

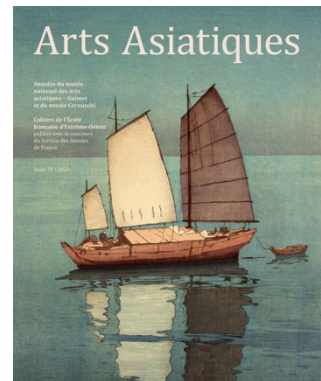
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## Arts Asiatiques

### Rédaction

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*Arts Asiatiques* features original, previously unpublished scientific articles and columns on the art and archaeology of Asia.



Only articles and reviews complying with the instructions below will be considered. They will be submitted to a reading committee whose decision will be sent to the author as soon as it is received. In the event of refusal of publication, the reading committee reserves the right not to justify its decision. It may also subject the publication to prior modifications. The reading committee's decision is final and submission of an article for publication implies acceptance of this clause.

Once the layout has been completed, the texts will be sent back to the authors (in PDF format) for final approval. However, the Editorial Board reserves the right to make minor changes to articles and reports (spelling, punctuation, etc.) on the final proof, without consulting the author again, for reasons of deadlines.

The opinions expressed in the articles, reviews and miscellaneous notices are, of course, the sole responsibility of the authors.

**Style sheet** [Updated on 4 September 2024]

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### 1. General information

- Authors may choose between British and American spelling, but must be consistent in their choice.
- Articles, columns and reviews can be written in French or English.
- Average length:
  - **Article:** approximately 50,000 characters all inclusive (spaces, notes and bibliography). Up to twenty illustrations.
  - **Notes and columns:** 20,000 characters all inclusive. Up to seven illustrations.
  - **Review:** 10,000 characters all inclusive. If you require more space, please contact the editorial team in advance.
- Use headings, or alternatively white space, to subdivide the text. Do not exceed two levels of headings.
- Chinese or Japanese characters are integrated into the text on the first occurrence only.
- Transcriptions of Asian languages must comply with current international standards.
- Articles, columns and reviews must be submitted to the editorial office in two digital documents, one in Word format (.doc or .docx) and the other in PDF format, which will serve as a reference document.
- Send two versions of the article: one anonymous, with the illustrations inserted in the text; the other non-anonymous, with just the text.
- Use a Unicode font.
- Include a bibliography (see section 8 Bibliography below).

## 2. Illustrations and captions

- Up to twenty illustrations for articles, up to seven for notes and columns.
- Illustrations must be sent to the editorial office in the form of separate digital documents (one per illustration) in high-definition TIFF, JPG or Illustrator format (minimum definition 300 dpi and width 20 cm).
- Illustrations are numbered: 1, 2, 3, etc. In some cases, secondary numbering may be used: 1a, 1b, 1c, etc.
- Reference to an illustration is made by the words: **(fig. 1)** in bold.
- The captions are collected on a separate sheet at the end of the Word document.
- Before each caption, we find: *Figure + figure number + full stop + em dash*.  
*Example: Figure 1. —*
- The captions provide as much of the information listed in the table below as possible, separating them from each other either with a comma or a full stop, as indicated in the right-hand column:

Informations	Separators
Author	+ comma
Title or designation	+ comma
Date	+ comma
Location or origin (where appropriate: unknown origin)	+ full stop
Technique and material	+ comma
Dimensions (H. 13 cm ; W. 29 cm ; D. 4 cm ; dia. 34,2 cm)	+ full stop
Place of conservation	+ comma
Inventory number	+ full stop
Origin and copyright of the illustration	+ full stop

### Examples:

*Figure 1. —* Hakuin Ekaku (1685-1768), *Tenjin, God of Heaven and Literature*, Edo period (1603-1868), mid-18th century. Ink on paper, H. 73.3 cm ; W. 13.9 cm. Musée national des arts asiatiques – Guimet, MA 6202. Photo: RMN.

*Figure 2. —* Standing Bodhisattva, Northern Qi period (550-577), exact origin unknown. Stoneware with slight traces of polychromy, H. 165 cm ; W. 45 cm ; D. 30 cm. Museum of Qingzhou, inv. L0078. Photo by the author.

*Figure 3. —* Bhairava, cōla period, 10th-11th century, South India, Tamil Nadu. Bronze, H. 41 cm. Musée national des arts asiatiques – Guimet, MG 18571. Photo: RMN.

*Figure 4. —* Survey of material from jar 46, grave DX3, “Great White Horse” locality © M. Dupont.

### IMPORTANT

Authors are responsible for obtaining permission to reproduce documents from the museums or publishers concerned. The editorial team of *Arts Asiatiques* will under no circumstances be responsible for obtaining illustrations for authors. Authors must themselves provide the editorial team with documents certifying the rights obtained - if necessary, mention this authorisation in the caption of the illustration.

### 3. Summary

- For articles only.
- Provide an abstract of less than 200 words and 5 to 8 keywords in English.
- The editorial team will arrange for the abstracts and the list of keywords to be translated into Chinese and Japanese – and into French if necessary – unless the author wishes to do this himself.

### 4. Quotes

- Quotations should be given in roman in inverted commas – in the body of the text for short quotations and in the form of independent paragraph(s) when they exceed one sentence.
- Use double inverted commas (“ ”) on the first level and single inverted commas (‘ ’) on the second.

### 5. Notes

- Number notes consecutively and place them only at the bottom of the page. Never use endnotes.
- Place the footnote superscript after the word or group of words to which it refers. The footnote number is not superscripted. This number is immediately followed by a full stop.

### 6. Typography

- Text should be in 12 point font and footnotes in 10 point font.
- Never use large capitals (even in the bibliography).
- Spell out the centuries in the body of the text (eighteenth century); abbreviations can be used inside brackets or in image captions (18th century).
- Place a non-breaking space:
  - after the following signs: = + ×
  - in the bibliography and reference calls, after the p. (example: p. 28)
  - after no. and fig.
  - between a number and the noun or abbreviation it precedes (example: 125 kilometres).

### 7. Bibliographical references

- Place bibliographical references in notes – never in the text – and follow the examples below:
  - SMITH 1998, p. 24.
  - SMITH 1998, pp. 24-27.
  - SMITH 1998, pp. 24, 27 et 145.
  - SMITH 1998, p. 24, fig. 1.
- Never abbreviate the notation of a page or publication date:
  - SMITH 1998, pp. 142-147.
  - SMITH 1991-1992.
- If there are two or three authors, follow the examples below:
  - SMITH & MITCHELL 1996, p. 24.
  - SMITH, MITCHELL & COLLINS 1996, p. 24.
- If there are more than three authors, follow the examples below:
  - NAME OF THE FIRST AUTHOR + *et al.*
  - SMITH *et al.* 1998, p. 24.
- If the book is a reprint and you wish to mention the first edition, you can do so using the following example:
  - SMITH [1896] 1982, p. 24.

## 8. Bibliography

- The bibliography is placed immediately after the article and must conform to one of the following models, depending on the case:

### BOOK:

NAME first name, date: *Title of book*, place of publication, publisher (series).

Example: DUPONT Jean, 1993 : *La vie du Bouddha*, Paris, Sinar (Religions du monde 6).

### JOURNAL ARTICLE:

NAME first name, date: “Title of article”, *Journal title* vol. (no.), pages.

Example: KIM Jinah, 2020: “Reading Time: the Sarnath Buddha and the Historical Significance of Donor Portraits in early Medieval South Asia”, *South Asian Studies* 36 (2), pp. 190-215.

### COLLECTIVE VOLUME ARTICLE:

NAME first name, date: “Title of article”, in NAME first name of the editor/s (ed./eds.), *Collective volume title*, place of publication, publisher (series), pages.

Example: GIMELLO Robert M., 2004: “Icon and Incantation: The Goddess Zhunti and the Role of Images in the Occult Buddhism of China”, in GRANOFF Phyllis & SHINOHARA Koichi (eds.), *Images in Asian Religions: Texts and Contexts*, Vancouver, UBCPress, pp. 225-256.

The NAME of the author or editor is always in small capitals.

If there are several authors and editors, follow the examples below:

DURAND Jean-Noël & DUPONT Martine.

DURAND Jean-Noël, DUPONT Martine, LATAUPE Lucie & DUJARDIN Philippe.

- List the different publications by the same author in ascending chronological order, from the oldest to the most recent. From the second title onwards, replace the author’s name with an em dash.

Example:

WELLEN Kathryn, 2014: *The Open Door: Early Modern Wajorese Statecraft and Diaspora*, De Kalb, Northern Illinois University Press.

— 2018: “La Maddukelleng and Civil War in South Sulawesi”, in CHARNEY Michael W. & WELLEN Kathryn (eds.), *Warring Societies of Pre-Colonial Southeast Asia: Local Cultures of Conflict within a Regional Context*, Copenhagen, NIAS Press, pp. 47-71.

— 2022: “Exhming Buried Stones: The Treaty of Timurung (1582) during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries”, *Archipel* 103, pp. 59-86.

- For a particle name:

The particle is not capitalised in the text.

Example: Hermanus de Graaf published his study in 1949.

The particle is capitalised if it opens a bibliographic reference as a footnote.

Example: De Graaf 1949, p. 55.

In the bibliography, the PARTICLE appears in small capitals before the NAME, but does not determine the alphabetical classification of the author.

Example: DE GRAAF Hermanus, 1949: *Geschiedenis van Indonesië*, The Hague–Bandung, W. van Hoeve.

- If an author has published several works in the same year, they will be distinguished by lower-case letters immediately following the year: 2010a, 2010b, etc.
- If it is necessary to give the publication date of a work according to another calendar system, this will be done as follows:  
NARAHARINATH Yogi, 1966 [V.S. 2022]: *Itihāsprakāśma sandhipatrasangraha*, Varanasi, Yogapracarini.
- In the notes, reference to the bibliography is always made as follows:  
DUPONT 1996, p. 24 (see above, section 7 Bibliographical references).
- Titles are given in the original language (with translation in square brackets where appropriate) and include Chinese or Japanese characters.

- For Japanese, give the transcription in *rōma-ji* followed by the kanji and then, in square brackets, the translation. For Chinese, give the pinyin transcription followed by the characters and then, in square brackets, the translation.

Example: MA Shichang 馬世長, 1985: “Kumutora ni okeru Kan minzoku yōshiki no sekkutsu クムトラにおける漢民族様式の石窟” [The Grottoes Based on the Han-people Style in Kumtula], in *Chūgoku sekkutsu, Kumutora sekkutsu* 中国石窟—クムトラ石窟 [The Grotto Art of China, The Kumtula Grottoes], Tōkyō, Heibonsha 平凡社, pp. 218-249.

