



Instructions for Authors

Scope

Founded in 1890, *T'oung Pao* (TPAO) has long been the leading scholarly journal on all aspects of traditional China. In the course of its existence, it has featured a wide range of formative contributions to Sinology by almost all major scholars in this field of ever-increasing importance. Peer-reviewed, under the guidance of its main editors, *T'oung Pao* regularly presents the best new scholarship on China and also includes an extensive book review section.

Ethical and Legal Conditions

The publication of a manuscript in a peer-reviewed work is expected to follow standards of ethical behavior for all parties involved in the act of publishing: authors, editors, and reviewers. Authors, editors, and reviewers should thoroughly acquaint themselves with Brill's publication ethics, which may be downloaded here: brill.com/page/ethics/publication-ethics-cope-compliance.

Submission

Submissions must be composed in MSWord and sent by e-mail as electronic attachments to all three editors:

Vincent Goossaert (vincent.goossaert@ephe.sorbonne.fr)

Martin Kern (mkern@princeton.edu)

James Robson (jrobson@fas.harvard.edu)

Authors should also indicate their mailing address.

Books for Review

Books for review should be sent to the following address:

Dr. Isabelle Ang

Institut des Hautes Études Chinoises

Collège de France

52 rue du Cardinal Lemoine

75005 Paris

France

isabelle.ang@college-de-france.fr



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Submission Requirements

Times New Roman, 12-point, is the preferred font to use for everything (main text, quotations, and footnotes). Songti 宋體 should be used for everything in Chinese.

Margins should be one inch all around; do not justify the right margin.

Double-space the main text and all quotations; footnotes may be either single- or double-spaced.

For most questions of style, we follow *The Chicago Manual of Style*.

Language

Submissions may be in English or French; submissions in other major European languages will also be considered. In English, T'oung Pao uses American (not British) spelling and punctuation conventions. This does not vary according to the location, nationality, or personal preference of the author. The only exceptions to this are when citing titles of works and within quoted material.

Capitalization

If text that follows a colon consists of more than one sentence, or if it is a formal statement, a quotation, or a speech in dialogue, then it should begin with a capital letter. Otherwise, what follows the colon should begin with a lowercase letter.

Do not capitalize:

- “dynasty,” “period,” “age,” “era,” etc. Thus, the Ming dynasty (not the Ming Dynasty), the medieval period (not the Medieval Period), the Kangxi era (not the Kangxi Era).
- “state,” “province,” “prefecture,” “county,” “commandery,” “district,” “village,” etc. Thus, Xingyang commandery (not Xingyang Commandery), the Chu state (not the Chu State).
- romanized official titles. Thus: zaixiang (not Zaixiang), taishou (not Taishou), shangshu you puye (not Shangshu You Puye).
- in referential use to others’ works (as, typically, in book reviews), “chapter” and all parts of books (e.g., introduction, preface, table, figure, index, etc.) are lower-cased.

Do capitalize:

- royal titles only when referring to specific persons. Thus, King Wu (but: the king decreed), Marquis Yi (but: the marquis assented).
- the term “buddha” when it refers to Śākyamuni or is used in combination with the name of a specific buddha; leave lower-case when it is used generically. Likewise, for bodhisattva.
- “Western” as a cultural term— ditto “Eastern” when contrasted to “Western.” Generally, directions are capitalized only when used as part of a conventional designation, e.g., “Central Asia.”

Punctuation

In accord with American punctuation practice (see above), note especially: use serial commas, i.e.,



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include comma before the “and” in a series of three or more elements (e.g., the magistrate’s cap, sash, and seal of office); place quotation marks *after* period or comma, but before colon and semicolon. Em dashes (—), or long dashes, are used without spaces on either side. They should be used sparingly.

Chinese

Use *fantizi* 繁體字 for all Chinese characters. Use Pinyin (without tone marks) for Chinese romanizations.

When romanizing Chinese terms in main text or in footnote citations, group words into semantic units; e.g. *guanyu guwen yundong zhi jige wenti*.

When Chinese characters are included after a portion of translated text, do not enclose the characters in parentheses or brackets.

When including Pinyin (italicized) and characters for a term, enclose them in parentheses; thus: daybook (*rishu* 日書).

Manuscript Structure

Abstract and Keywords

Submissions must include an abstract of no more than 150 words. Authors should also provide 3-8 keywords.

Headings

Headers of sections within the article should be in **bold** (not *italics*) and the first letter of each word should be capitalized (not just the first word).

Figures

Illustrations and tables should be included only in so far as they are indispensable for a correct understanding of the text. Figures in black and white are accepted; diagrams, charts, maps, plans, and other illustrations should be created at a resolution of at least 600 dpi and must be submitted electronically together with the article.

The approximate positions of all illustrations should be clearly indicated in the manuscript.

Footnotes

Do not include a bibliography at the end of the manuscript. Include all relevant bibliographic information in footnotes (see below), with full citation on first occurrence and abbreviated title citation for the same work thereafter.



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Text Citations

When making page citations in the main text of an article or in a book review, place the citation in parenthesis and do use “p.” or “pp.” for reference to Western-paginated source. (In footnote citations, “p.” and “pp.” are eschewed; see below.)

General

Give authors' names in normal order: surname last for Western names, surname first for East Asian names.

Do not:

- use “p.” or “pp.”; simply give page number(s) after comma.
- use “f.” or “ff.”; provide page range.
- give complete pagination if the last page of a citation has the same hundred-place or thousand-place digit as the first cited page, thus: 235-48 (not 235-248), 1106-07 (not 1106-1107).

If the citation is to a footnote in a book or journal use the format “123, n.5”: “123” is the page number, followed by a comma and a space, but no space between “n.” and the number of the note.

Ibid.

Use “ibid.” (or, if first word of sentence, “Ibid.”) to refer to the same work (or the same work and same page[s]) as the *only* citation in *the preceding footnote*. Do not use “ibid.” when more than one work is cited in preceding note; and do not use it to refer to a preceding reference in the same footnote.

French Titles

For French titles, use the style adopted in *Le Monde*: i.e., only the first word is capped (*À la recherche du temps perdu*). However, a first noun is also capped if preceded only by an article and/or adjective(s), which are capped as well (*Le Rouge et le noir*; *Les Fausses Vérités*). All proper nouns are capped. Names of institutions also follow this rule: thus, “Bibliothèque nationale.” Likewise, journal titles: e.g., *Journal asiatique*, *Études chinoises*. Note the case of institution within the title: *Bulletin de l'École française d'Extrême-Orient*. Use accents on capital letters.

Using The

Delete “the” as part of institutional title, unless the rest of the title is so generic that it requires a specifier, e.g., The Hebrew University; The Oriental Institute; but simply University of Chicago (not The University of Chicago), or Ohio State University (not The Ohio State University). Do not indicate location of institution unless necessary to distinguish it from other institutions, e.g., Loyola University, Chicago; St. John's College, Annapolis. For those state systems that have one major campus and several minor campuses (e.g., Wisconsin, Michigan, Texas), specify the location only of the minor campuses. Thus: University of Texas (not University of Texas, Austin), but University of Texas, Dallas; or University of



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Wisconsin (not University of Wisconsin, Madison), but University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee. The only exceptions are University of California, Berkeley and University of California, Los Angeles, which share equal status as main campus of the California system.

Books

Book Titles

Words originally set in italics in a book's title are put in roman font in citations (since the title itself becomes italicized). Thus, *The Vitality of the Lyric Voice: Shih Poetry from the Late Han to the T'ang*. Titles of most non-English books are not translated. Do not provide translations of Chinese, Japanese, German, or French book titles, but do provide translations of Korean, Russian, and other less commonly cited non-English book titles.

Use *fantizi* 繁體字 for all Chinese characters (titles, names, etc.), even if originally published in *jiantizi* 簡體字.

Citing a Series

If the book is one of a series from a publisher—e.g., Harvard-Yenching Monograph Series, Handbuch der Orientalistik (Brill)—do not include series information in the citation.

Publishers

If the publisher has more than one branch, give only the first (main) place of publication; thus: Seattle: Univ. of Washington Press (not Seattle and London).

Anglicize foreign places of publication; thus: Rome (not Roma), Vienna (not Wien), Tokyo (not Tōkyō), Cologne (not Köln).

If the publication is affiliated with a university, abbreviate as "Univ."

For U.S. state names when needed, use standard abbreviations (or for short names, no abbreviation), not capped 2-letter postal codes; thus: Ithaca, N.Y. (not Ithaca, NY), Columbus, Ohio (not Columbus, OH), Lanham, Md. (not Lanham, MD), Tempe, Ariz. (not Tempe, AZ), Chico, Calif. (not Chico, CA).

Cambridge, England is simply "Cambridge"; Cambridge, Mass. is distinguished with the state abbreviation.

Single Authored Book

Derk Bodde, *Festivals in Classical China: New Year and Other Annual Observances during the Han Dynasty, 206 B.C. – A.D.220* (Princeton: Princeton Univ. Press, 1975)

Édouard Chavannes, *Le T'ai chan: Essai de monographie d'un culte chinois* (Paris: Ernest Leroux, 1910).

Liu Shipei 劉師培, *Zhongguo zhonggu wenxue shi* 中國中古文學史 (Hong Kong: Shangwu yinshuguan, 1958).



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Obi Kōichi 小尾郊一, *Chūgoku bungaku ni arawareta shizen to shizenkan: Chūsei bungaku o chūshin to shiru* 中國文學に現われた自然と自然観：中世文學を中心とする (Tokyo: Iwanami shoten, 1962).

Posthumous Book, with Editor

Paul Demiéville, *Poèmes chinois avant la mort*, ed. Jean-Pierre Diény (Paris: L'Asiathèque, 1984).

Michel Strickmann, *Chinese Magical Medicine*, ed. Bernard Faure (Stanford: Stanford Univ. Press, 2002).

Paul Pelliot, *L'Inscription nestorienne de Si-Ngan-fou*, ed. Antonino Forte (Kyoto: Scuola di Studi sull'Asia Orientale, and Paris: Collège de France, Institut des Hautes Études Chinoises, 1996).

Double-authored Book

Henri Maspero and Étienne Balazs, *Histoire et institutions de la Chine ancienne, des origines au XIIe siècle après J.-C.* (Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1967).

Cao Daoheng 曹道衡 and Liu Yuejin 劉躍進, *Nanbeichao wenxue biannian shi* 南北朝文學編年史 (Beijing: Renmin wenzue chubanshe, 2000).

Wilt Idema and Lloyd Haft, *A Guide to Chinese Literature* (Ann Arbor: Center for Chinese Studies, Univ. of Michigan, 1997).

Translation of Secondary Scholarship

Jacques Gernet, *Buddhism in Chinese Society: An Economic History from the Fifth to the Tenth Centuries*, tr. Franciscus Verellen (New York: Columbia Univ. Press, 1995).

Ge Zhaoguang, *An Intellectual History of China*, vol. 1: *Knowledge, Thought, and Belief before the Seventh Century CE*, tr. Michael S. Duke and Josephine Chiu-Duke (Leiden: Brill, 2014).

Ichikawa Momoko 市川桃子, *Lian yu he de wenhua shi: Gudian shige zhong de zhiwuming yanjiu* 蓮與荷的文化史：古典詩歌中的植物名研究, tr. Jiang Yin 蔣寅 et al. (Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 2014).

Tsukamoto Zenryū, *A History of Early Chinese Buddhism*, tr. Leon Hurvitz (Tokyo: Kodansha International, 1979).

Translation of Primary Works

Because these are almost always not simple translations but rather works of scholarship that include an introductory essay, notes, and other apparatus authored by the translator, cite under the translator's name (NOT under original author):

Robert des Rotours, *Traité des fonctionnaires et Traité de l'armée, traduit de la Nouvelle histoire des T'ang* (chap. xlvii-l) (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1948).

Burton Watson, *The Complete Works of Chuang Tzu* (New York: Columbia Univ. Press, 1968).



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Richard B. Mather, *Shih-shuo Hsin-yü: A New Account of Tales of the World*, 2nd ed. (Ann Arbor: Center for Chinese Studies, Univ. of Michigan, 2002).

NB: Because this 2nd edition was thoroughly revised by the author and the text was entirely reset, there is no need to note 1976 publication date of the original first edition. Cf. below, "Reprinted Books."

David R. Knechtges, *Wen xuan, or Selections of Refined Literature*, vol. 2: *Rhapsodies on Sacrifices, Hunting, Travel, Sightseeing, Palaces and Halls, Rivers and Seas* (Princeton: Princeton Univ. Press, 1987).

Multi-volume Works

For multi-volume works, such as the preceding Knechtges citation, in which each volume is published with a different subtitle and at a different time, the first citation must be by individual volume (NOT simply under collective main title and volume number). Thus also:

Joseph Needham, *Science and Civilisation in China*, vol. 5: *Chemistry and Chemical Technology*, part 3: *Spagyric Discovery and Invention: Historical Survey, from Cinnabar Elixirs to Synthetic Insulin* (Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1976)

NB: Second and later citations to the same book will be in this form: Knechtges, *Wen xuan* 2: 103-35; or Needham, *Science and Civilisation* 5.3: 208-20. But each book in such a multi-volume series gets a complete first citation, since the publication date of each book is unique. Note that volume number and cited page number(s) are separated by colon.

NB: In titles, "volume" and "part" are not italicized and are lower-cased; abbreviate "volume" to "vol." Change Roman numerals for volumes or parts (as originally in Needham) to Arabic numerals.

Reprinted Book

When using a reprint edition that maintains exactly the pagination of the original book, it is preferable to cite the original publication. But if you do cite the reprint edition, this must be indicated and the date of original publication must be included. If you do not give the original publication date, you imply wrongly that the author was still alive when the cited reprint edition was published. Therefore: Berthold Laufer, *Sino-Iranica: Chinese Contributions to the History of Civilization in Ancient Iran, With Special Reference to the History of Cultivated Plants and Products* (1919; rpt. Taipei: Ch'eng-wen Publishing Co, 1967).

James Legge, *The Chinese Classics*, vol. 3: *The Shoo King, or The Book of Historical Documents* (1865; rpt. San Francisco: SMC Publishing, 1983).

NB: For second and later citations of the same book from Legge's series of *Chinese Classics*, cite by subtitle. Thus: Legge, *The Shoo King*, 279-85. This is an exception to the normal rule that a short citation should be to an abbreviated form of the main title.

Edited Book

[For edited volumes, title comes first, followed by editor's name (or names, if more than one).]

Bouddhisme et lettrés dans la Chine médiévale, ed. Catherine Despeux (Paris: Éditions Peeters, 2002).

Studies in Chinese Thought, ed. Arthur F. Wright (Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1953).



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Edited Book, Two Editors

The Cambridge History of China, vol. 1: *The Ch'in and Han Empires, 221 B.C. - A.D. 220*, ed. Denis Twitchett and Michael Loewe (Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1986).

De l'un au multiple: Traductions du chinois vers les langues européennes, ed. Viviane Alleton and Michael Lackner (Paris: Éditions de la Maison des sciences de l'homme, 1999).

Edited Book, More than Two Editors

Ad Seres et Tungosos: Festschrift für Martin Gimm, ed. Lutz Bieg et al. (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 2000).

Culture and Power in the Reconstruction of the Chinese Realm, 200-600, ed. Scott Pearce et al. (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Asia Center, 2001).

Journal Articles

Do not

- use abbreviations for journal titles: *Chinese Literature: Essays, Articles, Reviews* (not *CLEAR*); *Études chinoises* (not *EC*).
- Do not translate titles of non-English articles, nor the titles of non-English journals, except for Korean, Russian etc.

Do

- put all volume and issue numbers of journals in Arabic numerals (even if they were originally printed in Roman numerals).
- include the issue number (after period, following volume number) only if each issue begins anew with page one. Otherwise, the volume number alone suffices—as it does, e.g., with *T'oung Pao*, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies*, but not with, e.g., *Asia Major*.
- give the year of publication (not in parentheses), followed by period and the issue number for those journals that do not publish in annual or sequential volumes but rather just in issues: *Wenwu* 2008.4.

Romanization

Non-English journal titles are only romanized.

Chinese characters, *kanji*, and *kana* are only provided for rare, obscure, or ambiguous journal titles.

When romanizing Chinese titles, group words into semantic units.

With Chinese and Japanese articles, quotation marks are placed only around the romanized titles, and not around Chinese characters, *kanji*, and *kana*. Use *fantizi* 繁體字 for all Chinese characters (titles, names, etc.), even if originally published in *jiantizi* 簡體字.

Single-authored Article

Qianshen Bai, “Calligraphy for Negotiating Everyday Life: The Case of Fu Shan (1607-1684),”



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Asia Major 3rd ser. 12.1 (1999): 67-125.

Rudolf G. Wagner, "Lebensstil und Drogen im chinesisches Mittelalter," *T'oung Pao* 59 (1973): 79-178.

Grégoire Espeset, "À vau-l'eau, à rebours ou l'ambivalence de la triadique dans l'idéologie du *Taiping jing*," *Cahiers d'Extrême-Asie* 14 (2004): 61-94.

Maeno Naoaki 前野直彬, "Anriku no Ri Haku" 安陸の李白, *Chūgoku koten kenkyū* 16 (1969): 9-22.

Xia Nai 夏鼐, "Wusi yundong he Zhongguo jindai kaoguxue de xingqi" 五四運動和中國近代 考古學的興起, *Kaogu* 1979.3: 193-96.

Double-authored Article

Stephen Jones and Laurence Picken, "Tunes of T'ang Date for the 'Get Treasure Song'?", *T'ang Studies* 5 (1987): 33-44.

Article in Edited Volume

Lothar von Falkenhausen, "The Royal Audience and Its Reflections in Western Zhou Bronze Inscriptions," in *Writing and Literacy in Early China: Studies from the Columbia Early China Seminar*, ed. Li Feng and David Prager Branner (New York: Columbia Univ. Press, 2011), 239-70.

Jean-Pierre Drège and Dimitri Drettas, "Oniromancie," in *Divination et société dans la Chine médiévale: Étude des manuscrits de Dunhuang de la Bibliothèque nationale de France et de la British Library*, ed. Marc Kalinowski (Paris: Bibliothèque nationale de France, 2003), 369-404.

C. T. Hsia and T. A. Hsia, "New Perspectives on Two Ming Novels: *Hsi yu chi* and *Hsi yu pu*," in *Wen-lin: Studies in the Chinese Humanities*, ed. Chow Tse-tung (Madison: Dept. of East Asian Languages and Literatures, Univ. of Wisconsin, 1968), 229-45.

Article in Encyclopedia or Similar Multi-authored Reference Work

[Always cite author of specific entry, not just the editor of the volume.]

Isabelle Robinet, "Guo Xiang," in *The Encyclopedia of Taoism*, ed. Fabrizio Pregadio (London: Routledge, 2008), 462-64.

Yamada Toshiaki, "The Lingbao School," in *Daoism Handbook*, ed. Livia Kohn (Leiden: Brill, 2000), 225-55.

Roy Andrew Miller, "*Shih ming*," in *Early Chinese Texts: A Bibliographical Guide*, ed. Michael Loewe (Berkeley: Society for the Study of Early China, and Institute of East Asian Studies— Univ. of California, Berkeley), 424-28.

Websites

Firstname Lastname, "Title of Web Page" (URL), date last accessed.

Andrea Janku, "Electronic Index to the Early Shenbao 1872-1895" (<http://shenbao.uni-hd.de/Lasso/Shenbao/searchSimple.lasso>), last accessed 10 March 2018.



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Newspapers

Citations of newspapers should be: Title name, Day Month (written out, not in numerals) Year; thus: *Shenbao*, 22 June 1856.

Premodern Chinese Texts

In general, do not translate the titles of Chinese primary sources. Only provide translations of titles of obscure texts. Thus: *Chinese title* characters on first usage (translation in parentheses). Thus, *Shengzhouji* 聖胄集 (The Sagely Descendants Collection). When translations are provided follow Chicago Manual and "headline style" (capitalize all key terms [nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and some conjunctions], do not capitalize articles like "the," "an," "a," and common coordinating conjunctions "and," "but," "for," "or," and "nor").

Always include the *juan* number, followed by period and page number. If you give only a page number, your reader must have the exact edition you are using in order to find your citation; a page number alone is useless. However, since *juan* numbers normally remain the same across editions, even without the same edition your reader will be directed to the correct *juan* and within it should be able to find the citation without too much trouble.

Some texts reprinted in traditional folio format, in pages with flattened recto/verso sides (often with more than one to a page), are also given sequential pagination in Arabic numerals. In such cases always cite the *juan* and page number (with recto/verso indication) of the traditional format; the sequential Western page number may be added in parenthesis but is not required.

Dynastic Histories

Since these are never single-authored, cite by title only; do not include name of authors or editors. Cite the editions published by Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, unless there is a specific point to be made that is evident only in another edition. Do not cite the separate volume number or the name of the chapter; cite only the *juan* number and page number(s). Thus:

Shiji 史記 (Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 1959), 95.2659.

Certain Classic Texts

Lunyu and *Mengzi*: give *juan* number and passage number (according to established numbering of passages) only, e.g., *Mengzi* 6A/8. Do not cite a particular edition unless you are referring to a specific commentary or note in that edition. When citing *juan* number and passage number, separate by a slash (*Analects* 2/2).

Shijing: give the poem's romanized title (in quotation marks) and the Chinese title followed by (within parenthesis) the translation of the title and the Mao number, thus: "Quan shui" 泉水 (Spring Water; Mao 39). Do not cite a particular edition of *Shijing* unless you are referring to a specific commentary or note in that edition.



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Zuozhuan: following page number, give the ducal year in parenthesis; e.g., Yang Bojun 楊伯峻,

Zuozhuan zhu 春秋左傳注 (Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 1990), 207 (Zhuang 18).

Collectanea (i.e., *congshu* 叢書)

After individual work's title, give the romanized title of collectanea in parenthesis.

Do not give place of publication or name of publication, if a modern reprint; also do not give sequential volume number in the series.

The titles of the five most well-known collectanea can be abbreviated in caps: SKQS, for *Siku quanshu* 四庫全書; SBCK, for *Sibu congkan* 四部叢刊; SBBY, for *Sibu beiyao* 四部備要; CSJC, for *Congshu jicheng* 叢書集成; and BBCS, for *Baibu congshu* 百部叢書.

Spell out all other titles: "Yuzhou mu zhen," Yang Ziyun 揚子雲集 (SKQS), 6.4a-b. "Tong yue," *Guwen yuan* 古文苑 (SBCK), 17.2a-5a

"Zhenjietang ji," *Jianghui shanfang ji fulu* 江蕙山房集附錄 (*Zhibuzuzhai congshu*, BBCS), 3b-5a.

NB: The author's name and the Chinese characters for specific work cited would presumably be included in the main text, and is therefore unnecessary in a footnote.

Modern Editions with Commentary

Cite commentator's or editor's name first, followed by book title. **But** for second and later citations, give book title only; never cite only by commentator's or editor's name:

Guo Qingfan 郭慶藩 (1844-1896), *Zhuangzi jishi* 莊子集釋 (Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 1961).

NB: If commentator/editor lived before the twentieth century, give his dates.

Yang Bojun 楊伯峻, *Chunqiu Zuozhuan zhu* 春秋左傳注 (Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 1981).

Cao Rongnan 曹融南, *Xie Xuancheng ji jiaozhu* 謝宣城集校注 (Shanghai: Shanghai guji chubanshe, 1991).

Poems

When citing poems in footnotes, give the romanized title in quotation marks (no Chinese characters), followed by title of source book. Chinese characters for poem title are presumably given in main text, if needed (author's name also in main text, otherwise include it at beginning of footnote):

"Yuan you," in Hong Xingzu 洪興祖 (1090-1155), *Chuci buzhu* 楚辭補注 (Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 1955), 6.163-75.



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NB: Second and later references to poems in same book should be to book title only and omit “in”; thus “Tian wen,” *Chuci buzhu* 3.85-119. Likewise, for next example.

“Ti taoshu,” in Qiu Zhao’ao 仇兆鰲 (1638-1713), *Du shi xiangzhu* 杜詩詳注 (Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 1979), 13.1118-19.

“Ji Qiongzhou Yang sheren,” *Quan Tang shi* 全唐詩 (Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 1960), 614.7080.

Canonical Buddhist and Daoist Texts

When citing from the Taishō canon (*Taishō shinshu daizōkyō* 大正新修大藏經), use the following format: *Da banniepan jing* 大般涅槃經 7, T. 374: 12.404b8-c21.

(Here the number after the text title is the relevant *juan* number of the cited text; the number after T. is the sequential number of the text in the Taishō edition; the number following the colon is the Taishō volume number in which the text is found; the number after the period is the page number in that volume; the letter after the page number is the horizontal register (a, b, or c) on that page; and the number after the register indication is the column number in that register [column numbers may be omitted]).

When citing from the Zhengtong Daoist canon 正統道藏, the preferred edition is the Yiwen reprint of the 1926 Baiyunguan 白雲觀 text. Use the following format: *Zhen gao* 真誥 (DZ 1016), 8.9a4-10b4.

(Here the number following DZ is the sequential number of the text in the Schipper index to *Daozang*; the first number after the parenthesis is the *juan* number of the cited text; the number after the period is the page number in that *juan*; the number after the recto/verso indication is the column number on that page of the cited text [column numbers may be omitted]. The volume number in the canon is not included.)

Dates

Do not abbreviate dates; thus: (1209-1274), NOT (1209-74).

Quotations

When incorporating quoted material into a sentence, when necessary change a sentence-capital to lower-case, *without* adding brackets around the letter.

Ellipses

In ellipses, three periods indicate deletion of material within a sentence; four periods indicate that the material following constitutes part of another sentence (the fourth period is the sentence period).

Do not add brackets around ellipses.



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Hyphenation

For hyphenation, less is better. Thus: premodern (not pre-modern), antiwar (not anti-war), nonviable (not non-viable). Generally, hyphenate only when needed to avoid ambiguity. Therefore hyphenate compounds with “well-” which precede their noun, e.g., “...well-known author”; but such compounds that follow their noun are *not* hyphenated, e.g., “The author is well known.” Similarly for “better-known.” Note that when themselves modified, these compounds are *not* hyphenated: “...a less well known author.” Compound nouns used as adjectives of the type “fifth-century...” (e.g., fifth-century China) are always hyphenated. But do not hyphenate adverbs in “-ly” modifying an adjective, thus: “harshly spoken words” (not “harshly-spoken words”), “fully packed bags” (not “fully-packed bags”).

Numbers

Spell out numerals from 1 to 100, except for dates, and where numbers are mentioned several times within a few lines of text. Also spell out round multiples of those numerals up to ten thousand. Ragged numbers of three digits or more above one hundred are given in Arabic numerals. Thus: more than six thousand taels; he was fifty-seven years old; during the sixteenth century; in chapter thirty-one. But: lasting 340 years; costing 167 gold pieces. Exception to the rule about spelling out round multiples: when the number is part of a set phrase, e.g., an 8,000-bushel salary.

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Insert translations of longer than two sentences as a block quote in the main text. This should be indented, with translation first and Chinese text below it; separate both from surrounding text by a line space. Chinese quotations are punctuated using Chinese punctuation marks according to Chinese rules.

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