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Б. Рахматов (Худжанд, Республика Таджикистан)

**Знатный торговец,
или Кто такой Ходжи Сиддикходжа Худжанди – книжный торговец?**

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается проблема издания литографированных книг в странах Востока, достигшая своего апогея ко второй половине XVIII в. Отмечается, что издание книги было введено в соответствующей сфере много веков назад, но оно не пользовалось такой популярностью, как книги, напечатанные на камне. Необходимо было для развития издательской деятельности в этой сфере привлечь к работе как можно больше людей. Одним из них стал Ходжи Сиддикходжай Худжанди, который был книготорговцем, путешествовал по различным регионам Шибхи Кары и Средней Азии, издавал книги и привозил их в Среднюю Азию. По итогам анализа в рамках исследованной темы его можно считать его одним из первых просветителей, способствовавших прогрессу и развитию образования.

Ключевые слова: книга, литография, Ходжи Сиддикходжа, история книгопечатания, тип печати, Средняя Азия

B. Rakhmatov (Khujand, Republic of Tajikistan)

**A Knowledgeable Merchant,
or Who is Hoji Siddiqkhoja Khujandi – a Book Merchant?**

Abstract: The given article dwells on the issue lithographic books edition in Eastern countries, which reached its peak referring to the second half of the 18th century. It is noted that the edition of book was introduced in the relevant area centuries ago, but it was not as popular as books printed on stone. Therefore, it is necessary to attract many personalities' contribution into the relevant field, namely for the progress of publishing activities. One of these personalities is Hoji Siddiqkhojai Khujandi who was a book merchant as one of the first people traveled to different regions of Shibhi Kara and Central Asia and published various books and brought them to Central Asia.

Adducing the results of the analysis concerned with the theme explored we can consider him as one of the first enlighteners who actually worked for the progress and development of tuition.

Key words: book, lithography, Hoji Siddiqkhoja, the history of printing, type of printing, Central Asia.

INTRODUCTION

Khujand is proud of great and generous men who made an incomparable contribution into the history and culture of our nation. Unfortunately, one of them about whom we have less information is Hoji Siddiqkhoja Khujandi being a merchant of books who is also famous for the nickname "Sahhof" (book-binder). The data concerned with his lifestyle are not well defined in details. It is known; only that he was born referring to the second half of the 18th century and died around 1939. His main activity was printing and editing various literary, educational and religious books. Due to it, he became one of the important figures in the diffusion and reading of books in Central Asia, as he edited more than 400 books throughout his activity. His human merit lies in the spiritual connection with a great deal of the following countries cities, such as: India, Pakistan, Turkey, and Afghanistan with the Tajik-settled cities of Central Asia. Into the bargain, besides him we can mention other Khujandians who were involved in the relevant work.

First of all, we should mention Mawlavi Valimumhammad Khujandii Kandahari. Alongside with his famous compatriot he began to edit books and the following books entitled as "Ghoyat-ul-kalom fi bayon-il-haloli wa-l-harom" by Mawlavi Muhammad Abdulhalim Ansorii Lakhnavi, "Sahifai Shohi" by Husayn Voizi Koshifi were published by him. Apparently, he was one of the emigrants who lived for a long time in Kandahar, therefore "Kandahari" is added to his original name. In certain editions his name was written in the form of Mawlavi Valimuhammad briefly. Other publishers, such as Mullo Abdurrahmoni Khujandi in the edition of the book referred to as "Jome'-ul-asror" (Tashkent, 1328/1910), Mullo Sharifkhojai Khujandi in the edition of the book called as "Khairat-ul-fuqaho", Iskandarkhojai Khujandi, merchant of books in the edition of the book entitled as "Divan" by Hofiz Sherozi and Mawlavi Yunuskhoni Khujandi contributed into the edition of the book named as "Sharhi 'Kofiya'" by Abdurrahmani Jami. As well as, another publisher called Tillokhojayev Bobokhoja is mentioned in "The Encyclopedia of Khujand", so far we have less information about his life or the books edited by him [2: 734].

However, the key issue that appears in concern with lithographic books and printing-houses is whether there was a printing-house in Khujand or not? In conformity with our research which was mostly focused on lithographic books it became clear that there were no books printed in Khujand printing-house which might possess a direct reference to it on its first page. Conversely, in the book entitled as "Riyaz-un-nosehin" by Orif Navshohi the author asserts : "Publisher: Khujand (Soviet) Khoji Siddiqkhoja Khujandi" [3: 419]. As well as, from the following reference by Sheglova we get to know that there was also a stone book printing-house in Khujand: "From 1911 Demurov, Gazarov and Sliyanov printing-houses, in Samarkand and from 1904 printing-houses, in Andijon, Khujand and Namangan (Ishoqiya printing-house founded in 1909, its operating from 1910 until 1917) was launched" [5: 66].

Since, the relevant period Khujand was considered to be one of the important scientifico-cultural centers and from a political point of view it was going through a various stage in Turkestan General Governorate; the establishment of a stone book printing-house there is not far from possible. The only issue is that we haven't found any books edited in the relevant printing-house yet, or they don't exist at all. It is possible to guess that the printing-house built in Khujand was actually built or it was not assigned for publishing books, but for printing newspapers and so on. Or, may be, only book-binding work is done in the relevant printing-house. Then, due to the limited activity of the printing-house, it probably stopped working after the revolution.

We don't have much information about Hoji Siddiqkhoja Khujandi – a merchant of books or a book-binder, and what is clear for researchers today is the information from the book entitled as “Ma'voi di” by ustod Rahim Jalil and O.P. Shcheglova's articles which are extremely brief. Since the information beset with the issue in question has an oral basis, we cannot completely accept all its points. Into the bargain, from that point of view Shcheglova's information is extremely less for researchers and cannot reflect the full picture of Hoji Siddiqkhoja's life, personality and activity, therefore, we make an endeavor to consider Hoji Siddiqkhoja Khujandi's personality from a different approach in the article under consideration. It is natural that the peculiarities of a person's worldview and thoughts are shown by the explorations done and these are the things that tell about his genius, on the contrary, the wisdom of his actions. As well as, it removes some doubts based on the available information regarding the researcher's identity. Hence, we searched for the features of the publisher's personality from the books published by him. This research revealed to us certain issues that have been overlooked by researchers.

For instance, it is written in “Ma'voi dil” that Hoji Siddiqkhoja Khujandi traveled to Turkey with a group of traders from Kokand and Khujand in 1875 [4: 16]. The relevant sign needs an explanation. If this date indicated by Rahim Jalil is correct and his reference to going with the merchants is also accurate, then it is clear that Hoji Siddiqkhoja went to Turkey for trading. It is common knowledge that his trading activity lay in books, and on the first page of all his published books he is mentioned by the relevant title, i. e. “books merchant”. Therefore, he had to go to this business and to order books from Turkish printing houses. However, according to our observations based on the dates of the columns published by him, there is a divergence. In conformity with our research, the date of the first edition of Hoji Siddiqkhoja is 1898 [collection (including the following treatises entitled as “Kofiya”, “Avvali ilm”, “Harakot”, “Avomil”, etc.) (Tashkent, 1898). That is, only after 25 years of Rahim Jalil's gesture. If we accept ustod Rahim Jalil's statements as true his had to be at least 20 years at that time.

In this case, we can guess the year of his birth around 1955. If we take this date Siddiqkhoja Sahhaf published his first book when he was 45 years-old. So, we don't know what business he had before having reached this age. It is also a logical question whether a person who has not published a book before the age of 45 could become a successful merchant of books and not be mentioned in the sources as a symbol of recognition without the title of “Books Merchant”? Especially, in the circumstances that he published books mostly in Nuwal Kishuri Lucknow printing-house, Jaloli Siddiqi Bombay, Gulzar Muhammadi Lahore (India) and Mahmudbeki Istanbul (Turkey) delivered them to the Central Asia. How could he manage to publish and distribute a large number of books under the conditions that these works were carried out by caravan on land and required a lot of time?

Also, his had cooperation with the most influential printing houses of his time. Among them, being one of the regular publishers of Nuwal Kishur printing-house, Khujandi merchant displayed his hard-working and diligent personality.

Another point that can be seen from the books published by him is persistence as a trait of the personality of Khujandi merchant. The passed time demonstrates catalogues testifying to the fact that even the best publishers started publishing religious books of an ideological nature. Mostly, in the review of the beliefs of sects, their rejection of other sects was registered. These publishers, if they were of the people of Sunnah and the community published treatises “Raddi Rafiziya”, “Fazli Mu'awiya” and like this, if

they were in favor of reformation, they published books in favor of ahl al-bayt, imam and Ali. On the whole, such books had many buyers and sold quickly due to the separation of Muslim sects into certain regions and their conflicting ideas. Namely, their reason and judgment is more visible from the point of view of market, and it was the relevant factor that caused the publishers to do this. In this case, among the books published by Hoji Siddiqkhoja there are no such books. This point shows that in the work beset with publishing books, first of all, the educational aspect of this work is ahead for Hoji Siddiqkhoja, but not financial benefits.

Another point is that he published certain books in cooperation with other publishers, such as Sheikh Ilohibakhsh, Muhammad Jalaluddin – book merchant, Mavlavi Isamuddin Isfaraini, Mullo Akmalxon Mudarris and Mavlavi Yunus Khan Khujandi. This point manifests several features in the identity of the publisher in question. First of all, he was not one of the liars and deceivers, as the smart publishers of India, such as Sheikh Ilohibakhsh and Muhammad Jalaluddin – book merchants cooperated with him. It goes without saying that Sheikh Ilohibakhsh was one of the most famous calligraphers in his time, and at the launch of Nuval Kishur's publishing house he copied some books for him. Also, his name is often associated with the name of Muhammad Jalaluddin – a book merchant who was considered to be one of the most successful publishers of India as well. Among several thousands of lithographic books published by the two aforementioned publishers, who were mostly engaged in publishing in cooperation with each other (based on the catalogue of Ganjbakhsh library) it was found that except for Hoji Siddiqkhoja Khujandi – a book merchant, he did not cooperate with any other book publishers and they did not do it together. As well as, the name of Sheikh Ilohibakhsh (sometimes in the form of Mavlavi Ilohibakhsh) is mentioned more often than others in the catalogue of lithographic books of Ganjbakhsh library compiled by Orif Navshahi. In this regard, we can mention only Malikulkuttob Sherozi. Therefore, the edition of books by these and other publishers in cooperation with Hoji Siddiqkhoja Khujandi can be looked upon from one point of view. That point being Hoji Siddiqkhoja's success.

Another issue is a renewal of works published by Hoji Siddiqkhoja. Namely, his publishing work is not limited to the field of science and knowledge. He published various religious, literary, educational and other works in different regions and put them on sale in the centers of the following cities: Khujand, Samarkand, Kokand, Bukhara, Tashkent and Andijan. We can divide the books published by him into several groups, including: **educational-scientific ones:** “Sharhi ‘Kofiya’” or “Favoid-uz-ziyaiya” by Abdurrahman Jami (Tashkand, 1334), “Avomil” bo “Kofiya”, “Sharhi “Muizzi” by Zanjoni and several other treatises (Istanbul: Mahmudbek, 1318), “Kofiya” by Ibn Hojib (Istanbul: Mahmudbek, 1318), “Ziyo-ul-qulub” by Imodullah Faruqi (Bombay: Jaloli Siddiqi, no publication year), “Mabdai nur” (Istanbul: Mahmudbek, 1318), “Mukhtasar-ul-viqaya” (Lucknow: Nuwal Kishur, 1326), “Irshod-ut-tolibin” by Okhund Darvazi (together with the treatise “Saidiya”. Bombay: Jaloli Siddiqi, 1329/1911), “Favoid-ul-boqiya alo sharhi “Aqoid-in-Nasafi” by Khayoli (Lucknow: Nuwal Kishur, 1328/1910), “Suol-us-solikin maahu javob-ut-tolibin” by Khoja Muhammad Ghaznavi (Mazori Sharif, without year), “Chahor kitob” (Peshawar: Lituhiparantang Paris, 1355/1936); **literary ones:** “Masnavii ma’navi” by Mavlono Jaloluddin Rumi (Istanbul, 1319/1901), “Varqa va gulshoh” by Aiyuqi (together with “Qissai Ahmadi Jami”. Lahore, without the year of publication), “Divan” by Alisher Navoi (Tashkent: Mullo Ghulomhusain, 1319/1901), “Mantiq-ut-tair” by Attori Nishopuri (Bombay: Jaloli Siddiqi, 1331/1913), “Divan” by Mirzo Abdulqodir Bedil (Istanbul: Orif Efandi, without the year of publication), “Pand-

Name” (together with Four books. Peshawar: Lithuparantang Paris, 1355/1936), “Risoi-lai “Mush and gurba” (collection. Lucknow: Nuwal Kishur, without the year of publication), “Divan” by Fuzuli Baghdodi (In the margin “Layli and Majnun”. Istanbul: Mahmudbek, 1318), “Divan” by Hofiz Sherozi (Tashkent: Ghulomiya publishing-house, 1324/1906), “Tuti-Name” by Husain Voizi Koshifi (Compilation. Lucknow: Nuwal Kishur, without the year of publication): **religious-mystic one**: “Tafsiri surah ‘Yusuf’ musammo ba tafsiri nuqrakor” by Muinuddin Sohib Voiz (Lucknow: Nuwal Kishur, 1320/1902), “Riyoz-un-nosehin” by Mavloni Muhammad Jomi (Istanbul: Muhammadibek, 1317) and his “Sharhi mukhtasri viqoyai Gurimiri” (Istanbul: Muhammadibek, 1317), “Siyari Turki” by Mavloni Muin (Bombay: Jaloli Siddiqi, 1329), “Komil-uttabir” by Abulfazl Hubaysh ibn Ibrohimi Taflesi (Bombay: Muzaffari. 1335/1916), “Miftoh-ul-jinon va misboh-ul-imon” (Istanbul: Mahmudbek, 1321), “Sharh-ut-taaruf” by Mustamili Bukhoroi, Abuibrohim ibn Ismoil ibn Muhammad (Lucknow: Nuwal Kishur, 1328–1330/1910-1912), “Daloil-ul-khairot” by Muhammad Dajuli (Bombay: Jalolii Siddiqi, 1330/1912), “Lam’at-ul-anvor fi bayon-il-avrodi va-l-azkor, al-ma’ruf bi-l-hidoyat-il-homidiya” by Muhammad Saidi Atokarimi (Lucknow: Nuwal Kishur, 1320), “Nodir-ul-me’roj” by Sheikh A’lami Akbarabadi (Lucknow: Nuwal Kishur, 1333/1915); **narrative prose ones**: “Dalla va Mukhtor” (Lucknow: Nuwal Kishur, without the year of publication), “Dostoni Amir Hamza” (Lucknow, without the year of publication), “Qissai Odilkhon maa se darvesh” (Collection. Lucknow: Nuwal Kishur, 1319/1901); **lexicographic ones**: “Muntakhab-ul-lughoti Shohijahoni” by Abdurrashid Husainii Madanii Tattavi (with “Ghiyos-ul-lughot” by Ghiyosuddin Rompuri. Lucknow: Nuwal Kishur, 1330/1912).

THE RESULTS OBTAINED AND CONCLUSION

In conclusion, although the edition of stone-printed books in Oriental countries reached its summit to the second half of the 18th century, the edition of books in this area is traced back to earlier centuries. However, they were not as popular as lithographic books. As well as, it should be underscored that many personalities participated in publication and distribution of lithographic books and one of these personalities named Hoji Siddiqkhoja Khujandi was a book merchant. He is considered to be one of the first men who traveled to different provinces of Shibhi Kora and Saghira Asia, having published various books. He cooperated with the most influential publishers and printers of his time as well.

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Сведения об авторе:

Баҳром Раҳматов,
канд. филол. наук
директор

Научный центр имени Камоли Худжанди

Bahrom Rakhmatov,
PhD
Director

Scientific Center named
after Kamoli Khujandi

raxmatov.1987@mail.ru