buildings and architectural ensembles are the property of the state, while the houses and other more modest buildings are privately owned.

The principal monuments are listed and protected by the decrees mentioned above. A plan for the protection of this historic town centre is currently in preparation.

The site as a whole is managed under the national responsibility of the Ministry of Culture's General Office for the Scientific Protection of Cultural Monuments, and under the municipal responsibility of the Mayor and of the Inspectorate for the Protection and Use of Cultural and Historic Monuments.

A programme known as MEROS, designed to promote tourism, is currently being implemented in association with the national tourist agency, Uzbektourism. In 1996, 23,000 domestic and 4200 foreign tourists visited the site, and numbers are increasing.

Conservation and authenticity

Conservation history

Proper archives have been kept since the early 1970s, listing the programmes of work carried out:

Ak-Sarai : 1973-75, 1994-95

Dorus Saodat : 1973-75, 1981-85, 1994-95

Chor-Su : 1976-85

Baths : 1986-90.

Conservation and restoration work is currently being carried out as part of the MEROS programme. An initial phase (1993-96) concentrated on consolidation of the architectural structures and the restoration of decorative elements. A second phase is planned, to restrict new construction in the protected zone and to rebuild period houses using traditional techniques while installing modern utilities.

Training

Management staff are recruited from graduates of the schools of architecture of Tashkent and Samarkand.

Training in restoration work is funded by a special department, and through the Usto-Shogird workshops for master's degree students who work on the sites.

Authenticity

The historic urban fabric of the town is intact, despite some insensitive insertions in the Soviet period. Care is being taken in current restoration works to ensure the use of traditional materials and techniques.

Evaluation

Action by ICOMOS

An ICOMOS expert mission visited the site in February 1999.

Comparative analysis

The town of Shakhriyabz, with its monuments and traditional period houses, may be compared, although on a lesser scale, to the other capitals of the Timurid empire, Samarkand and Herat.

ICOMOS comments

At its meeting in June the Bureau requested the State Party to furnish precise details of the area proposed for inscription, the limits of the buffer zone and the regulations governing its use, and further material relating to the merits of Shakhriyabz in comparison with other central Asian cities (Samarkand, Bukhara, Herat, etc). Supplementary documentation was supplied by the State Party, but ICOMOS still felt that it was unable to make a firm recommendation, since the additional information was inadequate to permit a full evaluation.

At the Extraordinary Meeting of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee, held in Marrakesh in November 1999, further consideration of this nomination was deferred on the recommendation of ICOMOS. Following discussions with the representative of the State Party, it was agreed that a special mission should visit Uzbekistan early in 2000 and that a training course would be held, funded as Preparatory Assistance from the World Heritage Fund, on the preparation of nominations.

Following these actions, revised documentation was supplied by the State Party and studied by ICOMOS. It is considered to meet all the outstanding points relating to proposed nominated area and buffer zone, and management of the site.

Brief description

The historic centre of Shakhriyabz contains a collection of exceptional monuments and ancient quarters which bear witness to the centuries of its history, and particularly to the period of its apogee, under the empire of Timur, in the 15th century.

Recommendation

That this property be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria iii and iv*:

Criterion iii Shakhriyabz contains many fine monuments, and in particular those from the Timurid period, which was of great cultural and political significance in medieval Central Asia.

Criterion iv The buildings of Shakhriyabz, notably the Ak-Sarai Palace and the Tomb of Timur, are outstanding examples of a style which had a profound influence on the architecture of this region.

ICOMOS, September 2000

Shakhrisyabz (Ouzbékistan)

No 885

Identification

Bien proposé Centre historique de Shakhrisyabz

Lieu Région de Kashkadarya

État partie Ouzbékistan

Date 27 avril 1998

Justification émanant de l'État partie

La ville de Shakhrisyabz a plus de 2000 ans. Elle compte non seulement les monuments exceptionnels de la période des Timourides, mais aussi des mosquées, des mausolées et des quartiers de maisons anciennes. Malgré les destructions survenues au cours des temps, les vestiges restent impressionnants dans leur harmonie et dans la force de leur formes, qui enrichissent l'héritage architectural de l'Asie Centrale et du monde musulman.

Malgré le grand nombre de monuments des Timourides à Samarcande, aucun n'est pareil au Palais Ak-Saray de Shakhrisyabz. Les fondations de son énorme portail ont été préservées : ce chef d'œuvre d'architecture étonne par ses dimensions et son étonnant dessin. L'ensemble de Dorus Saodat, la tombe de Timour, couvert de pierres blanches, est aussi un des meilleurs mémoriaux d'Asie Centrale.

La ville de Shakhrisyabz a vu ses constructions étalées sur une longue période et la succession des différentes architectures lui donne son caractère singulier. Le centre historique a gardé sa physionomie, qui présente une grande valeur historique, scientifique et culturelle.

Critères i, ii, iii et iv

Catégorie de bien

En termes de catégories de biens culturels telles que définies à l'article premier de la Convention du Patrimoine mondial de 1972, le centre historique de Shakhrisyabz constitue un *ensemble*.

Histoire et description

Histoire

Des fouilles archéologiques ont révélé une occupation par des communautés agricoles dès le début du premier millénaire av.-J.C. Dans la suite des cités hellénistiques s'y développèrent. La ville de Shakhrisyabz se constitua selon un modèle du haut Moyen Âge, avec une structure centrale

similaire à celle de Samarcande et Boukhara. Aux IXe et Xe siècles, malgré les conflits incessants entre les dynasties Sâmânides, puis entre tribus turques, la ville continua de se développer.

Au milieu du XIVe siècle, un grand empire fut créé par Timour, qui porta une attention constante à sa ville natale. Il fit construire des murs d'enceinte, le grandiose Palais Ak-Saray, des mosquées, des bains, des caravansérails, jusqu'à sa mort en 1405, déportant vers Shakhrisyabz, à l'occasion de ses expéditions militaires, les meilleurs architectes et artisans.

Après la chute de la dynastie des Timourides, la ville n'eut plus qu'une importance secondaire, dépendant du khânat de Boukhara.

Description

Le site proposé pour inscription comprend de nombreux édifices monumentaux, notamment :

- Le palais Ak-Saray

Ce « Palais blanc » fut construit à partir de 1380, année qui suivit la conquête par Timour de Khorezm, dont les artisans furent déportés pour en assurer une décoration précieuse. Les dimensions de cet édifice grandiose sont données par les tours du portail, dont les vestiges nous sont parvenus : deux tours qui atteignaient 50 mètres de hauteur, et une voûte d'une portée de 22 mètres.

- L'ensemble Dorus Saodat

Ce vaste complexe devait devenir le tombeau de la famille régnante et comportait, outre les tombes proprement dites, un hall de prière, une mosquée, et des logements pour les officiants et les pèlerins. La façade principale était revêtue de marbre blanc. La tombe de Timour, aussi de marbre blanc, est un chef d'œuvre de l'architecture de cette époque.

- Le marché Chor-su et les bains

Au centre de la ville, le marché couvert Chor-su a été élevé au croisement de deux rues principales, sous forme d'un octogone avec une coupole centrale, sans décoration particulière mais en recherchant l'effet extérieur d'une architecture audacieuse. Cette construction date du XVIIIe siècle tout comme les bains, reconstruit sur l'emplacement de bains du XVe siècle et qui sont encore en fonctionnement. Ils sont chauffés par un réseau élaboré de conduits souterrains.

Outre les édifices monumentaux, la ville offre aussi diverses constructions intéressantes plus récentes, comme les mosquées de Mirhamid, de Chubin, de Kunduzar ou de Kunchibar. D'anciennes maisons d'habitations constituent un témoignage de l'architecture populaire, avec la disposition typique de chambres autour d'une cour avec véranda.

Gestion et protection

Statut juridique

La ville de Shakhrysyabz a été inscrite sur la liste des villes historiques par la résolution n°339 du Conseil des Ministres de l'Ouzbékistan en 1973.

La ville est aussi considérée comme « monument de signification du niveau de la République » par une autre résolution de 1973.

Gestion

Les grands édifices et ensembles architecturaux sont propriété de l'État, tandis que les habitations et autres constructions modestes sont des propriétés privées.

Les monuments principaux sont inventoriés et protégés par les décrets déjà cités. Un projet de plan de protection du centre historique est en cours d'élaboration.

L'ensemble est géré sous l'autorité nationale du Bureau général pour la protection scientifique des monuments culturels du ministère de la Culture et sous l'autorité municipale du maire et de l'Inspection pour la protection et l'utilisation des monuments culturels et historiques.

Un programme de promotion touristique appelé MEROS est en cours de mise en œuvre, en liaison avec la compagnie nationale Ouzbektourism. En 1996, 23 000 touristes nationaux et 4 200 touristes étrangers ont visité le site et ce nombre va croissant.

Conservation et authenticité

Historique de la conservation

Des archives sont régulièrement tenues depuis le début des années 1970, avec le relevé des travaux effectués :

Ak-Saray : en 1973-1975 et en 1994-1995

Dorus Saodat : 1973-1975, 1981-1985, 1994-1995

Chor-Su : 1976-1985

Bains : 1986-1990

Les travaux de conservation et restauration sont actuellement menés dans le cadre du programme MEROS. Une première phase (1993-1996) a porté sur la consolidation de structures architecturales et la restauration d'éléments de décoration. Une seconde phase est prévue pour limiter les constructions dans la zone protégée, reconstruire d'anciennes habitations selon des techniques traditionnelles en les équipant des services collectifs.

Formation

Le personnel de cadre est recruté parmi les diplômés des départements d'architecture de Tachkent et de Samarcande. Une formation en restauration est financée par un service spécial ainsi que dans le cadre d'ateliers Usto-Shogird pour étudiants en maîtrise qui travaillent sur les sites.

Authenticité

Le tissu urbain de la ville est intact en dépit de quelques insertions maladroites durant la période soviétique. Les travaux de restauration actuels montrent une attention particulière à l'emploi de matériaux et de techniques traditionnels.

Évaluation

Action de l'ICOMOS

Une mission d'expertise de l'ICOMOS a visité le site en février 1999.

Analyse comparative

La ville de Shakhrysyabz, avec ses monuments et ses habitations anciennes traditionnelles peut être comparée, en moindre valeur, aux autres capitales de l'empire des Timourides, Samarcande et Hérat.

Observations de l'ICOMOS

Au cours de sa réunion de juin, le Bureau avait demandé à l'État partie de fournir des détails précis sur la zone proposée pour inscription, sur les limites de la zone tampon et les réglementations qui définissent son utilisation ainsi que des informations complémentaires sur les qualités de Shakhrysyabz en comparaison avec d'autres villes d'Asie Centrale (Samarcande, Boukhara, Hérat, etc.). Une documentation supplémentaire a été fournie par l'État partie, mais l'ICOMOS s'est senti dans l'incapacité de faire une recommandation ferme, dans la mesure où ces informations supplémentaires étaient inappropriées pour permettre une évaluation complète.

Au cours de la réunion extraordinaire du Bureau du Comité du patrimoine mondial qui s'est tenue à Marrakech en novembre 1999, l'examen de cette proposition d'inscription a été différé sur la recommandation de l'ICOMOS. Suite à des discussions avec le représentant de l'État partie, il a été conclu qu'une mission spéciale devait se rendre en Ouzbékistan au début de l'année 2000 et qu'un séminaire de formation, financé dans le cadre de l'assistance internationale par le Fonds du patrimoine mondial, devait être organisé sur le thème de la préparation des dossiers de proposition d'inscription.

Comme suite à ces actions, l'État partie a fourni une documentation révisée qui a été étudiée par l'ICOMOS. Il estime qu'elle répond à tous les points en suspens concernant la zone proposée pour inscription et la zone tampon mais aussi la gestion du site.

Brève description

Le centre historique de Shakhrysyabz compte des édifices monumentaux exceptionnels et des quartiers anciens qui sont le témoignage du développement séculaire de la ville, et tout particulièrement de son apogée, sous l'empire de Timour, au XV^e siècle.

Recommandation

Que ce bien soit inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial sur la base des *critères iii et iv* :

Critère iii Shakhrisyabz compte plusieurs monuments de haute qualité et en particulier ceux de la période des Timourides qui eut une grande importance culturelle et politique en Asie centrale au Moyen Âge.

Critère iv Les édifices de Shakhrisyabz, notamment le palais Ak-Saray et la tombe de Timour sont des exemples exceptionnels d'un style qui eut une profonde influence sur l'architecture de la région.

ICOMOS, septembre 2000