GPHNP — GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE HISTORY OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY

Fostering a new approach to the study of the history of natural philosophy this series aims to expand the discussion on natural philosophy cross-culturally and comparatively by focusing on the philosophical reasoning about nature developed particularly, but not exclusively, in three main cultural settings: Europe, the Middle East, and China. One of the main focal points of *Global Perspectives on the History of Natural Philosophy* is the interplay between philosophical and scientific concepts, stances, and problems arising from the premodern consideration of nature, broadly considered. Accordingly, the series provides a cutting-edge framework in which natural philosophy can be considered from new philosophically meaningful angles. Acknowledging the historical interweaving of philosophy and science of nature, the series publishes monographs and edited volumes dealing with the history of natural philosophy from three methodological perspectives: philosophical analysis, historical reconstruction, and comparative studies. Submitted manuscripts may either examine authors and issues from a specific philosophical tradition or engage comparatively with patterns and problems shared by different cultural settings.

Series editors: YAEL KEDAR (Tel Hai College), CECILIA PANTI (University of Rome Tor Vergata), and NICOLA POLLONI (University of Messina)

Editorial committee: VÉRONIQUE DECAIX (University of Paris), SHIXIANG JIN (University of Science and Technology of Beijing), ANDREAS LAMMER (Radboud University), MATTEO MARTELLI (University of Bologna), CECILIA TRIFOGLI (University of Oxford), LINWEI WANG (Wuhan University).

Publisher: Routledge

Proposals: To submit a book proposal, use the GPHNP proposal form.

MANUSCRIPT SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

1. General Parameters

1.1 Document File Format

The manuscript must be in a .doc or .docx file. Any file format other than .doc/.docx will not be accepted.

1.2 Layout and Text Format

The manuscript must be formatted according to the layout described below.

Margins (top, bottom, left, and right)	2.54 cm
Layout Indent	0 cm
Layout Spacing	0 cm
Indentation of the first line	0 cm
Line spacing	1.0 line (single)
Font	Times New Roman
Font Size of main text	12
Font Size of endnotes	10
Font Size of large quotations	12 (all paragraph indented to 1cm)
Endnote numbers	Outside quotation marks and punctuation → "quoted text".[1]

1.3 Title, Abstracts, Keywords, and Maximum Length

All chapters of the submitted manuscript must include the following:

- A title
- An abstract (100-200 words)
- Five keywords

Please, note that this requirement applies to collected volumes and monographs alike.

1.4 Endnotes

GPHNP adopts endnotes instead of footnotes. See section 3 of this stylesheet for details on endnote referencing are available at section 3 of this stylesheet. Note that endnotes go <u>at the end of each chapter</u> for both collected volumes and monographs.

<u>1.5 Bibliography</u>

In collected volumes, each chapter will include a final bibliography, which is placed at the end of the chapter. Monographs do not need to have a chapter-by-chapter bibliography but a final, general bibliography for the entire book. See section 4 of this stylesheet for further guidance on how to structure the bibliography.

<u>1.6 Headings</u>

If headings are used, they must be in the same font and size as the body of the text. We strongly encourage authors to number the sections of their chapters by using Arabic numbers. The following formats should be used:

1. Heading Level 1 (in bold)

<u>1.1 Heading Level 2</u> (underlined)

<u>1.7 Spelling</u>
Use UK English spelling:

→ colour [not: color]

→ theorise [not: theorize]

<u>1.8 Serial commas</u>
Use serial commas:

→ this, that, and the other.

<u>1.9 Quotation marks</u>
Quotation marks should differentiate between the following cases:

- quotation of texts and sources: use double quotation marks.
- emphasis on words and quotations inside a quoted text: use single quotation marks.

Note that all quotation marks within a quoted text must be converted into single quotation marks even when the original text adopts a different style (e.g., guillemets, reversed quotation marks, etc.). The endnote number follows the punctuation.

→ "it is a fresh start".[12]

→ "And she said 'it is fine with me' and then she smiled".

→ This 'new' approach.

1.10 Acronyms

Acronyms go unpointed:

→ USA [not: U.S.A.]

1.11 Dashes

Use spaced en dash:

→ The essay – first published in 1960 – addresses this question.

1.12 Numbers

In the body of the text, numbers are spelled out to ten, use Arabic thereafter and a small dash in between. Contracted references to ordinal numbers (5th) must be superscript:

→ I have counted from five to ten, now you count from 11 to 16.

→ Samples 12-13 show this tendency.

→ In the 6th century [not: 6th].

1.13 Number spans

Number spans are always written in full (not elided):

→ 135-136

1.14 Dates

Dates should be written using the format: Day Month Year.

→ 7 June 1918

1.15 First letter after colons

Use lower-case with the first letter after colons:

→ these are: a cat, a giraffe, and an elephant.

1.16 Historical authors

Historical authors should be referred to following their common use in English:

→ Albert the Great [not: Albertus Magnus]

1.17 Capitalisation

English capitalisation rules must be observed for English titles (for details and examples, see 4.13). Titles in any other language must respect the rules of capitalisation for the language in which the title is given.

1.18 Transliterations

The general rule for transliteration of texts is consistency: the manuscript must apply the same transliteration style uniformly and in all its parts and chapters. While for most languages authors and editors can choose the transliteration style they prefer, we encourage them to consult with the Series Editors before submitting their manuscript. Please, note that Chinese characters must be transliterated using pinyin.

2. Quotations of Texts

2.1 Long quotations

Quotations longer than 3 lines must be separated from the main text as set out below. Quotations must be translated into English, with the original text provided in an endnote if the translation has been made by the author.

Please, note the following:

- A blank line must be left both above and below the quotation

- Font 12 (as in the main text)

- Left indentation of 1 cm for the entire paragraph of the quotation

- The text must not be placed within quotation marks

- All quotation marks within a quoted text must be converted into single quotation marks

2.2 Short quotations

Quotations shorter than 3 lines should remain in the body of the text and signalled by quotation marks. GPHNP uses the American style quotation marks ("quoted text", see also 1.9). Single quotation marks should be used for quotations inside a quoted text when the latter is enclosed by quotation marks. The quoted text should not be in italics:

→ "and he said, 'what a wonderful evening!' And then he talked no more".[1]

A very short quotation (1 to 5 words) can be inserted into the main text either italicising it or using quotation marks, but never both. In this case, a modern translation is not required.

2.3 Omission and additions

Omitted portions of the text must be signalled by using three dots within square brackets:

→ "And this is clear. […] Yet, natural change happens in another way".

Additions to the translated text of words that are not present in the original language but become part of the translation must be signalled by using square brackets:

→ "This [argument] is flawed".

Additions to translated text of words that are not part of the translation must be signalled by using round brackets:

→ "This power (*virtus*) is a real accident".

→ "This matter (i.e., prime matter) is joined to the form of quantity".

3. Referencing Style

3.1 Endnotes

GPHNP uses endnotes instead of footnotes in accordance with the Routledge house style. Bibliographical references in endnotes should be <u>abbreviated citations from the first instance</u> (see 3.7 for formats and examples). Endnotes numbers (i.e., the number referencing an endnote in the body of the text) must be placed after the last punctuation mark of the sentence. If quotation marks are used, the endnote number will follow them. In every case, <u>endnote numbers are the last element of the sentence</u>.

→ Aquinas said he was speaking of the "possible intellect", whereas in making this same point Albert had referred to the "material intellect".[1] Why did Aquinas specify that he had used "the arguments of the philosophers themselves"? Not content with making a strong rebuke, Aquinas issued a challenge: "If anyone […] wishes to say anything in reply to what we have written, let him not speak in corners […] but reply to this in writing, if he dares"![2]

3.2 Recurrent references

Ibidem or ibid. should never be used to refer to the same item or author. Instead, the abbreviated citation should be repeated.

3.3 Multiple authors

If there is more than one author of the volume, use "and" to join the two names, adding a comma if their number is more than two (using the format: x, y, and z).

3.4 Introduction to books, editions, and translations

If the paper refers to more than one introduction or preface written by the same author, each item must signal the work to which it is related. This can be done by adding the work whose introduction is quoted in the further references to that item:

→ Verbeke, "Introduction to *Liber de anima*", 9*.

3.5 Page numbers

Page numbers should <u>not</u> be preceded by "p." or "pp.", except in (rare) cases where their omission would cause confusion.

3.6 References to page lines

We encourage authors <u>not</u> to refer to the page lines of the quoted primary sources. If needed, please note that no blank space needs to be added between pages and lines.

Single page and line			
Format	page,line	Example	Grosseteste, *De luce*, 234,2.
Different lines in a page			
Format	page,line-line	Example	Grosseteste, *De luce*, 234,2-4.
Different pages and lines			
Format	page,line-page,line	Example	Grosseteste, *De luce*, 234,3-235,7.

<u>3.7 Formats and examples</u>

Please, use the following chart to uniform your references.

Books (Monographs)	
Format	Surname, *Abbreviated Title*, page numbers (if relevant).
Example	Des Chenes, *Physiologia*, 20-27.
Chapters from collected volumes	
Format	Surname, "Abbreviated Chapter Title", relevant pages.
Examples	Shen, "The Aristotelian Concept", 28.
Collected volumes	
Format	Surname (ed./eds.), *Abbreviated Title*
Examples	Ameriks (ed.), *Companion to German Idealism*
Journal articles	
Format	Surname, "Abbreviated Article Title", reference to specific pages.
Examples	Rampling, "John Dee and the Sciences", 434-435.
Editions of primary sources	
Format	Author, *Title of the work*, pages.
Example	Gundissalinus, *De anima*, 89.
Translations of primary sources	
Format	Author, *Title of the work*, pages.
Example	Zhu Xi, *Commentary on the* Scripture of Change, 104.
Introduction to an edition/translation	
Format	Surname, "Introduction", pages.

Example	Verbeke, "Introduction", 9*.

4. Final Bibliography

4.1 Requirements for monographs and volumes

A final bibliography is required for all submitted manuscripts to GPHNP as follows:

- Monographs: a final bibliography covering all chapters of the book.

- Collected volumes: a final bibliography for each chapter included in the volume.

4.2 Order of the items in the bibliography

The final bibliography must include comprehensively and exclusively the primary and secondary sources (as well as the manuscripts, if any) that have been referred to in the endnotes. It should be divided in the following manner and order:

- Manuscripts

- Primary Sources

- Secondary Sources

Bibliography entries should appear in alphabetical order:

- Primary Sources: Full name (e.g., Zhu Xi)

- Secondary Sources: Surname, First Name (e.g., Rampling, Jennifer)

4.3 Journal volumes and issues

Arabic numerals should be used for journal issue numbers. When more than one volume is published without continuous pagination within the same issue, please use Arabic numerals also for the volume, following the format: Issue/Volume (Year): pages

4.4 Critical editions and translations

When a book contains more than one critical edition/translation, page references should be provided for the edition/translation cited and placed at the end of the reference. If the edition/translation is part of a collected volume, the editors of the volume must appear after its title, following the format for the reference to a chapter in a collected volume (see examples at 4.13).

4.5 Multiple items in a volume

If more than one chapter from the same collected volume is quoted, full bibliographical reference must be given for each item. Volumes may be included in the final bibliography as

individual entries only when the relative endnote refers to the entire volume instead of one or more of its sections.

4.6 Multiple-volume sets

Reference to a multiple-volume set should specify the total number of volumes right after the title, using Arabic numerals and "vols." (e.g., 2 vols.). The volume cited should be specified after the publication information and before the page numbers, using a Roman numeral.

4.7 Introductions

Introductions to editions, and translations must be placed under secondary sources. Full reference to the book must be added in primary sources only if the edition/translation is also quoted in the contribution.

4.8 Plurality of authors, cities of publication, and publishers

If there is more than one author of a volume, use "and" to join the two names, adding a comma if their number is more than two (using the format: x, y, and z). The same must be used to separate two or more cities of publication or publishers.

→ Grene, Marjorie and Ariew, Roger. "The Cartesian Destiny of Form and Matter". *Early Science and Medicine* 2/3 (1997): 300-325.

→ Des Chenes, Dennis. *Physiologia: Natural Philosophy in Late Aristotelian and Cartesian Thought.* Itacha and London: Cornell University Press, 1996.

4.9 Cities of publication

The names of the cities of publication should be in English, if such translated forms exist (e.g., Cologne, Rome).

4.10 Titles in non-European languages

Titles in non-European languages like Chinese, Japanese, Hebrew, and Arabic must be given in their original language (either transliterated or not) followed by the English translation of the title within square brackets. The same rule applies with titles of journals and names of publishers using their official English translations of titles/name when available. The non-transliterated version of the author's name may be placed within round brackets after the transliteration.

→ Zhang, Yijing (张逸婧). "利瑪竇等耶穌會士對'自立體'概念的翻譯和闡釋" ["The Translation and Interpretation of 'substantia' by Early Jesuit Missionaries in China"].

哲學與文化 [*Universitas: Monthly Review of Philosophy and Culture*] 47/12 (2020): 41-56.

→ Sun, Chengsheng (孙承晟). 观念的交织：明清之际西方自然哲学在中国的传播 [*The Intercultural Weaving of Ideas: The Transmission and Transformation of Western Natural Philosophy in Late Ming and Early Qing China*]. Guangzhou: 广东人民出版社 [Guangdong People Publishing House], 2018.

4.11 Italicised portions of titles

If a title of a book or volume contains within it an italicised portion of text, that portion must be signalled through the reverse use of italics. However, this rule does not apply if the italicised portion of the text opens the title. In that case, the portion is italicised, too, as in first example given below.

→ Des Chenes, Dennis. *Physiologia: Natural Philosophy in Late Aristotelian and Cartesian Thought.* Itacha and London: Cornell University Press, 1996.

→ Robert Grosseteste. *De sphera*. Edited by Cecilia Panti. *Moti, virtù e motori celesti nella cosmologia di Roberto Grossatesta. Studio ed edizione dei trattati* De sphera*,* De cometis*,* De motu supercelestium, 289-319. Florence: SISMEL-Edizioni del Galluzzo, 2001.

→ Muckle. Joseph T. "The Treatise *De anima* of Dominicus Gundissalinus", *Mediaeval Studies* 2 (1940): 23-103.

4.12 Acronyms

We encourage authors not to use acronyms. If these are used, they must be untied in the final bibliography giving the complete bibliographical references the acronyms stand for.

4.13 Formats and Examples

Use the following chart to uniform the items in the final bibliography.

Books (Monographs)	
Format	Surname, First Name. *Title.* Place of Publication: Publisher Name, Year.
Example	Des Chenes, Dennis. *Physiologia: Natural Philosophy in Late Aristotelian and Cartesian Thought.* Itacha and London: Cornell University Press, 1996.
Chapters from collected volumes	

Format	Surname, First Name. "Chapter Title". In *Title of the Volume*, edited by First Name and Surname of the editor/s, page numbers. Place of Publication: Publisher Name, Year.
Example	Shen, Vincent. "The Aristotelian Concept of Substance Introduced by Early Jesuit Missionaries to China and Its Problems in Encountering Confucianism". In *Confucianism and Catholicism: Reinvigorating the Dialogue*, edited by Michael R. Slater, Erin M. Cline, and Philip J. Ivanhoe, 3-33. Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press, 2020.
Collected volumes	
Format	Surname, First Name. Ed./Eds. *Title of the Collected Volume*. Place of Publication: Publisher Name, Year.
Example	Ameriks, Karl. Ed. *The Cambridge Companion to German Idealism.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000.
Journal articles	
Format	Surname, First Name. "Article Title". *Title of the Journal* Issue/Volume (Year): article's page range.
Example	Rampling, Jennifer M. "John Dee and the Sciences: Early Modern Networks of Knowledge". *Studies in History and Philosophy of Science* 43/3 (2012): 432-436.
Edition in a book	
Format	Author. *Title of the work.* Edited by First Name and Surname of the editor/s. *Title of the published work where the critical edition is located* if different from the author's work. Place of Publication: Publisher Name, Year.
Examples	Roger Bacon. *Questiones supra libros octo physicorum Aristotelis.* Edited by Robert Steele. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1935.
	Robert Grosseteste. *De sphera.* Edited by Cecilia Panti. *Moti, virtù e motori celesti nella cosmologia di Roberto Grossatesta. Studio ed edizione dei trattati* De sphera, De cometis, De motu supercelestium, 289-319. Florence: SISMEL-Edizioni del Galluzzo, 2001.
Translation in a book	
Format	Author. *Title of the work.* Translated by First Name and Surname of the translator/s. *Title of the published work where the translation is located* if different from the author's work. Place of Publication: Publisher Name, Year.
Example	Zhu Xi. *Commentary on the* Scripture of Change. Edited and translated by Joseph A. Adler, *The Original Meaning of the* Yijing: *Commentary on the* Scripture of Change, 41-316. New York: Columbia University Press, 2019.
edition/translation in a journal article	

Format	Author. *Title of the work.* Edited/translated by First Name and Surname of the editor. "Title of the Article" if different from the author's work, *Journal Title* Issue/Number (Year): pages of the article, on pages of the edition.
Example	Gundissalinus. *De anima.* Edited by Joseph T. Muckle. "The Treatise *De anima* of Dominicus Gundissalinus", *Mediaeval Studies* 2 (1940): 23-103, on 31-103.
Introduction to an edition/translation	
Format	Surname, Name. "Introduction"/ "Preface" to Author, *Title.* Edited by First Name and Surname of the editor. *Title of the published work where the critical edition is located* if different from the author's work. Place of Publication: Publisher Name, Year.
Example	Jardine, Lisa. "Introduction" to Francis Bacon, *The New Organon*. Edited by Lisa Jardine and Michael Silverthorne, vii-xxvii. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000.
Manuscripts	
Format	City (in English when possible), Full name of the Library, Collection (if any), Shelfmark
Example	Florence, Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Conventi Soppressi, D.8.2834