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## Persian NACO Manual

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**Persian NACO Manual**  
***Revised, November 2021***

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Revision of [Persian NACO Manual: Personal names](#), Princeton University, ©2002.

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## Introduction

### Application

The guidelines in this manual apply to the creation of authority records for names which appear in the Perso-Arabic script on a manifestation written in the Persian language. In this manual, such names are referred to as “Persian names,” regardless of the origin of the name. Guidance is also provided for names of Iranian origin that appear in other scripts.

This manual focuses on personal names, although some examples pertaining to corporate bodies, conferences, and works have been provided. Should members of the Persian cataloging community determine that specific guidelines for these entities in the Persian language are needed, they are encouraged to make additions to this manual.

### Romanization

Always romanize Persian names according to the [ALA-LC Persian Romanization Table](#), regardless of the original language or script of the name. Examples:

رضا is romanized Rizā, **not** Riḍā

ژوزف is romanized Zhūzif, **not** Joseph, Jozef, or Josef

Surnames derived from place-names should be romanized according to the spelling for the place as determined from Muʿīn's *Farhang-i Fārsī-i mutavassit* unless they are vocalized.

## Types of Personal Names

Persian personal names may have single or multiple name elements and appear on title pages as follows.

### Forenames

#### **Single forenames:**

گیتی، مزگان، علی، مهین، فرهاد  
Gītī, Muzhgān, ‘Alī, Mahīn, Farhād

#### **Compound forenames:**

محمد رضا، غلام حسین، صدرالدین، عبدالله  
Muḥammad Rizā, Ghulām Ḥusayn, Ṣadr al-Dīn, ‘Abd Allāh

Compound forenames may be written separately or joined together in Perso-Arabic script. According to the [ALA-LC Persian Romanization Table](#), rule 10, such names are always romanized separately. Thus:

محمدرضا is romanized Muḥammad Rizā, **not** Muḥammadrizā  
غلامحسین is romanized Ghulām Ḥusayn, **not** Ghulāmḥusayn

However, if a compound forename is joined together in the vernacular script, a reference may be made from a variant romanization (see [Variant Access Points for Modern Personal Names](#)).

### Surnames

#### **Single surnames** (RDA 9.2.2.9):

برزین، بهزاد، محمدی، لاهوتی، عینی  
Barzīn, Bihzād, Muḥammadī, Lāhūtī, ‘Aynī

Names which are *nisbats* (ending in ی = ī) are **never** forenames.

#### **Separable compound surnames** (RDA 9.2.2.10):

شریعت پناهی، مشفق کاشانی، حسینی کاکي دشتی  
Sharī‘at Panāhī, Mushfiq Kāshānī, Ḥusaynī Kākī Dashtī

Variants should be provided based on the different elements of a separable compound surname (see [Variant Access Points for Modern Personal Names](#)).

#### **Inseparable compound surnames** (i.e., “Surnames with separately written prefixes”: RDA 9.2.2.11.2):

عبد الحسيني، آل احمد، غلام علی  
‘Abd al-Ḥusaynī, Āl Aḥmad, Ghulām ‘Alī

No variants are provided for the elements of an inseparable compound surname, although you may see some incorrectly added in the NAF. These types of surnames are most often derived from Arabic.

**Surnames with affixes** (RDA 9.2.2.12):

بهرام زاده، کیانفر، احمدی نژاد  
Bahrām'zādah, Kiyānfar, Aḥmadī'nizhād

In Persian, affixes are not true surnames and should not be considered as independent name elements, although you will find some treated as such incorrectly in the NAF. According to the [ALA-LC Persian Romanization Table](#), rule 9a, “when the affix and the word with which it is connected grammatically are written separately in Persian, the two are separated in romanization by a single prime.” Example:

هاشمی نژاد is romanized Hāshimī'nizhād, **not** Hāshimī Nizhād

Surnames with affixes may also be an element in a compound name. Examples:

Separable compound: حسن زاده اصفهانی = Ḥasan'zādah Iṣfahānī  
Inseparable compound: غلام حسینزاده = Ghulām Ḥusaynzādah

The following is a list of some common Persian affixes.

|          |        |            |
|----------|--------|------------|
| ābādī    | kiyā   | var        |
| dī       | niyā   | vard       |
| dūst     | nizhād | yār        |
| fard     | par    | zādah, zād |
| far      | parast | zand       |
| gar, kar | rād    |            |
| jū       | vand   |            |

**Pūr and Mīr**

*Pūr* (derived from *pisar*) and *mīr* (derived from *amīr*) require special treatment when they occur at the beginning of a surname, as it is often unclear whether they are functioning as a prefix or as an element of an inseparable compound.

If in the vernacular *pūr* and *mīr* are written separately from the remainder of the name, romanize with a space between the elements and treat as an inseparable compound. Include a variant with the two elements joined by a prime. Examples:

پور غنی is romanized Pūr Ghanī  
Variants: Pūr'ghanī  
پورغنی

میر هادی is romanized Mīr Hādī  
Variants: Mīr'hādī  
میرهادی

If in the vernacular *pūr* and *mīr* are joined with the remainder of the name, romanize with the two elements joined together. Include a variant with the two elements separated by a space. Examples:

پورمقدم is romanized Pūrmuqaddam  
Variants: Pūr Muqaddam  
پورمقدم

میرحسینی is romanized Mīrḥusaynī  
Variants: Mīr Ḥusaynī  
میرحسینی

If *pūr* and *mīr* occur at the end of a name, they are functioning as affixes and should be joined to the first element of the name in romanization. If they are written separately in the vernacular, add a prime between the two elements:

آریانپور is romanized Āryānpūr  
آریان پور and آریانپور are romanized Āryān'pūr *not* Āryān Pūr

## Sayyid

When the element "Sayyid" appears at the beginning of a person's name, use cataloger's judgment to determine whether this element is a title or an integral part of the name. Use available forms and common sense in making a determination.

If the name appears with the element in the CIP data, treat the element as part of the name and add a variant without the element.

**title page form:** دکتر سید عطا رضایی  
**CIP form:** رضایی، سید عطا

100 1\_Riḏāyī, Sayyid 'Aṭā  
400 1\_Riḏāyī, 'Aṭā  
400 1\_رضایی، سید عطا  
400 1\_رضایی، عطا

If the name appears elsewhere on the publication without the element, or if other names throughout the publication are routinely prefixed by "Sayyid," consider treating the element as a title. A variant may be added in case of uncertainty. Optionally record the title in the 368 field (see [3xx fields](#)):

368\_\_#d Sayyid

## Modern Personal Names

### What is a modern name?

People possessing modern Persian names are those active in the 20th century or later (RDA F.1.1.1). Our rule of thumb is to treat authors living during any part of the 20th century or later as modern. A person whose life spanned both the 19th and 20th centuries should be treated as classical if it can be determined that they were primarily active during the 19th century (see [What is a classical name?](#)).

### How to establish a modern name

Modern names are assumed to include surnames (RDA F.1.1.1) and should be entered under the surname element. If there is no obvious surname, then the “part that identifies the individual and functions as a surname” should be chosen for the entry element (RDA 9.2.2.9.2). The surname element may consist of one or more parts; see [Types of Names: Surnames](#) for guidelines on determining the surname element of a Persian name.

Once the entry element has been determined, include as forename elements all other elements of the name as they appear on the title page, including *kunyahs* and patronymics other than the father's. Do not, however, include any surname elements after the one chosen for the entry element.

**title page form:** حاج محمد هاشم بن محمد علی خراسانی = Hāj̄j Muḥammad Hāshim ibn Muḥammad ‘Alī Khurāsānī [1864-1933]

**forename:** محمد هاشم بن محمد علی = Muḥammad Hāshim ibn Muḥammad ‘Alī

**Surname:** خراسانی = Khurāsānī

### Modern authors using a *takhalluṣ*

The *takhalluṣ*, or pen-name, is identified most often by typographical devices such as parentheses or quotation marks. In determining the entry element and additional elements for the heading, the *takhalluṣ* is **ignored**, unless the pen-name constitutes the entirety of the recorded name. However, the *takhalluṣ* should be used in a variant access point; see [Variant Access Points of Modern Names](#).

## Variant Access Points for Modern Personal Names

### Vernacular script

Always include vernacular script variants for the romanized forms in the 1xx and 4xx fields.

**title page form:** جعفر حسینی اشکوری = Ja'far Ḥusaynī Ishkavarī

100 1\_Ḥusaynī Ishkavarī, Ja'far

400 1\_Ishkavarī, Ja'far Ḥusaynī

400 1\_حسینی اشکوری، جعفر

400 1\_اشکوری، جعفر حسینی

### Compound surnames

Construct variants using the other elements of the surname while retaining the order of the elements.

**title page form:** ابوالقاسم شریعت نیاسری = Abū al-Qāsim Sharī'at Niyāsarī

100 1\_Sharī'at Niyāsarī, Abū al-Qāsim

400 1\_Niyāsarī, Abū al-Qāsim Sharī'at

400 1\_شریعت نیاسری، ابوالقاسم

400 1\_نیاسری، ابوالقاسم شریعت

### Takhalluṣ

Construct a variant with the *takhalluṣ* as the entry element, followed by all other elements, including the name(s) chosen as the surname for the heading.

**title page form:** (خلعتبری) ترانه سهراب = Tarānah Suhrāb (Khal'atbarī)

100 1\_Suhrāb, Tarānah

400 1\_Khal'atbarī, Tarānah Suhrāb

400 1\_سهراب، ترانه

400 1\_خلعتبری، ترانه سهراب

## Compound forenames

If a compound forename is joined together in the vernacular script, a reference may optionally be made from a variant romanization with the names joined, as well as a reference from a vernacular variant with the names separated.

**title page form:** محمدرضا لونی = Muḥammad Riḏā Lūnī

**100** 1\_Lūnī, Muḥammad Riḏā

**400** 1\_Lūnī, Muḥammadriḏā

**400** 1\_لونی، محمد رضا

**400** 1\_لونی، محمدرضا

## Non-standard romanizations

When an item being cataloged includes a non-standard romanization, make a reference from this form.

**title page form:** سیروس جمالی = Sīrūs Jamālī

**non-standard romanization on cover:** Siroos Jamali

**100** 1\_Jamālī, Sīrūs

**400** 1\_Jamali, Siroos

**400** 1\_جمالی، سیروس

## Variant standard romanizations

When a name may be romanized in accordance with the LC romanization table in more than one way, make references from romanizations not chosen for the heading. The NAF or Muʿīn may be consulted to determine the "typical" romanization of a name.

**title page form:** محسن قمی = Muḥsin Qummī

**100** 1\_Qummī, Muḥsin

**400** 1\_Qumī, Muḥsin

**400** 1\_قمی، محسن

## Names of Iranian origin in other scripts

Search the NAF for the name as it appears on the item, as well as in a Persianized form. If it is not established in either form, establish the name as follows:

- If the name appears somewhere on the item in **Perso-Arabic script**, it may be established in Persian if appropriate--i.e., if there is evidence that the person writes primarily in Persian, or if the person is the subject of the book.
- If the name only appears in a **romanized** form, it must be established as it appears unless the name is significant enough to be found in modern reference sources in either English or Persian, in which case the heading and dates from the reference source may be used. **DO NOT** provide an arbitrary reference in a Persianized form as was done under pre-RDA rules; under current RDA guidelines and NACO policies, all variant access points should be based on usage. For a further explanation of this deprecated pre-RDA practice, see the [Slavic Cataloging Manual: Westernized Slavic Personal Names](#).

If the work is a **translation** from Persian and no Persian form is available, the name is established from the romanized form, and the record made provisional.

## Classical Personal Names

### What is a classical name?

A person possessing a classical Persian name is one active prior to the 20th century. Any person who died before 1900 is treated as classical. A person whose life spanned the 19th and 20th centuries should be treated as modern if it is determined that they were primarily active during the 20th century.

### How to establish a classical name

Preferred forms for names written in the Arabic alphabet are covered in RDA F.1. Access points for persons active before the 20th century are constructed by choosing an entry element and essential parts according to F.1.1.2 and F.1.1.3, putting the parts together according to the order specified in F.1.1.4, and adding an appropriate date. Long-standing practice is to add a date if at all possible, even if this means using a period of activity (see [Dates](#)).

### Step 1: Choosing the first element

The entry element may be any of the various parts of a name--*khiṭāb*, *kunyah*, *ism*, patronymic, *laqab*, *nisbah* or *takhalluṣ*. "Determine this from reference sources" (F.1.1.2); in general, **consult at least one** reference source aside from the piece in hand. While the piece in hand is a reference source, it is a low-ranking one as regards choice of entry element.

**Note:** If the entry element begins with the Arabic definite article ال = al-, drop the initial article when constructing the authorized access point.

Recommended reference sources are:

- ***Fihrist-i mustanad asāmī-i mashāhīr va mu'allifān*** / bih kūshish-i Marziyah Hidāyat, Shuhrah Daryāyī. Vīrāst-i 3. Tīhrān : Sāzmān-i Asnād va Kitābkhānah-i Millī-i Jumhūrī-i Islāmī-i Īrān, 1382 [2003 or 2004]

فهرست مستند اسامی مشاهیر و مؤلفان / به کوشش مرضیه هدایت، شهره دریایی. ویراست ۳. تهران : سازمان اسناد و کتابخانه ملی جمهوری اسلامی ایران، ۱۳۸۲.

- ***Persian literature: a bio-bibliographical survey*** / by C. A. Storey. London, Luzac & Co., 1927-

If the author is very well-known, or if the classical person is not an author, reference sources such as the *Encyclopedia of Islam*, *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, *Encyclopaedia Iranica*, etc. may be consulted and their data (dates, etc.) quoted as they appear.

- When consulting ***Fihrist-i mustanad***, choose the element(s) in the entry-heading as the entry element.

Heading in *Fihrist-i mustanad* is ثنائی مشہدی، حسین بن محمد = Sanā'ī Mashhadī,  
Ḥusayn ibn Muḥammad

Entry element is **Sanā'ī Mashhadī**

- When consulting **Storey** or any other reference, if the entry/heading contains an element(s) which is not a forename, use this as the entry element. When using **Storey**, the heading is the part of the name in bold type.

Heading in Storey is M. al-Ḥusainī

Entry element is **Ḥusaynī**

**Note:** When using Storey or any other reference with a romanized name, the heading and variants are constructed by standardizing that romanization to the [ALA-LC Persian Romanization Table](#).

- If the author is not found in any reference sources, choose as the entry element a surname in this order:
  - **takhalluṣ**
  - phrases marked **ma'rūf bih**, **mashhūr bih**, etc.
  - any **unusual** surname (i.e., not derived from a place-name or a *madhhab*)
  - a surname derived from a **place-name** (i.e., Isfahānī)
  - a surname derived from a **madhhab** (i.e., Ḥanafī)
- If there are no surnames, enter the *ism* and father-patronymic in direct order.

100 1\_Muḥammad ibn Mu'tamad Khān

400 1\_محمد بن معتمد خان

NOTE: In cases where the first consulted reference source disagrees with data from the resource being cataloged or if it seems inappropriate or inaccurate, catalogers may choose to consult a second reference source.

## Step 2: Choosing essential parts of the name

The entry element must be determined before additional elements are chosen. According to F.1.1.3, if the entry element is not the *ism* or a *patronymic derived from the father*, these elements should be included in the access point “unless they are not customarily used in the name by which the person is known”--i.e., unless their name is well-known and short like that of Ḥāfiẓ or Sa'dī.

This instruction also calls for the addition of “an additional name, descriptive epithet, or term of honour that is treated as part of the name if it aids in identifying the individual.” LC practice is to add additional names very seldom, apparently in accord with the statement, “Generally omit other parts of the name, particularly patronymics derived from anyone other than the father.”

### **Step 3: Determining the order of parts**

Once the first element and the essential parts have been determined, the first element is placed first--place a comma after the first element unless it is the first part of the name. Give the other parts in the following order: *khiṭāb*, *kunyah*, *ism*, patronymic, any other name.

### **Names of Iranian origin in other scripts**

Search the NAF for the name as it appears on the item, as well as in a Persianized form. If it is not established in either form, follow the guidelines for establishing the name from reference sources as you would any classical name, and make appropriate references from the forms found on the item.

## Variant Access Points for Classical Personal Names

In addition to the [variant access points prescribed for modern personal names](#), several other types of variants are recommended for classical names.

### Unused surnames

References may be made from surname elements that have not been chosen for the main entry. Note that the forename elements remain the same and the order of names cannot be changed from the way they appear in the source where they are found.

**title page form:** محمد كاظم بن محمد فاضل مشهدی = Muḥammad Kāẓim ibn Muḥammad Fāẓil Mashhadī

**page 40:** "خراسانی" مولی محمد كاظم مشهدی = Mawlá Muḥammad Kāẓim Mashhadī "Khurāsānī"

100 1\_Mashhadī, Muḥammad Kāẓim ibn Muḥammad Fāẓil

400 1\_Khurāsānī, Muḥammad Kāẓim ibn Muḥammad Fāẓil

400 1\_مشهدی، محمد كاظم بن محمد فاضل

400 1\_خراسانی، محمد كاظم بن محمد فاضل

### Direct order

A variant is made beginning with the *ism* and containing all elements (and only those elements) found in the heading. Do not include elements which do not appear in the heading even if they are found in the piece in hand (i.e., do not necessarily refer from the form found in the chief source even though this is cited in full in a 670).

100 1\_Mashhadī, Muḥammad Kāẓim ibn Muḥammad Fāẓil

400 0\_Muḥammad Kāẓim ibn Muḥammad Fāẓil Mashhadī

400 1\_مشهدی، محمد كاظم بن محمد فاضل

400 0\_محمد كاظم بن محمد فاضل مشهدی

### From patronymic in *ism*-patronymic heading

When the heading is in the form of *ism*-patronymic in direct order, an inverted variant in the form of *patronymic*, *ism* should be made.

100 0\_Muḥammad ibn Mu'tamad Khān

400 1\_Ibn Mu'tamad Khān, Muḥammad

400 0\_محمد بن معتمد خان

400 1\_ابن معتمد خان، محمد

## References listed in *Fihrist-i mustanad*

If additional references are listed in *Fihrist-i mustanad*, add variants based on those references.

***Fihrist-i mustanad***: Sipahdār Tunukābunī, Muḥammad Valī ibn Ḥabīb Allāh, references from: Khal‘atbarī Tunukābunī, Muḥammad Valī ibn Ḥabīb Allāh; Sipahsālār Tunukābunī, Muḥammad Valī ibn Ḥabīb Allāh)

- 100 1\_ Sipahdār Tunukābunī, Muḥammad Valī ibn Ḥabīb Allāh
- 400 1\_ Khal‘atbarī Tunukābunī, Muḥammad Valī ibn Ḥabīb Allāh
- 400 1\_ Sipahsālār Tunukābunī, Muḥammad Valī ibn Ḥabīb Allāh
- 400 1\_ سپهدار تنكابنی، محمد ولی بن حبیب الله
- 400 1\_ خلعتبری تنكابنی، محمد ولی بن حبیب الله
- 400 1\_ سپهسالار تنكابنی، محمد ولی بن حبیب الله

## Citations

### Citing the book in hand

Cite from the item being cataloged according to general NACO practices.

The person's title(s) in romanization should always be capitalized; common examples include:

Duktur  
Shaykh  
Imām  
Āyat Allāh  
Ḥujjat al-Islām  
Ustād  
Sayyid

For other information about citing from the source in hand (booksets, complex page numbering, etc.), consult the general authorities procedure.

### Citing *Fihrist-i mustanad*

Cite *Fihrist-i mustanad* using this general format:

**670** *Fihrist-i mustanad*, [date] #b ([name in vernacular] = [romanized name], [dates]; references from: [references])

Example:

**670** *Fihrist-i mustanad*, 1977 #b (سپهدار تنکابنی، محمد ولی بن حبیب الله = Sipahdār Tunukābunī, Muḥammad Valī ibn Ḥabīb Allāh, 1264-1345 Q.; references from: خلعتبری تنکابنی، محمد ولی = Khal'atbarī Tunukābunī, Muḥammad Valī ibn Ḥabīb Allāh; سپهسالار تنکابنی، محمد = Sipahsālār Tunukābunī, Muḥammad Valī ibn Ḥabīb Allāh)

### Citing Storey

Cite Storey using this general format:

**670** Storey #b ([entry element]; [full name]; [dates])

Example:

**670** Storey #b (Ya'qūb Charkhī; Ya'qūb b. 'Uthmān b. Maḥmūd b. M. Ghaznawī Charkhī; died 838/1434-5)

## Dates

### Citing dates from the book in hand

A person's dates from the item being cataloged are always **transcribed** in the 670. Give both Shamsī and Common Era dates, including month and day, if present. For classical names, record the Hijrī Qamarī date if present on the resource.

Unless the day and/or month are given, whether in the piece in hand or in an outside reference source, a Shamsī or Hijrī Qamarī year is always to be represented in the authorized access point as a choice of two Common Era years connected by "or" (except when a Hijrī Qamarī year falls entirely within one Common Era year). This practice is to be followed even if the piece in hand or reference source provides the Shamsī or Hijrī date with a "corresponding" single Common Era date.

### Examples:

1. Only the Shamsī year is available in sources, so converting the date to Common Era will result in two possible years.

**100 1\_**Qarākhānī, Ma'ṣūmah, #d 1977 or 1978-

**670** Dawlat va sīyāsāt-i ijtimā'ī dar Īrān, 1398 [2019]: #b title page (معصومه قراخانی) = Ma'ṣūmah Qarākhānī) Iranian CIP data (Qarākhānī, Ma'ṣūmah; born **1356 Sh**)

*The Shamsī calendar date 1356 converts to either 1977 or 1978 in the Common Era calendar.*

2. The complete date is available (with day and month), so the corresponding Common Era date is certain.

**100 1\_**Khvush'lafz, 'Alī, #d 1964-

**670** Vaqtī-i mahtāb-i gum'shud, 1398 [2019 or 2020]: #b title page (علی خوش لفظ) = 'Alī Khvush'lafz) page 13 (born **8 Ābān 1343 Sh**)

*The Shamsī calendar date 8 Ābān 1343 converts to October 30, 1964 in the Common Era calendar.*

If the piece in hand and a reference source disagree on an author's dates, consult a third source (i.e., a second reference source) if available. If no third source can be found, or if the information from the third source does not "break the tie," cite all three sources and give the dates in the heading in a compromising form, using "?," "approximately.," "active xth century," etc. as outlined in RDA 9.3.

## Citing dates from reference sources

The general format for citing dates is to give the Shamsī or Hijrī Qamarī dates separated by a hyphen, then a slash and the Common Era dates separated by a hyphen.

418-489/1027-1105  
231-320/846-932

If only the death date is available:

وفات ٨٩٥ ق. = ١٤٩٠ م  
died 895/1490

Other examples:

وفات حدوداً ٨٩٥ ق. = ١٤٩٠ م  
died approximately 895/1490

قرن ١٠ ق. = قرن ١٦ م  
10th/16th century

## ***Dates in the Authorized Access Point***

According to LC-PCC PS for\_RDA 9.19.1.3, "Add a date of birth and/or date of death to new authority records, even if not needed to distinguish between access points." Dates in the AAP are **ALWAYS** Common Era dates. Often, they will be converted into alternative years with "or". All four digits are used for both dates. Options for recording dates are given in RDA 9.3. Examples:

1816? [probable year]  
1666 or 1667  
approximately 931  
active 1378-1395  
active 12th century  
1932-  
-2005  
-approximately 1880  
approximately 1912-1993

## 046 Field

The use of the 046 field is strongly encouraged. Dates should be provided following the [Extended Date/Time Format](#) when possible. Provide a “#2 edtf” for the source when this scheme is used. Refer to [DCMZ1](#) for the most up-to-date information on coding.

| <b>category</b>              | <b>RDA presentation for use in heading</b> | <b>EDTF coding in 046</b> |
|------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| single year                  | 1964                                       | 1964                      |
| year/month/day               | 1964 June 27                               | 1964-06-27                |
| early A.D. date              | 65 A.D.                                    | 0065                      |
| B.C. date                    | 361 B.C.                                   | -0360                     |
| year/month                   | 1932 April                                 | 1932-04                   |
| probable date                | 1816?                                      | 1816?                     |
| approximate date             | approximately 931                          | 0931~                     |
| known to be one of two years | 1666 or 1667                               | [1666,1667]               |

One exception is the century date, which is not covered by EDTF; no #2 is required for this type of date:

RDA presentation: active 20th century  
046 representation: 19

Coded examples:

| <b>dates for a person</b>               | <b>046 field</b>                   |
|---|------------------------------------|
| ‡d 1902-1995                            | 046 ‡f 1902 ‡g 1995 ‡2 edtf        |
| ‡d 1930-                                | 046 ‡f 1930 ‡2 edtf                |
| ‡d 1243 or 1244-1367                    | 046 ‡f [1243,1244] ‡g 1367 ‡2 edtf |
| ‡d -1532 or 1533                        | 046 ‡g [1532,1533] ‡2 edtf         |
| ‡d approximately 921-approximately 1012 | 046 ‡f 0921~ ‡g 1012~ ‡2 edtf      |
| ‡d active 12th century                  | 046 ‡s 11                          |

| <b>dates associated with a corporate body</b> | <b>046 field</b>                        |
|---|---|
| founded 1932                                  | 046 ‡s 1932 ‡2 edtf                     |
| conference held<br>12-15 August 2012          | 046 ‡s 2012-08-12 ‡t 2012-08-15 ‡2 edtf |

| <b>dates associated with a work or expression</b> | <b>046 field</b>    |
|---|---------------------|
| beginning date created 1999                       | 046 #k 1999 #2 edtf |
| Ending date created 2013                          | 046 #l 2013 #2 edtf |

## 3xx Fields

The use of any 3xx field in RDA authority records is optional. Catalogers are encouraged to add at least 377 (language) when the information is readily available. When supplying any of the 3xx fields, follow the guidelines provided in [DCMZ1](#). Below are guidelines on some specific topics which occur in cataloging Persian material.

### Special guidelines:

#### 375 (Gender)

Due to the contentious nature of this attribute, always consult current PCC guidelines before using.

#### 368 (Other attributes)

Optionally record non-English titles which appear with the names in this field:

**368** †d Āyat Allāh

**368** †d Sayyid [when used as a title]

## Constructing a Classical Personal Name: a step-by-step example

Name on title page: *خواجه حسين ثنائى مشهدى* = Khvājah Ḥusayn Ṣanāyī Mashhadī  
Heading in *Fihrist-i mustanad*: *ثنائى مشهدى، حسين بن محمد، -٩٩٦ق* = Ṣanā'ī Mashhadī,  
Ḥusayn ibn Muḥammad, -996?Q

### Step 1: Choosing the first element

The reference source takes precedence in determining the first element, so from *Fihrist-i mustanad* the first element would be Ṣanā'ī Mashhadī.

### Step 2: Choosing essential parts of the name

The *ism* and the patronymic are both considered to be essential parts of the name. Therefore, the remainder of the name is: Ḥusayn ibn Muḥammad.

### Step 3: Determining the order of parts

The name is assembled in the following manner: [first element], [remainder of name]. We now have: Ṣanā'ī Mashhadī, Ḥusayn ibn Muḥammad.

### Step 4: Adding a date

Convert the Hijrī date to the Common Era calendar: 996 Q = 1587 or 1588. However, since the date is probable, we do not need both dates and can simply record “1587?”. The authorized access point is now complete: Ṣanā'ī Mashhadī, Ḥusayn ibn Muḥammad, -1587?

### Step 5: Construct variants

#### *Compound surnames*

Construct a variant based on the second part of the compound surname, retaining the order of the elements: Mashhadī, Ḥusayn ibn Muḥammad Ṣanā'ī, -1587?

#### *Spelling variations*

In the resource there is the variant spelling Ṣanāyī Mashhadī. To construct the variant reference, substitute the surname from the resource for the first element in the authorized access point: Ṣanāyī Mashhadī, Ḥusayn ibn Muḥammad, -1587?

#### *Direct order*

Construct a variant with the *ism*/patronymic followed by the surname: Ḥusayn ibn Muḥammad Ṣanā'ī Mashhadī, -1587?

## ***Vernacular script***

Create vernacular script variants based on the authorized access point and all variants.

### **Completed AAP and variant references**

- 100 1\_ Sanā'ī Mashhadī, Ḥusayn ibn Muḥammad, †d -1587?
- 400 1\_ Mashhadī, Ḥusayn ibn Muḥammad Sanā'ī, †d -1587?
- 400 1\_ Sanāyī Mashhadī, Ḥusayn ibn Muḥammad, †d -1587?
- 400 0\_ Ḥusayn ibn Muḥammad Sanā'ī Mashhadī, †d -1587?
- 400 1\_ ثنائی مشہدی، حسین بن محمد، †d -1587?
- 400 1\_ مشہدی، حسین بن محمد ثنائی، †d -1587?
- 400 1\_ ثنائی مشہدی، حسین بن محمد، †d -1587?
- 400 0\_ حسین بن محمد ثنائی مشہدی، †d -1587?

## Examples of Full Records

### Simple surname, with CIP data

- 046** #f [1977,1978] #2 edtf  
**100 1**\_Qarākhānī, Ma'sūmah, #d 1977 or 1978-  
**375** female  
**377** per  
**400 1**\_معصومه، قاراخانی، #d 1977 or 1978-  
**667** Non-Latin script reference not evaluated.  
**670** Dawlat va siyāsāt-i ijtimā'i dar Īrān, 2019: #b title page (معصومه قاراخانی = Ma'sūmah Qārākhānī) Iranian CIP data (Qārākhānī, Ma'sūmah; born 1356 Sh)

### Compound surname, with CIP data

- 046** #f [1977,1978] #2 edtf  
**100 1**\_Ṣāliḥī Ḥājjī'ābādī, Ibrāhīm, #d 1977 or 1978-  
**377** per  
**400 1**\_Ḥājjī'ābādī, Ibrāhīm Ṣāliḥī, #d 1977 or 1978-  
**400 1**\_ابراهیم، حاجی آبادی، صالحی #d 1977 or 1978-  
**400 1**\_حاجی آبادی، ابراهیم صالحی، #d 1977 or 1978-  
**667** Non-Latin script references not evaluated.  
**670** Ṭa'nah-i raqīb yā khaṭā-yi tāriḫ, 1398 [2019]: #b title page (ابراهیم صالحی حاجی آبادی = Ibrāhīm Ṣāliḥī Ḥājjī'ābādī) Iranian CIP data (Ṣāliḥī Ḥājjī'ābādī, Ibrāhīm; born 1356 Sh)

### Inseparable compound surname, non-standard romanization (older record that lacks vernacular)

- 046** #f [1971,1972] #2 edtf  
**100 1**\_ 'Abd Allāhiyān, Ḥamīd, #d 1971 or 1972-  
**400 1**\_#w nnea #a 'Abd Allāhiyān, Ḥamīd, #d 1971 or 2-  
**400 1**\_Abdollahian, Hamid, #d 1971 or 1972-  
**670** Kārnāmah-'i naṣr-i mu'āṣir, 2000: #b t.p. (Duktur Ḥamīd 'Abd Allāhiyān) Iran. CIP ('Abd Allāhiyān, Ḥamīd, 1350 [Sh]-) p. 4 of cover (Hamid Abdollahian [in rom.]

### Exact date

- 046** #f 1964-10-30 #2 edtf  
**100 1**\_Khvush'lafz, 'Alī, #d 1964-  
**400 1**\_علی، خوش لفظ، #d 1964-  
**667** Non-Latin script reference not evaluated.  
**670** Vaqtī-i mahtāb-i gum'shud, 1398 [2019 or 2020]: #b title page (علی خوش لفظ = 'Alī Khvush'lafz) page 13 (born 8 Ābān 1343 Sh)

**Modern *takhalluṣ*, 3xx fields (missing vernacular in some 670s)**

**046** #f 1928-02-26 #2 edtf

**053** \_0 PK6561.S387

**100** 1\_Sāyah, H. I.

**370** Rasht (Iran) #2 naf

**374** Poets #a Lyricists #2 lcsh

**375** Males #2 lcdgt

**400** 1\_Sāyah, Hūshang Ibtihāj

**400** 1\_Ibtihāj, Hūshang

**400** 1\_Ebtehāj, Hushang

**400** 1\_Sayeh, H. E.

**400** 1\_سایه، ه. ا.

**400** 1\_ابتهاج، هوشنگ

**400** 1\_سایه، هوشنگ ابتهاج

**667** Machine-derived non-Latin script reference project.

**667** Non-Latin script references not evaluated.

**670** His Yādgār-i khūn-i sarv, 1981: #b t.p. (H.I. Sāyah)

**670** Dar zulāl-i shi'r, 1998: #b title page (Hūshang Ibtihāj (H.I. Sāyah)) t.p. verso (Iranian CIP data: Ibtihāj, Hūshang, 1306-; 20th cent. Iranian poet)

**670** Fihrist-i mustanad-i asāmī-i mashāhīr va mu'allifān, 1997: #b p. 15 (under: Ibtihāj, Hushang, 1306- [i.e., 1927 or 8]; refs. from: Sāyah; Sāyah, H. I.)

**670** The art of stepping through time, c2011: #b t.p. (H. E. Sayeh)

**670** Mūsīqī-i Īrānī dar shi'r-i Sāyah, 2017 or 2018: #b t.p. (سایه = Sāyah) p. 13 (b. 1306 (6 Isfand) [Feb 26, 1928] dar Rasht) p. 4 of cover (Amīr Hūshang Ibtihāj (Sāyah), Poet, Lyricist)

**670** Mehrāni, Hossein. Goriz, 2017: #b insert (Morakkab-khāni in Abu'atā; poem, Hushang Ebtehāj)

## Classical name

046 #s 16

100 0\_Ḥakīm Qummī, Sa‘īd ibn Muḥammad Bāqir, #d active 17th century

400 1\_#w nea #a Ḥakīm Qummī, Sa‘īd ibn Muḥammad Bāqir, #d 17th cent.

400 1\_ Qummī, Sa‘īd ibn Muḥammad Bāqir Ḥakīm, #d active 17th century

400 0\_ Sa‘īd ibn Muḥammad Bāqir Ḥakīm Qummī, #d active 17th century

400 1\_Ṭabīb Qummī, Sa‘īd ibn Muḥammad Bāqir, #d active 17th century

400 1\_ سعید بن محمد باقر، حکیم قمی، #d active 17th century

400 0\_ سعید بن محمد باقر حکیم قمی، #d active 17th century

400 1\_ سعید بن محمد باقر، طبیب قمی، #d active 17th century

400 1\_ سعید بن محمد باقر حکیم، قمی، #d active 17th century

667 Non-Latin script references not evaluated.

670 Khvurshīd va māhpārah, 1388, 2009: #b t.p. (میرزا محمد سعید طبیب قمی = Mīrzā Muḥammad Sa‘īd Ṭabīb Qummī) Iran. CIP (Ḥakīm Qummī, Sa‘īd ibn Muḥammad Bāqir Ḥakīm Qummī, qarn-i 11 Q.)

670 Fihrist-i mustanad-i asāmī-i mashāhīr va mu‘allifān, 2003 #b (Ḥakīm Qummī, Sa‘īd ibn Muḥammad Bāqir, qarn-i 11 Q.)

## Conference

046 #s 2017-02-16 #t 2017-02-16 #2 edtf

111 2\_ Hamāyish-i Millī-i Şarf #n (4th : #d 2017 : #c Tehran, Iran)

368 Congresses and conventions #2 lcsh

370 #e Tehran (Iran) #2 naf

377 per

411 2\_ National Conference on Morphology #n (4th : #d 2017 : #c Tehran, Iran)

411 2\_ همایش ملی صرف #n (4th : #d 2017 : #c Tehran, Iran)

667 Non-Latin script reference not evaluated.

670 Majmū‘ah-i maqālāt-i chahārumīn Hamāyish-i Millī-i Şarf, 1395 [2017]: #b title page (Hamāyish-i Millī-i Şarf = همایش ملی صرف; fourth conference) added title page (4th. National Conference on Morphology)

670 Anjuman-i Zabān'shināsī-i Īrān Web site, viewed January 16, 2018: #b newsletter 32 (Hamāyish-i Millī-i Şarf = همایش ملی صرف; fourth conference; held 28 Bahman 1395 Sh at the Pizhūhishgāh-i ‘Ulūm-i Insānī va Muṭāla‘āt-i Farhangī [located in Tehran]) #u [http://www.lsi.ir/Newspaper/Article.asp?id=177&Mag\\_id=35](http://www.lsi.ir/Newspaper/Article.asp?id=177&Mag_id=35)

## Corporate body (missing vernacular in 670)

- 110 2\_Dānishgāh-i 'Ulūm-i Pizishkī va Khadamāt-i Bihdāshtī-Darmānī-i Shahīd Bihishtī
- 368 Medical colleges #2 lcsb
- 370 #c Iran #e Tehran (Iran) #2 naf
- 377 per #a eng
- 410 2\_Shaheed Beheshti Medical University
- 410 2\_Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services
- 410 2\_Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences
- 410 2\_Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences
- 410 2\_Shahid Beheshti Medical University
- 410 2\_دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و خدمات بهداشتی-درمانی شهید بهشتی
- 510 2\_Dānishgāh-i Shahīd Bihishtī
- 510 2\_#w r #i Predecessor: #a Dānishgāh-i 'Ulūm-i Pizishkī-i Shahīd Bihishtī
- 667 Non-Latin script reference not evaluated.
- 670 Iranian journal of clinical infectious diseases, Oct. 2006: #b cover (Shaheed Beheshti Medical University, Tehran Iran)
- 670 Faṣḥnāmah-i Dānishkadāh-i Parastārī va Māmāyī, summer 2004: #b t.p. (Dānishgāh-i 'Ulūm-i Pizishkī va Khadamāt-i Bihdāshtī-Darmānī Shahīd Bihishtī) added t.p. (Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services)
- 670 Majallah-'i ghudad-i darūn'rīz va mitābūlīsm-i Irān, winter 2005: #b added t.p. (Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences)
- 670 Iranian journal of child neurology, Oct. 2006: #b title page (Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences); June 2008: t.p. (Shahid Beheshti Medical University)
- 670 Journal of ophthalmic & vision research, July 2008: #b t.p. (Shahid Beheshti University)
- 670 Traditional medicine and materia medica, v. 1 (c2002): #b t.p. verso (Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences)