Style Sheet

SOURCES:

The American Heritage Larousse Spanish Dictionary
Bible, New Revised Standard Version
The Chicago Manual of Style, 14th ed.
Harrap's Modern College French and English Dictionary
Merriam Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, 10th ed.
Microsoft Encarta Reference Suite 2002
Random House Compact Unabridged Dictionary, 2nd ed. (when *Merriam Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary* is silent)
web site for the Library of Congress online catalog: **http://catalog.loc.gov/**
Words into Type, 3rd ed.

CODING (USING WORD'S STYLES):

FrontMatterTitleGarcés (front-matter title, formatted as 14-point boldface Times New Roman, u.c.l.c.); **TOCChapterTitleGarcés** (chapter title, front-matter section title, or back-matter section title within table of contents, formatted as 12-point boldface Times New Roman, u.c.l.c.; **note:** foreign words will be boldface italic)
BackMatterTitleGarcés (back-matter title; formatted as 14-point boldface Times New Roman, u.c.l.c.); **BackMatterHead1Garcés** (first-level back-matter head; formatted as 12-point Times New Roman italics, u.c.l.c.)
ChapterNumberGarcés (word *Chapter* plus word for chapter number; formatted as 16-point boldface Times New Roman, u.c.l.c.); **ChapterTitleGarcés** (chapter title; formatted as 16-point Times New Roman boldface italics, u.c.l.c.; **note:** foreign words will be boldface with no italics)
BiblioGarcés (bibliography entry)
EndnoteGarcés (endnotes); **EndnoteParagraphGarcés** (endnote indented paragraph; used for long endnotes, for those portions that take paragraph indents; indents are 0.5" from left margin)
ExtractGarcés (body of extract; indented 0.5" from left and right margins; turnovers for poetry are set for 0.7" indent); **ExtractCreditGarcés** (credit line for extract [*not all extracts have these*]); **ExtractPlayLinesGarcés** (play dialogue that is set off as an extract; dialogue aligns, after characters' names, at tab stop 1.25")
TextBreakGarcés (break in text; three asterisks centered, with a line space above and below); **TextGarcés** (normal text; takes a paragraph indent); **TextNoIndentGarcés** (normal text for chapter-opening paragraph, after a head, after an extract when the paragraph is continued from above, ot after a space break; takes *no* indent)

Head1Garcés (first-level text head; formatted as 14-point boldface Times New Roman, u.c.l.c.; **note:** foreign words will be boldface italics); **Head2Garcés** (second-level text head; formatted as 12-point Times New Roman boldface italics, u.c.l.c.; **note:** foreign words will be boldface with no italics)

STYLE[1]:

- Accents in foreign words: Retain accents on capital letters; if a letter normally carries an accent in lowercase form, use it for the uppercase form.
- Acronyms and abbreviations:
  - In running text, write out in full such abbreviations as *i.e., e.g., etc., vs.,* and *ca.* as *that is, for example, and so forth*, *versus*, and *circa,* respectively (or another suitable phrase). In quoted material and within parentheses, however, retain the abbreviations.
  - Plurals of acronyms are formed by the addition of a lowercase *s*; no apostrophe is used.
  - Possessive abbreviations/acronyms will be set with an apostrophe and lowercase *s* (e.g., *the UN's mandate*).
  - Abbreviations/acronyms spelled with capital letters will be set without periods or spaces between letters: *NATO, UAW*; exception: *U.S.*
  - Note: A particular abbreviation or acronym cannot be used to stand for more than one term; for example, if *EMG* stands for *electromyograph*, it cannot also stand for *electromyogram.*
  - Introduce acronyms and abbreviations parenthetically at their first use in a chapter.
- Articles—*a* versus *an*:
  - Per American usage, words beginning with an enunciated *h* (e.g., *historical, hypothesis*) are preceded with the article a rather than with the article *an. An* precedes only those words that do not begin with an enunciated consonant.
  - Articles that precede an acronym/initialism will be chosen on the basis of the acronym's/initialism's pronunciation, either as a "word" or as a collection of individual letters (e.g., *NATO* [pronounced as a "word"] would take the article *a*, as in *a NATO decision*, and *EMG* [pronounced as a collection of individual letters] would take the article *an*, as in *an EMG is . . .*).
- Clauses: Differentiate between restrictive clauses (no comma) and nonrestrictive clauses (comma). In clauses using *that* or *which,* restrictive clauses take *that* and nonrestrictive clauses take *which.*
- Colons: Use initial cap for the word following a colon within a sentence when the copy following the colon is a complete sentence.
- Commas:
  - Use serial comma.
  - Use a comma to separate coordinate adjectives.
  - Use a comma before (and after, if the word occurs anywhere other than the end of a sentence) the word *too* (when *too* means "also").
  - Use a comma before the words *anyway* and *either.*
  - For dimensions, no comma should separate parts of compound dimensions (e.g., do not use a comma to separate the units of height in the phrase . . . *is six feet two inches tall . . .*), per *Words into Type,* page 203.
- Compounds:
  - Compound nouns formed from a noun and a gerund, from two nouns, or from a noun and an adjective will be spelled as two words (e.g., *decision making, master builder*; but *vice-president*).
  - Compound adjectives preceding nouns will be hyphenated only if the meaning would not otherwise be clear (e.g., *least squares solution, true positive results, false negative results*; but *short-term effects, thirteenth-century practices, decision-making process, day-care services, high-risk condition, age-specific rates, within-group comparisons, student-centered class*); compound adjectives containing an adverb with the suffix *-ly* will not be hyphenated (e.g., *purely hypothetical case*).

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[1]Items highlighted in gray were revised.

- ♦ An en dash, rather than a hyphen, will be used between compound words to convey a distinction in sense, as when *and* or *to* is implied between the two words in the compound (e.g., *input–output analysis, the student–teacher relationship*) or when a hyphen could be ambiguous (e.g., *pre–World War II*).
- Contractions: Do not use contractions.
- Cross-references (set roman, but shown here in italics for differentiation from descriptions) are styled as follows: *see chapter 4; see "Synechism," below*. Be more specific than *above* or *below* where possible.
- Dashes used to interrupt sentences: Use em dashes, closed up to the words on either side.
- Discriminatory language: This is not used.
- Eponymous terms: Capitalize only the individual's name in the term, not the noun(s) it modifies (e.g., *Down syndrome*, not *Down Syndrome*). When two individuals' names are part of the term, link them by an en dash (e.g., *the Neyman–Pearson approach*).
- Fences: The order of fences for text, beginning with *outside* fences, is parentheses, then square brackets.
- Foreign phrases:
  - ♦ Foreign phrases used as adjectives will not be hyphenated (e.g., *in vivo investigation, a posteriori test*).
  - ♦ Use italics for foreign words not commonly known to speakers of English; however, foreign-language proper nouns (names, whether personal or place) are not italicized. Well-known Latin terms (e.g., passim, a posteriori) are set roman. <u>Note: extracts that are completely in foreign languages are to be set roman because long expanses of italics are hard to read</u>.
- Heads:
  - ♦ Heads will not be numbered.
  - ♦ Capitalize only those prepositions of five or more letters; however, capitalize shorter prepositions if used as either the first or last word.
- Hyphens with prefixes and suffixes:
  - ♦ Words with the following prefixes and suffixes will generally be spelled solid and not hyphenated: *anti-, co-, counter-, extra-, inter-, intra-, macro-, micro-, multi-, non-, over-, post-, pre-, pro-, pseudo-, psycho-, re-, semi-, socio-, sub-, supra-, trans-, ultra-*. Hyphens will be used for these prefixes and suffixes, however, when closing up the root word to the prefix might lead to confusion in meaning or pronunciation or create a cumbersome form: *re-create* (versus *recreate*), *post-test, pro-union, sub-branches, pre-loss, pseudo-objectivity*.
  - ♦ For *-like, -wise,* and *-wide,* delete hyphen and close up to root words of one or two syllables but retain hyphen with root words of three or more syllables (and for *-like,* with root words of any length ending in an *l*).
  - ♦ For words containing the prefix *quasi-,* the hyphen will be retained.
- Initials: Personal initials appearing with surnames will carry periods and no word spaces (e.g., *P.H. Smith*). When personal initials are used exclusively (i.e., even for surname), they will appear with neither periods nor spaces (e.g., *FDR*).
- Interpolations by author: Enclose these within square brackets and set roman if surrounding text is roman, or in italics if surrounding text is italic.
- Italics:
  - ♦ Use italics (not all caps) for emphasis and for words (including proper names) referred to as words.
  - ♦ Use italics for words as words and letters as letters (but see "Typography" below for letters as shapes).
  - ♦ Use italics for names of ships, long musical works (e.g., operas), sculptures, films, television programs, radio programs, CD titles, and books.
  - ♦ Use italics and no quotation marks for terms as terms; use roman type and quotation marks around meanings of terms.
  - ♦ Use italics for foreign words not commonly known to speakers of English; however, foreign-language proper nouns (names, whether personal or place) are not italicized. Well-known Latin terms are set roman. <u>Note: extracts that are completely in foreign languages are to be set roman because long expanses of italics are hard to read</u>.

- ♦ Italicize square brackets or parentheses that appear within italic phrases.
- Numbers:
  - ♦ For general cardinal numbers in text, spell out all.
  - ♦ For large approximate amounts: *forty thousand people, six million citizens, one hundred million questions.*
  - ♦ Commas in numerals: Use commas in numerals of four or more digits (except page numbers).
  - ♦ Dates: In general, in text, Bibliography, and Notes, use the American style (i.e., month date, year). However, in the Bibliography and Notes, when the original publication used the European style (i.e., date month year), retain it.
  - ♦ Decades: Decades in time are handled with numerals plus an *s* (e.g., *the 1940s* [no apostrophe]). Decades of life are handled with words (e.g., *he was in his forties*).
  - ♦ Enumerated items: For enumeration, use numerals (along with lowercase nouns), whether above or below *100* (e.g., *step 1, day 105, point 12*).
  - ♦ Fractions: In text, spell out all fractions if decimal notation is not required for precision, unless use of numerals makes the information easier to grasp (e.g., *8½- by 11-inch paper*). (Any numerical fractions that are used will be marked for setting as case fractions.) Spell the fraction closed for both the noun form and the adjective form (e.g., *one-half, one-third*).
  - ♦ Measurements: Use numerals for dates, very specific time of day (e.g., *7:50 A.M.*), and decimals (including money). For all others, including units of physical measure whether under or over *100* (e.g., *one millimeter, one hundred two millimeters*), points on a scale, and ratios: *two days, four weeks, one hundred fifty years, thirty-five years old, five hundred pounds, eighty-seven percent, $7.98* (but spell out money not given in decimals)*, March 22.* Hyphenate amounts and units of measure that work together as compound adjectives: *ten-day process, two-week period.* Spell out all units of measure. For dimensions, no comma should separate parts of compound dimensions (e.g., do not use a comma to separate the units of height in the phrase *". . . is ten years seven months old . . ."*), per *Words into Type,* page 203.
  - ♦ Ordinals: Spell out all. Do not use numeric ordinals for centuries.
  - ♦ Percent: Spell out all percentages, whether above or below *100*; use the word *percent*.
  - ♦ Ranges: Use *to*, not an en dash, even for parenthetical ranges, unless page numbers or years are involved; parenthetical ranges involving page numbers or years will take an en dash, with no word spaces. Elide digits for parenthetical ranges (e.g., use *243–44*, not *243–244*). Do not elide digits in year ranges.
- Numbered lists:
  - ♦ When numbered lists are part of run-in text, use Arabic numerals surrounded by parentheses. For displayed numbered list, use Arabic numerals followed by periods.
- Page numbers in citations:
  - ♦ For page numbers cited in running text, handle as follows: *as explained in Bertaux (130) . . . .*
  - ♦ Place page numbers cited at the ends of extracts within parentheses, inside the closing period. However, if the citation is outside a translation that is itself in brackets, the citation, though still carrying the parentheses, will not be followed by a period if the translation ended with a period inside the brackets.
- Possessives: Use *'s* for the possessive of singular names/nouns ending in sibilants (e.g., *Williams's*). Use an apostrophe alone for the possessive of plural names/nouns: *the Williamses' infants*).
- Prepositions: Capitalize prepositions of five or more letters in heads; however, capitalize shorter prepositions if they are the first or last word of a head.
- Ranges: Use *to*, not an en dash, even for parenthetical ranges, unless page numbers or years are involved; parenthetical ranges involving page numbers or years will take an en dash, with no word spaces. Elide digits for parenthetical ranges of page numbers (e.g.,

use *243–44*, not *243–244*). Do not elide digits in year ranges.

- References:
  - ◆ Surnames of authors in running text and within parentheses are connected by *and*, not *&*.
  - ◆ *et al.*: Set roman. Do not precede with or follow by a comma.
  - ◆ Page ranges in the bibliography take an en dash; elide digits.
- Roman and quotation marks:
  - ◆ Use roman type and quotation marks for titles of such short works as songs, short stories, short poems, and chapters.
  - ◆ Use roman type and quotation marks around meanings of terms; use italics and no quotation marks for terms used as terms.
- *Self-*: Words containing the prefix *self-* will retain the hyphen.
- *Since* is to be replaced by *because* when a cause-and-effect relationship is meant.
- *So-called*: Do not enclose words/terms following *so-called* within quotation marks, per *Chicago,* 6.80.
- Spelling: Use first (preferred) American spellings listed in *Webster's* (e.g., use *labeling,* not *labelling,* and *toward,* not *towards*).
- Tone:
  - ◆ Do not use contractions.
  - ◆ Do not begin sentences with conjunctions.
  - ◆ Follow American, rather than British, usage (e.g., *make a decision* rather than *take a decision*).
  - ◆ Retain the author's use of the literary present tense.
- Translations: These follow the foreign-language words immediately and are within square brackets; they carry no quotation marks around them and are set roman.
- Typography:
  - ◆ When italicizing terms in text, italicize adjacent punctuation only if it is within the term itself or part of the term.
  - ◆ When italicizing a title of a work (e.g., play, book) or name (e.g., newspaper, ship), do not italicize punctuation unless it is part of the work's title or part of the name.
  - ◆ For the possessive of an italicized name (e.g., newspaper, ship), italicize only the name proper and mark the possessive apostrophe and *s* to be set roman.
  - ◆ For letters as shapes, use capital sans serif letters (e.g., . . . *arranged in a* ∪ *shape . . .*).

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WORDS[2]:

à la
A.D. [*s.c.*]
A.M. [*s.c.*]
acknowledgment
AGS [*used in parenthetic citations; stands for* Archivo General de Simancas]
America [*replace with either* North America, South America, *or* the United States, *whichever is appropriate*]
analogical
analytical
Andalusian [*adj.*]
any more [*adj. + n.*]; anymore [*adv.*]
any time [*adj. + n.*]; anytime [*adv.*]
Assumption [*of* Mary]
assure [*meaning* "to reassure (someone) that something is so"]
autobiographical
awhile [*means "for a while," so do not precede with* for; *if* for *is called for, then use* for a while]

B.C. [*s.c.*]
backward [*not* backwards]
bají
baño
benefited; benefiting
bey
beylerbey (N-8)
biblical
bibliographical
biographical

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[2]For Words, parenthetical numeral after some entries indicates first manuscript page where term is first encountered (I = Introduction; N = Notes). *aka* = also known as; *adj.* = adjective; *adv.* = adverb; *attr.* = attributive; *l.c.* = lowercase; *n.* = noun; *p.p.* = past participle; *pl.* = plural; *poss.* = possessive; *prep.* = preposition; *s.c.* = small caps; *sing.* = singular; *v.* = verb; √ = verified term.

breast-feed
burned [*p.p.; not* burnt]

c. [*spell out unless appearing within parentheses or a quotation*]
Cervantes's [*poss.*]
Cervantine [*adj.*]
cf. [*spell out unless appearing within parentheses or a quotation in text or within Notes*]
chaouch [*diplomatic envoy*]
coauthor
Counter-Reformation

decision making [*n.*]; decision-making [*adj.*]
decor
deus ex machina
√*Don Quijote* [*author uses the Spanish spelling for the literary work*]; *Don Quixote* [*spelling used, in* Bibliography *and* Notes, *by English-speaking authors*]
DQ [*used in parenthetic citations; stands for* Don Quijote]
dreamwork

e.g. [*spell out unless appearing within parentheses or a quotation*]
EI [*used in parenthetic citations; stands for* The Encyclopedia of Islam]
en route
ensure [*meaning* "to make sure that (something) will occur or be available," *as to ensure one's food supply*]
escudo [*unit of money*]; *escudos* [*pl.*]
et al. [*do not precede with a comma, but follow by a comma if there is a year after the term*]
etc. [*spell out unless appearing within parentheses or a quotation*]
ethnographic
ethnological
every day [*adv.*]; everyday [*adj.*]

facedown [*adj. & adv.*]
face-to-face [*adj. & adv.*]
faceup [*adv.*]
farther [*use to indicate physical distance; compare* further]
faux pas

female [*adj.; but use* females *as a n. when a group containing both girls and women is meant*]; woman [*n.*]
ff.
field work
Final Solution, the [*cap when discussing the* Holocaust]
forward [*not* forwards]
full time [*adv.*]; full-time [*adj.*]
further [*use to mean "additional" or "additionally"; compare* farther]

galliot
geographical
Golden Age [*a specific era*]
good-bye

hadji
half hour [*n.*]; half-hour [*adj.*]; half-hourly [*adv.*]
heaven
hell
Hispano-Muslim [*n. & adj.*]
Hispano-Turkish [*adj.*]
historic [*meaning* "important at a point in time"]
historical [*meaning* "occurring over time"*; takes the article* a *rather than* an]
historiographical
Holocaust, the
house slave [*n.*]

i.e. [*spell out unless appearing within parentheses or a quotation*]
ibid.
Immaculate Conception
insure [*meaning* "to indemnify against (something)" *as to insure against fire loss*]
inward [*not* inwards]

jihād [*holy war*]
judgment

kahvehane [*coffeehouses*]
kidnapped; kidnapping
Koran, the
Koranic [*adj.*]

Lacanian [*adj.*]
learned [*p.p.; not* learnt]

Levantine [*adj.*]
lifelong [*adj.*]
lifestyle
lingua franca
loaned [*p.p.; not* leant]
long-lasting
long term [*n. & adv.*]; long-term [*adj.*]
long-standing [*adj.*]
longtime [*adj.*]

Maghribi [*adj.*]
makeup [*n.*]
male [*adj.; but use* males *as a n. when a group containing both boys and men is meant*]; man [*n.*]
man [*n.*]; male [*adj.*]
marabout [*holy man*]
melee
metaphorical
metier
mise en scène
Morabuto [*a Muslim holy man*]
mythological

n. [*used in* Notes *to mean* note]
naive [*no umlaut*]

OC [*used in parenthetic citations; stands for* Ocho comedias y ocho entremeses nunca representados]
okay [*not* OK]
onstage [*n., adj., & adv.*]
op. cit.
outward [*not* outwards]

P.M. [*s.c.*]
part time [*adv.*]; part-time [*adj.*]
passim
post-war
prison house
protégé
proved [*p.p. of* prove]
psychic [*not* psychical]
psychoanalytical
purgatory

recur [*not* reoccur]
résumé

s/he [*change to* he or she *or edit around this*]

short term [*n. & adv.*]; short-term [*adj.*]
signaled; signaling
SIHM [*used in parenthetic citations; stands for* Les Sources Inédites de l'Histoire du Maroc]
-size [*not* -sized]
St. [*abbreviation for* Saint *when used as part of a name*]
symmetrical

theological
toward [*not* towards]
traveled; traveling
Turkish-Algerian [*adj.*]

U.S. [*adj.*]; United States [*n.*]
United States [*n.*]; U.S. [*adj.*]
upon [*change to* on]
upward [*not* upwards]

vicious circle [*not* vicious cycle]
vs. [*spell out unless appearing within parentheses or a quotation*]
vv. [*used in parenthetic citations; stands for* verses]

Wiederholung [*Freudian concept of repetition*] (I-6)
woman [*n.*]; female [*adj.*]
World Wide Web

PLACES[3]**:**

√Aegean (2-27)
√Alcaudete (1-11)
√Alcazarquivir (1-37)
√Algiers (PA-9)
√al-Mahdiyeh (1-11)
√Almería (1-17)
√Anatolia (1-42)
√Andalusia (1-5)—**queried: or should it be** Andalucía**, as elsewhere in the book?**
√Arabia (2-27)
√Aragon (1-7)

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[3]For Places, parenthetical numeral after entries indicates first manuscript page where term is first encountered (I = Introduction; PA = Preface and Acknowledgment). *aka* = also known as; √ = verified term.

√Atlantic [Ocean] (1-6)
√Auschwitz (3-1)
√Auvergne (2-12)
√Azores (1-23)

√Babylonia (2-30)
√Badajoz (1-42)
√Baeza (2-38)
√Barbary (I-3)
√Barbary Coast (I-10)
√Barcelona (1-13)
√Bay of Cádiz (1-6)
√Belgrade (1-4)
√Bizerta (1-5)
√Black Sea (1-4)
√Bogotá (PA-9)
√Bougie (1-5)
√Brazil (1-21)
√Bretagne (I-1)

Cadaqués (5-4)
√Cali (I-5)
√Cape St. Vincent (1-23)
√Cartagena (1-23)
√Canary Islands (1-23)
√Ceuta (1-23)
√Coimbra (2-3)
√Colombia (PA-9)
√Constantina (1-44)
√Constantinople (1-8)
√Córdoba (1-42)
√Corsica (2-17)
√Cyprus (1-11)

√Dieppe (1-16)
√Djerba (1-11)
√Dubrovnik (4-25); *aka* Ragussa (4-25)—
    queried: not Ragusa**?**

√Egypt (2-30)
√England (1-44)
√Europe (1-4)
√Extremadura (1-41)

√Fez (1-43)
√France (2-6)
Fume (1-17)—**queried: not** Fumel**?**

Gazaza (1-6)—**queried: not** Gaza**?**

√Genoa (1-15)
√Germany (2-12)
√Granada (I-4)
√Greece (1-4)
√Gulf of Lepanto (1-11)

√Habsburg (I-10)
√Hone (1-5)

√Iberia (1-46)
√India (2-27)
√Indian Ocean (1-4)
√Italy (I-3)

√Jerez (1-6)

√Kerkennah Islands (1-16)

La Goleta (4-36)
√La Mancha (4-5)
√La Rochelle (1-16)
√Lager (3-16)
√Larache (1-23)
√Leghorn (1-17)
√Lisbon (1-23)

√Madeira (1-23)
√Madrid (1-15)
√Maghrib (PA-9)
√Majorca (1-16)
Málaga (1-5)
√Malta (1-11)
√Marbella (1-42)
√Mare Nostrum (1-6); *aka* Mediterranean (I-10)
√Marrakesh (1-44)
√Marseilles (1-44)
√Mazagán (1-23)
Mazalquivir (1-6)—**queried; can't verify**
√Mecca (1-37)
√Mediterranean (I-10); *aka* Mare Nostrum (1-6)
√Mers-el-Kebir (1-6)
√Messina (1-11)
Mexico [*in text*]; México [*in* Bibliography *and*
    Notes *entries by Spanish authors*]
√Morocco (1-6)
√Mostaganem (1-11)
√Mytilene (1-6)
√Murcia (1-42)

√Naples (1-8)
√Nantes (1-15)
√North Africa (I-4)

Orán (1-5)
√Osuna (1-42)

Palamós (5-4)
√Palermo (1-17)
√Palma de Majorca (1-17)
Pavía, Lombardy (2-20)—**queried: not** Pavia**?**
Peñón de Vélez (1-5)
√Persia (2-27)
√Pisa (1-17)
Port-de-Bouc (5-4)
Porte (1-6)—**queried; can't verify**
√Portugal (1-37)
√Provence (2-12)

Ragussa (4-25)—**queried; not** Ragusa**?**; *aka* Dubrovnik (4-25)
√Rhodes (I-11)
√Romania (1-43)

√Salamanca (2-3)
√Sardinia (2-4)
√Sicily (1-11)
√South America (3-35)
√Spain (PA-9)
√Strait of Gibraltar (1-4)
√Syria (1-42)

√Tangier (15)
√Tetuán (2-9)
√Tlemcen (1-6)
√Toledo (1-42)
√Trapani (1-17)
√Tripoli (1-2)
√Tunis (1-5)
√Turkey (1-43)

√Valencia (1-5)
√Valladolid (1-34)
√Valletta (1-16)
Vélez de la Gomera (1-5)
√Vienna (1-4)

√Washington, DC (PA-8)

PEOPLE (INCLUDING CULTURES, DEITIES, ETHNIC GROUPS, POLITICAL GROUPS, AND RELIGIOUS GROUPS) AND ORGANIZATIONS[4]**:**

Agha, Hasan (1-9)
al-Galib bi-llah, Sultan 'Add Allah [*brother to* 'Abd al-Malik] (2-25)
al-Malik, 'Abd [*brother to* Sultan 'Add Allah al-Malik] (1-37); Muley Maluco (2-25)
al-Tamghrûtî, Abû-l-Hasan 'Alîb Muhhamad (2-28)
√Alexander VI, Pope (1-5)
Ali, Al{u}j (1-40)*; aka* Euch Alí (1-40)
Aragonés, Alonso (1-36)
d'Aranda, Emanuel (I-1)
√Aristotle (I-7)
de Austria, Don Juan (1-11)

de Balcázar, Juan (1-44)
Barbarossa, Ar{u}j (1-6)
Barbarossa, Khair ad-D{i}n (1-6)
Benassar, Bartolomé (I-4)
Benassar, Lucile (I-4)
de Benavides, Diego [Benavides *on second reference*] (2-38)
Blanca [*sister to* Nísida] (5-4)
de Bunes, Miguel Ángel (I-4)

Canavaggio, Jean (I-4)
Cañete, Juan (1-16)
Caraffa, Fray Geronimo (1-39)
de Cervantes, Andrea [*sister to* Miguel *and* Rodrigo de Cervantes *and daughter to* Rodrigo de Cervantes *and* Leonor de Cortinas] (2-42)
√de Cervantes, Miguel [*brother to* Rodrigo *and* Andrea de Cervantes*; son to* Rodrigo de Cervantes *and* Leonor de Cortinas*; husband to* Catalina de Salazar *and father to* Isabel de Saavedra] (I-1)

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[4]For People and Organizations, parenthetical numeral after entries indicates first manuscript page where term is first encountered (I = Introduction; N = Notes). Some special characters (vowels with diacritical marks) did not translate from the author's files, so some names in this list may have vowels surrounded by curly brackets to indicate the special characters. *aka* = also known as; √ = verified term.

de Cervantes, Rodrigo [*brother to* Miguel *and* Andrea de Cervantes *and son to* Rodrigo de Cervantes *and* Leonor de Cortinas] (1-13)

de Cervantes, Rodrigo [*surgeon; father to* Miguel *and* Rodrigo de Cervantes *and husband to* Leonor de Cortinas] (2-41)

√Charles V (I-4)

de Cisneros, Cardinal Jiménez (1-5)

de Córdoba, Don Martín (1-36)

Corso, Andrea Gasparo (2-1)

Corso, Francisco (2-1)

√Cortés, Hernán (1-9)

de Cortinas, Leonor [*wife to* Rodrigo de Cervantes *and mother to* Miguel, Rodrigo, *and* Andrea de Cervantes] (2-41)

d'Aghiera, Pietro Martire (1-7)

d'Aranda, Emanuel (2-16)

Exarque, Onofre (1-40)

√Ferdinand[, King] (1-4)

de Fresneda, Fray Miguel (1-37)

√Freud[, Sigmund] (I-3)

García-Arenal, Mercedes (I-4)

Gasco, Juan (1-16)

Girón-Abderramán (1-41)

√Gregory XIII, Pope (1-19)

de Haedo, Archbishop Diego [*uncle to* Fray Diego de Haedo*; Haedo on second reference*] (2-4); *aka* Haedo senior (2-5)

de Haedo, Fray Diego [*nephew to* Archbishop Diego de Haedo*; Haedo on second reference*] (2-4); *aka* Haedo junior (2-5)

Hess, Andres (I-4)

√Isabella[, Queen] (I-4)

Knights of St. John of the Order of Malta

de Leiva, Don Sancho [Leiva *on second reference*] (1-13)

√Levi, Primo (3-1)

Lopino, Captain Domingo (2-39)

Mahamed (2-1), *Alcaide* (2-7); *aka* Cayde Mahamed (2-9)

Mamí, Arnaut (1-14)

Maltrapillo, Morat Raez (1-42)

Mamí, Dalí (1-14); *aka El Cojo* (1-14)

de' Medici, Cosimo (1-17)

Morato (2-11)

Mur{a}d, H{a}jj{i} (N-13); *aka* H{a}yy{i} Mur{i}d (1-37)

Mutis, Álvaro (I-2)

Navarro, Pedro (1-5)

Nísida [*beloved of* Timbrio *and sister to* Blanca] (5-4)

de Palacios, Catalina [*mother-in-law to* Miguel de Cervantes] (4-9)

Palomeque, Juan (4-5)

de Paz, Dr. Juan Blanco (1-41)

Pasha, Jaffer (2-38)

√Paz, Octavio (I-5)

Peçevi, Ibrâhîm (2-28)

√Phillip II[, King] (1-16)

√Pius V, Pope (1-11)

Quijote, Don (I-14)

Ramad{a}n Pasha (I-11)**—queried: or is it** RamaD{i}n Pasha**, as on msp. 1-22?**

Romegas, Chevalier (1-17)

Ruffino di Chiambery, Bartolomeo [Ruffino di Chiambery *on second reference*] (2-2)**—or is it** de Chiamberry**, as on msp. 2-33?**

de Saavedra, Isabel [*daughter to* Miguel de Cervantes *and* Catalina de Salazar] (2-46)

de Palacios (4-9)Salazar, Catalina [*wife to* Miguel de Cervantes *and mother to* Isabel de Saavedra] (2-46)

Sebastian, King (1-37)

Sin{a}n Pasha (4-37)

de Sosa, Andreas [*brother to* Antonio de Sosa] (2-4)

de Sosa, Antonio [*on second reference:* Sosa*; brother to* Andreas de Sosa] (I-14)

de Sosa, Don Miguel (2-10)

√Süleym{a}n the Magnificent (1-4)

Timbrio [*beloved of* Nísida] (5-4)

ben Tumi, Selim (1-7)

de la Valette, Jean (1-17)
Veneciano, Hasan (2-1)
Veneziano, Antonio (2-2)
Viana (1-31)
Virgin, the (4-31); *aka* the Virgin Mary (4-31)

√Wilder, Thornton (3-35)

Zahara (2-4)