

Encyclopaedia Iranica
Notes for Contributors

All entries for the *Encyclopaedia Iranica* (*EIr*) are commissioned by invitation only, and each received entry is subject to peer review. The language of the *EIr* is English, and all submissions must follow the *EIr*'s in-house style in order to be accepted for review. For all questions, please contact the editorial staff at iranica@gmail.com.

Font. The entry must be written in a Unicode font; the free Unicode font used by the *EIr* is available for download on the Internet at: http://scripts.sil.org/cms/scripts/page.php?item_id=DoulosSIL_download#FontsDownload

Spelling and punctuation. The *EIr* uses American spelling and punctuation. Foreign words and place names—including place names in Iran, Afghanistan, the Middle East, Central Asia, and the Indian Subcontinent—are anglicized in accordance with the 5th edition of the *American Heritage Dictionary* (Boston, Mass., 2011) or the *Oxford English Dictionary Online*. The *EIr* in-house style is adapted from the *Chicago Manual of Style* (16th ed., Chicago, Ill., 2010); a free *Quick Guide* with sample citations is available on the internet at: http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide.html.

Please note that the *EIr* keeps a list of scholarly abbreviations on its website at: <http://www.iranicaonline.org/pages/guidelines-abbrev-scholarly>.

Transliteration. The *EIr* uses its own transliteration system for **Persian** and **Arabic**. But other transliteration systems (e.g., Library of Congress, *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, or *IJMES*) are fully preserved in cited references.

Vowels. The *EIr* represents the short vowels “a,” “i,” and “u” in Arabic or Persian words as “a,” “e,” and “o,” as in *gol*, *meḥvar*, or *modarres*. The long vowels “ā,” “ī,” and “ū” are represented as “ā,” “u,” and “i,” as in *mādar*, *piš*, or *foṣus*. In Persian words, such as *kāna* or *guna*, the silent final “-h” is not represented. With regard to diphthongs, notice exceptions such as *Ferdowsi*, *Ḥosayn*, or *ayvān*. The diphthong “ey” is represented as “i,” as in *Siar al-moluk*, while “eyy” is transliterated as “iy,” as in *adabiyāt*. The *majhul* vowels “ē” and “ō” are required for Afghan Persian and Indo-Persian.

Arabic constructs. The rules of Arabic grammar apply to genitive constructions such as the book title *Nozhat al-qolub* or the institution of *bayt al-māl*. But noun and depending genitive are capitalized and hyphenated in all proper names, such as *ʿAbd-al-Ḥosayn* and *Faṭḥ-ʿAlī*, and in honorifics and other titles, such as *Zinat-al-Nesāʿ*. The Arabic article *al-* is only preserved for depending genitives, as in *Ebn-al-Aṭir* and *Nāṣer-al-Din*, but otherwise dropped, as for *Biruni* and *Hallāj*.

Turkish follows the orthography of Republic Turkish, followed, if necessary, by a full transliteration, as for *Taşköprüzade* (*Ṭāškobrāzāda*). For Ottoman and the Turkic languages of Central Asia, the appropriate variants of the *EIr*'s transliteration system are to be used.

Consonants			Vowels		
ء	ﺀ	ض	z	اَ	ā
ب	b	ط	ṭ	وُ	u
پ	p	ظ	ẓ	یِ	i
ت	t	ع	‘	اِ	a
ث	ṭ	غ	ḡ	اُ	o
ج	j	ف	f	اِ	e
چ	č	ق	q	اَ	a
ح	ḥ	ک	k	وِ	ow/aw
خ	ḵ	گ	g	یِ	ey/ay
د	d	ل	l		
ذ	ḏ	م	m		
ر	r	ن	v		
ز	z	و	v		
ژ	ž	ه	h		
س	s	ی	y		
ش	š				
ص	ṣ				

Although the *Elr* expects its authors to use a Unicode font which provides all the needed diacritics, it is still possible to use the following numerical system for the transliteration of Arabic and Persian:

published form	encode as	example	published form	encode as	example
‘ (‘ayn)	#	‘Ali : #Ali	ﺀ (hamza)	@	raʿis: ra@is
ā	a2	Ādam : A2dam	ک̄ ^v	k3	ک̄ ^v āja : k3a2ja
*ī	i2	kabīr : kabi2r	ş	s2	Şafi : S2afi
*ū	u2	dastūr : dastu2r	š	s3	(šēʿr : s3eġr
č	c2	čub : c2ub	ṭ	t2	bāṭen : ba2t2en

ḍ	d2	adān : ad2a2n		ṭ	t3	aṭar : at3ar
ḡ	g2	ḡayb : g2ayb		ẓ	z2	ẓāher : z2a2her
ḥ	h2	ḥaqq : h2aqq		ẓ	z3	ẓarar : z3arar
ḵ	k2	ḵalq : k2alq		ẓ	z4	ẓāle : z4a2le

*ī and *ū do not belong to the *EIr*'s transliteration system and are only used in cited references

The transliteration of **Avestan** may follow either C. Bartholomae's *Altiranisches Wörterbuch* (Strassburg, 1904) or the system of Karl Hoffmann.

The transliteration of **Old Persian** follows R. G. Kent's *Old Persian: Grammar, Texts, Lexicon* (2nd ed., New Haven, Conn., 1953).

The transliteration of **Middle Persian** (Pahlavi) follows D. N. Mackenzie's *Concise Pahlavi Dictionary* (London, 1971).

For the transliteration of **Chinese** the Pinyin (Beijing) system must be used, though the older Wade-Giles forms can be given in parentheses.

For **Russian** the Cyrillic transliteration table of the 16th edition of the *Chicago Manual of Style* must be used with the following qualifications: Russian e = e, ë = ë, ѣ = ĭ.

For **Tajik** the transliteration of the vowels follows that of the Cyrillic alphabet, but to avoid all digraphs the transliteration of consonants follows the *EIr*'s transliteration system for Arabic and Persian, as in U. Karimov, *Mirzo Sodiqi Munši: Avvol va osori šoir*, Dushanbe, 1972.

Dates. All dates are given as Common Era (CE) dates: 2nd millennium BCE, 445-440 BCE, 7th century CE, the 1850s, 19 August 1953. Whenever a reference to other calendars is necessary, for example for dated documents or artifacts, the CE date follows the original date. For the conversion of the Islamic lunar calendar (H.), please use the free online conversion tool of the Institute of Oriental Studies at Zurich University, available at: <http://www.oriold.uzh.ch/static/hegira.html>. Several websites (e.g., <http://calendarhome.com/converter/>) offer free conversion tools for the Iranian solar calendar (Š).

Entry format. Every *EIr* entry comprises a definition, a text, a bibliography, and illustrations, if needed.

The definition conveys the entry's significance and range:

ĀBĀDĀN, name of an island and a city at the head of the Persian Gulf, within the province (*ostān*) of Khuzestan.

AVICENNA, philosopher and physician (980-1037 CE).

MOTĀ, legal contract for a temporary marriage.

SHAPUR II, Sasanian king (309-379 CE).

Whenever a technical term, such as an official title, such as *mohaddet* (transmitter of hadith), or a religious concept, such as *maktab-e ešrāq* (school of Illuminationist philosophy), is mentioned for the first time, it must be followed by a gloss in parentheses.

An *EIr* entry has no footnotes. References to sources and studies are abbreviated in the text to the greatest extent possible as full bibliographical information is provided in the bibliography.

The titles in the bibliography are cited under the names of their author. If the bibliography contains more than one work by the same author, the year of publication is added to the author's name in the text.

Please note that the *EIr* keeps a list of Abbreviations of Journals on its website at: <http://www.iranicaonline.org/pages/guidelines-abbrev-journals>.

The following example illustrate how titles are listed in a bibliography:

- E. G. Browne, *A Year amongst the Persians: Impressions as to the Life, Character, and Thought of the People of Persia Received during Twelve Months' Residence in that Country in the Years 1887-1888*, 1st ed., Cambridge, 1893.
W. B. Henning, "A List of Middle-Persian Parthian Words," *BSOS* 9/1, 1937, pp. 79-92.
Idem, "The Date of Sogdian Ancient Letters," *BSOAS* 12/3-4, 1948, pp. 601-15.
W. Madelung, *Religious Trends in Early Islamic Iran*, New York, 1988.
Mirzā Maḳdum Šarifi Širāzi, *al-Nawāqed le-bonyān al-rawāfed*; MS arab., London, British Library, MS or. 7991.

This list shows how these titles are cited in the text:

(Browne, pp. 37-39; Henning, 1948, p. 608; Henning, 1937, pp. 85-87; Madelung, pp. 76-79; Šarifi Širāzi, fols. 5b-6a)

In longer bibliographies, the listed titles are divided into Sources and Studies.

Sources.

- Farid-al-Din 'Aṭṭār, *Manteq al-tayr*, ed. M. R. Šafi'i Kadkani, Tehran, 2004.
M. Boyce, *A Reader in Manichaeism Middle Persian and Parthian*, Acta Iranica 9, Leiden, 1975.
Military Report on South-West Persia, prepared by the Division of the Chief of Staff of the Army Headquarters India, 5 vols., Simla, 1909-12; confidential government records, held in the British Library, Asia, Pacific and Africa Collections, India Office Records (IOR)/L/MIL/17/15/10; in particular *Bakhtiari Garmsir* (vol. I, 1909) and *Bakhtiari Country North of the Karun River* (vol. III, 1910).

Mottahed al-ma'āl, 3 Dey 1306 Š./24 December 1927; Tehran, Sāzmān-e asnād-e melli-e Irān, document no. 390006404.

Qabāla-ye kār-gozāri-e Ešfahān, n.d.; Tehran, Sāzmān-e asnād-e melli-e Irān, document no. 291003576.

Studies.

- C. A. Burney, "Excavations at Yanik Tepe," *Iraq* 23, 1961, pp. 138-53.

- Idem, "Excavations at Haftavan Tepe, 1973: Fourth Preliminary Report," *Iran* 13, 1975, pp. 149-64.
- J. R. Crumb, Review of *Malay Literature* by G. Finchley, *Critical Studies* 18, 1974, pp. 313-15.
- K. Kreiser, "Evliya Çelebi," *Historians of the Ottoman Empire*, available online: http://www.ottomanhistorians.com/database/html/evliya_en.html (accessed on 22 July 2011).
- F. S. Kuznetsov, "Kochevniki Irana" (Nomads of Iran), Ph.D. diss., Moscow State University, 1999.
- A. Levshin, *Opisanie Kirgiz-Kazachikh, ili, Kirgiz-Kaisatskikh ord i stepeĭ*, St. Petersburg, 1832; tr. as *Description des hordes et des steppes des Kirghiz- Kazaks*, by F. de Pigny, Paris, 1840.
- M. Pehlivanian, "Mesrop's Heirs: The Early Armenian Book Printers," in *Middle-Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution: A Cross-Cultural Encounter*, eds. E. Hanbutt-Benz et al., Westhofen, 2002, pp. 53-92.
- H. Preissler, "Ritter, Hellmut," *Neue Deutsche Biographie* XXI, 2003, pp. 660-61; also available online: <http://www.deutsche-biographie.de/pnd11910296X.html> (accessed on 22 July 2011).
- E. D. Ross and J. Gurney, "Browne, Edward Granville," *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004, doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/32120.

Should authors wish to shorten long bibliographies, the *EIr* continues to keep a list of short titles on its website at: <http://www.iranicaonline.org/pages/short-titles>.

Illustrations. Each plate, figure, map, or table must be accompanied by a detailed caption. Photographs should be submitted as high-quality digital scans (600 dpi, 640 pixels). The author is responsible for obtaining the permission to publish any copyrighted material. Please note that the *EIr* keeps an continually updated list of digital resources on its website, available at: <http://www.iranicaonline.org/pages/resources>. Authors are encouraged to consult these resources for possible illustrations, since many of the listed databases make their digital surrogates available at no cost to academic non-profit projects such as the *EIr*.

Submission. Each entry should be submitted as an MS-Word document and as a pdf-file to the editorial staff at iranicago@gmail.com.