
Akihiko Yamaguchi
This pioneering work, a revised edition of the author’s doctoral thesis, investigates extensively a well-known but little studied phenomenon of the flourishing pilgrimage of Shiite Iranians to the ‘Atabāt during the 19th century. According to the author, approximately 100,000 Shiite Iranians annually flocked to the holy shrines in the second half of the century. What made so many people cross the border to visit the sacred sites under Ottoman control at that time? By what route and means of transport did they go there? How did they spend their time in the holy places? How did the Qajar and Ottoman authorities deal with this huge wave of pilgrims? In order to investigate thoroughly this significant event in Shiite history, Morikawa addresses these fundamental questions by using a plethora of edited and inedited historical materials, such as travelogues of pilgrims and Ottoman and Qajar official documents.

After the introduction, the work is divided into ten chapters: Chapter I. Shi‘i Doctrine and Ziyāra Pilgrimage to the Toms of the Imams; Chapter II. The Historical Setting: Rise and Decline of Pilgrimage to the ‘Atabāt; Chapter III. Journey to the ‘Atabāt; Chapter IV. At the Sacred Sites in Iraq; Chapter V. Pilgrimage of the Dead: Shi‘i Culture of ‘Transfer Corpses’; Chapter VI. ‘Atabāt Pilgrimage as a Diplomatic Problem; Chapter VII. Pilgrims and Security: Risking Lives and Property, Chapter VIII. Constraints of ‘Modernization’; Chapter IX. Shi‘i Pilgrims and Iraq under the Ottomans; Chapter X. The ‘Atabāt Pilgrimage in Iranian Society. Appendix contains brief descriptions of the main Persian travelogues used in the work, a detailed itinerary of the authors of these travel accounts, a Japanese translation of treaties and diplomatic documents concerning the pilgrimage, a Japanese translation of the seventh chapter of Jāmi‘i-yi ‘Abbāsī, and a list of the tombs of saints located in the province of Baghdad.
The greatest merit of the work lies in the fact that it has opened up a new field of the
study of the ‘Atabāt pilgrimage, one of the most important rituals for the Shi‘ite Muslims.
In spite of its importance, the theme has not been fully studied until now. Addressing
broad-ranging questions about the pilgrimage, we can safely say, the present work has
offered a framework of reference for future study of the matter.

In addition, the work offers an unique and therefore fascinating perspective: the author
does not strictly limit her scope of interest to the religious aspects of the pilgrimage, but
she pays close attention also to its ‘secular’ sides, in particular, its aspect of being a ‘travel
abroad’. At the time when the means of transport were limited, the round trip to the
‘Atabāt was a difficult entreprise which required even more time and energy than the
sojourn there itself. Even though the ‘Atabāt was situated much nearer than Sacred
Mecca for an Iranian pilgrim, it was nevertheless located in a foreign country controlled
by the Sunni Ottoman dynasty, and pilgrims were forced to go there by foot. Thus, the
journey across the border to the holy sites posed numerous problems to pilgrims. Based
on this standpoint, the author carefully examines religious, political, diplomatic and
social contexts within which the pilgrimage was accomplished.

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Thèmes : 7. Islam

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