

Kapitel 5 (S. 77–79) ordnet alle elf Handschriften in ein Stemma (Stammbaum) ein.

Der Analyse-Teil dieser Arbeit ist in hervorragender Weise kurz, präzise und übersichtlich gehalten, die einzelnen Untersuchungsverfahren sind leserfreundlich und transparent dargestellt.

Im umfangreichen Anhang finden sich neben Schriftproben aller Handschriften in Photokopie und zahlreichen Tabellen zu Kapitel 3 und 4 die eigentlichen Pretiosen dieser Arbeit:

Erstens eine umfassende, genetisch geordnete Textsynopsis (S. 127–263), die auf einer sog. diplomatischen Abschrift (Umsetzung in moderne Drucktypen unter Kenntlichmachung der handschriftlichen Eigenheiten) aller elf Handschriften und den Ergebnissen ihrer textkritischen Analyse beruht und die Basis für alle weitere NK-Forschung sein wird.

Zweitens die erste vollständige Übersetzung eines der NK-Texte in eine westliche Sprache. Die Übersetzung orientiert sich eng am Wortlaut und setzt notwendige Ergänzungen in eckige Klammern, ist im Ergebnis allerdings überaus stilsicher und elegant.

Insgesamt hat Anja Katharina Haftmann mit ihrer Dissertation eine hervorragende, filigrane Arbeit vorgelegt, die uns nicht nur die Möglichkeiten der textkritischen Methode für die Arbeit mit koreanischen Quellentexten vor Augen führt, sondern dankenswerterweise das *Nonggawollyong-ka* für die weitere wissenschaftliche Forschung wie den Phönix aus der Asche hat erstehen lassen.

Dorothea Hoppmann

Claude Guillot, Denys Lombard and Roderich Ptak (Ed.): *From the Mediterranean to the China Sea: Miscellaneous Notes*. Wiesbaden, Harrasowitz Verlag, 1998. XII + 236 pp.

The thrust that led to the writing of the papers collected in this volume came from Denys Lombard. He in turn was inspired by some of the ideas of Fernand Braudel, who had demonstrated the advantages of pursuing historical themes from the perspective of the Mediterranean as an interlocking and connected system. For several millennia the Mediterranean has been connected to Asian maritime systems and Lombard expected that Southeast Asia could also be fruitfully approached with Braudelian methods. This led him, among other things, to organise, together with Roderich Ptak and Claude Guillot an international symposium, under the title “The Asian Mediterranean Sea”, that took place in 1997.

This book contains a series of articles that had been presented at that symposium. As the title already suggests, the contributions have been grouped, roughly, from West to East.

The first is a paper by Daniel Nordman and deals exclusively with the concept of the Mediterranean as it can be traced in French geographical sources during the nineteenth and the first half of the twentieth century. It is a pity that the author did not examine the connections between the Mediterranean and regions lying eastwards, for, even though the article appears a solid scholarly work, it does not throw any light upon the central questions of the symposium.

Sanjay Subrahmanyam, with an intriguing title “Notes on Circulation and Assymetry in Two Mediterraneanans, c.1400–1800”. The Two Mediterraneanans are the one studied by Braudel on the one hand and the Southeast Asian region on the other. Subrahmanyam gives a critical appraisal of Braudel’s Mediterranean, arguing that there remains much to be done in the field of Mediterranean studies. As for a Southeast Asian Mediterranean, the author presents some

very solid reasons to exclude some parts, notably the Mainland, and include regions usually not seen as part of Southeast Asia, notably the South China Sea.

The third contribution is a survey of interregional trade from the eastern Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean, a survey beginning around the middle of the first millennium B.C., ending around the first century A.D. Salles gives a survey of the whole classical literature of the complex region including the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman, the Arabian Sea and parts of the Indian Ocean, demonstrating the progressive development of a complex system of trade and exchange.

In the following contribution Tilman Frasch takes us a massive step eastwards into the Bay of Bengal, choosing the time between the fourth and fourteenth centuries of our era. The sources are largely Buddhist texts and he draws us into a world of pilgrimages to Buddhist holy places and textual schools of thought. Frasch has no hesitation to apply, for the period under consideration, the concept of Mediterranean to the Gulf of Bengal.

Mona Abaza has chosen to study a different kind of pilgrimage, namely the journeys to Mecca and beyond by Muslims from Southeast Asia. She has limited her research to the beginning of the twentieth century, analysing entries in the Egyptian magazine *al-Manar*, drawing our attention to the fact that this magazine provides us with a rare opportunity to gain information on Southeast Asia.

Claude Guillot reports (the only article which was printed in French) on a Sumatran archaeological site, Lobu Tua, which was occupied between the ninth and the eleventh centuries. He examines the material remains and shows strong influences from other cultures, demonstrating that it formed part of a broad exchange system.

Jorge dos Santos Alves also has his focus on Sumatra, but chose to study aspects of trading networks in the 15th and 16th centuries. The evidence in local sources for a complex regional trade system as well as long-range international trade is rich and rewarding.

Then follow two papers on Chinese trade systems. Chang Pin-tsun describes the emergence of Hokkien trading. At the beginning of the tenth century the town of Quanzhou was relatively obscure, but a few centuries later it had developed to a major trade port. Roderich Ptak draws our attention to maritime trading to Southeast Asia during the Ming Period. He examines the cases of two ports, Fujian and Guangdong, in some detail, determining the ebb and flow of various forms of long-distance trade, very rightly pointing out that the role of the Chinese trade network for understanding Southeast Asian history has been underestimated.

The collection ends with two papers on European traders. Jurrien van Goor examines the development of the Dutch trading emporium VOC from an international business concern to a political power. Stephan Diller sketches the history of the various Danish trading companies.

Even this short listing of the topics to be found in this book shows that the papers have not much in common, that there is no coherent hypothesis linking one author to another and that all contributors have interpreted the Mediterranean idea in a loose way as a means to write about long-distance trade relations. The book might help kill the idea of Southeast Asia as a warm, moist Mediterranean. This set of lucid, well-written papers may help draw the attention of the scholarly world to the remarkable, not yet fully tapped wealth of sources on long distance trade systems.

Barend Jan Terwiel