

THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF ISLAM
THREE

THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF ISLAM

THREE

Edited by

Kate Fleet, Gudrun Krämer, Denis Matringe,
John Nawas, and Everett Rowson

With

Roger ALLEN, Edith AMBROS, Thomas BAUER, Johann BÜSSOW,
Ruth DAVIS, Eve FEUILLEBOIS-PIERUNEK, Maribel FIERRO,
Najam HAIDER, Konrad HIRSCHLER, Nico KAPTEIN, Hani KHAFIPOUR,
Alexander KNYSH, Corinne LEFÈVRE, Scott LEVI, Roman LOIMEIER,
M'hamed OUALDI, D. Fairchild RUGGLES, Emilie SAVAGE-SMITH, Ayman
SHIHADDEH, and Susan SPECTORSKY



BRILL

LEIDEN • BOSTON
2018

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

A C.I.P. record for this book is available from the Library of Congress.

EI3 is published under the patronage of the international union of academics.

ADVISORY BOARD

Azyumardi Azra; Peri Bearman; Farhad Daftary; Emeri van Donzel; Geert Jan van Gelder (Chairman); R. Stephen Humphreys; Remke Kruk; Wilferd Madelung; Barbara Metcalf; Hossein Modarressi; James Montgomery; Nasrollah Pourjavady; and Jean-Louis Triaud.

EI3 is copy edited by

Amir Dastmalchian, Linda George,
Alan H. Hartley, and Brian Johnson.

ISSN: 1873-9830

ISBN: 978-90-04-35663-4

© Copyright 2018 by Koninklijke Brill NV, Leiden, The Netherlands.
Koninklijke Brill NV incorporates the imprints Brill, Brill Nijhoff, Brill Sense and Hotei Publishing.
All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, translated, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior written permission from the publisher. Authorization to photocopy items for internal or personal use is granted by Koninklijke Brill NV provided that the appropriate fees are paid directly to The Copyright Clearance Center, 222 Rosewood Drive, Suite 910, Danvers, MA 01923, USA.
Fees are subject to change.

This book is printed on acid-free paper and produced in a sustainable manner.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A. PERIODICALS

- AI* = *Annales Islamologiques*
AIUON = *Annali dell' Istituto Universitario Orientale di Napoli*
AKM = *Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes*
AMEL = *Arabic and Middle Eastern Literatures*
AO = *Acta Orientalia*
AO Hung. = *Acta Orientalia (Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae)*
ArO = *Archív Orientální*
AS = *Asiatische Studien*
ASJ = *Arab Studies Journal*
ASP = *Arabic Sciences and Philosophy*
ASQ = *Arab Studies Quarterly*
BASOR = *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*
BEA = *Bulletin des Études Arabes*
BEFEO = *Bulletin de l'Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient*
BEO = *Bulletin d'Études Orientales de l'Institut Français de Damas*
BIE = *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Égypte*
BIFAO = *Bulletin de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire*
BKI = *Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde*
BMGS = *Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies*
BO = *Bibliotheca Orientalis*
BrisMES = *British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies*
BSOAS = *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*
BZ = *Byzantinische Zeitschrift*
CAJ = *Central Asiatic Journal*
DOP = *Dumbarton Oaks Papers*
EW = *East and West*
IBLA = *Revue de l'Institut des Belles Lettres Arabes, Tunis*
IC = *Islamic Culture*
IHQ = *Indian Historical Quarterly*
IJAHS = *International Journal of African Historical Studies*
IJMES = *International Journal of Middle East Studies*
ILS = *Islamic Law and Society*
IOS = *Israel Oriental Studies*
IQ = *The Islamic Quarterly*

- J*A = *Journal Asiatique*
*J*AIS = *Journal of Arabic and Islamic Studies*
*J*AL = *Journal of Arabic Literature*
*J*AOS = *Journal of the American Oriental Society*
*J*ARCE = *Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt*
*J*AS = *Journal of Asian Studies*
*J*ESHO = *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient*
*J*IS = *Journal of Islamic Studies*
*J*MBRAS = *Journal of the Malaysian Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*
*J*NES = *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*
*J*OS = *Journal of Ottoman Studies*
*J*QR = *Jewish Quarterly Review*
*J*RAS = *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*
*J*SAI = *Jerusalem Studies in Arabic and Islam*
*J*SEAH = *Journal of Southeast Asian History*
*J*SS = *Journal of Semitic Studies*
*ME*A = *Middle Eastern Affairs*
*ME*J = *Middle East Journal*
MEL = *Middle Eastern Literatures*
MES = *Middle East Studies*
MFOB = *Mélanges de la Faculté Orientale de l'Université St. Joseph de Beyrouth*
MIDEO = *Mélanges de l'Institut Dominicain d'Études Orientales du Caire*
MME = *Manuscripts of the Middle East*
MMA = *Majallat al-Majma' al-'Ilmi al-'Arabi, Damascus*
MO = *Le Monde Oriental*
MOG = *Mitteilungen zur Osmanischen Geschichte*
MSR = *Mamluk Studies Review*
MW = *The Muslim World*
OC = *Oriens Christianus*
OLZ = *Orientalistische Literaturzeitung*
OM = *Oriente Moderno*
QSA = *Quaderni di Studi Arabi*
REI = *Revue des Études Islamiques*
REJ = *Revue des Études Juives*
REMMM = *Revue des Mondes Musulmans et de la Méditerranée*
RHR = *Revue de l'Histoire des Religions*
RIMA = *Revue de l'Institut des Manuscrits Arabes*
RMM = *Revue du Monde Musulman*
RO = *Rocznik Orientalistyczny*
ROC = *Revue de l'Orient Chrétien*
RSO = *Rivista degli Studi Orientali*
SI = *Studia Islamica (France)*
SIk = *Studia Islamika (Indonesia)*
SIr = *Studia Iranica*
TBG = *Tijdschrift van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen*
VKI = *Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land en Volkenkunde*
WI = *Die Welt des Islams*
WO = *Welt des Orients*
WZKM = *Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes*
ZAL = *Zeitschrift für Arabische Linguistik*
ZDMG = *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*

ŽGAIW = *Zeitschrift für Geschichte der Arabisch-Islamischen Wissenschaften*
 ŽS = *Zeitschrift für Semitistik*

B. OTHER

ANRW = *Aufstieg und Niedergang der Römischen Welt*
 BGA = *Bibliotheca Geographorum Arabicorum*
 BNF = Bibliothèque nationale de France
 CERMOOC = Centre d'Études et de Recherches sur le Moyen-Orient Contemporain
 CHAL = *Cambridge History of Arabic Literature*
 CHE = *Cambridge History of Egypt*
 CHIn = *Cambridge History of India*
 CHIr = *Cambridge History of Iran*
 Dozy = R. Dozy, *Supplément aux dictionnaires arabes*, Leiden 1881 (repr. Leiden and Paris 1927)
 EAL = *Encyclopedia of Arabic Literature*
 EI1 = *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, 1st ed., Leiden 1913–38
 EI2 = *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, 2nd ed., Leiden 1954–2004
 EI3 = *Encyclopaedia of Islam Three*, Leiden 2007–
 EIr = *Encyclopaedia Iranica*
 EĴ1 = *Encyclopaedia Judaica*, 1st ed., Jerusalem [New York 1971–92]
 EQ = *Encyclopaedia of the Qur'ān*
 ERE = *Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics*
 GAL = C. Brockelmann, *Geschichte der Arabischen Litteratur*, 2nd ed., Leiden 1943–49
 GALS = C. Brockelmann, *Geschichte der Arabischen Litteratur, Supplementbände I–III*, Leiden 1937–42
 GAP = *Grundriss der Arabischen Philologie*, Wiesbaden 1982–
 GAS = F. Sezgin, *Geschichte des Arabischen Schrifttums*, Leiden 1967–
 GMS = *Gibb Memorial Series*
 GOW = F. Babinger, *Die Geschichtsschreiber der Osmanen und ihre Werke*, Leipzig 1927
 HO = *Handbuch der Orientalistik*
 IA = *Islām Ansiklopedisi*
 IFAO = Institut Français d'Archeologie Orientale
 ĴE = *Jewish Encyclopaedia*
 Lane = E. W. Lane, *Arabic-English Lexicon*
 RCEA = *Répertoire Chronologique d'Épigraphie Arabe*
 TAVO = *Tübinger Atlas des Vorderen Orients*
 TDVIA = *Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı Islām Ansiklopedisi*
 UEAI = Union Européenne des Arabisants et Islamisants
 van Ess, TG = J. van Ess, *Theologie und Gesellschaft*
 WKAS = *Wörterbuch der Klassischen Arabischen Sprache*, Wiesbaden 1957–

Kars, Treaty of

The **Treaty of Kars** was signed by the Grand National Assembly of Turkey (the Turkish national government) and the Soviet Socialist Republic of Azerbaijan, the SSR of Armenia, and the SSR of Georgia, with the participation of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR), on 13 October 1921. The treaty established the common borders between Turkey and the three Transcaucasian republics.

The delegations arrived in the city of Kars on 26 September 1921, and the Turkish side organized a state ceremony to welcome the visitors. The Turkish delegation was headed by General Kazım Karabekir (23 July 1882–26 January 1948), commander of the eastern front. The SSR of Azerbaijan was represented by Behboud Shahtahtinsky (1884–30 May 1924), the SSR of Armenia by Askanaz Mravian (2 January 1886–23 November 1929), the SSR of Georgia by Shalva Eliava (30 September 1883–3 December 1937), and the RSFSR by Yakov Ganetsky (15 March 1879–26 November 1937). The Bolshevik delegation comprised 150 persons, including clerical personnel and attendants.

The conference opened on 26 September with a speech by Kazım Karabekir, who stated that Turkey had turned its face towards the East, against the brutality of the West, and had thus seen Soviet Russia, which was experiencing the excitement of a great revolution. Ganetsky, for his part, declared that Turks and Armenians had left enmity and hatred behind forever. The Armenian representative Mravian stated that Turkey no longer had enemies on the front lines, but friendly feelings from her neighbours in her struggle against imperialism.

The Treaty of Kars was signed on 13 October 1921, at the conclusion of the eighteen-day conference. Two further declarations were mutually signed by Turkey and Georgia in Kars, regarding the autonomy of Adjara and the transportation of Turkish commodities through Batumi.

In his speech at the treaty's signing, Kazım Karabekir underscored that it was the Western imperialist powers that profited from animosity between Caucasia's regional peoples. The Russian representative Ganetsky stated that the Treaty of Kars would be a star for all the peoples of the East, guiding them along the right path, by which they would ally with one another to expel the covetous imperialists from the region.

The content of the Treaty of Kars was almost identical to that of the Moscow Treaty signed by Turkey and Soviet Russia on 16 March 1921. The contemporary borders between the signatory countries were established by the Treaty of Kars. Under the agreement, the Ankara government and the boundaries it proposed were recognized by three other countries besides Soviet Russia, and Turkey officially withdrew from the Treaty of Alexandropol, which had been signed with Armenia on 2 December 1920. Subsequent to the Kars Treaty, Turkey released many senior Armenian prisoners of war.

In his speech of 1 March 1922, at the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, Mustafa Kemal (Atatürk) (1881–10 November 1938), leader of the government in Ankara, pointed out that the Treaty of Kars properly concluded the Armenian issue, for which every effort had been made to find a suitable solution for the economic interests of the world's capitalists, not for the real interests of

Armenians. Whereas the Soviet Armenian authorities declared the treaty a positive step towards regional peace and welfare and highlighted friendly relations with Turkey, the policy makers of the previous government, the Dashnaks, harshly criticized it.

The Treaty of Kars was approved by the SR of Armenia on 20 March 1922, the SR of Azerbaijan on 30 March 1922, and the SR of Georgia on 14 April 1922. The Grand National Assembly of Turkey accepted the agreement on 16 March 1922, and validated texts were exchanged among the signatory countries in Yerevan, on 11 September 1922. After the collapse of the USSR, Armenia unilaterally declared the treaty void.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ankara, T.C. Başbakanlık Cumhuriyet Arşivi, 30.11.1921, 930.1–3.40.1.; Moscow, Archive of Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation (AVPRF) fond 132 list 4 papka 4 delo 5; Alexandr Myasnikov, *Krasnaya Armiya i Vostok*, *Zarya vostoka* (26 August 1922), 1; Alexandr Fyodorovich Myasnikian, *Izbrannye proizvedeniya*, Yerevan 1965; Alexandr Naumovich Heyfets, *Sovetskaya diplomatiya i narody vostoka (1921–1927)*, Moscow 1968; Garegin Nzhde (Garegin Ter-Arutyunyan), *Otkrytye pisma armyanskoy intelligentsii*, Yerevan 1992; Simon Vratsian, *Armenia mezhdubolshevistskim molotom i turetskoy nakovalney*, Yerevan 1992; Hüsameddin Memmedov (Qaramanlı) (ed.), *Azerbaycan-Türkiye münasibetleri (1920–1922)*, Bakı 2002; Şule Perinçek et al. (eds.), *Atatürk'ün bütün eserleri*, vol. 12, Istanbul 2005²; Sabahattin Özel and Işıl Çakan Hacıbrahimoğlu, *Osmanlı'dan Milli Mücadele'ye seçilmiş mülahazalar*, Istanbul 2010; Kâzım Karabekir, *İstiklâl harbimiz*, vol. 2, Istanbul 2012⁴; Selçuk Ural and Süleyman Tekir (eds.), *Kars Antlaşması ve bölgesel etkileri*, Kars 2012; H. Aytuğ Tokur (ed.), *Ardahan'ın anavatanına katılışının 90. yılı vesilesiyle Moskova ve Kars Antlaşmaları*, Ankara 2015.

MEHMET PERİNÇEK

Kartini, Raden Ajeng

Raden Ajeng Kartini (d. 1904) is best known as Indonesia's pioneering advocate of women's education. She was born in Mayong, Central Java, on 21 April 1879 into a prominent Javanese dynasty, the Condronegoro. She was one of eleven children, including six daughters, of Raden Mas Adipati Ario Sosroningrat, Bupati (Regent) of Jepara (1880–1905) and the third of eight children born to his first wife, Ibu Ngasirah. On 8 November 1903 Kartini married Raden Adipati Ario Jojoadiningrat, the Bupati of Rembang, thus assuming the honorific Raden Ayu, although she is still commonly known as Raden Ajeng, the honorific for unmarried Javanese women of her rank. She died on 17 September 1904, shortly after giving birth to a son.

Kartini was exposed to the divergent influences of Java's cosmopolitan northern coastal region, the Pasisir. Through her father, a second generation recipient of Dutch education, she was introduced to Western thinking and, against prevailing tradition, was permitted to attend the local European elementary school between 1886 and 1892. Her biological mother, Ibu Ngasirah, the daughter of a prominent Jepara religious teacher (Jav. *kyai*) and trader, Kyai Haji Madirono, and Nyai Hajah Siti Aminah, was her father's first wife, or *selir*. Her stepmother, Raden Ayu Murjam, was a descendant of Madurese royalty and her father's "official wife," or *garwa padmi*. Her mother and her stepmother ensured that as a child Kartini was introduced to a formal education in Islamic teachings and Javanese traditions. As her surviving correspondence makes clear, she rebelled against both as a child and a young woman, but in her adult