

PRINTS FROM KASHGHAR

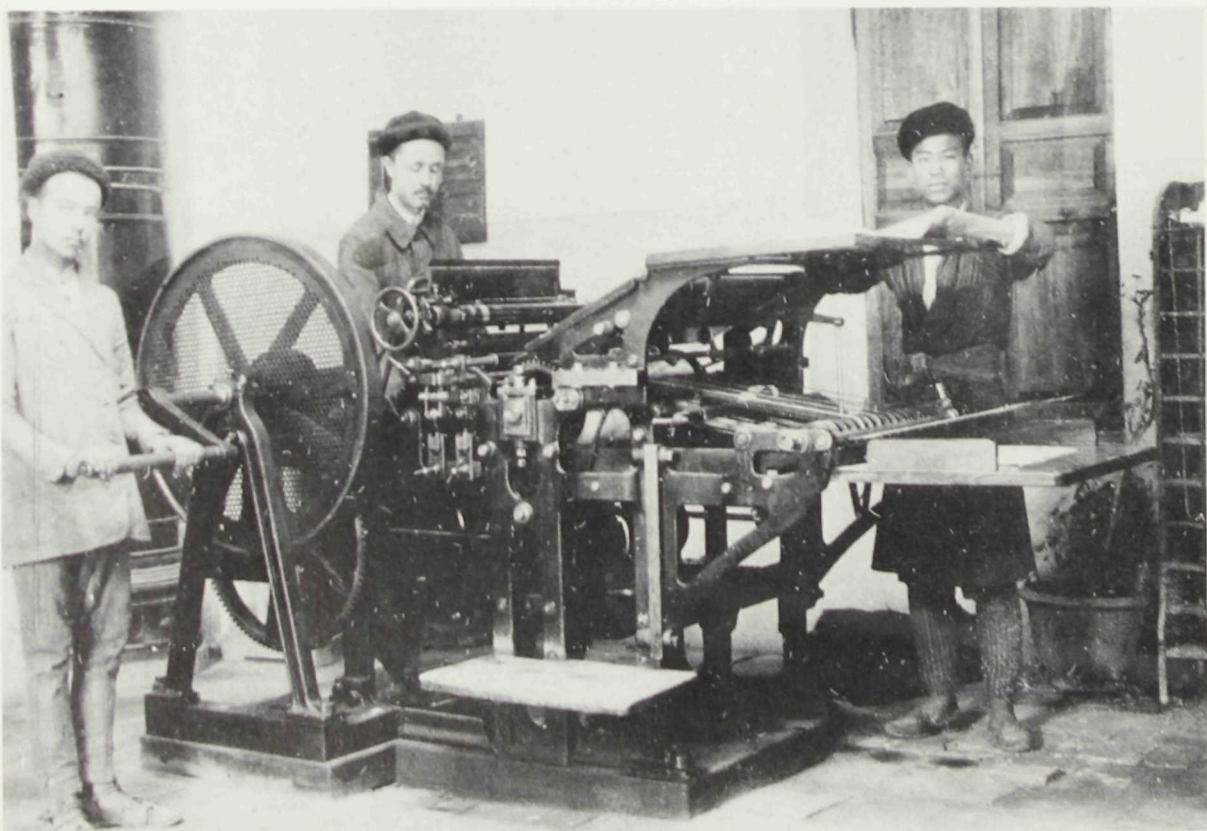


STOCKHOLM
SWEDISH RESEARCH INSTITUTE IN ISTANBUL 1991



FROM

PRINTS FROM KASHGHAR



PRINTS FROM KASHGHAR

The Printing-office of
the Swedish Mission
in Eastern Turkestan
History and Production
with an Attempt at
a Bibliography
by
GUNNAR JARRING



SWEDISH RESEARCH INSTITUTE IN ISTANBUL 1991
TRANSACTIONS. VOL. 3

SWEDISH RESEARCH INSTITUTE IN ISTANBUL. TRANSACTIONS.

Stockholm: Svenska Forskningsinstitutet i Istanbul; Almqvist & Wiksell International in distr. ISSN 1100-0333.

Vol. 1. Turcica et Orientalia. Studies in honour of Gunnar Jarring on his eightieth birthday 12 October 1987. xi, 204 p., ill. 1988. ISBN 91-86884-02-06.

Vol. 2. On Both Sides of al-Mandab. Ethiopian, South-Arabic and Islamic Studies presented to Oscar Löfgren on his nintieth birthday 13 May 1988 by colleagues and friends. (8), 168 p., ill. 1989. ISBN 91-22-01289-3.

Printed with grants from The Royal Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities and Magn. Bergvalls Stiftelse.

Frontispiece: The printing-press of the printing-office of the Swedish Mission, Kashghar, c. 1930. From the Collection of Eastern Turkestanica in the RA (Rickard Nyström No. 1316).

Cover, front: A specimen of a typical Eastern Turkestanian design; back: 4 tanga, printed on patterned cotton cloth.

@ Swedish Research Institute in Istanbul and the author

Logotype: Bo Berndal

Graphic design: Rolf Hernegran

Type-setting: e.l. arab-text. Kvistgård, Denmark

Printed in Sweden by Norstedts Tryckeri. Stockholm 1991

Distributor: Almqvist & Wiksell International. Stockholm. Sweden

ISBN 91-86884-04-2

ISSN 1100-0333

Contents

- 3 Preface
- 5 General remarks
- 8 The origin and growth of the Swedish Mission in Eastern Turkestan
- 12 The literary activities of the Swedish Mission
- 19 The printing-office during the Eastern Turkestan revolution of the 1930's
- 27 Unfinished business
- 29 Bibliography of publications printed in Kashghar
- 111 Appendix: publications printed outside Eastern Turkestan
- 117 Glossary of words occurring in the titles and elsewhere in the text
- 130 Index of titles in Arabic script
- 133 Index of personal names
- 136 List of references
- 140 Abbreviations

Preface

During my visit to Kashghar in 1929–1930 I had the opportunity to follow the work of the printing-office of the Swedish Mission there. I will not allege that the idea of the present paper took shape then. But soon thereafter I began collecting prints, emanating from the printing-office and data about its history and activities and I have been continuing this purpose during the years gone by. It is only now, more than sixty years after my first acquaintance with the printing-office, that I have come to publish this historical and bibliographical account of a Swedish cultural enterprise in innermost Asia which deserves the attention of all those who are doing research in the Central Asian field.

Upon finishing this work of mine, I wish to extend my warm thanks to the many who have in one way or another helped me to bring it to its conclusion. Some of them are no longer alive. I would like to mention Gustaf Ahlbert, John Anderson, Oskar Hermansson, Sigfrid Moen, Gustaf Raquette and Georg Roberntz, all of the Swedish Mission in Eastern Turkestan. They all took part in the literary and cultural activities of the Kashghar printing-office and they have all rendered me friendly help and assistance.

Furthermore my thanks go to Mrs. Astrid Nyström Persson, born in Yarkand as the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Rickard Nyström. With her ardent interest in the country where she was born, she has on many occasions given me valuable assistance. With Jacob Stephen, likewise a native of Yarkand, I have had many fruitful discussions of linguistic problems for which I thank him. John Hultvall, the eminent historian of the Swedish Eastern Turkestan Mission, has always been available for discussions of the intricate problems of the mission of southern Sinkiang. Samuel Fränne who has done so much to further our knowledge of the pictorial geography of the country has often given me many valuable hints. To all of them go my warmest thanks. I am furthermore indebted to Dr. Per Ekström of the University Library of Lund, Professor Staffan Rosén of the University of Stockholm and Professor Christopher Toll of the University of Copenhagen for help and sound advice.

Last but not least I thank our daughter Eva Jarring Coronas for all the trouble she has taken to correct and revise my English.

Stockholm, January 1991

Gunnar Jarring

General Remarks

The existence of the printing-office of the Swedish mission in Kashghar has in a few cases been noted in the international literature relating to this remote part of Central Asia. The references are in most cases scanty and sometimes even unreliable¹. The only existing comprehensive information about this cultural achievement in innermost Asia is to be found in Swedish missionary literature or reports of missionaries in the field. They have been made use of and analyzed by John Hultvall in his history of the Swedish Mission in Sinkiang². I now present an attempt at an account of the history and activities of the printing-office together with a bibliography of its production during the years 1901-1937.

It has been impossible to compile a complete list of the prints produced by the mission. There are no doubts lacunae in my bibliography. Some of the products of the printing-office have not been preserved, others have been lost during outbreaks of violence in Eastern Turkestan. Nonetheless I hope that my bibliography will give some idea of the cultural work performed by some lonely Swedish missionaries under difficult circumstances in one of the most isolated and inaccessible parts of Central Asia.

The source material for the publications of the printing-office of the Swedish Mission at Kashghar is to some extent, although imperfectly, available in a ledger kept by the Literature Committee of the Mission in Kashghar comprising the years 1914-1937³. This ledger, which is not complete, registers not only the manuscripts prepared for print in the printing-office, but also the numerous translations of tracts, songs and parts of the Bible into Eastern Turki which have remained unprinted. They were all kept in the archives of the Kashghar mission and were probably lost in connection with the forced departure of the missionaries in June 1938. The ledger generally gives the title of the works accepted for print in an Eastern Turki short form, usually only indicating the contents, not the real title of the work in question.

The Literature Committee was composed of missionaries with qualifications for literary work. Its duties were to scrutinize manuscripts intended for publication, to prepare new editions, and in general to supervise the

¹ Pritsak in his article "Das Neuigurische" in *Fundamenta* 1, pp. 532-535 refers to some of the printed editions (it is to be noted that Nr. 43 was written by Oskar Hermansson, not by G. Raquette); Zeki Velidi Togan in *Handbuch*, pp. 244-245 ascribes the translation of the Bible into Kashghar Turki to some British missionaries (sic); Loewenthal in his bibliography (1957), pp. 181-182 lists ten of the prints produced by the Mission; Novgorodsky in his *Kitajskie elementy* (1951), pp. 21-24 has valuable information regarding some of the editions of the Swedish Mission; some of their prints are to be found in the catalogues issued by Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig in the 1930's as well as in the *Litterae Orientales* published by the same firm.

² Hultvall (1981).

³ In the archives of the Swedish Mission in the RA.

production of the printing-office. At their disposal the Committee had educated native advisers who assisted in achieving the grammatical correctness of the Eastern Turki language of the printed editions.

Yearly reports in Swedish of the activities of the printing-office are to be found in *Årsberättelse* (A) (annual report) of the Swedish Mission board, generally with data of the number of copies printed. The weekly *Missionsförbundet* (The Mission Covenant Church) also frequently reports on the conditions of the work of the printing-office. These reports are especially valuable for the troubled years 1933–37 and often give a detailed picture of the political situation in the southern parts of Sinkiang and its influence on the work of the printing-office.

As will be seen from the bibliography (pp. 30–116) there is an almost complete set of the prints of the Mission in the Lund University Library (L), to which I have donated my own collection, with more or less sporadic parallel copies in the Royal Library of Stockholm (S) and the University Library of Uppsala (U). Some specimens are also to be found in the library and archives of the Theological Seminary of the Swedish Mission at Lidingö (Li).

In the bibliography the title-pages are reproduced with the complete text in Eastern Turki, followed by its equivalent in phonetically transcribed form and its translation into English. The phonetically transcribed texts represent Eastern Turki as spoken in Kashghar and Yarkand or generally in the southern parts of Sinkiang, before it was subject to the corrupting influence of modern Uighur in its Urumchi-based *taranchi*-version.

It has to be remembered that Eastern Turki of those days had no officially recognized orthography. In the prints of the Swedish printing-office the missionaries tried to introduce a consistent spelling of Eastern Turki and Arabic and Persian loan-words. But there are, especially in the beginning, many orthographical inconsequences to be found both in the titles and in the texts. With Gustaf Ahlbert's guide to spelling (1929:1) the foundation was laid for a normalized orthography of Eastern Turki as spoken in southern Sinkiang, which from then on was followed in the prints of the mission.

I have throughout my book used the term Eastern Turki instead of New or Modern Uighur, which was introduced into the Eastern Turki vocabulary only in 1921 and which was not used in the southern parts of Sinkiang until the revolution of the 1930's⁴. *Uighur* appears in connection with the increasing Soviet influence in southern Sinkiang around 1934. The first instances are to be found in 1935:3 *ujγurista:n* Uighuristan and 1935:5 and 11 *ujγur* Uighur. From 1935 onwards it seems to be in common use. From 1936 the title of the yearly calendar, published by the printing-office of the Swedish Mission is changed to *ujγurista:n tæqvi:mi* "The Uighuristan Calendar" – probably under political pressure and compulsion from the authorities in power.

During the period dealt with the term Eastern Turkestan, or sometimes Chinese Turkestan, was generally used in the literature of those days. I alternately use Sinkiang, instead of modern Xinjiang, as the former term was the contemporary one. There are several different ways of transcribing the city of Kashghar. As it is written *كاشغر* i.e. Kashghar in Arabic script throughout all the prints produced by the mission, I have kept to this

⁴ Pritsak in *Fundamenta* I, pp. 525 sq.

form. Other forms occurring are Kashgar, Kaschgar and in the later years Qashqar.

In the bibliography I have not taken into consideration the outside appearance of the prints. Most of them were published paper-bound with covers in different colours. The printing-office had a bookbinder's shop of their own, and some of the prints were bound there. This refers especially to the more basic books. The Bible and song-books were often leather-bound, while textbooks on the other hand were cardboard-bound. The outward appearance of the prints was casual and no rules can be laid down. In many cases the same copy was printed in varying sizes with differences of 0.5 up to 1 cm, evidently depending on the cutting-machine.

The Origin and Growth of the Printing-office of the Swedish Mission at Kashghar

At the general conference of the Mission Covenant Church of Sweden¹ (Svenska Missionsförbundet) in Stockholm in 1893, it was decided to open up a new mission field in Central Asia, in Kashghar in the Chinese province of Sinkiang or Eastern Turkestan as it was then generally called². The first Swedish missionaries, who had until then been stationed in Persia, arrived in Kashghar in February 1894 under the leadership of Lars-Erik Högberg, a man who became the pioneering spirit behind all the Swedish missionary activities in Eastern Turkestan. He retired in 1916 and returned to Sweden.

But there had been tentative efforts to open the new mission field even earlier than 1893. In December 1891 N. F. Høijer, who was then acting as a missionary in Tiflis in Caucasia, had left that city for a reconnoitring trip to Kashghar where he arrived in January 1892. With him was a man of Turkish origin, a Christian convert from Islam by the name of Johannes Avetaranian³ and two Armenians from Tiflis⁴. Høijer stayed in Kashghar only a few days and then returned to Tiflis with his Armenian fellow-travellers. Avetaranian was left behind to carry on missionary work as best as he could. His first efforts were devoted to translation of parts of the Bible.

Thus the first experimental years of the mission can be said to have begun already in early 1892.

Soon after the establishment of the mission in Kashghar in 1894, it was extended also to other parts of south-western Sinkiang. In 1896 a new station was founded in Yarkand. Later on new stations were opened up in 1908 in Hancheng, the China-town of Kashghar, which was active exclusively with the Chinese population of Hancheng and Kashghar; and in 1912 in the town of Yangi-Hisar, halfway between Kashghar and Yarkand. The mission from the beginning devoted its efforts to the Turk (i.e. New Uighur) population of Sinkiang. The only exception to this rule was the China mission in Hancheng.

¹ In the literature sometimes inadequately rendered as "the Swedish Mission Society". In the bibliography S.M.S. often is used as an abbreviation for Swedish Mission Society.

² For the general history of the Swedish Mission in Eastern Turkestan v. Hultvall (1981) and his extensive list of literature pertaining to the mission on pp. 274-283; comprehensive accounts of the years 1892-1917 in POS (1917); after the expulsion of the missionaries in 1938 the missionary work continued for some time in India in the Swedish Hindustani Mission, but without printing facilities, cf. Lydia Svärd's account of its activities (1979).

³ His original Muslim name was Muhammad Shükri. The reason that he took such a typical Armenian name, ending in *-ian*, is given by himself in his autobiography pp. 38-39. His conversion took place within Armenian evangelical circles where he received the name Avetaranian "Son of the Gospel".

⁴ Hultvall, p. 43 sq.



The Swedish printing-office in Kashghar.

The conversion of Muslims to Christianity was obviously the main task of the mission. It was no easy task, as is usually the case with Christian missions among Muslims. The missionaries soon realized the necessity of combining religious missionary efforts with medical care and educational activities. Hospitals were set up both in Kashghar and Yarkand and steps were taken to train native staff for medical work. Schools for both boys and girls were organized and secular education was given alongside instruction in the elements of the Christian faith in its Lutheran form.

Soon the need for printed material for religious and purely practical educational matters became urgent. In those days there existed no printing-office in the whole of southern Sinkiang which could be of help⁵. Books were written by hand and copied and sold as manuscripts. Some lithographed books were imported from Russian Turkestan mainly from Tashkent, Samarkand and Bukhara and sold in the bazars of the larger towns of Eastern Turkestan. These lithographed books in general dealt with Islamic matters or, in some cases, represented the popular Chaghatai literature current all over Central Asia.

Already in 1893 a formal decision had been taken at the Mission Board in Stockholm to set up a complete printing-office in Kashghar. For different reasons this decision was not implemented until 1910 when all the necessary equipment was dispatched from Sweden to Kashghar. The problems of transportation were considerable. All the cases had to be packed with equal weight for transport by horse and camel caravans over the high mountains lying between Russian and Chinese Turkestan. The first consignment of printing material consisted of a high-speed press, a job-

⁵ There seem to be two exceptions to this general rule. According to Masami Hamada, p. 37, a printing-press (*şapograf makinası*) was imported around 1916 from Turkey by a certain Ahmed Kemal, a Turk of Rhodes origin who had arrived in Kashghar in 1914 and devoted his time to educational activities. The term *şapograf* probably is the same as the *cyclostyle* duplicating apparatus used by the Swedish missionaries (v. p. 10) and not a real printing-press. It was used for printing school-books as well as for a journal *Ulu Din* (The Great Religion). Ahmed Kemal's prints were evidently occasional; cf. further Hamada, p. 47 (note 56) where Abd al-Qadir Damollah is said to have published some school-books in Eastern Turki in 1906, in Kashghar. My guess is that they were lithographed editions. In both cases there can be no question of real printing-offices.



The composing-room of the printing-office. From the Collection of Eastern Turkestanica in the RA (Rickard Nyström No. 1434).

printing machine, a cutting-machine and a stapling-machine. The new printing-office in Kashghar was supplied with full sets of both Arabic and Latin types and in addition with a small stock of Cyrillic types intended for commercial printing of Russian material⁶. It was in full operation in 1912.

As provisional equipment the mission had received in 1901 a simple reproduction machine in the form of a "cyclostyle apparatus" with the help of which in the years 1901-1911 some song-books and religious tracts and booklets in Eastern Turki were printed by the mission.

As will be seen from the bibliography no prints are recorded between 1901 and 1907 which probably can be explained by the capacity of the cyclostyle apparatus being insufficient for its purposes.

All the prints were made in Kashghar except for 1907:1 and 1908:1 for which Yarkand is mentioned as the place of publication. I have not been able to ascertain if the cyclostyle apparatus was removed from Kashghar for these special prints.

The activities of the Swedish printing-office in Kashghar continued until 1938 when the mission under dramatic circumstances was forced to discontinue its work and all the missionaries were compelled to leave.

The main purpose of the printing-office was to print and publish literature, in the beginning of a religious nature but gradually widening to include literature of a secular character. But there is one aspect of the activities of the printing-office during its twenty-five years of operation

⁶ Bohlin (1917), p. 493.



The cutting-machine in operation. From the Collection of Eastern Turkestanica in the RA (Rickard Nyström No. 1318).

which ought not to be forgotten: the training of young Turkestanians as composers and printers. It was a kind of technical aid to an underdeveloped country which was in line with the humanitarian and educational work of the mission. In the end it was taken advantage of by the revolutionary government of Eastern Turkestan (v. p. 25).

Upon arrival in Kashghar in 1892 Johannes Avetaranian, who was left behind there by Højjer, started to translate parts of the bible into Eastern Turki¹. He acted simultaneously as a bible-seller for the British and Foreign Bible Society. His translations were later printed in Leipzig with the aid and support of the British and Foreign Bible Society. But the Swedish missionaries in Kashghar, especially Högberg and Raquette, were critical of his translations which they considered to be rather unreliable in many aspects.

There is no doubt that Avetaranian had a restless spirit and made his translations in a hurry. In addition he was sensitive to criticism considering himself, a native speaker of Osmanli-Turkish, better qualified for translation of the Bible into Eastern Turki than the Swedish missionaries whom he considered to be inexpert laymen. Against severe differences of opinion about the Bible translations, Avetaranian left the mission in 1897. He however continued his translation activities from Bulgaria where he had settled.

Swedish criticism of Avetaranian continued, emanating from Kashghar. This led to what Hultvall pertinently calls "the Bible-quarrel" which in the first decade of the 20th century involved not only the combatants but also the British and Foreign Bible Society and furthermore a commission of German orientalist headed by the respected scholar F. C. Andreas who took sides with Avetaranian against the Swedish missionaries. Andreas even published a 16-page paper with the title "the Translation of the Gospel According to St. Matthew into Kashgharian Turkish. A Review" with the note: Printed for private circulation only. No date is given but probably it was published in 1909 when a conference between the parties involved took place in Berlin. A new edition of Avetaranian's translation of St. Matthew, revised by Högberg and Raquette, was published in Tiflis in 1910. After long deliberations a compromise was found and Avetaranian consented to revise his translations in collaboration with Raquette. In 1914 after several years of arduous work the whole New Testament in Eastern Turki was ready and was printed in Philippopolis (Plovdiv) in Bulgaria (v. p. 114).

There is no doubt that Avetaranian was difficult to cooperate with. He repeatedly left the Mission feeling inferior but later returned to its service. In 1895 he suddenly decided to accompany the Swedish explorer Sven Hedin on his travels in Eastern Turkestan and left the mission. But his time together with Hedin did not last long. Hedin passed his judgment on Avetaranian in the following words: "I did not find Johannes the missionary

¹ Cf. Hultvall, p. 50 sq. Avetaranian (1861-1919) had for two years been trained as a missionary in Kristinehamn in Sweden.

much of a resource.”² Dr Hermann Francke, himself a Herrnhuth missionary and later professor of Tibetan at Berlin University, describes Avetaranian as a careerist³. In a pamphlet which Avetaranian published in Shumen (Shumla) in Bulgaria in 1900, he describes himself as مشهور به یوانس بای *mēshu:r be johannes baj* “Known as Yohannes Bai” – Bai being the Eastern Turkestanian honorific title for a wealthy merchant of the upper classes. In one of his translations (cf. p. 114), he adds the honorific title of *emirza:de* ‘of noble birth’ to his name, indicating his relationship with the Prophet himself (cf. further his autobiography, p. 4). This seems to indicate that he did not hide his light under a bushel and his honorific title certainly did not have much to do with his missionary activities. But in his defence it can be said that this was after he had left the mission⁴.

The mission continued its Bible-translation activities. In 1917 the Book of Genesis, in 1921 the Book of Job and in 1923 the Book of Psalms were printed in the Kashghar printing-office. In 1935 G. Ahlbert and O. Hermansson began a completely new translation of the New Testament into Eastern Turki which was printed by the British and Foreign Bible Society in Cairo in 1939. In 1942 they began translating the Old Testament which was printed in Cairo in 1950. This meant that a complete translation of the Bible was made available in Eastern Turki. As Ahlbert died in 1943 the translation is mainly Oskar Hermansson’s achievement⁵.

As will be seen from the bibliography a large number of books with religious contents, song-books, tracts and pamphlets were published by the mission during the years, all printed in the printing-office of the Mission in Kashghar. The majority of these prints consisted of translations from Swedish, English and Arabic but there are also to be found original works written by members of the mission.

² Hedin, *Through Asia* I, p. 480. And Hedin adds: “He was one of those morbidly religious people, who imagine that true Christianity is incompatible with a sober joy in life, as well as with good spirits. This was no doubt partly due to his being a converted Mohammedan: such proselytes are often ten times worse than their teachers. However, he was good-natured and helpful, though he always seemed to be depressed and in dull spirits”. I am not sure that this is a fair description of Avetaranian’s character. Maybe he was sulking because of his inability to get on with Hedin. Cf. Avetaranian’s own account of his dealings with Hedin in his autobiography, pp. 86-92.

³ Francke (1921), p. 69.

⁴ There is considerable biographical material on Avetaranian. First of all I mention his posthumous autobiography (1930). Among all the biographical material in Swedish, I refer to: A. P. Larsson, *Tjugofem år i Ryssland* (1906); Raquette, “Evangelisten Johannes” (1917); Högberg, *En missionärs minnen* (1924); Moen, “Johannes Avetaranian” (1942) – a comprehensive biography; furthermore Hedin, *Through Asia* I, pp. 236, 250, 441, 461, 480, 492; Hartmann, *Der islamische Orient* IV: 139, V: 149, 153, 191. A comprehensive report on the “Bible-quarrel” with the title “Historic notes on Mr Avetaranian’s translation of the New Testament to the Eastern-Turkestan Dialect” (manuscript in RA and LUB).

That Avetaranian was active in publishing also Eastern Turki non-religious books is evident from Hartmann, “Handschriften” (1904), p. 21 n. 1. In 1902 or 1903 he published in Shumla, Bulgaria a book with the title (in German translation) “Zwiegespräche der zweiunddreißig Zünfte. Gedichte zum Preise der einzelnen Handwerke”. Evidently it was a kind of Eastern Turki *munazarah*, cf. Jarring, *The Thiefless City*, p. 29 sq.

As a further example of Avetaranian’s farreaching literary interests, I mention Muginov, p. 156 and *Voprosy istorii Kazakhstana i Vostochnogo Turkestana*, p. 204 with information of his interest in کتاب غریب which he evidently had got printed in Shumla (Bulgaria). A handwritten copy is kept in the Institut narodov Azii in Leningrad.

⁵ For the history of the Bible-translation, v. Hermansson, “Nya Testamentet på Öst-Turkestans talspråk” (The New Testament in the colloquial language of Eastern Turkestan) (1942) and his “Bibeln på östturkiska” (The Bible in Eastern Turki) (1945).

The literary production of the mission pertaining to the fields of education and culture started in 1911 with a Turki reader for the schools which was printed on the old cyclostyle apparatus. School-books had until then been produced in handwritten form for use in the mission schools in their initial stage. In a report submitted to the Mission Board in Stockholm in 1900, Raquette states that during the year a small ABC-book and reading-book in the Kashgharian language had been compiled but every copy had to be written by hand⁶. With the arrival of modern printing equipment in 1912, the production of educational material for the schools gathered momentum. During the years textbooks in all fields of education from ABC-books to textbooks in geography and science, were published. Most of them were based on textbooks of Swedish origin used in Swedish elementary and adult education, but revised and adapted to conform to the circumstances of Eastern Turkestan. In some cases the textbooks contain advice concerning matters of daily life. Thus for example the textbook of science (1920:2), in the part dealing with man, offers advice (*pənd*) on different forms of hygiene. The guide to orthography written by G. Ahlbert and published in 1929 is especially remarkable as an attempt at normalizing the spelling of Eastern Turki written with the Arabic alphabet. With the *History of Central Asia* written by O. Hermansson, published in 1936, the mission went far beyond its educational aims and turned to the general educated public of Eastern Turkestan. The same can be said about the grammar of Eastern Turki, published in 1935.

Of special practical value for the inhabitants of the country were the almanacs produced by the mission. The first one was published in 1908, relating to the year 1909, and was initiated by G. Raquette. The almanacs, or calendars as they were called later on, were published on a yearly basis until the end of the mission's activities in 1938. Another print of practical use was the guide to letter-writing, which was published in three editions during the years 1931-1937. It was highly appreciated by the general public of Eastern Turkestan.

It is evident that some of the missionaries, in the first place Oskar Hermansson, had intentions to present some specimens of world literature, albeit those with a slight touch of religious content, to East Turkestanian readers, also outside the mission. As examples I note the following translations: one of Selma Lagerlöf's novels into Eastern Turki (1931:6), Sadhu Sundar Singh (1933:2), the Holy Franciscus (1934:4) and Lewis Wallace's *Ben Hur* (1935:7). It is of interest to note that these literary activities took place during the politically troubled years of the early 1930's.

An interesting example of educational and informative activities which went beyond the normal tasks of the mission belongs to the year 1914 when the mission had farreaching plans for the publishing of a monthly review with secular contents. It was to be called

jaruyluq alte šeherniη ru:zna:mesi

(Enlightenment. A Newspaper for the Six Cities).

⁶ A 1900, p. 120.

پارو غلوق

آلته شهر نينك روزنامه سى

The title of the projected monthly "Enlightenment".

Contact was taken with the Swedish Legation in Peking as to the legal procedure to be followed, but the project never materialized. It is evident from the preparatory material, which is kept in the Lund University Library, that G. Raquette was the leading spirit behind the project. A special newspaper committee was set up. According to the committee minutes of August 4, 1914, a specimen issue of the newspaper was to have the following contents:

1. An article about the president of China together with his portrait and a view of Peking on the first page.
2. On the second page would follow an announcement about the newspaper and an editorial about the influence of the press on the culture, commerce etc. of a country (implicit Eastern Turkestan). After the editorial would follow different news items: local news and news from China, news from Western (Russian) Turkestan and other parts of the world, edited according to Russian journalistic methods.
3. The third and fourth pages would be devoted to further news with illustrations, business information, telegrams and advertisements. The last column would be devoted to information from the foreign consulates in Kashghar, the banks and the post-office. If space permitted some short novel would be added.

Possibly the outbreak of the first world war was the reason for the collapse of the project. Many years later the printing-office of the mission were compelled to print newspapers in Eastern Turki (cf. next chapter).

Some printing was also performed on a commercial basis. The clients were members of the business community of Kashghar and other cities of southern Sinkiang, the foreign consulates in Kashghar, the Chinese postal administration, the Russian bank in Kashghar (before the Russian revolution) and private individuals.

An example of the manifold activities of the printing-office in the year 1916 is given in A 1916, p. 103: in addition to the printing of books, pamphlets and tracts, 4680 placards and advertisements in 7 different designs, 3300 visiting-cards, 42800 forms for passports, and receipts of different

اوروسكى آسياتسكى بانقه

كاشغر



كاشغرداكى اوروسكى آسياتسكى بانقه غه

..... تور غوچى ولد نينك سوال نامەسى .

زكاس نهر

..... كه ولد دور بو سوال نامە بيلان كاشغرداكى
اوروسكى آسياتسكى بانقه غه التماس قىلور كه مذكور بانقه بو خط بيلان قوشوب بركان
نمونه كا موافق نرخی توختالغان ماليدىن
اوچون اليب ايارسونلار . ينه هم اقرار شرعى قىلور
..... كه زكاس قىلغانى اوچون دىن همه تولاتىب الادورغان پل نينك يوزدىن
و اينك اوستىكا ينه خدمت حقيغه يوزدىن بى بانقه غه اوتكوزكالى راضى دور
مذكور مال بركان نمونه كا موافق تاپىلماسه بانقه غه اعتراضيه يوق دور . مبادا بو زكاسداكى
مالنى هر قايداغ سبب بيلان بولسه الما ديسا بانقه نينك اينك اوچون تارتقان ضررىنى
اوز كرنى كا اليب جايدا دى دىن تولاب برور بولدو مال هر قايداغ سبب بيلان
يولدا توختاب قالغان بولسه بانقه نينك كرنىكا قويمى تولايدورغان پلنى تمام ادا قىلىب مالنى
..... قولو الور بولدو كرا باج سيفورته اورويور كاكلارى
اوچون و يا باشقه بو زكاسكا موافق چىقىم لار بولسه حسابيه غه بولغاي دىب
مذكور سوزلارى نينك راستلىقىغه قول قويد

كاشغر شەھرى آى نينك نجى كونى ۱۹۲۰

Specimen of a form printed for the Russian-Asiatic Bank in Kashghar.

بيلت

نمبر.....

انگليس سلطنتى نينك رعيه سىدين
ده سوداگرچىلىك قىلىب تورغان . ايكى
دولت و يورت لارنىنك اراسيدا بولغان عهد و پيمان
تقريبى توغراسىدين انگليس فقرا لارى نينك خطاى
يورتىده حاصل بولغان حقوق بويونچە يورت نينك
عملدار منصب دارلاردين مذکور كشى كا اختيار برىلىب
يول اچىلىب اعانت ياردم برىلىب يىخشى ليق كورسات
سونلار . مونينك گوه ليقى غه من پادشاه اعظم انگلى
ستان و قيصرهيندوستان نينك كاشغردا كى جنرال قونسولى
مهر باسىب اوشبو بيلتنى برديم .

Specimen of a form printed for the British Consulate General in Kashghar.

sizes were printed in Turki and Persian. And in A 1919, p. 158, mention is made of printing performed (mainly for the British Consulate in Kashghar) of forms for telegrams and advertisements, as well as other kinds of forms.

Two specimens of such prints, made for the British Consulate General and the Russian-Asiatic Bank, both in Kashghar, are presented on p. 16 and 17.

In three cases, books were printed for private persons who had no connection with the mission, namely in 1922 H. I. Harding's "Diary of a Journey from Srinagar to Kashgar via Gilgit"; in 1933 "Notes on Kashghar" by B. O. Burge; and in 1935 a medical treatise by Dr Boris Ossipoff. Both Harding and Burge were members of the British Consulate General in Kashghar. Ossipoff belonged to the Soviet Consulate General.

Needless to say these prints are today bibliographical rarities of the first order⁷.

⁷ Thus Harding's Diary appears in Catalogue 54 (1982) of *Ad Orientem* sub no. 1660 at the price of £ 350 with the note "the first book to be published in this part of the world [Central Asia] in any European language".

The Printing-office during the Eastern Turkestan Revolution of the 1930's

In 1931 a rebellion of the Turk Muslims against the Chinese authorities broke out in the northern parts of Sinkiang and spread slowly southwards¹. In February 1933 it had reached the southern rim of the Tarim basin. Kashghar fell to the rebels on 3 May 1933 and the Chinese power in southern Sinkiang was brought to an end. The executive power in Kashghar was in the hands of an Uighur by the name of Tömur² and a Kirghize by the name of Osman³. The situation in Kashghar and southern Sinkiang was chaotic during the summer of 1933. Tömur was arrested and shot on 9 August. Osman took over the leadership on 16 August, but soon the Islamic Government of Khotan took hold of the whole of southern Sinkiang. Sabit Damollah, the Khotanese prime minister, soon thereafter appeared in Kashghar. In October 1933 the Khotan Amirs, as they were called, had established themselves as the real leaders of the rebellion. On 10 September 1933 Khoja Niaz haji, the leader of the rebels in northern Sinkiang, had proclaimed a Republic of Eastern Turkestan. It was superseded on 12 November 1933 by The Turkish Islamic Republic of Eastern Turkestan, proclaimed by Sabit Damollah. The new state displayed its own flag consisting of a white star and crescent on a blue background⁴. In 1934 the Tungans entered the scene in Kashghar contributing to the already existing chaos. By June 1934 the Tungans had control over practically all of southern Sinkiang. The Islamic Republic of Eastern Turkestan coexisted with them for a short time, but their leaders were soon dispersed. Some of them succeeded in escaping to India. In July 1934 a combined Chinese-Uighur force took over in Kashghar, led by Khoja Niaz haji's former Chief-of-staff Mahmud Muhiti, an Uighur from Turfan, more commonly known as Mahmud Si-jang. In September 1934 an armistice was signed which brought the hostilities between the Tungans and the provincial authorities to an end. A period of relatively peaceful conditions followed lasting until 1937 when a new rebellion broke out.

For the Swedish missionaries the rebellion had a series of grave consequences. Under Chinese rule the mission had at least been relatively free to perform its religious activities. The Islamic government which took over did not display friendly feelings towards the mission. Carl Persson, who was then in charge of the printing-office gives an elucidatory description of the situation in a report to the mission's head-office in Stockholm. He writes as follows: "In the beginning of the revolution it looked as if the

¹ For the history of the rebellion cf. Forbes, *op.cit.*, pp. 63-157, Hultvall, *op.cit.*, pp. 174-207; Nyman, *op.cit.*, pp. 104 sq.; Wu, pp. 239-253, Baymirza Hayit, pp. 298-332.

² Forbes Temur; I prefer the actual pronounciation Tömur.

³ Forbes 'Uthman, actually pronounced Osman.

⁴ Forbes, p. 114; for a picture v. Tarim, p. (IX).



A contemporary photograph of Khoja Niaz haji.

rebels intended to take over the printing-office by force. We learned later on that this had been seriously discussed. We managed to keep the printing-office in our hands by promising to work overtime in order to perform the tasks given us. Our printing-office nowadays is more of a commercial enterprise than a missionary printing-office. But owing to the inflation resulting from the revolution, we have not been able to make any profit, just to keep it balanced.”⁵

Until then the mission had refused to print books or pamphlets with Islamic contents⁶. Now they had to change their attitude – under the threat of force. And in 1934 Carl Persson reports⁷ that the printing-office had to work under abnormal conditions. In the beginning they were overloaded by printing orders for the Eastern Turkestan Republic. The night before the Tungans occupied Kashghar and the Republican government had to flee, the printing-office produced bank-notes⁸ for the Islamic government the whole night through. A few weeks after the Tungans had seized power, they had to print proclamations of different kinds for them. When the Turks together with the Chinese later on reoccupied Kashghar, they again had to begin work for them.

But Carl Persson adds that the commercial profit had been better during this year. The printing-office had managed to survive – no doubt with the help of much personal diplomacy.

⁵ A 1933, pp. 145-146.

⁶ J. Norstedt (1928) reports that mullahs had from time to time visited the printing-office in order to see it in operation. Quite often they inquired if the mission would also print Islamic literature for them. The reply was negative. And Norstedt adds: “We cannot serve two lords even if the prospect of a nice profit is held out.”

⁷ A 1934, pp. 150-151.

⁸ For the production of bank-notes, v. p. 24.



A contemporary photograph of the Sabit Abdul Baqi Government.

Among the tasks assigned to the printing-office was the printing of the first periodicals of the new regime. It began in 1933 with the short-lived review called *Istiqlal* "Independence"⁹, followed later in the year by the weekly *Sharqi Turkestan Hayati*, "The Life of Eastern Turkestan" (cf. 1933:3). It was replaced by another weekly *Erkin Turkestan*, "Independent Turkestan" (cf. 1933:4 and 1934:5). In 1934 it was superseded by a short-lived weekly with the title *Yengi Hayat Hurriyeti*, "The Freedom of the New Life" (cf. 1934:6). It was in turn followed by a new weekly entitled *Yengi Hayat* "The New Life", which the mission printed throughout the years 1934 - 1937 (cf. 1934:7, 1935:11, 1936:6 and 1937:3)¹⁰. These weeklies contain important source material concerning the rebellion in Eastern Turkestan of these years. Happily an almost complete set of the weeklies has been preserved and is now available in the Lund University Library.

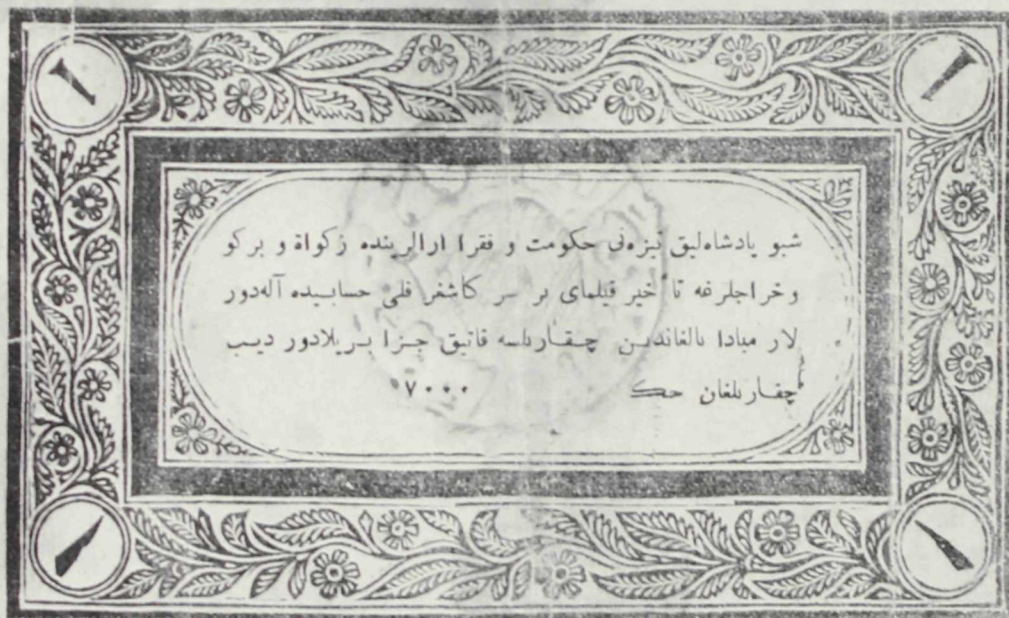
But the obligations of the mission printing-office were not confined to printing the newspapers of the rebels. It also had to supply the foreign news to the *Yengi Hayat*. In reality the source was the Reuter-telegrams which the British Consulate General in Kashghar kindly put at their disposal¹¹.

In addition the mission was forced to print all kinds of political propaganda material for the rebels. Very little of it is preserved in Swedish collections. But evidently quite a number of political pamphlets, leaflets and the like were printed. Leaflet 1933:9 may serve as an example. It is the proclamation about the establishment of a government in the province of Kashghar made by Sabit (Damollah) Abdul Baqi, prime minister of the new government.

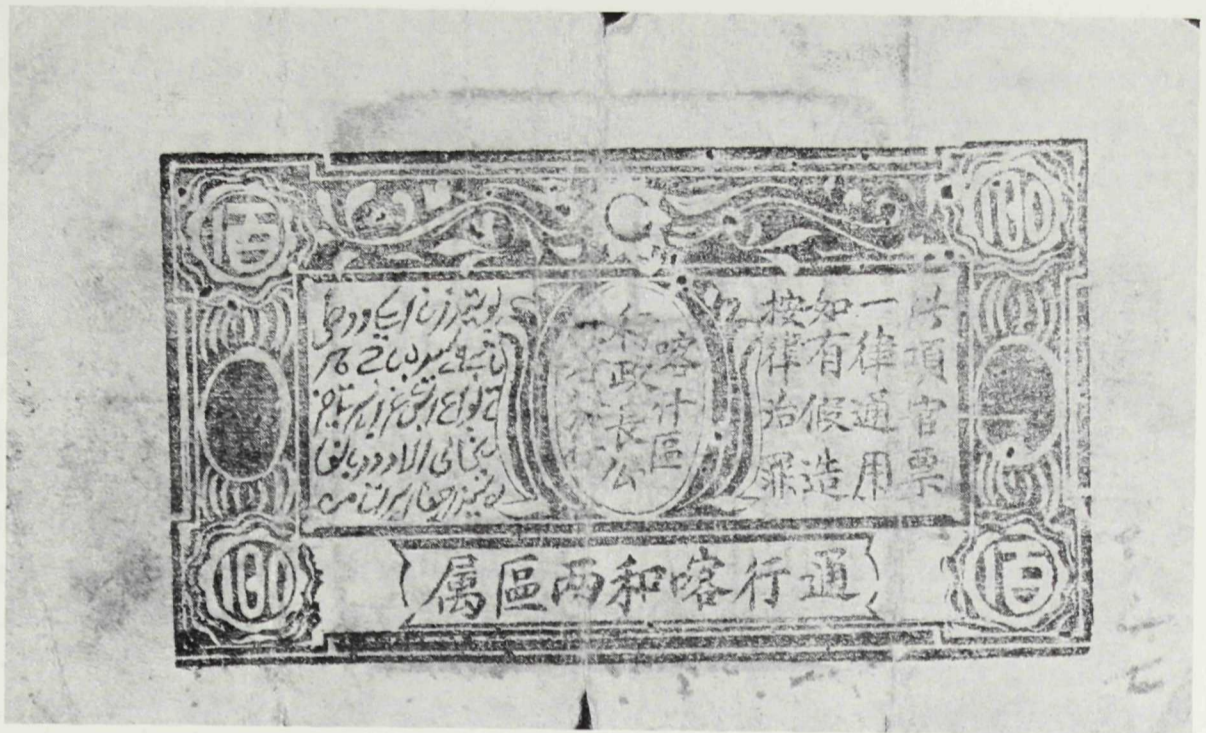
⁹ Mentioned by Forbes, p. 114 and 255.

¹⁰ Novgorodsky, op.cit., p. 21 without mentioning the printing-office.

¹¹ Roberntz, "Från Östturkestan" (1935), p. 84; "Den litterära verksamheten och tryckeriet" (1942), p. 205; Hultvall, p. 191.



Bank-note printed by the Swedish printing-office. 1 sar.



Bank-note printed by the Swedish printing-office. 4 tanga.

The mission also began printing text-books for the Uighur schools of the government (cf. 1935:5 and 1936:1) as well as books with practical contents, for example a guide-book for the production of silk (1935:3).

It is worth noting that the mission printing-office had no authority over the orthography of the books printed for the government. This is evident in the slack orthography of these products. Thus, in the title of 1935:5, the plural suffix is written لِر instead of لَر, and the word for school is written مِه كَتَب instead of مَكْتَب; in 1936:1 the plural is written لِه instead of لَر. In all the items earlier printed by the mission, there was always a strict orthography according to rules laid down by G. Ahlbert in his spelling-book from the year 1929 (cf. 1929:1). Evidently the influence of the Uighur of Urumchi and Turfan was now making itself felt.

A more sensational commission given to the mission by the rebel authorities was to print bank-notes for the new government. According to Forbes¹², the Sinkiang provincial currency, as well as the cruder notes being issued by the Tungan warlord Ma Chung-ying, ceased to be regarded as legal tender, and TIRET (Turkish Islamic Republic of Eastern Turkestan) bank-notes were issued at both Kashghar and Khotan in their stead¹³. The story of the bank-notes printing is related by George Roberntz, who was at that time in charge of the printing-office¹⁴. In 1933 he was ordered to start printing bank-notes by the rebel leader who exercised the power in Kashghar. In the beginning they were printed on paper of different kinds, but when the printing-paper came to an end and no substitute was available, they started printing bank-notes on white cloth. When this was used up, they turned to patterned cloth of different kinds, even striped silk-cloth. During the years 1933-37 a large amount of bank-notes were printed by the Swedish Mission Press. They were legal currency in southern Sinkiang as far north of Kashghar as Aq-su¹⁵.

¹² Forbes, p. 114.

¹³ Forbes, p. 114. "The Press of the former Swedish mission at Yarkand was taken over by the TIRET authorities, and used to publish radical Islamic literature in support of the new state, including the journal *Istiqlāl* or Freedom." Here I must make some corrections: the mission press was in Kashghar, not in Yarkand; it was not a "former" mission but in full operation; the TIRET authorities never took over the press. It was businesslike cooperation.

¹⁴ Interviewed by Ann-Sofie Roberntz 1988; a vivid and drastic account by Roberntz, "Den litterära verksamheten och tryckeriet", pp. 204-205; cf. further Hultvall, p. 191. A full account of the bank-note printing is given by Georg Roberntz' son Orwar Roberntz in his article "Warlord to missionary: Print my Sinkiang notes" (*World Coin News*, April 17, 1984).

¹⁵ A considerable amount of bank-notes were printed by the mission in Kashghar. A full report for the year 1933 is given in A 1933, p. 146. It presents the following picture

- A. Bank-notes printed for Ma-dotai (the Chinese civilian governor of Kashghar, a Muslim; for his biography v. Forbes, p. 246).

Bank-notes	of	1	misqal	975.012
-	-	4	tanga	8.432
-	-	1	sar	5.657

- B. Bank-notes for the Eastern Turkestan Republic

Bank-notes	of	1	misqal	17.963
-	-	1	sar	83.174
-	-	8	tanga	12.500

In May 1937 the local authorities set up a printing-office of their own in Kashghar and started to print the bi-weekly paper *Yengi Hayat* and pamphlets by their own means. This was in itself a relief as the printing of the newspaper had made heavy demands on the capacity of the Swedish printing-office. What was worse was that most of the staff, educated and trained by the Swedes for many years, felt more or less compelled to go across to the new government printing-office¹⁶. The mission had nothing else to do but to start training new apprentices, a long and tedious affair. At the same time the general boycott of the mission made itself felt also in the printing-office. A Russian, Pavel Vorotnikov, who had originally been a member of the Sven Hedin Central Asia expedition, but had later taken employment in the Swedish printing-office, was arrested, abducted and never again heard of¹⁶. This was the situation just before the Mission ceased to exist.

In the years 1934-1938 the Soviet influence over the Chinese administration in Urumchi was increasingly felt¹⁷. The southern parts of the province were, however, in the beginning not too much affected, especially, as Mahmud Si-jang in his capacity of Urumchi's special representative, had found a middle way of coexistence with both Uighurs and Tungsans. But gradually the Soviet influence made itself felt also in the southern parts of Sinkiang¹⁸. On 2 April 1937 Mahmud Si-jang found his position untenable and fled the country to India. This led to a new Uighur-Tungan-Islamic anti-Communist rising. Kashghar was attacked in May 1937 by rebel forces of mixed Uighur and Tungan composition. The whole of southern Sinkiang again was in a state of complete unrest and political disorder. The Swedish Mission soon found itself in a precarious situation. The station in Hancheng was attacked and burnt to the ground. The missionaries were isolated and could not perform their normal functions. Some of their converts were cruelly killed by the rebels. In February 1938 all the missionaries in Yarkand were told to leave the city and proceed to Kashghar. In June all the missionaries felt compelled to leave the mission field where they had been active for 46 years. Three missionaries stayed behind in the hope that they would be permitted to hold the fort until the situation had calmed down: Gustaf Ahlbert, John Anderson and Sigfrid Moen¹⁹. This however was a vain hope. On 17 August they were expelled to British India²⁰.

This was the end of the mission and the end of the printing-office of the Swedish Mission at Kashghar.

What happened to the printing-office and its equipment after the expulsion of the missionaries?

In December 1946 two former members of the Swedish Mission in Kashghar, Sigfrid Moen and Georg Roberntz, were given permission to pay a short visit to Sinkiang in order to ascertain the fate of the mission, and to enquire if there were possibilities for a continuation of its activities²¹. In February 1947 they were able to inspect the mission property, and a pro-

¹⁶ A 1936, p. 167.

¹⁷ Forbes, pp. 135-162; Hultvall, p. 182 sq.

¹⁸ Cf. Jarring, "Eastern Turkestanica": "The Young Turkestan swearing the oath of allegiance to the Soviet Union at the annual festival (in Kashghar) in 1936".

¹⁹ The last days of the mission best described by S. Moen in his article "Utvisade" (Expelled) (1942).

²⁰ Moen, op.cit; Hultvall, p. 207.

²¹ Moen and Roberntz's report on their visit to Kashghar (in the Swedish National Archives).

tocol, drawn up by the British Consul General in Kashghar, representing Swedish interests in Sinkiang, was established. It was then found that the printing-office had been destroyed after the departure of the missionaries in 1938. All material used for the printing activities, including the printing-press, books and equipment for the bookbinding-shop, was missing. However, the Chinese officials who were present at the inspection stated that the printing-press was used by the Kashghar newspaper printing-office, over which they had no authority²².

²² Cf. p. 25 on the setting up of a new government printing-office.

Unfinished Business

When in 1938 the Swedish missionaries had to leave their field of activities, they were not permitted to take with them books or other printed materials from the printing-office. Gustaf Ahlbert in a letter to me¹ tells that upon his departure, he had brought with him loads of the Uighur newspapers printed by the mission. They were all confiscated by the local rebel authorities together with some handwritten materials.

The files of the mission were burnt before the missionaries' departure. It was felt advisable to do so, in order to protect the lives of the members of the Uighur Christian congregation². The files of the printing-office were left behind and have never been recovered. It is therefore impossible to reconstruct the activities of the last months of the printing-office. There are however two documents in the archives of the mission in Stockholm which at least give some idea of the work in progress when the mission was forced to leave. One of them is dated 1934 and is a report from the Literature committee to the Eastern Turkestan Conference. The other is from 1935 and of the same character with a note "delivered in 1937".

These two documents mention the following manuscripts which evidently were ready for setting in the printing office, but which were never finished or were destroyed in connection with the mission's departure.

1. *The History of Classical Antiquity*. A translation of a Swedish history for junior secondary schools made by Oskar Hermansson.
2. A collection of tales from the *Kalila va Dimna*³ translated by Oskar Hermansson.
3. The novel *De sju dödssynderna* (The Seven Deadly Sins) by Selma Lagerlöf, contained in her novel *Drottningar i Kungahälla*. Stockholm 1899. Translated from the Swedish by Oskar Hermansson.
4. *A Practical Geometry*. A manual prepared by Carl Persson and translated into Eastern Turki by Oskar Hermansson (cf. SA No. 174).
5. A short biography of the martyr Gieronimo, translated into Eastern Turki by R. Nyström. (Evidently Hieronymus of Prague, a helper of Hus, who suffered martyrdom 30 May 1416).
6. *The History of Israel* by Sven Herner. Translated from the Swedish, according to SA No. 169 by G. Arell.

¹ Ahlbert to Jarring 31 March 1939 (in Jarring's letter collection LUB).

² Hultvall, p. 206.

³ V. EI, *Kalila wa-Dimna*.

7. A new and enlarged *History of Central Asia*, based on the earlier edition of O. Hermansson (cf. 1936:4) with contributions by Carl Persson and Oskar Hermansson.

In addition there were a number of manuscripts in the draft stage, the fate of which are not known.

Bibliography

1.

تواریخ المقدّس
میلاد مسیح نینک ۱۹۰۱ یلیده کاشغر شهریده باسیلیدی

tæva:rīx almuqæddes.

mi:la:dī mesi:hniŋ 1901 jilide kašyar šeheride basildi.

(The Holy Histories. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the year 1901 of the Christian era).

A cyclostyle print. 44 + 4 pp.; 3 blank pages. Size: 16 x 11 cm. Paper: yellowish-white writing-paper of Russian make with illegible water-mark.

LLi.

The text is incomplete. It ends on p. 44 with an incomplete story about Joseph asking for his brothers' forgiveness.

N.B. مسیح for مسیح.

2.

ابدی تیریکلیک نینک یولی
میلاد مسیح نینک ۱۹۰۱ یلیده کاشغر شهریده باسیلیدی

ebedi tiriklikniŋ jolī.

mi:la:dī mesi:hniŋ 1901 jilide kašyar šeheride basildi.

(The Road of Eternal Life. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the year 1901 of the Christian era).

N.B. مسیح for مسیح.

A cyclostyle print. (2 +) 22 pp.; the title-page and p. 22 with some simple decorations; p. (2) blank page. Size: 21.5 x 13.5 cm. Paper: yellowish-white writing-paper. Bound together with the following item. LLi.

On the cover of the copy preserved in the Lidingö Library there is a label with the following text in Raquette's hand: Kort framställning af den kristna trosläran enligt Luthers katekes samt salmer och sånger. (A brief description of the Christian faith in accordance with Luther's catechism together with hymns and songs). Raquette's note must refer to print 1901:1. According to O. Andersson & G. Ahlbert in POS, p. 491, G. Raquette is the author of this religious guide.

3.

روحانی مزمورلار و شعرلار

ruha:nī mezmur:lær ve širler.

(Spiritual Hymns and Songs).

A cyclostyle print. Neither year nor printing-place indicated but no doubt Kashghar 1901. 14 unnumbered pages; p. 2 blank page; the title-page and pp. 5, 7, 9-11, 13-14 with simple decorations. Size: 21.5 x 13.5 cm. Paper: yellowish-white writing-paper.

LLi.

On the top of the title-page:

ای جانیم خداوندغه حمد ایتکیل و منده
بار جه بار نرسه لار انینک اسمیکا
حمد ایتسون

*ej dʒa:nim xuda:vendɣæ hæmd etkil ve mende
barçæ bar nerseler eniη ismige
hæmd æjtsun.*

(Oh, praise be to my beloved God,
and may all other things with me
praise his name).

Two copies existant, one of which belonged to G. Raquette and the other to Mrs. Sigrid Högberg (numbered 3a and 3b).

Both prints contain 8 hymns and songs, to which in copy 3a are added 8 hymns written by hand and in 3b 26 hymns and songs, likewise written by hand. All hymns and songs are translations of Swedish originals.

1.

Ost-Turkestan, dess städer och floder samt några samlade uppgifter om landets folkmängd och administration till missionärernas tjänst af G. Raquette. Jakend 1907.

(Eastern Turkestan, its Towns and Rivers, together with some Information about the Population and Administration of the Country for the Use of the Missionaries. By G. Raquette. Yarkand 1907).

A cyclostyle print. (2) + 26 pages; p. (2), 24-26 blank pages. Size: 22 x 16 cm. Paper: white writing-paper. LLi.

Cf. H. Bourgeois, Notes sur l'orographie, les villes, la population et l'administration du Turkestan Oriental. (*Bulletin de la Société belge de géographie* 33. 1909, pp. 97-108) which is based on Raquette's booklet.

The peculiar form Jakend is due to the common *r*-elision in the dialect of Yarkand.

2.

Läsplan (Stadfäst af Ost-Turkestan-konferensen år 1907).

(Study Plan. Established by the Eastern Turkestan Conference in 1907).

A cyclostyle print. 2 pp. Size: 33 x 22 cm. Paper: yellowish-white writing-paper. L.

3.

According to A 1907, p. 157, 2000 copies of tracts in the Turki language were printed on cyclostyle. 150 of them were sent to the British China Inland Mission in Urumchi. One such tract is preserved viz.

کیمی که کناه قیلسه اول کشی شیطان نینک خدمتیده ایکان

kimiki gūna:h qīlsæ ol kiši šejtanniη xīzmetide iken.

(The one who sins is in the service of Satan).

This is the beginning line – the tract has no title.

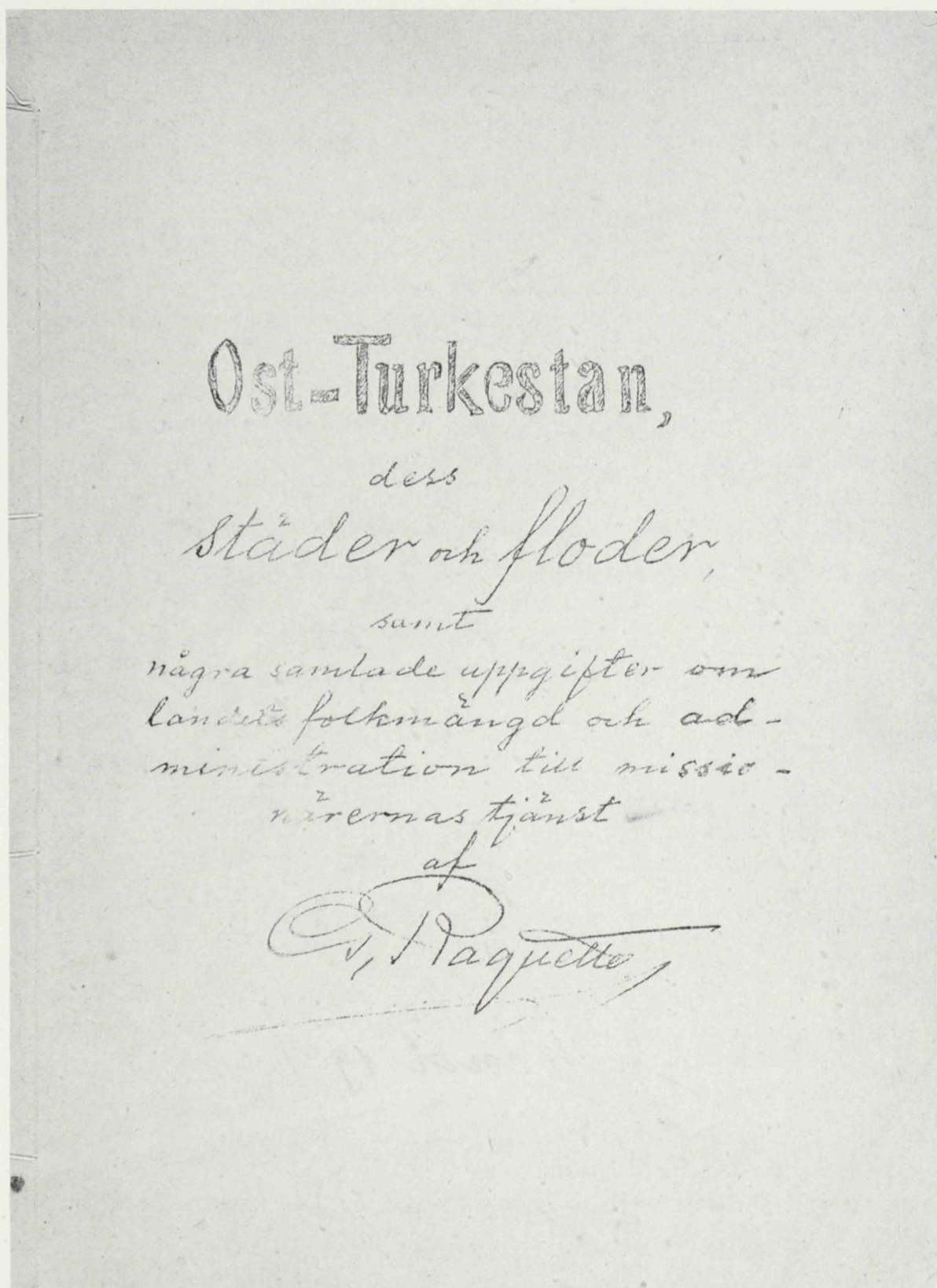
4 pages; p. 1 and 4 blank pages. Size: 22 x 17.5 cm. Paper: yellowish-white writing-paper. L.

On p. 3 a label with text in Raquette's hand: Den första traktat, som spreds i Ost-Turkestan. Af M. Bäcklund.

(The First Tract Distributed in Eastern Turkestan. [Written] by M. Bäcklund).

Cf. further POS, p. 488: Bäcklund translated and published the first tract in Eastern Turki.

According to Raquette in Lunds Universitets matrikel 1939, p. 395 he was the editor of "Östturkestansk almanacka för hidjraåren 1326-28, 1333-42. Kaschgar 1907-1924." (Eastern Turkestan Almanac for the *hijra*-years 1326-28, 1333-42). In POS, p. 492 it is stated that Raquette was the editor of this almanac. The first two editions were printed on cyclostyle. Later editions were in normal print. This would mean that there was an almanac printed on cyclostyle already in 1907. However, this is doubtful. 1908 is probably the first year.



The title-page of 1907:1.

تقويم تركستان يعنى ۱۳۲۷ آى كون بيل نينك حسابى

tæqvi:mi türkesta:n jænï 1327 aj kün jilniḡ hīsa:bī.

(The Turkestan Almanac i.e. the calculation of the months, days and year of 1327).

On the inside cover: SMS Jarkend 1908. (S[wedish] M[ission] S[ociety]).

The *hijra*-year 1327 begins on 23 January, 1909 ending 14 December, 1909.

A cyclostyle print. 28 unnumbered pp. Size: 22 x 14 cm. Paper: yellowish-white writing-paper. LLiS.

Price indicated on the last page: 30 *pul*.

According to A 1908, p. 138 the almanac was printed in 120 copies.

On the title-page of the L copy a label with text in Raquette's hand: Almanacka, Ost-Turkestans första, 1909. (The first almanac of Eastern Turkestan 1909).

On the Royal Library copy the following lead-pencil note: "Almanack på Ost-Turkestanska språket för 1327 (= 1909) försedd med jämnlöpande kolumner för den gamla och nya stilen jämte den Muhammedanska tide-räkningen. Hvarje månad har därjämte som motto ett kort bibelord. Det är den första almanack som utgifvits på detta språk. Upprättad af Sv. Missionsförbundets missionär i Jarkend, G. Raquette". (Calendar in the Eastern Turkestan language for 1327 (= 1909) provided with parallel columns for the old and new style and for the Mohammedan time reckoning. Each month in addition has a short biblical quotation as a motto. It is the first calendar published in this language. It was compiled by G. Raquette, a missionary of the Swedish Mission Society in Yarkand).

تقویم ترکستان

یعنی

۱۳۲۷

آی کون یل نینک حایی

Almanacka
Öst-Turkestan's första. 1909.

Title-page of 1908:1.

1.

تاریخ ۱۳۲۸ تقویم ترکستان یعنی آی کون بیل نینک حسابی

ta:rīx 1328 tæqvi:mi türkesta:n jænī aj kün jilniŋ hīsa:bī.

(The year 1328. The Turkestan Almanac, i.e. the calculation of the months, days and year).

On the inside cover: SMS Yarkand 1909. (S[wedish] M[ission] S[ociety]).

The *hijra*-year 1328 begins on 13 January, 1910 ending 4 December 1910.

A cyclostyle print. (2) + 28 pp. Size: 17 x 11.5 cm. Paper: white writing-paper.

L.

Price indicated on the last page: 30 *pul*.

According to A 1909, p. 154 it was printed in approximately 200 copies.

Editor and compiler: G. Raquette.

2.

According to A 1909, p. 154 5000 copies of tracts were printed on cyclostyle.

No copy preserved.

1.

تقویم ترکستان

tæqvi:mi türkesta:n.

The Turkestan Almanac for the *hijra*-year 1329 beginning 2 January, 1911,
ending 23 November, 1911.

Editor and compiler: ?

No copy preserved.

1.

مکتب دہ اوقویدورغان ترکی کتاب

mektəbdə oquidurğan türki kita:b.

(A Turki Reader for the Schools).

On the inside of the cover: S.M.S. Jarkand 1911.

On the last page:

میلاد مسیح سنہ ۱۹۱۱ ۲۵ نجی اوکوست تمام

mi:la:dī mesi:h senε 1911 25 inđi avgust tema:m.

(Completed on 25 August, in the year of the Christian era 1911).

50 unnumbered pages. A cyclostyle print.

Li.

On the front cover, made of indigenous so called Khotan-paper, in Raquette's hand: Läsebok på Kaschgarska tryckt i 100 ex. Af Oscar Andersson.

(Reader in the Kashghar Language, printed in 100 copies. By Oscar Andersson).

On the back cover: Läsebok på Kaschgarska tryckt på en cyclostyle-apparat i 100 ex. (Reader in the Kashghar Language, printed on a cyclostyle apparatus in 100 copies.)

It evidently is a translation of some Swedish textbook, cf. POS, p. 492 where Oscar Andersson is mentioned as translator, not author.

2.

تقویم ترکستان

tæqvi:mi türkesta:n.

The Turkestan Almanac for the *hijra*-year 1330, beginning 22 December, 1911 ending 10 December, 1912.

Editor and compiler: ?

No copy preserved.

1.

نیجات نینک یولی (نیجات error for نجات)

neɟa:tniŋ joli.

(The Road to Salvation).

Kaschgar S.M.S. 1912. S[wedish] M[ission] S[ociety].

2 pp. in two versions: a) one leaf printed on both sides b) 4 pp. with p. 1 and 4 blank pages. Size: 22 x 15 cm. Paper: white writing-paper. LLi.

This tract is the first specimen preserved emanating from the new printing-press.

2.

According to POS, p. 492 an ABC-book was printed in Kashghar in 1912, substituting an earlier edition, composed by L. E. Högberg and printed in 1000 copies on the cyclostyle apparatus. No copy is preserved of either edition. A handwritten ABC-book composed by G. Raquette was in use in the schools, until the cyclostyle edition appeared.

3.

According to A 1912, p. 159 a few thousand tracts were printed on the new printing press. No copies are preserved. A 1912, p. 166 mentions three different tracts.

4.

تقویم ترکستان

tæqvi:mi türkesta:n

The Turkestan Almanac for the *hijra*-year 1331, beginning 11 December, 1912 ending 29 November, 1913.

Editor and compiler: ?

No copy preserved.

1.

حسن نينك اويى
كاشغر شهريده باسيلدى

hasanîŋ öji.
kašyar šcheride basildi.

(Hassan's House. Printed in the city of Kashghar).

On the last page: S.M.S. Kaschgar 1913.

8 pp. Size: 22 x 15 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

LLiS.

A tract probably translated from English from an Arabic original.

2.

جیرینکلا مايدورغان طلا
كاشغر شهريده باسيلدى

ǧiriŋlamaïdurġan tilla.
kašyar šcheride basildi.

(A Non-jingling Gold-coin. Printed in the city of Kashghar).

On the last page: S.M.S. Kaschgar 1913.

8 pp. Size: 22 x 15 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

LLi.

A tract translated from an Arabic original with the title:

قصة العملة التي لا ترن

(Coin, that would not ring).

L.

3.

صحراى كبيردا ازيقان ايكى بر توغقان نينك حكايه سى
كاشغر شهريده باسيلدى

sehrajî kebi:rde aziqqan iki bir toġqanniŋ hika:jesi.
kašyar šcheride basildi.

(The Story of the Two Brothers Who Got Lost in the Big Desert. Printed in the city of Kashghar).

On the last page: S.M.S. Kaschgar 1913. Translated from English.

8 pp. Size: 22 x 15 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

L.

A tract, translated from an English translation of an Arabic original with the title:

(Lost Ones in the Desert.) L.

4.

بوساغه و بولونك (فاس عربلارى نينك تمثيلى : بوساغه سى سپورولكان بولونكى
ياسكنه)
كاشغر شهريده باسيليدي

*bosağa ve buluñ (fa:s ærebleriniñ temsili bosağæsï süpürülgen buluñi
paskine).*

kaşğar ŝeheride basildi.

(Threshold and Corner. (A proverb of the Fas Arabs: When the threshold (of the house) is swept the corner remains dirty). Printed in the city of Kashghar).

On the last page: S.M.S. Kaschgar 1913. Translated from English.

8 pp. Size: 22 x 15 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

L.

A tract no doubt translated from an English translation of an undefinable Arabic original.

5.

روحانى شعر كتابى
كاشغر شهريده باسيليدي

ruha:nï ŝir kita:bï.

kaşğar ŝeheride basildi.

(Spiritual Song-book. Printed in the city of Kashghar).

On the inside of the title-page: S.M.S. Mission Press, Kashgar 1913.

62 pp. (the original edition). LLiSU. 80 pp. (an enlarged edition). L. One blank leaf between p. 62 and p. 63. Pages 63-80 were printed in 1916 as an addition to the 1913 song-book (cf. POS, p. 491). Size: 16 x 11.5 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

SA No. 2.

The book contains 33 songs, translated from Swedish, with additional songs No. 34-49 on pp. 65-80. The translators' names are indicated under each song, thus Rqt (= Raquette), Hbg (= Högberg), O.A. (= Oscar Andersson) etc.

On the cover of the bound copy in L a label with inscription: Sångbok redigerad av G. Raquette. Svenska Missionsförbund. Ost-Turkestan. (Song-book edited by G. Raquette. Swedish Mission Society. Eastern Turkestan).

The legend on the upper part of the title-page of 1901:3 is now given in a corrected form, viz.

ای جانیم
خداوندغه حمد ایتقیل
و منده بارچه بار بولغانیم نی
انینک اسمیکا حمد
ایتسون

εj ɖa:nim
xuda:vendɣæ hæmd æjtqil
ve mende barçæ bar bolɣanīmni
eniη ismige hæmd
æjtsun.

(Oh, praise my beloved God!
and may all other things
with me praise his name!)

6.

تقویم ترکستان

tæqvi:mi türkesta:n.

The Turkestan Almanac for the *hijra*-year 1332, beginning 30 November, 1913, ending 18 November, 1914.

Editor and compiler: ?

No copy preserved.

1.

تاریخ مقدسی
کاشغر شهزیده سوتیان فوینک تانک نینک باسمه خانه سیده باسیلیدی میلاد مسیح
نینک ۱۹۱۴ نجی یلیده

ta:rixī muqæddes.

*kaşyar ŧeheride sutian fuiŋ taŋniŋ basmexa:neside basildi mi:la:dī
mesi:hniŋ 1914 indgi jilide.*

(The Holy History. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission in the year 1914 of the Christian era).

On the inside of the title-page: S.M.S. Mission Press, Kashgar 1914.

216 pp. Size: 21 x 14 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

LLiU.

According to A 1914, p. 76 printed in 2000 copies.

On a label pasted on to the cover of the L copy the following note:
Biblisk Historia. Övers. av Bäcklund, Högberg o. Andersson. Svenska
Missionsförbundet. Ostturkestan. (Biblical History. Translated by Bäcklund,
Högberg and Andersson. Swedish Mission Society. Eastern Turkestan).

SA No. 1. The translation revised by O. Andersson and Qadir molla.

The Swedish original in Norlén, M. V. & Lundgren, J. F., *Biblisk historia
för folkskolan*. Stockholm 1900.

2.

تريك ليك نينك يولى
کاشغر شهزیده سوتیان فوینک تانک نینک باسمه خانه سیده باسیلیدی میلاد مسیح نینک
۱۹۱۴ نجی یلیده

tiriklikniŋ joli.

*kaşyar ŧeheride sutian fuiŋ taŋniŋ basmexa:neside basildi mi:la:dī
mesi:hniŋ 1914 indgi jilide.*

(The Way of Life. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission in the year 1914 of the Christian era).

On the inside of the title-page: S.M.S. Mission Press, Kashgar 1914.

72 pp. Size: 16.5 x 12.5 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

LSU.

According to POS, p. 492 and SA No. 9 written by L. E. Högberg.

A 1914, p. 76 printed in 1000 copies.

3.

ا-ب كتابى
كاشغر شهريده باسيلدى

a-b kita:bi.
kašyar šehride basildi.

(ABC-book. Printed in the city of Kashghar).

On the inside of the title-page: S.M.S. Mission Press, Kashgar 1914.

30 pp. Size: 21.5 x 14.5 cm. Paper: yellowish-white printing-paper. LU.

On a label on the back cover of the L copy: A.B.C.-bok av G. Raquette. Svenska Missionsförbundet. Ost-Turkestan. (ABC-book by G. Raquette. Swedish Mission Society. Eastern Turkestan).

This is a revised edition of Raquette's ABC-book of 1912 (cf. 1912:2).

SA No. 5.

According to A 1914, p. 76 printed in 1000 copies.

4.

بُلْبُل نِينِك حكاية سى
كاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينك تانك نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسيلدى ميلاد مسيح
نينك ١٩١٤ يليده

bulbulniη hika:jesi.
kašyar šehride sutian fuiη taηniη basmexa:neside basildi mi:la:dī
mesi:hniη 1914 jilide.

(The Story of the Nightingale. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission in the year 1914 of the Christian era).

On the last page: S.M.S. Mission Press, Kashgar 1914. Translated from English by permission of the Nile Mission Press, Cairo. Second edition. — It is not clear if this second edition refers to the Eastern Turki translation or the Arabic original.

4 pp. Size: 22.5 x 15 cm. Paper: white printing-paper. L.

SA No. 6. Translated by Hunter and O. Andersson, assisted by Qadir molla. Hunter is Rev. G. W. Hunter of the China Inland Mission.

According to A 1914, p. 76 printed in 4000 copies.

5.

چونك قرض نينك حكايه سى بو خطبه عربچه دين ترجمه قيلينيب
 كاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينك تانك نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسليدى ميلاد مسيح نينك
 ۱۹۱۴ نجى يليده

*čon qærznin hika:jesi bu xutbe ærepčedin terǵume qilinip
 kašgar šcheride sutian fuin tañnñ basmexa:neside basildi mi:la:dï
 mesi:hniñ 1914 nǵi jilide.*

(The Story of the Big Debt. This sermon which was translated from Arabic was printed in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission in Kashghar in the year 1914).

On the inside of the title-page: S.M.S. Mission Press, Kashgar 1914.
 Translated from Arabic by permission of the Nile Mission Press, Cairo.

8 pp.; p. 8 blank page. Size: 21.5 x 15 cm. Paper: white printing-paper. L.

SA No. 7. Translated from Arabic by Qadir molla.

Arabic title: قصة الديون المتكاثرة (Debts that mounted up). L.

6.

تقويم تركستان

tæqvi:mi türkesta:n.

The Turkestan Almanac for the *hijra*-year 1333, beginning 19 November, 1914 ending 8 November, 1915.

Editor and compiler: G. Raquette.

No copy preserved.

تقویم ترکستان

tæqvi:mi türkesta:n.

The Turkestan Almanac for the *hijra*-year 1334, beginning 9 November, 1915 ending 27 October, 1916.

Editor and compiler: G. Raquette.

No copy preserved.

1.

تبصره دلیلی مقدسی
کاشغر شهزیده سوتیان فوینک تانک نینک باسمه خانه سیده باسیلیدی میلاد مسیح نینک
۱۹۱۶ نجی یلیده

təbsirə dəli:li muqæddəs.

*kaşğar šeheride sutian fuiη taηniη basmexa:nəside basildi mi:la:di
mesi:hniη 1916 indgi jilide.*

(The Easily Comprehensible Holy Guide. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission in the year 1916 of the Christian era).

On the inside of the title-page: S.M.S. Mission Press, Kashgar 1916.

88 pp. + 1 p. corrigenda; p. 88 and last page blank pages. Size: 21 x 14 cm.

Paper: yellowish-white printing-paper.

LLiU.

SA No. 51 gives G. Raquette as the author, assisted by Muhammad Ali Khan. The book is there described as *Handledning vid dopundervisning*. (Guidance in baptism instruction). In the catalogue of 1932 (cf. 1932:2) it is labeled "dogmatics". In Lunds Universitets matrikel 1939, p. 395 Raquette himself characterizes it as *Framställning av den kristna trosläran för muhammedanska läsare*. (Description of the Christian doctrine of faith for Muslim readers).

2.

[Formulärbok. (Book of formulæ)]. In alternating Swedish and Eastern Turki.

24 pp., pp. 1, 8 and 24 blank pages. Size: 21 x 14 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

L.

Contents:

- A. pp. 2-7. Dopformulär. (Baptism formulae).
Also in a separate edition. L.
SA No. 25 written by G. Raquette.
- B. pp. 9-13. Nattvardsordning. (Communion formulae).
- C. pp. 14-17. Vigsselformulär. (Marriage formulae).
- D. pp. 18-23. Begravningsformulär. (Burial formulae).

According to POS, p. 492 a guide to baptism and scripture instruction together with baptism formulae was printed in Kashghar in 1916 with G. Raquette as its author. I assume this guide to be identical to the present print. SA No. 57 gives 1917 as the printing year with G. Raquette assisted by Muhammad Ali Khan as its author.

حساب كتابى
كاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينك تانك نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسيلىدى ميلاد مسيح
نينك ۱۹۱۶ يلىده

hisa:b kita:bi.

*kašgar šeheride sutian fūiη taηnīη basmexa:neside basīldi mi:la:di
mesi:hniη 1916 jilide.*

(Arithmetic. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission in the year 1916 of the Christian era).

On the inside of the title-page: S.M.S. Mission Press, Kashgar 1916.

104 pp.; p. 100 blank page. Size: 21 x 14 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

LLi.

Contents:

اولقى جزء پوتون عدد

ævvædqī ḡūze pūtūn aded.

(First part. Whole numbers).

pp. 101-104 جدوللار *ḡedveller*. Tables.

3a.

ايكنجى جزء كسر عدد

ikindḡi ḡūze kesr aded.

(Second part. Fraction numbers).

No printing year indicated.

88 pp. Size: 20 x 13.5 cm. Paper: white printing-paper. L.

3b.

حساب علمى نينك جواب لارى

hisa:b ilminiη ḡuva:blæri.

(Answers to (the Problems of) the Arithmetic Science).

A.

اولقى جزء پوتون عدد

ævvædqī ḡūze pūtūn aded.

(First part. Whole numbers).

No printing year indicated.

32 pp. Size: 21 x 14.5 cm. Paper: yellowish printing-paper.

LU.

B.

ایکنجی جزء کسر عدد

ikindgi ḑūze kesr aded.

(Second part. Fraction numbers).

No printing year indicated.

42 pp. Size: 21 x 14.5 cm. Paper: yellowish printing-paper.

LU.

According to POS, p. 492 this textbook was composed by Oscar Andersson. It is however based on a Swedish original by B. A. Berg, *Folkskolans räknelära*. Stockholm 1889.

SA No. 8. Translated by O. Andersson with the assistance of Qadir molla.

4.

روحانی شعر کتابی

ruha:nī šir kita:bī.

(Spiritual Song-book).

pp. 63-80.

L.

Cf. 1913:5.

SA No. 48. Sångbok. Del II. (Song-book. P. 2.). Edited by G. Raquette with the assistance of Muhammad Ali Khan.

According to POS, p. 491 a new edition of 1913:5, enlarged with 16 songs.

5.

تاریخ ۱۳۳۵ تقویم ترکستان مسلمان خاقانی فرنکی اوروسلارنیک آی کون یل نینک
حساب لاری
میلاد مسیح نینک ۱۹۱۶ نجی یلی کاشغر شهریده سوتیان فوینک تانک نینک باسمه خانه
سیده باسیلدی

*ta:rix 1335 tæqvi:mi türkesta:n müsülman xa:qa:nī ferengi uruslærniη aj
kūn jilniη hīsa:blæri.*

*mi:la:dī mesi:hniη 1916 indgi jili kašγar šeheride sutian fuiη taηniη
basmexa:neside basildi.*

(The year 1335. The Turkestan Almanac. The calculation of months, days and year of the Muslims, Chinese, Europeans and Russians. Printed in the year 1916 of the Christian era in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission).

On the inside of the title-page: S.M.S. Mission Press, Kashgar 1916.

1916

The *hijra*-year 1335 begins 28 October, 1916 ending 16 October, 1917.

32 pp.; pp. 30–32 blank pages. Size: 21 x 14 cm. Paper: pale-yellow printing-paper. L.

SA No. 46. Editor and compiler: G. Raquette.

Printed in 1000 copies, of which 200 as wall calendars.

Cf. POS, p. 492, A 1916, p. 103 and SA No. 46.

6.

According to POS, pp. 488 and 492 the translation of Norlén and Lundgren's *Biblical History* made by Bäcklund and Högberg in 1902 was in use in the mission schools in handwritten copies until 1916 when a printed edition appeared. But the printed edition was published already in 1914 (cf. 1914:1). According to A, 1916, p. 103 the 12th–14th sheets of 16 pages each were printed in 1.500 copies. The only conclusion to be drawn from this statement is that 1914:1 was not definitely ready until 1916.

7.

According to A 1916, p. 109 a tract with the title "Jesus eller Muhammed" (Jesus or Mohammed) was printed in January, 1916.

According to A 1921, p. 175 it was printed in 400 copies.

SA No. 29. عيسى يا محمد *i:sa ja: muhammad* (Jesus or Mohammed), a tract, published by the Christian Literature Society for India and written by [G. H.] Rouse with the title Jesus or Mohammed. Translated by L. E. Högberg, revised by G. Raquette and G. Ahlbert.

No copy preserved.

1.

کتاب تکوین یعنی موسی نینک اولقى کتابى
کاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينک تانک نينک باسمه خانه سيده باسيلدى ۱۹۱۷

kita:bi tekvi:n jænī musanīη ævvæłqī kita:bi.

kašγar šeheride sutian fuiη taηnīη basmexa:neside basildi 1917.

(The Book of Genesis that is the First Book of Moses. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission 1917).

On the inside of the title-page: Eastern (Kashgar) Turki. Genesis.

158 pp.; p. 158 blank page. Size: 22 x 14.5 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

LU.

A 1918, p. 175 printed in 3.000 copies.

According to SA No. 10 translated from the Swedish and English Bible versions by O. Andersson, assisted by Qadir molla.

The L copy with a label on the front cover reading: Genesis på Ost-Turkiska översatt av O. Andersson m.fl. Svenska Missionsförbundet. Ost-Turkestan. (Genesis in Eastern Turki, translated by O. Andersson and others. Swedish Mission Society. Eastern Turkestan).

According to POS, p. 492 the translation was made by Oscar Andersson and revised by the Literature Committee.

2.

ساقلىق و اغريق

saqliq ve aγriq.

(Health and Illness).

SA No. 54. A hygienic leaflet written by G. Raquette, assisted by Muhammad Ali Khan.

A 1918, p. 175 printed in 7.500 copies.

No copy preserved.

3.

تقويم تركستان ۱۳۳۶ مسلمان خاقانى فرنگى اوروسلار نينک آى کون يل نينک
حساب لارى
ميلاد مسيح نينک ۱۹۱۶ نجى يلى کاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينک تانک نينک باسمه
خانه سيده باسيلدى

1917

*tæqvi:mi türkesta:n 1336 müsülman xa:qa:nü ferengi urusläerniη aj kün
jilniη hisa:blæri.*

*mi:la:dü mesi:hniη 1917 nǝgi jili kašγar šehride sutian fuiη taηniη
basmeχa:neside basildi.*

(The Turkestan Almanac 1336. The calculation of months, days and year of the Muslims, Chinese, Europeans and Russians. Printed in the year 1917 of the Christian era in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission).

The *hijra*-year 1336 begins 17 October, 1917 and ends 6 October, 1918.

An almanac-pad. Size: 23.5 x 8.5 cm. Paper: white printing-paper. L.

SA No. 56. Compiled by G. Raquette. assisted by Muhammad Ali Khan.

A 1918, p. 175 printed in 723 copies.

1.

An abridged edition of 1916:2 beginning with p. 9.

- A. pp. 9–13. Nattvardsordning. (Communion formulae).
- B. pp. 14–17. Vigsselformulär (Marriage formulae).
- C. pp. 18–23. Begravningsformulär (Burial formulae).

On p. 23: Swedish Mission Press, Kashgar 1918.

15 pp.; p. 24 blank page. Size: 21 x 15 cm. Paper: white printing-paper. LLi.

An off-print of the 1916 edition (cf. 1916:2).

According to A 1918, p. 175 and SA No. 60 G. Ahlbert compiled this edition.

2.

تقویم ترکستان ۱۳۳۷ مسلمان خاقانی فرنگی اوروسلارنیک آی کون یل نینک
حساب لاری
کاشغر شهریده سوتیان فوینک تانک نینک باسمه خانه سیده باسیلیدی بهاسی بش
تنکه اوتوز پیل

*tæqvi:mi türkesta:n 1337 müsülman xa:qa:nî ferengi uruslærniñ aj kün
jilniñ hîsa:blæri.*

*kaşgar ũheride sutian fuiñ tañniñ basmexa:neside basildi baha:sî beş
teñe otuz pul.*

(The Turkestan Almanac 1337. The calculation of months, days and year of the Muslims, Chinese, Europeans and Russians. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission. Price: 5 tanga 30 pul).

The *hijra*-year 1337 begins 7 September, 1918 ending 25 September, 1919.

An almanac-pad. Size: 21.5 x 8.5 cm. Paper: white printing-paper. L.

SA No. 58. Compiled by G. Raquette, assisted by Muhammad Ali Khan.

1.

حساب کتابی ایکنجی جزء کسر عدد
کاشغر شهزیده سوتیان فوینک تانک نینک باسمه خانه سیده باسیلیدی میلاد مسیح
نینک ۱۹۱۹ ونجی یلیده

hīsa:b kita:bī ikindgi dğūze kesr aded.
kašyar šeheride sutian fuiη taηniη basmexa:neside basildī mi:la:dī
mesi:hniη 1919 indgi jilide.

(Arithmetic. Second part. Fraction numbers. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission in the year 1919 of the Christian era).

On the inside of the title-page: S.M.S. Mission Press, Kashgar 1919.

80 pp. Size: 21 x 14.5 cm. Paper: yellowish-white printing-paper. LU.

On the cover a label reading: Bergs Räknelära, del II, övers. av O. Andersson och bearb. av G. Ahlbert. Svenska Missionsförbundet. Ost-Turkestan. (Berg's Arithmetic. (for Berg v. 1916:3). Part II. Translated by O. Andersson and revised by G. Ahlbert. Swedish Mission Society. Eastern Turkestan). Evidently a revised edition of 1916:3.

2.

تقویم ترکستان ۱۳۳۸ مسلمان خاقانی فرنکی اوروسلارنینک آی کون یل نینک
حساب لاری
کاشغر شهزیده سوتیان فوینک تانک نینک باسمه خانه سیده باسیلیدی

tæqvi:mi türkesta:n 1338 müsülman xa:qa:nī ferengi urusläerniη aj kün
jilniη hīsa:blæri.
kašyar šeheride sutian fuiη taηniη basmexa:neside basildī.

(The Turkestan Almanac 1338. The calculation of months, days and year of the Muslims, Chinese, Europeans and Russians. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission).

The *hijra*-year 1338 begins 26 September, 1919 ending 14 September, 1920.

An almanac-pad. Size: 24 x 7.5 cm. Paper: white printing-paper. L.

SA No. 61. Compiled by G. Raquette, assisted by Muhammad Ali Khan.

A 1919, p. 158 printed in 700 copies.

1.

مکتب کتابی ا-ب کتابی نینک تدریجی
کاشغر شهزیده سوتیان فوینک تانک نینک باسمه خانه سیده باسیلیدی ۱۹۲۰

mektap kita:bi a-b kita:binin tedgri:đi.

kašgar šeheride sutian fuiñ tañniñ basmexa:neside basildi 1920.

(Text-book. A Sequel to the ABC-book. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission 1920).

On the inside of the title-page: S.M.S. Mission Press, Kashgar 1920.

48 pp. In L also a different edition of 50 pp. in which pp. 49-50 contain a

اولقى جزء نینک فهرستی

ævvælqi đüzeniñ fihristi.

(Table of contents of the first part).

Size: 21 x 14.5 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

LLi.

On the back cover of the L copy a label with the text: Lärobok utg. av G. Ahlbert o. G. Raquette. Svenska Missionsförbundet. Ost-Turkestan. (Text-book edited by G. Ahlbert and G. Raquette. Swedish Mission Society. Eastern Turkestan).

SA No. 63. Revised by the Literature Committee on the basis of material from G. A. Arell and Elsa Andersson. Muhammad Ali Khan assisted.

2.

علم طبیعت اولقى جزء حیوانات بیلان آدم
کاشغر شهزیده سوتیان فوینک تانک نینک باسمه خانه سیده باسیلیدی ۱۹۲۰

ilmi tæbijet ævvælqi đüze hajva:na:t bilen adem.

kašgar šeheride sutian fuiñ tañniñ basmexa:neside basildi 1920.

(Textbook of Science. First part. The animals and man. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission 1920).

On the inside of the title-page: Svenska Missionstryckeriet, Kaschgar 1920. (The printing-office of the Swedish Mission, Kashghar 1920).

50 pp.; p. 50 blank page. Size: 21 x 14 cm. Paper: white printing-paper. L.

According to POS, p. 492 this is a translation and adaptation of a Swedish textbook of science by Berg and Lindén, made by O. Andersson (cf. SA No. 11). Full title: Berg, H. & Lindén, A. V., *Lärobok i naturkunnighet*. Stockholm 1889 and later editions.

SA No. 64 compiled by G. Ahlbert, assisted by Muhammad Ali Khan.

According to A 1921, p. 175 printed in 300 copies.

3.

خطوط المتفرقة (sic) يعنى الته سهر نينك رسم خط و وثيقه لارى
كاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينك تانك نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسيلدى ١٩٢٠

xutu:t al-mutferriqæ jænī alte šehernīn rēsmi xəet ve vesi:qælaeri.
kašgar šeheride sutian fuīn tañnīn basmexa:neside basīldi 1920.

(Letter Specimens. The Manner of Writing Letters and Documents in the Six Cities [the old name for Eastern Turkestan south of Tianshan]. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission 1920).

On the inside of the title-page: Svenska Missionstryckeriet, Kaschgar 1920.
(The printing-office of the Swedish Mission, Kashghar 1920).

Cover of yellowish coarse indigenous paper, "Khotan-paper", or blue thin cardboard.

52 pp. Size: 21 x 17 cm. Paper: yellow printing-paper of Russian make with stamp, depicting a crown with the text *Pisčaja bumaga*. According to Klepikov, p. 107 fabricated in Krasnoe selo. L.

On some copies the price is indicated: 4 tanga.

A 1920, p. 172 printed in 400 copies.

SA No. 62. G. Ahlbert is the author of this book of specimens, assisted by Muhammad Ali Khan.

4.

انجيل تبديل تاپماغان نينك ثبوتى
كاشغر شهريده باسيلدى

inǰil tebdil tapmağannīn subu:ti.
kašgar šeheride basīldi.

(The Gospel cannot be Abrogated. Printed in the city of Kashghar).

On the last page: SMF, Kashgar 1920. Översättning från engelskan.
(Swedish Mission Society, Kashghar 1920. Translation from English).

8 pp. Size: 21.5 x 17.5 cm. Paper: yellowish-white printing-paper. LLi.

SA No. 53. A tract "Integrity of the Gospel", published by the Christian Literature Society in London. Translated by L. E. Högberg, assisted by Qadir molla in 1916, later on revised by G. Raquette and G. Ahlbert.

A 1920, p. 173 printed in 500 copies.

5.

تقویم ترکستان

tæqvi:mi türkesta:n.

The Turkestan Almanac for the *hijra*-year 1339, beginning 15 September, 1920 ending 3 September, 1921.

SA No. 65. Compiled by G. Raquette and G. Ahlbert assisted by Muhammad Ali Khan.

A 1920, p. 172 printed in 900 copies.

No copy preserved.

6.

According to A 1920, p. 172 a key to the text-book in arithmetic (cf. 1916:4b) was printed in 300 copies.

No copy preserved.

1.

ايوب نينك كتابي
برتش قرين باييل سسييتي اوچون كاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينك تانك نينك باسمه
خانه سيده باسليدي ۱۹۲۱

εjjubniη kita:bī.

*britiř forajñ bajbel sosajeti ücün kařgar řeheride sutian fuiη taηñiη
basmexa:neside basildi 1921.*

(The Book of Job. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission for the British and Foreign Bible Society 1921).

On the inside of the title-page: Eastern (Kashgar) Turki. The Book of Job.

100 pp. Size: 20.5 x 13 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

LU.

SA No. 59. Translated from the English, Revised version Oxford 1903 by G. Raquette assisted by Muhammad Ali Khan.

A 1921, p. 175 printed in 1200 copies.

2.

ايكي نبي قياسي شهادت

iki nebi qija:sī řeha:det.

(The two Prophets. A comparison of evidence).

On the last page: SMF, Kashgar 1921. Översättning från Engelskan.
(Swedish Mission Society, Kashgar 1921. Translated from English).

12 pp. Size: 22 x 17.5 cm. Paper: yellowish-white printing-paper.

LLi.

3.

شينك چانك پوشته اعلام نامه سي هر قسم خط چك بو فالار نينك كرا فهرستي

řinčaq pořte ila:mna:mesi her qism xæt ček bofa:lærniη kera: fihristi.

(The Sinkiang postal tariff. Register of the cost of all kinds of letters, money orders and items of mail).

1 large sheet. Size: 56 x 45 cm. Paper: thin, white printing-paper of Chinese make.

L.

Printed for the Chinese postal authorities.

A 1921, p. 175 printed in 2000 copies.

4.

تقويم تركستان ۱۳۴۰ مسلمان خاقانى فرنگى اوروسلارنىڭ آى كون يل نىڭ
 حساب لارى
 كاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينك تانك نىڭ باسمه خانه سيده باسيلدى بهاسى تورت
 مثقال

*tæqvi:mi türkesta:n 1340 müsülman xa:qa:nî ferengi uruslærniñ aj kün
 jilniñ hîsa:blæri.*

*kaşğar šeheride sutian fuiñ tañniñ basmexa:neside basildi baha:sî tört
 misqal.*

(The Turkestan Almanac 1340. The calculation of months, days and year of the Muslims, Chinese, Europeans and Russians. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission. Price: 4 misqal).

The *hijra*-year 1340 begins 4 September, 1921 and ends 23 August, 1922.

An almanac-pad. Size: 21.5 x 7.5 cm. Paper: white printing-paper. L.

SA No. 67. Compiled by G. Raquette. assisted by Muhammad Ali [Khan].

A 1921, p. 175 printed in 400 copies.

5.

According to A 1921, p. 175 the tract جيري نكلاماي دورغان طلاً was printed in 600 copies. It evidently was a reprint of the 1913 edition, cf. 1913:2.

No copy preserved.

6.

According to A 1921, p. 175 a tract "Jesus or Muhammad" was printed in 400 copies.

Cf. 1916:7.

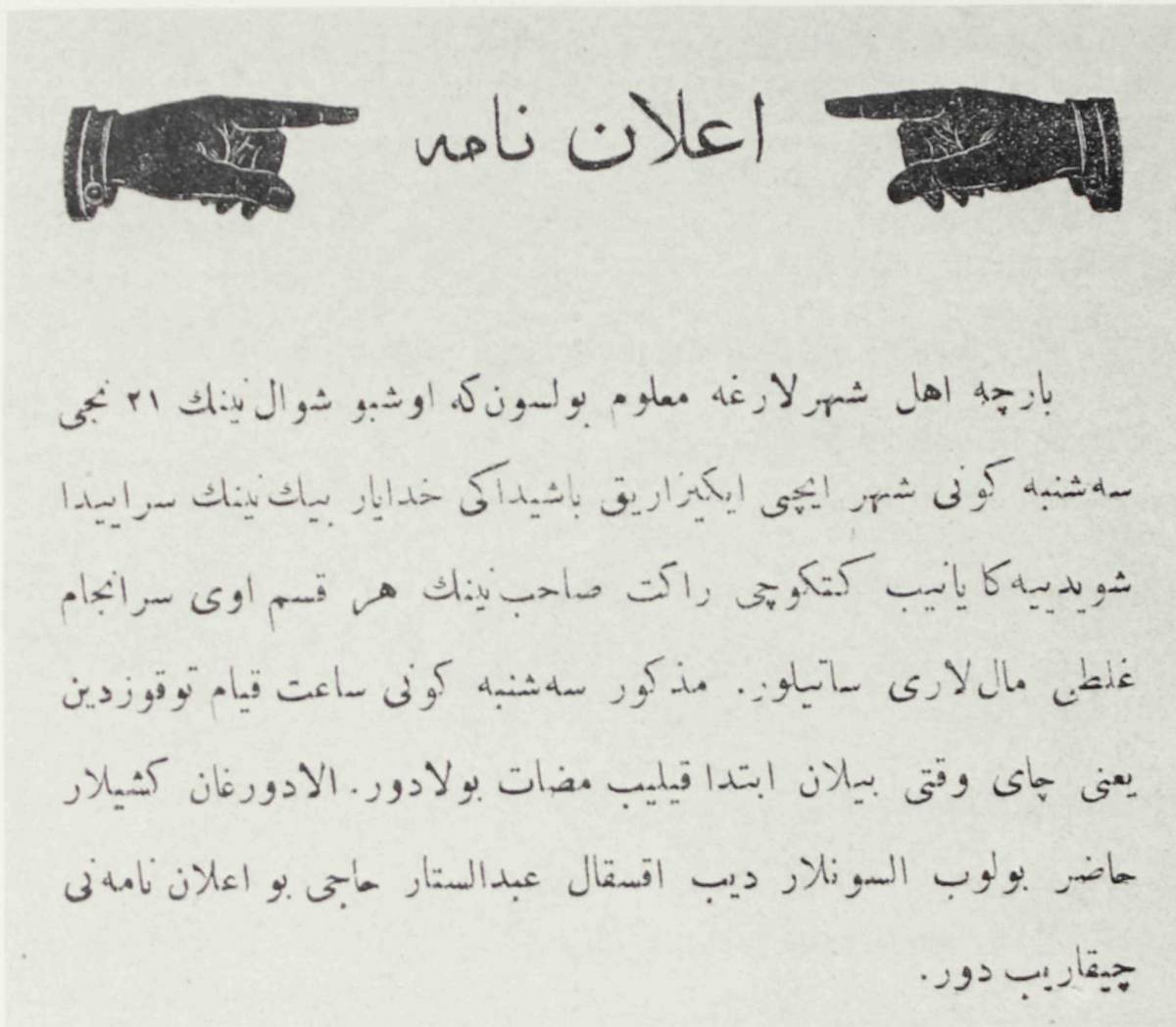
No copy preserved.

7.

Studieplan för muhammedanmissionärer i Ostturkestan. Antagen av Ostturkestankonferensen 1916.

(Study Plan for Islam-missionaries in Eastern Turkestan. Adopted by the Eastern Turkestan conference in 1916).

No printing-year indicated but according to SA 68 1921.



An advertisement printed by the Mission in May, 1921.

ila:n na:mε

*barčæ ehli šeherteryæ mælum bolsun ki ušbu ševa:lniŋ 21 nɔɟi
sejšenbe küni šehar içi igiz ariq bašidæki xuda: ja:r begniŋ serajidæ
švedi:jege janip ketküci raket sa:hübnüŋ her qism öj serendɟa:m ɣilti¹
ma:llæri satilur mezku:r sejšenbe küni sa:et qija:m toquzdin jænü çaj
væqti bilen iptida: qilip meza:t² bolædur alædurɟan kisiler ha:zer bolup
alsunlær dep aqsaqal abdussattar ha:ɟi bu ila:nna:meni çiqariptur.*

¹ ɣilt < A. *khilt*.² mɛza:t < A. *mazād* here erroneously مضات.

Announcement

Let it be known to all the people of the cities that on Tuesday, the 21st of the present [month of] Shaval³ all kinds of household-belongings and different⁴ pieces of property belonging to Mr⁵ Raquette, who is returning to Sweden, will be sold in the serai of Khuda-yar Beg, situated at the beginning of Igiz-ariq⁶, in the city. There will be an auction⁷ beginning on the above-mentioned Tuesday from nine o'clock⁸ that is at breakfast-time. People who attend may buy. This announcement has been issued by the Aqsaqal⁹ Abdu-s-Sattar Hajji.

³ *ševa:l* A. *shauvāl* the tenth Mohammedan month of the lunar year.

⁴ *γilt* for A. *khilt* mixture, miscellany; *γilt-i-ma:l* different pieces of property.

⁵ *sa:hib* A. *ṣāhib* title for a European, equivalent to Mr.; for Russians the title *turæ* was used.

⁶ *igiz arīq* lit. "high irrigation-canal", a geographical name.

⁷ *mEza:t* < A. *mazād* misspelt in the text = auction.

⁸ *qīja:m* < A. *qiyām* standing; also standing position in prayer; here with the meaning "when the sun is in the sky", i.e. daytime (= *kündüz*); otherwise *væqtī qīja:m* noon (when the sun stands at zenith); *čaj væqtī* breakfast.

⁹ *aqsaqal* lit. white-beard, elder of a village; often an unofficial agent of a foreign power.

1.

انجيل لوقا

كاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينك تانك نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسيلدى ١٩٢٢

*indgil lu:qa:**kašyar šeheride sutian fuiη taηniη basmexa:neside basildi 1922.*

(The Gospel according to St. Luke. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission 1922).

On p. 2, the inside of the title-page: Lukas evangelium. Kashgar 1920. (The Gospel according to St. Luke. Kashghar 1922).

128 pp.; p. 128 blank page. Size: 20.5 x 13 cm. Paper: yellowish printing-paper. LLiU.

Translated by J. Avetaranian, revised by D. Gustafsson and O. Hermansson.

A 1922, p. 153 printed in 1500 copies.

2.

ا-ب كتابى نينك تدريچى (sic) ايكنجى جزء

a-b kita:biñiη tedri:đi ikindži đüze.

(A Sequel to the ABC-book. Second part.)

Without title-page.

On p. 111: S.M.F. Kashgar followed by

كاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينك تانك نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسيلدى ١٩٢٢

kašyar šeheride sutian fuiη taηniη basmexa:neside basildi 1922.

(Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission 1922).

112 pp.; p. 112 blank page. Size: 20.5 x 13.5 cm. Paper: yellowish printing-paper. LU.

SA No. 124. Second part, compiled by G. Ahlbert, G. Raquette and Elsa Andersson, assisted by Muhammad Ali Khan.

3.

[روحانی شعر کتابی]

[*ruha:nī šir kita:bi.*]

(Spiritual Song-book).

Without title-page. On p. 1 only: S.M.F. Kashgar 1922.

102 pp.; p. 57 and p. 102 blank pages. Size: 16 x 10 cm. Paper: yellowish-white printing-paper. LLi.

This is a revised edition of the 1913 song-book (cf. 1913:5) containing 53 songs with the translators' names or initials indicated. In some cases the first line of the Swedish original is indicated, e.g. No. 38 "Oss välsigna och bevara".

According to A 1922, p. 153, a temporary song-book of 57 pages was printed in 250 copies in the year 1922. This means that pp. 58-102 were printed earlier, perhaps already in 1913.

4.

Diary of a Journey from Srinagar to Kashgar via Gilgit. By H. I. Harding, of the British Consular Service in China. Swedish Mission Press Kashgar.

At the head of the title-page:

For private circulation only. No. 52.

80 pp. + map; 3 blank pages. Size: 20.5 x 14 cm. Paper: white printing-paper. Cardboard-bound with striped brown-pink silk cover. L.

A 1922, p. 153 printed in 200 copies.

Harold Ivan Harding (1883-1943) was vice-consul in Kashghar 1 August, 1922 to 31 July, 1923.

The L copy once belonged to Rev. G. Hermansson and is supplied with a handwritten dedication to him by H. I. Harding.

On the front fly-leaf is printed Harding's preface: "I send you a copy of the Diary of my journey from Srinagar to this place. It is bound in a stuff of which clothes are made in Central Asia and it is the first book, if I may be forgiven for calling it a book, to be published in this part of the world in any European language. So perhaps you will be kind enough to give it a place upon your shelves".

Kashgar, *via* Gilgit, India, December 1922.

تقويم تركستان ۱۳۴۱ مسلمان خاقانى فرنگى اوروسلارنىڭ آى كون يل نىڭ حساب
لارى
كاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينك تانك نىڭ باسمه خانه سيده باسيلدى بهاسى تورت
مثقال

*tæqvi:mi türkesta:n 1341 müsulman xa:qa:nï ferengi uruslærniñ aj küñ
jilniñ hïsa:blæri.
kašγar šeheride sutian fuiñ tañniñ basmexa:neside basildi baha:sï tört
misqal.*

(The Turkestan Almanac 1341. The calculation of months, days and year of the Muslims, Chinese, Europeans and Russians. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission. Price: 4 misqal).

The *hijra*-year 1341 begins 24 August 1922 and ends 13 August 1923.

An almanac-pad. Size: 21.5 x 7.5 cm. Paper: white printing-paper. L.

SA No. 58. Compiled by G. Raquette, assisted by Muhammad Ali Khan.

A 1922, p. 153 printed in 400 copies.

1.

مزامير كِتابى يعنى زبور داود
برتش فرين باييل سسييتى اوچون كاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينك تانك نينك باسمه
خانه سيده باسيلدى ۱۹۲۳

mɛza:mür kita:bi jænī zɛbu:ri da:vud.
britiř forajn bajbɛl sosa:jɛti ućün kařyar řeheride sutian fuiŋ taŋniŋ
basmeħa:neside basildi 1923.

(The Book of Psalms. i.e. Psalms of David. Printed for the British and Foreign Bible Society 1921 in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission).

On p. 2: Eastern (Kashgar) Turki. The Book of Psalms.

276 pp. Size: 21 x 13.5 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

LLiU.

SA No. 66. Translated by G. Raquette, assisted by Muhammad Ali Khan.

A 1923, p. 159. Printed in 2000 copies.

According to SA No. 12 the Book of Psalms was originally translated in 1915 by Oscar Andersson, assisted by Qadir molla, from the Swedish and English Bible versions, but was never printed.

2.

تاريخ ۱۳۴۲ تقويم تركستان مسلمان خاقانى فرنكى اوروسلار نينك آى كون يل نينك
حساب لارى
ميلاد مسيح نينك ۱۹۲۳ ونجه (sic) يلى كاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينك تانك نينك
باسمه خانه سيده باسيلدى

ta:rīx 1342 tæqvi:mi türkesta:n müsulman xa:qa:nī ferengi uruslærniŋ aj
kün jilniŋ hīsa:blæri.
mī:la:di mēsi:hniŋ 1923 ündgi jili kařyar řeheride sutian fuiŋ taŋniŋ
basmeħa:neside basildi.

(The year 1342. The Turkestan Almanac. The calculation of months, days and year of the Muslims, Chinese, Europeans and Russians. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission in the year 1923 of the Christian era).

The *hijra*-year 1342 begins 14 August 1923 and ends 1 August 1924.

Size: 21 x 14 cm. Paper: white printing-paper. In booklet form. Also with a picture of the عید کار (error for عید گاه) the Great Mosque in Kashghar. L.

SA No. 114. Compiled by G. Raquette.

A 1923, p. 159. Printed in 400 copies.

1.

مسیح نینک جماعتی

məsi:hniη d̄ɣema:eti.

(The Congregation of Christ).

No title-page. On the bottom of the last page

كاشغر شهريداكى فوينك تانك نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسليدى ۱۹۲۴

kašɣar šeherideki fuiη taηniη basmexa:neside basildi 1924.

(Printed in the printing-office of the Mission in Kashghar 1924).

20 pp. Size: 19.5 x 16 cm. Paper: very coarse yellowish Khotan-paper.

Author: Oskar Hermansson.

On the cover of the L copy written by hand: *The Christian Church* by Rev. O. Hermansson. Eastern Turkestan. Svedish (sic) Mission Press, Kashgar.

According to SA No. 113 written by R. Nyström, O. Hermansson and Carl Persson.

A 1924, p. 157. Printed in 400 copies.

2.

تريك ليك نينك يولى

كاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينك تانك نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسليدى ميلاد مسيح نينك
۱۹۲۴ و نجى يليده

tiriklikniη joli.

*kašɣar šeheride sutian fuiη taηniη basmexa:neside basildi mi:la:di
məsi:hniη 1924 üncü jilide.*

(The Way of Life. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission in the year 1924 of the Christian era).

60 pp. Size: 16.5 x 11 cm. Paper: yellowish-white printing-paper. LLi.

This evidently is a revised and abridged edition of the 1914:2 book with L. E. Högberg as its author. According to SA No. 113 R. Nyström, Oskar Hermansson and Carl Persson collaborated in the drafting of this tract.

A 1924, p. 157. Printed in 1000 copies.

3.

تاریخ ۱۳۴۳ تقویم ترکستان مسلمان خاقانی فرنگی اوروسلارنیک آی کون یل نینک
حساب لاری
میلاد مسیح نینک ۱۹۲۴ و نجی یلی کاشغر شهریده سوتیان فوینک تانک نینک باسمه
خانه سیده باسیلیدی

*ta:rīx 1343 tæqvi:mi türkesta:n müsülman xa:qa:nī ferengi uruslærniñ aj
kūn jilniñ hīsa:blæri.
mi:la:dī mesi:hniñ 1924 üñdgi jili kaşyar ŧeheride sutian fuiñ tañniñ
basmexa:neside basildi.*

(The year 1343. The Turkestan Almanac. The calculation of months, days and year of the Muslims, Chinese, Europeans and Russians. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission in the year 1924 of the Christian era).

The *hijra*-year 1343 begins 2 August 1924 and ends 21 July 1925.

Size: 35 x 14 cm. Paper: white printing-paper. In booklet form. L.

A 1924, p. 157. Printed in 400 copies.

Also as an almanac-pad with a picture of the *jengi bazar* the New Bazar in Yarkand.

1.

روحانی شعر کتاب
کاشغر شهريده باسيلدی ۱۹۲۵

ruha:nī šir kita:b.
kašgar šehride basıldi 1925.

(Spiritual Song-book. Printed in the city of Kashghar 1925).

On the lower part of the title-page: S.M.F. Svenska Missionstryckeriet, Kashgar 1925. (Swedish Mission Society. Printing-office of the Swedish Mission. Kashghar 1925).

361 pp. + 4 pages index in Swedish; p. 350 b blank page. Size: 16 x 10 cm.
Paper: white printing-paper. LLiSU.

This is a revised and enlarged version of the 1922 edition with the same title (cf. 1922:3), containing 192 songs, in most cases with the initials of the translators indicated.

A 1925, p. 155. Printed in 1000 copies.

2.

منا خدا نينك قوزى سى دنيا نينك كناهى نى کوتار کوچى

mane xuda:nin qozisi dunja:nin gūna:hini kōtergūci.

(Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world).

On p. 2: S.M.F. Kashgar 1925.

2 pp. Size: 20 x 16 cm. Paper: white printing-paper. L.

A tract, according to A 1925, p. 155 written by Rickard Nyström and printed in 1000 copies.

3.

تقويم ترکستان

tæqvi:mi türkesta:n.

The Turkestan Almanac for the *hijra*-year 1344, beginning 22 July, 1925 ending 11 July, 1926.

A 1925, p. 155. Printed in 250 copies.

No copy preserved.

1.

ترك ليك نينك يولى
كاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينك تانك نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسيلدى ميلاد مسيح نينك
۱۹۲۶ نجى يليده

tiriklikniñ joli.

*kaşgar ŧeheride sutian fuiñ tañniñ basmexa:neside basildi mi:la:di
mesi:hniñ 1926 inçgi jilide.*

(The Way of Life. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission in the year 1926 of the Christian era).

On p. 2: Swedish Mission Press, Kashgar 1926.

82 pp. Size: 16.5 x 10.5 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

LLi.

According to SA No. 137 and A 1927, p. 118, this is the third edition of the original (cf. 1914:2). Some copies in a smaller size (15 x 10.5 cm) with a special cover with a photograph of a caravan crossing a mountain-pass.

SA No. 137. Revised by G. Ahlbert assisted by Abdul Qadir Akhond.

A 1927, p. 118. Printed in 2500 copies.

2.

بُلْبُل نينك حكايه سى
كاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينك تانك نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسيلدى ميلاد مسيح نينك
۱۹۲۶ نجى يليده

bulbulniñ hika:jesi.

*kaşgar ŧeheride sutian fuiñ tañniñ basmexa:neside basildi mi:la:di
mesi:hniñ 1926 nçgi jilide.*

(The Story of the Nightingale. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission in the year 1926 of the Christian era).

On p. 4: S.M.F. Mission Press, Kashgar 1926. (Translated from English by permission of the Nile Mission Press, Cairo. Third edition).

4 pp. Size: 20 x 15.5 cm. Paper: white printing-paper. LLi.

A 1927, p. 119. Printed in 1500 copies.

3.

حقیقی توبه
کاشغر شہریدہ سوتیان فوینک تانک نینک باسمہ خانہ سیدہ باسیلیدی میلاد مسیح نینک
۱۹۲۶ نجی یلیدہ

hæqī:qī tōbe.

*kašgar šeheride sutian fuiη taηnīη basmexa:neside basīldī mi:la:dī
mesi:hniη 1926 nǰī jilide.*

(True Repentance. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission in the year 1926 of the Christian era).

On p. 4: Swedish Mission Press, Kashgar 1926.

4 pp. Size: 20 x 15.5 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

LLi.

A tract, according to SA No. 136 written by G. Ahlbert, assisted by Abdul Qadir Akhond.

A 1927, p. 119. Printed in 4000 copies.

4.

چونک قرض نینک حکایہ سی بو خطبہ عربچہ دین ترجمہ قیلینیب
کاشغر شہریدہ سوتیان فوینک تانک نینک باسمہ خانہ سیدہ باسیلیدی میلاد مسیح نینک
۱۹۲۶ نجی یلیدہ

čon qærznīη hika:jesi bu xutbe ærepčedin terǰūme qilinīp

*kašgar šeheride sutian fuiη taηnīη basmexa:neside basīldī mi:la:dī
mesi:hniη 1926 nǰī jilide.*

(The Story of the Big Debt. This sermon was translated from Arabic and printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission in the year 1926 of the Christian era).

On p. 2: S.M.F. Mission Press, Kashgar 1926. Translated from Arabic by permission of the Nile Mission Press, Cairo. Second edition.

8 pp. Size: 20 x 16 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

LLi.

A reprint of the first edition, v. 1914:5.

A 1927, p. 119. Printed in 1300 copies.

Title of the Arabic original:

قصة الديوان المتكاثرة

5.

Studieplan för muhammedanmissionärer i Ostturkestan. Antagen av Ost-turkestan-konferensen 1926. Svenska Missionstryckeriet, Kaschgar 1926.

(Study Plan for Islam-missionaries in Eastern Turkestan. Adopted by the Eastern Turkestan conference in 1926).

8 pp.; p. 2 and 8 blank pages. Size: 17 x 10.5 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

LS.

Cf. 1921:7.

SA No. 135. Authors: G. Ahlbert, G. Arell, G. Roberntz, Ellen Söderberg.

6.

The S.M.F. (Svenska Missionsförbundet) Mission in Eastern Turkestan, the Chinese Province of Sinkiang, works on the following stations: –

On p. 4: Swedish Mission Press, Kashgar 1926.

4 pp. Size: 20.5 x 16 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

L.

A printed review in English of the Mission's activities in Kashghar, Yarkand, Hancheng and Yangi-hisar.

7.

منا خدا نينك قوزى سى دنيا نينك كناهى نى کوتار کوچى

mane xuda:nin qozisi dunja:nin guna:hini kötergüci.

(Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world).

2 pp.

On p. 2: S.M.F., Kashgar 1926.

A reprint of the 1925 edition, cf. 1925:2.

A 1927, p. 119. Printed in 2000 copies.

No copy preserved.

8.

تقويم تركستان ۱۳۴۵ مسلمان خاقانى فرنگيلار نينك آى كون يل نينك حساب لارى
كاشغر شهريده باسильدى

*tæqvi:mi türkesta:n 1345 müsülman xa:qa:nî ferengilernin aj kün jilnin
hisa:blæri.*

kaşyar ŧheride basildi.

1926

(The Turkestan Almanac 1345. The calculation of months, days and year of the Muslims, Chinese and Europeans. Printed in the city of Kashghar).

The *hijra*-year 1345 begins 12 July, 1926 and ends 30 June, 1927.

Size: 21.5 x 8.5 cm. Paper: grey Khotan-paper. An almanac-pad.

L.

SA No. 133. Compiled by G. Ahlbert.

Beginning with this year, *urus* 'Russian' in the title of the almanac was dropped (cf. 1924:3). Although the "new style" in the Russian chronology was adopted already in 1917 this reform evidently had not found its way to Eastern Turkestan until now.

As no copy of the 1925 almanac has been preserved (cf. 1925:3) it cannot be excluded that *urus* disappeared already in that edition.

1.

Language Lessons. Printed at Swedish Mission Press, Kashgar 1927. By Permission of Commercial Press, Shanghai. For private circulation only.

224 pp. Size: 18.5 x 11 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

LU.

A 1927, p. 119. Printed in 500 copies.

2.

علم جغرافيا

كاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينك تانك نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسيلدى ۱۹۲۷

ilmi d̡oγra:fija.

kašγar šeheride sutian fuiη taηniη basmexa:neside basildi 1927.

(Geographical Science. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission in the year 1927).

On p. 2: Swedish Mission Press, Kashgar 1927.

206 pp.; p. 206 blank page + numerous illustrations. Size: 21 x 14.5 cm.

Paper: white printing-paper.

LLiU.

SA No. 139. Compiled by G. Ahlbert, assisted by Abdul Qadir Akhond. It is based on different Swedish textbooks in geography and other geographical literature, i.a. E. Carlsson & N. Rönholm, *Folkskolans geografi* (Stockholm 1915) and K. Enghoff, *Lärobok i geografi för gymnasier* (Lund 1915). According to POS, p. 492 and SA No. 4, a reader in geography was prepared already in 1913 by O. Andersson, assisted by Abdul Qadir Akhond but existed only in handwritten copies.

A 1927, p. 119 and A 1928, p. 94. Printed in 800 copies.

3.

تقويم تركستان

tæqvi:mi türkesta:n.

The Turkestan Almanac for the *hijra*-year 1346, beginning 1 July, 1927 ending 19 June, 1928.

SA No. 138. Compiled by G. Ahlbert.

A 1927, p. 119. Printed in 500 copies.

No copy preserved.

1.

چين تركستانيداكى فوين تانك مکتب لارى نينك اوقوش ترتیبی

čin türkesta:nüdæki fuin taη mēktebleriniη oquš tertī:bi.

(Study Plan for the Mission-schools in Chinese Turkestan).

On p. 24: Swedish Mission Press, Kashgar 1928 (excluded in some copies).

24 pp. Size: 19 x 15 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

LLiU.

SA No. 141. Compiled by G. A. Arell, Elsa Andersson, Ellen Söderberg, Adelia Hermansson.

2.

تقويم تركستان

tæqvi:mi türkesta:n.

The Turkestan Almanac for the *hijra*-year 1347, beginning 20 June, 1928 ending 8 June, 1929.

SA No. 140. Compiled by G. Ahlbert, assisted by Abdul Qadir Akhond.

A 1928, p. 94. Printed in 500 copies.

No copy preserved.

3.

موزلاغان اعضالار نينك علاجی

muzlayān æza:lærnīη ila:dgī.

A Leaflet Dealing with the Remedy for Frost-bite.

No date indicated but most probably 1928.

Size: 18 x 14 cm. Paper: coarse, yellowish Khotan-paper.

L.

موزلاغان اعضالارنىڭ علاجى

اگر كشى نىڭ پوت قولى سوغاقدىن موزلاب كتسە ھەركىز اوت
 ايسندورغالى ويا ايسىق اويكا كىركالى بولمايدور اگر ايسىتاي دىب اوت نىڭ
 الدىغە كلسە ويا ايسىق بر نرسە كا يور كاسە شونداغ قىلماغلىق برلە
 سوغاقدىن موزلاغان اعضالارىنى ھەمدىن يمانراق قىلادور اعضالارىدىن
 برى موزلاغانى اوزىكا معلوم بولغان ھمان حىال قىلماي موزلاغان ىرنى تا
 يومشاغونچە قار برلە اووالاسون قار تاپىلماسە لاتەنى نھائىتى سوراق
 سوغە چىلاب انىڭ برلە اووالاسون شونداغ قىلغانى برلە موزلاغان ىرى
 يومشايدور اوبدان يومشاغاندىن كىن قوروق يومشاقتە برلە ايسىغونچە
 اووالاسون اندىن كىن ايسىق بر نرسە كا يور كاب اتسون موندغ قىلماغلىق
 برلە موزلاغان ىرى اوشوب كىتپ ىرىنكداپ توشوب كىتمايدور

muzlayan æza:lærniñ ila:ǵı.

*eger kişiniñ put qolı soyaqtin muzlap ketse her gi:z ot ıssındurǵaeli ve ja:
 ıssıq öjge kirgeli bolmajdur eger ıssıtaj dep otniñ aldıyæ kelse ve ja:
 ıssıq bir nersege jürgeşe şunday qılmaılıq birle soyaqtin muzlayan
 æza:læriniñ hemedin jæmanraq qılædur æza:læridin biri muzlayanı
 öziǵe mælum bolıan hema:n haja:l qılmaı muzlayan jerni ta jumşayunçæ
 qar birle uvalasun qar tapılmasæ lateni neha:jeti soyaq suyæ čilap eniñ
 birle uvalasun şunday qılvanı birle muzlayan jeri jumşajdur obdan
 jumşayandın ki:n quruq jumşaq late birle ıssıyunçæ uvalasun andın ki:n
 ıssıq bir nersege jürgep etsün munday qılmaılıq birle muzlayan jeri oşup
 ketip jiriñdap tüşüp ketmejdur.*

Remedy for Frozen Limbs.

If someone's feet or hands get frost-bitten, it will under no circumstances do to warm them up at the fire or let the person thus affected enter a warm room. If somebody, with the intention to make them warm, brings the frost-bitten limbs close to the fire or wraps them in something warm, he makes the situation worse by doing so. When somebody understands that he has got frost-bitten, he should immediately and without delay rub the frozen part with snow until it gets soft. If there is no snow available, he should soak a rag in very cold water and rub (the frozen part) with it. In this way the frozen part will get soft. After it has got nicely soft it may be rubbed with a dry soft rag until it gets warm. Then it may be wrapped in something warm. If this procedure is followed the frozen part will not become swollen or suppurate.

1.

التہ شہرنینک زبانی کاشغر و یارکند دہ پتولادورغانغہ موافق کتاب علم املا
کاشغر شہریدہ فوینک تانک نینک باسمہ خانہ سیدہ باسیلدی ۱۹۲۹

*alte šeherniñ zeba:nï kašyar ve jarkendde pütüledurγanγæ muva:fiq kita:bi
ilm imla.*

kašyar šeheride fuiñ tañniñ basmexa:neside basildi 1929.

(Spellingbook for the language of the Six Cities [i.e. Eastern Turkestan south of Tienshan]. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Mission 1929).

On the inside of the title-page: Swedish Mission Press, Kashghar 1929.

2 + 76 pp.; p. 1 blank page. Size: 20,5 x 15 cm. Paper: white printing-paper of Soviet make with imprint consisting of the Soviet emblem hammer and sickle, followed by No. 6 and illegible name, perhaps POVARDA. LLiSU.

SA No. 143. Author: G. Ahlbert, assisted by Abdul Qadir Akhond.

A 1930, p. 122. Printed in 270 copies.

2.

تقویم ترکستان ۱۳۴۸ مسلمان خاقانی فرنکیلارنینک آی کون یل نینک حساب لاری
کاشغر شہریدہ باسیلدی

*tæqvi:mi türkesta:n 1348 müsülman xa:qa:nï ferengilerniñ aj kün
jilniñ hīsa:blæri.*

kašyar šeheride basildi.

(The Turkestan Almanac 1348. The calculation of months, days and year of the Muslims, Chinese and Europeans. Printed in the city of Kashghar).

The *hijra*-year 1348 begins 9 June, 1929 and ends 28 May, 1930.

Size: 20 x 8 cm. Paper: white printing-paper. An almanac-pad. LU.

SA No. 142. Compiled by G.. Ahlbert assisted by Abdul Qadir Akhond.

3.

According to SA No. 141 and the catalogue of 1932 (v. 1932:2) there was printed in 1929:

مکتب نینک اوقوش ترتیبی

mektebniñ oquš tertibi.

(Study Plan for the Schools).

Probably a new edition of 1928:1. No copy preserved.

1.

بۇل نىنك حكاية سى

bulbulniñ hika:jesi.

(The Story of the Nightingale).

No title-page. On p. 4: S.M.F. Mission Press, Kashgar. 1930. Translated from English by permission of the Nile Mission Press, Cairo. Fourth edition.

On the bottom of the same page:

كاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينك تانك نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسيلدى ميلاد مسيح نينك
۱۹۳۰ نجى يليده

*kašgar šeheride sutian fuiñ tañniñ basmexa:neside basildi mi:la:di
mesi:hniñ 1930 undgi jilide.*

(Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission in the year 1930 of the Christian era).

4 pp. Size: 21.5 x 17 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

L.

SA No. 6. Fourth edition 1930.

A 1930, p. 123. Printed in 3000 copies.

2.

چونك قرض نينك حكاية سى بو خطبه عربچه دين ترجمه قيلينيب
كاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينك تانك نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسيلدى ميلاد مسيح نينك
۱۹۳۰ نجى يليده

*çon qærznñ hika:jesi bu xutbe ærepçedin terçümë qilinip
kašgar šeheride sutian fuiñ tañniñ basmexa:neside basildi mi:la:di
mesi:hniñ 1930 ndgi jilide.*

(The Story of the Big Debt. This sermon was translated from Arabic and printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission in the year 1930 of the Christian era).

On p. 2: S.M.F. Mission Press, Kashgar 1930. Translated from Arabic by permission of the Nile Mission Press, Cairo. Third edition.

8 pp. Size: 20 x 16 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

L.

Cf. 1926:4 first edition; second edition?

SA No. 7. Translated by Qadir molla.

A 1930, p. 122. Printed in 2000 copies.

تقويم تركستان ۱۳۴۹
كاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينك تانك نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسيلىدى

tæqvi:mi türkesta:n 1349.

kašγar šeheride sutian fuiη taηniη basmexa:neside basildi.

(The Turkestan Almanac 1349. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission).

With parallel title in English: Calendar. Gregorian or New Style 1930–1931.
Swedish Mission Press, Kashgar.

The *hijra*-year 1349 begins 29 May 1930 and ends 18 May 1931.

An almanac-pad. Size: 13.5 x 15.5 cm (new square size). Paper: white
printing-paper.

L.

SA No. 144. Compiled by G. Ahlbert.

A 1930, p. 122. Printed in 500 copies.

1.

كتاب المقدس نينك بياني
كاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينك تانك نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسيلدى ١٩٣١

kita:b ulmuqæddesniη beja:nī.

kašyar šeheride sutian fuiη taηniη basmexa:neside basildi 1931.

(The Explanation of the Sacred Scripture. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission 1931).

On p. 8: Translated from English by Permission of the Christian Literature Society, London. Swedish Mission Press, Kashghar 1931.

8 pp. Size: 19 x 12.5 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

LSU.

SA No. 148. Translated by G. Ahlbert, assisted by Yusuf Khan, revised by O. Hermansson.

A 1931, p. 126. Printed in 1500 copies.

2.

خطوط المتنوعه يعنى الته شهر نينك رسم خط و وثيقه لارى
كاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينك تانك نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسيلدى ١٩٣١

xutu:t al-muteneviηe jæni alte šeherniη resmi xæt ve vesi:qælæri.

kašyar šeheride sutian fuiη taηniη basmexa:neside basildi 1931.

(Various Letter Forms. The Manner of Writing Letters and Documents in the Six Cities [i.e. Eastern Turkestan south of Tianshan]. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission 1931).

On p. 2: Andra reviderade upplagan. Svenska Missionstryckeriet, Kaschgar 1931. (Second revised edition. The printing-office of the Swedish Mission, Kashghar 1931).

56 pp. Size: 21.5 x 16.5 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

L.

Author: G. Ahlbert.

Cf. 1920:3. The present edition with slightly changed title.

A 1931, p. 126. Printed in 350 copies.

3.

مكتب نينك بيت لارى
كاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينك تانك نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسيلدى ١٩٣١

1931

mektebniñ bejtləri.

kaşğar šehride sutian fuiñ tañniñ basmexa:neside basıldı 1931.

(School-songs. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission 1931).

On p. 2: Svenska Missionstryckeriet, Kaschgar 1931. (The printing-office of the Swedish Mission, Kashghar 1931).

32 pp. Size: 16 x 11 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

LSU.

SA No. 146. Translated from different Swedish song-books by G. Arell, O. Hermansson, G. Roberntz and G. Ahlbert.

A 1931, p. 126. Printed in 300 copies.

4.

مسیح باره سیدین مقدس کتاب لاردا کلکان پیغمبرلیک سوزلار
کاشغر شهزیده سوتیان فوینک تانک نینک باسمه خانه سیده باسیلدی ۱۹۳۱

məsi:h baresidin muqæddes kita:blærdæ kelgen pejğamberlik sözler.

kaşğar šehride sutian fuiñ tañniñ basmexa:neside basıldı 1931.

(Prophetic Sayings Regarding Christ in the Holy Books [i.e. the Old Testament]. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission 1931).

On the back cover: Translated from English by permission of the Christian Literature Society, London. Swedish Mission Press, Kashghar 1931).

16 pp. Size: 19 x 12.5 cm. Paper: white printing-paper. Covers in different colours.

LLiSU.

SA No. 147. Translated by G. Ahlbert, revised by O. Hermansson; assisted by Yusuf Khan and Abdu Vali. It is described as a free translation of an English tract written by G. H. Rouse with the title "Prophecies Regarding Jesus Christ".

A 1931, p. 126. Printed in 1500 copies.

5.

منا خدا نینک قوزی سی دنیا نینک کناهی نی کوتارکوچی

mane xuda:nññ qozisi dñnja:nññ gñna:hñni kōtergüci.

(Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world).

On p. 2: S.M.F. Kashgar 1931.

2 pp. Size: 20 x 16 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

LLi.

Cf. 1925:2.

A 1931, p. 127. This is the third edition, printed in 2000 copies.

6.

قصه اورشليم نينك مقدس بيتيده
كاشغر شهريده باسيلدى ۱۹۳۱

qïssæ urušeli:mniḡ muqæddes bejtide.
kašyar šehride basildi 1931.

(A Story. In the Holy Temple of Jerusalem. Printed in the city of Kashghar 1931).

On the inside of the title-page: Svenska Missionstryckeriet, Kaschgar 1931.
(The printing-office of the Swedish Mission, Kashghar 1931).

20 pp.; p. 1 blank page, one illustration: a view of Jerusalem. Size: 18 x 12.5 cm. Paper: white printing-paper. LLiSU.

This is a translation from the Swedish of the chapter "I templet" (In the Temple) in Selma Lagerlöf's *Kristuslegender* (*Christ Legends*. Translated from the Swedish by Velma Swanston Howard. London 1930).

SA No. 150. Translated by Oskar Hermansson.

A 1931, p. 126. Printed in 1000 copies.

7.

حقيقى توبه

hæqi:qi töbæ.

(True Repentance).

First edition 1926:3.

A 1931, p. 126. The second edition printed in 3000 copies.

No copy preserved.

8.

تقويم تركستان ۱۳۵۱-۱۳۵۰
كاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينك تانك نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسيلدى

1931

tæqvi:mi türkesta:n 1350-51.

kaşyar ŝeheride sutian fuiŋ taŋniŋ basmexa:neside basildi.

(The Turkestan Almanac 1350-1351. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission).

With parallel text in English: Calendar. Gregorian or New Style. 1931.
Swedish Mission Press, Kashgar.

A new arrangement of the calendar, comprising the whole year 1932 of the Christian era, corresponding to the *hijra*-years 21 Ša^cbān 1350 - 2 Ramadān 1351.

Size: 13.5 x 15.5 cm (square size). Paper: white printing-paper.

L.

SA No. 145. Compiled by G. Ahlbert.

According to A 1931, p. 126, this calendar was printed in two different editions, one beginning with the Muslim year and one with the Christian year; 500 copies each.

No copy of the Muslim edition preserved.

1.

مسیح نینک اولوغ اسم لاری
کاشغر شهزیده سوتیان فوینک تانک نینک باسمه خانه سیده باسیلدی ۱۹۳۲

mēsi:hniñ uluγ ismleri.

kašγar šeheride sutian fuiñ tañniñ basmexa:neside basildi 1932.

(The Exalted Name of Christ. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission 1932).

On the back-cover: Translated from Arabic by permission of the Nile Mission Press, Cairo. Swedish Mission Press, Kashgar 1932.

26 pp. Size: 19 x 13.5 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

LLiSU.

SA No. 149. Translators: Oskar Hermansson and G. Ahlbert assisted by Abdu Vali Akhond. The original author of this tract: Dr S. M. Zwemer.

A 1932, p. 143. Printed in 1500 copies.

2.

کاشغر 1932

kašγar 1932.

Svenska Missionstryckeriet, Kaschgar. Katalog. (The printing-office of the Swedish Mission, Kashghar. Catalogue).

4 pp. Size: 19 x 16 cm. Paper: paper of different colours.

L.

A list of all the publications of the Swedish Mission in Kashghar still available in 1932, with price indications.

3.

منا خدا نینک قوزی سی

mane xuda:niñ qozisi.

(There is the Lamb of God).

3rd edition.

A 1932, p. 143. Printed in 2000 copies.

No copy preserved.

ا.ب کتابی
کاشغر شهريده باسيليدي ۱۹۳۲

a-b kita:bi.

kašgar šehride basildi 1932.

(ABC-book. Printed in the city of Kashghar 1932).

On the inside of the title-page: S.M.F. Kashgar 1932.

30 pp. Size: 21 x 13.5 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

L.

Second edition of 1914:3?

A 1932, p. 143. Printed in 500 copies.

تقويم تركستان ۱۳۵۱

tæqvi:mi türkesta:n 1351.

(The Turkestan calendar 1351).

The *hijra*-year 1351 begins 7 May 1932 ending 25 April 1933.

SA No. 152. Compiled by O. Hermansson, G. Ahlbert and G. Roberntz.

A 1932, p. 143. Printed in 750 copies.

No copy preserved.

1.

استقلال هر ايكي هفته ده بر قاتار تارقالادورغان دینی ملی علمی سیاسی اجتماعی
اقتصادی ادبی اخلاقی تنقیدی مجموعه دور شرقی ترکستان استقلال جمعیتی نینگ
ناشر افکاری تورور
شعاری : دینده ، تیلده ، دلده ، فکرده ، ایشده ، برلیک دور
تاریخ تاسیسی سنه ۱۳۵۲- رمضان- اداره جایی استقلال جمعیتی باش محرری :
صوفیزاده

*istīqla:l her iki heftede bir qatar tarqaladurγan di:ni milli ilmi sia:sī
iđtima:i iqtīsa:dī edebi æxla:qī tenqī:di međgmue dur šarqī türkesta:nniη
istīqla:l đemi:jeti na:širi efka:rī turur.
šua:rī: di:nde, tilde, dilde, fikrde, işte, birlik dur.
ta:rīxī tasi:si sene 1352 ramaza:n ida:re đajī istīqla:l đemi:jeti baš
muharrirī sufiza:de.*

(Independence. A religious, national, scientific, political, social, economic, literary, moral and critical review appearing every second week. It is the organ of the Independence Assembly of Eastern Turkestan. It's slogan: Unity in religion, language, heart, mind and work. Year of foundation: 1352 in the month of Ramazan. Office: The Independence Assembly. Chief editor: Sufi-zade.)

On the last page: Kashgar: Swedish Mission Press.

74 pp. including the cover printed on green paper. Size: 21 x 16 cm. Paper: yellowish printing-paper. L.

This is a most interesting publication, containing i.a. the basic law and the whole political program of the revolutionary government of Kashghar of the *hijra*-year 1352/1933-34.

According to the front cover this is number 1-2, sold at the price of 1 sar. Evidently only 2 numbers of this fortnightly were printed. A 1933, p. 146 tells us that they were printed in 300 copies each by the Swedish Mission for the Turki Gouvernement of Kashghar.

2.

سادھو سندر سینکھ نینگ بر نچھ و عظلاری

sa:dhu sundar singhniη bir nečē væzlæri.

(Some Sermons of Sadhu Sundar Singh).

This title appears on the cover, green in colour and supplied with a simple drawing in different colours. A photograph of Sadhu Sundar Singh on an inserted blank page.

On p. 18: اسوچ نینگ زبانی دین ترجمه قیلینیب کاشغرداکی سوتیان فوینک تانک نینگ
باسمه خانه سیده ۱۹۳۳ نجی یلیده باسیلدی

Swedish Mission Press, Kashgar 1933.



Title-page of the review Istiqlal 1933:1.

*isvečnīn zeba:nīdīn terǧūme qīlīnīp kašyardæki sutian fuiŋ taŋnīn
basmeχa:neside 1933 nǧi jilide basildī.*

(Translated from Swedish and printed in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission in Kashghar in the year 1933).

(2) + 18 pp.; p. (1) blank page. Size: 20 x 13 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

LLiU.

SA No. 151. Translated by Oskar Hermansson.

A 1933, p. 146. Printed in 700 copies.

3.

شرقی ترکستان حیاتی هفته ده بر چیقادورغان شرقی ترکستان حیاتی دلده ،
ایشده ، و فکرده و برلیک

*šarqī türkesta:n haja:tī heftede bir mertebē čiqæduryan šarqī türkesta:n
haja:tī dilde, ište ve fikrde ve birlik.*

(The Life of Eastern Turkestan. Appearing once a week. The Life of Eastern Turkestan. Unity in mind, work and thought).

San (number) 1 (21 July 1933) – 12 (6 November 1933).

L.

A newspaper:

کاشغر حکومت اسلامیہ سی نینک ناشر افکاری

kašyar hökümeti isla:mi:jjesiniŋ na:širi efka:rī.

(Organ of the Islamic Government of Kashghar).

4.

ارکین ترکستان هفته ده بر مرتبه چیقادورغان ارکین ترکستان

erkin türkesta:n heftede bir mertebē čiqæduryan erkin türkesta:n.

(Independent Turkestan appearing once a week).

San (number) 13 (15 September 1933) – 18 (1 January 1933 (sic) for 1934)

L.

A sequel to the preceding newspaper under a new title.

According to A 1933, p. 146 17 numbers of the two papers were printed in 300 copies. In fact there are 18 numbers.

5.

According to A 1933, p. 146, a book "Notes on Kashghar" was printed in 1933 in 50 copies for Captain Burge. No further details are given.

1933

Captain Benjamin Ormsley Burge was appointed vice-consul to the British Consulate-General in Kashghar on 20 October 1932. He was acting Consul-General for a period in 1933. His appointment in Kashghar terminated in October 1934, when he returned to India where he became under-secretary in the Political Department of the Government of India.

No copy of Burge's booklet seems to be preserved.

6.

تقویم ترکستان ۱۳۵۲

tæqvi:mi türkesta:n 1352.

(The Turkestan Calendar 1352).

SA No. 152 (= 154). Compiled by G. Roberntz who notes that this calendar comprises the whole (Christian) year 1933 and therefore excludes parts of the *hijra*-year 1352 which begins 26 April 1933 ending 15 April 1934.

SA No 152. Compiled by G. Roberntz.

A 1932, p. 143. Printed in 750 copies.

No copy preserved.

7.

SA No. 155 registers "Utdrag ur Fioretti" (Excerpts from Fioretti), a translation from Swedish by O. Hermansson, assisted by Qurban Niaz of Yarkand.

It probably refers to 1934:4, q.v.

8.

تقویم ترکستان ۱۳۵۲ - ۱۳۵۳

Calendar Gregorian or New Style 1934.

tæqvi:mi türkesta:n 1352-1353.

(The Turkestan Calendar 1352-1353, i.e. 10 Ramaẓān 1352 - 24 Ša^cbān 1353).

Kashghar: Swedish Mission Press.

16 pp. Photocopy. (Original with Orwar Roberntz). Size: 17 x 11 cm. Paper: white printing-paper. Cover: thin yellowish Khotan-paper. L.

SA No. 160. Compiled by G. Roberntz.

A 1933, p. 146. Printed in 500 copies.

9.

كاشغر ولايت حكومت قورولوشى نىنك بيان نامه سى

kašγar vila:jet hōkūmet qurulušiniŋ beja:nna:mesi.

(Proclamation about the establishment of a government in the province of Kashghar).

Signed by: باش وکیل ثابت عبدالباقى

baš vekil sabit abdul baqi.

(Prime minister Sabit Abdul Baqi.)

Dated: ۱۳۵۲ سنه نبويه ۲۴ نجى رجب آينده

1352 senεji nebevi:je 24 nǰi reǰeb ajindæ (sic for *ajidæ*).

(In the year of the Prophet 1352, on the 24th of the month of Rajab = November 12, 1933).

A leaflet, printed on one side of the leaf.

Size: 41 x 29 cm. Paper: thin yellowish printing-paper.

L.

With a list of the members of the new government. For Sabit Abdul Baqi, v. Forbes, p. 113 sq.

10.

كاشغر هلال احمر جمعيتى نىنك اوچ آيلىق حسابى

kašγar hila:li ahmer ǰemi:jetiniŋ uǰ ajliq hīsa:bī.

(The account of the Red Crescent Society of Kashghar for three months).

Dated: سنه ۱۳۵۲ ربیع الثانی ۱۱

senε 1352 11 rebi ussa:nī. = 4 August 1933.

Size: 44 x 35 cm (printed on both sides). Paper: indigenous, yellowish thin paper.

An account of the Muslim hospital in Kashghar, run by the Red Cross Society – here with its Islamic equivalent the Red Crescent.

1.

حمد و تسبیح
کاشغر شهزیده باسیلدی ۱۹۳۴

hæmd ve tesbi:h.
kašγar šeheride basildi 1934.

(Praise and Glory. Printed in the city of Kashghar 1934).

On p. 2. Svenska Missionstryckeriet, Kaschgar 1934. (The printing-office of the Swedish Mission, Kashghar 1934).

100 pp.; numbered 1-99; the page between p. 94 and 95 a blank, unnumbered page. Size: 16 x 10 cm. Paper: white printing-paper. LSU.

A song-book containing 61 songs.

SA No. 158. Translated from Swedish, Norwegian, English and Arabic by O. Hermansson, G. Roberntz and R. Nyström.

A 1934, p. 151. Printed in 300 copies.

2.

پادشاه نینک توشی
کاشغر شهزیده سویدیش میسیون نینک باسمه خانه سیده باسیلدی ۱۹۳۴

pa:diša:hniη tūši.
kašγar šeheride svi:diš mišionniη basmexa:neside basildi 1934.

(The King's Dream. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission 1934).

On p. 2: Swedish Mission Press. Kashgar 1934.

On p. 20: Translated from English by Rev. O. Hermansson with permission from Central Litterature (sic) Committee for Moslems.

20 pp.; cover in different colours. Size: 15.5 x 10 cm. Paper: white printing-paper. LLiSU.

SA No. 159. A tract. English title "The Rajah's Dream".

A 1934, p. 151. Printed in 500 copies.

3.

اینکلیش لینکوافون نینک درس لاریغه اینکلیش-ترکی لغت
کاشغر شهزیده سویدیش میسیون نینک باسمه خانه سیده باسیلدی ۱۹۳۴

*ingliš linguaŋonniŋ dersleriyæ ingliš-türki luŋat.
kaşŋar šehride svi:diš mišionniŋ basmexa:neside basildi 1934.*

(English-Turki Vocabulary for the English Linguaphone Lessons. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission 1934).

On p. 112: Swedish Mission Press, Kashgar 1934.

112 pp. Size: 16 x 10.5 cm. Paper: greyish-white printing-paper. LLiSU.

Translated by Georg Roberntz.

A 1934, p. 151. Printed in 200 copies.

4.

قدس فرانسيسكوس نينك عجائب گل حلقه سی
کاشغر شهريده سويديش ميشيون نينک باسمه خانه سيده باسيلدی ۱۹۳۴

*quddus fera:nsisku:snin æḡa:ib gul halqæsi.
kaşŋar šehride svi:diš mišionniŋ basmexa:neside basildi 1934.*

(The Wonderful Flower Garland (Rosary) of the Holy Fransiscus. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission 1934).

On p. 2: Swedish Mission Press, Kashgar 1934.

54 pp.; cover with a coloured picture of a cross and flowers. Size: 16.5 x 10.5 cm. Paper: greyish-white printing-paper. LLiSU.

A 1934, p. 151. Printed in 500 copies.

5.

ارکين تورکستان

erkin türkesta:n.

(Independent Turkestan).

San 19 (11 January 1934) – 21 (1 February 1934). L.

Cf. 1933:4.

6.

ينكى حيات حریتی

jengi haja:t hürrijeti.

(The Freedom of the New Life).

هفته ليك ملي، سياسي، علمي، اجتماعي، ادبي و اخلاقي كزيتته دور

heftelik milli, sia:sī, ilmi, idtima:i, edebi ve æxlaqī gazete dur.

(A weekly national, political, scientific, social, literary and moral paper).

San (number) 3 (6 September 1934) (only number preserved).

L.

ناشري: كاشغر نشر معارف جمعيتي

na:širi kašyar nešri mæa:rif dǰemi:jeti.

(Publisher: The Kashghar Society for Scientific Publications).

7.

ينكي حيات هفته ليك ملي، سياسي، علمي، اجتماعي، ادبي و اخلاقي كزيتته دور

jengi haja:t heftelik milli, sia:sī, ilmi, idtima:i, edebi ve æxlaqī gazete dur.

(New Life. A weekly national, political, scientific, social, literary and moral newspaper).

San (number) 2 (30 August 1934) – 28 (31 December 1934). Number 1 not preserved. L.

ناشري: كاشغر نشر معارف جمعيتي

na:širi kašyar nešri mæa:rif dǰemi:jeti.

(Publisher: The Kashghar Society for Scientific Publications).

According to the front page of the paper published in 900 copies.

8.

تورکستان تقويمي ۱۳۵۴ - ۱۳۵۳

Calendar Gregorian or New Style 1935.

türkesta:n tæqvi:mi 1353-1354.

(The Turkestan Calendar 1353-1354, i.e. 25 Ramazān 1353 – 5 Šavāl 1354).

Kashghar. Swedish Mission Press.

18 pp. Photocopy. (Original with Orwar Roberntz). Size: 17 x 11 cm. Paper: yellowish printing-paper. Cover: yellow rather thick paper.

L.

SA No. 161. Compiled by G. Roberntz.

A 1934, p. 151. Printed in 500 copies; according to A 1935, p. 157 in 800 copies.

ننجانك زونك سيلينك مانينك معلوم قىليب چىقارغان كونكسى خطيم نينك اوچورى
nandǵaη zon siliη maniη mælum qilip čiqarǵan goηsi xætīmniη ućuri.

(Official communication issued by the Supreme commander of the south Ma).

Dated: سنه ۱۳۵۲ نجى يلى ۸ نجى محرم منكوى نينك يكرمه اوچونجى يلى
senεji 1353 indǵi jili 8 indǵi muhærrēm mingujniη jigerme ućundǵi jili.

(In the year 1353, on 8 Muharram (= 24 April 1934), in the 23rd year of the republic (= 1934).

Size: 42 x 29.5 cm. Paper: indigenous, thin yellowish printing-paper.

A communication or rather proclamation by the Tungan leader Ma Chung-yin about his occupation of Yarkand, v. Forbes, p. 124 sq. and 245 with Ma's biography. (N.B.: Ma withdrew to Soviet territory in 1934, not 1933).

1.

علم طبيعت آدم و حيوانات

ilmi tæbijjet adem ve hajva:na:t.

(Natural Science. Man and animals).

On p. 2: Svenska Missionstryckeriet, Kaschgar 1935. (The printing-office of the Swedish Mission. Kashghar 1935).

pp. 3-36: اولقى جزء آدم *ævvælqi dğuze ædem* (First part. Man).

pp. 39-249: ايکنجى جزء حيوانات *ikindgi dğuze hajva:na:t* (Second part. The animals).

pp. 250-252: فهرست *fihrist* (Index).

pp. I-VIII: The ornithologi (sic) of Eastern Turkestan by Mr. R. B. Shaw, Mr. J. Scully, Dr. C. Visser, Lt. Colonel J. W. Thomson Glover and Captain G. Sherriff.

Also published without pp. I-VIII.

252 + VIII pp.; pp. 37-38 blank pages; numerous illustrations. Size: 22 x 14.5 cm. Paper: white printing paper. LLiU.

Cf. 1920:2.

According to SA No. 164 based on a Swedish textbook by S. Almquist and N. G. W. Lagerstedt entitled "Lärobok i naturkunnighet" (Stockholm 1902) and other Swedish and Arabic Sources. Adaptation by G. Ahlbert and O. Hermansson assisted by Abdu Vali, Habil, Emin (Yarkand) and Ahmed Niaz. The illustrations printed in Sweden.

A 1933, p. 146. Printed in 1000 copies.

2.

Grammatica الة شهر تركى علم نهو و صرف
كشغر شهريده باسليدى ۱۹۳۵

alte šeher türki ilmi nehv ve serf Grammatica.
kašgar šeheride basildi 1935.

(The Turki Language of the Six Cities [i.e. Eastern Turkestan south of Tianshan]. Syntax and Declension. Grammatica. Printed in the city of Kashghar 1935).

On p. 2: Svenska Missionstryckeriet, Kaschgar 1935. (The printing-office of the Swedish Mission. Kashghar 1935).

64 pp. Size: 21 x 15 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

LLiSU.

Some copies with a different cover title, viz:

Grammatica الله شهر تركى يعنى اويغور تىلى علم نهو و صرف

alte šeher türki jænü ujgur tili ilmi nehv ve serf Grammatica.

(The Turki Language of the Six Cities, that is to say the Uighur Language. Syntax and Declension. Grammatica).

SA No. 163. Author: O. Hermansson.

A 1935, p. 157. Printed in 800 copies.

3.

ايفه كچىلىك šelkovodstvo ايفه ك قورتلارنى
تربيه قىلو - اوجمه - توت درختلارنى اوسدرو حقنده رهبرنامه

Rearing of silkworms.

*ifekçilik ifek qurtlærini terbiye qilu - üçme - tut dæræxtlærni ösdürü
haqqında rehberna:me.*

(Silk-production. A Guide-book for the rearing of silkworms and the growing of mulberry-trees.)

ناشرى : جنوبى اويغورستانده ايفه كچىلىك مركزى

na:širi çenu:bi ujgurista:ndæ ifekçilik merkezi.

(Publishers: The silk-production center of South Uighuristan).

يازوچى يوسف مظفر

jazuçi jusuf muzaffer.

Author: Yusuf Muzaffer.

Published by: كاشغر تجارت و صناعت شركت (sic)

kašgar tidğa:ret ve sana:et širket (sic)

(The Kashghar company for trade and industry).

On the back cover: كاشغر شهريده سويدش ميشيون نيك باسمه خانه سيده
باسيلدى ۱۹۳۵

kašgar šeheride svi:diš mišionning basmexa:neside basildi 1935.

(Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission 1935).



業事蠶養

ШЕ.КОВО.ДСТВО

ایفده کچیلیک



- ایفده ک قور تلاری تریسه قیلو -

- او جه - توت درختلارنی

- اوسدرو حقهنده رهبر نامه

Rearing

of silkworms



یازوی - یوسف مظفر



فاشدی: جنوبی او یغور ستانده

ایفده کچیلیک مرکز:

司公份股什喀

کاشغر تجارت و صناعت شرکت

مینکوی 24 - 1935 - ۱۳۵۴

Title-page of 1935.3.

On the same page the correct name of the publishers is given, viz.

كاشغر تجارت و صناعت شركتى

kašyar tiḡa:ret ve sana:et širketi.

20 pp. + 4 cover-pages with text; illustrations in the text and on the front cover. Size: 21 x 17 cm. Paper: white printing-paper; covers thick grey paper.

L.

A 1935, p. 158. Printed for the Kashghar Government in 2000 copies.

Of special interest is the envoy on p. 20 reading:

چونك لريمز
جناب شنك دوبن لى جوشى
خوابه نياز حاجم لو سلىنك شين
جين جانك و بيوك قهرمان
محمود سيجانك ياشاسون

čonlærimiz
ḡena:b šeŋ duben¹ li ḡuši²
xoḡa nia:z ha:ḡim lü siliŋ³ šin
ḡin ḡaŋ⁴ ve büjüŋ qahrama:n
mahmu:d siḡaŋ jašasun!

Long live our leaders His Excellency *duben¹* Sheng,
the president (of the provincial
Government) Li Rong, Commander
Liu, Khoja Niaz haji, the head
administrator and the great
hero Mahmud Si-jang

Sheng is no doubt Sheng Shih-tsai, warlord of Sinkiang, v. his biography in Forbes, p. 251; a photograph of Sheng called Sheng Tupan in Hedin, *The Silk Road*, frontispiece, for Khoja Niaz haji, v. p. 19 and for Mahmud Si-jang, p. 19.

In this connection I thank professor Geng Shimin of Beijing for great help with the translation of this difficult passage and for his help with the definition of the Chinese terms included in it, cf. the notes below.

A guide-book on silk-production was published already in 1881 in Hami (cf. Hartmann, "Buchwesen", p. 101 *pilla baqadurghan bajāni*).

¹ *duben* Chin. *duban*, Rakhimov, p. 160 *duban* Governor General; Geng Shimin: *duban* border defence commissioner, the official title of Sheng Shih-tsai.

² *ḡuši* Chin. *zhǔxí* chairman, president; Rakhimov, p. 85 *zhuxi* president, head of Government; Geng Shimin: indicates Li Rong, the president of the Sinkiang provincial government 1934-1935.

³ *lü siliŋ* Chin. *lǚ sīlǐng* brigade commander; Rakhimov, p. 246 *lü* brigade and p. 191 *siling* commander; Geng Shimin: indicates Liu Bin, the garrison commander of the Kashghar region in Sheng's time.

⁴ *šin ḡin ḡaŋ* is according to Geng Shimin Chin. *xing zheng zhang* meaning "head administrator", referring to Ma Shao-wu (the governor of Kashghar, v. Forbes, p. 246 – the term appears a second time in 1935:12).

تورکستان تقویمی ۱۳۵۵ - ۱۳۵۴

türkesta:n tæqvi:mi 1354-1355.

(The Turkestan Almanac 1354-1355).

Calendar. Gregorian or New Style 1936. Kashgar Swedish Mission Press.

On the last (unnumbered) page:

كاشغر شهريده سويديش ميشيون نينك
باسمه خانه سيده ۱۹۳۵ نجى يليده باسيلدى

kašyar šehride svi:diš mišionning basmexa:neside 1935 nđgi jilide basildi.

(Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission 1935).

This year the almanac is set up according to the Christian year, i.e. 1 January - 31 December.

16 unnumbered pages; covers in different colours. Size: 17 x 12.5 cm. Paper: greyish-white printing-paper. LU.

SA No. 162. Compiled by G. Roberntz, G. Ahlbert and O. Hermansson.

On p. 16 an advertisement for the publications of the Swedish Mission:

كاشغر فوين تانك نينك باسمه خانه سيده قسم قسم علم كتاب لار بار دور مثلاً
جغرافيا، علم طبيعت حساب كتاب لار ا ب كتابى برنجى، ايكنجى و اوچونجى جزء،
علم نحو و صرف، علم املا، خطوط المتنوعه ياكى شرقى تركستان نينك رسمى وثيقه
و هر قسم خط نينك نمونه لارى هر كيم الغالى خوالاسه مذکور كتاب لار ارزان
ساتيلور

*kašyar fuin tañnñ basmexa:neside qism qism ilm kita:blær bar dur
meselan đoyra:fija, ilmi tæbijet hīsa:b kita:blær a b kita:bī birinđgi ikinđgi
ve üçinđgi đüze ilm nehv ve serf ilmi imla: xutu:t almutenevi ja:ki šarqī
türkesta:nnñ resmi vesi:qa ve her qism xætññ numu:neleri her kim alyalī
xa:læsæ mezkur kita:blær erzen satilur.*

(In the printing-office of the [Swedish] mission in Kashghar different kinds of scientific books are to be found. For example: geography, natural history, arithmetic, ABC-book, first, second and third part, grammar, spelling-book, letter specimens or the Eastern Turkestan manner of writing agreements and all kinds of letter specimens. The books mentioned are sold at a low price to anyone who wants to buy them).

باش كتاب ابتداءى اويغورمه كنه ب لرى اوچون الفبا
كاشغر شهريده سويديش ميشيون نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسيلدى 1935 مينكوى 24

baš kita:b iptida:i ujur mektebleri üçin elifbe.

kašyar šehride svi:diš mišionnñ basmexa:neside basildi 1935 minguj 24.

(Introductory Book. An ABC-book for beginners in the Uighur schools. Printed in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission in Kashghar 1935. Year 24 of the Republic).

Author: عباسى نجيبى *abbas nađgi:bi* Abbas Najibi.

ناشرى محمد سيجانك كاشغر

na:širi mahmu:d si:đan kašyar.

(Publisher: Mahmud Si-jang Kashghar).

30 pp. Size: 21.5 x 15 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

L.

According to A 1935, p. 158, this book was printed for the Kashghar government in 3000 copies. Thus it was not produced by the Mission, only printed in the printing-office.

For Mahmud Si-jang, v. 1935:3 and Forbes, esp. pp. 137-141, where he appears as Maḥmūd Shih-chang. He was in 1934 Military Commander of the Kashghar region and played an important role in the local Kashghar government. In April 1937 he fled to India (Forbes, 141 and 309 n. 60).

6.

مرکه نى ايشيلاتيش اصولى
كاشغر شهريده سويديش ميشيون نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسيلدى مينكوى نينك
24 نجى يلى 2 اى 25 نجى كونى

mərkeni išiletiš usu:li.

kašyar šehride svi:diš mišionniη basmexa:neside basildi mingujniη 24 nađgi jili 2 aj 25 nađgi kuni.

(The Rules for Using Stamps. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission in the 24th year of the Republic, 2nd month, 25th day).

On the top of the title page:

كاشغر ولايت سى جينك نينك اداره سى

kašyar vila:jet siđiηniη ida:resi.

(The bureau of the military commander of the Kashghar district).

جينك سى no doubt misprint for سى جانك, cf. 1934:5.

20 pp. Size: 21.5 x 16.5 cm.

No copy preserved.

7.

ابن حور ابتداسی یولدوز انتھاسی دار

ibn hur iptida:sī julduz intiha:sī da:r.

(Ben Hur. Its beginning, the star, its completion, the cross).

On p. 2: Svenska Missionstryckeriet, Kaschgar 1935 (Printing-office of the Swedish Mission, Kashghar 1935).

184 pp. Size: 20.5 x 14 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

L.

An incomplete translation ending with the 39th chapter of Lewis Wallace's book *Ben Hur* (1880), made from one of the Swedish translations with the title "Stjärnan och korset". (The Star and the Cross).

SA No. 157. Translated from Swedish and Arabic by O. Hermansson, assisted by Emin Akhond of Yarkand.

8.

ا-ب کتابی
کاشغر شهريده فوين تانک نينک باسمه خانه سيده باسيلدی ۱۹۳۵

a-b kita:bī.

kašgar šehride fuin taṅnīṅ basmexa:neside basīldī 1935.

(ABC-book. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Mission 1935).

No title-page. The above text is to be found on the front cover.

32 pp.; with simple illustrations. Size: 20 x 14.5 cm. Paper: white printing-paper. Covers: thin yellowish-grey paper.

L.

A 1935, p. 157. Printed in 2000 copies.

Cf. 1932:4.

9.

Short outline on the development of medicine and a discription (sic) of some surgical cases. By Med. Dr. Boris Ossipoff. Kashgar W. China.

No printing year indicated, but according to information received from Rev. G. Roberntz, who was then in charge of the Mission's printing-office, it was printed in 1935.

40 pp.; p. 40 blank page. Size: 20 x 14 cm. Paper: white printing-paper. Cover: green paper.

A xerox-copy of the original, owned by Mrs. Astrid Nyström Persson, in the Lund University Library.

A 1935, p. 158. Printed in 300 copies.

10.

A booklet containing the following tables:

- a. Russkaya azbuka روسچہ الفبا
rusčæ elifbæ.
 (The Russian alphabet).
- b. میٹر-کز جدولی
mītr-gez dʒedveli.
 (Table of metre and yard).
- c. کرات جدولی
kerra:t dʒedveli.
 (Multiplication table).

On the last page: Swedish Mission Press, Kashgar 1935.

4 pp. + an exercise book with ruled pages. Size: 20.5 x 14.5 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

LU.

11.

ینکی حیات

jengi haja:t.

(New Life).

San (number) 29 (3 January 1935) – 120 (30 December 1935).

All numbers preserved.

L.

Cf. 1934:8

From number 32 the publishers changed to:

ناشری: مرکز اورومچی اویغور اقاتو اویوشماسیغه شعبه کاشغر نشر معارف
 جمعیتی

*na:širi merkez urumčī ujγur aqartu ujušmasiγæ šöbæ kašγar nešr mæa:rif
 dʒemi:jeti*.

1935

(Publishers: The Kashghar branch-office of the Urumchi center of the Uighur education organization. The Scientific Society).

Beginning with no. 104 (31 August 1935) the printing-office is indicated as follows:

كاشغر شھرىدە سويدىش مېشىون مېتبېئەسىدە باسلىدى

kašγar šehride svi:diš mišion metbijeside basildi.

(Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission).

12.

كاشغر ولايتى نىنك شىن جن جانك محكمه سى ده تورغوچى شرقى تركستان ملت و
دولت خذمتچى سى عبدالرحمن افندى

*kašγar vila:jetiniŋ šin dʒin dʒaŋ¹ mehkemeside turγuči šarqī türkesta:n
millet ve dövlət xizmetčisi abdurrahman efendi.*

(The member of the court of justice of the head administrator of the province of Kashghar, the servant of the nation and country of Eastern Turkestan Abdur-rahman efendi).

Undated, but probably around 1935. A political pamphlet dealing with the food-situation in Kashghar.

Size: 58 x 31.5 cm. Paper: thin yellowish paper.

L.

¹ *šin dʒin dʒaŋ*, cf. 1935:3, n. 4.

1.

رسملى الفبا ابتدائى اويغور مکتبله رى اوچون برنجى باسماسى كاشغر منکوه
1936-1355 - 25

*resimli¹ elifbe iptida:i ujγur mektebleri üçün birinçgi basmesi kaşγar mingü
25 - 1355-1936.*

(Illustrated ABC-book for the Uighur Beginner Schools. First edition.
Kashghar the 25th year of the revolution - 1355-1936).

Author (indicated at the top of the title-page):

خديجه مظفر كاشغر محمودييه نمونه قيزلار مکتب مديره سى

xædi:çge muzaffar kaşγar mahmu:dijje nemu:ne qizlær mekteb mudî:resi.

(Khadija Muzaffar, principal of the Mahmoudiyye model girls' school of
Kashghar).

On the bottom of the title-page: Swedish Mission Press, Kashgar. 2000
(probably copies, cf. below).

30 pp. Illustrations. Size: 20 x 13.5 cm. Paper: white printing-paper. L.

A 1936, p. 166. Printed in 2000 copies.

2a.

ا-ب کتابى
كاشغر شهريده فوين تانك نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسليدى ۱۹۳۶

a-b kita:bi.

kaşγar šeheride fuin taññiη basmexa:neside basildi 1936.

(ABC-book. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the
Mission 1936).

32 pp. Illustrations. Size: 20 x 14 cm. Paper: white printing-paper. Cover:
thicker paper, of different colours.

Compiled by Sigfrid and Ester Moen.

LLiU.

2b.

Same edition but on p. 1 with addition of the *basmala*:

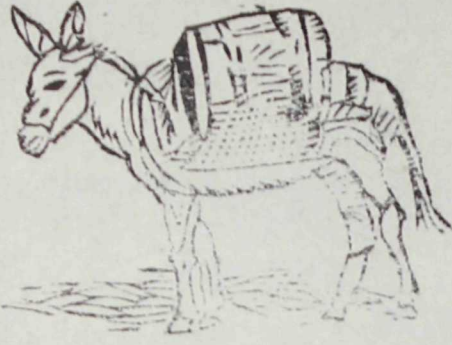
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

For 2a and 2b cf. 1914:3.

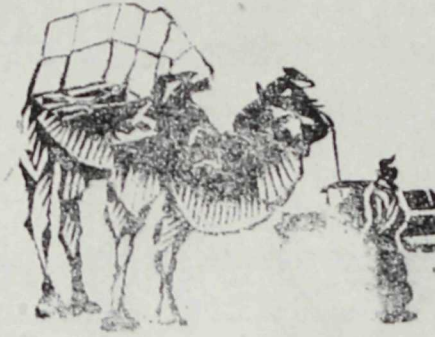
A 1936, p. 167. Printed in two editions of a total of 5000 copies.

¹ Correct form *resimlik*.

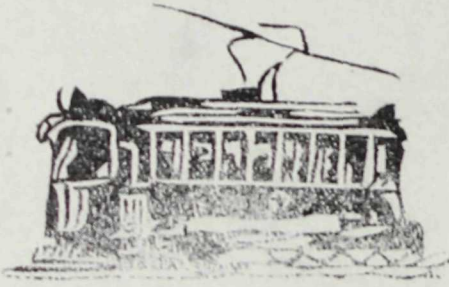
دیول حرکتله ری



بالدور



و حاضر



قانداغ بولسا



اوقمیش یوللار مز هدم شونداغ بولماق لازم.



1936:1 Last page. Illustrating road transportation formerly and at the present time. Implicitly the backwardness of the former society and the modernity of the present regime.

3.

علم طبيعت اولقى جزء
كاشغر شهريده فوين تانك نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسيلدى ۱۹۳۶

ilmi tæbijet ævvædqî dǰüze.

kašyar šeheride fuin tañniñ basmexa:neside basildi 1936.

(Natural Science. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Mission 1936).

31 pp.; p. 31 blank page; in reality 32 pp. as the first page is unnumbered. Size: 20.5 x 14.5 cm. Paper: white printing-paper. Cover: different colours. L.

An offprint of the 1935 edition, containing the chapter on man; cf. 1935:1.

A 1936, p. 167. Printed in 1100 copies.

4.

اوترا آسيا نينك تاريخى
كاشغر شهريده سويديش ميشيون نينك باسمه خانه سيده (sic) باسيلدى ۱۹۳۶

otra a:sija:nin ta:rixî.

kašyar šeheride svi:diš mišionniñ basmexa:neside basildi 1936.

(The History of Central Asia. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission 1936).

56 pp.; p. 56 blank page. Size: 20.5 x 14.5 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

LLiU.

SA No. 165. Author: O. Hermansson.

A 1936, p. 167. Printed in 1000 copies.

5.

اويغورستان تقويمى ۱۳۵۶-۱۳۵۵

ujurista:n tæqvi:mi 1355-1356.

(The Uighuristan Almanac 1355-1356).

Calendar. Gregorian or New Style 1937. Kashgar Swedish Mission Press.

At the bottom of the last page:

كاشغر شهريده فوين تانك نينك
باسمه خانه سيده ۱۹۳۶ نجى يليده باسيلدى

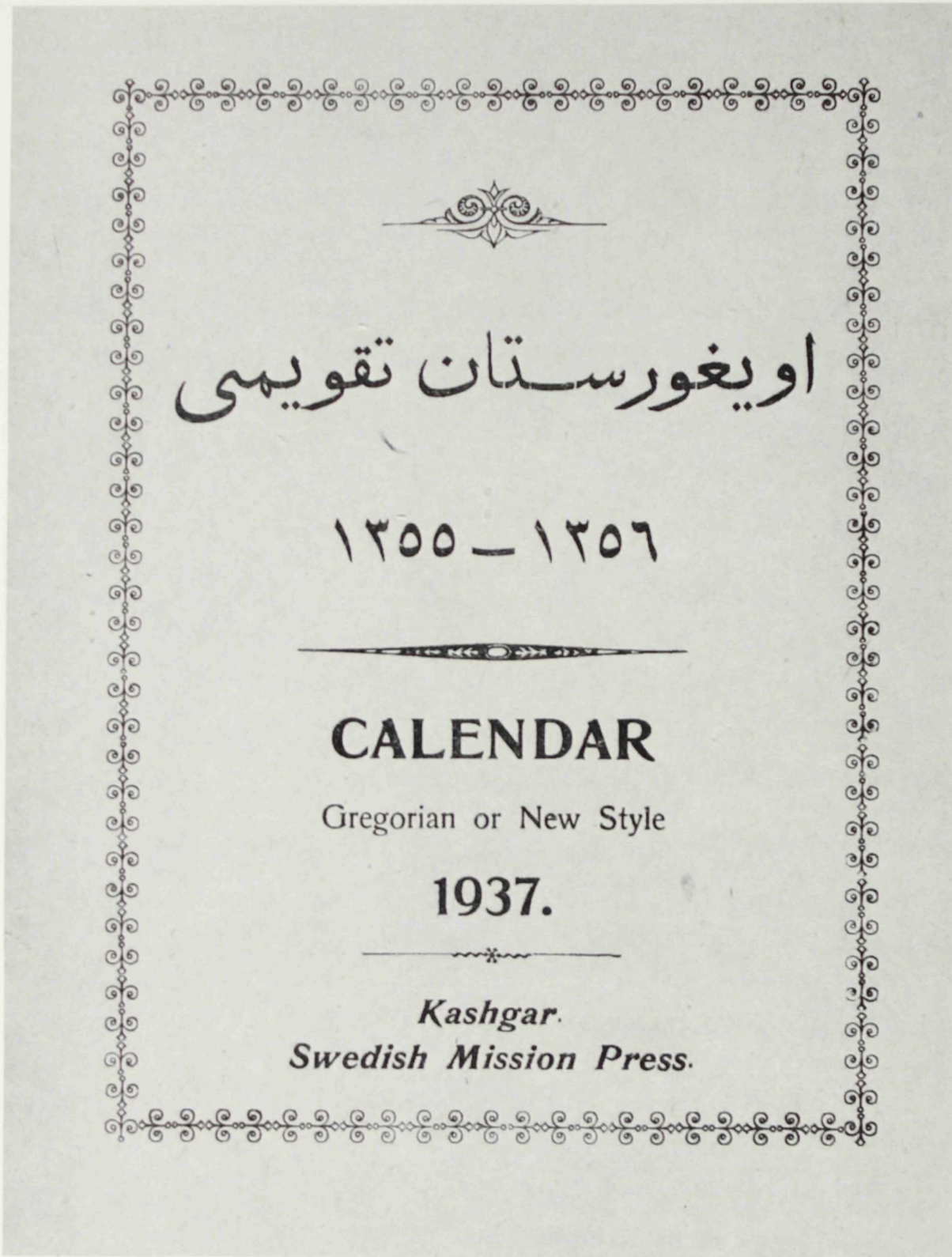
kašyar šeheride fuin tañniñ basmexa:neside 1936 nǰi jilide basildi.

(Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Mission in the year 1936).

1936

18 unnumbered pages. Size: 17 x 13 cm. Paper: yellowish printing-paper. L.

SA No. 168. Compiled by O. Hermansson and G. Ahlbert.



Title-page of 1936:5.

jengi haja:t.

(New Life), cf. 1935:10.

San (number) 121 (2 January, 1936) – 168, 170–206, 209–225 (29 December, 1936).

No other numbers preserved.

L.

From number 163 the publishers are thus indicated:

شينكجانك : كاشغر ولايت (شين جانكلىق) حكومت و هم اويغور اقارتو
اويوشماسى نينك ناشر افكارى

*šindǵaŋ kašyar vila:jet (šindǵaŋliq) hökümet ve hem ujǵur aqartu
ujušmasiniŋ na:širi efka:ri.*

(The organ of the Government and also the Uighur education organization of the province of Kashghar, belonging to Sinkiang).

The printing-office:

كاشغر شهريده سويديش ميسيون مطبع سیده باسيلدی

kašyar šeheride svi:diš mišion metbijeside basildi.

(Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission).

1.

خطوط المتنوعه يعنى الته شهر نينك رسم خط و وثيقه لارى اوچونجى باسما
كاشغر شهريده سويديش ميشيون نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسليدى ۱۹۳۷

*xutu:t almutenevi jænī alte šehernīη resmi xəet ve vesi:qælæri ücündgi
basma.*

kaşgar šeheride svi:diš mišionnīη basmexa:neside basildi 1937.

(Various Letter Forms. The Manner of Writing Letters and Documents in the Six Cities [i.e. Eastern Turkestan south of Tianshan]. Third edition. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission 1937).

On p. 2: Tredje upplagan. Svenska Missionstryckeriet, Kaschgar 1937. (Third edition. The printing-office of the Swedish Mission, Kashghar 1937).

48 pp. Size: 20 x 13.5 cm. Paper: yellowish printing-paper. LLi.

Cf. 1931:2.

2.

مکتب کتابی ا.ب کتابی نینک تدریجی
كاشغر شهريده سويديش ميشيون نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسليدى ۱۹۳۷

mekteb kita:bī a-b kita:bīnīη tedri:đgi.

kaşgar šeheride svi:diš mišionnīη basmexa:neside basildi 1937.

(School-book. A sequel to the ABC-book. Printed in the city of Kashghar in the printing-office of the Swedish Mission 1937).

On p. 2: Svenska Missionstryckeriet, Kashgar 1937. (The printing-office of the Swedish Mission) *ایکنجی باسما* *ikindgi basma* (Second edition).

46 pp. Size: 20 x 14 cm. Paper: yellowish printing-paper. LLi.

Cf. 1922:2.

3.

ينكى حيات

jengi haja:t.

(New Life) cf. 1936:6.

San (number) 226 (1 January, 1937) – 256, 258 – 259, 261, 263 (27 May, 1937).

All numbers preserved.

L.

4.

بوغاسوبيلغه لاريغه ?

SA No. 175 a psalm, translated by G. Arell.

No copy preserved.

5.

مبارك ايرته تانكلاتقان

muba:rek erte taqlatqan.

SA No. 176. A translation of the Swedish hymn "Var hälsad sköna morgon-stund" by O. Hermansson and G. Ahlbert.

No copy preserved.

6.

9 songs translated from Swedish and English by O. Hermansson.

SA No. 177.

No copy preserved.

7.

3 school-songs, translated from Swedish by O. Hermansson.

SA No. 178.

No copy preserved.

8.

The following book evidently has been set up in the printing-office of the Mission although there is no indication to prove it, except that the Arabic types used seem to be of the same kind as those used by the Mission.

Title page:

ابتدائی مکتبلر اوچون طبیعت درسلی ایکنجی بولوم تورتنجی اقوش بیلی
iptida:i mektebler üçün tæbijet dersliki ikindgi bølüm törtündgi oquş jili.

(Lessons in science for the primary schools. Second part. Fourth study year).

1937

No year indicated. On the title page a rubber stamp imprint:

ناشرى : شينك جانك معارف نظارتى

na:širi šiŋdʒaŋ mæa:rif nəza:rɛti.

(Publishers: The Education Ministry of Sinkiang).

168 pp. with illustrations.

L.

The printing year is probably 1937 – at the very end of the Mission's activities.

9.

بُلْبُل نِينِك حكايسى

bulbulniŋ hika:jesi.

(The Story of the Nightingale).

4 pp. Size: 22 x 14 cm. Paper: white printing-paper.

L.

No year indicated, but probably 1937.

On p. 2 over the title the *basmala*.

Cf 1926:2.

10.

محترم دوبن جناب لریدین تیلگرام

muhterem duben dʒena:blæridin tiligra:m.

(A telegram from His Excellency the honoured Governor General).

A message posted on the gates of the city of Kashghar on 14 May 1937 containing strong criticism of Mahmud Si-jang (cf. Forbes, p. 141 and 1935:5) – his name here spelt ماموت سيجانك. The document is signed by دوبن شنك *duben šɛŋ ši si* Governor General Sheng Shi-ts'ai (v. 1935:3 and Forbes, p. 251), رئيس لى يون *reis li jun* Chief Li Yun (probably Forbes, p. 244 Li Yung, Provincial Chairman of Sinkiang under Sheng Shi-ts'ai from 1934), and Khoja Niaz haji. The message evidently was sent from Urumchi. No date in the text but 14 May 1937 verified by a note on the backside of the document made by the Swedish missionary Maja Bergquist.

Size: 54 x 36 cm; printed on one side only. Paper: yellowish printing-paper.

L.

Appendix

Translations of the Bible into Eastern Turki made by members of the Swedish Eastern Turkestan mission, but printed outside Kashghar.

I. Printed in Germany

1.

انجيل متى يعنى خداونديميز و قونقازغوچوميز عيسى مسيح نينك ينىكى عهدى نينك
كتاييدىن كه يونانى تليدين عربى و فارسى و ارمنى تيل لاريكا اويرولوب اولاردىن هم
كاشغر تركى كا ترجمه قيلينيب ملاد مسيح نينك ۱۸۹۸ يليده لىپسيق شهرده
دروكولين نينك باسماخانه سيده باسيلدى

*inǰil matti jænī xuda:wendimiz ve qutqazγuǰumiz i:sa mesi:hniŋ jengi
æhediniŋ kita:bīdīn ki juna:nī tilidin ærebi ve fa:rsī ve ermeni tillerige
öjrlüp olærdīn hem kašγar türkige terǰümε qīlinip mila:dī mesi:hniŋ
1898 jilide lejpsiq šeherde drugulinniŋ basmaxa:neside basildi.*

(The Gospel according to St. Matthew from the New Testament of our Lord Saviour Jesus Messiah that was translated from the Greek language into Arabic, Persian and Armenian and from them into Kashghar Turki. Printed in the year 1898 Christian era in the Drugulin printing-office in the city of Leipzig).

150 pp.

L.

POS, p. 491. Translated by J. Avetaranian.

Printed in 2000 copies.

2.

انجيل مرقوس

inǰi:l marqos.

(The Gospel according to St. Mark).

95 pp.

L.

Same title as the preceding, same translator, year and printing-office.

Printed in 2000 copies.

3.

انجيل لوقا

inḡi:l luqa:

(The Gospel according to St. Luke).

157 pp.

L.

Same title as the preceding, same translator, year and printing-office.

Printed in 2000 copies.

4.

انجيل يوحنا

inḡi:l johanna:

(The Gospel according to St. John).

111 pp.; p. 112 blank page.

L.

Same title as the preceding, same translator, year and printing-office.

Printed in 2000 copies.

All four books also bound together in one volume, but with separate pagination.

5.

مسیحی لارنینک مستعمل غزل لاریدین کاشغر تیلیکا ترجمه قیلینغان اون توقوز غزل

Mäsihilärning müstaʿmäl ḡazälläriden kaşḡar tiligä tärḡümä qılınḡan on toquz ḡazäl.

(Nineteen songs translated into the language of Kashghar, used by the Christians there).

Printed by Drugulin in Leipzig 1899.

40 pp.; p. 40 blank page.

L.

The songs are printed in Arabic script with parallel transcription into phonetic form in Latin script. The phonetic system used is, with minor differences and simplifications, the same as the one used in Raquette's Eastern Turki Grammar.

No indication of translator. Raquette? Avetaranian?

II. Printed in Russia

1.

انجيل متى يعنى خداونديميز عيسى مسيح نيك ينكى عهدى نيك كتابيدى يونانى
تيليدى كاشغر تركى كا ترجمه قيلينيب تفليس شهريده ناميستنيك نيك باسما خانه
سيده باسليدى ميلاد مسيح نيك ۱۹۱۰ يليده (sic)

*indgi:l matti jænī xuda:vendimiz i:sa mesi:hniŋ jengi æhediniŋ kita:bīdīn
juna:nī tilidin kaşyar türkige terǵume qilinip tflis šehride namestnikniŋ
basmaxa:neside basildi mi:la:dī mesi:hniŋ 1910 jilide* (printing error يليده
for يليده).

(The Gospel according to St. Matthew translated from the New Testament of our Lord Saviour Jesus Messiah from the Greek language into Kashghar Turki. Printed in Tiflis, in the Governor's printing-office in 1910 Christian era).

126 pp.

L.

POS, p. 491. A new edition of Avetaranian's translation, revised by L. E. Högberg and G. Raquette.

Printed in 2000 copies.

III. Printed in Bulgaria

1.

انجيل شريف اصلى يونانى تيلي دين كاشغر تيلي كا ترجمه قيليندى
بلغارستان فلبه شهريده باسليدى ۱۹۱۱

*indgi:li šeri:f æslī juna:nī tilidin kaşyar tilige terǵume qilindi
bulgarista:n filibe šehride basildi 1911.*

(The Holy Gospel translated from the original Greek language into the language of Kashghar. Printed in the city of Philippolis in Bulgaria 1911).

Also English title, viz.: The Four Gospels and the Acts. Translated from the Original Greek, into Kashgar-turki by the Rev. Johannes Awetaranian. First Edition. Philippople 1911.

[V], 472 pp.

L.

A copy with notes changes and corrections made by G. Raquette is to be found in the Lund University Library.

2.

انجيل شريف يعنى خداونديميز و قوتقازغوجوميز عيسى مسيح نينك ينىكى عهدى نينك
 كتابى كه اصلى يونانى تىلى دىن كاشغر تركى تىلى كا ترجمه قىلىندى بلغارستان
 نينك فلبه شهريده باسىلدى ۱۹۱۴

*inçgi:li šeri:f jænī xuda:vendimiz ve qutqazγuçğumiz i:sa meşi:hniη jengi
 æhediniη kita:bī ki æsli juna:nī tilidin kaşγar türki tilige terçümε qilindī
 bulγarista:nnīη filibe šehride basıldi 1914.*

(The Holy Gospel i.e. The New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus
 Messiah translated from the original Greek language into the Kashghar
 Turki Language. Printed in the town of Philippopol (Plovdiv) in Bulgaria
 in 1914).

On the inside of the title-page: Kashgar-Turki New Testament Translated
 from the original Greek by the Rev. Johannes Awetaranian. Philippopolis
 1914.

[IV], 820 pp.

L.

POS, p. 491 printed in 2000 copies.

At the end of p. 820 an explanatory note evidently inserted by Avetaranian:

بو کتاب تاریخه میلاد عيسى نينك ۱۸۹۲ دین ۱۸۹۷ غجه كاشغر شهريده اوراتبه
 سرايیده محمد شكري اميرزاده ء ارضرومى مشهور به يوحانس باى نينك قولى
 برله ترجمه قىلىنغاندور

*bu kita:b ta:rīxqæ mi:la:dī i:sanīη 1892 din 1897 γiçğæ kaşγar šehride
 ora töbe serajidæ muhammad šükri emi:rza:deji erzerumī meşhu:r be
 johannes bajnīη qolī birle terçümε qilinyandur.*

(This book was translated by the hand of Johannes Bai from the year 1892
 of the Christian era until 1897 in the city of Kashghar in the Ora-töbe
 Saray of the famous Muhammad Shükri Amirzade-yi Erzerumi).
 Johannes Bai (rich merchant, prominent man) was the title given to
 Avetaranian by the people of Kashghar.

3.

An offprint of the four Gospels and the Acts, comprising pp. 1-472 was
 issued separately and according to POS, p. 491 printed in 2000 copies. L.

4.

An offprint of the Epistle to the Romans, comprising pp. 473-516 was
 issued separately and printed in 2000 copies. L.

5.

The remaining parts of the New Testament including the Romans, pp. 473–820, was issued separately and according to POS, p. 491, printed in 500 copies. L.

IV. Printed in Egypt

1.

انجيل مقدّس يعنى ينىكى عهد نينك كتابى اصلى يونانى تيليدين كاشغر شرق
تركستان نينك تيليغه ترجمه قيليندى برتيش قرين بايبل سوساييتى نينك خرچى
بيلان قاهره مصردا باسильدى

*inḡi:li muqæddes jænī jengi æhedniḡ kita:bi æsli juna:nī tilidin kašyar
šarqī türkesta:nniḡ tiliyæ terḡümε qilindī britiṣ farajñ bajbel sosajetiniḡ
xærḡi bilen qa:hire müsrdæ basildi.*

(The Holy Gospel, i.e. the New Testament. Translated from the original Greek language into the Turki of Kashghar of Eastern Turkestan. Printed at the expense of the British and Foreign Bible Society in Cairo, Egypt).

On the inside of the title page: The New Testament in Eastern (Kashgar) Turki. New translation from the original Greek. Ptd. N.[ile] M.[ission] P.[ress], Cairo 1939.

II, 744 pp.

L.

Translated by G. Ahlbert and O. Hermansson; cf. O. Hermansson, “Nya testamentet på Öst-Turkestans talspråk” (*En ny port öppnas*, pp. 206–212).

Printed in 2000 copies.

The four Gospels were issued in separate off-prints in 500 copies each.

2.

كتاب مقدّس اصلى عبرانى ويونانى تيليدين كاشغر شرق تركستان تيليغه ترجمه
قيليندى برتيش قرين بايبل سوساييتى خرچى بيلان قاهره مصردا بلسيلدى

*kita:bi muqæddes æsli ibra:ni ve juna:nī tilidin kašyar šarqī türkesta:n
tiliyæ terḡümε qilindī britiṣ farajñ bajbel sosajeti xærḡi bilen qa:hire
müsrdæ basildi.*

(The Holy Book. Translated from the original Hebrew and Greek languages into the Turki of Kashghar Eastern Turkestan. Printed in Cairo, Egypt at the expense of The British Foreign Bible Society).

On the inside of the title page: The Holy Bible in Eastern (Kashgar) Turki.

Appendix

Translation from the original Hebrew and Greek. Ptd. N.[ile] M.[ission]
P.[ress]. Cairo 1950.

II, 1547 pp. Old Testament.
II, 464 pp. New Testament.

L.

Translated by O. Hermansson.

Offprints were made of most parts of this Bible-translation.

V. Printed in India

1.

حمد تسبیح سویدیش ہندوستانی مشن بمبئی سنہ ۱۹۴۳

hæmd tesbi:h svi:diš hindusta:nī mišin bombij senēi 1943.

(Praise and Glory. Swedish Hindustani Mission. Bombay 1943).

80 pp.

L.

A song-book containing 55 songs in the Eastern Turki language.

Cf. 1934:1.

The Swedish Hindustani mission was set up as the successor to the Eastern Turkestan Mission.

Glossary of Words Occurring in the Titles and Elsewhere in the Text

a

- a - b kita:bi* ABC-book
abbas A. ʿabbās npr. Abbas
abd A. ʿabd servant, slave; *a. ulbaqī* npr. Abdul Baqī; *a. urrahman* npr. Abdur Rahman; *a. ussattar* npr. Abdus Sattar
aded A. ʿadad number
adem A. ādam man
aγriq illness
a:χond P. ākhūn, akhwund teacher, master, akhond
ahmer A. aḥmar red
aj month
ajliq monthly; month's . . . 89
al- to take; to buy
ald front; *a. iyæ* in front of, close to
alte six; *a. šehēr* n.geogr. Alte Shahar, "The Six Cities", name of Eastern Turkestan south of Tianshan
andin after; *a. ki:n* thereafter, then
aqartu education 101, 107
aqsaqal lit. white-beard; title of a village-elder, unofficial agent of a foreign power 60-61
ariq canal, irrigation-canal
a:sija: n.geogr. Asia
avgust (the month of) August
aziq- to go astray, to get lost

æ

- ædʒa:ib* A. ʿajāʾib (plur. of ʿajīb) wonderful
æhed A. ahd testament
æxla:qi A.P. akhlāq moral
æjt- to say, to tell
æreb ~ *ærep* A. ʿarab Arab
ærebi A.P. ʿarabī Arabic
ærep v. *æreb*
ærepčē A.T. Arabic
æslī A.P. aṣlī original
ævvælqi A. auwal + T. qi first
æza: A. aʿdāʾ (plur. of ʿudw) limbs 74-75

ebedi A. *abadī* eternal
edebi A.P. *adabī* literary
ehl A. *ahl* people
ej Oh!
ejdga:h A.P. *‘id-gāh* a place of festivals
ejjub A. *aijūb* npr. Job
elifbe A.P. *alif be* ABC
emi:r A. *amīr* prince
emi:r zadε A.P. *amīr zāda* of noble birth
eniη v. *o*
erkin independent
ermeni P. *armanī* Armenian
erte morning
erzen P. *arzān* cheap
erzeru:m n.geogr. Erzerum

b

baha: P. *bahā* price
baj a rich man; a honorific title of rich people or prominent merchants
bajbel ~ *bajbl* Bible
bajbl v. *bajbel*
baqī A. *bāqī* everlasting, eternal
bar existant; is
bare P. *bāra* time, turn; *b. sidin* regarding 80
barčæ all, every
bas- to press, to print
basil- to be printed
asma ~ *asmε* print, edition
asmaxa:ne ~ *asmεxa:ne* T.P. printing-office
asmε v. *asma*
asmεxa:ne v. *asmaxa:ne*
baš head; beginning; *b. kita:b* a beginner's book; introductory book 98
baza:r P. *bāzār* bazaar
be P. *ba* to, for, in, with; as
beg title for a native official, Beg
beja:n A. *bayān* explanation
beja:nna:mε A.P. *bayān-nāma* proclamation
bejt A. *bait* 1) house; temple 81 2) song 80
beš five
bilen with; and
bir one
birinđi first
birle with, by
birlik unity
bismilla A. *bi-smī'illāh* in the name of God
bofa: Ch. *bāofu* item of mail; bundle 58
bol- to be; to do, to permit 75
bombij n.geogr. Bombay 116
bosaya treshold

bölüm part 109
britiř British
bu this
bulbul P. *bulbul* nightingale
bulğarısta:n n.geogr. Bulgaria
buluğ corner
büyük great

č

čaj tea; *č. væqtī* breakfast 61
ček E. money order 58
čila- to soak 75
čiq- to appear
čiqar- to cause to appear, to issue
čin Ch. *jīn* Chinese; China 74
čoğ big; leader 97

d

damollah Ch. *dà* + A.P. *mullā* a great molla, a very learned molla
da:r P. *dār* a gallows; cross
da:vud A. *dāwud* npr. David
dæræxt P. *dirakht* tree
deli:l A. *dalīl* guide, director 47
ders A. *dars* lesson
derslik A.T. lesson
de- to say, to tell
dil P. *dil* heart
di:n A. *dīn* religion
di:ni A.P. *dīnī* religious
dövlət A. *daulat* government; country
duben Ch. *duban* governor general, border defence commissioner 97, 110
dunja: A. *dunyā* world
dur is

đ

đaj P. *jāy* place
đa:n P. *jān* soul, life; *đ. im* P.T. beloved
đedvel A. *jadwal* [an arithmetic] table
đema:et A. *jamā'at* congregation 66
đemi:jet A. *jam'īyat* assembly
đena:b A. *janāb* Excellency 97, 110
đenu:b A. *janūb* the south
điriŋla- to jingle
đoyra:fija geography
đuři Ch. *zhǔxí* chairman, president 97
đuva:b A. *jawāb* answer
đuze A. *juz'* part

e

efendi efendi
efkar A. *afkār* (plur. of *fikr*) thoughts, opinions, advices 85; *na:širi*
 e. organ 87, 107
eger P. *agar* if
et- to do, to make

f

farajn v. *forajn*
fa:rsi A.P. *fārsī* Persian
fa:s A. *fās* Fas, name of an Arab tribe
fera:nsisku:s npr. Fransiscus 91
ferengi Frank, European
fihrist A.P. *fihrist* register, index, table of contents
fikr A. *fikr* thought, mind
filibe n.geogr. Philippople
forajn ~ *farajn* E. foreign
fuiñ tañ ~ *fuiñ tañ* Ch. *fúyīn táng* 'gospelhall', mission
fuiñ tañ v. *fuiñ tañ*

g

gazete < R. *gazéta* newspaper 92
gez P. *gaz* yard
gi:z + neg. verb; *her* g. under no circumstances 75
goñsi Ch. *gōngshǐ* official 93
gul P. *gul* rose; flower
güna:h P. *gunāh* sin; g. *qil-* to sin

γ

γæzel A. *ghazal* song
γilt A. *khilt* mixture, miscellany; *γi ma:l* different pieces of property 61

h

ha:ði A. *hājī* one who has performed the pilgrimage to Mecca, haji
haja:l < ? delay; *h. qilmaj* without delay 75
haja:t A. *hayāt* life
hajva:na:t A. *hayawānāt* (plur. of *hayawān*) animals
halqæ A. *halqa* ring; garland
haqq A. *haqq* truth; *h. idæ* for
hasan v. *hassan*
hassan ~ *hasan* A. *hasan* npr. Hassan
ha:zer A. *hādir* present; *h. bol-* to attend
hæmd A. *hamd* praise
hæqi:qi A.P. *haqīqī* true

hefte P. *hafta* week
heftelik P.T. weekly
hema:n P. *hamān* immediately
heme P. *hama* all
her P. *har* every, all; *h. kim* anyone
hisa:b A. *ḥisāb* calculation; account; *h. kita:bī* arithmetic
hiḡra A. *hijra* the (beginning of the) Muhammadan era
hika:je A. *ḥikāya* story
hila:l A. *hilāl* the new moon; crescent 89
hindusta:n n.geogr. India
hindusta:nī Indian
hisa:r A. *ḥiṣār* a fortified town, fort
hökümet A. *ḥukūmat* government
hürrijet A. *ḥurriyat* freedom

χ

xa:la- P. *ḫwāh* + T. *-la-* to wish
xa:ne P. *ḫāna* house, building; *basma* χ. printing-office
xa:qa:nī Chinese
xædi:ḡe A. *ḫadīja* name of Muhammad's first wife; npr. Khadija 103
xærḡ A. *ḫarj* expense
xæt A. *ḫatṭ*, P. *ḫat* letter
xizmet A. *ḫidmat* service
xizmetçi A.T. servant
xoḡa P. *ḫwāja* a man of distinction, *khoja*
xuda: P. *ḫudā* God; χ. *ja:r* npr. Khuda-yar 60
xuda:wend P. *ḫuda:wand* God
xutba A. *ḫuṭba* sermon
xutu:t A. *ḫuṭūṭ* (plur. of *ḫatṭ*) letters

ï

ibra:nī A.P. *ʿibrānī* Hebrew
ila:ḡ A. *ʿilāj* remedy
iqtisa:dī A.P. *iqtīṣa:dī* economic
ïssi- to get warm
ïssindur- to warm up 75
ïssiq warm
ïssit- to make warm 75

i

ibn A. *ibn* son
ibtida: v. *iptida:*
ič inside, in
ida:re A. *idāra* office, bureau
iḡtima:ī A. *ijtimāʿī* social
ifek ~ *ipek* silk
ifekçilik silk-production 95

igiz high; *i. ariq* n.geogr. Igiz-ariq 61
iken is, was
iki two
ikindgi second
ila:m A. *i'lām* announcing
ila:mna:mε A.P. *i'lām-nāma* tariff 58
ila:n A. *i'lān* publication, proclamation
ila:nna:mε A. *i'lān-nāma* announcement 60
ilm A. *ilm* science
ilmi A.P. *ilmī* scientific
imla: A. *imlā'* spelling, orthography
indgil A. *injīl* the gospel
ingliš English
intiha: A. *intihā'* completion 100
ipek v. *ifek*
iptida: A. *ibtidā'* beginning; *i. qil-* to begin 60-61
i:sa ~ isa A. *īsā* Jesus
isla:mijje A. *islāmiyya* Islamic
ism A. *ism* name
istiqla:l A. *istiqlāl* independence; name of a review 21, 85
isveč n.geogr. Sweden
iš work
išilet- to use 99

j

ja: P. *yā* or; *j. ki* or
jan- to return; *j. ip ket-* do.
ja:r P. *yār* friend
jarkend n.geogr. Yarkand
jaruyluq enlightenment 14
jaša- to live
jaz- to write
jazuči writer 95
jæman bad; *j.raq* worse
jæni A. *ya'nī* that is to say; i.e.
jengi ~ jεŋi new; *j. baza:r* Yangi-Bazaar; *j. hisa:r* n.geogr. Yangi-hisar
jer place; part (of the body) 75
jirīŋda- to suppurate 75
jigerme twenty
jigermindgi twentieth
jil year
johanna: npr. Johannes, John
johannes npr. Johannes
jol road, way
julduz star
jumša- to get soft

jumšaq soft
juna:nī A.P. *yūnānī* Greek
jusuf A. *yūsuf* npr. Yusuf, Joseph
jürgε- to wrap

k

kašyar n.geogr. Kashghar
kebi:r A. *kabīr* great, large, big
keɾa: A. *kirāʿ* hire, rent, cost 58
keɾrat A. *karrat* multiplication
keɾr A. *kasr* a fraction (in arithmetic)
kel- to come
ket- to go, to depart
ki P. *ki* who, that
kim who
ki:n after
kir- to enter
kiši person, someone, somebody, people
kita:b A. *kitāb* book
köter- to take away, to deliver
kün day
kündüz daytime

l

late P. *latta* rag 75
lejpsiq n.geogr. Leipzig
linguafon E. Linguaphone
luɣat A. *luḡat* vocabulary
luqa: A.P. *lūqā* the evangelist Luke
lü Ch. *lǔ* brigade 97

m

mahmud ~ *mahmu:d* A. *maḥmūd* npr. Mahmud
mahmu:dijje A. *maḥmūdiyya* of Mahmud 103
ma:l A. *māl* property
mane P. *mānā* behold!
marqos npr. Mark
matti A. *mattā* npr. Matthew
mæa:riɸ A. *maʿāriɸ* scientific
mælum A. *maʿlūm* known; *m. bol-* to understand; to let be known
mæɸmuε A. *majmūʿa* review
mækheme A. *maḥkama* court of justice
mækteb A. *maktab* school
mɛn I
mɛrke R. *mārka* stamp 99
mɛrkez A. *markaz* center
mɛrtebe A. *martaba* step, time; *bir m.* once
mɛselan A. *maṭal-an* for example
mɛsi:h A. *masīḥ* Christ, Christian
mɛshu:r A. *mashhūr* known as, famous
mɛtbije A. *maṭbaʿa* printing-office
mɛza:mir A. *mazāmīr* psalms
mɛza:t A. *mazād* auction 60-61

məzku:r A. *mazkūr* mentioned; above-mentioned
məzmu:r A. *mazmūr* a psalm; hymn
mīsr A. *mīšr* n.geogr. Egypt
mī:la:d A. *mīlād* nativity, birthday; *m. məsi:h* Christian era
millet A. *millat* nation
milli A. *millī* national
mingu ~ *minguj* Ch. *mínguó* republic; The Republic of China 1911-1949
minguj v. *míngu*
mīsqal A. *mīṭqāl* the weight of a thing; the coin *m.*
mīšin E. mission 116
mīšion E. mission
mītr E. metre
molla A.P. *mullā* a learned man, molla
muba:rek A. *mubāarak* blessed
mudi:re A. *mudīra* a (female) principal 103
muhammad A. *muḥammad* npr. Muhammad
muħærrem A. *muḥarram* the first month of the Muhammadan year
muħarrir A. *muḥarrir* editor
muħterem A. *muḥtaram* honoured, respected 110
munday so
muqæddes A. *muqaddas* holy, sacred
musa A. *mūsā* npr. Moses
muteferriqæ A. *mutafarrika* various things; specimens 56
mutenevi A. *mutanauwi*^c different 1937:1
mutenevije A. *mutanauwi*^{iyya} various 79
muva:fiq A. *muwāfiq* conformable, according to
muzaffer A. *muzaffar* victorious; npr. Muzaffar
muzla- to freeze, to get frostbitten; *m.p ket-* do. 74-75
mūsulman A.P. *musulmān* a Muhammadan
müstamel A. *musta*^c*mal* used

n

na:mε P. *nāma* book
namestnik R. *naméstnik* deputy governor 113
nandŋang Ch. *nánjiāng* southern (Sinkiang) 93
na:šir A. *nāšīr* publisher; *ni efka:r* organ 87
nebevije A.P. *nabawī* prophetic
nebi A. *nabīy* in P. *nabī* prophet
neŋgi:bi A. *najīb* generous, excellent; npr. Najibi
neha:jeti A.P. *nihāyat* very
nehv A. *naḥw* syntax
neμu:ne P. *namūna*, *numūna* model, sample, example; cf. *numu:ne*
nerse thing
nešr A. *našr* publication
neza:ret A. *nižārat* inspection, administration; ministry 110
neče some; *bir n.* some
neŋga:t A. *najāt* salvation
numu:ne P. *numūna* specimen; cf. *neμu:ne*

o

obdan good, nice; nicely 75
ol ~ *o* he, she, it; *eniŋ* (genitive)
on ten
oqu- to read, to study
oquš study, instruction
ora töbε n.geogr. Ora-töbe 114
oš- (< *aš-*); *o. up ket-* to swell, to get swollen 75
ot fire
otra middle, central
otuz thirty

ö

öj house, room
öjrül- to be translated 111
ösdür- to cause to grow
öz self

o

pa:diša:h P. *pād-shāh* king
paskine dirty
pejyamber P. *paigham-bar* messenger, prophet
pejyamberlik P.T. prophetic
pend P. *pand* advice
pošte R. *póšta* post 58
pul P. *pūl* the coin *pul*
put foot
pütül- to be written 76
pütün whole

q

qa:hire A. *qāhira* n.geogr. Cairo
qahrama:n P. *qahramān* hero 97
qar snow
qatar A. *qiṭār* rank, order; series, row; *iki heftede bir q.* every second week
 85
qærz A. *qarḍ* debt
qi P. *ki* cf. *ki*
qija:m A. *qiyām* standing, standing position in prayer; "when the sun is in
 the sky" 60-61
qija:s A. *qiyās* comparison
qil- to do, to make
qilīn- to be done, to be made
qilmayliq a doing, an act 75
qism A. *qism* kind; *q. q.* different
qişsæ A. *qişsa* story

qiz girl
qol hand
qozī lamb
quddus A. *quds* holy 91
qurt worm
quruluš establishment 89
quruq dry
qutqazyučī saviour

r

raket npr. Raquette 60
ramaza:n A. *ramaḍān* the month of fast, Ramazan
rebi A. *rabī^c* name of the two spring months
reḡeb A. *rajab* name of the seventh Muslim month
rehber P. *rah-bar* a way-guide
rehberna:mε P. *rah-bar nāma* guide-book
resimli A. *rasm* + T. *-li* (which is an Urumchi-form, corresponding to Eastern Turki *-lik*) illustrated 103
resm A. *rasm* manner
ruha:nī A.P. *ruḥānī* spiritual
ruscæ R.T. Russian
ru:zna:mε P. *roznāma* newspaper 14

s

sa:et A. *sā^cat* hour, clock
sabit ~ *sa:bit* A. *tābit* right, proper; npr. Sabit
sa:hib A. *ṣāhib* title for a European, Mr. 60
san P. *sān* piece, number
sana:et A. *sinā^cat* industry
sa:nī A. *tānī* second
saqlīq health
sat- to sell
satil- to be sold
sattar A. *sattār* the veiler (of sin etc.), one of the names of God
sehra A. *ṣahrā^ḡ* desert
sene A.P. *sana* year
ser a coin or bank-note equal to 16 *teḡε*; *sar*
sera:j P. *sarāy* inn, serai
serf A. *ṣarf* declination
sejšenbe P. *sih-shamba* Tuesday
serenḡa:m P. *sar-anjām* utensils 60
sia:sī A.P. *siyāsī* political
si:ḡaḡ Ch. npr. Si-jang
siliḡ Ch. *sīlīḡ* commander 93, 97
soyaq cold; frost
sosajeti E. society
söz word; saying
su water
subu:t A. *tubūt* proof, testimony, conviction 56

sufiza:de A.P. *ṣūfīzāda* npr. Sufi-zade
sutian Ch. *rùidiān* Swedish
süpürül- to be swept
svi:diš E. Swedish

š

šarq ~ *šærq* A. *šarq* the East
šarqī ~ *šærqī* A.P. *šarqī* eastern
šeha:det A. *šahādat* evidence
šeher P. *šahr* city, town
šeri:f A. *šarīf* holy
ševa:l A. *šauwāl* the tenth Muslim month 60
šejtan A. *šaiṭān* Satan
šia:r v. *šua:r*
šinḡaṅ ~ *šinḡaṅ* Ch. *xinjiāng* n.geogr. Sinkiang, Xinjiang; cf. *šinčaṅ*
šinḡaṅliq Ch.T. inhabitant of Sinkiang 107
šin ḡin ḡaṅ Ch. *xíng zhèn zhāng* head administrator 97
šinčaṅ Ch. *xinjiāng* n.geogr. Sinkiang, Xinjiang; cf. *šinḡčaṅ*
šinḡaṅ v. *šinḡaṅ*
šir A. *šī^cr* poetry; song
širket A. *širkat* company
šöbe A. *šū^cba* branch-office
šua:r ~ *šia:r* A. *šī^cār* parole, slogan 85
šunday thus
šükri A.P. *šukrī* npr. Shükri
švedije Sweden 60

t

ta P. *tā* until
taṅlat- to dawn 109
tap- to find
tapil- to be found
ta:rīx A. *ta^rrīkh* date, year; history
tarqal- to be dispersed; to appear (of a newspaper) 85
tasi:s A. *ta^ssīs* foundation
tæbijet A. *ṭabī^cat* nature; *ilmi t.* science
tæqvi:m A. *taqwīm* almanac, calendar
tæva:rīx A. *tawārikh* (plur. of *ta^rrīkh*) histories
tebdi:l A. *tabdīl* changing; *t. tap-* to be abrogated
tebsire A. *tabšira* a making clearly seen and understood; easily
comprehensible 47
tedri:ḡ A. *tadrīj* sequal, continuation
tekti:n A. *takwīn* Genesis
tema:m A. *tamām* completed, complete
temsil A. *tamtīl* proverb
tenge v. *teṅe*
tenqi:dī A. *tanqīdī* critical
teṅe ~ *tenge* the coin or bank-note tanga
terbiye A. *tarbiya* rearing, education 95

terd̡ūme A. *tarjuma* translation
terti:b A. *tartīb* plan
tesbi:h A. *tasbīh* praise, glory
tiḡa:ret A. *tijārat* trade
tiflis n.geogr. Tiflis (Tblisi) 113
til tongue; language
tiligra:m telegram 110
tilla A.P. *ṭilāʾ* red gold, gold coin
tiriklik life
toʻqqan kin; *bir t.* brother
toquz nine
töbe A. *tauba* vulg. *toba* repentance
tört four
törtüñḡi fourth
tur- to be
tut A. *tūt* mulberry
türkesta:n n.geogr. Turkestan
türki Turki
tüş dream
tüş- to fall; *t. üp ket-* to get affected

u

uḡur information, communication 93
ujʻur Uighur
ujʻurīsta:n T.P. n.geogr. Uighuristan
ujuşma organisation, organ; union 101, 107
uluʻ big, great, exalted 83
urumči n.geogr. Urumchi
urus Russian
uruşeli:m n.geogr. Jerusalem 81
usu:l A. *uṣūl* (plur. of *aşl*) roots, rule
uşbu this, the present
uvala- to rub

ü

üç three
üçün for the sake of, for
üçünḡi third

ü

üḡme mulberry

v

væqt A. *waqt* time
væz A. *waʻz* sermon

ve A. *wa* and
veja: A.P. *wa yā* or
vesi:qæ A. *waṭīqa* document
veki:l A. *wakīl* minister; *baš* v. prime minister 89
vila:jet A. *wilāyat* province, district

z

zade P. *zāda* son
zeba:n P. *zabān* tongue, language
zebu:r A. *zabūr* the psalms of David
zoŋ siliŋ Ch. *zōng sīlìng* supreme commander 93

- ابتدائی مکتبہ اوچون طبیعت درسکی 1937:8
 ابدی تیریکیک نینک یولی 1901:2
 ا-ب کتابی 1914:3, 1932:4, 1935:8, 1936:2a-b
 ا-ب کتابی نینک تدریجی اولقی جزء 1920:1
 ا-ب کتابی نینک تدریجی ایکنجی جزء 1922:2
 ابن حور 1935:7
 ارکین ترکستان 1933:4, 1934:5
 استقلال 1933:1
 اعلان نامہ 1921:8
 التہ شہر ترکی علم نحو و صرف 1935:2
 التہ شہر نینک زبانی 1929:1
 الضالون فی الصحراء 1913:3
 انجیل تبدیل تا پماغان نینک ثبوتی 1920:4
 انجیل شریف p. 113, 114
 انجیل لوقا 1922:1 p. 112
 انجیل متی p. 111, 113
 انجیل مرقوس p. 111
 انجیل مقدس p. 115
 انجیل یوحنا p. 112
 اوترا آسیانینک تاریخی 1936:4
 اویغورستان تقویمی 1936:5
 ایفہ کچیلیک 1935:3
 ایکی نبی قیاس شہادت 1921:2
 اینکلش لینکوافون نینک درس لاریغہ اینکلش-ترکی لغت 1934:3
 ایوب نینک کتابی 1921:1
 باش کتاب 1935:5
 بلبل نینک حکایہ سی 1914:4, 1926:2, 1930:1, 1937:9
 بوساغہ و بولونک 1913:4
 بوغاسو بیلغہ لاریغہ 1937:4
 پادشاہ نینک توشی 1934:2
 تاریخ ۱۳۲۸ 1909:1
 تاریخ ۱۳۳۵ 1916:5
 تاریخ ۱۳۴۲ 1923:2
 تاریخ ۱۳۴۳ 1924:3
 تاریخ مقدس 1914:1
 تبصرہ دلیلی مقدسی 1916:1
 تریک لیک نینک یولی 1914:2, 1924:2, 1926:1
 تقویم ترکستان 1908:1, 1910:1, 1911:2, 1912:4, 1913:6, 1914:6, 1915:1, 1917:3,
 1918:2, 1919:2, 1920:5, 1921:4, 1922:5, 1925:3, 1926:8, 1927:3, 1928:2, 1929:2,
 1930:3, 1931:8, 1932:5, 1933:6, 1933:8

تواریخ المقدّس 1901:1
تورکستان تقویمی 1934:8, 1935:4

جیرینکلامایدورغان طلا 1913:2, 1921:5
چونک قرض نینک حکایه سی 1914:5, 1926:4, 1930:2
چین ترکستانیداکی فوین تانک مکتب لاری نینک اوقوش ترتیبی 1928:1

حساب کتابی 1916:3, 1916:3a, 3b, 1919:1
حسن نینک اوی 1913:1
حقیقی توبه 1926:3, 1931:7
حمد تسبیح p. 116
حمد و تسبیح 1934:1

خطوط المتفرّقه 1920:3
خطوط المتنوّعه 1931:2, 1937:1

رسملی الفبا 1936:1
روحانی شعر کتاب 1925:1
روحانی شعر کتابی 1913:5, 1916:4, 1922:3
روحانی مزمورلار و شعرلار 1901:3
ررسجه الفبا 1935:10

سادهو سندر سینکه نینک برنچه و عطلاری 1933:2
ساقلیق و اغریق 1917:2

شرقی ترکستان حیاتی 1933:3
شینک چانک پوشته اعلام نامه سی 1921:3

صهرای کبیردا ازیقان ایکی بر توغقان نینک حکایه سی 1913:3

علم جغرافیا 1927:2
علم طبیعت آدم و حیوانات 1935:1
علم طبیعت اولقی جزء 1920:2, 1936:3
عیسی یا محمد 1916:7

قدّس فرانسیسکوسی نینک عجائب کل حلقه سی 1934:4
قصه الدیون المتکاثرة 1914:5, 1926:4
قصه العملة التي لاترن 1913:2
قصه اورشليم مقدّس بیتیده 1931:6

کاشغر 1932 1932:2
کاشغر ولایت حکومت قورولوشی نینک بیان نامه سی 1933:9
کاشغر ولایتی نینک شیب جن جانک محکمه سی ده تورغوچی 1935:12
کاشغر هلال احمر جمعیتی نینک اوح ایلیق حسابی 1933:10
کتاب المقدّس نینک بیانی 1931:1
کتاب تکوین 1917:1
کتاب مقدّس p. 115
کرات جدولی 1935:10
کیمی که کناه قیلسه 1907:3

مبارک ایرته تانکلاتقان 1937:5
محترم دوبن جناب لریدین تیلکرام 1937:10
مرکه نی ایشیلاتیش اصولی 1935:6

مزامير كتابى 1923:1

مسيح باره سيدين مقدس كتاب لاردا كلكان پيغمبرليك سوزلار 1931:4

مسيح نينك جماعتى 1924:1

مسيح نينك اولوغ اسم لارى 1932:1

مسيحى لار نينك مستعمل غزل لار يدين كاشغر تيليكا ترجمه قىلىنغان اون توقوز
غزل p. 112

مكتب ده اوقويدورغان تركى كتاب 1911:1

مكتب كتابى ا-ب كتابى نينك تدريجى 1920:1, 1937:2

مكتب نينك بيت لارى 1931:3

مكتب نينك اوقوش ترتيبى 1929:3

منا خدا نينك قوزى سى 1925:2, 1926:7, 1931:5, 1932:3

موزلاغان اعضالار نينك علاجى 1928:3

ميتر - كز جدولى 1935:10

نجات نينك يولى 1912:1

نيجات v. نجات

ننجانك ذونك سيلينك معلوم قىليب چيقارغان كونكسى خطيم نينك اوچورى 1934:9

ينكى حيات 1934:7, 1935:11, 1936:6, 1937:3

ينكى حيات حرىتى 1934:6

Index of Personal Names

(arranged according to the Swedish alphabetical order with å, ä, ö at the end of the alphabet)

- Abbas Najibi 99
Abd al-Qadir Damollah 9
Abdu Vali 80, 94; cf. Abdu Vali akhond
Abdu Vali akhond 83, cf. Abdu Vali
Abdul Qadir akhond 69-70, 73-74, 76; cf. Qadir, molla
Abdur-rahman efendi 102
Ahlbert, Gustaf 4, 6, 13-14, 24-25, 27, 30, 50, 53-57, 60, 62, 69-74, 76,
78-80, 82-84, 94, 98, 106, 109, 115
Ahmed Kemal 9
Ahmed Niaz 94
Almquist, S. 94
Andersson, Elsa 55, 62, 74
Anderson, John 4, 25
Andersson, Oscar 30, 38, 41, 43-44, 49, 51, 54, 65, 73
Andreas, F. C. 12
Arell, Gustaf Adolf 27, 55, 71, 74, 80, 109
Avetaranian, Johannes (cf. Muhammad Shükri) 8, 12-13, 62, 111-114
- Baymirza Hayit 19
Berg, B. A. 49, 54-55
Bergquist, Maja 110
Bohlin, Adolf 10
Bourgeois, H. 32
Burge, Benjamin Ormsby 18, 87-88
Bäcklund, Magnus 32, 43, 50
- Carlsson, E. 73
Corones, Eva Jarring 4
- Drugulin 111-112
- Emin 94, 100
Enghoff, K. 73
- Forbes, Andrew D. W. 19-20, 24-25, 89, 93, 97-98, 110
Francke, Hermann 13
Fransiscus 91
Fränne, Samuel 4
- Geng Shimin 97

Gieronimo 27
 Gustavsson, David 62

Habil 94
 Hamada, Masami 9
 Harding, Harold Ivan 18, 63
 Harrassowitz, Otto 5
 Hartmann, Martin 13
 Hedin, Sven 12-13, 25, 97
 Hermansson, Adelia 74
 Hermansson, Gunnar 63
 Hermansson, Oskar 4-5, 13-14, 27-28, 62, 66, 79-81, 83-84, 87-88, 90, 94-95, 98, 100, 105-106, 109, 115-116
 Herner, Sven 27
 Hieronymus of Prague 27
 Howard, Velma Swanston 81
 Hultvall, John 4-5, 8, 19-20, 25, 27
 Hunter, G. W. 44
 Högberg, Lars-Erik 8, 12, 39, 41, 43, 50, 56, 113
 Högberg, Sigrid 31
 Höijer, N. F. 8, 12

Kadir v. Qadir
 Khadija Muzaffar 103
 Klepikov, Sokrat Aleksandrovich 56

Lagerlöf, Selma 14, 27, 81
 Lagerstedt, N. G. W. 94
 Larsson, A. P. 13
 Li Rong 97
 Li Yun 110
 Li Yung 110
 Liu Bin 97
 Loewenthal, Rudolf 5
 Lundgren, J. F. 43

Ma Chung-ying 24, 93
 Ma Shao-wu 97
 Mahmud Shih-chang 99
 Mahmud Si-jang 25, 97, 98, 110
 Moen, Ester 103
 Moen, Sigfrid 4, 13, 25, 103
 Muginov, Abdullajan Muginovich 13
 Muhammad Ali Khan 47, 49, 51-59, 62, 64-65
 Muhammad Shükri Amirzada-yi Erzerumi (= Avetaranian, Johannes)
 Muhiti, Mahmud 19

Niaz haji, Khoja 19-20, 97, 110
 Norlén, M. V. 43
 Norstedt, John 20
 Novgorodsky, Vladimir Ivanovich 5, 20
 Nyman, Lars-Erik 19
 Nyström, Rickard 4, 27, 66, 68, 90

Osman 19

Ossipoff, Boris 18, 100

Persson, Astrid Nyström 4, 101

Persson, Carl 19–20, 27–28, 66

Pritsak, Omeljan 5–6

Qadir, molla 43–45, 49, 51, 56, 65, 77; cf. Abdul Qadir akhond

Qurban Niaz 88

Rakhimov, Tursun Rakhimovich 97

Raquette, Gustaf 4–5, 12, 14–15, 30–36, 38–39, 41, 44–47, 49–62, 64–65,
112–113

Roberntz, Ann-Sofie 24

Roberntz, Georg 4, 20, 24–25, 71, 80, 84, 88, 90–92, 93, 100

Roberntz, Orwar 24, 88, 92

Rouse, G. H. 50, 80

Rönholm, N. 73

Sabit Abdul Baqi 21, 89

Sabit Damollah 19

Sadhu Sundar Singh 14, 85

Scully, J. 94

Shaw, R. B. 94

Sheng Shih-tsai 97, 110

Sherriff, G. 94

Si-jang v. Mahmud Si-jang

Stephen, Jacob 4

Sufi-zade 85

Söderberg, Ellen 71, 74

Tarim, Hamidullah 19

Thomson Glover, J. W. 94

Togan, Zeki Velidi 5

Tömür 19

Wallace, Lewis 14, 100

Visser, C. 94

Vorotnikov, Pavel 25

Wu, Aitchén K. 19

Yusuf Khan 79–80

Yusuf Muzaffar 95

Zwemer, S. M. 83

List of References

- A = *Svenska Missionsförbundets Årsberättelse för dess . . . verksamhetsår 1880 - och matrikel*. [Annual report of the Mission Covenant Church of Sweden for the year of activity 1880 - and register for . . .]. Stockholm 1880 - .
- Andersson, O. & Ahlbert, G., "Det litterära arbetet". [The literary work]. (POS, 1917, pp. 487-492).
- Andreas, F. C., *The Translation of the Gospel According to St. Matthew into Kashgarian Turkish. A Review*. Leipzig s.a. (c. 1909).
- Ansgarius. *Svenska Missionsförbundets årsbok*. 1 -. [Ansgarius. The Annual of the Mission Covenant Church of Sweden]. Stockholm 1906 -.
- Avetaranian, J., *Geschichte eines Mohammedaners der Christ wurde*. (Die Geschichte des Johannes Awetaranian). Von ihm selbst erzählt. Nach seinem Tode ergänzt von Richard Schäfer. 2. Auflage. Potsdam 1930.
- Baymirza Hayit, *Turkestan zwischen Russland und China . . .* Amsterdam 1971.
- Bohlin, A., "Missionstryckeriet". [The Mission printing-office]. (POS, 1917, pp. 493-497).
- Bourgeois, H., "Notes sur l'orographie, les villes, la population et l'administration du Turkestan Oriental". (*Bulletin de la Société belge de géographie*. 33. Bruxelles 1909).
- EI = *The Encyclopaedia of Islam*.
- En ny port öppnas. Från Svenska Missionsförbundets arbete i Öst-turkestan åren 1892-1938 och Indien åren 1940-1942*. Redigerad av G. Palmaer. [A new gate is opened. From the work of the Mission Covenant Church of Sweden in Eastern Turkestan 1892-1938 and India 1940-1942. Edited by G. Palmaer]. Stockholm 1942.
- Forbes, A. D. W., *Warlords and Muslims in Chinese Central Asia. A political history of Republican Sinkiang 1911-1949*. Cambridge 1986.
- Francke, H., *Durch Zentralasien in die indische Gefangenschaft*. Herrnhut 1921.

Hamada, Masami, "La transmission du mouvement nationaliste au Turkestan oriental (Xinjiang)". (*Central Asian Survey*. Vol. 9:1. Oxford 1990, pp. 29–48).

Hartmann, M., "Das Buchwesen in Turkestan und die türkischen Drucke der Sammlung Hartmann". (*Mitteilungen des Seminars für orientalische Sprachen zu Berlin*. Jahrg. VII. Abt. II. Westasiatische Studien. Berlin 1904, pp. 69–103).

—:—, *Der islamische Orient. Berichte und Forschungen*. 1–5. Berlin 1899–1902.

—:—, "Die osttürkischen Handschriften der Sammlung Hartmann". (*Mitteilungen des Seminars für orientalische Sprachen zu Berlin*. Jahrg. VII. Abt. II. Westasiatische Studien. Berlin 1904, pp. 1–21).

Hedin, S., *The Silk Road*. Translated from the Swedish by F. H. Lyon. London 1938.

—:—, *Through Asia*. Vol. 1–2. London 1898.

Hermansson, O., "Bibeln på östturkiska". [The Bible in Eastern Turki]. (*Ansgarius*. Stockholm 1945, pp. 83–87).

—:—, "Nya testamentet på Öst-Turkestans talspråk". [The New Testament in the colloquial language of Eastern Turkestan]. (*En ny port öppnas*. 1942, pp. 206–212).

Hultvall, J., *Mission and Change in Eastern Turkestan*. An Authorised Translation of the Original Text [by Ruth Lyons, Glasgow]. 1987.

—:—, *Mission och revolution i Centralasien. Svenska Missionsförbundets mission i Östturkestan 1892–1938*. Stockholm 1981.

Högberg, L. E., *En missionärs minnen. Självbiografi*. [The memoirs of a missionary. Autobiography]. Stockholm 1924.

Jarring, G., "Eastern Turkestanica in the Swedish National Archives". (*Central Asiatic Journal*. To be published 1991).

—:—, *The Thiefless City and the Contest between Food and Throat. Four Eastern Turki Texts Edited with Translation, Notes and Glossary*. Lund 1989. (*Scripta minora Regiae Societatis humaniorum litterarum Lundensis*. 1989–1990:1).

Klepikov, S. A., *Filigrani i štampeli na bumage ruskogo i inostrannogo proizvodstva XVII–XX veka. – Watermarks and Stamps in Paper of Russian and Foreign Production of the XVII–XX Centuries*. Moskva 1959.

Larsson, A. P., *Tjugofem år i Ryssland . . .* [25 years in Russia]. Stockholm 1906.

Loewenthal, R., *The Turkic Languages and Literatures of Central Asia*. A

Bibliography. (Central Asiatic Studies . . . Edited by K. Jahn & J. R. Krueger. I. 'S-Gravenhage 1957).

Lunds Universitets matrikel 1939. Utgiven av Wilhelm Norlind och Bror Olsson. Lund 1940.

Missionsförbundet. Svenska Missionsförbundets tidning. [The Review of the Mission Covenant Church of Sweden]. Stockholm 1883-.

Moen, S., "Johannes Avetarianian — en pionjär". [Johannes Avetarianian. A pioneer]. (*En ny port öppnas*. 1942, pp. 48-54).

—:—, "Utvisade" [Expelled]. (*En ny port öppnas*. 1942, pp. 247-255).

Muginov, A. M., *Opisanie ujugurskikh rukopisej Instituta narodov Azii*. Moskva 1961.

Norstedt, J., "Från tryckeriet". [From the printing-office]. (*Tidsbilder*. 1928, pp. 385-386).

Novgorodsky, = Novgorodskij, V. I., *Kitajskie elementy v ujugurskom jazyke*. Pod redakciej i s predisloviem N.A. Baskakova. Moskva 1951.

Nyman, L.-E., *Great Britain and Chinese, Russian and Japanese Interests in Sinkiang 1918-1934*. Malmö 1977. (Lund Studies in International History. 8).

POS = *På obanade stigar. Tjugofem år i Ost-Turkestan. Svenska Missionsförbundets mission i Ost-Turkestan*. Illustrerade skildringar av missionärer. Redigerad av J. E. Lundahl. Med förord av J. P. Norberg. [On unbeaten tracks. The mission of the Mission Covenant Church of Sweden in Eastern Turkestan. Illustrated accounts by missionaries . . .]. Stockholm 1917.

Pritsak, O., "Das Neuigurische". (*Philologiae turcicae fundamenta*. T. 1. Wiesbaden 1959, pp. 525-563).

Rakhimov, T. R., *Kitajskie elementy v sovremennom ujugurskom jazyke. Slovar'*. Moskva 1970.

Raquette, G., *Eastern Turki Grammar. Practical and Theoretical with Vocabulary*. P. 1-3. Berlin 1912-1914. (Mitteilungen des Seminars für orientalische Sprachen. Jahrg. 15-17. Abt. 2).

—:—, "Evangelisten Johannes" [The Evangelist John]. (POS, 1917, pp. 286-293).

Roberntz, Ann-Sofie, "Här trycktes både biblar och pengar." [Here were printed both Bibles and bank-notes]. (*Svensk Veckotidning*. 1988:6). Stockholm 1988.

Roberntz, G., "Den litterära verksamheten och tryckeriet". [The literary work and the printing-office]. (*En ny port öppnas*. 1942, pp. 200-205).

—:—, “Evangelii röst har icke tystnat i Östturkestan”. [The voice of the Gospel has not become silent in Eastern Turkestan]. (*Ansgarius*. 1947, pp. 100–113).

—:—, “Från Östturkestan. Arbetet i full gång.” [From Eastern Turkestan. The work in full swing]. (*Missionsförbundet* 53:6. Stockholm 1935).

—:—, “Livaktigt i Ostturkestan”. [Lively activity in Eastern Turkestan]. (*Missionsförbundet*. 1935, p. 390).

Roberntz, O., “Warlord to Missionary: Print my Sinkiang Notes.” (*World Coin News*. April 17, 1984. New York).

Svärd, Lydia, *Förbundskyrkan i Indien* [The Covenant Church in India]. Stockholm 1979.

Tarim, Hamidulla, *Türkistan tarihi*. Istanbul 1983.

Tidsbilder. Svenska Missionsförbundet vid 50 år. Redigerad av J. Nyrén. [Pictures of the age, the Mission Covenant Church of Sweden at 50 years. Edited by J. Nyrén]. Stockholm 1928.

Togan, Z. V., “Zentralasiatische türkische Literaturen. II. Die islamische Zeit”. (*Handbuch der Orientalistik*. Abt. 1. Bd. 5. Abschnitt 1. Nachdruck mit Ergänzungen. Leiden 1982, pp. 229–255).

Voprosy istorii Kazakhstana i Vostochnogo Turkestana. Alma-Ata 1962. (= Trudy Instituta istorii, arkheologii i etnografii imeni Č.Č. Valikhanova. T. 15).

Wingate, R[achel] O., *The Steep Ascent. The Story of the Christian Church in Turkestan*. London s.a. [probably 1947]. (The British and Foreign Bible Society).

Wu, Aitchen K., *Turkestan Tumult*. London 1940.

Abbreviations

- A. 1. = Arabic
2. v. List of references
- Ch. = Chinese
- E. = English
- EI = The Encyclopaedia of Islam
- L. = Lund University Library
- Li. = Library of the Theological Seminary at Lidingö
- LUB. = Lund University Library
- P. = Persian
- R. = Russian
- RA. = Riksarkivet (The National Archives of Sweden)
- S. = Stockholm. The Royal Library
- SA. = Svenska Missionsförbundets arkiv. Liggare för Litteraturkommittén i Ostturkestan. RA. (The archives of the Mission Covenant Church of Sweden. Ledger of the Literature Committee in Eastern Turkestan. In the RA.)
- S.M.F. = Svenska Missionsförbundet. (The Mission Covenant Church of Sweden)
- S.M.S. = Swedish Mission Society. (= The Mission Covenant Church of Sweden)
- U. = Uppsala University Library



SWEDISH RESEARCH INSTITUTE IN ISTANBUL
TRANSACTIONS VOL. 3

Distributor: Almqvist & Wiksell International, Stockholm, Sweden

