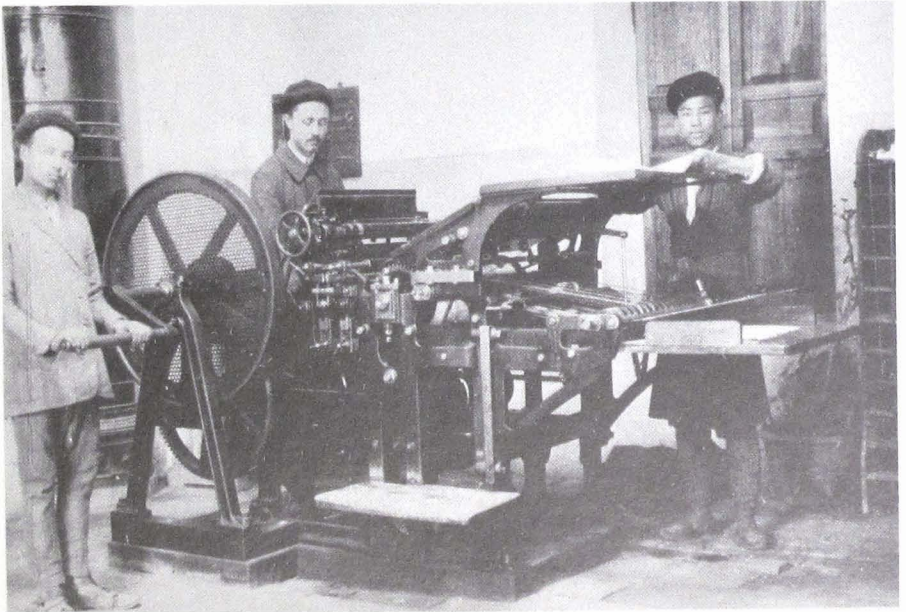


# PRINTS FROM KASHGHAR



STOCKHOLM  
SWEDISH RESEARCH INSTITUTE IN ISTANBUL 1991





# 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



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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.

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## 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 unreliable<sup>1</sup>. 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 Sinkiang<sup>2</sup>. 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 1914-1937<sup>3</sup>. 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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Hultvall (1981).

<sup>3</sup> 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's<sup>4</sup>. *Uighur* appears in connection with the increasing Soviet influence in southern Sinkiang around 1934. The first instances are to be found in 1935:3 *ujyurista:n* Uighuristan and 1935:5 and 11 *ujyur* 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 *ujyurista: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

<sup>4</sup> 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 Sweden<sup>1</sup> (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 called<sup>2</sup>. 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. Höijer, 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 Avetarianian<sup>3</sup> and two Armenians from Tiflis<sup>4</sup>. Höijer stayed in Kashghar only a few days and then returned to Tiflis with his Armenian fellow-travellers. Avetarianian 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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).

<sup>3</sup> 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 Avetarianian "Son of the Gospel".

<sup>4</sup> Hultvall, p. 43 sq.



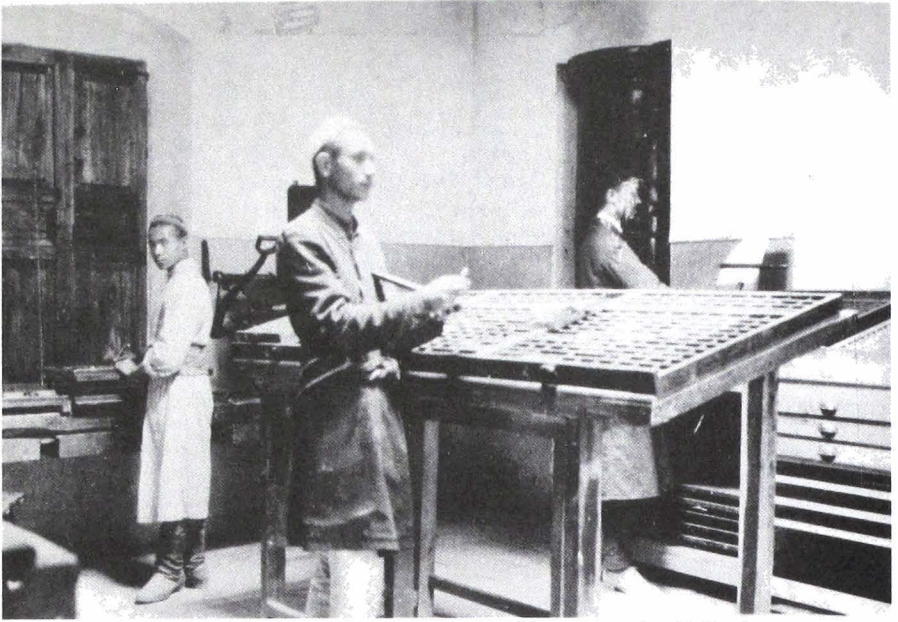
The Swedish printing-office in Kashghar.

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 help<sup>5</sup>. 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-

<sup>5</sup> 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 material<sup>6</sup>. 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

<sup>6</sup> 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).

## Literary Activities of the Swedish Mission

Upon arrival in Kashghar in 1892 Johannes Avetaranian, who was left behind there by Højjer, started to translate parts of the bible into Eastern Turki<sup>1</sup>. 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 orientalisists 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

<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> Dr Hermann Francke, himself a Herrnhuth missionary and later professor of Tibetan at Berlin University, describes Avetaranian as a careerist<sup>3</sup>. In a pamphlet which Avetaranian published in Shumen (Shumla) in Bulgaria in 1900, he describes himself as مشهور به یوانس بائ *mešhur 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 mission<sup>4</sup>.

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 achievement<sup>5</sup>.

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.

<sup>2</sup> Hedin, *Through Asia* I, p. 480. And Hedin adds: "He was one of those morbidly religious peopole, 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.

<sup>3</sup> Francke (1921), p. 69.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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 hand<sup>6</sup>. 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 (*pend*) 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 šeherniñ ru:zna:mesi*

(Enlightenment. A Newspaper for the Six Cities).

<sup>6</sup> A 1900, p. 120.

# پاروونق

## آلٲ شرنننك روزنامہ 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

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

۱۹۲ ..... کونی گومی ..... ای بانک ..... کاشغر شهری

مدکور سوزلاز ..... بانک راستاقیه قول یول یولید

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کاشغر شهری اورور کاشغر شهری



کاشغر

اورور کاشغر شهری

## بیلت

نمبر.....

انگلیس سلطنتی نینک رحیہ سیدین .....  
..... دہ سوراگرچیلک قیلیب تورغان . ایکی  
دولت و یورت لارنینک اراسیدا بولغان عهد و پیمان  
تقریبی توغراسیدین انگلیس فقرالاری نینک خطای  
یورتیده حاصل بولغان حقوق بویونچه یورت نینک  
عملدار منصبدارلار دین مذکور کشی کا اختیار بریلیب  
یول اچیلیب اعانت یاردم بریلیب یخشی لیتق کوزسات  
سونلار . مونینک گوه لیتی غه من پادشاه اعظم انگلی  
ستان و قیصرهیندوستان نینک کاشغردا کی جنرال قونسولی  
مهر باسیب اوشبو بیلتنی بردیم .

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 order<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> Thus Harding's Diary appears in Catalogue 54 (1982) of *Ad Orientem* sub no. 1660 at the price of L 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 southwards<sup>1</sup>. 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 Tömür<sup>2</sup> and a Kirghize by the name of Osman<sup>3</sup>. The situation in Kashghar and southern Sinkiang was chaotic during the summer of 1933. Tömür 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 background<sup>4</sup>. 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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Forbes Temur; I prefer the actual pronunciation Tömür.

<sup>3</sup> Forbes 'Uthman, actually pronounced Osman.

<sup>4</sup> 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.”<sup>5</sup>

Until then the mission had refused to print books or pamphlets with Islamic contents<sup>6</sup>. Now they had to change their attitude – under the threat of force. And in 1934 Carl Persson reports<sup>7</sup> 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-notes<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> A 1933, pp. 145-146.

<sup>6</sup> 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.”

<sup>7</sup> A 1934, pp. 150-151.

<sup>8</sup> 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" <sup>9</sup>, 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)<sup>10</sup>. 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 disposal<sup>11</sup>.

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.

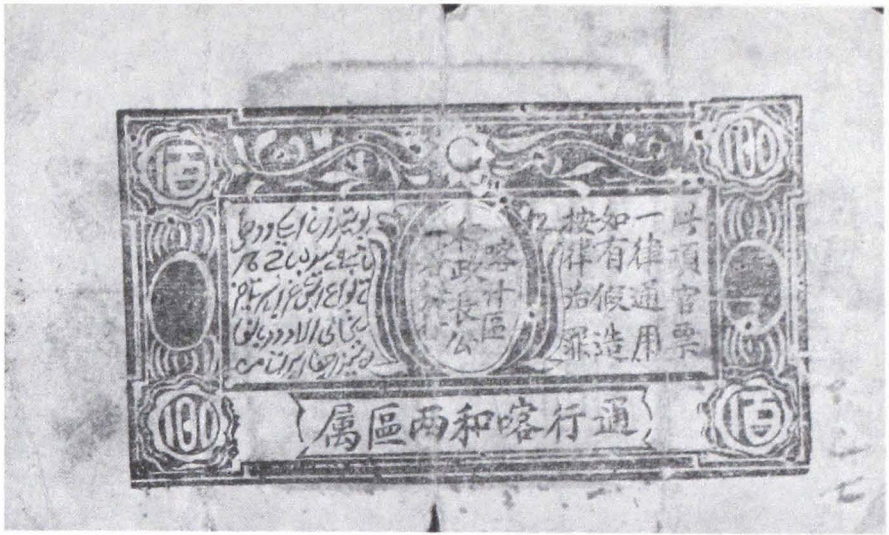
<sup>9</sup> Mentioned by Forbes, p. 114 and 255.

<sup>10</sup> Novgorodsky, op.cit., p. 21 without mentioning the printing-office.

<sup>11</sup> 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 لَر instead of لَر, and the word for school is written مَه كَتَب instead of مَكْتَب; in 1936:1 the plural is written لَه 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 Forbes<sup>12</sup>, 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 stead<sup>13</sup>. The story of the bank-notes printing is related by George Roberntz, who was at that time in charge of the printing-office<sup>14</sup>. 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-su<sup>15</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> Forbes, p. 114.

<sup>13</sup> 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.

<sup>14</sup> 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).

<sup>15</sup> 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-office<sup>16</sup>. 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 of<sup>16</sup>. 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 felt<sup>17</sup>. The southern parts of the province were, however, in the beginning not too much affected, especially, as Mahmud Si-jiang 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 Sinkiang<sup>18</sup>. On 2 April 1937 Mahmud Si-jiang 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 Moen<sup>19</sup>. This however was a vain hope. On 17 August they were expelled to British India<sup>20</sup>.

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 activities<sup>21</sup>. In February 1947 they were able to inspect the mission property, and a pro-

<sup>16</sup> A 1936, p. 167.

<sup>17</sup> Forbes, pp. 135-162; Hultvall, p. 182 sq.

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

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

<sup>20</sup> Moen, op.cit; Hultvall, p. 207.

<sup>21</sup> 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 authority<sup>22</sup>.

<sup>22</sup> 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 me<sup>1</sup> 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 congregation<sup>2</sup>. 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*<sup>3</sup> 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.

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

<sup>2</sup> Hultvall, p. 206.

<sup>3</sup> 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 شهزیده باسیلیدی

*tæva:rīx almuqæddes.*

*mi:la:dī mesi:hniḡ 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 شهزیده باسیلیدی

*ebedi tiriklikniḡ jolī.*

*mi:la:dī mesi:hniḡ 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:l. 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 eniŋ 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 qilsæ ol kiši šejtanniη xizmetide 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.

# Öst-Turkestan,

dess

städer och floder,

samt

några samlade uppgifter om  
landets folkmängd och ad-  
ministrations till missio-  
närernas tjänst.

af

E. Raquette,

تقويم تركستان يعنى ۱۳۲۷ آى كون بيل نيك حسابى

*tæqvi:mi türkesta:n jæni 1327 aj kün jilniŋ hisa:bi.*

(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[society]).

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).

تاریخ ترکستان

یعنی

۱۳۲۷

آی کونیل نیک حاسبی

Almanacka  
Öst-Turkestan's första. 1909.

Title-page of 1908:1.

1.

تاریخ ۱۳۲۸ تقویم ترکستان یعنی آی کون بیل نینک حسابی

*ta:rix 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.

مکتبده اوڤویدورغان ترکی کتاب

*mektebdē oquīduryan türki kita:b.*

(A Turki Reader for the Schools).

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

On the last page:

میلادمسیح سنه ۱۹۱۱ ۲۵ نجی اوکوست تمام

*mi:la:dī mesi:h senε 1911 25 inçji 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)

*neḡa: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

*hasaniñ öji.*  
*kaşyar ŧheride 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.

جير ينكلا مايدورغان طلا  
كاشغر شهريده باسيلدى

*ǧiriñlamaidurǧan tilla.*  
*kaşyar ŧheride 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 ايكي بر توغقان نينك حكايه سى  
كاشغر شهريده باسيلدى

*schraji kebi:rdæ aziqqan iki bir toǧqanniñ hika:jesi.*  
*kaşyar ŧheride 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 تعثلى : بوساغه سى سپورولكان بولونكى  
پاسكنه )  
كاشغر شهريده باسليدى

*bosağa ve bulun (fa:s æreblæriniñ tæmsili bosağæsi süpürülgen bulunı  
paskinε).*

*kaşğar şehride basıldı.*

(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 باسليدى

*ruha:nı şir kita:bı.*

*kaşğar şehride basıldı.*

(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  
اینیک اسمیکا حمد  
ایتسون

*ej dga:nim*  
*xuda.vendγæ hæmd æjtgil*  
*ve mende barčæ bar bolγanimni*  
*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 شہریدہ سوتیان فوینک تانک نینک باسمہ خانہ سیدہ باسیلدی میلاد مسیح  
نینک ۱۹۱۴ نجی یلیدہ

*ta:rixī muqæddes.*

*kašyar šcheride sutian fuiŋ taŋniŋ basmexa:neside basildi mi:la:di  
mesi:hniŋ 1914 inçgi 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:  
Biblsk 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., *Biblsk historia  
för folkskolan*. Stockholm 1900.

## 2.

تريک ليک نينک يولى  
کاشغر شہریدہ سوتیان فوینک تانک نینک باسمہ خانہ سیدہ باسیلدی میلاد مسیح نینک  
۱۹۱۴ نجی یلیدہ

*tiriklikniŋ joli.*

*kašyar šcheride sutian fuiŋ taŋniŋ basmexa:neside basildi mi:la:di  
mesi:hniŋ 1914 inçgi 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.

ا.ب. کتابی  
کاشغر شہریدہ باسیلدی

*a-b kita:bi.*  
*kašyar šcheride 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.

بُلْبُل نِينِك حكاية سى  
کاشغر شہریدہ سوتیان فوینک تانک نینک باسمہ خانہ سیدہ باسیلدی میلاد مسیح  
نینک ۱۹۱۴ یلیدہ

*bulbulniḡ hika:jesi.*  
*kašyar šcheride sutian fuiḡ taḡniḡ basmexa:neside basildi mi:la:dī*  
*məsi:hniḡ 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 قيلينيپ  
 كاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينك تانك نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسيلدى ميلاد مسيح نينك  
 ۱۹۱۴ نجى يليده

*čoŋ qærznîŋ hika:jesi bu xutbe ærepçedin terçümæ qilini p  
 kaşyar ŧeheride sutian fuiŋ taŋniŋ basmexa:neside basildi mi:la:di  
 mesi:hniŋ 1914 nçj 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 شہریدہ سوتیان فوینک تانک نینک باسمہ خانہ سیدہ باسیلدی میلاد مسیح نینک  
۱۹۱۶ نجی یلیدہ

*tebsire deli:li muqæddes.*

*kašyar šehride sutian fuiŋ taŋniŋ basmexa:neside basildi mi:la:di  
mesi:hniŋ 1916 inđi 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 باسليدى ميلاد مسيح  
نينك ۱۹۱۶ يليده

*hisa:b kita:bi.*

*kašyar šeheride sutian fuiη taηniη basmexa:neside basildi 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

*ævvælqi đūze pütün aded.*

(First part. Whole numbers).

pp. 101-104 جدوللار đedveller. Tables.

3a.

ايكنجى جزء كسر عدد

*ikinđgi đūze keśr 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 đūva:blæri.*

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

A.

اولقى جزء پوتون عدد

*ævvælqi đūze pütün 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 dǰüzε keśr 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:ni šir kita:bi.*

(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 فرنگی اوروسلارنیک آئی کون یل نینک  
حساب لاری  
میلاد مسیح نینک ۱۹۱۶ نجی یلی کاشغر شهزیده سوتیان فوینک تانک نینک باسمه خانه  
سیده باسیلدی

*ta:rīx 1335 tæqvi:mi türkesta:n müsülman xa:qa:ni ferengi uruslærniñ aj  
kün jilniñ hi:sa:blæri.*

*mi:la:dī mesi:hniñ 1916 indgi jili kašgar šeheride sutian fwiñ tañniñ  
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 اولقی کتابی  
کاشغر شهریده سوتیان فوینک تانک نینک باسمه خانه سیده باسیلیدی ۱۹۱۷

*kita:bi tekvi:n jænī musaniḡ ævvælqī kita:bi.*

*kašyar šcheride sutian fwiḡ taḡniḡ 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.

ساقلیق و اغریق

*saqliq ve aḡriq.*

(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.

تقویم ترکستان ۱۳۲۶ مسلمان خاقانی فرنکی اوروسلارنینک آی کون یل نینک  
حساب لاری  
میلاد مسیح نینک ۱۹۱۶ نجی یلی کاشغر شهریده سوتیان فوینک تانک نینک باسمه  
خانه سیده باسیلیدی

1917

*tæqvi:mi türkesta:n 1336 müsülman xa:qa:nï fereñgi urusläerniñ aj kün jilniñ hiša:blæri.*

*mi:la:dï me:si:hniñ 1917 nđgi jili kaşyar şeheride sutian fuiñ tañniñ basmexa: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. Nattwardsordning. (Communion formulae).
- B. pp. 14–17. Vigselformulär (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.

تقويم تركستان ۱۳۳۷ مسلمان خاقانى فرنگى اوروسلارنىڭ آى كون يل نينك  
 حساب لارى  
 كاشغر شھرىدە سوتيان فوينك تانك نينك باسمه خانه سیده باسیدى بهاسى بش  
 تنكه اوتوز پل

*tæqvi:mi türkesta:n 1337 müsülman xa:qa:nî ferengi urusläernîη aj kün  
 jilniη hisa:blæri.*  
*kašyar šcheride sutian fuiη taηniη basmexa:neside basildi baha:sî beš  
 teηe 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

*hisa:b kita:bī ikindgi d̄ūze kesr aded.*  
*kašyar šeheride sutian fuiη taηniη basmexa:neside basildi 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 uruslærniη aj kün*  
*jilniη hisa:blæri.*  
*kašyar šeheride sutian fuiη taηniη basmexa:neside basildi.*

(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 باسیلدی ۱۹۲۰

*mektap kita:bi a-b kita:binîñ tedğri:đji.*

*kaşğar šcheride sutian fuîñ taññîñ 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

*ævvælqî đğüzeniñ 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 باسیلدی ۱۹۲۰

*ilmi tæbijet ævvælqî đğüze hajva:na:t bilen adem.*

*kaşğar šcheride sutian fuîñ taññîñ 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 naturkunighet*. 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 الله سهر نينك رسم خط و وثيقه لارى  
كاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينك تانك نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسليدى ١٩٢٠

*xutu: al-muṣferriqæ jāeni alte šeherniḡ resmi xəet ve vesi:qælaeri.*  
*kaşyar šeheride sutian fuiḡ taḡniḡ basmexa:neside basildi 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 باسليدى

*inḡil tebdil: l tapmayanniḡ subu:ti.*  
*kaşyar šeheride basildi.*

(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. Högborg, 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.

ایوب نینک کتابی  
بریتش فرین بائیل سُسیتی اوچون کاشغر شهریده سوتیان فوینک تانک نینک باسمه  
خانه سیده باسیلیدی ۱۹۲۱

*ejjubniḡ kita:bi.*

*britiṣ forajñ bajbeḡ sosajeti ućün kaṣḡar ṣeheride sutian fuiḡ taḡniḡ*  
*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.

ایکی نبی قیاسی شهادت

*iki nebi qija:sī ṣeḡa: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.

شینک چانک پوشته اعلام نامه سی هر قسم خط چک بو فالار نینک کرا فهرستی

*ṣiḡçaḡ poṣte ila:mna:mesi her qism xæt ček bofa:lærniḡ 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.

تقویم ترکستان ۱۳۴۰ مسلمان خاقانی فرنگی اوروسلار نینک آی کون یل نینک  
 حساب لاری  
 کاشغر شهریده سوتیان فوینک تانک نینک باسمه خانه سیده باسیلیدی بهاسی تورت  
 مئقال

*tæqvi:mi türkesta:n 1340 müsülman xa:qa:nî ferengi uruslærniñ aj kün  
 jilniñ hisa:blæri.  
 kaşyar ũheride 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 جیرینکلایمایدورغان 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 Ostturkestan konferensen 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.

## اعلان نامه

بارچه اهل شهر لارغه معلوم بولسون که اوشبو شوال نینک ۲۱ نجی  
سه شنبه کونی شهر اینجی ایکیزاریق باشیداکی خدایار بیک نینک سراییدا  
شویدییه کا یانیب کتکوچی راکت صاحب نینک هر قسم اوی سرانجام  
غلطی مال لاری ساتیلور. مذکور سه شنبه کونی ساعت قیام توقوزدین  
یعنی چای وقتی بیان ابتدا قلیب مضات بولادور. الادورغان کیشیلار  
حاضر بولوب السونلار دیب اسقال عبدالستار حاجی بو اعلان نامه نی  
چیقاریب دور.

An advertisement printed by the Mission in May, 1921.

*ila:n na:me*

*barçæ ehli šcherlerÿæ mælum bolsun ki ušbu ševa:lniŋ 21 nçgi  
sejšenbe küni šcher içi igiz ariq bašidæki xuda: ja:r begniŋ serajidæ  
švedi:jegæ janip ketküci raket sa:hübniŋ her qism öj serendça:m çilti<sup>1</sup>  
ma:llæri satilur mezku:r sejšenbe küni sa:et qi:ja:m toquzdin jæni çaj  
væqti bilen iptida: qilip meza:t<sup>2</sup> bolædur alædurÿan kišiler ha:zer bolup  
alsunlær dep aqsaqal abdussattar ha:çgi bu ila:nna:meni çiqariptur.*

<sup>1</sup> çilt < A. *khilt*.

<sup>2</sup> meza: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] Shaval<sup>3</sup> all kinds of household-belongings and different<sup>4</sup> pieces of property belonging to Mr<sup>5</sup> Raquette, who is returning to Sweden, will be sold in the serai of Khuda-yar Beg, situated at the beginning of Igiz-ariq<sup>6</sup>, in the city. There will be an auction<sup>7</sup> beginning on the above-mentioned Tuesday from nine o'clock<sup>8</sup> that is at breakfast-time. People who attend may buy. This announcement has been issued by the Aqsaqal<sup>9</sup> Abdu-s-Sattar Hajji.

<sup>3</sup> *ševa:l* A. *shauvāl* the tenth Mohammedan month of the lunar year.

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

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

<sup>6</sup> *igiz ariq* lit. "high irrigation-canal", a geographical name.

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

<sup>8</sup> *qija: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 *væqti qija:m* noon (when the sun stands at zenith); *caj væqti* breakfast.

<sup>9</sup> *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 باسليدى 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. Avetarianian, 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:biniη tedri:đgi ikindgi đgüze.*

(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 باسليدى 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.

تقویم ترکستان ۱۳۴۱ مسلمان خاقانی فرنگی اوروسلار نینک آی کون یل نینک حساب  
لاری  
کاشغر شهزیده سوتیان فوینک تانک نینک باسمه خانه سیده باسیلیدی بهاسی تورت  
مثقال

*tæqvi:mi türkesta:n 1341 müsülman xa:qa:nı ferengi urusläerniη aj kün  
jilniη hisa:blæri.  
kaşyar ŗeheride sutian fuiη taηniη basmexa:neside basildi baha:si 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 كتابى يعنى زبور داود  
برتش فرين بايبل سسييتى اوچون كاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينك تانك نينك باسمه  
خانه سيده باسيلدى ۱۹۲۳

*meza:mir kita:bi jænī zebu:ri da:vud.*

*britiṣ forajñ bajbel sosa:jeti ućun kaṣṣar ŧeheride sutian fuiñ taḥniñ*  
*basmexa:neside basildī 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.

تاریخ ۱۳۴۲ تقویم ترکستان مسلمان خاقانی فرنکی اوروسلارننیک آی کون یل نینک  
حساب لاری  
میلاد مسیح نینک ۱۹۲۳ و نجه (sic) یلی کاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينك تانك نينك  
باسمه خانه سيده باسيلدى

*ta:riḥ 1342 tæqvi:mi türkesta:n müsulman xa:qa:nī ferengi uruslærniñ aj*  
*kun jilniñ hisa:blæri.*

*mi:la:di mesi:hniñ 1923 undġi jili kaṣṣar ŧeheride sutian fuiñ taḥniñ*  
*basmexa:neside basildī.*

(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 عیدگاه) 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

*mēsi:hniñ ḡema:eti.*

(The Congregation of Christ).

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

کاشغر شہریداکی فوینک تانک نینک باسمہ خانہ سیدہ باسیلیدی ۱۹۲۴

*kašgar šeherideki fuiñ tañniñ 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.

تربک لیک نینک یولی

کاشغر شہریدہ سوتیان فوینک تانک نینک باسمہ خانہ سیدہ باسیلیدی میلاد مسیح نینک  
۱۹۲۴ ونجی یلیدہ

*tiriklikniñ joli.**kašgar šeheride sutian fuiñ tañniñ basmexa:neside basildi mi:la:dī  
mēsi:hniñ 1924 ünḡi 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 فرنکی اوروسلارنیک آی کون یل نینک  
 حساب لاری  
 میلاد مسیح نینک ۱۹۲۴ و نجی یلی کاشغر شهزیده سوتیان فوینک تانک نینک باسمه  
 خانه سیده باسیلدی

*ta:rīx 1343 tæqvi:mi türkesta:n müsülman xa:qa:nī ferengi uruslærniñ aj  
 kün jilniñ hīsa:blæri.*

*mi:la:dī mesi:hniñ 1924 ündgi jili kaşyar ũcheride sutian fuñ 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 baza:r* the New Bazar in Yarkand.

## 1.

روحانی شعر کتاب  
کاشغر شہریدہ باسیلدی ۱۹۲۵

*ruha:nī šir kita:b.*  
*kašyar šcheride basildi 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 نینک قوزی سی دنیا نینک کناهی نی کوتارکوچی

*mane xuda:nīŋ qozisi dunja:nīŋ 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.

تقویم 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.

تريک ليک نينک يولى  
 کاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينک تانک نينک باسمه خانه سيده باسيلدى ميلاد مسيح نينک  
 ۱۹۲۶ نجى يليده

*tiriklikniñ joli.*

*kaşgar ŧheride sutian fuiñ tañniñ basmexa:neside basildi mi:la:dï  
 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 نينک حكايه سى  
 کاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينک تانک نينک باسمه خانه سيده باسيلدى ميلاد مسيح نينک  
 ۱۹۲۶ نجى يليده

*bulbulniñ hika:jesi.*

*kaşgar ŧheride sutian fuiñ tañniñ basmexa:neside basildi mi:la:dï  
 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 باسیلدی میلاد مسیح نینک  
۱۹۲۶ نجی یلیدہ

*hæqi:qi töbe.*

*kašyar šehride sutian fuiŋ taŋniŋ basmexa:neside basildī mi:la:dī  
mesi:hniŋ 1926 nçi 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 باسیلدی میلاد مسیح نینک  
۱۹۲۶ نجی یلیدہ

*çon qærznīŋ hika:jesi bu xutbe ærepçedin terçgüme qilinip*

*kašyar šehride sutian fuiŋ taŋniŋ basmexa:neside basildī mi:la:dī  
mesi:hniŋ 1926 nçi 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.

L.S.

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 کوتارکوچى

*mane xuda:nîñ qozîsi dunja:nîñ gûna: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 ترکستان ۱۳۴۵ مسلمان خاقانى فرنگيلار نينك آى کون يل نينک حساب لارى  
کاشغر شهريده باسيلدى

*tæqvi:mi türkesta:n 1345 müsülman xa:qa:nî ferengilernîñ aj kün jilniñ  
hîsa:blæri.*

*kaşyar ŧcheride 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 đgoyra:fija.*

*kašyar šcheride 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 ترتیبى

*čin türkesta:nidæki fuin taη mektebleriηiη oquš tertibi.*

(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 علاجى

*muzlaγan æza:lærniη ila:çgi.*

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.



## 1.

الته شهر نينك زباني كاشغر و يار كند ده پتولادورغانغه موافق كتاب علم املا  
كاشغر شهريده فوينك تانك نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسليدى ۱۹۲۹

*alte šeherniŋ zeba:nī kašyar ve jarkendde pütüledurçanyæ muva:fiq kita:bi  
ilm imla:*

*kašyar šeheride fuiŋ taŋniŋ basmexa:neside basildi 1929.*

(Spellingbook for the language of the Six Cities [i.e. Eastern Turkestan south of Tianshan]. 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.

تقويم تركستان ۱۳۴۸ مسلمان خاقانى فرنگيلار نينك آى كون يل نينك حساب لارى  
كاشغر شهريده باسليدى

*tæqvi:mi türkesta:n 1348 müsulman xa:qa:nī ferengilerniŋ aj kün  
jilniŋ hisa: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 نينك اوقوش ترتیبی

*mektebniŋ oquš tertibi.*

(Study Plan for the Schools).

Probably a new edition of 1928:l. 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 شھرىدە سوتيان فوينك تانك نىنك باسمه خانه سىدە باسىلدى مىلاد مسيح نىنك  
۱۹۳۰ نجى يلىدە

*kaşyar ŧeheride sutian fuiñ tañniñ basmexa:neside basildi mi:la:di  
mesi:hniñ 1930 unđi 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 نىنك حكاية سى بو خطبه عربچه دين ترجمه قيلينيب  
كاشغر شھرىدە سوتيان فوينك تانك نىنك باسمه خانه سىدە باسىلدى مىلاد مسيح نىنك  
۱۹۳۰ نجى يلىدە

*çon qærznñ hika:jesi bu xutbe ærepçedin terđjume qilinip  
kaşyar ŧeheride sutian fuiñ tañniñ basmexa:neside basildi mi:la:di  
mesi:hniñ 1930 nđi 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 باسيليدي

*tæqvi:mi türkesta:n 1349.*

*kašyar 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 بيانى  
كاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينك تانك نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسليدى ۱۹۳۱

*kita:b ulmuqæddesniŋ beja:nï.*

*kašġar šehride sutian fuiŋ taŋniŋ 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 الله شهر نينك رسم خط و وثيقه لارى  
كاشغر شهريده سوتيان فوينك تانك نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسليدى ۱۹۳۱

*xutu:t al-mutenevije jænï alte šeherniŋ resmi xæt ve vesiqælaeri.*

*kašġar šehride sutian fuiŋ taŋniŋ 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 باسليدى ۱۹۳۱

1931

*mektebniñ bejtleri.*

*kaşyar ŧeheride sutian fuiñ tañniñ basmexa:neside basildi 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 باسیلیدی ۱۹۳۱

*məsi:h baresidin muqæddes kita:blærdæ kelgen pəjyamberlik sözler.*

*kaşyar ŧeheride sutian fuiñ tañniñ basmexa:neside basildi 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

*manə xuda:nin qozisi dúnja:nin gúna:hini kōterguçi.*

(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.

Cf. 1925:2.

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

## 6.

قصه اورشليم نينك مقدس بيتيده  
كاشغر شهريده باسيليدي ۱۹۳۱

*qïssæ uruṣeli:mnîṅ muqæddes bejtide.*  
*kaşgar ŧcheride 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 töbe.*

(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 باسيليدي

1931

*tæqvi:mi türkesta:n 1350-51.*

*kaşgar şeheride sutian fuiñ tañniñ 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‘bān 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

*mesi:hniñ uluy ismleri.*

*kaşgar şehride 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

*kaşgar 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.

4.

ا.ب. کتابی  
کاشغر شهريده باسيليدي ۱۹۳۲

*a-b kita:bi.*

*kašyar šcheride 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.

5.

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 دينى ملي علمى سياسى اجتماعى  
اقتصادى ادبى اخلاقى تنقيدى مجموعه دور شرقى تركستان استقلال جمعيتى نينك  
ناشر افكارى تورور  
شعارى : دينده ، تيلده ، دلده ، فكرده ، ايشده ، بريك دور  
تاريخ تاسيسى سنه ۱۳۵۲-رمضان . اداره جايى استقلال جمعيتى باش محررى :  
صوفيزاده

*istiqla:l her iki heftede bir qatar tarqaladuryan di:ni milli ilmi sia:si  
iqtima:i iqtisa:di edebi æxla:qi tenqi:di meçmue dur şarqi türkesta:nniñ  
istiqla:l çem:i:jeti na:şiri efka:ri turur.  
şua:ri: di:nde, tilde, dilde, fikrde, işte, birlik dur.  
ta:rixi tasi:si sene 1352 ramaza:n ida:re çaji istiqla:l çem:i:jeti baş  
muharriri 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 Government of Kashghar.

## 2.

سادھو سندر سينگه نينك بر نچه و عظلارى

*sa:dhu sundar singhniñ bir neçe 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 نينك زبانيدين ترجمه قيلينيب كاشغرداكي سوتيان فوينك تانك نينك  
باسمه خانه سيده ۱۹۳۳ نجى يليده باسيلدى

Swedish Mission Press, Kashgar 1933.



Title-page of the review Istiqlal 1933:1.

*isveçniñ zeba:nidin terǧǧume qiliniñ kaşyardaeki sutian fuiñ tañniñ basmexa:neside 1933 nǧi jilide basildi.*

(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 ، وفکرده و برلیک

*şarqî türkesta:n haja:ti heftede bir mertebe çiqæduryan şarqî türkesta:n haja:ti dilde, işte 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

*kaşyar hökümeti isla:mi:jjesiniñ na:şiri efka:rî.*

(Organ of the Islamic Government of Kashghar).

4.

ارکین ترکستان هفته ده بر مرتبه چیقادورغان ارکین ترکستان

*erkin türkesta:n heftede bir mertebe çiqæduryan 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 Ramazān 1352 - 24 Ša'ḅān 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

*kašyar vila:jet hökümet quruluşiniñ beja:nna:məsi.*

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

Signed by: باش وکیل ثابت عبدالباقي

*baš vekil: sabit abdul baqi.*

(Prime minister Sabit Abdul Baqi.)

Dated: ۱۳۵۲ سنه نوبه ۲۴ نجى رجب آينده

*1352 senεji nebevi:je 24 ndgi reǵeb 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

*kašyar hila:li ahmer ǵemi:jetiniñ üç ajliq hisa:bi.*

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

Dated: سنه ۱۳۵۲ ربيع الثانى 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 باسیلیدی ۱۹۳۴

*hæmd ve tesbi:h.*  
*kašyar šehride 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 باسیلیدی ۱۹۳۴

*pa:diša:hniñ tūši.*  
*kašyar šehride svi:diš mišionniñ 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 لینکوا فون نینک درس لاریغه اینکلیش. ترکی لغت  
کاشغر شهزیده سویدیش میسیون نینک باسمه خانه سیده باسیلیدی ۱۹۳۴

*ingliš linguafonnīŋ dersteriyæ ingliš-türki luġat.*  
*kaşġar ŧeheride svi:diš mišionnīŋ 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 طقه سی  
 كاشغر شهريده سويديش ميشيون نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسليدى ۱۹۳۴

*quddus fera:nsisku:snīŋ æġa:ib gul halqæsi.*  
*kaşġar ŧeheride svi:diš mišionnīŋ 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.

ارکین تورکستان

*erkin türkesta:n.*

(Independent Turkestan).

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

L.

Cf. 1933:4.

## 6.

ينكى حيات حريتى

*jengi haja:t hürrijeti.*

(The Freedom of the New Life).

هفته ليك ملی، سیاسی، علمی، اجتماعی، ادبی و اخلاقی کزیته دور  
*heftelik milli, sia:si, ilmi, iḡtima: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.

ناشری: کاشغر نشر معارف جمعیتی

*na:širi kašyar nešri mæa:rif ḡemi:jeti.*

(Publisher: The Kashghar Society for Scientific Publications).

7.

ینکی حیات هفته ليك ملی، سیاسی، علمی، اجتماعی، ادبی و اخلاقی کزیته دور  
*jengi haja:t heftelik milli, sia:si, ilmi, iḡtima: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.

ناشری: کاشغر نشر معارف جمعیتی

*na:širi kašyar nešri mæa:rif ḡemi:jeti.*

(Publisher: The Kashghar Society for Scientific Publications).

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

8.

تورکستان تقویمی ۱۳۰۴ - ۱۳۰۳

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.



9.

ننجانك زونك سىلىنك ما نىنك معلوم قىلىپ چىقارغان كونكسى خپىم نىنك اوچورى  
*nandǵaη zon siliη manīη maelum qiliṗ čiqarǵan goηsi xætīmniη ućuri.*

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

Dated: سنه ۱۳۵۳ نجى يلى ۸ نجى محرم منكوى نىنك يكرمه اوچونجى يلى  
*senēji 1353 indǵi jili 8 indǵi muhærrēm mīngujniη jigerme ućūndǵi 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: آدم اولقى جزء *ævvæqlî dğûze ædɛm* (First part. Man).

pp. 39-249: ايکنجی جزء حیوانات *ikindgi dğûze hajva:na:t* (Second part. The animals).

pp. 250-252: فهرست *fihris* (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.

اللہ شہر ترکی علم نہو و صرف  
کشفہر شہریدہ باسیلدی ۱۹۳۵

*alte ŝeher türki ilmi nehv ve serf Grammatica.*  
*kaŝyar ŝeheride 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 jænî ujgur tili ilmi nchv 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.

ايغه كچىلىك šelkovodstvo ايفه ك قورتلار ينى  
تربيه قىلو. اوجمه. توت درختلارنى اوسدرو حقننه رهبرنامه

Rearing of silkworms.

*ifekçilik ifek qurtlærini terbiye qilu – üdǵme – tut daeræxlærni 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 dǵenu: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)

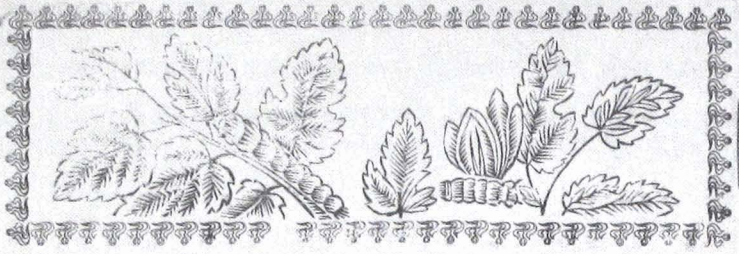
*kašǵar tičǵa:ret ve sana:et širket (sic)*

(The Kashghar company for trade and industry).

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

*kašǵar 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

Шелководство

ایفہ کچیلک

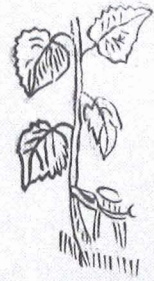


- ایفہ ک قور تلاری تریسه قیلو -

- او جه - توت درختلاری

- اوسدرو حقنده رهبر نامه

**Rearing**



**of silkworms**

یازوچی - یوسف مظفر



فاندژی: جنوبی او یغور ستانده

ایفہ کچیلک سر کزی:

## 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

*kašgar tiǰa: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

*čoŋlærimüz*

*ǰena:b šen duben<sup>1</sup> li ǰuši<sup>2</sup>  
xoǰa nia:z ha:ǰim lü silin<sup>3</sup> šin  
ǰin ǰaŋ<sup>4</sup> ve büjuk qahrama:n  
mahmu:d siǰaŋ jašasun!*

Long live our leaders His Excellency *duben<sup>1</sup>* 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 *pillā baqadurghan bajāni*).

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

<sup>2</sup> *ǰuši* Chin. *zhūxi* chairman, president; Rakhimov, p. 85 *zhuxi* president, head of Government; Geng Shimin: indicates Li Rong, the president of the Sinkiang provincial government 1934-1935.

<sup>3</sup> *lü silin* Chin. *lǔ sīlīng* 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.

<sup>4</sup> *šin ǰin ǰaŋ* 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 ۱۳۰۵ - ۱۳۰۴

*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:

کاشغر شهزیده سویدیش میسیون نینک  
باسمه خانه سیده ۱۹۳۵ نجی یلیده باسیلدی

*kaşyar ŧeheride svi:diş mişionniŋ basmexa:neside 1935 nđji jilide basıldı.*

(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:

کاشغر فوین تانک نینک باسما خانه سیده قسم قسم علم کتاب لار بار دور مثلاً  
جغرافیا، علم طبیعت حساب کتاب لار ا ب کتابی برنجی، ایکنجی و اوچونجی جزء،  
علم نحو و صرف، علم املا، خطوط المتنوعه یاکی شرقی ترکستان نینک رسمی وثیقه  
و هر قسم خط نینک نمونه لاری هر کیم الغالی خوالاسه مذکور کتاب لار ارزان  
ساتیلور

*kaşyar fuin taŋniŋ basmexa:neside qısm qısm ilm kita:blær bar dur  
meselan đoyra:fija, ilmi tæbijet hisa:b kita:blær a b kita:bi birinđi ikinđi  
ve üçünđi đüze ilm nehv ve serf ilmi imla: xutu:t almutenevi ja:ki ŧarqı  
türkesta:nniŋ resmi vesiqe ve her qısm xætniŋ numu:neleri her kim alıali  
xa:læsæ mezku:r kita:blær erzen satılır.*

(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 کتاب ابتداءى اویغورمه کته ب لری اوچون الفبا  
کاشغر شهزیده سویدیش میسیون نینک باسما خانه سیده باسیلدی 1935 مینکوی 24

*baş kita:b iptida:i uşur mektepleri üçün elifbe.*

*kaşyar ŧeheride svi:diş mişionniŋ basmexa:neside basıldı 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 نجىبى *abbas naǰi:bi* Abbas Najibi.

ناشرى محمد سيجانك كاشغر

*na:širi mahmu:d si:ǰaŋ 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 باسليدى مينكوى نينك  
24 نجى يلى 2 اى 25 نجى كونى

*merkeni išiletiš usu:li.*

*kašyar šeheride svi:diš mišionniŋ basmexa:neside basildi mingujniŋ 24 nǰi jili 2 aj 25 nǰi 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 sidǰiŋniŋ ida:resi.*

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

جينك سى no doubt misprint for جانك سى, 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:si julduz intiha:si 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 شہریدہ فوین تانک نینک باسمہ خانہ سیدہ باسیلدی ۱۹۳۵

*a-b kita:bi.*

*kašgar šcheride fuin taḡniḡ basmexa:neside basildi 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 elifbe.*  
 (The Russian alphabet).
- b.    میتر-کز جدولی  
*mitr-gez čgedveli.*  
 (Table of metre and yard).
- c.    کرات جدولی  
*kerra:t čgedveli.*  
 (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 اقارتو اویوشماسیغه شعبه کاشغر نشر معارف  
 جمعیتی

*na:širi merkez urumči ujgur aqartu ujušmasiğæ šöbe kašğar nešr mæa:rif  
 čgemü: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 سۈيىدىش مېشىيون مەتبەئەسىدە باسلىدى

*kaşyar šehride svi:diš mišion metbijeside basıldı.*

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

12.

كاشغر ولايتى نىنك شىن جن جانك محكمه سى دە تورغۇچى شىرقى تىركىستان ملت و  
دولت خىزمەتچى سى عبد الرحمن افندى

*kaşyar vıla:jetiniñ šin ğin ğaŋ<sup>1</sup> mehkemeside turġuči šarqī tūrkesta:n  
millet ve dövlət xizmetçisi 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.

<sup>1</sup> *šin ğin ğaŋ*, cf. 1935:3, n. 4.

## 1.

رسملى الفبا ابتدائى اويغور مکتبله رى اوچون برنجى باسماسى كاشغر منكوه  
1936-1355 - 25

*rəsimli<sup>1</sup> elifbə iptida:i uɣur məkterleri üçün birinđi basməsi kaşyar mingu*  
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:ɖe muzaffar kaşyar mahmu:dijje nɛmu:nɛ qizlær məkter mudi:rəsi.*

(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.*

*kaşyar šehride fuin tañniñ basmexa:nɛside 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.

<sup>1</sup> Correct form *rəsimlik*.



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 باسليدى ۱۹۳۶

*ilmi tæbijet ævvælqi dǰuze.*

*kašyar šeheride fuin taŋniŋ 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:l.

A 1936, p. 167. Printed in 1100 copies.

4.

اوترا آسيانينك تاريخى  
كاشغر شهريده سويديش ميشيون نينك باسمه خانه سيده (sic) باسليدى ۱۹۳۶

*otra a:sija:nŋ ta:rŋxi.*

*kašyar šeheride svi:diš mišionniŋ 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

*ujyurista: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 باسليدى

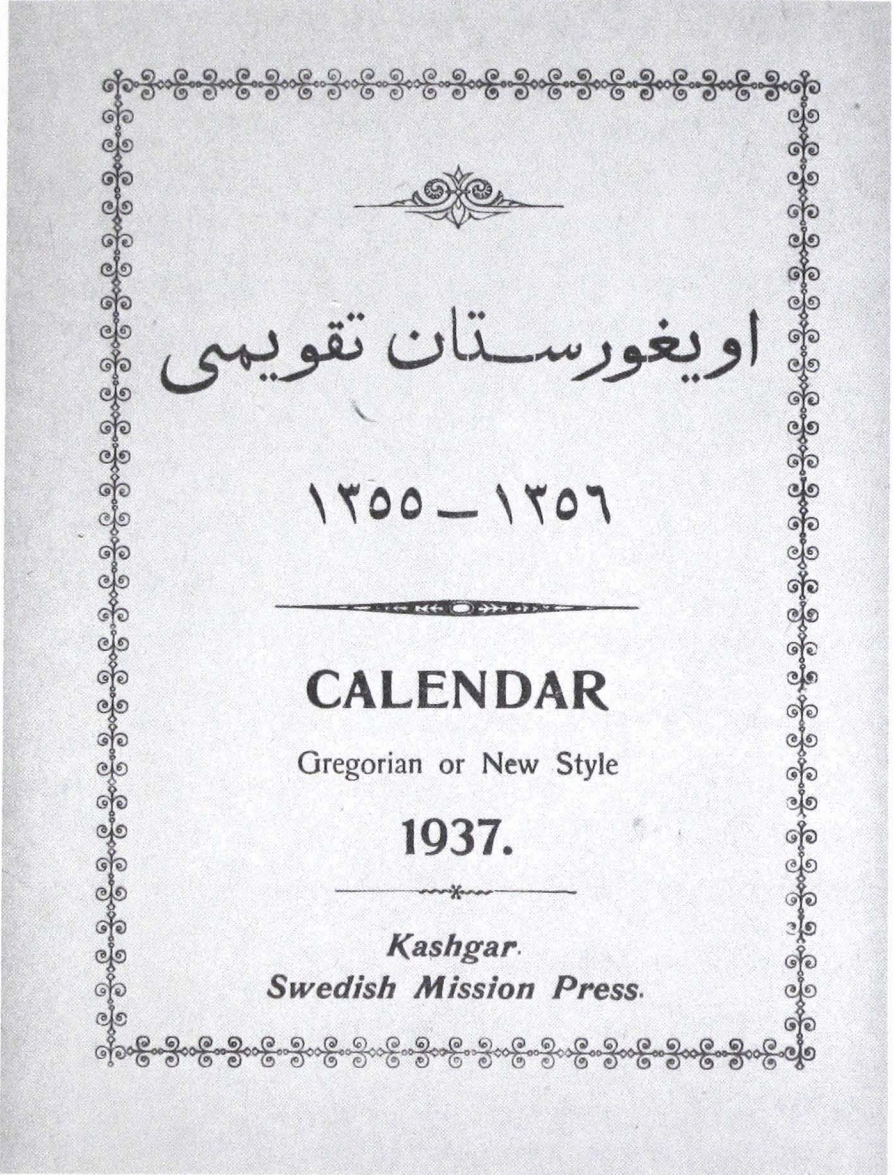
*kašyar šeheride fuin taŋniŋ basmexa:neside 1936 nǰi jilide basildi.*

(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.

6.

ينكى حيات

*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:

شىنكجانك : كاشغر ولايت ( شين جانكلىق ) حكومت و هم اويغور اقارتو  
اويوشماسى نىنك ناشر افكارى

*šinggan kašyar vila:jet (šingganliq) hökümet ve hem uɣur 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 ميشيون مطبع سيدة باسيليدي

*kašyar šeheride svi:diš mišion mətbijesinde basildi.*

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

## 1.

خطوط المتنوعه يعنى الله شهر نينك رسم خط و وثيقه لارى اوچونجى باسم  
كاشغر شهريده سويديش ميشيون نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسيلدى ۱۹۳۷

*xutut almutenevi jæni alte šeherniñ resmi xəet ve vesi:qaelæri ücündi  
basma.*

*kaşyar šeheride svi:diš mišionniñ 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 کتابى ا. ب کتابى نينك تدريجى  
كاشغر شهريده سويديش ميشيون نينك باسمه خانه سيده باسيلدى ۱۹۳۷

*mekteb kita:bi a-b kita:biniiñ tedri:đi.*

*kaşyar šeheride svi:diš mišionniñ 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) *ikinđi 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.

بوغاسوييلغه 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 مکتبہ اوچون طبیعت درسکی ایکنجی بولوم تورتنجی اقوش بیلی  
*iptida:i mektebler üçün tæbijet dersliki ikinçji bölüm törtüncji 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 šinɕaŋ mæa:riŋ neza:reŋi.*

(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.

بۇل نينك 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 دوین جناب لریدین تیلگرام

*muhterem duben ɕena:blæriðin 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 دوین شنگ *duben šeŋ šī si* Governor General Sheng Shi-ts'ai (v. 1935:3 and Forbes, p. 251), رئیس لی یون *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 وقتقازغوچوميز عيسى مسيح نينك ينىكى عهدى نينك  
كتايبدين كه يونانى تيليدين عربى و فارسى و ارمنى تيل لاريكا اويرولوب اولاردين هم  
كاشغر تركى كا ترجمه قيلينيب ملاد مسيح نينك ۱۸۹۸ يليده لپسنيق شهرده  
دروكولين نينك باسما خانه سيده باسيلدى

*inçgil matti jænî xuda:vendimiz ve quqazquçumiz i:sa mesi:hniñ jengi  
æhediniñ kita:bîdin ki juna:nî tilidin ærebi ve fa:rsî ve ermenni tillerige  
öjrlüp olærdin hem kaşyar türkige terçüme qilinip mila:di mesi:hniñ  
1898 jilide lejpsiq şehride drugulinniñ 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. Avetarianian.

Printed in 2000 copies.

2.

انجيل مرقوس

*inçgi:l marqos.*

(The Gospel according to St. Mark).

95 pp.

L.

Same title as the preceding, same translator, year and printing-office.

Appendix

Printed in 2000 copies.

3.

انجيل لوقا

*inđi: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

*inđi: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 لارنیک مستعمل غزل لاریدین کاشغر تیلیکا ترجمه قیلینغان اون توقوز غزل  
*Mäsihilarning müstaʼmal ʻazälläriden kaşğar tiligä tärğümä qılınğan on  
toquz ʻazäl.*

(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 خداوندىمىز عيسى مسيح نىنك ينىكى عهدى نىنك كىتابىدىن يونانى  
تيليدىن كاشغر تركى كا ترجمه قىلىنىپ تىفلىس شىهرىدە نامىستنىك نىنك باسما خانە  
سىدە باسىلدى مىلاد مسيح نىنك ۱۹۱۰ يىلىدە (sic)

*inçgi:l matti jænî xuda:vendimiz i:sa me:si:hniñ jengi æhediniñ kita:bîdin  
juna:nî tilidin kaşyar türkige terçûme qîlinip tîflis şcheride namestnikniñ  
basmaxa:neside basıldı mi:la:di me:si:hniñ 1910 jilide* (printing error يىلىدە  
for يىلىدە).

(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 تىلى دىن كاشغر تىلى كا ترجمه قىلىندى  
بلغارستان قلبه شىهرىدە باسلىدى ۱۹۱۱

*inçgi:li şeri:f æsli juna:nî tilidin kaşyar tilige terçûme qîlindi  
bulvarista:n filibe şcheride basıldı 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 ينكى عهدى نينك  
کتابى که اصلی يونانى تىلى دىن کاشغر ترکى تىلى کا ترجمه قيليندى بلغارستان  
نينک فلېه شهريده باسيلدى ۱۹۱۴

*inđi:li šeri:f jæni xuda:vendimiz ve qutqazıuđumuz i:sa mesi:hniñ jengi  
æhediniñ kita:bi ki æsli juna:nı tilidin kaşyar türki tilige terđüme qilindi  
bulğarista:nniñ filibe šcheride basildi 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: Kashghar-Turki New Testament Translated from the original Greek by the Rev. Johannes Awetarianian. 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 Avetarianian:

بو کتاب تاریخه میلاد عیسی نینک ۱۸۹۲ دین ۱۸۹۷ غجه کاشغر شهريده اوراتبه  
سراییده محمد شکرى امیرزاده ء ارضرومى مشهور به یوحانس باى نینک قولى  
برله ترجمه قيلينغاندور

*bu kita:b ta:rixqæ mi:la:dı i:saniñ 1892 din 1897 yıđqæ kaşyar šcheride  
ora töbe serajıdæ muhammad şükri emi:rza:deji erzerumi meşhu:r be  
johannes bajniñ qoli birlE terđüme 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 Avetarianian 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 مقدس يعنى ينى عهد نينك كتابى اصلى يونانى تيليدىن كاشغر شرق  
ترکستان نينك تليغه ترجمه قيليندى برتیش فرين باييل سوساييتى نينك خرچى  
بيلان قاهره مصردا باسليدى

*indgi:li muqæddes jæni jengi æhedniŋ kita:bi æsli juna:nï tilidin kaşyar  
şarqi türkesta:nniŋ tiliyæ terǵume qilindi britiř farajñ bajbel sosajetiniŋ  
xærđgi bilen qa:hire misrdæ 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-Turkestan 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 مقدس اصلى عبرانى ويونانى تيليدىن كاشغر شرق تركستان تليغه ترجمه  
قيليندى برتیش فرين باييل سوساييتى خرچى بيلان قاهره مصردا بلسليدى

*kita:bi muqæddes æsli ibra:ni ve juna:nï tilidin kaşyar şarqi türkesta:n  
tiliyæ terǵume qilindi britiř farajñ bajbel sosajeti xærđgi bilen qa:hire  
misrdæ 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 تسيح سويديش هندوستاني مشن بمبئي سنه ١٩٤٣

*hæmd tɛsbi:h svi:diš hindusta:nī mišin bombij senei 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. ‘*abbās* npr. Abbas  
*abd* A. ‘*abd* servant, slave; *a. ulbaqī* npr. Abdul Baqī; *a. urrahman* npr. Abdur Rahman; *a. ussattar* npr. Abdus Sattar  
*aded* A. ‘*adad* 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. iγæ* in front of, close to  
*alte* six; *a. šeher* n.geogr. Alte Shahar, “The Six Cities”, name of Eastern Turkestan south of Tienshan  
*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

- ædga:ib* A. ‘*ajā’ib* (plur. of ‘*ajīb*) wonderful  
*æhd* A. *ahd* testament  
*æxla:qi* A.P. *akhlāq* moral  
*æjt-* to say, to tell  
*æreb* ~ *ærep* A. ‘*arab* Arab  
*ærebi* A.P. ‘*arabī* Arabic  
*ærep* v. *æreb*  
*ærepçe* A.T. Arabic  
*æslī* A.P. *aşlī* original  
*ævvælqi* A. *auwal* + T. *qi* first  
*æza:* A. *a’dā’* (plur. of ‘*udw*) 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  
*elijbe* A.P. *aliḡ be* ABC  
*emi:r* A. *amīr* prince  
*emi:r zade* A.P. *amīr zāda* of noble birth  
*eniḡ* 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  
*barcæ* all, every  
*bas-* to press, to print  
*basil-* to be printed  
*basma* ~ *basme* print, edition  
*basmaxa:ne* ~ *basmeḡa:ne* T.P. printing-office  
*basme* v. *basma*  
*basmeḡa:ne* v. *basmaxa: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:me* A.P. *bayān-nāma* proclamation  
*bejt* A. *bait* 1) house; temple 81 2) song 80  
*beš* five  
*bilen* with; and  
*bir* one  
*birinḡi* first  
*birle* with, by  
*birlik* unity  
*bismilla* A. *bi-smiʔillāh* 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  
*bul'yarista:n* n.geogr. Bulgaria  
*buluŋ* corner  
*büjü*k great

č

*čaj* tea; *č. væqti* 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  
*čoŋ* 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

ç

*çaj* P. *jāy* place  
*ç:a:n* P. *jān* soul, life; *ç. im* P.T. beloved  
*çedvel* A. *jadwal* [an arithmetic] table  
*çema:et* A. *jamā'at* congregation 66  
*çemi:jet* A. *jam'īyat* assembly  
*çena:b* A. *janāb* Excellency 97, 110  
*çenu:b* A. *janūb* the south  
*çiriŋla-* to jingle  
*çoyra:fija* geography  
*çuři* Ch. *zhūxí* chairman, president 97  
*çuva:b* A. *jawāb* answer  
*çüze* A. *juz'* part

## e

*efendi efendi*

*efka:r* 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

*fihris* A.P. *fihris* register, index, table of contents

*fikr* A. *fikr* thought, mind

*filibe* n.geogr. Philippople

*forajn* ~ *farajn* E. foreign

*fuin taŋ* ~ *fuīŋ taŋ* Ch. *fúyīn táng* 'gospelhall', mission

*fuīŋ taŋ* v. *fuin taŋ*

## g

*gazete* < R. *gazéta* newspaper 92

*gez* P. *gaz* yard

*gi:z* + neg. verb; *her g.* under no circumstances 75

*goŋsi* Ch. *gōngshǐ* official 93

*gul* P. *gul* rose; flower

*gūna:h* P. *gunāh* sin; *g. qil-* to sin

## γ

*γæzel* A. *ghazal* song

*γilt* A. *khilt* mixture, miscellany; *γ.i ma:l* different pieces of property 61

## h

*ha:ɖi* 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. *ḥamd* praise

*hæqi:qi* A.P. *ḥaqīqī* 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:bi* arithmetic  
*hidgra* A. *ḥijra* the (beginning of the) Muhammadan era  
*hika:je* A. *ḥikāya* story  
*hila:l* A. *ḥilāl* the new moon; crescent 89  
*hindusta:n* n.geogr. India  
*hindusta:ni* Indian  
*hisa:r* A. *ḥiṣār* a fortified town, fort  
*hökümet* A. *ḥukūmat* government  
*hurrijet* A. *hurriyat* freedom

χ

*xa:la-* P. *khwāh* + T. *-la-* to wish  
*xa:ne* P. *khāna* house, building; *basma* χ printing-office  
*xa:qa:ni* Chinese  
*xædi:qε* A. *khadīja* name of Muhammad's first wife; npr. Khadija 103  
*xærq* A. *kharij* expense  
*xæt* A. *khatt*, P. *khaf* letter  
*xizmet* A. *khidmat* service  
*xizmetçi* A.T. servant  
*xoqça* P. *khwāja* a man of distinction, khoja  
*xuda:* P. *khudā* God; χ *ja:r* npr. Khuda-yar 60  
*xuda:vend* P. *khuda:wand* God  
*xutba* A. *khutba* sermon  
*xuu:r* A. *khutūt* (plur. of *khatt*) letters

ï

*ibra:ni* A.P. *‘ibrānī* Hebrew  
*ila:q* A. *‘ilāj* remedy  
*iqti:sa:dī* A.P. *iqtiṣa: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:*  
*iç* inside, in  
*ida:re* A. *idāra* office, bureau  
*içtima:i* A. *ijtimā‘ī* social  
*ipek* ~ *ipek* silk  
*ipekçilik* 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:me* A.P. *i'lām-nāma* tariff 58  
*ila:n* A. *i'lān* publication, proclamation  
*ila:nna:me* A. *i'lān-nāma* announcement 60  
*ilm* A. *'ilm* science  
*ilmī* A.P. *'ilmī* scientific  
*imla:* A. *imlā'* spelling, orthography  
*inçgil* 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; *jraq* worse  
*jæni* A. *ya'nī* that is to say; i.e.  
*jengi ~ jeŋi* new; *j. baza:r* Yangi-Bazaar; *j. hisa:r* n.geogr. Yangi-hisar  
*jer* place; part (of the body) 75  
*jiriŋda-* 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:ni* 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. *kirāʔ* hire, rent, cost 58  
*kerrat* 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  
*linguaŋon* E. Linguaphone  
*luɣat* A. *luġat* 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  
*manε* P. *mānā* behold!  
*marqos* npr. Mark  
*matti* A. *mattā* npr. Matthew  
*mæa:rif* A. *maʿārif* scientific  
*mælum* A. *maʿlūm* known; *m. bol-* to understand; to let be known  
*meɟmuε* A. *majmūʿa* review  
*mekhemε* A. *maḥkama* court of justice  
*mekteb* A. *maktab* school  
*men* I  
*merke* R. *mārka* stamp 99  
*merkez* A. *markaz* center  
*mertebe* A. *martaba* step, time; *bir m.* once  
*meselan* A. *maṭal-an* for example  
*mesi:h* A. *masīḥ* Christ, Christian  
*mešhu:r* A. *mashhūr* known as, famous  
*metbije* A. *maṭbaʿa* printing-office  
*meza:mür* A. *mazāmir* psalms  
*meza:t* A. *mazād* auction 60–61

*mezku:r* A. *mazkūr* mentioned; above-mentioned  
*mezmur* A. *mazmūr* a psalm; hymn  
*misr* A. *mišr* n.geogr. Egypt  
*mī:la:d* A. *mīlād* nativity, birthday; *m. mesi:h* Christian era  
*millet* A. *mīllat* nation  
*mīlli* A. *mīllī* national  
*mīngu* ~ *mīnguj* Ch. *mīnguó* republic; The Republic of China 1911–1949  
*mīnguj* v. *mīngu*  
*mīsqal* A. *mīṡqāl* 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. *mubārak* blessed  
*mudi:re* A. *mudīra* a (female) principal 103  
*muhammad* A. *muḥammad* npr. Muhammad  
*muhærrem* A. *muḥarram* the first month of the Muhammadan year  
*muharrir* A. *muḥarrir* editor  
*muhterem* 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*ˆ different 1937:1  
*mutenevije* A. *mutanauwi*ˆiyya various 79  
*muva:fiq* A. *muwāfiq* conformable, according to  
*muzaffer* A. *muẓaffar* victorious; npr. Muzaffar  
*muzla-* to freeze, to get frostbitten; *m.p ket-* do. 74–75  
*mūsulman* A.P. *musulmān* a Muhammadan  
*müstamel* A. *mustaʿmal* used

n

*na:me* P. *nāma* book  
*namestnik* R. *naméstnik* deputy governor 113  
*nandŋang* Ch. *nánjiāng* southern (Sinkiang) 93  
*na:šir* A. *nāšīr* publisher; *nī 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. *nahw* syntax  
*neṡmu:ne* P. *namūna*, *numūna* model, sample, example; cf. *numu:ne*  
*nerse* thing  
*nešr* A. *našr* publication  
*neza:ret* A. *niẓārat* inspection, administration; ministry 110  
*neče* some; *bir n.* some  
*neŋga:t* A. *najāt* salvation  
*numu:ne* P. *numūna* specimen; cf. *neṡmu:ne*



## o

*obdan* good, nice; nicely 75  
*ol* ~ *o* he, she, it; *erüη* (genitive)  
*on* ten  
*oqu-* to read, to study  
*oquš* study, instruction  
*ora töbe* 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  
*öjriül-* to be translated 111  
*ösdür-* to cause to grow  
*öz* self

## o

*pa:diša:h* P. *pād-shāh* king  
*paskinε* dirty  
*pejyamber* P. *paigham-bar* messenger, prophet  
*pejyamberlik* P.T. prophetic  
*pænd* P. *pand* advice  
*pošte* R. *póčta* post 58  
*pul* P. *pül* the coin *pul*  
*put* foot  
*pütüü-* to be written 76  
*pütün* whole

## q

*qa:hüre* 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. *qard* debt  
*qī* P. *ki* cf. *ki*  
*qīja:m* A. *qiyām* standing, standing position in prayer; “when the sun is in  
 the sky” 60–61  
*qīja:s* A. *qiyās* comparison  
*qil-* to do, to make  
*qilin-* to be done, to be made  
*qilmayliq* a doing, an act 75  
*qism* A. *qism* kind; *q. q.* different  
*qissæ* A. *qişsa* story

*qiz* girl  
*qol* hand  
*qozi* lamb  
*quddus* A. *quds* holy 91  
*qurt* worm  
*quruluş* establishment 89  
*quruq* dry  
*qutqazyučı* saviour

r

*raket* npr. Raquette 60  
*ramaza:n* A. *ramađān* the month of fast, Ramazan  
*rebi* A. *rabi*<sup>c</sup> name of the two spring months  
*ređeb* 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:nı* A.P. *ruhānı* spiritual  
*ruscæ* R.T. Russian  
*ru:zna:mε* P. *roznāma* newspaper 14

s

*sa:et* A. *sā'at* hour, clock  
*sabit* ~ *sa:bit* A. *ṭābit* right, proper; npr. Sabit  
*sa:hib* A. *ṣāhib* title for a European, Mr. 60  
*san* P. *sān* piece, number  
*sana:et* A. *sinā'at* industry  
*sa:nı* A. *ṭānı* second  
*saqliq* health  
*sat-* to sell  
*satıl-* to be sold  
*sattar* A. *sattār* the veiler (of sin etc.), one of the names of God  
*sehra* A. *ṣahrā'* desert  
*senε* A.P. *sana* year  
*ser* a coin or bank-note equal to 16 *teqe*; sar  
*sera:j* P. *sarāy* inn, serai  
*serf* A. *ṣarf* declination  
*sejşenbe* P. *sih-şamba* Tuesday  
*serenđa:m* P. *sar-anjām* utensils 60  
*sia:sı* A.P. *siyāsı* political  
*si:đaŋ* Ch. npr. Si-jang  
*siliŋ* Ch. *sīliŋ* commander 93, 97  
*soyaq* cold; frost  
*sosajeti* E. society  
*söz* word; saying  
*su* water  
*subu:t* A. *ṭubūt* proof, testimony, conviction 56

*sufiza:de* A.P. *šūfīzāda* npr. Sufi-zade  
*suian* Ch. *rùidiān* Swedish  
*sūpurūl-* to be swept  
*svi:diš* E. Swedish

š

*šarq* ~ *šærq* A. *šarq* the East  
*šarqi* ~ *šærqi* 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. *šaitān* Satan  
*šia:r* v. *šua:r*  
*šinčgaŋ* ~ *šinčgaŋ* Ch. *xinjiāng* n.geogr. Sinkiang, Xinjiang; cf. *šinčgaŋ*  
*šinčgaŋliq* Ch.T. inhabitant of Sinkiang 107  
*šin čin čgaŋ* Ch. *xíng zhèn zhāng* head administrator 97  
*šinčgaŋ* Ch. *xinjiāng* n.geogr. Sinkiang, Xinjiang; cf. *šinčgaŋ*  
*šinčgaŋ* v. *šinčgaŋ*  
*šir* A. *šīʿr* poetry; song  
*širket* A. *širkat* company  
*šöbe* A. *šūʿba* branch-office  
*šua:r* ~ *šia:r* A. *šīʿār* parole, slogan 85  
*sunday* thus  
*šükri* A.P. *šukrī* npr. Šükri  
*švedije* Sweden 60

t

*ta* P. *tā* until  
*taŋlat-* to dawn 109  
*tap-* to find  
*tapil-* to be found  
*ta:rīx* A. *taʿrīkh* date, year; history  
*tarqal-* to be dispersed; to appear (of a newspaper) 85  
*tasi:s* A. *taʿsīs* foundation  
*tæbijet* A. *ṭabīʿat* nature; *ilmī t.* science  
*tæqvi:m* A. *taqwīm* almanac, calendar  
*tæva:rīx* A. *tawārikh* (plur. of *taʿrīkh*) histories  
*tebdil* A. *tabdīl* changing; *t. tap-* to be abrogated  
*tebsire* A. *tabšira* a making clearly seen and understood; easily  
comprehensible 47  
*tedri:čg* A. *tadrij* sequal, continuation  
*tekvī:n* A. *takwīn* Genesis  
*tema:m* A. *tamām* completed, complete  
*temsil* A. *tamīl* proverb  
*tenge* v. *teŋe*  
*tenqi:dī* A. *tanqīdī* critical  
*teŋe* ~ *tenge* the coin or bank-note tanga  
*terbije* A. *tarbiya* rearing, education 95

*terdžümε* A. *tarjuma* translation  
*terti:b* A. *tartīb* plan  
*tesbi:h* A. *tasbīh* praise, glory  
*tičga:reı* A. *tijārat* trade  
*tiſlis* n.geogr. Tiflis (Tblisi) 113  
*til* tongue; language  
*tiligra:m* telegram 110  
*tilla* A.P. *ṭilāʾ* red gold, gold coin  
*tiriklik* life  
*toƣqan* kin; *bir t.* brother  
*toquz* nine  
*töbe* A. *tauba* vulg. *toba* repentance  
*tört* four  
*törtünčđi* 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

*učur* information, communication 93  
*ujƣur* Uighur  
*ujƣurısta:n* T.P. n.geogr. Uighuristan  
*ujušma* organisation, organ; union 101, 107  
*uluƣ* big, great, exalted 83  
*urumčđi* n.geogr. Urumchi  
*urus* Russian  
*urušeli:m* n.geogr. Jerusalem 81  
*usu:l* A. *ušül* (plur. of *aşl*) roots, rule  
*ušbu* this, the present  
*uvala-* to rub

ü

*üč* three  
*üčün* for the sake of, for  
*üčünčđi* third

ü

*üčme* mulberry

v

*væqt* A. *waqt* time  
*væz* A. *waʿz* sermon

*vɛ* A. *wa* and  
*vɛja:* A.P. *wa yā* or  
*vɛsi:qæ* A. *waṭīqa* document  
*veki:l* A. *wakīl* minister; *baš* v. prime minister 89  
*vila:jet* A. *wilāyat* province, district

*z*

*zadɛ* P. *zāda* son  
*zɛba:n* P. *zabān* tongue, language  
*zɛbu:r* A. *zabūr* the psalms of David  
*zoŋ siliŋ* Ch. *zōng sīlìng* supreme commander 93

## Index of Titles in Arabic Script

- ابتدائی مکتبہ اوچون طبیعت درسلی 1937:8  
ابدی تیریکیک نینک بولی 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 نامه 1921:8  
الته شهر ترکی علم نحو و صرف 1935:2  
الته شهر نینک زبانی 1929:1  
الضالون فی الصحراء 1913:3  
انجیل تبدیل تایماغان نینک ثبوتی 1920:4  
انجیل شریف p. 113, 114  
انجیل لوقا 1922:1 p. 112,  
انجیل منی 1911, 113 p.  
انجیل مرقوس 1911 p.  
انجیل مقدس 1915 p.  
انجیل یوحنا 1912 p.  
اوترا آسیا نینک تاریخی 1936:4  
اویغورستان تقویمی 1936:5  
ایفه کچیلیک 1935:3  
ایکی نبی قیاس شهادت 1921:2  
اینکلیش لینکوافون نینک درس لاریغه اینکلیش-ترکی لغت 1934:3  
ایوب نینک کتابی 1921:1
- باش کتاب 1935:5  
بلبل نینک حکایه سی 1914:4, 1926:2, 1930:1, 1937:9  
بوساغه و بولونک 1913:4  
بوغاسو بیلغه لاریغه 1937:4  
پادشاه نینک توشی 1934:2
- تاریخ 1909:1 ۱۳۲۸  
تاریخ 1916:5 ۱۳۳۵  
تاریخ 1923:2 ۱۳۴۲  
تاریخ 1924:3 ۱۳۴۳  
تاریخ مقدس 1914:1  
تبصره دلیلی مقدسی 1916:1  
تریک لیک نینک بولی 1914:2, 1924:2, 1926:1  
تقوم 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

جبرینکلا مایدورغان طلا 1913:2, 1921:5  
چونک قرص نینک حکایه سی 1914:5, 1926:4, 1930:2  
چین ترکستانیداکى فوین تانک مکتب لاری نینک اوقوش ترتیبی 1928:1

حساب کتابی 1916:3, 1916:3a, 3b, 1919:1  
حسن نینک اوبی 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

رسملى الفبا 1936:1  
روحانى شعر کتاب 1925:1  
روحانى شعر کتابی 1913:5, 1916:4, 1922:3  
روحانى مزمورلار و شعرلار 1901:3  
ررسجه الفبا 1935:10

سادهو سندر سینکه نینک برنچه و عطلاری 1933:2  
ساقلیق و اغریق 1917:2

شرقى ترکستان حیاتی 1933:3  
شینک چانک پوشته اعلام نامه سی 1921:3

صهراى کبیردا ازیقان ایکی بر توغقان نینک حکایه سی 1913:3

علم جغرافیا 1927:2  
علم طبیعت آدم و حیوانات 1935:1  
علم طبیعت اولقى جزء 1920:2, 1936:3  
عیسی یا محمد 1916:7

قدّس فرانسیسکوسى 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 اوج آیلیق 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 لاريدين كاشغر تيليكا ترجمه قىلىنغان اون توقوز  
 غزل p. 112  
 مکتب ده اوقويدورغان تركى كتاب 1911:1  
 مکتب كتابى ا. ب. كتابى نينك تدريجى 1920:1, 1937:2  
 مکتب نينك بيت لارى 1931:3  
 مکتب نينك اوقوش ترتيبي 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  
 نجات v. نجات  
 ننانك ذونك سيلينك معلوم قىليب چيقارغان كونكسى خطيم نينك اوچورى 1934:9
- ينكى حيات 1934:7, 1935:11, 1936:6, 1937:3  
 ينكى حيات حريتى 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  
Avetarianian, 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 (= Avetarianian, 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, Aitchen K. 19

Yusuf Khan 79–80  
Yusuf Muzaffar 95

Zwemer, S. M. 83

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## 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







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