

***Addendum to the Turkic translation of “Tārīkh-i Rashīdī”:
Translation and Annotation with Introduction and Indexes,***
**eds. Amanbek Jalilov, KAWAHARA Yayoi, SAWADA Minoru, SHINMEN Yasushi, Tokyo,
2008.**

The aim of this volume is to present the results of the collaborative study conducted based on the agreement with the Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, signed in 2005, with regard to the Addendum to the Turkic translation of the *Tārīkh-i Rashīdī* (from Manuscript No. r.10191 in possession of the Institute).

Manuscript No. r.10191 includes the Turkic translation of *Tārīkh-i Rashīdī* (ff. 69b–344a) completed in the 1830s, a supplement attached by the translator Khwāja Muḥammad Sharīf containing a description of later historical events, and a copy of the *waqf nāma* concerning the *madrasa* in Kashgar (344a–416a). The Addendum itself does not carry any title. Taking into consideration the fact that (1) the historical part of the Addendum covers events that took place both in Eastern and Western Turkistan during the period following the last years described in *Tārīkh-i Rashīdī*, (2) it includes descriptions related to the history of Xinjiang in the second half of the eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century under the rule of the Qing dynasty, and (3) the Addendum also contains the *waqf nāma* that deals with a *madrasa* in Kashgar, the Addendum can be assessed as a remarkably unique historical work on Central Asia.

Based on the agreement with the Institute of Oriental Studies, the publication structurally consists of the photocopies of the related parts of the manuscript; the text contained in the manuscript, in Arabic transcription and its annotated Japanese translation; and the bibliographic and index sections.

According to the information provided in the manuscript, the translation of *Tārīkh-i Rashīdī* was carried out under the order of Ṣuhūr al-Dīn ḥākīm beg from Turfan, who hailed from the Turfan *wang* family and served as a *ḥākīm-beg*, a district governor, in Kashgar under the Qing rule from 1830 to 1848. Khwāja Muḥammad Sharīf translated the text, completed it in 1253 A.H. (1837/38 C.E.), and later wrote the attached Addendum. Ṣuhūr al-Dīn was widely known as a patron among men of letters and culture in contemporary Kashgar, and it can only be assumed that the author of the Addendum was one of the intellectuals who enjoyed his protection.

Each part of the Addendum shows the following characteristic features. First, the part related to Western Turkistan before the Qing conquest of Eastern Turkistan in the eighteenth century presents a partial translation into Turkic of the Persian original manuscript commonly known under the name *Tārīkh-i Raqīm*. Second, the heading, composition, and contents of each section of the part regarding Eastern Turkistan before the Qing conquest closely resemble those in the historical work commonly known under the title of *Tārīkh-i Kāshghar*, “the history of Kashgar.” Third, the part related to Xinjiang under the Qing rule is highly useful as it sheds light on different aspects of the political and social situations of the local society in Kashgar in the period. Finally, the part that is the copy of the document related to the *waqf* indicates the subject of the *waqf* donated for a *madrasa*, built by the order of Ṣuhūr al-Dīn himself, located to the east of the mausoleum of Sayyid Jalāl al-Dīn Baghdādī in the area adjoining the City of Kashgar.