

## A GLANCE AT THE HISTORY OF THE DEVONA BABO JOME MOSQUE AND TOMB

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**Annotatsiya:** *Ushbu maqolada madaniy me'rosimiz va boy tariximizning ajralmas qismi bo'lgan qadimgi ziyoratgohlarimizdan biri, Namangan viloyatining Uychi tumanidagi ko'hna tarixga ega bo'lgan Devona Bobo jome masjidi va uning maqbarasi qurilish uslubi, uning shaxsiyati, hayot faoliyati, u qurdirgan inshootlar va unga atab qurilgan maqbara tarixi haqida ma'lumotlar beriladi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Abdurahim Salimboy so'fi o'g'li, xoja Amin, devona, Chimkent, Fayziobod qishlog'i, Oyimcha oyim, Mirza Yoqub, jome masjidi.*

**Аннотация:** *В данной статье одна из наших древних святынь, являющаяся неотъемлемой частью нашего культурного наследия и богатой истории, древняя мечеть Девона Баба в Уйчинском районе Наманганской области и ее мавзолеев, ее стиль строительства, ее индивидуальность, жизненная деятельность, даны сведения об истории построенных им сооружений и посвященного ему мавзолея.*

**Ключевые слова:** *Абдурахим Салимбой, суфийский сын, Ходжа Амин, Девона, Шымкент, село Файзуабод, Айымча Айым, Мирза Якуб.*

**Annotation:** *In this article, one of our old places of worship, which is an integral part of our cultural heritage and rich history, the ancient Devona Baba mosque in Uychi district of Namangan region, and its mausoleum, its construction style, its personality, life activities, and its construction information is given about the history of the constructions and the mausoleum built for it.*

**Key words:** *Abdurahim Salimboy Sufi son, Khoja Amin, Devona, Shymkent, Fayziabad village, Ayimcha Ayim, Mirza Yakub.*

In recent years, special attention has been paid to ancient and auspicious shrines in our country. Namangan region, which is one of the southernmost corners of the Ferghana Valley, is also rich in pilgrimage sites, which are revered by our people and become places of pilgrimage. Among them are the Bibiona monument in Chust and Sultan Uvais Qarani in Chortok, Ahsikent monument in Toraqorgan region, and Uchbulok shrines in Norin district. It is natural that these holy shrines with their history, legends, peaceful nature and healing spring waters leave a lasting impression on the world.






Today, with the honor of independence, beautification works such as the repair and restoration of historical monuments and ancient antiquities are expanding in our country. In particular, based on the instructions and assignments of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, the holy shrine "Sultan Uvais Qaraniy" located in the village of Balikkol, Chortoq district, was renovated in the ancient way and turned into a spacious and prosperous place of pilgrimage. Similar practical works are being continued today in other regions of our region. A bright example of this is the large-scale construction works and the improvement of holy places in the mosque and mausoleum of Devona Baba, located in the village of Fayziabad, Uychi district.

It is clear that many people are interested in the personality of Devona Baba, where he came from and his life activities. If we look at the history of Devona Baba, it is connected with the name of the son of Sufi Abdurahim Salimboy. The son of Sufi Abdurahim Salimboy is a descendant of Ahmad Yassavi, one of the brightest stars in the spiritual sky of our country, and was born 300 years ago in Sayram village of Shymkent region (according to some sources, in Tashkent)<sup>18</sup>. Abdurahim came to Tashkent at the age of 13-14 and studied important sciences for his time, the Qur'an and hadith at the Kokaldosh madrasa. The nickname "Mad" is given to him by his mentor, Khoja Amin of Namangan. The word "crazy" is not only related to the material needs of a person, but is used to refer to people who are busy with the remembrance of Allah. This also has its own history. Abdurahim comes to Namangang Khoja Amin's house with the desire of his father to get an education. Khoja Amin was a businessman, a statesman and one of the mature scholars of his time. Khoja Amin taught many students and murids. When Abdurahim Khoja came to Amin's house, he said to his students: "...go out into the street, a madman has come to the door, invite him in." However, during this period, people who are engaged in the remembrance of Allah are said to be mad. Abdurahim, humble and quiet, was educated by Khoja Amin for several years (9 years in some literature), and became one of the intellectuals of his time as a historical figure in his own social environment. In the house of Khoja Amin, Abdurahim acquires various knowledge and the science of karmat. It is said that during this period, Abdurahim was able to heat the water in the chest for his teacher's ablution and other blessings. He used to heal the sick and help the needy by relying on those bountiful sciences, which he obtained by the grace and grace of God. His teacher, who was pleased to see such characteristics

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<sup>18</sup> Yusupov Yo. The precious steps of my dear Uychim. - Namangan, 2006. - B. 3.





in his student, told him "... now you have become a mature student. "Go to the rising sun, make a place for yourself and lighten the burden of the hand," says the white blessing.

At first, Abdurahim Devona found a place for himself in the present-day Eshabad village (present-day Namangan city Lola - the vicinity of the World Market). But he cannot live here for long. Devona Baba comes to the village of Fayziabad in search of a new place for himself. He makes the center of the village his home and marries Ayimcha, who is descended from Timurids. They have six sons: Uwais Khan, Mulla Sultan Mahmud, Muhammad Rahim, Mirza Bahadir, Salim Khan and Mirza Yakub.

One day, Abdurahim had a crazy dream where one of the blessed people of God came and told him that a building should be built and that people should learn in it. The construction of the current shrine began at this time. Devona Baba identifies skilled craftsmen and building architects nearby. After consulting with them, the construction of the Marifat facility will begin. Based on the socio-political conditions of its time, this complex included a mosque room for worship, a madrasah for studying science, a chillkhana for practice, a mezana for prayer, as well as guest rooms for guests from far away and those seeking knowledge. was a building. Unfortunately, during the time of the former Soviets, this place of education, like many of our cultural heritages, was destroyed. But some wise people preserve the tomb of Devona Baba and the graves of his descendants.

Devona Baba's mausoleum has an architectural tradition of the end of the 16th century. It has a large dome with a pediment and is divided by holes on four sides according to the tradition of the long past. According to the parts and dimensions of the entrance gate, the mausoleum resembles a chamber.

The mausoleum is made of baked brick. Peshtok was probably repaired with Russian bricks at the end of the 19th century. The interior of the building is decorated with flowers several times along the plaster. The subject of the images consists of plants (willows, flower bouquets) and epigraphy, which requires special study. The Mausoleum of Devona Baba (Devonabuvi), which has not been explored so far, is unique and unique with its architectural style<sup>19</sup>.

In the lower part of the dome of the mausoleum, characteristic of the monuments of the 18th century, there is a vertical break and the rise of the dome. The mausoleum is made of baked brick, the dimensions of the sides are 25-27 cm, and the thickness is 4.5-5 cm. Peshtok was probably repaired at the end of the 19th century. The interior of the building is

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<sup>19</sup> Yusupov I. Mirzaaliev E. Secrets of architectural monuments of Namangan region. - Namangan, 2008. - B. 74.



decorated with Islamic motifs several times along the plaster<sup>20</sup>.

Grandpa Abdurahim Devona gained great respect among the people because of his strong religious knowledge, generosity, entrepreneur, and piety, and the love of the local population for him increased. Since that time, the mausoleum has received special respect among the people and is considered one of the dearest places of pilgrimage in the village. Our interest in ancient monuments is explained by our love for the homeland, not just for the sake of learning about the ancient past. We should accept ancient monuments as examples of the great creativity of people and the power of people's thinking. Historical monuments enrich the spiritual and cultural life of the society and instill respect for the homeland, people, and ancestors. Therefore, the question of attitude to monuments is one of the most important issues of today. Therefore, each of us should preserve the ancient steps, historical monuments and many other cultural heritages, which are an integral part of our history, and pass them on to our future generations.

The Devona Baba Jame Mosque, which is being repaired and further expanded with the honor of independence, is considered one of our holy places. Today, the mosque and mausoleum in it have a majestic appearance. Big construction work is going on in Devona Baba Jame Masjid. Hardworking and generous villagers are also showing great enthusiasm. Currently, the number of visitors to the mausoleum is increasing. The domes of the mausoleum also have a wonderful appearance, reflecting the ancient Islamic architectural traditions. A new large mosque is being built right next to the mausoleum. Islamic architectural traditions have been continued in this building, which accommodates many Muslims.

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<sup>20</sup> Abdullah Jabbar. Namangan Province. - Namangan. 2011. – B. 191.





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