



ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF ISLAM ONLINE

A Concise User Guide (2017)

The *Encyclopaedia of Islam Online* consists of two sets of data:

- 1) EI3, the third edition of the Encyclopaedia, which consists of all-new articles and which is updated 4 times per year, and
- 2) EI2, the second edition, which was published between 1960 and 2005, and is now complete.

Any search performed on the BrillOnline platform automatically searches both these sets of data.

How to search

There are two ways to search the Encyclopaedia of Islam Online:

- the Simple search (default)
- the Advanced search

For a **simple search**, just type in a keyword in the text box at the top of the screen and click on the dark blue search button to its right.

Search terms can be typed in with or without diacritics, for instance Muḥammad and Muhammad will yield the same results, as will 'Abdallāh and Abdallah. Composite names or terms can be entered in the search box by using "...", for example "Abd al-Aziz". This ensures that you only find that name and not all entries that include only the component Abd or Aziz.

http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/search?s.q=afghanistan&s.s... Search Results - Brill Refere... BrillOnline.com

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BRILL  BrillOnline Reference Works 

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Home > Search

afghanistan All titles within Encyclopaedia of I... Search advanced search

Filter by access: Full Access (1,174) No Access (0)

Filter by Publication Date: Since 2017 (13) Since 2016 (24) Since 2015 (38) Since 2014 (46) Since 2013 (58) More

Filter by title: Encyclopaedia of Islam, Second Edition (436) Encyclopédie de l'Islam (434) Encyclopaedia of Islam, First Edition (1913-1936) (162) Encyclopaedia of Islam, THREE (121) Encyclopaedia of Islam, ONE (100)

Search: Your search for 'afghanistan' returned 1,174 results. [Modify search](#)

Sort Results by: Relevance | Newest titles first | Oldest titles first

More results from BrillOnline:  11,227 results  1,119 results  11,835 results

Afghanistān (27,661 words)

Author(s): Dames, M. Longworth, country in Southern Asia. *a.* Geographical outline. The country now known as Afghanistan has borne that name only since the middle of the eighteenth century, when the supremacy of the Afghan race became assured: previously various districts bore distinct appellations, but the country was not a definite political unit, and its component parts were not bound together by any identity of race or language. The earlier meaning of the word was simply »the land of the Afghāns«, a limited territory which ...

Source: [Encyclopaedia of Islam, First Edition \(1913-1936\)](#)

Afghanistān

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Tools: [Register](#) to use personal tools, or sign in if you have an existing user account.

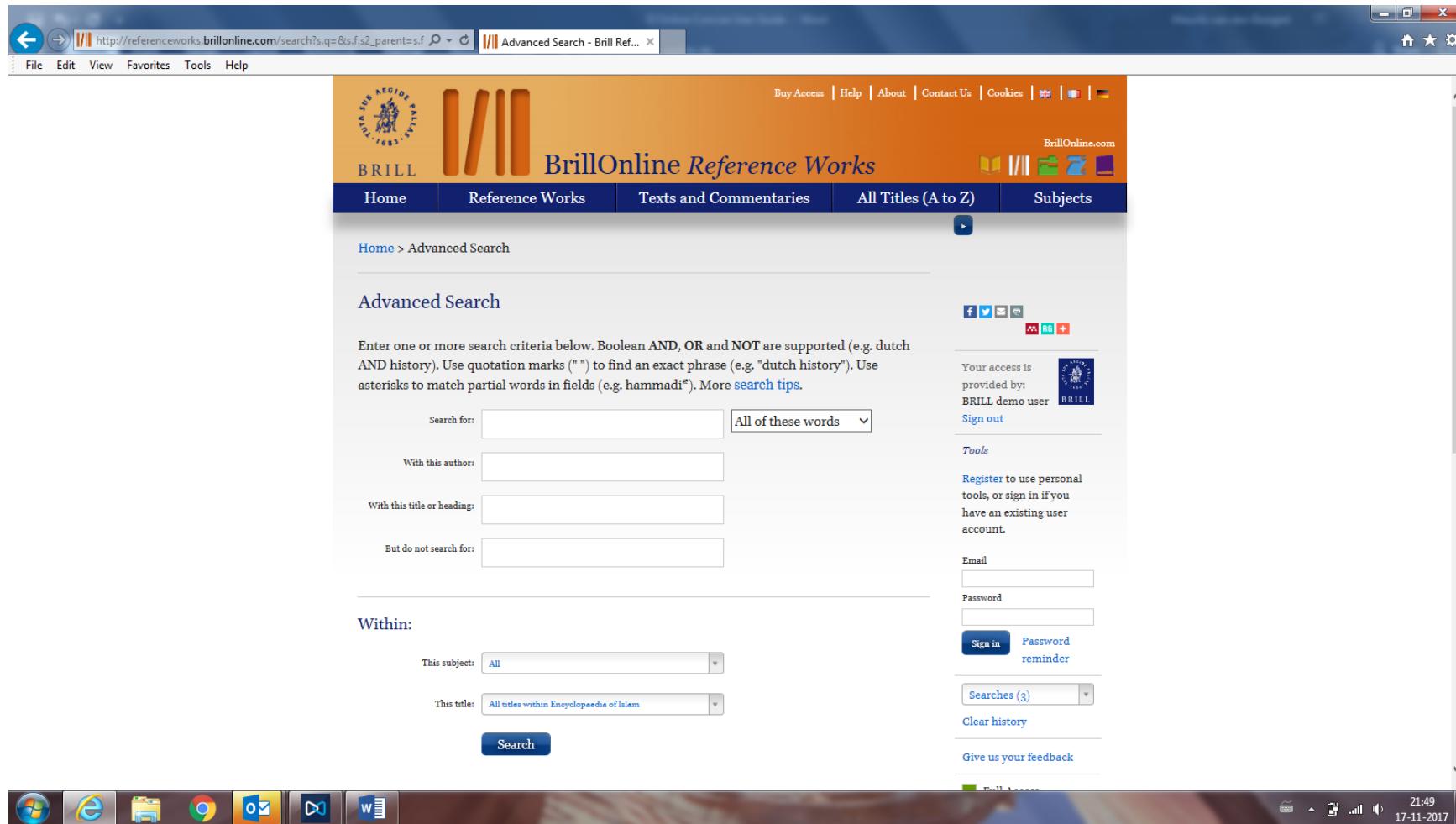
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Searches (3) [Clear history](#)

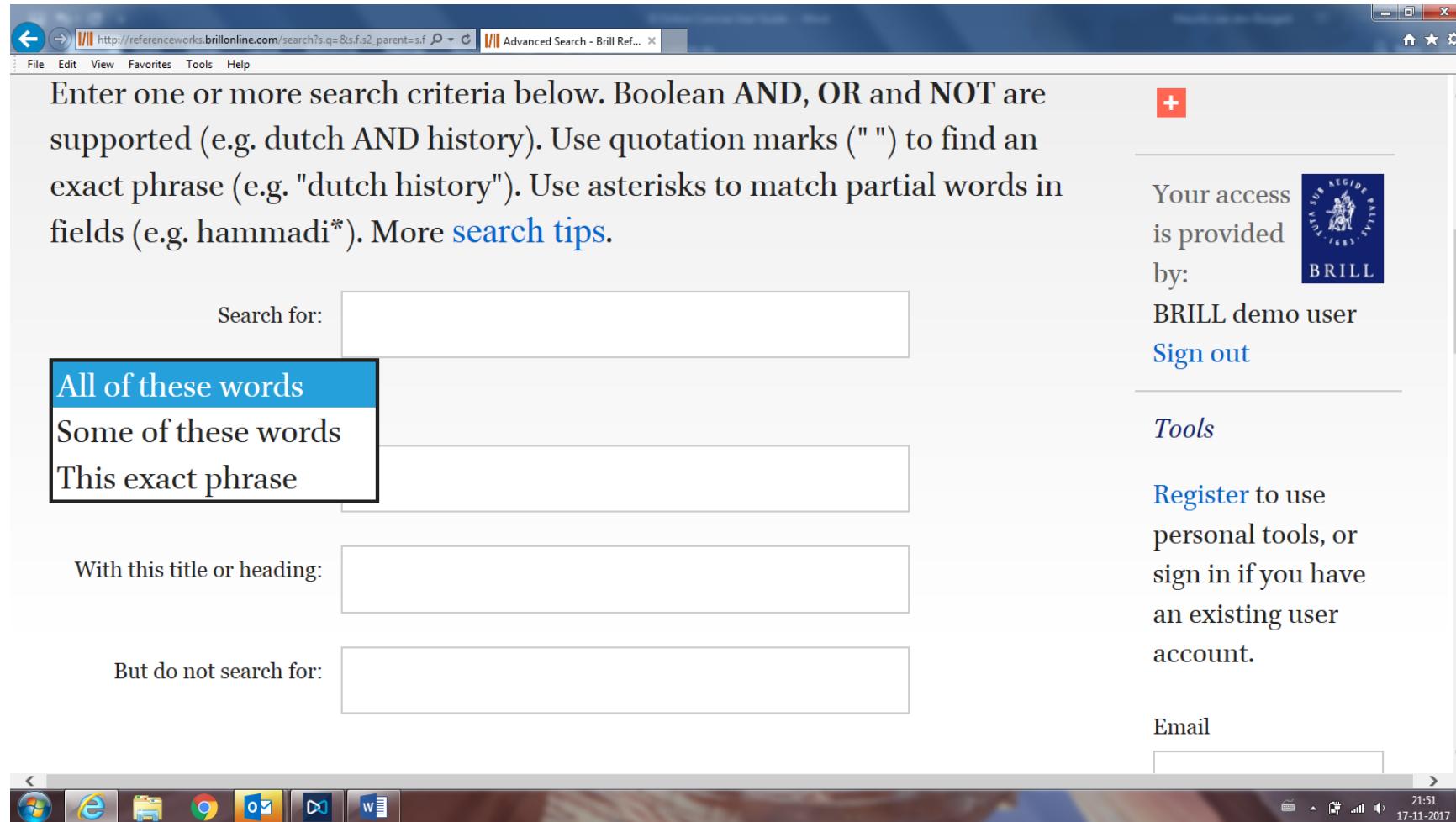
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For an advanced search, click on 'Advanced search' under the dark blue search button. A new window will open:



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/search?s.q=&s.f.s2_parent=s.f in the address bar. The page title is "Advanced Search - Brill Ref...". The main content area is titled "BrillOnline Reference Works" and features a "BRILL" logo with three orange vertical bars. The navigation menu includes "Home", "Reference Works", "Texts and Commentaries", "All Titles (A to Z)", and "Subjects". Below the menu, a breadcrumb trail shows "Home > Advanced Search". The main section is titled "Advanced Search" and contains fields for searching by keyword, author, title, and subject. There are dropdown menus for "Search for" (set to "All of these words") and "Within" (set to "All"). The "Search" button is dark blue. To the right, there is a sidebar with social media sharing buttons (Facebook, Twitter, Email, Print), a "Sign in" section for "BRILL demo user", "Tools" (Register, Sign in), and a "Feedback" section. The bottom of the page shows the Windows taskbar with various pinned icons and the system tray.

In the top search box you can type in one or more keywords. With the dropdown menu to its right allows you can instruct the search engine to look for “all these words”, “some of these words”, or “this exact phrase”.



Enter one or more search criteria below. Boolean AND, OR and NOT are supported (e.g. dutch AND history). Use quotation marks (" ") to find an exact phrase (e.g. "dutch history"). Use asterisks to match partial words in fields (e.g. hammadi*). More [search tips](#).

Search for:

All of these words

Some of these words

This exact phrase

With this title or heading:

But do not search for:

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You can also exclude keywords from the search by filling in the field preceded by the phrase “But do not search for”.

In addition, the user can widen the search by choosing a particular field (for example “African Studies”), which will search all Brill reference works in that publishing program.

You can also limit the search to one particular title by using the dropdown menu next to “This title”.

asterisks to match partial words in fields (e.g. hammadi*). More [search tips](#).

Search for: All of these words

With this author:

With this title or heading:

But do not search for:

Within:

This subject:

This title:

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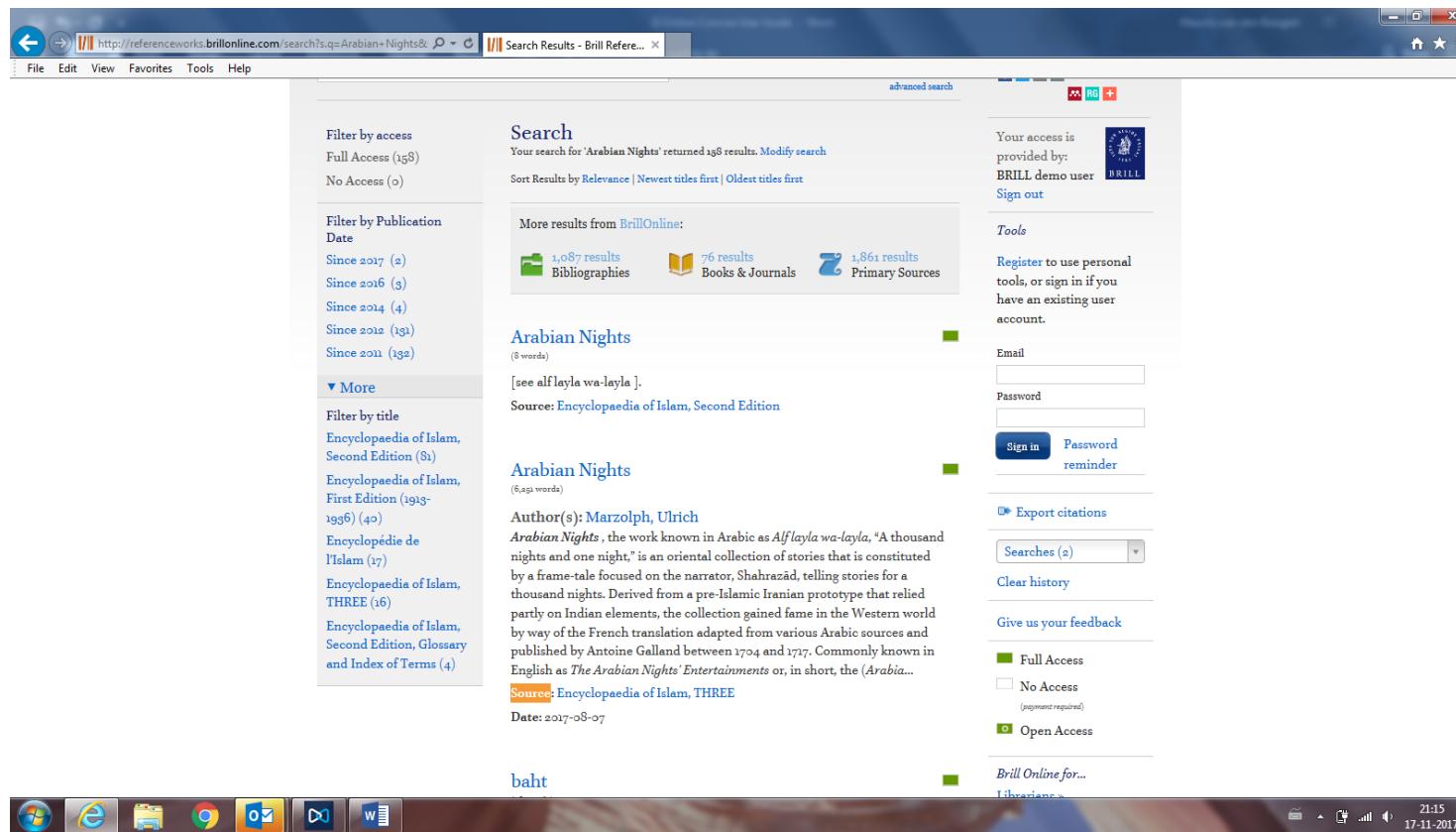
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Search results

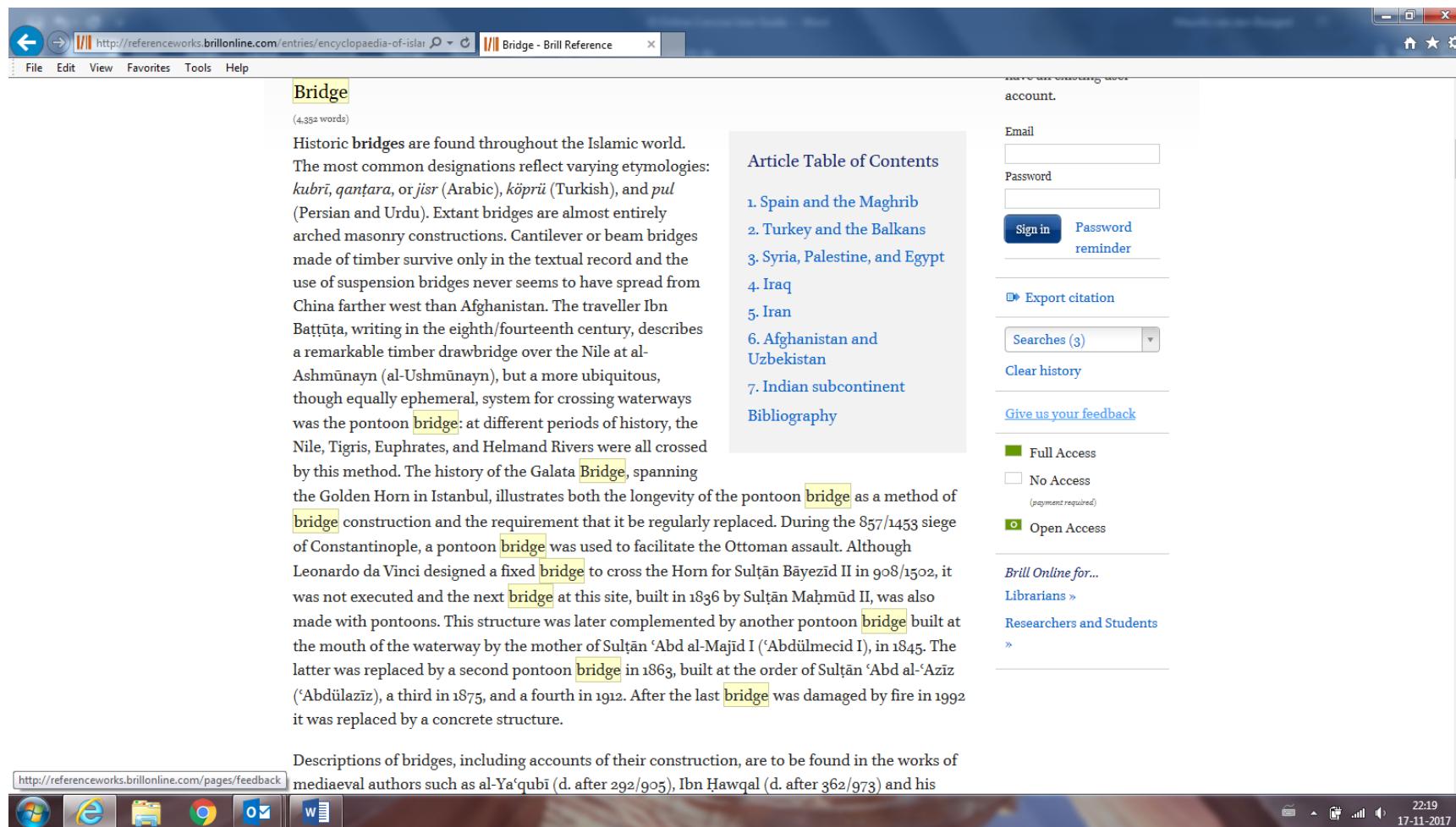
After you have clicked on the search button, the search results are presented on the screen in a list. For each search result you will see:

- Title
- Word count (in brackets under the title)
- Name(s) of the author(s)
- The first 100 words of the entry
- Source (EI3 or EI2)
- Articles in EI3 also list the year of publication



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying search results for 'Arabian Nights' on the Brill Reference Works platform. The search bar at the top contains the query 'Arabian Nights'. The results page includes a sidebar with filtering options for access (Full Access, No Access), publication date (Since 2017, 2016, 2014, 2012, 2011), and title (Encyclopaedia of Islam, Second Edition, First Edition, Encyclopédie de l'Islam, Encyclopaedia of Islam, THREE, Encyclopaedia of Islam, Second Edition, Glossary and Index of Terms). The main search results for 'Arabian Nights' show 1398 results. The first result is from 'Encyclopaedia of Islam, Second Edition' by Marzolph, Ulrich, published in 2017. The result page includes a summary of the work, its author, and its source. The right sidebar shows user access information (provided by BRILL demo user), tools for sign in and export citations, and a list of search filters for access (Full Access, No Access, Open Access).

The keywords used in the search are highlighted in the search results



Bridge - Brill Reference

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Bridge
(4,352 words)

Historic **bridges** are found throughout the Islamic world. The most common designations reflect varying etymologies: *kubrī*, *qanṭara*, or *jisr* (Arabic), *köprü* (Turkish), and *pul* (Persian and Urdu). Extant bridges are almost entirely arched masonry constructions. Cantilever or beam bridges made of timber survive only in the textual record and the use of suspension bridges never seems to have spread from China farther west than Afghanistan. The traveller Ibn Baṭṭūṭa, writing in the eighth/fourteenth century, describes a remarkable timber drawbridge over the Nile at al-Ashmūnayn (al-Ushmūnayn), but a more ubiquitous, though equally ephemeral, system for crossing waterways was the pontoon **bridge**: at different periods of history, the Nile, Tigris, Euphrates, and Helmand Rivers were all crossed by this method. The history of the Galata **Bridge**, spanning the Golden Horn in Istanbul, illustrates both the longevity of the pontoon **bridge** as a method of **bridge** construction and the requirement that it be regularly replaced. During the 857/1453 siege of Constantinople, a pontoon **bridge** was used to facilitate the Ottoman assault. Although Leonardo da Vinci designed a fixed **bridge** to cross the Horn for Sultan Bayezid II in 908/1502, it was not executed and the next **bridge** at this site, built in 1836 by Sultan Mahmūd II, was also made with pontoons. This structure was later complemented by another pontoon **bridge** built at the mouth of the waterway by the mother of Sultan 'Abd al-Majid I ('Abdūlmecid I), in 1845. The latter was replaced by a second pontoon **bridge** in 1863, built at the order of Sultan 'Abd al-'Aziz ('Abdūlazīz), a third in 1875, and a fourth in 1912. After the last **bridge** was damaged by fire in 1992 it was replaced by a concrete structure.

Descriptions of bridges, including accounts of their construction, are to be found in the works of mediaeval authors such as al-Ya'qubī (d. after 292/905), Ibn Hawqal (d. after 362/973) and his

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- 1. Spain and the Maghrib
- 2. Turkey and the Balkans
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- 5. Iran
- 6. Afghanistan and Uzbekistan
- 7. Indian subcontinent

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In the column to the left of the search results you can filter the results if you only want to limit the search one particular dataset.

1,119 results
Books & Journals

11,835 results
Primary Sources

Afghānistān
(27,661 words)

Author(s): Dames, M. Longworth

, country in Southern Asia. *a.* Geographical outline. The country now known as Afghānistān has borne that name only since the middle of the eighteenth century, when the supremacy of the Afghān race became assured: previously various districts bore distinct appellations, but the country was not a definite political unit, and its component parts were not bound together by any identity of race or language. The earlier meaning of the word was simply »the land of the Afghāns«, a limited territory which

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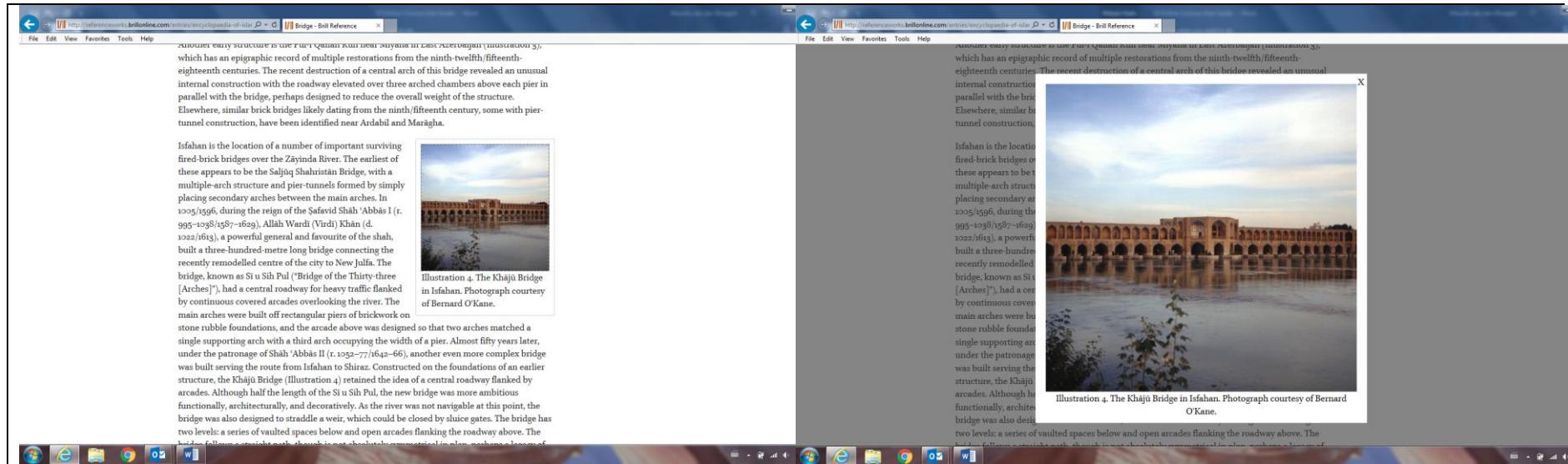
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All clickable links are presented on screen in blue.

You open an article by clicking on its title. If you click on the author's name, a new search is triggered that offers all the entries authored by that person. Clicking on the source takes you back to the home page of that particular publication.

Illustrations

Both EI3 and EI2 contain illustrations. In EI3 many illustrations are available in full-colour. You can enlarge them by clicking on the images.



Sharing, printing

You can share (links to) the search results with friends with Facebook, Twitter, and email by clicking the icons to the right of the blue search button. You can also print an article there.

The screenshot shows a web browser window for the Brill Reference website. The URL in the address bar is <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/entries/encyclopaedia-of-islam/1913-1936/Afghanistan>. The page title is "Afghanistan - Brill Reference". The main navigation menu includes "Reference Works", "Texts and Commentaries", "All Titles (A to Z)", and "Subjects". Below the menu, the breadcrumb navigation shows "Middle East and Islamic Studies > Encyclopaedia of Islam > Encyclopaedia of Islam, First Edition (1913-1936) > Afghanistan". The search bar contains the text "tan" and has a dropdown menu showing "edia of Islam, First Edit...". To the right of the search bar is a "Search" button and an "advanced search" link. To the right of the search area are social sharing icons for Facebook, Twitter, and Email, along with a Print icon. Below these icons is a red plus sign. To the right of the sharing icons is a "Your access is provided by: BRILL" section, which includes the Brill logo. The bottom of the browser window shows the Windows taskbar with various pinned icons and the system tray with the date and time (17-11-2017, 22:13).

Aspects particular to EI2

- q.v.

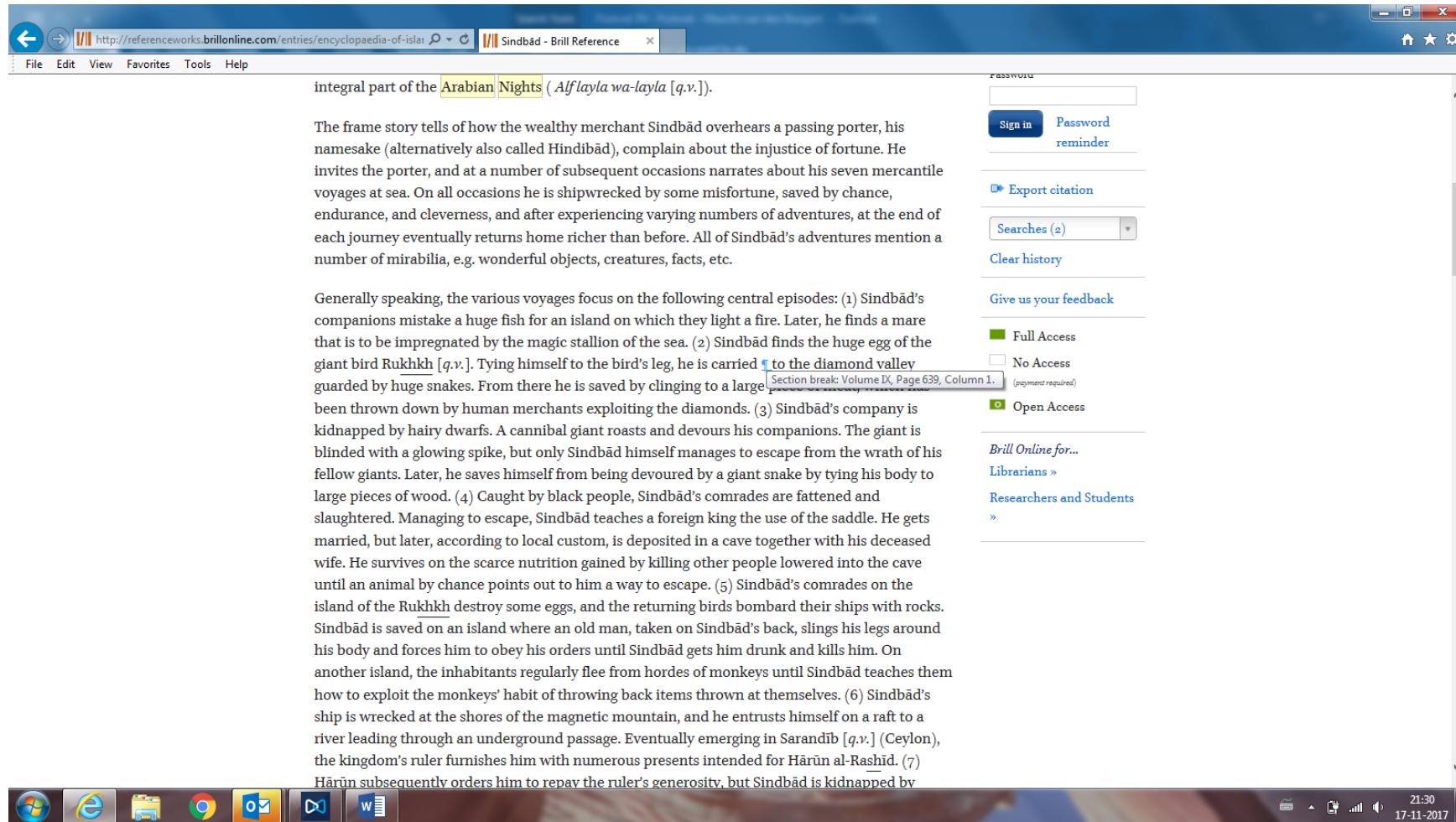
Only in EI2 will you find the abbreviation q.v., which means that the word or name preceding it has an entry of its own.

In the screenshot below, for example, it is used to indicate that in addition to the article on *khatma*, there is also a separate entry in EI2 on *khātam*.

The screenshot shows a computer screen displaying the Encyclopaedia of Islam, Second Edition. The URL in the address bar is <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/entries/encyclopaedia-of-islam/1000000000000000000>. The main content area is titled "Encyclopaedia of Islam, Second Edition" and shows the article "Khatma, Khitma". The text describes the *khatma* as the technical name for the recitation of the whole of the Qur'an from beginning to end, and mentions its relation to *khātam* (q.v.). Below the text is a link to a "Fr. Buhl" entry. The sidebar on the right contains "Tools" for user registration, sign-in, and password recovery, as well as links for "Export citation", "Searches (2)", "Clear history", and "Give us your feedback". It also shows access options: "Full Access" (selected), "No Access" (with a note about payment required), and "Open Access". The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various pinned icons and the system tray.

- Pilcrow sign: ¶

In EI2 if you hover over a pilcrow sign in the text a small text window opens offering a very precise reference to the print edition, for example (see below), vol. IX, page 639, first column.



integral part of the Arabian Nights (*Alflayla wa-layla* [q.v.]).

The frame story tells of how the wealthy merchant Sindbād overhears a passing porter, his namesake (alternatively also called Hindibād), complain about the injustice of fortune. He invites the porter, and at a number of subsequent occasions narrates about his seven mercantile voyages at sea. On all occasions he is shipwrecked by some misfortune, saved by chance, endurance, and cleverness, and after experiencing varying numbers of adventures, at the end of each journey eventually returns home richer than before. All of Sindbād's adventures mention a number of mirabilia, e.g. wonderful objects, creatures, facts, etc.

Generally speaking, the various voyages focus on the following central episodes: (1) Sindbād's companions mistake a huge fish for an island on which they light a fire. Later, he finds a mare that is to be impregnated by the magic stallion of the sea. (2) Sindbād finds the huge egg of the giant bird Rukhkh [q.v.]. Tying himself to the bird's leg, he is carried to the diamond valley guarded by huge snakes. From there he is saved by clinging to a large tree. (3) Sindbād has been thrown down by human merchants exploiting the diamonds. (4) Sindbād's company is kidnapped by hairy dwarfs. A cannibal giant roasts and devours his companions. The giant is blinded with a glowing spike, but only Sindbād himself manages to escape from the wrath of his fellow giants. Later, he saves himself from being devoured by a giant snake by tying his body to large pieces of wood. (5) Caught by black people, Sindbād's comrades are fattened and slaughtered. Managing to escape, Sindbād teaches a foreign king the use of the saddle. He gets married, but later, according to local custom, is deposited in a cave together with his deceased wife. He survives on the scarce nutrition gained by killing other people lowered into the cave until an animal by chance points out to him a way to escape. (6) Sindbād's comrades on the island of the Rukhkh destroy some eggs, and the returning birds bombard their ships with rocks. Sindbād is saved on an island where an old man, taken on Sindbād's back, slings his legs around his body and forces him to obey his orders until Sindbād gets him drunk and kills him. On another island, the inhabitants regularly flee from hordes of monkeys until Sindbād teaches them how to exploit the monkeys' habit of throwing back items thrown at themselves. (7) Sindbād's ship is wrecked at the shores of the magnetic mountain, and he entrusts himself on a raft to a river leading through an underground passage. Eventually emerging in Sarandib [q.v.] (Ceylon), the kingdom's ruler furnishes him with numerous presents intended for Hārūn al-Rashid. (8) Hārūn subsequently orders him to repay the ruler's generosity, but Sindbād is kidnapped by

Section break: Volume IX, Page 639, Column 1.

password

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