Scope

Islamic Africa (IAFR) is a peer-reviewed, multidisciplinary, academic journal published online and in print. Incorporating the journal Sudanic Africa, Islamic Africa publishes original research concerning Islam in Africa from the social sciences and the humanities, as well as primary source material and commentary essays related to Islamic Studies in Africa. The journal's geographic scope includes the entire African continent and adjacent islands. Islamic Africa encourages intellectual excellence and seeks to promote scholarly interaction between Africa-based scholars and those located institutionally outside the continent.

Ethical and Legal Conditions

The publication of a manuscript in a peer-reviewed work is expected to follow standards of ethical behaviour for all parties involved in the act of publishing: authors, editors, and reviewers. Authors, editors, and reviewers should thoroughly acquaint themselves with Brill's publication ethics, which may be downloaded here: brill.com/page/ethics/publication-ethics-cope-compliance.

Online Submission

Islamic Africa uses online submission. Authors should submit their manuscript online via the Editorial Manager (EM) online submission system at: editorialmanager.com/iafr. First-time users of EM need to register first. Go to the website and click on the "Register Now" link in the login menu. Enter the information requested. During registration, you can fill in your username and password. If you should forget your Username and Password, click on the "send login details" link in the login section, and enter your e-mail address exactly as you entered it when you registered. Your access codes will then be e-mailed to you. Prior to submission, authors are encouraged to read the 'Instructions for Authors'. When submitting via the website, you will be guided stepwise through the creation and uploading of the various files. A revised document is uploaded the same way as the initial submission. The system automatically generates an electronic (PDF) proof, which is then used for reviewing purposes. All correspondence, including the editor's request for revision and final decision, is sent by e-mail.

Double-blinded Peer Review

Islamic Africa uses a double-blind peer review system, which means that manuscript author(s) do not know who the reviewers are, and that reviewers do not know the names of the author(s). When you submit your article via Editorial Manager, you will be asked to submit a separate title page that includes the full title of the manuscript, the names and complete contact details of all authors, the abstract, keywords and any acknowledgement texts. This page will not be accessible to the referees. All other files
(manuscript, figures, tables, etc.) should not contain any information concerning author names, institutions, etc. The names of these files and the document properties should also be anonymized.

**File Format**

Authors should make use of Apple Macintosh or PC format and *Unicode-friendly* fonts, esp. the Brill). Word and Mellel are preferred word processors. The files should be submitted in RTF format and as a PDF file.

**Contact Address**

For any questions or problems relating to your manuscript please contact; Professor Joseph Hill, joseph.hill@ualberta.ca.

For eventual questions about Editorial Manager, authors can also contact the Brill EM Support Department at: em@brill.com.

**Submission Requirements**

All manuscripts must be in their final form in all respects. The Editors will not submit any manuscript to referees that they do not consider to be satisfactory.

**Language**

Manuscripts may be submitted in English.

**Non-roman Scripts**

Nothing should be put in a non-Roman script unless it is essential for the purpose of the article or review.

Arabic, Hebrew, Syriac and Greek can be printed subject to the following considerations:

− Anything which is to be put into any non-roman script must be typed with absolute clarity.
− Any material in a non-roman script which consists of more than a word or two should appear on a separate, new line.
− Vocalization of material in Arabic, Hebrew or Syriac script should be omitted unless it is essential for the argument.
− Transliterated material is satisfactory for most purposes and is essential for obscurer scripts: the following transliteration system must be observed.
**Arabic Transliteration**

Short vowels: a; i; u

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<td>ę/iyy--; word final ĭ</td>
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Please note:
- no sun letters
- elision of *al-* according to the rules of classical Arabic: *wa-l-kitāb, fi 'l-masjid, Muḥyī l-Din, bi-l-kitab, but lil-masjid*
- compound names with *Allāh* are, in general, written as one word: ‘Abdallāh, Hibatallāh
- other compound names are written as two words: ‘Abd al Raḥmān
- ibn and bint are written as *b.* and *bt.*

**Personal Names:**
- At the beginning of a sentence, names with the article *al-* begin with a capital letter: Al-Jāḥiz.

**Familiar Arabic Places and Names**
- Familiar Arabic places or names and other words found in the *Oxford English Dictionary* should generally follow that spelling except when part of a longer transliterated Arabic text: Cairo, Medina, Algiers, Abbasid, Sufism, wadi, etc.
Instructions for Authors

Manuscript Structure

Abstract & Keywords
Articles must have a short abstract (up to 150 words) and a maximum of 15 keywords on the first page.

Headings
Complex hierarchies of numbered or lettered headings in articles should be avoided unless essential for clarity.

Capitalization
Only book and article titles in English should have the main words capitalized. Titles in other languages must follow the normal practice for the language in question.

Transliterated Arabic titles should be capitalized as follows:
Kitāb (or K.) al-Bukhārī; Risāla ittā Wālī l-‘āhd; Manāqib al-imām Aḥmad b. Ḥanbal; al-‘Umdu fī mahāsīn al-shīr wa-ādābīhi; Iḥyā‘ ‘ulūm al-dīn; Risālat al-Tawābī‘ wa-l-zawābī‘; Sharḥ al-Mufāṣṣal; Murūj al-dhahab.

Quotations
For quotations within text, use double quotation marks; single quotation marks should be reserved for quotes within quotes.
When a quotation forms part of a longer sentence, include the full stop within the quotation only if it consists of a grammatically complete sentence. Otherwise, the full stop or comma follows the closing quotation mark.
Words and quotations in italic transliteration or non-roman script do not need quotation marks.
Any material added to a quotation, including [sic], should appear in square brackets.
Sources of quotations should be given in footnotes.
In footnotes, prose quotations, of whatever length, are run on within quotation marks.

Block Quotations
Quotations longer than about three lines (30 words approx.) should be indented without quotation marks, and will be set ultimately in smaller type.

Italics
Italics must be indicated by using an italic font. Ensure that all diacritics and accents remain clear.
Use italics for the titles of printed books and journals, but do not italicize the word “Qurʾān” or books of the Bible.
Titles of series will be in roman and should not be italicized.
Instructions for Authors

Foreign words, except those which have become naturalized, are set in italic, as is material transliterated from foreign scripts, on which see below.

Common Latin abbreviations are italicized (ibid., op. cit., e.g.).

Italics are used for abbreviations where the original full words were in italic.

Foreign words should be used in their English naturalized forms, without italics or diacritics, unless they form part of the text in the original language.

Abbreviations

Do not use full stops in abbreviations which consist of sets of initials (GAL not G.A.L.). Other abbreviations (but not contractions – see below) should be followed by full stops.

Retain full stops for initials in personal names: A.F.L. Beeston (without a space between the A. the F. and the L.).

Omit full stops in contractions (i.e., where the last letter of the word is retained), e.g. Dr, St, eds, including contractions of titles of biblical books. Otherwise include a final full stop.

Apart from the rule that no space separates abbreviations of personal names, there should be a space after any abbreviation which is followed by a full stop: p. 63.

General abbreviations should follow the Oxford English Dictionary.

Use the following: c. (circa), ch./chs, ed./eds, frg./frgs, MS, n.d. (no date of publication), n.p. (no place of publication), n.s. (new series), o.s. (old series), v./vv., vol./vols.

i.e. and e.g. should not be followed by a comma.

Abbreviations of journal titles and well-known encyclopaedias, etc., must be those commonly used: EL, EF, EPh, JESHO, SI, JSS, RSO.

Dates

BC follows the date; BCE and CE. AD and AH also precede the date, though they come after in phrases such as “sixth century AD”.

All Islamic dates should be given in the form 700/1300 (i.e., AH followed by AD/CE). None of these abbreviations has full stops.

References

Articles should give bibliographical references in footnotes only. The complete details of the source are given at the first mention, and a shortened version thereafter (see footnotes, below). Authors should ensure that bibliographic information supplied is complete and consistent. IAFR uses the following conventions:

- Author’s names are given in the form used in the original source.
- For more than three authors or editors, et al. is used.
- Book titles are in italic, main words capitalized (but see capitalization of transliterated titles, above).
Instructions for Authors

- Titles and subtitles are separated by a colon, regardless of the original form.
- Subtitles begin with a capital letter.
- Series titles are in roman and accompanied by brackets.
- Journal titles are in italic; titles of articles are in roman within double quotation marks.
- Arabic numbers are used for series numbers, regardless of the original form.
- Roman numbers are used for volumes of books, regardless of the original form.
- Roman page numbers are always lower case, regardless of the original form.
- Bibliographical details should normally be consistently anglicized, e.g. “Cairo” not “al-Qāhirah”, “Munich” not “München”, vol. rather than Bd., regardless of the original form.
- Only first or main place of publication is given.
- Names of publishers should be given.
- Names of medieval authors should be given in full where there is real danger of confusion.

References in Footnotes

Where references are given in footnotes, they should conform to the following patterns:

Books


Articles in Journals or Encyclopedias

- Charles Pellat, “Ḵayna”, EI.

Chapters in Books

- Alessandro Bausani, “Muhammad or Darius? The Elements and Basis of Iranian Culture”, in Islam and Cultural Change in the Middle East, ed. S. Vryonis Jr, Wiesbaden, Harrassowitz, 1975, p. 43-57.

Shortened references take the forms: Pellat, Milieu, p. 152; Agius, “The Shuʿūbiyya”, p. 81.

Biblical, Quranic and similar references should follow the pattern: Gen 6, 4; Q 7, 3; Q 2, 28-32.
Instructions for Authors

Footnotes
All footnotes should be presented as double-spaced footnotes in the typescript. Footnote numbers in the text (numbered consecutively throughout) should be clear (not too small) and should not be accompanied by brackets or other marks. They should be in superscript numbers above the line of writing: Kitāb al-Ḥayawān.63
Footnote markers should be placed after any punctuation which appears at the end of the sentence, phrase or clause to which the footnote is attached.
In the footnotes themselves, each note should begin with the footnote number (in superscript and not followed by any full stop or other punctuation).
After the first reference to a source in the footnotes, further references consist of the author’s surname and a shortened version of the title. Where a further reference is made to a work cited in the immediately preceding note, use ibid.

Book Review Headings
Information given in the headings of reviews takes the following form in order and punctuation:

Publication

Proofs
Upon acceptance, a PDF of the article proofs will be sent to authors by e-mail to check carefully for factual and typographic errors. Authors are responsible for checking these proofs and are strongly urged to make use of the Comment & Markup toolbar to note their corrections directly on the proofs. At this stage in the production process only minor corrections are allowed. Alterations to the original manuscript at this stage will result in considerable delay in publication and, therefore, are not accepted unless charged to the author. Proofs should be returned promptly. Revised proofs of articles are read by the authors and Editors; revised proofs are sent to authors of reviews where necessary.

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