<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style Sheet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **title:** Cervantes in Algiers: A Captive's Tale  
**scheduled book**  
**publication date:**  
**date style sheet**  
**last revised:** 1/8/02 |
| **author:** María Antonia Garcés  
**copyeditor:** Katharine O’Moore-Klopf  
**KOK Edit**  
**phone:** (631) 474-1170  
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**editor@kokedit.com**  
**http://www.kokedit.com** |
| **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/](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, or after a space break; takes no indent) |
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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)

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STYLE1:

• 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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1Items highlighted in gray were revised.
Style Sheet for

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- 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. Note: extracts that are completely in foreign languages are to be set roman because long expanses of italics are hard to read.
- 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 *i*).
  - 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. Note: extracts that are completely in foreign languages are to be set roman because long expanses of italics are hard to read.
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• 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.,
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- 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 U shape ...).

### WORDS:

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]
analogue
analystical
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

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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.
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]
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.]
magazine [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**:

√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)

3For 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic (Ocean)</td>
<td>1-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auschwitz</td>
<td>3-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auvergne</td>
<td>2-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azores</td>
<td>1-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babylonia</td>
<td>2-30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Badajoz</td>
<td>1-42</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baeza</td>
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<td>Barbary</td>
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<td>Barbary Coast</td>
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<td>Bay of Cádiz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dubrovnik</td>
<td>4-25; aka Ragusa (4-25)</td>
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<td>1-17; <strong>queried: not</strong> Fumel?</td>
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<td>1-6; <strong>queried: not</strong> Gaza?</td>
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<td>Kerkennah Islands</td>
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<td>La Goleta</td>
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<td>Marbella</td>
<td>1-42</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mare Nostrum</td>
<td>1-6; aka Mediterranean (I-10)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marrakesh</td>
<td>1-44</td>
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<td>Marseilles</td>
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<td>Mazagán</td>
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<td>Mazalquivir</td>
<td>1-6; <strong>queried: can’t verify</strong></td>
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<td>Mecca</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mediterranean</td>
<td>1-10; aka Mare Nostrum (1-6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Messina</td>
<td>1-11</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
<td>in text; México [in Bibliography and Notes entries by Spanish authors]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mostaganem</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mytilene</td>
<td>1-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murcia</td>
<td>1-42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Style Sheet for
Cervantes in Algiers: A Captive's Tale

√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:

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-Tamghrutî, Abû-l-Hasan 'Alîb Muhhamad (2-28)
√Alexander VI, Pope (1-5)
Ali, Al{u}j (1-40); aka Euch Ali (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)

4For 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.
Style Sheet for
*Cervantes in Algiers: A Captive’s Tale*

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 Martin (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, Emanuél (2-16)
Exarque, Onofre (1-40)
√Ferdinand[, King] (I-4)
d’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 (I-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, Ha[yy]i (N-13); aka H[a]yy[i]
Mur[i]d (1-37)
Mutis, Alvaro (I-2)

Navarro, Pedro (I-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)

Ramاذ[a]n Pasha (I-11)—queried: or is it Ramاذ[a]m 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 Chiambery, 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)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>de la Valette, Jean (1-17)</th>
<th>Wilder, Thornton (3-35)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Veneciano, Hasan (2-1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Veneziano, Antonio (2-2)</td>
<td>Zahara (2-4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viana (1-31)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virgin, the (4-31); aka the Virgin Mary (4-31)</td>
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