Familiar Strangers

Lipman, Jonathan N.

Published by University of Washington Press

Lipman, Jonathan N.
Project MUSE. muse.jhu.edu/book/32705.

For additional information about this book
https://muse.jhu.edu/book/32705

For content related to this chapter
https://muse.jhu.edu/related_content?type=book&id=1249685
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'Abd al-'Azīz</td>
<td></td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Abd al-Wahhāb, Muhammad b.,</td>
<td></td>
<td>202–3, 209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abū 'l-Futūh</td>
<td>See Ma Laichi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acculturation: as local, 213; as ordinary, 226; process of, xix. See also minzu paradigm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Sino-Muslims, xviii; anxiety regarding, 73; and external contact, 213–14; limits of, 213; in Ming, 39, 40, 45–46, 55–56; in Tang–Song, 28–31; in Yangzi region, 46; in Yuan, 34–38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adoption, 45, 113</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Āfāqīya (Sufi order), 64, 70, 88, 94, 190n6, 217</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agui, 110, 111, 162, 179, 186, 220</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahl as-Sunna (Kinsmen of the Tradition), 204</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahmad Fanakati (Ahema), 31–32, 35–36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abdomen (imām, religious teacher): as distinctive leader, 214; in Gansu, 178; inadequacies of, 73; limitation on movement of, 113; opposition to Han kitab by, 84; as profession, 48–49. See also Islam; madrasa; mosques; religion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alashan, 171</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altishahr, 38, 65, 94. See also Xinjiang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amdo (northeastern Tibet), 12; geography and economy of, 13; as independent, 163; as middle ground, 159. See also Qinghai Province; Tibet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anhui, 38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabia (Tianfang): scripturalist fundamentalism in, 202–3; as site of conflict, 217; as source of truth, 78–79; Sufi revivalism in, 86–87</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic calligraphy, 181, 187</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic (language) education, 49–51, 215</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic pinyin for Chinese, 50–51</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabs, 25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aryanism, xx</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashige, 75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aubin, Françoise, 178</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bafang, 21, 146, 159</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bai Chongxi, 197</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bai Lang, Gansu campaign of, 183, 191–94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bai Yanhu, 129, 135, 165, 225</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baishan (Sufi order), 190</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baizhuangzi, 108</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>banditry, endemic in Gansu, 171</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baraka (religious charisma), 61, 66, 185</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayanrong, 144, 155, 160</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beg (hereditary lord), xxix</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beizhuang (menhuan), 188, 201</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi Yuan, 98n81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bijiachang (menhuan), 71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board of Punishments, xixn4, 99–101, 119</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boluo (Pulad Aqa), 32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosi. See Persians</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxer uprising, 169, 181</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brawling (dow'iu), 100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhism: in China, xviii; as heterodoxy, 48, 77; resemblance to Sufism, 60n7, 62; studied by Liu Zhi, 81; Tibetan, 13–14; in Yuan, 37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>category system: as danger, 227; as discourse of power, xrv, 221; minzu paradigm as, xxii, 216. See also ethnicity; minzu paradigm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Asia: Amdo as frontier of, 13; com-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
merce with, 53; connections with Gansu, 92; Gansu as frontier of, 221; as Ming frontier, 42; as origin of semu, 34, 35; route to, 11; as site of conflict, 217; as source of Sufism, 63; Sufi rivalries in, 64–65; in Tang-Song China, 29. See also Xinjiang

Chang Yuqun, 38
Chang'an, 26, 29
Changgeng, 170, 171, 183
Chantou Hui. See Uygur minzu
charity, as Muslim duty, 45
Chen Decai, 120
Chen Jiaji, 142, 145, 147, 166
Chengda Normal College, 176
Chiang Kai-shek. See Jiang Jieshi
China: as environment for Sufism, 64; as home for Muslims, xxxv; political disintegration of, 186. See also northwest China
China, People's Republic of: characterization of minzu in, xxxiii; “civilizing project” of, xxii; historiography in, xxxii; minzu policies of, xvii, xix, xx–xxiv; Muslim minzu defined, xxiv
China, Republic of, 16, 172, 175–77, 183–86. See also Guomindang
China Islamic Association (Zhongguo Huijiao Gonghui), 176
Chinese calligraphy, 168, 169, 181, 187, 199
Chinese culture, as vehicle for Islam, 198
Chinese historiography, xxx–xxxiii, 177–18
Chinese identity, Muslims in, xxxv
Chinese language, as vehicle for Islam, 73
Chinese nationalism, 200; Confucianism and, 176–77; and frontiers, 15–17; in historiography, xxxi; Hu Songshan and, 210; Ikhwan and, 205, 208–11; and minzu paradigm, 216; Muslims and, 175. See also nation building
Chinese people, xxxii, 8
Chinggis Khan, 11
Choni (Zhuoni), 14, 152
Christian missionaries, 144
Christianity, xviii, 37
class struggle, xxxi
Communists, 16
Confucianism: and Chinese nationalism,
INDEX

Eighteen Great Battalions, 124, 129, 133
eleaders, 48, 214
empire, in history, xxviii—xxix
empress dowager, 156, 157n120, 169
ethnic cleansing, 123n41
ethnicity: defined, xxvii—xxviii; and minzu paradigm, xxviii; and nation-state, xxviii—xxv. See also minzu paradigm
European weapons, in Gansu, 126, 128, 157
Fan Shengwu, 188
fanzu rule, 69
Feng Yuxiang, 16, 173—75, 196
Fengxiang, 30, 119
Fergana Valley, 43
feud, within Huasi menhuan, 140, 141
feuds (xiédou): escalation of local, 121; within Huasi, 140—41; among Muslims, 100, 108; rebellions as local, 114; among Salars, 107, 141; at Xining, 161. See also violence
Five Pillars of Faith, 78, 198
Fletcher, Joseph, 67, 70n30, 85, 87, 202n87, 217
foreigners' quarters (fanzhong), 28
frankincense, 27—28
frontier: Gansu as multisided, 3—5, 16, 221—23; Gu Jiegang on, 6—7; as home, 222; in modern nation-building, 15—17, 198, 223; northwest China as, 3, 7, 14, 18—20; as site of violence, 5, 90—91, 217; study of, xviii. See also Gansu Province; nation; northwest China
Gansu (Gangu), Muslims in, 21—22
Fukang'an, 112—14
fundamentalism, scripturalist, 200—209, 223
Galdan, 63, 90, 101
Gansu Province: as complex frontier, xxxiii, xxxvi, 3—5, 7—9, 14, 16, 18, 221—23; corrupt officials in, 96—97; as frontier of Islam, 218; geography and economy of, 9—14; in late 18th cent., 93; menhuan in, 70—71; as middle ground, xxxiii; Muslim solidarity in, 85; Muslim tiansian of, 120—21; Muslims of, 3, 18—23; peoples of, 18—20; Qing conquest of, 52; self-government of, 183; Sufism in, 64—72; warlord period in, 172; Yuan soldiers in, 33. See also frontier; northwest China; rebellion
Gansu Provincial Assembly, 171
Ganzhou, 53, 54
Gao Wenyan, 117
Gedimu: defined, 47—49; difference from non-Muslims, 214; difference from Sufi orders, 69, 89, 90; as Ikhwan target, 206; as part of Old Teaching, 220; in Shaanxi, 119, 206; as Sino-Muslim mainstream, 200; in Taozhou, 188. See also mosques
Gelaozhi, 126n45, 182, 194
gender, xxxiv, 31, 104n2
geomancy, 78
glass making, 30
Gobi Desert, 11
Gold Star Hall, 188
gongbei (Sufi tombs): as cause for violence, 151, 221; destroyed at Didao, 151; Ikhwan opposition to, 209; of the Jahriya, 185; as Sufi centers, 61, 70, 187; at Taozhou, 152. See also menhuan; Sufism
Gongchong, 53, 54
Grand Canal, 26
Gu Jiegang, xxxv, 6—7, 9, 14—15, 17, 22, 108, 118, 221
Guangzhou, 26, 27, 29, 203
Guani Ye, 113
Guizhen zongyi (text), 75
Guo Shoujing, 39n30
Guomindang, 167, 169, 175, 176, 177, 187, 197, 211
Guyuan, 11, 111
Hai Furun, 98—99, 213
Hai Rui, 40
Haicheng, 11, 147—48, 154
halal food, 47, 214
Hamni, 43, 53, 54, 55, 59, 92, 206
Han Hui (Sino-Muslims), xxxiii, 216. See also Hui minzu; Sino-Muslims
Han kitab (Sino-Muslim canon), 178, 200: creation of, 72—85; defined, 73—74; in Hai Furun case, 99; Ikhwan and, 210, 211; as Islamic revival, 223; impor-
INDEX

tance of, 92, 226; Ma Fuxiang and, 169, 176, 177; Ma Qixi and, 189, 190; Xidaotang and, 198, 199. See also Confucianism; names of individual authors

Han minzu: chauvinism, xxxi; cultural norms of, xxxiii; culturally Chinese people as, 15; history of, xxi–xxii; as most advanced, xxi

Hanafi (school of jurisprudence), 203, 209

Hanbali (school of jurisprudence), 202-3, 205,209

Hanjiaji, 145

Hann Nuri, 138, 141, 142, 144

Hann Si, 138

Hann Two, 109

Hann Wenxiu, 133, 160

haqqa, Chinese definition of, 60n7

He Bi, 52, 55, 127

He Jianwei, 151

hegemonic narrative of Chinese history, xxi–xxii, xxxi–xxxiii

Herat, 42

hereditary succession in Sufi orders, 65n18, 66n21, 70, 90

Heshen, 93, 95, 110

Hezhou: 1872 surrender of, 127, 134–35; 1895 rebellion in, 140–48, 150, 158–59; Chinese dialect of, 14n13; conflict within Khafiya in, 141; controlled by Zhang Guangjian, 172; first mosque in, 30; Hidâyat Allâh in, 59; Islamic institutions in, 145; as Ma Anliang’s base, 194, 206; Ma Fuxiang in, 166; as Ma Laichi’s base, 66; as Ma Zhan’ao’s base, 126; Muslims and non-Muslims in, 20–21, 22–23; as Muslim center, 13, 222; Qâdiriya in, 88n70; giankai-boukai conflict in, 68; reputation of, 145

Hidâyat Allâh (Khoja Afaq): as founder of Bijiachang, 71; as founder of Khafiya, 64–66; as founder of Mufti, 71, 89, 149; as Galdan’s client, 63, 90; journey to China, 59, 65–66, 70, 201, 226; and Makhdumzâda khojas, 94. See also Khafiya; Ma Laichi; Sufism

hide rafts (pifazi), 110

horses, 42, 43

boukai. See giankai-boukai conflict

Hu Dengzhou, 49–51

Hu Songshan, 209–10

Huasheng mosque, 29

Huang Chao, 27

Huangzhong: complex population of, 160; geography and economy of, 12; as locus of Muslim violence, 154; Ma Zhongying in, 174; as Salar country, 103; Xining as center of, 159. See also Xining

Huasi (menhuan): 1895 rebellion and, 140; conflict within, 141, 142; founded by Ma Laichi, 90; Ma Anliang and, 146, 207; Ma Zhan’ao as head of, 126; opposition to Xidaotang by, 191; at Taozhou, 188; Yi Xing Gong as commercial arm of, 191. See also Khafiya; names of individual leaders

Hui minzu: defined, xxxiii–xxiv; origins of, xxxiii, xxivn15, 216; and religion, xxiii, 118. See also Sino-Muslims

Huihui, 25, 38. See also Muslims; Sino-Muslims

Huihui tianwenshu (Book of Muslim astronomy), 39

Huihuihua, as distinguishing patois, 47, 214

huozhong (deluding the people), 68

Ibn-Sa’ud family, 202–4

identity, as multiple, 224

Ikhwan: alliance with Ma Qi, 207–8; Arabian roots of, 202–3; as Islamic revival, 223; and modern education, 210; origins of, 204–6; as trans-regional solidarity, 215. See also Ma Wanfu

imân (faith), 75

import products, of Muslim merchants, 27–28

intermarriage, xxii, 26–27, 38, 41, 45, 105

Ishâqiya (Sufi order), 217

Islam: in Central Asia, 30; in China, study of, xvii–xviii; in Chinese culture, 198; and Confucianism, 75–79, 82–84, 92, 169; distinctiveness of, 215; distinguished from Buddhism and Daoism, 82; explained in Chinese, 73; lack of central authority in, 61; as mark of

257
INDEX

Islam (continued)
foreignness, 27; in Ming accounts, 44; in minzu paradigm, xxii–xxiii; punitive limitations on, 113; under Qing hegemony, 95; in Qing law, 98–99; as religion, xxvi; role in rebellions, 118; scripturalist fundamentalism in, 200–209; as uncivilized in Chinese eyes, 213; uniformity in, xviii; unrestricted by Ming, 4–2; as valence of identity, xxvi; in Xidaotang, 198. See also religion; Sufism

Islamic texts, 89
Israels, Raphael, 118

jade, 94
Jahriya (Sufi order): in 1860s rebellion, 131–33; anti-Qing action by, 107; Banqiao branch of, 185; blamed for violence, 99, 136–37; conflict with Khashiya, 89–93, 103; as divisive innovation, 218; and Dong Fuxiang, 182; at Fujiang, 22; headquarters at Jinjipu, 121, 125–26; as menhuan, 179–80, 184, 185; militance of, 95, 136; as New Teaching, 91, 220; origins of, 86–89; proscription of, 111–13; revenge by, 111, 219; revival of, 147, 177–86, 187, 226; Shagou branch of, 185; source for study of, 86; spread beyond Gansu of, 113–14; at Tianshui, 21; as transregional solidarity, 113–14, 215; at Zhangjiaichuan, 20, 180, 182, 184. See also Khashiya; Ma Hualong; Ma Mingxin; Ma Yuanzhang; menhuan; Sufism
Jalal ad-Din Rumi, 64
Jamal ad-Din, 33, 39
Japanese nativism, xx
Jiang Jieshi, 175, 197
Jiang Xiang, 54
jianshi (simple history), xxi
jiapai (solidarity), xxvii. See also Gedimu; Ikhwan; Xidaotang
jiaozhu. See shaikh
Jiayuguan, 9, 128
jihād, 53, 107, 112, 144, 219
Jingningpu, 161
jingtang jiaoyu (mosque education), 73; as distinctive practice, 200, 214; need for, 49; origins of, 49–51. See also Hu Dengzhou
Jinjiu, 121, 125–26, 131, 180
Jishi Pass, 142, 144, 148, 155, 168
Judaisms, xviii, 37, 4185, 213
Jurchen, 30
Ka‘aba, 44
Kaifeng, 26
Kang Lang, 40
Kangxi emperor, 80
Kargang, Muslim Tibetans of, 6723
Kashgar, 30, 63, 64
Kazakhs, 94
Khafliya (Sufi order): adherents killed by Bai Lang, 194–; associated with sectarianism, 69; conflict with Jahriya, 89–93, 103, 109; conflict within, 121, 140; hereditary succession in, 90, 179; Hezhou (Bafang) as headquarters of, 121, 145; and Huasi menhuan, 126; as Old Teaching, 91, 220; origins of, 64–70; pro-Qing position of, 96, 107, 111, 113, 178, 219, 223; resistance to Qing by, 131; in Taizhou, 188, 189. See also Hidāyat Allāh; Huasi; Jahriya; Ma Laichi; Ma Zhan’ao; menhuan
Khitan, 30
Khoja ‘Abd Allāh, 88n70, 89, 226. See also Qādiriya
Khoja Āfāq (Apāq). See Hidāyat Allāh
Khwarezm, 34
Kokand, xix714, 63
Kokenör (Qinghai Lake), 13
Koran, 24, 25, 50, 66, 77, 138, 168, 177, 181, 187, 205
Kuhn, Philip, 122n39, 161
Kumbum, 14, 164
al-Kūrānī, Ibrāhīm ibn Hasān, 86–87, 90
Labrang, 13, 164
lamaseries, 163, 164
Lan Yu, 38
language, as valence of identity, 224
Lanzhou, 3, 9, 20, 53, 59, 110
law: cases involving Sino-Muslims, xix4, 68, 91, 100, 142, 189–90; status of
INDEX

Muslims in Ming, 41, 100; status of Muslims in Qing, 97–101
Lei Zhengguan, 147, 148, 155, 158
Li Peiyng, 162
Li Shijia, 161
Li Shiyao, 112, 114
Li Zhi, 40
Li Zicheng, 52, 53, 222
Linxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture.
See Hezhou literacy, in northwest China, xxx
literary inquisition, 98–99
Liu Bang, 191
Liu Erxin, 181
Liu Jintang, 128, 157
Liu Yufen, 173
Liu Zhi, 226: in 20th cent., 176; career of, 82–84; education of, 81–82; in Hai Furun case, 99; sources used by, 82n3; in thought of Ma Qixi, 189, 198–99; works of, 82–84. See also Confucianism; Han kitab
Liupan Mountains, II
Longdong, II
Longnan, 12
Lu Guohua, 97–98
Lu Hongrui, 173
Ma Anliang: 1872 surrender of Hezhou by, 127; death of, 172; as Ma family warlord, 171, 208, 223; named by Zuo Zongtang, 127n5; opposition to Ikhwan, 206, 207; opposition to republican revolution, 170, 183; opposition to Xidaotang, 187, 191, 194–95; passive resistance to Bai Lang, 192, 194; as Qing military official, 146, 149, 156–57, 164, 166, 186, 200, 223; as ruler of Hezhou, 159; as threat to Muslims, 168, 224. See also Hezhou; Huasi; Khafiya; Ma family warlords; Ma Zhan’ao
Ma Congshan, 66
Ma family warlords (Majia junfa), 127n54, 149, 166, 171, 223, 225–26
Ma Fuhi, 148, 155, 157, 168, 169
Ma Fushou, 168
Ma Fuxiang: as candidate for provincial power, 172–73, 183; coalition against Feng Yuxiang, 174; Confucian leanings of, 168, 169; death of, 177; early military career of, 168; economic activities of, 169; education of, 168; and Guomindang, 173–76, 197; and Ikhwan, 208; and modern education, 176, 210; and modern integration of Gansu, 185–86, 187, 199, 223, 225; as Qing military official, 149, 178; as threat to Muslims, 168, 224. See also Guomindang; Han kitab; Ma family warlords
Ma Guiyuan, 121, 128, 135
Ma Guobao, 70, 179, 200
Ma Guoliang, 148, 155, 168
Ma Hongbin, 172, 177, 208
Ma Hongkui, 172, 175, 177, 208
Ma Hualong: as anti-Qing rebel, 125–26, 132, 134, 178, 182, 200; based at Jinjipu, 121; negotiation with Qing by, 125, 131–32, 220; religion as motivation for, 118, 226; as Sufi leader, 137, 140; surrender and execution of, 126; surviving descendants of, 180, 185. See also Jahriya; Zuo Zongtang
Ma Huan, 44
Ma Huisan, 202, 204
Ma Jiajun, 66
Ma Jincheng, 180
Ma Jinxin, 180, 182, 183, 185
Ma Laichi (Abu ‘l-Futuh): birth of, 66; career of, 66–71; compliance with Qing, 95; descendants of, 140; education of, 66; as founder of Khafiya, 64; pilgrimage of, 66, 67n22; practice of hereditary succession by, 90; as shaykh, 89; as student of Ma Taibaba, 65; as transmitter of Sufism, 201; travels in Middle East, 87. See also Huasi; Khafiya; menhuan
Ma Lin, 195
Ma Mingren, 197
Ma Mingxin (‘Aziz), 8; anti-Qing stance of, 95, 200; blamed for violence, 99; career of, 86–90; criticism of Khafiya, 90, 179; execution of, 110; imprisoned in Lanzhou, 107, 109; as Jahriya leader, 103, 108–9; Jahriya
Ma Mingxin (continued)

revenge for, 112; Ma Hualong as descendant of, 125; in Ma Qixi's thought, 199; Ma Yuanzhang as descendant of, 179, 185; pilgrimage of, 87–88; thaumaturgy of, 113; as transmitter of Sufism, 201, 226. See also Jahriya; menhuan; Sufism

Ma Qi, 171, 174, 182, 207–8, 223. See also Ikhwan; Ma family warlords

Ma Qianling, 167

Ma Qixi: attacked by Ma Anliang, 194; and Beizhuang menhuan, 188–90, 201; death of, 195; economic ideas of, 190; education of, 188–89; educational ideas of, 189, 198–99, 210; founds Xidaotang, 190; life of, 186–99; and Muslim solidarity, 225; religious life of, 198. See also Han kitab; Taozhou, Xidaotang

Ma Rubiao, 140, 141

Ma Shilin, 179

Ma Shouying (Lao Huihui), 52, 53, 64, 222

Ma Shouzhen, 71

Ma Songting, 176

Ma Taibaba, 65, 66

Ma Tingrang, 174

Ma Tong, 67, 88, 130n38, 168, 201

Ma Wanfu: education of, 201–2; as founder of Ikhwan, 201; as fundamentalist leader, 199, 225, 226; life of, 200–208; pilgrimage of, 202–3; rescue and patronage by Ma Qi, 207–8; support for 1895 rebellion, 206; transformation of message of, 211. See also Ikhwan, Ma Qi

Ma Weihan, 159, 186

Ma Wenhui, 121, 128

Ma Wensheng, 40

Ma Wuyi, 111

Ma Yide, 179

Ma Yinghuan, 68–69, 218

Ma Yonglin: in 1895 rebellion, 144, 146, 148–49, 155, 156, 158, 166, 186; accused before Yang Changjun, 142; as descendant of Ma Laichi, 140; execution of, 159; as local intermediary, 147; opposed to Ma Rubiao's reform, 141.

See also Khafiya; Ma Anliang; Ma Fuxiang

Ma Yongru, 140, 141

Ma Yuanchao, 174

Ma Yuanzhang: on Chinese nationalism, 185; death of, 184; on education, 210; as head of the Jahriya, 178, 187, 199; life of, 177–86; and Muslim solidarity, 225; resistance to Bai Lang by, 194; as trustworthy abong, 180; in Yunnan, 179; in Zhangjiachuan, 180, 182. See also Dong Fuxiang; Jahriya

Ma Zhan’ao: and Islam, 137; as Khafiya leader at Hezhou, 121, 126, 133, 141, 167; as Ma Anliang’s father, 146, 170; as Qing military official, 135, 178; as rebel, 134; surrender to Qing of, 127, 135, 140, 157, 219. See also Hezhou; Huasi; Khafiya; Ma Anliang; Ma Fuxiang

Ma Zhenwu, 177

Ma Zhongying, 174, 196–97, 225

Ma Zhu: in 20th cent., 176; career of, 79–81; education of, 79; Qing recognition sought by, 80, 214; in thought of Ma Qixi, 188; travels of, 80; as Yunnan Muslim gentry, 81. See also Confucianism; Han kitab

Ma Ziqiang, 40

Ma Zongsheng (‘Abd ar-Rahman), 71

Madrasa, 48n72, 50, 145

Makhdūmizāda khojas, 70, 94, 101

Maluzhen, 20

Manchu minzu, xxi. See also Qing dynasty

Manchus, as imperial center, xix

Marco Polo, 31, 36, 159n123

martial arts, 90, 106, 168, 217

martyrdom (shahid), 137, 206

Mathnawi (text), 64, 65

Matteo Ricci, 81

Mecca, 44, 202–3. See also pilgrimage

medicine, exchange of, 30

Meng Qiaofang, 52–54, 92, 128, 224

menhuan, xxvii, 200; as cause of violence, 151, 165; as divisive, 71, 143, 144; evolution of, 166; as instrument of elite control, 70, 140; Jahriya as, 184; Khafiya as, 70; opposed by Ikhwan, 205, 206, 208, 209; organization of,
INDEX

120; origins of, 70; Qādiriya as, 89n70; relation to Chinese lineage, 70–72, 140; tuanlian of, 120. See also Jahriya; Khafiiya; Sufi order; Sufism; names of individual menhuan

middle ground, xxxiii, xxxvi

Milayan, 53–55, 64, 92, 217, 222
militarization of society, 119, 224; militias. See tuanlian

millet, as minzu, 216n8

min (non-Muslim common people), 97

Min Fuying, 146, 148

Min dynasty, xxiii, 38–51, 52, 56, 100, 131n64

Mingshahui (Bright Sand Societies), 68

Mingshale (text), 67

minority nationalities (shaoshu minzu), xvii

Minzhou, 192, 194

minzu conflict, 220

minzu paradigm: anti-Qing unity in, 117; as category system, xxii, xxvi, 216; and consciousness, xxv; creation of, xx; dangers of, 235–16; definition of, xx–xxi, xxviii; and definition of Hui, 40; and ethnicity, xxviii; evolution of, xx; and gender, xxiii; as hegemonic narrative, xxi–xxii; historiography within, xxiii; and history, xxxii; imposition of, xxiv; Manchus in, 117; and Muslim solidarity, xxviii; Muslim unity in, 130; Muslims in, xxii–xxiii; northwestern Muslims in, 18n20; and race, xx, 216n8; religion in, xxii; validity of, xxiv. See also category system; ethnicity; China, People’s Republic of

Mirsaid al-Ibad (text), 74

al-Mizjaji, ‘Abd al-Khaliq b. az-Zayn, 87

Mongke, 32

Mongol (minzu), xxi

Mongolia, xxxiii–xxxiv, 13, 221

Mongolic-speakers, 9, 19, 149–50, 201, 216

Mongols, 30, 38, 110, 171

Morgan, Lewis, xxi

mosques: as distinctive community centers, 47, 214; large central, 211; prohi-

bition on building of, 113; role and structure of, 48–49; among Salars, 105

Mosuo minzu, xxi

Mu Shenghua, 131n64

Mu Ying, 38, 188

Mufti (menhuan), 71, 149, 159, 218

Muhammad (prophet), 25, 178; biography of, 82; as Ma Zhu’s ancestor, 80; origin of Sino-Muslims and, 24; tomb of, 44; as Western sage, 79

Muhammad Yüsuf, 58, 64n16

Muslim Educational Progressive Association, 177

Muslims: acculturation under Yuan, 34–38; bandits, 40; in China, xvii; definition of, xxvi; economic roles in Song China, 30; elites, 166; as foreign sojourners, 26–27; as generals, 21; as gentry, of Taozhou, 153, 188; militarism of, 16–17, 200; in Ming law, 38–39, 41; organizations of, national, 176, 212; rebellion of, 219; as scientists, 33, 39–40; scripturalist fundamentalism of, 202–3; as semu guan, 33; solidarity of, as Ma Yuanzhang’s goal, 181; unity of, perceived, 215; valence of identity of, xxvi; and violence, xxx; in Yuan bureaucracy, 32–34, 36–37; under Zhu Yuanzhang, 38. See also Islam; Muslims; Sino-Muslims

communities of: authority in, 68; conflict within, 88; connected by religion, 214; distinctiveness of, 48, 214; of Gansu, 20–23; isolated from one another, 56, 213; local nature of, 22; as minorities, 45; in Tang-Song China, 28–31. See also Gedimu; Ikhwan; menhuan; mosques; Xidaotang as merchants: imports into China by, 27, 31; in Tang-Song China, 26–29; in tribute missions, 26, 43

Mutushan, 125, 152

Nakada Yoshinobu, 134

Naqshabandiya, 201; in 1648 rebellion, 54; in Central Asian society, 63; centrality of tombs in, 145; in China, 86–89; in Gansu, 64–72; Hidäyat Alläh as mis-
INDEX

Naqshabandiya (continued)
sionary of, 64–65; Ma Laichi’s initiation into, 67n22; politics as focus for, 87; in tajdid movement, 86; in Zhangjiachuan, 20. See also Sufi order; Sufism

nation, xxxi

count as modern process, 15–17, 185–90, 223

count-state, 205; distinguished from empire, xxviii–xxix; and ethnicity, xix, xxiv–xxv; and history, xxxii

countal sovereignty, as concept, 15

countalism. See Chinese countalism

Nationalist Party. See Guomindang

Nayancheng, xix–xx

Neo-Confucianism, 77, 79, 84

New Culture movement, 16–17

New Teaching: as cause of violence, 165; as contextual term, 220; distinguished from Old, 91; Jahriya as, 91; as Qing term, xxvii. See also Ikhwan; Jahriya; Xidaotang

Nian rebellion, 120, 122

Ninghepu, 155

Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, xxxii

Ningxia Province; creation of, 175; geography and economy of, 11; Ma Fuxiang in, 171–72; as Muslim center, 222. See also Gansu; northwest China; Qinghai

Niu Shihan, 164

Northern Song dynasty, 26

northwest China: defined, 7; as frontier, 5, 7–8, 14; modern transformation of, 16–17; Muslim minsu of, 18n20; Muslim zones of, 3; violence in, 5. See also frontier; Gansu Province; Ningxia Province; Qinghai Province

Ögödei, 32

Old Teaching: as contextual term, 220; distinguished from New Teaching, 91; Khafiya as, 91; as Qing term, xxvii. See also Gedimu; Khafiya; New Teaching

opium, 9, 173, 195

Ordos, 11, 171

ortag, 34

pacification: after 1781, 111; after 1784, 112; after 1872, 140; after 1873, 128; at Jinhiju, 126; at Xining, 164

People’s Republic of China. See China, People’s Republic of

Persia, travel to China from, 29

Persian language, 27, 34, 49–51, 215

Persians, 25

Pickens, Claude L., Jr., x, 83

pilgrimage (hajj), 44, 73, 78; of Beizhuang shaikh, 201; as connection to West Asia, 222; of Hu Dengzhou, 49; of Hu Songshan, 209; of Ma Laichi, 66–67; of Ma Mingxin, 87–88; of Ma Qixi, 190; of Ma Rubiao, 140–41; of Ma Wanfu, 202–3

pious endowment (waqf), 48, 89

political boundary, as concept, 15

Prophetic descent, 59, 62, 70n30, 80–81, 89, 214

Pu Luoxin, 27

qadi (Muslim judge), 28, 107

Qadiriya (Sufi order), 67n22, 88n70, 226

Qalandariya (Sufi order), 81

Qarakhanid dynasty, 30

Qian Mu, xx

qiankai-houkai conflict, 68–69, 93, 143, 218

Qianlong emperor: on 1784 rebellion, 114–15, 219; conquest of Xinjiang under, 94; distinction from officials, 99; and Gansu corruption scandal, 96; on Hai Furun case, 99; policy toward Muslims of, 93, 98, 152; and Siku quanshu, 83. See also Qing dynasty

Qilian Mountains, 13

Qing dynasty: as anachronism, 15; corruption in, 93, 95–97, 218; as empire, xix, xxviii–xxix, 15; as invasive actor, 218; legitimacy of law courts of, 68; and local authority, xxix; military, 17; modern transformation of, xxviii; and Muslim internecine conflict, 88, 143; officials as rational, 130; regulation of northwest China trade, 53; rule over Muslims, xxix; subordinate lords of, xix; in Xinjiang, 94–95. See also Chinese nationalism; Manchus; nation-state

262
Qinghai Province, xxxiii, 3, 13, 175

*Qingshen zhinan* (text), 80–81

Qining Mountains, 12

Qintianjian (Bureau of Astronomy), 39

Qipchaqs, 38

Quanzhou, 29, 40

Qubilai, 32, 34, 37

race, and *minzu*, xx, 216n8

Ramadan, xxvi, 68, 198, 198, 203

Rashid al-Din, 32n.26, 36

rebellion: of 1648, 33–36; of 1781, 108–11; of 1784, 111–13; of 1860s, 115–38; of 1895, 118–66; historiography of 19th-cent., 117; as legal category, 108; as local feuds, 114; local nature of, 130; as state-created category, 108, 122, 219. See also violence


religion: as community connector, 47, 214; in *minzu* paradigm, xxii, xxvi; as violence of identity, xviii, xxvi, 137; and violence, 137. See also Buddhism; Christianity; Daoism; Islam; Judaism renewal. See *taidid*

revenge, as motivation for violence, 111–12, 146, 219, 221, 225

Revolution of 1911, 170

rimpoche (incarnation), 164, 196, 223

Ronglu, 156, 157n120

Sa'ad Waqqas, 24, 25, 29

Sa'id Baba (sultan of Turfan), 54, 92

Sala Hui. See Salars

Salar *minzu*, xxiii

Salars: in 1781 rebellion, 108; in 1893 law case, 138; in 1895 rebellion, 143, 144, 147, 154–55, 161, 164; connection to Central Asia, 105; conversion to Sufism of, 59, 69–70; as crucial actors, 218; feuds among, 141; origins of, 104–5; population of, 104n5; reputation of, 104–7; two descriptions of, 17. See also Bayanrong; Qinghai Province; Xunhua

Samarkand, 34, 42, 190

as-Samman, Muhammad, 87

Sayyid Ajall Shams ad-Din, 33, 80

science, as Muslim specialty, 33–34, 39

scripturalist fundamentalism, 200–209, 223

sect, in Islam, xxvii

sectarianism, Daoist and Buddhist, 69

self-cultivation (*xishen*), 75, 188

*semu*, 32–35, 38

*semu guan* (officials of various categories), 33

Shaanxi Province, 11, 49; in 1911 revolution, 170; Ikhwan failure in, 208; as locus for rebellions, 119–25; flight of Ma Wanfu to, 206; Qing victory in, 124. See also Bai Yanhu; Eighteen Great Battalions; Xi'an

Muslims of: as cause of violence, 130; decimation of, 124; flight of, 129; and Islam, 137; as refugees in Gansu, 124, 125, 131, 133, 220; resettlement of, 128, 134, 180; in Suzhou, 128; in Xining, 128, 135

Shâdhiliya (Sufi order), 140

Shâh Wâli Allâh, 87

Shahrukh Bahadur, 42

*shaikh*: as distinctive leader, 214; as head of *menhuan*, 71; in Hezhou, 145; as local authority, 223; obedience to, 136; in Sufism, 61–63, 178. See also *menhuan*; Sufi order; Sufism

Shandong, 40, 97, 100, 119

*shari'a* (Muslim law): as central to Muslim orthopraxy, 88; charity in, 45; Chinese definition of, 60n7; legitimacy for Muslims, 68; Ma Zhu on, 81. See also Islam

Shengbao, 123

Shengyun, 170, 171, 183

Shi Dakai, 120

Shuangcheng, ambush at, 155, 168

Shuangcheng, ambush at, 155, 168

Sichuan, 11, 54

*Siku quanshu* (text), 83

Silk Road, 11, 25, 29

silbîla (Sufi genealogy), 61–62, 85, 113

Sima Qian, xxiii

as-Sindi, Muhammad Hayât, 87

as-Sinkîî, 'Abd ar-Ra'ûf, 87

Sino-Arabic Middle School, 210

Sino-Muslims: acculturation under Ming, 34–40, 41, 45–46, 56; in Amdo, 13;
INDEX

Sino-Muslims (continued)
becoming Chinese, 214; bicultural quality of, xxxiii, xxxvi, 17n17; on both sides in rebellions, III, 130–31; in Chinese identity, xxxv; Chinese nationalism of, 175; as citizens of China, 177; connections to Central and West Asia, 41, 56; decisions by, 146; defined, xxiv; distinguished in Qing law, 99–101; distribution in China, 3; divisions among, 7, 123, 165, 215, 219–20; in eastern Gansu, 112; education of, 46–51; as fanatics, 130; identity of, 35–36; integration of, 177; as merchants, in Xinjiang, 94; as middlemen, 13, 43, 163, 217; in minzu paradigm, xxi, xxiv–xxv, 213; origin myths of, 24–25; place in modern China, 187; under Qing rule, xxviii–xxix; segregation of, 52; sources for study of, xxx; at Taozhou, 152. See also Islam; Muslims
Sinophone Muslims. See Sino-Muslims
Sipian yao dao (text), 75
SirhindI, Ahmad, 60n6, 86, 87
Skinner, G. William, 14, 222
solidarity, as generic term, xxvii
Southern Ming dynasty, 54
Southern Song dynasty, 29
Soviet Union, nationality policies of, xx statue law, 99–101 stereotypes, xxx, xxiv
Su Forty-three (Su Sishisan), 178, 179, 186, 219; ballad of, 108–9; Khafiya opposed to, 220; as military leader, 102, 107–11. See also Jahriya; Ma Mingxin Sufi order: as cause of violence, 221; Chinese definition of, 60n7; compared to Han kitab, 74; conflict among, 61, 89–93, 103; difference from Gedimu, 49, 63, 69; distinctiveness of, 214; distinguished from Sufi ideas, 92n73; in Gansu, 178; initiation into, 61; as innovation, 200, 218; as local solidarity, 224, 225; militia of, 219; as revivalist movement, 223; structure of, 61–63. See also menhuan; shaikh; Sufism; names of individual Sufi orders Sufism, 113; 17th–18th cent. changes in, 86; in China, 58–72, 140, 201; defined, 59–60; in Gansu, 178; in Han kitab, 79; hospices of, 63, 178–79; as Ikhwan target, 203; impact on Chinese society of, 200; networks of loyalty in, 62; obedience to shaikh in, 136; range of meanings of, 87n67; revivalism in, 86–88; saints in, 21; among Sino-Muslims, 112; spread of, 92, Sufis, 62, 84; in Xinjiang, 63–64; in Yunnan, 81. See also gongbei; menhuan; shaikh; tariqa
Suhrwardiya (Sufi order), 67n22
Suiyuan Province, 171
Suzhou, Gansu, 54, 121, 128, 134
Suzhou, Jiangsu, 6, 37, 75
Taiping rebellion, 119, 120, 122
Taizisi, battle of, 127, 170
tajdid (renewal), 86–87, 90–91, 95
Tamerlane, 42
Tang dynasty, 25
Tang Taizong, 24
Tang Yanhe, 141–43, 147, 148, 155, 168, 219, 224
Tangwangchuan, 19, 145, 150
Tao River, 12, 110, 126–27, 142, 152, 157–59, 194
Tao Zongyi, 36
Taoci: Bai Lang trapped in, 192; in defense of Hezhou, 126; as distinct region, 12; geography and economy of, 13; as locus of Muslim violence, 154; Ma Zhan’ao’s victory in, 127; Ma Zhongying in, 174; Taozhou in, 152. See also Hezhou; Taozhou
Taozhou (New City), 188, 192
Taozhou (Old City): 1892 rebellion in, 152–54; defense against Bai Lang, 192; occupied by Ma Zhongying, 196–97; sack of, 193; as site of communal tension, 217; situation of, 188; and Xidaotang, 187–88, 190–91, 196. See also Ma Qixi; Xidaotang
tariqa. See Sufi order
taxation, of Muslim merchants, 27–28
Taylor, F. W. M., 85
tea, traded for horses, 43, 53
thaumaturgy (kariimiit), 62, 89, 113
Tian Shengong, 27

264
INDEX

Tian Wu, 111-12, 114, 186, 219
Tian Xing Long, 191
Tianfang. See Arabia
Tianfang dianli (text), 83-84, 213
Tianfang xingli (text), 83
Tianshui, 21, 183
Tibet: cultural continuum of China and, 13; Gansu as frontier of, xxxiii-xxiv; Qing policy toward, 94-; Taozhou and, 188
Tibetan language, 198
Tibetan minzu, xxiii
Tibetan culture: in Chinese eyes, 163; at Taozhou, 153; at Xining, 160
Tibetans: allied with Qing, 110; in anti-Muslim coalition, 162; as converts to Islam, 67n23; divisions among, 7; as frontier people, 19, 221; in Gansu, 162; in Gansu military, 163; in Taoxi, 152-54; Xidaotang and, 197
Tonggan. See Tungan
tribe system, 26, 42, 43
tuolian (militias): as anti-Muslim forces, 117, 119; at Haicheng, 148; as reaction to threat, 91, 219; in Shaanxi, 120, 122, 130; in siege of Xi'an, 124; at Xining, 135, 160-61. See also Shaanxi Province; violence
Tungan: in Russia, 129; as term for Sino-Muslims, xiv-xv, 59n4, 216
Turfan, 42, 43, 53, 54, 59
Turkic-speakers, 8, 19, 70, 105, 132, 150
Turumtay, 54
tushengfanke (native-born foreign sojourners), 29
tusi (local hereditary chieftains): of Choni, 113; defined, xxix; as local authority, 223; replacement by nation-state, 186; among Salars, 70, 138n74; system, 15; among Tibetans, 163. See also beg; Salars; Tibetans
umma (community of Muslim believers), xxvi, 92
Uygur minzu, xxiii
Uygurs, conversion to Islam of, 25n6

violence: 19th cent. increase in, 101, 118, 119; causes of, 5, 114, 136, 217-20; as characteristic of Muslims, xxx-xxxi, 148; in Chinese society, 101; in defense of home, 225; on frontiers, 5; in Gansu after 1761, 91; as gendered activity, 104n2; internece Muslim, 111; as local, 114, 162, 218, 220; motivation to, 225; among Muslims, xxx, 100, 111, 143, 161, 215; between Muslims and Tibetans, 162; as rebellion, 123; relation to state, 5, 219; role of religion in, 137; in Shaanxi, 120; social roots of, 101; between Sufi orders, 103. See also rebellion

Wang Dagui, 111, 200, 219
Wang Daiyu, 83; in 20th cent., 176; as author of Han hitab, 75-79; in thought of Ma Qixi, 189
Wang Danwang, 96-97
Wang Lun, 101
Wang Naibi, 209
Wang Shuming, 17, 108
Wang Zhu, 32
“wash away the Muslims” (xi Hut), 123, 142-43, 146, 219
Wei Guangtao, 164
Wei River valley, 11, 119, 122, 130
wenhua (literary culture), 37
Western (xiyang) writings, 81
White Lotus, 101, 137n73, 152n107
Woshikeng'e, 138, 140
Wu Sangui, 80
Wu Sunqie, 74-75, 79
Wuchang incident, 170
wushi Janke (fifth-generation foreign sojourners), 29
Xi'an, 11, 123-24, 170, 180
xiaojing (Arabic pinyin), 46, 50-51
Xidaotang: adaptation to modern China, 226; alliance with Guomindang, 197; called “Chinese studies faction,” 199; commerce of, 197; as economic collective, 190-91; education in, 198; as Islamic solidarity, 198-99; origins and evolution of, 186-99; resistance to Bai Lang, 194. See also Ma Anliang; Ma Qixi; Taozhou
xiejiao (heterodoxy), 68-69, 103
INDEX

Xifeng Mountain, 192, 194

Xining: 1860s rebellion in, 121; 1895 rebellion in, 154, 159–65, 166, 221; as center of Huangzhong, 12; complex population of, 160; Hidayat Allâh in, 59, 65–66; local feuds around, 135; Ma Fuxiang in, 169; Ma Guiyuan as Muslim leader in, 121; as Ma Qi’s base, 207; as Muslim center, 222; as Song entrepot, 30; Zuo Zongtang’s campaign against, 128

Xining (Huang) River, 12

Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region: Bai Yanyu’s flight to, 129; and Beizhuang menhuan, 201; Gansu as frontier of, xxxiii–xxxiv; jihad in, 132; Ma Anliang in, 14–6; Ma Fuxiang in, 169; Ma Wanfu in, 206; Muslim survivors settled in, 165; Muslims in, 3; Qing conquest of, xxix, 57, 94–95, 186, 218, 223; rebellions in, 101; Sufism in, 63–64; as Zuo Zongtang’s objective, 128. See also Hidayat Allâh; Kashgar; Yang Zengxin

Xinzhu, 107, 108, 110, 219, 224

Xixia kingdom, xxxiv, 29, 30

Xunhua: 1781 rebellion in, 107–9, 218; 1895 rebellion in, 138, 140, 142–44, 154, 166; conflict within Huasi menhuan at, 141; as Muslim center, 222; qiankai-houkai conflict in, 68; as Salar center, 105–6

Yakûb Beg, 129n8, 131n63

Yang Changjun: 1889 visit to Hezhou by, 168; on Dong Fuxiang’s success, 158; as governor-general of Shaan-Gan, 138; Muslim lawsuit brought before, 142; plan to relieve Hezhou, 135; proclamation of, 143, 147; report on Haicheng incident by, 148; as threat to Muslims, 224. See also rebellion of 1895

Yang Jiqing, 192, 196

Yang Shiji, 107, 108

Yang Shijun, 89n70

Yang Zengxin, 206

yangqi (cultivating the vital essence), 75

Yangzhou, 26, 29, 75

Yangzi River, watershed, 12

Yellow River, 9–13, 106, 144

Yemen, 86

Yi Xing Gong, 191

Yingqi, 123

Yongle emperor, 4–2, 4–3

Yongzheng emperor, 97

Yu Youren, 182

Yuan dynasty, 31–38

Yuan Shikai, 170–72, 183

Yunnan, 11, 33, 40, 119, 129n66, 179

Yunnan, 11, 33, 40, 119, 129n66, 179

Zamzam well, 44

Zang minzu. See Tibetan minzu

Zhang Fei, 122, 219, 224

Zhang Fenghui, 170

Zhang Guangqian, 172, 173, 183, 195, 206

Zhang Wenqing, 112

Zhang Xianzhong, 53

Zhang Zhong (Shizhong), 75, 79

Zhang Zuolin, 173, 174

Zhangjiahuoan, 20, 21, 180–83

Zhangjiakou, 197

Zheng He (Ma He), 43

Zheng Suonan, 36

Zhengjiao zhenquan (text), 75–78, 80

Zhou Mi, 36

Zhou Shixiang (Qishi), 148, 159

Zhu Chun, 99

Zhu Di. See Yongle emperor

Zhu Shichuan, 53–54, 64

Zhu Yuanzhang (Ming Taizu), 38, 39, 76

Zungharia, 94–95

Zuo Zongtang, 164, 182; acceptance of Ma Zhan’ao’s surrender by, 134, 140, 219; attack on Jinjipu by, 125–26; blames New Teaching for violence, 138; as bureaucratic Confucian, 132; defeated by Ma Zhan’ao, 126–27; as Qing commander, 124–29; reconquest of northwest and Xinjiang by, 186, 223, 226; resettlement of Gansu Muslims by, 127, 129, 180. See also rebellion of 1860s

Zwemer, Samuel, 85