

Ming Qing Studies

EDITORIAL NORMS

PAGE

- Page size 17 x 24
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TEXT

- Font size: 10,5 pt. Justified.
- Paragraphs which follow the first paragraph or an illustration must be indented. Font types: Times New Roman (Western languages), SimSun o NSimSun (Chinese and Japanese). You may need to send the font file for other used fonts.
- Line spacing 1
- No underlined (and, usually, no bold type). Italics should only be used for foreign words (excluding proper names), titles of books and names of periodicals.
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- 2 blank lines above titles in the text and 1 blank line under titles.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- A final bibliography should be attached at the end of the article, following the examples in page 2.
- Please keep Primary and Secondary Sources separated.
- Font size 9,5 pt.

LARGE QUOTATIONS

- Font size 9,5 pt, without inverted commas, all indented on the left.
- 1 blank line above and 1 blank line under the quotation.

CAPTIONS

- Font size 9 pt, centered. Denomination: Fig.1., Fig.2. etc..

FOOTNOTES

- Font size 9 pt.
- Footnote reference number in the text has to be placed after punctuation mark.
- Bibliographical references in the footnotes should contain only the author's surname (for Chinese, Japanese and Korean authors the name is also required), year of publication and pages referred to. Example: Goodrich and Fang 1976, pp. 1577-78. For primary sources only use the work title and page; for Chinese references the *Juan/Hui* number has to be followed by a colon and the page number(s). Example: *Mingshi*, 69:1680.

Please note:

- Authors are requested to include Chinese characters, katakana, hiragana and any other words not written in the Latin alphabet in the text, using the **Unicode system**. The Romanization of Chinese characters should be in *pinyin*; for Japanese and Korean names the Hepburn and the McCune-Reischauer systems are respectively recommended.
- Articles may use the *jiantizi* (simplified) or *fangtizi* (traditional) forms for Chinese characters. We recommend to make use of *jiantizi* for Chinese sources published after 1949, especially for the latest and most recent ones, and *fangtizi* for sources edited in dynastic times and China's republican period. If the author has any special requirement he/she is kindly asked to specify clearly in the paper.
- Titles like Emperor, Governor-General or name of institutions, bureaus, provinces, counties and similar should be written with the initial letters capitalized. The same principle should be applied to words indicating historical periods (i.e. Yuan Dynasty, Qing Empire). But when used for generic meaning or as a general concept, they may be written in small letters (i.e. Chinese dynasties, north-east provinces).
- The titles of Chinese works and sources translated into English should be written in Italics-cursive writings with the initial letters capitalized (i.e. 元史 *Official History of the Yuan*). If already exists a standard translation for the title of a given source please provide it; on the contrary, if the source has never been mentioned before and there is no reference to it neither in English nor in any other European language please provide a reliable translation and write it in square brackets, as follows: 獨樂園詩 [*Garden of Solitary Pleasures*].
- Non-English words and phrases, such as Latin legal terms *de facto*, *per se* etc. or similar expressions taken from other European languages, should be written in Italics-cursive writings (i.e. *literatus*, *en passant*).
- Chinese characters should be in Sunti (Simsum) fonts.
- Citations and quotations from Chinese always need to be translated into English, pinyin is not mandatory but recommended in case of poems and verses.

EXAMPLES FOR THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary sources

Tianxia Junguo Libingshu 天下郡國利病書 [1662], by Gu Yanwu 顧炎武, repr. Kyoto: Chūbun shuppansha, 1973.

Liaozhai Zhiyi 聊齋誌異 [preface 1679] by Pu Songling, [repr. Zhang Youhe critical edition 張友鶴輯校, *Liaozhai Zhiyi Huijiao Huizhu Huiping Ben* 聊齋誌異會校會注會評本], Shanghai: Shanghai guji, 1978.

Secondary sources

Books:

Gernet Jacques (2005) *La Raison des choses: Essai sur la philosophie de Wang Fuzhi, (1619–1692)*, Paris: Gallimard.

Books in a collection of several volumes:

Ge Zhaoguang 葛兆光 (2000) *Qi Shiji Zhi Shijiu Shiji Zhongguo de Zhishi, Sixiang yu Xinyang* 七世纪至十九世纪中国的知识, 思想与信仰, Vol. 2 in *Zhongguo Sixiangshi* 中国思想史, Shanghai: Fudan daxue chubanshe 复旦大学出版.

For works by the same author, please repeat the name, as follows:

Elvin Mark (1972) “The High-Level Equilibrium Trap: The Causes of the Decline of Invention in the Traditional Chinese Textiles Industries”, in Willmott, ed., *Economic Organization in Chinese Society*, Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Elvin Mark (1984) “Female Virtue and the State in China”, *Past and Present*, 104.

Articles in a book:

Elman Benjamin A. (2007) “Ming-Qing Border Defence, the Inward Turn of Chinese Cartography, and Qing Expansion in Central Asia in the Eighteenth Century”, in Lary Diana, ed., *Chinese State at the Borders*, Vancouver: University British Columbia Press.

Articles in a periodical:

Farmer Edward L. (1988) “An Agenda for Ming History: Exploring the Fifteenth Century”, *Ming Studies*, 26, pp.

Nienhauser William (1978) “Diction, Dictionaries, and the Translation of Classical Chinese Poetry”, *T'oung Pao*, 64, pp.