

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&ts.f.s... Search Results - Brill Refere...

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Encyclopaedia of Islam...

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 11,835 results

Afghānistān
(27,681 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 ...
Source: Encyclopaedia of Islam, First Edition (1913-1936)

Afghānistān

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 21:46 17-11-2017

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. The page is titled "Advanced Search - Brill Ref..." and features the Brill logo and navigation links: Home, Reference Works, Texts and Commentaries, All Titles (A to Z), and Subjects. The main content area is titled "Advanced Search" and includes instructions: "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](#)." Below the instructions are four search criteria fields: "Search for:", "With this author:", "With this title or heading:", and "But do not search for:". The "Search for:" field has a dropdown menu set to "All of these words". Below these fields is a "Within:" section with two dropdown menus: "This subject:" set to "All" and "This title:" set to "All titles within Encyclopaedia of Islam". A "Search" button is located at the bottom of the search criteria section. On the right side of the page, there is a sidebar with social media links, a login section titled "Your access is provided by: BRILL demo user" with a "Sign out" link, a "Tools" section with a "Register" link, and a "Sign in" button with a "Password reminder" link. At the bottom of the sidebar, there is a "Searches (3)" dropdown menu, a "Clear history" link, and a "Give us your feedback" link. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and the system clock indicating 21:49 on 17-11-2017.

http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/search?s.q=&s.f.s2_parent=s.f

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Advanced Search

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

With this author:

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Within:

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This title: All titles within Encyclopaedia of Islam

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21:49 17-11-2017

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](#).

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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: ▼

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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 window displaying the search results for 'Arabian Nights' on the BrillOnline platform. The address bar shows the URL: <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/search?s.q=Arabian+Nights&>. The page title is 'Search Results - Brill Refere...'. The search results are displayed in a list format. The first result is 'Arabian Nights' (8 words), with a source of 'Encyclopaedia of Islam, Second Edition'. The second result is 'Arabian Nights' (6,851 words), with an author of 'Marzolph, Ulrich' and a source of 'Encyclopaedia of Islam, THREE'. The search results are filtered by access (Full Access, No Access) and publication date (Since 2017, Since 2016, Since 2014, Since 2012, Since 2011). The page also includes a sidebar with filters and a right-hand panel with user information and tools.

Filter by access
Full Access (158)
No Access (0)

Filter by Publication Date
Since 2017 (2)
Since 2016 (3)
Since 2014 (4)
Since 2012 (131)
Since 2011 (132)
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Filter by title
Encyclopaedia of Islam, Second Edition (81)
Encyclopaedia of Islam, First Edition (1913-1936) (40)
Encyclopédie de l'Islam (17)
Encyclopaedia of Islam, THREE (16)
Encyclopaedia of Islam, Second Edition, Glossary and Index of Terms (4)

Search
Your search for 'Arabian Nights' returned 198 results. [Modify search](#)
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More results from BrillOnline:
1,087 results Bibliographies
76 results Books & Journals
1,861 results Primary Sources

Arabian Nights
(8 words)
[see *alf layla wa-layla*].
Source: [Encyclopaedia of Islam, Second Edition](#)

Arabian Nights
(6,851 words)
Author(s): [Marzolph, Ulrich](#)
Arabian Nights, the work known in Arabic as *Alf layla wa-layla*, "A thousand nights and one night," is an oriental collection of stories that is constituted by a frame-tale focused on the narrator, Shahrazād, telling stories for a thousand nights. Derived from a pre-Islamic Iranian prototype that relied partly on Indian elements, the collection gained fame in the Western world by way of the French translation adapted from various Arabic sources and published by Antoine Galland between 1704 and 1717. Commonly known in English as *The Arabian Nights' Entertainments* or, in short, the (*Arabia...*
Source: [Encyclopaedia of Islam, THREE](#)
Date: 2017-08-07

baht

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

Bridge
(4,392 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 Sulṭān Bāyezīd II in 908/1502, it was not executed and the next **bridge** at this site, built in 1836 by Sulṭān Maḥmūd 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 Sulṭān ‘Abd al-Majīd I (‘Abdūlmecid I), in 1845. The latter was replaced by a second pontoon **bridge** in 1863, built at the order of Sulṭān ‘Abd al-‘Azīz (‘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 Ḥawqal (d. after 362/973) and his

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1. Spain and the Maghrib
2. Turkey and the Balkans
3. Syria, Palestine, and Egypt
4. Iraq
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.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/search?ts.q=afghanistan&ts.f.si>. The page displays search results for 'Afghanistan'.

Left Sidebar:

- ▼ 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, Second Edition, Glossary and Index of Terms \(20\)](#)
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Main Content Area:

1,119 results
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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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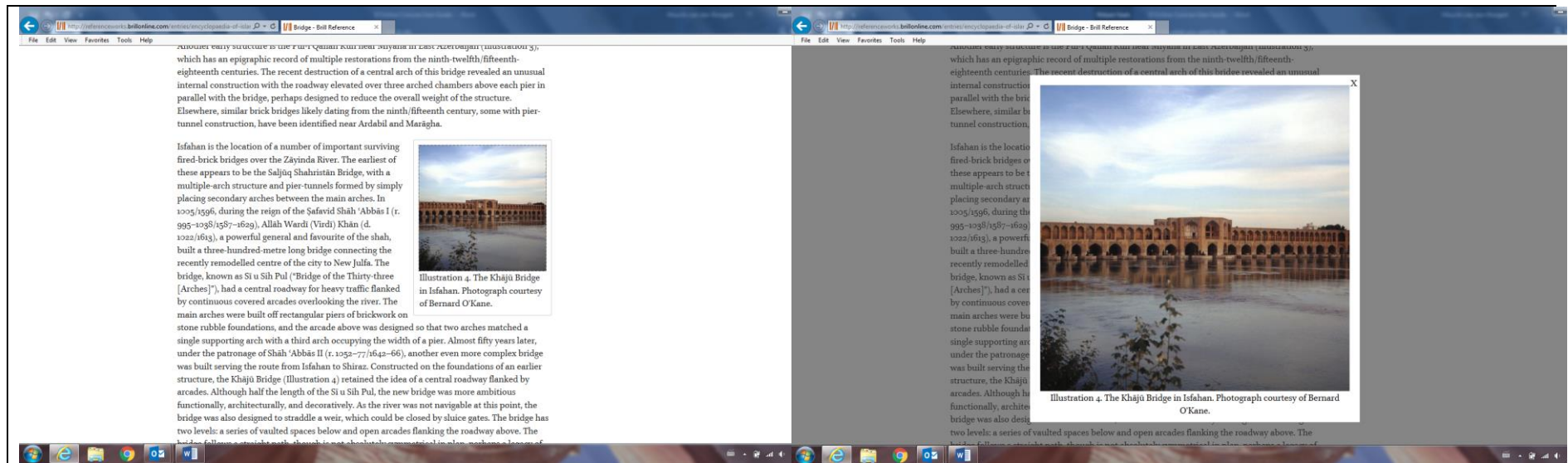
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All clickable links are presented on screen in [blue](#).

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 displaying the Brill ReferenceWorks website. The address bar shows the URL: <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/entries/encyclopaedia-of-islam-1/Afghānistān>. The page has a dark blue header with navigation tabs: "Reference Works", "Texts and Commentaries", "All Titles (A to Z)", and "Subjects". Below the header, the breadcrumb trail reads: "Middle East and Islamic Studies > Encyclopaedia of Islam > Encyclopaedia of Islam, First Edition (1913-1936) > Afghānistān". A search bar on the left contains the text "tan". To the right of the search bar is a blue "Search" button and a link to "advanced search". Below the search bar is a dropdown menu showing "Encyclopaedia of Islam, First Edition (1913-1936)". The main content area displays the title "Encyclopaedia of Islam, First Edition (1913-1936)" in blue. To the right of the search bar are social media sharing icons for Facebook, Twitter, Email, and Print, along with a red "RG" icon and a red "+" icon. At the bottom right, a message states: "Your access is provided by: BRILL I.I. demo user" next to the Brill logo. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button and icons for Internet Explorer, File Explorer, Google Chrome, Outlook, and Word. The system clock in the bottom right corner shows the time 22:13 and the date 17-11-2017.

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 *khātma*, there is also a separate entry in EI2 on *khātma*.

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Encyclopaedia of Islam, Second Edition. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/entries/encyclopaedia-of-islam>. The page title is "Encyclopaedia of Islam, Second Edition". The search results show "Khatma, Khitma" with 3 of 81 results. The entry for "Khatma, Khitma" is displayed, including a definition and a bibliography. The definition states: "(A.), pl. *khitām*, the technical name for the recitation of the whole of the Qurʾān from beginning to end, the verbal noun from *khātama*, denominative verb from *khātam* [q.v.]. The complete recitation of the Qurʾān is, especially if it is done within a short time, a meritorious achievement, e.g. in eight nights, as Ubayy b. Kaʿb is said to have done (Ibn Saʿd, iii/2, 60, 23; cf. on ʿUthmān, *ibid.*, iii/1, 53, 3). It is related of Sulaymān al-Aʿmash that he accomplished the *khatma* at times according to ʿUthmān's recension and at times according to the reading of Ibn Masʿūd. For a dead man, the reciters were asked to recite the *kirāʾat al-khatamāt* (e.g. in the 1001 Nights in the story of the merchant Ayyūb and his son). In Egypt the *khatma* was used as an entertainment for guests. In modern Mecca the so-called *iklaba* is celebrated when a boy has read through the whole of the sacred book (the ceremony after the half or one-third is called *isrāfa*). In South Arabia a *khātma* is presented to one who has recited the whole book for the first time." The bibliography lists: Snouck Hurgronje, *Mekka*, ii, 146, 272; Landberg, *Arabica*, v, 126 ff.; Lane, *Arabian Nights*, i, 382; Goldziher in *Isl*, vi (1915), 214, on *khatm al-Bukhārī*.

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- 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** (*Alf layla 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 piece of wood. (3) 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. (4) 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. (5) 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. (6) 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 Sarandīb [q.v.] (Ceylon), the kingdom's ruler furnishes him with numerous presents intended for Hārūn al-Rashid. (7) Hārūn subsequently orders him to repay the ruler's generosity, but Sindbād is kidnapped by

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

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