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Published in: Bibliotheca Orientalis

DOI: 10.2143/BIOR.63.5.2021774

Citation for published version (APA):

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booklet contains various contributions that explain the phenomenon itself and a bibliography of those works that have been found in the project (pp. 159-171). The 2004 booklet includes contributions on the use of Arabic scripts to write Islam-related texts, both within the People's Republic of China, such as modern Uyghur (a Turkic language, spoken by a large non-Han group in Western China), Han-Chinese (among whom there are numerous groups) that are of an Islamic persuasion), Salar (a non-Han group in northwestern China), and outside China, such as Spanish, Malay and Punjabi. Taken together these articles provide a good impression of the extent of the use of Arabic script for local languages in the early twentieth century. The illustrations of original Chinese booklets are usually too small and of insufficient quality, to be of much use for the reader.

Sadly, the research seems to have been carried out in isolation of Western scholarship on related phenomena. Thus, there has been published quite recently an excellent study on the late sixteenth century revival of Islamic culture in Arabic and Persian in China proper, in other words not in the traditionally Islamic periphery of the Chinese empire, but among Han-Chinese scholars of Islamic descent in Shandong and the Lower Yangzi region. This study in its turn refers to recent Chinese scholarship that could also have been fruitfully used. Equally important is the fact that various Western writers already noted the phenomenon many decades ago. A 1925 bibliographical survey by Isaac Mason already had some wonderful depictions of the kind of combined Arabic/Chinese texts which are the object of this project. Similarly I have found no references to the extensive work by Donald Leslie and others on related topics.

Finally, a very real weakness of the book is the lack of anthropological fieldwork to accompany the search for texts. Despite the possible significance of this kind of material for linguistic and historical linguistic purposes, its real importance is as a cultural phenomenon within particular religious as well as political contexts. In the 2003 report a table is included (pp. 46-50) which summarizes the rather non-committal answers of those who sold or otherwise handled such booklets. However, given the extremely sensitive nature of Islam in China today, both for its supposed and highly exaggerated connections to terrorism, and as the religion of several large (and still growing) so-called minority peoples, it is not to be expected that merely polite questioning will yield much interesting information on the usage context of such booklets. This would be true of any ethnographer, but even more so of Japanese scholars speaking excellent Chinese who, certainly to local minorities, must look suspiciously like the Han-Chinese that, from their point of view, suppress them and economically compete with them.

A proper fieldwork project is required in order to supplement this information. Some of those who grew up with such books in the 1930s and 1940s will still be alive and eager to share their memories, once they have come to trust the researchers, something that takes time and is not easily done on the basis of guerilla-fieldwork. Similarly, these books are again being produced and utilized, no doubt in different ways from the past. All of this should be studied in order to improve our understanding of the curious hegemonic inter-relationships between a once powerful cultural center and again powerful politico-economic system (i.e. China Proper) and a highly powerful religious culture (that we usually label Islam, but is as diverse in China today as it is elsewhere).
Aghdnl
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and works.
list of abbreviations, a bibliography, and a register of persons
dix the author presents corrections in the text of the present
aghdni,
arabe
by Regis BJa<5nere (Paris 1952) and the first volumes
poetry: pre-Islamic, Urrw^ad and Abbasid. The secondary
KILPATRICK, H. — Making the Great Book of Songs. 
This book could be a useful tool to further develop the interest aroused by the appearance of Hilary Kilpatrick's Making the Great Book of Songs (2003). In a certain sense a cross-fertilization has occurred between the publication of the two books: the fact that scholars such as Hilary Kilpatrick have used Fleischhammer's typewritten dissertation has, without any doubt, contributed to the idea of republishing it. Hopefully, it will not take too long for other unpublished studies on the Aghānī to see the light of day!
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KILPATRICK, H. — Making the Great Book of Songs.
Compilation and the Author's Craft in Abû l-Faraj al-
Isbahanī's Kitâb al-aghdnī. (RoutledgeCurzon Studies in

It was almost forty years ago, during my time as a student, that I first made the acquaintance of the Kitâb al-aghdnī (Book of Songs), the renowned work by Abû l-Faraj al-Isbahanī. That was also the time when I started reading poetry: pre-Islamic, Umayyad and Abbasid. The secondary sources which I used, such as the Histoire de la litterature arabe by Régis BJa<5nere (Paris 1952) and the first volumes of the second El edition, made prolific reference to the Aghānī. I bought the volumes of the incomplete Dâr al-kutub/Lajna edition with references to the older Bulaq edition in the margin, so that I could use the indices of Ignazio Guidi, which were published by Brill back in 1900, but were still obtainable at the end of the 1960s from Brill’s publish-