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Welcome to the EuQu-Database Handbook!

The quality of this database relies on the accuracy of the data registered by the users. Therefore, it is essential to follow all the instructions below. Please, read this handbook carefully and return to it, if you have any doubts.

If you have questions about any content in the Handbook, please feel free to reach out the members of the team who supported each part of the content:

Actors node: Nantes-Team (led by Irene Reginato and Florence Ninitte).

Manuscripts node: Naples and Madrid Teams (led by Sara Fani, Juan Pablo Arias, Isabel Boyano, Teresa Madrid and Adrián Rodríguez).

Texts node: Nantes-Team (led by Irene Reginato and Florence Ninitte).

Printed Edition node: Copenhagen-Team (led by Paul Babinski and Asaph Ben-Tov)

For any further suggestions and comments, please contact Arturo Guerrero (arturo.guerrero@cchs.csic.es)

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Last review: Arturo Guerrero

Actors node

Field	Description
Name	<p>The user should give here the name of the actor in its modern English equivalent (spelled as found in the critical literature written in English). We only use anglicised forms that are well attested in English critical literature and we do not anglicise foreign nouns ourselves. Therefore, it is possible that some names will be anglicised, but others will not. Example: Laurent de Premierfait or Jean de Vignay versus William of Auvergne (Guillaume d’Auvergne); al-Qurṭubī, etc.</p> <p>The user can find the correct spelling of several names in reference books such as the Encyclopaedia of Islam, or the collection Christian-Muslim Relations.</p> <p>Regarding the Arabic name, the user should use the most known/identifiable section of the name – the full name will be entered in the column original name. When the name with modern spelling is the same as the original name, it is not required to fill the cell ‘Original Name’.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>Name : Laurent de Premierfait Original Name: (empty when name and original name are the same.) Name Variations: Laurentius Campanus, Laurentius Trecensis, Laurentius de Primofato, Laurentius de Primofacto</p> <p>Name: Abu 'Abdullah Al-Qurtubi Original Name: Abū ‘Abdullah Muḥammad ibn Aḥmad ibn Abī Bakr al-‘Anṣārī al-Qurṭubī, ابو عبد الله محمد ابن احمد ابن ابي بكر الانصاري القرطبي Name Variations: Abū ‘Abdullah Muḥammad ibn Aḥmad ibn Abī Bakr al-‘Anṣārī al-Qurṭubī, ابو عبد الله محمد ابن احمد ابن ابي بكر الانصاري القرطبي</p> <p>In the case of a name like “pseudo-XXX”, this should be indicated in the cell NAME when it is the most known name (and so when “Original Name” is not known), whereas it should be indicated in “Name variations” when it is just a name variation and we already know “Name” and “Original Name”.</p> <p>Name: Al-Kindī Original Name: ‘Abd al-Masīḥ ibn Ishāq al-Kindī Name Variations: Pseudo-Kindī, ‘Abd al-Masīḥ ibn Ishāq al-Kindī, عبد المسيح ابن اسحاق الكندي</p>
Original name	<p>The user should type the name of the Actor as found in its original form. In the case of various spellings, the user should choose the most common/used one. All the other variants will be entered in the cell ‘Name variations’.</p> <p>The user should type the original complete name of the described Actor, in its original language and script. For vernacular texts showing ancient spelling (often varying according to each manuscript and/or printed edition), the user will give the equivalent title in the corresponding modern spelling.</p> <p>For Arabic names, this is the cell in which the full name is entered.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>Name: Al-Kindī Original Name: عبد المسيح ابن اسحاق الكندي Name Variations: Pseudo-Kindī, ‘Abd al-Masīḥ ibn Ishāq al-Kindī; ‘Abd al-Masīḥ ibn Ishāq al-Kindī</p>

Main activity	<p>The user should list here the main activity of the described Actor. To determine the main activity of an Actor, various criteria can be used: duration of the activity (the main being the one that has been carried out the longest), the activity during which most of the major achievements have been carried out, etc.</p> <p>Examples: William of Auvergne Main activity: Theologian Secondary activity: Philosopher, Writer Abu 'Abdullah al-Qurtubi Main activity: Mufassir Secondary activity: Jurist, Muḥaddith</p>
Secondary activity	<p>The user should list here the secondary activities of the described Actor .</p> <p>Examples: William of Auvergne Main activity: Theologian Secondary activity: Philosopher, Writer Abu 'Abdullah Al-Qurtubi Main activity: Mufassir Secondary activity: Jurist Muḥaddith</p>
Title	<p>The user should type the original complete title (name that describes someone's position or job) of the described Actor. Titles can sometimes partially or totally overlap with activities, but it is fine.</p> <p>Example: William of Auvergne: -Bishop of Paris Abu 'Abdullah Al-Qurtubi -Imam</p>
Name variations	<p>The user should type all existing name variations which can help identify the described Actor. This includes the names in the main European languages. These alternative names should be written in modern spelling.</p> <p>The user can write the name in another script here (Arabic, Russian, Hebrew, etc.)</p> <p>Examples: Name: Laurent de Premierfait Original Name: (empty) Name Variations: Laurentius Campanus, Laurentius Trecensis, Laurentius de Primofato, Laurentius de Primofacto Name: Abu 'Abdullah Al-Qurtubi Original Name: Abū 'Abdullah Muḥammad ibn Aḥmad ibn Abī Bakr al-'Anṣārī al-Qurṭubī Name Variations: Abū 'Abdullah Muḥammad ibn Aḥmad ibn Abī Bakr al-'Anṣārī al-Qurṭubī, ابو عبد الله محمد ابن احمد ابن ابي بكر الانصاري القرطبي Name: Al-Kindī Original Name: عبد المسيح ابن اسحاق الكندي Name Variations: Pseudo-Kindī, 'Abd al-Masīḥ ibn Ishāq al-Kindī, 'Abd al-Masīḥ ibn Ishāq al-Kindī</p>
Place of education	<p>The location where the Actor received their education. This cell requires the name of a city/town.</p> <p>Town name should be written in English version, and Country according to the Alpha-2 ISO 3166. The user can find the Alpha-2 code here: https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#search/code/ Example Tunis, Rome Example: Abu 'Abdullah Al-Qurtubi Place of Education: Cordova</p>

Education institution	The institution that provided the education received by the described Actor. The name of the institution is spelt in English when the English equivalent is well attested in critical literature; otherwise, it is spelt in its original form (but always in Latin script). Examples: Education Institution: University of Paris, Gembloux Abbey
Activity place	The location where the Actor carried out their activity. This column required the name of a city/town. Town name should be written in English version, and Country according to the Alpha-2 ISO 3166. The user can find the Alpha-2 code here: https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#search/code/ Example: Tunis, Rome Example: Laurent de Premierfait Activity Place: Avignon
Activity institution	This section aims to indicate the institution in which the Actor carried out their activity. Example: Vincent of Beauvais Activity Place: Royaumont Activity Institution: Cistercian order, Dominican Order, Louis IX' Court
Activity start date	In this cell, the user should indicate the starting date of the Actor's activity. Here, the concept of activity is global and indicates the time span during which the Actor was effectively active. For example, regarding an Actor known to be polymath, the user should not focus on one precise activity but on all of them. Date has to be expressed according to the Gregorian calendar. -In case of a precise date, just write the year. Example: 1451. -In case of an uncertain date in square brackets. -In case of a time span (can indicate both two precise dates (the terminus post quem and the terminus ante quem) and an approximate period), either: write: 1450-1451 or 1330-1340.
Activity end date	In this cell , the user should indicate the ending date of the Actor's activity. This date often coincides with the date of the Actor's death. Date has to be expressed according to the Gregorian calendar. -In case of a precise date, just write the year. Example : 1451. -in case of an uncertain date in square brackets. -in case of a time span (can indicate both two precise dates (the terminus post quem and the terminus ante quem) and an approximate period), either: write: 1450-1451 or 1330-1340.
Place of birth	Town name should be written in English version, and Country according to the Alpha-2 ISO 3166. The user can find the Alpha-2 code here: https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#search/code/ Example. Tunis, Rome Example: William of Tripoli Place of Birth : Tripoli Date of Birth: 1201-1230 Place of Death: [Left blank (unknown)] Date of Death: 1273.

Date of birth	<p>The user should type the approximate date in which the Actor was born. Date has to be expressed according to the Gregorian calendar.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -In case of a precise date, just write the year. Example: 1451 -In case of an uncertain date in square brackets. -In case of a time span (can indicate both two precise dates (the terminus post quem and the terminus ante quem) and an approximate period), either: write: 1450-1451 or 1330-1340. <p>Example: William of Tripoli Place of Birth : Tripoli Date of Birth: 1201-1230 Place of Death: [Left blank (unknown)] Date of Death: 1273</p>
Place of death	<p>Town name should be written in English version, and Country according to the Alpha-2 ISO 3166. The user can find the Alpha-2 code here: https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#search/code/</p> <p>Example: Tunis, Rome</p> <p>Example: William of Tripoli Place of Birth : Tripoli Date of Birth: 1201-1230 Place of Death: [Left blank (unknown)] Date of Death: 1273</p>
Date of death	<p>The user should type the date in which the described Actor died.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -In case of a precise date, just write the year. Example: 1451 -in case of an uncertain date, write ca. before the date or (?) after it. Ex. : 1451 (?) / ca. 1451 -in case of a time span (can indicate both two precise dates (the terminus post quem and the terminus ante quem) and an approximate period), either: write: 1450-1451 or 1330-1340. <p>Example: William of Tripoli Place of Birth: Tripoli Date of Birth: 1201-1230 Place of Death: [Left blank (unknown)] Date of Death: After 1273</p>
Bibliographical references	<p>In this cell, it is asked to mention the state-of-the-art bibliography related to the text. We ask the collaborators to select the most representative and important references. EuQu members should paste the URL to the related EuQu/Zotero bibliography.</p>
Descriptive card	<p>The Descriptive Card is the synthesis of the most relevant information about an Actor (or another node of the database). It aims to catch the readers' attention and make them feel like looking for more information.</p> <p>The descriptive card will appear as a pop-up window and by clicking on the bottom "More information" the readers will be directed to the detailed entry concerning that Text/Actor /Manuscript/Printed copy.</p>

Manuscript node

FIELD	Instructions
Typology	Choose the more relevant; for example, in case of polemical treatises which includes Qur'anic quotations or translations, choose "Polemics".
Type of description	Choose the type of material you are working with. It's important in order to understand problems with the foliation/pagination or lack of material information.
Current location	Town name in its English version, and Country (in Alpha-2 ISO 3166) where the object is currently preserved. Example: Rome
Institution	Example. Biblioteca Nacional de España, National Library of Greece.
Collection	Name of the current collection in which the object is preserved, expressed in the original language. Example: Orientalia, Plutei, Arabe
Present Shelfmark	Numeric or alphanumeric code indicating the current shelf-mark or identification number of the object, in other words what should you ask to a library or other institution to see that object. Note that in many cases the code repeats the initials of the collection to which the item pertains. Example: Magl. III, 35, Pl. 57, Vat. Ar. 455. The institution acronyms should not be registered.
Former collection	Name of the former collection in which the object was preserved, expressed in the original language. Example: Orientalia, Plutei, Arabe.
Former shelfmark	Numeric or alphanumeric code indicating the previous shelf-mark or identification number of the object. Note that in some cases, especially for premodern private collections, the code can be represented simply by a number. The institution acronyms should not be registered.
Total pages / fols	Total number of pages or folios including flyleaves, the latter expressed in roman numbers. Example: II, 120, II' fols (= 2 flyleaves at the beginning, 120 fols. and 2 flyleaves at the end)
Material composition	Composite volumes consist of formerly independent codicological units that were put together at a later stage with intentions that might be completely different from those of its original parts. Consider that hypothetically there could be composite volumes consisting of manuscript AND printed units. In case of a composite codex the block of data related to the material description will be repeated for each codicological unit.
Writing support	Composite / Homogeneous
Textual composition	If the codicological unit contains more than one text, the following set of data related to the textual description will be repeated together with the Text identification and connected through a connector.
Textual interval	Textual field in which the interval of fols. / pp. transmitting each text is identified. Use brackets if the foliation is absent on the specimen. Also if your counting is different from the Ms, but only if you can have access to the original Ms and be sure of the counting, on the contrary, use the one visible in the images. Example: fols 1v-15r.
Title on the manuscript	Transcription of the title as it appears on the manuscript. The entry can be repeated if more titles are present.
Title position	Textual field indicating the folio / page number where the title is expressed; common places are the title page, the introduction of the text, the colophon, added on the flyleaves, the edges of the book block, the bookbinding. Use brackets if the foliation is absent on the specimen. Also, if your counting is different from the Ms, but only if you can have access to the original Ms and be sure of the counting, on the contrary, use the one visible in the images.
Attributed title	The field refers to the title attributed to the Manuscript. For example, the "Corán de Bellús", the "Corán de Toledo", the "Codice Vaglianti" etc.

Language	Dropdown list as in Text description
Script	Dropdown list with multiple choice.
Incipit	<p>Transcription of the initial part of the text with the exclusion of the common religious formulas or doxologies. For Arabic and other oriental languages, vowels should be included if present. For Qur'anic exemplars indicate the Sūra and verse in numbers. (Example: 3:90)</p> <p>For the rest of manuscript transcribe considering an appropriate length to make the data reliable and useful.</p> <p>Example: <i>إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا بَعْدَ إِيمَانِهِمْ ثُمَّ أَزْدَادُوا كُفْرًا لَنْ نُقْبِلَ تَوْبَتَهُمْ وَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الضَّالُّونَ</i></p>
Incipit position	Textual field indicating the folio / page number where the incipit is found; it can be extended to an interval of two folios. Use brackets if the foliation is absent on the specimen. Also if your counting is different from the Ms, but only if you can have access to the original Ms and be sure of the counting, on the contrary, use the one visible in the images. Example: fol 1v
Explicit	<p>Transcription of the final part of the text. For Arabic and other oriental languages, vowels should be included if present. For Qur'anic exemplars indicate the Sūra and verse in numbers. (Example: 3:90)</p> <p>For the rest of manuscript transcribe considering an appropriate length to make the data reliable and useful.</p> <p>Example: <i>إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا بَعْدَ إِيمَانِهِمْ ثُمَّ أَزْدَادُوا كُفْرًا لَنْ نُقْبِلَ تَوْبَتَهُمْ وَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الضَّالُّونَ</i></p>
Explicit position	Textual field indicating the folio / page number where the explicit is found; it can be extended to an interval of two folios. Use brackets if the foliation is absent on the specimen. Also, if your counting is different from the manuscript, but only if you can have access to the original Ms and be sure of the counting, on the contrary, use the one visible in the images. Example: 51:29) <i>(فَأَقْبَلَتِ امْرَأَتُهُ فِي صَرَوةٍ فَصَكَتُ وَجْهَهَا وَقَالَتْ عَجُوزٌ عَقِيمٌ)</i>
Preservation state	You can choose more than one option.
Release date	<p>Date has to be expressed according to the Gregorian calendar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -in case of a precise date, just write the year. Example: 1451 -in case of an uncertain date in square brackets -in case of a time span (can indicate both two precise dates (the terminus post quem and the terminus ante quem) and an approximate period), either: write: 1450-1451 or 1330-1340.
Release place	Town, region or area expressed in English, followed by the country (in Alpha-2 ISO 3166). Example: Andalusia.
Other dates	<p>Any other date related to the history of the manuscript, expressed as in "Released date". The dates can be retrievable from Colophon, Marginalia, etc. and can refer to Previous collections, Previous owners, Decorations etc. The dates can be retrievable from Colophon, Marginalia, etc. and can refer to Previous collections, Previous owners, Decorations etc. Date has to be expressed according to the Gregorian calendar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -in case of a precise date, just write the year. Example: 1451 -in case of an uncertain date in square brackets -in case of a time span (can indicate both two precise dates (the terminus post quem and the terminus ante quem) and an approximate period), either: write: 1450-1451 or 1330-1340
Other places	<p>Any other place related to the history of the Ms, expressed as in "Released place". The dates can be retrievable from Colophon, Marginalia, etc. and can refer to Previous collections, Previous owners, Decorations etc.</p> <p>Town, region or area expressed in English, followed by the country (in Alpha-2 ISO 3166). Example: Andalusia.</p>
Colophon	Text of the colophon transcribed as it appears in the manuscript (with vowels for oriental languages if they are present).

Colophon position	Textual field indicating the folio / page number where the colophon is found; it can be extended to an interval of two folios. Use brackets if the foliation is absent on the specimen. Also if your counting is different from the manuscript, but only if you can have access to the original manuscript and be sure of the counting, on the contrary, use the one visible in the images. Example. fol. 125v-126r.
General decorations	Choose "Yes" if the manuscript includes elements as initial letters / decorative frame / 'unwan [full-page] / sarlawḥ [band , not full page] / šamsa / decorative colophon / marginal decorations.
Qur'anic structure decorations	Choose "Yes" if the manuscript includes decorative elements as ayāt markers, ḥizb or ġuz' marks, etc.
Qur'anic reading	In case of non-Qur'anic manuscripts, choose "Not applicable". Choose "Unknown" for non-identifiable reading (for example in case of fragments).
Illustrations	This is just a general indication, if the manuscript has any illustration. Illustration means a figurative or non-figurative decoration not related to the text structure.
Marginalia	This is just a general indication, if the manuscript has or not marginal notes.
Bibliographical references	In this cell, it is asked to mention the state-of-the-art bibliography related to the text. We ask the collaborators to select the most representative and important references. EuQu members should paste the URL of the related EuQu Zotero bibliography.
Link to library catalogues or images	Entry the url linking to the online catalogue describing the manuscript, or to the online images of the manuscript. The url can refer to libraries or other institutions currently preserving the object or to other open-access repositories available on the www. Use a Permalink if it exists. Example: https://teca.bncf.firenze.sbn.it/ImageViewer/servlet/ImageViewer?idr=BNCF00004142617
Descriptive card	The Descriptive Card is the synthesis of the most relevant information about a text (or another node of the database). It aims to catch the readers' attention and make them feel like looking for more information. The descriptive card will appear as a pop-up window and by clicking on the bottom "More information" the readers will be directed to the detailed entry concerning that Text/Actor/Manuscript/Printed copy.

Text node

Field	Description
Title	The user should type the original complete title of the text described, in its original language and script. For vernacular texts showing ancient spelling (often varying according to each manuscript and/or printed edition), the user will give the equivalent title in the corresponding modern spelling. As a general rule, apart from specific cases required by modern spelling rules (example: nouns in German, ethnonyms in French, days of the week in English) just the first letter of the title should be a capital letter
Short title	In case of very long titles, the user should type here the commonly abbreviated form of the title.
Title variation	The user should type all existing title variations which can help identify the text described. As in cell TITLE, these alternative titles should be written in modern spelling and just the first letter of the title should be a capital letter.

Title in English	<p>The user should give the English equivalent of the original title written in TITLE. If more than one English form is attested, the user should choose the most accredited one (for example, the English form of the latest critical edition and translation of the text). If no English equivalent is attested, the user should create it. Here again, just the first letter of the title should be a capital letter.</p> <p>Example: Title: Trésor des simples Title variations: Débat du chrétien et du sarrasin English title: The treasure of the simple.</p>
Section	<p>In case the user is only mapping a specific section of a text, they should give here the title of this section in its original form (but with modern spelling) and in its English equivalent, separated from it by a slash.</p> <p>Example: if just describing the first cantica of Dante's Divine comedy, the user should type as follows: Title: La divina commedia (Modern Italian writing) Title variations: Commedia English title: The divine comedy Section: Inferno, Hell.</p>
Language	<p>The user should choose the original language of the text among the drop-down list given.</p>
Creation date	<p>The user should type the approximate date in which the text was composed. Date has to be expressed according to the Gregorian calendar.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -in case of a precise date, just write the year: example: 1451 -in case of an uncertain date in square brackets -in case of a time span*, write 1450-1451 <p>*time span can indicate both two precise dates (the terminus post quem and the terminus ante quem) and a more approximate period of time.</p>
Genre	<p>As the question of genre definition and selection is constantly evolving and still is problematic, it is impossible to provide a complete and accurate description of the genres of the texts in question, nor to allow a perfectly accurate generic specification of a text in the database. In regard to this situation, we consciously chose simplified and more general genre categories. We provide short definitions of all genres included in the drop-down lists to ease the selection.</p> <p>As few texts present various generic features, we offer the possibility to choose one or more main genre(s) for each text. Each genre definition could be further detailed during the implementation of the Database and according to the text typologies analysed.</p> <p>Example: 1. Vincent of Beauvais' Speculum historiale: - Genre 1: Encyclopaedia - Genre 2: Chronicle 2. Pierre Alphonse's Dialogi contra Iudaeos - Genre 1: Disputatio - Genre 2: Treatise.</p>
Content / Keywords	<p>Qur'an: The Qur'an written in Arabic language, in the Arabic or any other alphabet. Translation: the text is a translation of the Qur'an into Latin or into any European vernacular. Other: any other texts dealing with the Qur'an, or containing qur'anic material, or based on qur'anic material.</p>
Content table	<p>This field is useful when we describe a heterogeneous text combining different sections together. For instance, Qur'an translations often have some additional material: biography of the Prophet, a preface and/or conclusion, lists of arguments that can be used in polemics, etc. It could be handy to list these sections to give an idea what the book/manuscript actually entails.</p>
Formal expression	<p>This section aims to indicate the formal expression of a text.</p> <p>Verse: writing characterised by a metrical rhythm, typically having a rhyme or assonance. Prose: system of writing without a metrical support. Prosimetrum: a text written partly in prose, partly in verse.</p>

<p>Qur'an quotations</p>	<p>These cells concern above all texts that are not the Qur'an itself or one of its translations. Does the text contain quotations from the Qur'an (this includes rewriting and direct quotations)? If the option 'no' is selected, it is not necessary to fill in the following cells. If the option 'yes' is selected, the user should fill in the cells ORIGINAL and SOURCE.</p>
<p>Original</p>	<p>Yes: the qur'anic material is drawn from a direct reading of the Qur'an by the author of the text Example: Riccoldo di Montecroce's Contra legem Sarracenorum No: the qur'anic material contained in the text is drawn from an indirect source, and not from a direct reading of the Qur'an Example: all the texts relying on the Risālat al-Kindī</p>
<p>Source</p>	<p>When the option 'no' is selected in the cell QUR'AN QUOTATION, it is asked to precise the source of the Qur'anic material. When this source is already an entry of the database, the user should type in its ID; otherwise, they will be asked to fill in an entry for the source in question. Example: The Speculum historiale contains a hundred qur'anic verses drawn from the Risālat al-Kindī: Quotations of the Qur'an: Yes Original: No Source: ID of the Risālat al-Kindī.</p>
<p>Use (macro) and use (micro)</p>	<p>These cells serve to specify the use that is made of the Qur'anic material in each text. It is possible to select more than one macro-use. For some of these macro-uses, some micro-uses are available to specify that use. Example: The Risālat al-Kindī (as a reminder, the Risāla is an epistolary exchange allegedly written at the court of Caliph al-Ma'mūn (r. 813-833) by a Muslim and a Christian. In the first epistle, the Muslim invites his Christian friend to convert by presenting him with the foundation and precepts of Islam; in the second epistle, the Christian refutes each section of the invitation, addressing the origins of Muḥammad, the Qur'an and its law. Both use the Qur'an in different ways) Use Macro: Apology Use Micro: (Apology) of Islam Use Macro: Polemic Use Micro: (Polemic) against Islam The different uses The list offers first the different macro-uses and, for each of them, a further list of micro-uses: Apology: the Qur'ān used in the defence of a concept, or religious system -Of Christianity: a defence of the Christianity -Of Islam: a defence of Islam -Of Judaism: a defence of Judaism Polemic: the Qur'ān is used against a concept, or religious system. -Against Christianity: an argumentative refutation, an attack of Christianity (or a subgroup of Christianity; for example: the Lutherans) -Against Judaism: an argumentative refutation, an attack of Judaism -Against Islam: an argumentative refutation, an attack of Islam Poetic/Creative use: the Qur'anic material is subsumed into a poetic writing, serving as inspiration for a creative/poetic production. Example: Kitāb al-mi' rāj Academic/Scientific/Scholarly: the Qur'anic material is the basis of an intellectual work, of a critical analysis (philology, lexicon, history, etc.) Didactic/Educational: the Qur'anic material is used for teaching and didactic purposes, for instance to establish a grammar of classical Arabic. Philosophical/Speculative: the Qur'anic material is used for a complex reasoning about abstract theoretical philosophical or theological issues.</p>

Bibliographical references	In this cell, it is asked to mention the state-of-the-art bibliography related to the text. We ask the collaborators to select the most representative and important references. EuQu members should paste the URL of the related EuQu Zotero bibliography.
Descriptive card	The Descriptive Card is the synthesis of the most relevant information about a text (or another node of the database). It aims to catch the readers' attention and make them feel like looking for more information. The descriptive card will appear as a pop-up window and by clicking on the bottom "More information" the readers will be directed to the detailed entry concerning that Text/Actor/Manuscript/Printed copy.

Printed Editions

Field	Description
Title	The edition's title in its abbreviated form, without formatting. Example: "Al-Coranus sive Lex Islamitica Muhammedis". In capitalising words, follow the conventions for the language of the title.
Full title	The full title as it appears in the edition. Use slashes to indicate line breaks and transliterate Arabic script according to JMES. If necessary to avoid confusion, an indication of language can be included in square brackets after the Arabic script title. Example: "al-Qur'ān / wa-huwa / shir'at al-Islāmīya / Muhammad / ibn 'Abd Allāh [Arab.] / AL-CORANUS / S. / LEX ISLAMITICA / MUHAM- / MEDIS. / FILII ABDALLAE / Pseudoprophetae. / Ad optimorum Codicum fidem edita / ex Museo / ABRAHAM HINCKELMANNI, D."
Short title	In case of very long titles, the user should type here the commonly abbreviated form of the title.
Title in English	The user should give the English equivalent of the original title written in TITLE. If more than one English form is attested, the user should choose the most accredited one (for example, the English form of the latest critical edition and translation of the text). If no English equivalent is attested, the user should create it. Here again, just the first letter of the title should be a capital letter. Example: Title: Trésor des simples Title variations: Débat du chrétien et du sarrasin English title: The treasure of the simple.
Printer	The name of the printer or printing establishment. If the printer is not named, but can be identified, give their name in square brackets. In most cases, last names are sufficient (i.e., "Plantin", not "Christophe Plantin"). If relevant, additional information or a copy of the imprint as it appears on the title page can be added in this field. For example, in the case of Hinckelmann: Schultz and Schiller: "Ex Officina Schultzio-Schilleriana" (adding, in the "Individuals" field: "Gottfried Schultz (printer)" and "Benjamin Schiller (printer)"). See here for a glossary of Latin terms in imprints.
Place of publication	Town name should be written in English version, and Country according to the Alpha-2 ISO 3166. The user can find the Alpha-2 code here: https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#search/code/ Example: Tunis, Rome Place: Avignon. If not included, place in square brackets.
Date of publication	As it appears on the title page. -In case of a precise date, just write the year. Example: 1451. -In case of an uncertain date in square brackets. -In case of a time span (can indicate both two precise dates (the terminus post quem and the terminus ante quem) and an approximate period), either: write: 1450-1451 or 1330-1340.
Author	Name of authors, translators, and editors, written last name first. For translators and editors, indicate their role with "(trans.)" and "(ed.)", respectively. Multiple individuals are separated by a semicolon (;) and a single space. Example: Erpenius, Thomas; Golius, Jacob. The use of Latin names should follow convention (i.e., Thomas Erpenius not Thomas van Erp, but Henri Estienne not Henricus Stephanus) and aim for consistency across entries.
Language	Languages of main text. Can have multiple languages.
Qur'an	Indicate whether the work is an edition of the Arabic Qur'an, a translation, or a work that cites the Qur'an.
Qur'an structure	Indicate whether complete or partial.

Suras	List suras/verse included or cited in the edition, in brackets, separated by semicolons, e.g. "(2:225); (8:33)".
Pages	Give the number of pages according to the pagination of the edition. Separately paginated or unpaginated front and back matter can be included in roman numerals before and after the pages of the main text, indicating either page number or folio number (i.e., XXI, 154, VII; XLIV fols, 560, V fols, etc.).
Further notes	This is a space to describe paratexts and give additional information about the structure of the edition. Paratexts should be described in the order they appear in the text, and so that it is clear whether they precede or follow the main text. Titles for paratexts should be given—as in the “Full Title” field—in full and as they appear on the page. Example: “Paratexts: before main text: "SENTENTIA / MUHAMMEDIS / IN SEMETIPSUM LATA."; "LECTORI BENEVOLO / S.P.D. / ABRAHAMUS HINCKELMANNUS D." After main text: "ERRATA"; "CAPITUM INDEX PRIOR"; "INDEX POSTERIOR / Sectionum / in exemplarius Manuscriptis occurrentium, / & in hac editione asteriscis notatarum.”
Sources	Paragraph long description of the textual sources of the edition, identifying any earlier editions or manuscripts that were used.
Arabic type	If possible, identification of the Arabic type used in the edition.
Bibliographical references	In this cell, it is asked to mention the state-of-the-art bibliography related to the text. We ask the collaborators to select the most representative and important references. EuQu members should paste the URL of the related EuQu Zotero bibliography.
Link to library catalogue or images	Entry the url linking to the online catalogue describing the manuscript, or to the online images of the manuscript. The url can refer to libraries or other institutions currently preserving the object or to other open-access repositories available on the www. Use a Permalink if it exists. Ex. https://teca.bncf.firenze.sbn.it/ImageViewer/servlet/ImageViewer?idr=BNCF00004142617 .
Individuals	List of individuals related to the edition, including authors, assistants, editors, owners of manuscript sources, etc. This list includes names that were already given in other fields. Items are separated by semicolons and are listed with given name followed by surname, with their relationship to the edition added parenthetically. Example: “Abraham Hinckelmann (Editor), Sebastian Gottfried Stark (Assistant), William Guise (Manuscript Owner), Benjamin Schiller (Printer), Gottfried Schultz (Printer), Anna Maria van Schurman (Manuscript Owner); Paul Schaffshausen (Manuscript Owner)”. .
Descriptive card	The Descriptive Card is the synthesis of the most relevant information about a text (or another node of the database). It aims to catch the readers’ attention and make them feel like looking for more information. The descriptive card will appear as a pop-up window and by clicking on the bottom “More information” the readers will be directed to the detailed entry concerning that Text/Actor/Manuscript/Printed copy.

Annex I – Transliteration system

For the transliteration of Arabic, the user should refer to the following chart:

IJMES TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM FOR ARABIC, PERSIAN, AND TURKISH

CONSONANTS

A = Arabic, P = Persian, OT = Ottoman Turkish, MT = Modern Turkish

	A	P	OT	MT		A	P	OT	MT		A	P	OT	MT
ك	ك	ك	ك	—	ك	z	z	z	z	ك	k	k or g	k or ñ	k or n
ج	ب	ب	ب	b or p	ج	—	zh	j	j				or y	or y
پ	—	p	p	p	پ	s	s	s	s				or g	or g
ت	t	t	t	t	ش	sh	sh	ş	ş	ك	—	g	g	g
ث	th	s	s	s	ص	ş	ş	ş	s	ل	l	l	l	l
ج	j	j	c	c	ض	ḍ	ḍ	ḍ	z	م	m	m	m	m
چ	—	ch	ç	ç	ط	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	t	ن	n	n	n	n
ح	ḥ	ḥ	ḥ	h	ظ	ẓ	ẓ	ẓ	z	ه	h	h	h ¹	h ¹
خ	kh	kh	h	h	ع	‘	‘	‘	—	و	w	v or u	v	v
د	d	d	d	d	غ	gh	gh	g or ğ	g or ğ	ي	y	y	y	y
ذ	dh	z	z	z	ف	f	f	f	f	ا ²	a ²			
ر	r	r	r	r	ق	q	q	q	k	ا ³	a ³			

¹ When h is not final. ² In construct state: at. ³ For the article, al- and -l-.

Annex II - Genres. List and definition

Ascension narrative: a particular type of narrative that focuses on the account of a heavenly journey; this genre of text also seeks to provide a definition of the geographical and theological species of the after-world.

References: Ch. Gruber and F. S. Colby, *The Prophet's Ascension: Cross-cultural Encounters with the Islamic Mi'rāj Tales*, Indiana University Press, 2010.

Autobiography: the narration/ account of a person's life written by that same person

References: Ph. Lejeune, *Le pacte autobiographique*, Seuil, Paris 1975.

Biography: the life story of a person, written by someone else

References: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/biography>

Chronicle: a record of events arranged in chronological order

References:

M. Campopiano, « New Perspectives on Universal Chronicles in the High Middle Ages », in H. Bainton et M. Campopiano (éds.), *Universal Chronicles in the High Middle Ages*, Boydell & Brewer, 2017, pp. 1-18.

The Cambridge Companion to the Literature of the Crusades. (2019). In A. Bale (Ed.), *The Cambridge Companion to the Literature of the Crusades* (Cambridge Companions to Literature, pp. I-II). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Collectio: a coherent group of texts collected by one or more persons in a purpose.

Dictionary: reference book that lists words in order – usually, for Western languages, alphabetical –and gives their meanings.

References:

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/dictionary>

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/encyclopaedia/The-kinds-of-encyclopaedias#ref307520>

Didactic work: a work composed and designed for teaching purposes.

Disputatio: a debate (public or not) on a theological subject between two or more adversaries.

References:

O. Weijers, « Quelques observations sur les divers emplois du terme Disputatio », in J. F. Meirinhos (éd.), *Itinéraires de la raison. Études de philosophie médiévale offertes à Maria Cândida Pacheco*, Louvain-la-Neuve, 2005, pp. 35-54.

Dissertation

Academic/Scholarly dissertation: a long piece of writing on a subject, especially one written for a university degree.

Drama: any theatrical play.

Embassy account: a written report of an embassy.

Encyclopaedia:

References: I. Draelants, « Les encyclopédies comme sommes des connaissances (d'Isidore de Séville au xiii^e siècle, avec les fondements antiques) », in Jean-François Stoffel (éd.), *Le*

réalisme: contributions au séminaire d'histoire des sciences 1993-1994, Louvain-la-Neuve, Centre de recherche en histoire des sciences, Turnhout, Brepols, 1996, coll. Réminiscences 2 ; ead., « Le "siècle de l'encyclopédisme" : conditions et critères de définition d'un genre », in Arnaud Zucker (éd.), *Encyclopédire. Formes de l'ambition encyclopédique dans l'Antiquité et au Moyen Âge*, Turnhout, Brepols, 2013, pp. 81-106, coll. Etudes médiévales de Nice 14.
B. Beyer de Ryke, « Le miroir du monde : un parcours dans l'encyclopédisme médiéval », in *Revue belge de philologie et d'histoire*, n° 81, 2003, pp. 1243-1275.
<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/encyclopedia>

Epic: a narrative poem relating heroic and chivalrous deeds.

References: Au carrefour des routes d'Europe: la chanson de geste. Xe Congrès international de la Société Rencesvals pour l'étude des épopées romanes, Strasbourg, 1985, Aix-en-Provence, Publications du CUER MA (Senefiance, 20), 1987;
R. Menéndez Pidal, *Historia e epopeya*, Madrid, 1934;
F. Suard, *L'épopée*, Turnhout, Brepols (Typologie des sources du Moyen Âge occidental, 49), 1988.

Epistle: a letter, a missive written in an epistolary exchange; a composition of prose or poetry, written in the form of a letter to a particular person or group of persons.

References: <https://www.britannica.com/art/epistle>

Essay: A short written composition in prose that discusses a subject or proposes an argument without claiming to be a complete or thorough exposition.

Hagiography: a text narrating the life of one or more saint(s).

References: E. De Roberto, R. Wilhelm, *L'agiografia volgare, Tradizioni di testi, motivi e linguaggi*, Heidelberg, Winter Verlag, 2016.

Majlis: the reading of two contradictory epistles, defended by two specialists of the debated discipline, under the supervision/before a moral guarantor.

References:

E. Lane, *Arabic-English Lexicon*, s.v. « j-l-s », Londres, 1863-1893, p. 443;
M.-Th. d'Alverny, « La connaissance de l'Islam en Occident du IXe au milieu du XIIe siècle », in *Settimane di studio del Centro Italiano di studi sull'alto medioevo*, XII, 2-8 aprile 1964, Spoleto, 1965, p. 577-602, p. 593;
Encyclopaedia of Islam, s.v. « madjlis », in C. E. Bosworth, E. van Donzel, B. Lewis et Ch. Pellat (éds.), *The Encyclopaedia of Islam. Volume V*, Leiden, Brill, 1986, pp. 1031-2.

Novel: an invented prose narrative of considerable length and a certain complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience, usually through a connected sequence of events involving a group of persons in a specific setting.

References:

<https://www.britannica.com/art/novel>
<https://www.britannica.com/art/epistolary-novel>
<https://www.britannica.com/art/historical-novel>

Lyric: poem expressing the personal mood, meditation, thoughts, and feelings of a single speaker.

Romance: a romance is a narrative genre in literature that involves a mysterious, adventurous, or spiritual story line where the focus is on a quest that involves bravery and strong values, not

always a love interest; this also includes, in the field of English literature, the fictional narratives written before the 18th century (before the genre of the novel).

References: <https://literaryterms.net/romance/>

Tafsīr: exegesis, comments of the Qur'an.

Translation of the Qur'an: a translation (partial or complete) of the Qur'an into Latin or any vernacular; this translation exists by itself and is not integrated in any other textual form.

Travel account: a written description of a journey (encompasses the description of various subjects of fields: geography, demography, economy, anthropology, physical description of people, description of fauna and flora, etc.)

Treatise: a generally long piece of writing that aims to offer a systematic and exhaustive examination of a subject.

References: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/treatise>.

Religious text (examples: papal bulls, encyclicals, sermons...).

Annex III - Macro-micro uses

The list offers first the different macro-uses and, for each of them, a further list of micro-uses:

Apology: the Qur'ān used in the defence of a concept, or religious system

- **Of Christianity:** a defence of the Christianity
- **Of Islam:** a defence of Islam
- **Of Judaism:** a defence of Judaism

Polemic: the Qur'ān is used against a concept, or religious system.

- **Against Christianity:** an argumentative refutation, an attack of Christianity (or a subgroup of Christianity; for example: the Lutherans)
- **Against Judaism:** an argumentative refutation, an attack of Judaism
- **Against Islam:** an argumentative refutation, an attack of Islam

Poetic/Creative use: the Qur'anic material is subsumed into a poetic writing, serving as inspiration for a creative/poetic production.

Example: *Kitāb al-mi'rāj*

Academic/Scientific/Scholarly: the Qur'anic material is the basis of an intellectual work, of a critical analysis (philology, lexicon, history, etc.)

Didactic / Educational: the Qur'anic material is used for teaching and didactic purposes, for instance to establish a grammar of classical Arabic.

Philosophical/Speculative: the Qur'anic material is used for a complex reasoning about abstract theoretical philosophical or theological issues.



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