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**S.E. Malov's Unpublished Letters  
to Academician V.V. Radlov from Chinese Turkestan  
(1910–1915) and Kazan (1917) Kept at the St. Petersburg  
Branch of the Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences<sup>1</sup>**

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*Abstract:* January 2025 marks the 145th birthday of Professor Sergey Yefimovich Malov (1880–1957), Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, a renowned expert in ancient Turkic runic and Uighur texts, history, language, and culture of Turkic-speaking peoples, as well as an outstanding educator in the field of Turkology. His early academic biography and classical legacy are associated with two famous research expeditions to Western China (1909–1911 and 1913–1915). In addition, 110 years have passed since the end of his Turkestan expedition and 104 years since his planned third trip to Central China. The scholarly expedition of S.E. Malov is organically woven into the history of Russian and foreign academic and humanities research and discoveries in the important geopolitical and historico-cultural space of Central Asia in the late 19th — early decades of the 20th cc. This article presents a part of the epistolary legacy of S.E. Malov: four letters written to his teacher Academician V.V. Radlov during two periods of Malov's research journey to Qing China (1910–1915) as well as the last, fifth, letter from Kazan dated January 17, 1917. These letters belong to the Academician's personal collection kept at the St. Petersburg Branch of the Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Fund 177, Inventory 2, File 161). The letters, originally written in Russian, are given in the article in English translation.

*Key words:* Russia, East, Central Asia, Chinese Turkestan, Turkic studies, S.E. Malov, research expedition, letters.

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## Introduction

The epistolary legacy of Russian Orientalists is a unique phenomenon of culture and scholarship. Letters and correspondence of those who created the academic field focused on the study of Asia, including the Turkic world, have high research value as a source on the history of science and as intellectual legacy of these eminent scholars that reveals their views and perceptions. Letters of Russian Orientalists in many ways reveal the phenomenon of creative personality of a scholar and thinker, preserve their memory and popularize their legacy.

Among eminent classics of Soviet and modern Russian and Eurasian Turkology, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Professor S.E. Malov (January 4 (16), 1880 — September 6, 1957)<sup>2</sup> is recognized as a unique specialist in the field of Turkic languages, who conducted extensive research and contributed greatly to the study of written and material monuments of the Turkic civilization.

In the first half of the 20th c., S.E. Malov, a Russian and Soviet linguist, Orientalist and Turkologist, a major specialist in the field of Turkic linguistics and written monuments, played an invaluable role in the history of Russian, European, and classical Turkic studies.

Throughout the main stages of his research career, the study of the Turkic civilization and its intellectual and material components in ancient, medieval and modern times, was the basis of his academic and humanistic creativity. He was one of the founders of Soviet classical Turkology and comprehensive Uighur studies in particular. S.E. Malov fulfilled his high humanitarian mission in the Turkic linguistic socialist construction, writing and literary lan-

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<sup>2</sup> UBRIATOVA 1957; MALOV 1989; MILIBAND 1995.

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guage, as well as in the development of new writing and culture of Turkic-speaking peoples of the USSR, Russia and modern Central Asian states.

The origins of the scholar's legacy, key stages, results and features of the development of S.E. Malov's professional activity and his personality can be objectively assessed only in the broad socio-political and historico-scientific context of the historico-cultural and civilizational space of Eurasia, especially when one relies on his archival complex of the late 19th c. and the first half of the 20th c., preserved to this day, but not yet systematically introduced into scientific and educational circulation.

Of particular interest are unique letters written by the outstanding Turkologist and his correspondents that are kept in his personal and other collections at the St. Petersburg Branch of the Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences as well as in other Russian archival and cultural centers.

The scholar's epistolary legacy in his personal collection kept at the St. Petersburg Branch includes more than 300 letters from various correspondents: scholars, writers, government officials and public figures of the pre — 1917 period and the Soviet era.

The study of the epistolary legacy of S.E. Malov and his correspondents is conducted by using a comprehensive approach involving a combination of various principles and research methods: search, review, systematization, analysis, analogy, comparison, structural and functional analysis, classification, etc.

The topic of academic and social legacy of S.E. Malov remains relevant in the first quarter of the 21st c. His closest disciple, Turkologist E.R. Tenishev, expressed it as follows: "This is a subject for a monographic study which should include both an analysis of the scholar's career and an unhurried reflection on the era and the scholar, his character, interests and inclinations".<sup>3</sup> Regrettably, modern Turkology lacks a comprehensive academic biography of S.E. Malov and a complete collection of his published and unpublished works and correspondence.

## Results

One area of significant research potential is the search, systematization and introduction into scientific and public circulation of collections and materials, kept at Russian scientific, cultural and archival centers, that are tied

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<sup>3</sup> TENISHEV 1978: 26–33.

to the biography and legacy of S.E. Malov, his teachers and students, fellow orientalists and contemporaries.

Both published works and manuscripts of the prominent Turkologist have not lost their scientific and social relevance. Archival collections and materials, including the epistolary collection of S.E. Malov and his correspondents, retain their scholarly, documentary and social significance in the history of Russian science and culture.

In recent decades, there has been a noticeable trend of historical and archival studies with publications of S.E. Malov's epistolary legacy. We can especially mention several publications by the well-known Turkologist G.N. Blagova<sup>4</sup> and by the historians M.V. Ponikarovskaya and M.D. Bukharin.<sup>5</sup>

In their fundamental work, our colleagues rightly noted: "Previously unpublished letters of S.E. Malov to some extent shed new light on the course of linguistic and ethnographic study of East Turkestan. Results of the archaeological study of East Turkestan, however, were so significant that they 'eclipsed' all other aspects of research work in the region".<sup>6</sup>

Three letters S.E. Malov sent to academician V.V. Radlov, published in this article's appendix, are chronologically tied to the first period of the expedition (1909–1911) and they are dated January 14, 1910, May 14, 1910, and November 24, 1910, respectively.<sup>7</sup> They were sent from "the city of Su-zhou"<sup>8</sup> and "Liang-hua-si"<sup>9</sup> in Qing China. The fourth letter from Yarkand, dated January 3, 1915, is linked to the final stage of the second expedition (1913–1915).

These personal messages from expeditions are original unpublished materials that complement S.E. Malov's brief reports published in "Proceedings of the Russian Committee for the study of Central and Eastern Asia with regard to Historical, Archaeological, Linguistic and Ethnographic Aspects"<sup>10</sup> and other published and archival documents.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> BLAGOVA 2002; BLAGOVA 2008.

<sup>5</sup> MALOV & OLDENBURG 2017.

<sup>6</sup> BUKHARIN 2018: 17.

<sup>7</sup> St. Petersburg Branch of the Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences (hereinafter — St. Petersburg BARAS). F. 177, Inv. 2. D. 161, f. 1–6 rev.

<sup>8</sup> Jiuquan (Chinese: 酒泉; pinyin: Jiǔquán) is currently located in northwestern Gansu Province, People's Republic of China, and it was formerly known as Suzhou.

<sup>9</sup> Buddhist shrine Liang-hua-si in the steppe southeast of the city of Suzhou.

<sup>10</sup> MALOV 1912; MALOV 1914.

<sup>11</sup> St. Petersburg BARAS. F. 148. Inv. 1. Proceedings of the Russian Committee for the study of Central and East Asia with regard to Historical, Archaeological, Linguistic and Ethnographic Aspects (1903–1921). Documents on Scholarly and Organizational Activities (1900–1923). F. 90. Expedition reports of A.V. Adrianov, D.B. Dolbezhev, S.M. Dudin,

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In general, S.E. Malov's letters written during his expedition to China provide original information about routes, research events, and his opinions.

The last extant letter after Malov's arrival in Kazan is connected with congratulating his mentor V.V. Radlov on his 80th birthday. In this crucial year S.E. Malov wrote: "I have already submitted an application to the Kazan University for permission to give trial lectures, and therefore I am staying here for now. If there will be any proofs of the 'Golden Light', I can read them here...<sup>12</sup> I am correcting the translation and systematizing all my collected materials on the new Uighur language".<sup>13</sup>

## Conclusion

Epistolary legacy of S.E. Malov contains original materials related to the Turkologist's biography and research, as well as the history of Russian and foreign Turkestan expeditions of the early decades of the 20th c. There is a possibility of conducting a comprehensive search and then publishing previously unknown documents. Of special interest is the epistolary legacy of the scholar and public figure S.E. Malov and his colleagues who were prominent in the history of Russian Turkic studies, scholarship and culture of the 20th c.

The epistolary materials comprehensively fill the gaps in our understanding of the scholar's expeditions to Chinese Turkestan, results of his explorations, personal opinions and much more. His letters reveal some aspects of his everyday life and research in 1910–1917. The letters shed light on a remarkable page of Russian Turkology in the early 20th c.: formation of classical foundations of Turkestan studies and comprehensive Uighur studies in particular.

These letters written before 1917 are a vivid example of S.E. Malov's research abilities and his dedication to Turkic studies at the beginning of his scholarly career.

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K.G. Zaleman, S.E. Malov, F.A. Muromsky. Summer 1908 — May 23, 1909. 41 files; F. 94. Expedition reports of A.V. Adrianov, A.V. Anokhin, S.E. Malov, E.D. Polivanov. October 1914 — October 27, 1915. 91 pages.

<sup>12</sup> Author's punctuation.

<sup>13</sup> St. Petersburg BARAS. F. 177. Inv. 2. D. 161, f. 9–9 rev.

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## Appendix

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S.E. Malov's letters to Academician V.V. Radlov from Chinese Turkestan and Kazan. January, 1910 — January, 1917.

### No. 1

January 14, 1910  
the city of Suzhou.

Dear Vasily Vasilyevich!

On January 6th, I finally arrived safely in the city of Suzhou<sup>14</sup>. I have not yet seen any Uighurs with the Turk[ish]<sup>15</sup> language here (I have met Uighurs at the bazaar but they were completely Mongolized).<sup>16</sup>

I am learning the Salar-Dungan dialect here.<sup>17</sup> In February, with the onset of warm weather, I will set off from Suzhou to the mountains in search of the Uyghurs.

On the way to Su-zhou (September 1909 — January 1910), during stops in the cities (of Chuguchak, Urumchi, Turfan and Hami), I collected some linguistic materials on the Turkish dialects of Chinese Turkestan.

I am not sending my travel diaries just yet: I want to check some of them and supplement my notes on the way back. I apologize for not writing letters to you sooner: there is postal service only from Su-dzhou to Beijing and Harbin, which I am now using. I feel well; I am healthy.

I wish you good health and all the best. With deep respect and gratitude, Ser. Malov.

Just in case, my address is: China<sup>18</sup>, via Harbin, Beijing. Chaina, Kan-su. Su-chow. S.E. Malov.

Saint Petersburg BARAS. F. 177. Inv. 2. D. 161, f. 1–2.

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<sup>14</sup> Currently, Jiuquan (Chinese: 酒泉, pinyin: Jiǔquán) is a city in the northwestern part of the Gansu Province, People's Republic of China (PRC), it was formerly known as Suzhou.

<sup>15</sup> With the Turkic language, to be precise.

<sup>16</sup> The Mongolized Yellow Uighurs refer to themselves as Shira Yugur, using the term “Yellow Uighur” in Mongolian translation. See: TENISHEV & TODAEVA 1966.

<sup>17</sup> The Salar language is a Turkic language of the Oghuz group, spoken in the PRC, primarily in the provinces of Qinghai and Gansu. See: TENISHEV 1963; DWYER 2007, and others.

<sup>18</sup> Underlined by the letter's author.

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1

14 Янв. 1910г.  
г. Су-дзоу.

Многоуважаемый Василий  
Васильевич!

6<sup>го</sup> Января я, наконецъ,  
благополучно прѣехалъ въ  
г. Суджоу. Уйгуровъ съ  
турецк. языкомъ пока здѣсь  
не видаю (на базарѣ встрѣ-  
гаю уйгуровъ, но совершен-  
но омонголившихся).

Занимаюсь здѣсь изученіемъ  
саларско-дунганскаго нарѣ-  
чія. Въ февралѣ же мѣ-  
сяцѣ - съ наступленіемъ  
теплаго времени - отпра-  
влюсь изъ Су-дзоу въ

Архив  
АН СССР  
Ф. 177  
Оп. 2  
№ 161

St. Petersburg Branch of the Archives of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

F. 177. Inv. 2. D. 161, pages 1-2.

The first letter from S.E. Malov to Academician V.V. Radlov from Sudzhou.

January 14, 1910.

Лаб

горы в поиски за чигурами.

Дорогой кь Су-дэсу (сентябрь 1909г. - январь 1910г.) во время остановок в городах (Тузгакь, Урчти, Мурдань и Хали) собрал небольшой лингвистический материал по турецкимь наречиямь Китайского Туркестана.

Свои? путевои? дневникь пока не посылаю: хочется частью проврить, частью дополнитъ свои записи при проезде обратно. Извиняюсь, что до сего времени не писал Вамь письма: только

2

отъ Су-джоу на Пекинъ и  
Харбинъ есть пошта, тѣмъ  
я теперь и пользуюсь.  
Чувствую себя хорошо;  
здоровъ.

Желаю Вамъ здоровья  
и всего наилучшаго.  
Остаюсь глубоко уважа-  
ющей Васъ и благо-  
дарной Сер. Маловъ.

На всякій случай мой адресъ:  
Китай, черезъ Харбинъ,  
Пекинъ. Chaïna, Kan-su.  
Si-show. S. E. Malov.

Архив  
ЛН СССР  
ф. 127  
оп. 2  
№ 161

**No. 2.**

China.

May 14, 1910

Uighuria, near Su-zhou.

Dear Vasily Vasilyevich!

I hasten to please you with my discovery of Uyghur manuscripts. At the beginning of May I went to the Chinese village of Wunshigu ('inshan', in Uighur)<sup>19</sup> located 12–15 verst<sup>20</sup> south of the city of Su-zhou. Here in the mountains there are many Buddhist Chinese and Uighur temples. It was in one of those temples that I found a considerable stack of old Uighur manuscripts. All the manuscripts are of Buddhist religious content; very well preserved. Here they are:

1) Book 2, ff. 4–10, 14–16 and one folio without markings; a total of 11 folios.

2) Book 3, ff. 4–37, the last 37th folio bears a date: 26th year of the reign of Kangxi. A total of 34 folios.

3) Book 4, ff. 3–26, 41–50, 54–55, 59–65. A total of 43 ff.

4) Book 5, ff. 1–3, 5–30; only the 4th folio is missing, ½ of the 5th; on the first folio there is a miniature, a seated Buddha. A total of 29 folios.

5) Book 6, ff. 2–18; 24–30; 24 folios in total. The 30th folio bears a date: the manuscript was completed on the 22nd day of the 6th month of the 26th year of the reign of Kangxi.

6) Book 8, ff. 16, 31–34, 36(?); 6 folios in total.

7) Book 9, ff. 1, 3–8, 24–31; 15 folios in total; on the first folio there is a miniature of a seated Buddha.

8) Book 10; ff. 22–39. 18 folios in total.

9) A complete manuscript of 5 folios. Date: 27th year of the reign of Kangxi.

10) ff. 25–28 and 5 fragments.

The length of each manuscript folio is 60 centimeters; the width is 23 centimeters; there are 22–24 lines on a folio.

Smaller manuscripts:

11) manuscript ff. 49–51, 53, 55–57, 61–63; 10 folios in total.

12) three folios; one with a full-page picture.

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<sup>19</sup> Wunshigu (Injian) is a Chinese village in East Turkestan (Gansu Province), located near the city of Suzhou.

<sup>20</sup> Verst, versta — an obsolete Russian unit of length equal to 1.067 km.

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13) 28 various folios and fragments.

In total, 235 folios of Uyghur manuscripts (and, in addition, 29 folios of Tibetan ones).

I'm thinking of visiting Wunshigu again in September.

The process of learning the Yellow Uyghur language continues.

I wish you, Vasily Vasilyevich, good health and all the best.

Respectfully, Ser[gei] Malov.

Address: Via Chuguchak to Suzhou.

St. Petersburg BARAS. F. 177. Inv. 2. D. 161, f. 3–4 recto

### No. 3.

November 24, 1910

China.

Liang-hua-si<sup>21</sup>.

Dear Vasily Vasilyevich!

I am sending you four photographs of the Uighur manuscript. I apologize for the small number, but the other photographs did not turn out well and therefore are not worth sending. I think the photographs are quite legible, but perhaps I am deceiving myself, since I am reading not the photographs, but rather the originals lying here in front of me. When I get tired from lessons with the Uighurs, occasionally, as a form of relaxation, I read Old Uighur texts and understand very much. But I hasten to disappoint you: the vocabulary of the new Uighur language is unlikely to provide any insight into obscure passages of Old Uighur texts, but the phonetics of *this language*<sup>22</sup> will help a little in terms of transcription of Old Uighur (and Orkhon) written monuments. I did not send you reports or collected materials, I apologize for this; but the fact is that the conditions here are very unfavorable for copying or finishing materials or writing reports for printing. All this can be done well sitting in the study in St. Petersburg. Things are going well here and I am making some progress to the best of my ability and knowledge. At first I thought that I would stay here in Uighuria until mid-February, but now I see that there is still much to be done here, and therefore I will likely set off from here on my return journey at the end of March — beginning of April, and after slowly travelling through East Turkestan, I will arrive in St. Peters-

<sup>21</sup> Liang-hua-si Buddhist shrine in the steppe southeast of the city of Suzhou.

<sup>22</sup> The words are added above the line.

burg only in the middle of June 1911. I will go through Hami, Guchen (where I plan to rummage through the temples in the vicinity of Bibalik), Urumqi and Chuguchak. Your plan regarding my visit to Kashgar, Yarkand, Khotan and other cities in the western part of East Turkestan is very tempting, but in order to carry it out, another year or two are needed, and when I arrive in St. Petersburg in June, I will thus have stayed (including travel time) in China for two years (without two months), and my journey was supposed to last two years. In the autumn of 1911, I expect to take the state exams.

I see that two years here is very, very insufficient, but...<sup>23</sup> what can be done...<sup>24</sup> Perhaps I will have an opportunity to visit Uighuria again some-time later.

If you receive this letter around January 20th and if you need anything, write to me immediately so that I can receive your letter in Suzhou (Kansu, Su-chow) just before I leave on the return journey.

I wish you good health and all the best.

Respectfully. Ser[gei] Malov.

St. Petersburg BARAS. F. 177. Inv. 2. D. 161, f. 5–6 recto.

#### **No. 4.**

January 3, 1915

Yarkand.<sup>25</sup>

Dear Vasily Vasilyevich!

I congratulate you and your entire family on the New Year 1915!

I wish you health, health and more health!

I am writing this letter from the city of Yarkand. As you can see, my journey is already drawing to a close. Now only Aksu,<sup>26</sup> Maralbeshi<sup>27</sup> and Kashgar<sup>28</sup> remain to be visited. I expect to be in St. Petersburg in early May.

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<sup>23</sup> The author's punctuation.

<sup>24</sup> The author's punctuation.

<sup>25</sup> At present, an oasis city in the southwest of the Uyghur Autonomous Region of Xinjiang, China.

<sup>26</sup> Aksu is currently a city in the Aksu Prefecture of the Uyghur Autonomous Region of Xinjiang, People's Republic of China.

<sup>27</sup> Now a city in the Kashgar Prefecture of the Uyghur Autonomous Region of Xinjiang, China.

<sup>28</sup> Kashgar is currently a city in the Kashgar Prefecture of the Uyghur Autonomous Region of Xinjiang, China.

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I think that primarily you would like to hear from me about the Uyghur manuscripts. Yes, and on this journey I have nothing to complain about in this regard, although not in such quantity as before...<sup>29</sup> As you already know from the report that I sent you the other day, I have a small collection of Uyghur manuscripts and xylographs from Turfan.<sup>30</sup>

In Hotan<sup>31</sup> I recently acquired another collection of manuscripts, but not Turkish, they are Brahmi<sup>32</sup> and, it seems, also “Kharoshthi”.

You already know about my activities from the reports. In total, I have sent two reports: one from Hami<sup>33</sup> about the work with the Uighurs and the other one recently from here, i.e. from the cities of Yarkand, Hami, Turfan, and Lop-Nor.<sup>34</sup>

A. Stein<sup>35</sup> is now living in Turfan, in May he plans to be in Kashgar; I have not met with him. He has found some ancient route from India to...(?).<sup>36</sup>

I have sent a letter to Ser[gei] Fed[orovich] Oldenburg<sup>37</sup> to Dunhuang,<sup>38</sup> but have not received a reply yet.

On this journey I feel very well, in good health.

Yes, last summer at Lob-nor I have received a copy of the Proceedings of the Russian Committee (series II, No. 2), for which I thank you. This book

<sup>29</sup> The author's punctuation.

<sup>30</sup> Turfan is currently a city in the Uighur Autonomous Region of Xinjiang, China.

<sup>31</sup> Now an oasis town, the administrative centre of the Hotan Prefecture, Xinjiang, China.

<sup>32</sup> Ancient variety of Indian syllabic script. The earliest samples of Brahmi date back to the third century BC.

<sup>33</sup> Now, prefecture-level city in eastern Xinjiang, People's Republic of China.

<sup>34</sup> Lop Nor is a lake in the southeastern fringe of the Tarim Basin, Uighur Autonomous Region of Xinjiang, China.

<sup>35</sup> Sir Mark Aurel Stein (1862–1943) — Hungarian traveller, archaeologist, ethnographer, and orientalist. Famous explorer of East Turkestan. Between 1900 and 1916, he conducted three expeditions to East Turkestan and Central Asia. His well-known works include “Ancient Hotan” (1907), “Serindia” (1921), “Inner Asia” (1928) and others. For more information. See: MIRSKY 1977.

<sup>36</sup> The author's sentence structure.

<sup>37</sup> Sergei Fedorovich Oldenburg (1863–1934) — the Permanent Secretary of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences (1904), Russian Academy of Sciences (1917), USSR Academy of Sciences (1925–1929), Director of the Asiatic Museum (Institute of Oriental Studies (since 1930) (1916–1934). The head of the Turkestan expeditions (1909–1910 and 1914–1915), Academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences (1908).

<sup>38</sup> Now an oasis city in the northwestern Gansu Province, Western China. Since the beginning of the 20th c., in the history of Central Asian studies, it has been associated with research on historical and cultural heritage of the Chinese civilization. In 1914–1915, S.F. Oldenburg's expedition worked in Dunhuang.

has travelled all over China and finally fell into my hands in Charkhlyk (at Lob-nor).

I am very glad that I managed to collect a large amount of material on previously unknown dialects (Hamian, Lob-nor) and on shamanism in Chinese Turkestan.

I wish you all the best!

Sincerely yours, Ser. Malov.

Address: Via Andijan. To the city of Kashgar. The Consulate of the Russian Empire. To S.E. Malov.

St. Petersburg BARAS. F. 177. Inv. 2. D. 161, f. 7–8.

### No. 5.

January 17, 1917

Kazan. Poperechno-Akademicheskaya st., 16.

Highly respected and dear Vasily Vasilyevich!

Congratulations on your 80th birthday (January 5)! I hope that both you and my father will continue for a long time to affirm my desire to live to 105 years. One of my ancestors lived to 104 years, but I want to live a year longer...<sup>39</sup>

I wish you all the best! I live and feel very good here, at my father's home.

I have already submitted an application to the Kazan University for permission to give trial lectures, and therefore I am staying here for now. If there will be any proofs of the 'Golden Light',<sup>40</sup> I can read them here...<sup>41</sup> I am correcting the translation and systematizing all my collected materials on the new Uighur language. I will personally bring some of the material for printing in late February or early March. I met with Nik[olai] Iv[anovich] Ashmarin<sup>42</sup> and gave him your books.

As always, I have been treated very well by Nikolai Fedorovich Katanov<sup>43</sup>.

Once again I wish you and your entire family good health and all the best.

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<sup>39</sup> The author's punctuation.

<sup>40</sup> A sutra text written in Old Uyghur.

<sup>41</sup> The author's punctuation.

<sup>42</sup> Ashmarin, N.I. (1870–1933) — Russian Turkologist and expert in Chuvash studies.

<sup>43</sup> Katanov, N.F. (1862–1922) — Russian Turkologist, professor at the Kazan University.

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17 Января 1917.  
Казань.  
Поперечно-академическая  
ул. д. 16.

Высокоуважаемый и дорогой Василий Васильевич!

Поздравляю Вас со исполнившимся 80 лѣтием Вашей жизни (5 Января)! Я надеюсь, что и Вы, и мой отецъ еще долго будете жить впередъ мое желаніе прожить до 105 лѣтъ. Одинъ мой предокъ дожилъ до 104 лѣтъ, а я же хочу прожить годовъ болѣе. Желаю Вамъ всего, всего наилучшаго! Живу и чувствую себя здѣсь, у отца, очень хорошо.

Подать уже прошеніе въ Казанскій Университетъ о допущеніи къ пробнымъ лекціямъ, а потому пока задерживаюсь здѣсь. Если будутъ какія либо корректуры по „Золотому Вѣску“, то могу гнать ихъ здѣсь... Выпрашиваю переводъ и привожу въ извѣстность весь свой собранный матеріалъ по ново-уйгурскому языку. Часть матеріала для погати привезу

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A. 177  
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№ 161

St. Petersburg Branch of the Archives of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

F. 177. Inv. 2. D. 161, pages 9-9об.

Letter from S.E. Malov to Academician V.V. Vasilyev from Kazan. January 17, 1917.

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самъ въ концѣ февраля или въ началѣ марта.  
Видѣлся съ Ник. Ив. Аммаринскимъ, передалъ  
ему Ваши книги.

Очень хорошее отношеніе, какъ и всегда, кон-  
такъ со стороны Николая Сеодоровича  
Катанова.

Желаю еще разъ Вамъ и всему Ва-  
шему семейству здоровья и всего  
добраго.

Всегда благодаренъ и ува-  
жающъ Васъ

Сергій Маловъ

Казань.

22 Января 1917.

28 Января 1917.

Always grateful and respecting you,

Sergei Malov.

Kazan.

January 22, 1917

January 28, 1917

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