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SOPHIA UNIVERSITY, TOKYO

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1. GENERAL DIRECTIONS

1.1. Preparation of Manuscripts

Manuscripts for consideration should be submitted electronically in both Word and PDF formats. Manuscripts should be typed double-spaced with the right-hand margin unjustified; this applies also to indented quotations and notes. In particular, it will be helpful if the following are attended to from the outset: (1) Notes should be numbered consecutively and preferably located at the bottom of the page as **footnotes**. (2) A **reference list** should appear at the end of the article and should include all works cited in footnotes; works without at least one footnote citation should not be listed. See sections 4 and 5 below for specifications regarding footnotes and reference list entries. (3) Kanji/kana should be included for Japanese and other East Asian names and terms, following MN's style guidelines explained below. When submitting a **translation**, please supply a copy of the text on which it is based. If you wish to incorporate photographic or other **illustrative material**, please provide electronic copies of this material and a list of accompanying citations. Note that email messages, including attachments, should not exceed 7 MB; for the submission of files exceeding this limit, please contact our office.

Manuscripts under consideration for publication are sent out to be read anonymously. Authors are requested not to include their names on the title page or in running heads or footers and to refrain from identifying themselves in the text or footnotes. After a manuscript has been accepted for publication, any citations or acknowledgments thus omitted may be restored.

MN follows *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 16th edition (referred to below as CMS), for most questions of style and format. This style sheet covers primarily issues related to the presentation of Japan-related subject matter in English and stylistic policies particular to the journal.

1.2. Copyright

The copyright to articles and reviews published in *Monumenta Nipponica* belongs to the journal. MN readily grants permission for the reprinting of published articles in anthologies or other collections or for their reproduction for classroom use. Requests for permission for such uses should be sent by email to the MN office (mnoffice@sophia.ac.jp).

Manuscripts submitted should not have been published previously or circulated widely electronically, or be under consideration for publication elsewhere. We ask authors whose manuscripts or reviews have been accepted for publication not to distribute them in printed or electronic form without our permission.

2. OVERVIEW OF STYLISTIC CONVENTIONS

This section covers many of the issues frequently encountered in presenting Japan-related subject matter in English. For further details concerning the treatment of names and terms, particularly with respect to capitalization, italicization, and hyphenation, see section 3 below.

2.1. Italics/Japanese Terms

Italicize Japanese terms (and other foreign-language terms) except for those that have entered the English language as indicated by their inclusion in standard English-language reference works. For this purpose, MN primarily follows the usage in *Webster's* (collegiate or unabridged editions, both print and online formats) and also in certain cases adopts the usage in the *Oxford English Dictionary* and *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

However, note the following spellings adopted by MN regardless of their appearance in the above sources:

kabuki, *not* Kabuki
bunraku, *not* Bunraku
romaji, *not* Romaji
noh, *not* No, Nō, or Noh

2.2. Macrons and Plurals

Provide macrons for all but anglicized words (shogun, daimyo, etc.), main islands, and principal cities (Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu). Retain macrons for other geographical areas (e.g., Kantō, Tōhoku). Quotations from a Western-language work that deviates from these principles should preserve its format.

For Japanese names and terms, including anglicized terms, use the same form as both singular and plural.

the two daimyo; the third, sixth, and seventh Tokugawa shogun

2.3. Romanization

Use the modified Hepburn style found in *Kenkyusha's New Japanese-English Dictionary*. Use “n” rather than “m” before syllables beginning with “m,” “b,” and “p,” and an apostrophe after “n” when it is part of the preceding syllable and the following syllable begins with “yo,” “yu,” or a vowel. Unless there is a strong possibility of confusion regarding units of meaning or pronunciation, MN prefers not to use an apostrophe or hyphen to separate two vowels.

Tenmu, Kanmu, *kanpaku*, Tenpyō, *shinbun*
Man'yōshū, *in'ei* 陰影, *inin* 委任
Ninnōe, Aizen Myōō, Goemon
But
Yuima-e 維摩会, *e-iri kyōgenbon* 絵入狂言本, *go'on* 五陰, Ka'ichi 嘉一

Passages incorporating traditional orthography (*rekishiteki kanazukai*) should be romanized according to their modern pronunciation. The accompanying Japanese text will make clear the particularities of the orthography.

omou 思ふ

Extended “a,” “e,” and “i” sounds in foreign Japanized words (*gairaigo*) are best indicated by a macron.

sentā センター

2.3.1. Word division

In romanizing titles and longer phrases, divide them according to units of meaning, but also avoid long chains of syllables that readers may stumble over.

ōkeshin 応化身, *ōke busshin* 応化仏身
otogizōshi 御伽草子, *Tsukiyo sōshi* 月夜草子
Mikan otogizōshishū to kenkyū 未刊御伽草子集と研究
Sharebon kusazōshi shū 洒落本草双紙集
Tsurezuregusa 徒然草
Shingaku hayazomegusa 心学早染草
Goshūi waka shū 後拾遺和歌集, *Goshūishū* 後拾遺集

A unit beginning with a normally unvoiced consonant that is voiced (*dakuon*) in this context (*sōshi*: *zōshi*, *hon*: *bon*, *kyō*: *gyō*) should usually be joined to the preceding element. If, however, as is often the case with Buddhist texts, a title ending in *hon* 品 (chapter) or *kyō* 經 (sutra) comprises several units of meaning, it is best to leave that element standing alone, even if it is voiced. (See also 2.6. Translation and Transcription of Japanese Terms and Phrases.)

Hokkekyō 法華經, *Yuimagyō* 維摩經
Yakuōbon 藥王品, *Daibadattabon* 提婆達多品
Myōhō renga kyō 妙法蓮華經, *Dai hannya haramitta kyō* 大般若波羅蜜多經
Bussetsu tennyō jōbutsu kyō 轉女成仏經
Bussetsu tennyōshin gyō 仏説轉女身經

2.3.2. Use of hyphens

Use hyphens sparingly. MN uses them primarily to set off elements affixed to proper nouns. (See also 3.1.3. Honorifics; 3.4. Names of Prefectures, Provinces, Villages, Streets; 3.14. Cultural Schools and Movements.)

Kenreimon-in
 Gosuzaku-in
 Tokinaga-kyō
 Tsuda Baikei-sensei
 Inoue-hakase
 Gotō-ke
 Nagano-ken
 Shirakaba-ha

Modifying terms such as *ka* or *teki* preferably should be combined directly with the preceding word. If the preceding word already incorporates a modifier of this sort, the second may be joined to it by a hyphen.

kindaiteki, *kindaika*
kindaika-teki hassō

Short but independent words may be joined directly to the preceding term if the two form a natural unit or the combination with other words in a longer phrase makes that the smoother choice. Otherwise they are best left to stand alone.

prefectural histories (*kenshi*)
Saitama-ken shi, *Saitama-kenshi shiryōshū*
Jōchi Daigaku shi, *Jōchi Daigaku-shi shiryōshū*

In a proper name where a term such as *ken* is combined with a modifier such as *ritsu*, it will usually work best to treat the resulting compound as a separate unit.

Tōkyō Toritsu Toshokan
 Ibaraki Kenritsu Hakubutsukan

2.3.3. Romanization of Chinese and Korean names and terms

Chinese and Korean names and terms appearing in Japanese texts should be transcribed according to the rules of romanization for those languages. For the romanization of Chinese names and terms, use **Pinyin** unless quoting a Western-language work that uses Wade-Giles. For Korean names and terms, use the **McCune-Reischauer** system.

2.4. Names

In general, use traditional order for Japanese names. Use Western order, however, in the case of a non-Japanese national with a Japanese name or a Japanese national active chiefly overseas (or publishing primarily in English). When citing the Japanese author of an English-language work, use Western order if the cited work does so. Similarly, when citing a Japanese-language work by a non-Japanese national with a Japanese name, follow the usage adopted by the work in question (see also 4.10. Works in Japanese by Non-Japanese Authors).

For Fujiwara, Minamoto, etc., used as an *uji* name, include “no” (Fujiwara no Teika, Minamoto no Sanetomo), but leave it out when it is used as a surname (Fujiwara Seika). Follow usage in *Kōjien*, *Daijinhmei jiten*, or *Kokushi daijiten*.

2.5. Characters (Kanji/Kana)

For Japanese, Chinese, and Korean names and terms, provide characters at the first mention of a person, place-name, literary work, era name (*nengō*) up to Meiji, or romanized term, with the following exceptions: do not give characters for anglicized terms or for prefectures, provinces, major cities, or well-known topographical names.

If a name or term first appears in a footnote and only later is mentioned in the text, provide characters at that point as well.

MN follows the policy of recent major Japanese compendia of classical works and uses modern, abbreviated kanji forms, regardless of how they may appear in the original work cited (this also includes Chinese and Korean sources). For phrases or terms in kana, follow the original orthography, but do not use *hentaigana* except for the standard ゐ and ゑ.

2.6. Translation and Transcription of Japanese Terms and Phrases

Characters for names, terms, and longer phrases should follow immediately after the romanized version without any intervening punctuation or parentheses. If the Japanese original (romaji + kanji/kana) of a translated term or phrase is given in parentheses after the English translation, observe the following placement of quotation marks: when the parenthetical element is equivalent to only part of the translated phrase, include it within the quotation marks enclosing the phrase; when the entire original of the translated phrase is provided, put the parenthetical element outside the quotation marks enclosing the phrase. (See also 2.11. Transcription of Poetry.)

She describes it as “the living rhythm that occurs naturally (*onozukara aru* おのづから有)” between heaven and earth.

It is, declares Makuzu, “rooted in their private parts” (*injo o ne toshite* 陰所を根として).

When contrasting different readings of a term, use the following abbreviations:

Ch. Chinese Jp. Japanese Kr. Korean Sk. Sanskrit

The term cited should follow immediately after the abbreviation without any intervening punctuation.

Hossō (Ch. Faxiang)

When incorporating kanji, put them after the first reading.

Hossō 法相 (Ch. Faxiang)

xinyuefu 新樂府 (Jp. *shingafu*), or “new ballads”

Wenxuan 文選 (Jp. *Monzen*, Selections of Literature)

Tipodaduo pin 提婆達多品 (Jp. *Daibadattabon*), the “Devadatta” chapter of the *Lotus Sutra*

If the term is given in parentheses, put kanji immediately after the first reading and separate the remaining elements by commas.

“poems of admonition and instruction” (*fengyushi* 風論詩, Jp. *fūyushi*)

Sutra on Transforming Women’s Bodies (*Foshuo zhuan nüshen jing* 仏説轉女身經, Jp.

Bussetsu tennyoshin gyō)

Vimalakīrti nirdeśa (Ch. *Weimo jing* 維摩經, Jp. *Yuimagyō*)

2.7. Dates

When spelling out pre-1873 (traditional calendar) dates, use ordinal numbers for the names of months and days; lowercase the numbers and the words “month” and “day.”

third month, second day; second day of the third month

first month 1809; first month of 1809

Dates may also be given in more compact, numerical form. In that case, give in the order year, month, and day, separated by periods. Indicate an intercalary month by an “i” before the month.

1712.1.12

1712.i1.12

Nengō should be capitalized in both text and citations. If the month and day are also included, for simplicity use a numeral for the year rather than spell it out.

second day of the third month of Tenmei 2 (1782)

Rather than

second day of the third month of the second year of Tenmei (1782)

When combining *nengō* and the equivalent Western year, list the *nengō* year first.

Kenchō 6 (1254).5.5

Include kanji for pre-Meiji *nengō* when first mentioned.

Kenchō 建長 6 (1254).5.5

If the date appears in a translated passage, the equivalent year in the Western calendar should be given in square brackets rather than parentheses.

“Thus the two countries have exchanged missives (*shin* 信) since the eighth year of Ōei [1401].”

When spelling out post-1873 (Gregorian calendar) dates, list in the order day, month, and year; do not use commas.

24 August 1942

Give spans of dates in full: 1858–1869, 1868–1912.

2.8. Spelling, Punctuation, and Capitalization of Western Terms

MN generally follows the first spellings listed in *Webster’s*.

acknowledgment, adviser, benefited, counselor, judgment, toward, traveled, worshipped

But

catalogue, naïve

Note that *Webster’s* and CMS generally advise against hyphens in words with anti, pre, non, etc. Adjectives using quasi-, however, keep the hyphen (consult the hyphenation table in CMS for further information).

premodern, antiwar, nonviable (*but* non-ego), quasi-public

Use serial commas (i.e., insert a comma before the “and” in a series of three or more elements).

the third, sixth, and seventh Tokugawa shogun

Terms capitalized include the names of continents. Attention should be paid to the differing usage of certain terms appearing as a noun or adjective.

Asia, Asian

Orient, Oriental (n.), oriental (adj.), orientalism, Occident (n.), occidental (adj.), West, Westerner, Western, *but* westernization, western Japan

japonisme

japanology, sinology, Japanese studies

2.9. Parts of a Book

Terms designating the parts of a book are put in roman type, left lowercase, and not enclosed in quotation marks. Chapter numbers in text references are given in arabic numerals.

In chapter 2, the author writes . . .

The introduction discusses . . .

For details, see appendix B.

The volume’s subject index and bibliography are . . .

2.10. Numbers

Spell out numerals 1 to 100 except for dates, percentages, and where numbers are mentioned several times within a few lines of text. Use the word “percent” rather than the percent symbol (%). Also spell out round multiples of those numerals up to 10,000. Spell out people’s ages and centuries. (See also 4.6.1. Page numbers.)

six thousand

He was thirty-nine years old.

the eighteenth century

25 percent

2.11. Transcription of Poetry

Japanese text should be provided together with a romanized version for any poetry (*waka*, *haiku*, etc.) cited or translated. Capitalize only personal names and place-names.

五月雨をあつめてはやし最上川

samidare o / atsumete hayashi / Mogamigawa

In citing phrases from a Japanese text, including poetry, when precedence is given to the romanized original, it should be italicized, and the English translation that follows in parentheses should not be enclosed in quotation marks. When precedence is given to the English translation rather than the Japanese original, however, place the translated phrase inside quotation marks. (See also 3.18. Titles of Poems.)

hagi to tsuki 萩と月 (bush clover and moon)

“bush clover and moon” (*hagi to tsuki* 萩と月)

3. Treatment of Names and Terms

MN generally follows the recommendations of CMS regarding capitalization, italicization, and hyphenation, but makes some adjustments to the particularities of Japanese names and terms. MN also capitalizes romanized or translated Japanese terms more frequently in text than in the citation of the titles of Japanese works in which those same terms occur. Note that as a general principle, when in a descriptive context a term is treated as a proper noun and capitalized, it should not also be italicized. Likewise, an italicized generic term should not be capitalized.

3.1. Personal Names

3.1.1. Kami, Buddhist deities, etc.

In text, capitalize all substantives and combine subunits into a single word. In citations, capitalize only the first, personal-name element, lowercasing any descriptive elements that follow. (See also 3.13. Religious Terms.)

Amaterasu Ōmikami, *but* (in citation) “Kodai shinwa ni okeru Amaterasu ōmikami”
 Susanoo no Mikoto
 Amenokoyane no Mikoto
 Sumiyoshi Daimyōjin
 Tōshō Daigongen, *but* (in title or citation) *Tōshō daigongen engi*
 Aizen Myōō

3.1.2. “Go” emperors

Treat as one word without a break between “Go” and the subsequent element.

Godaigo
 Goshirakawa, Goshirakawa-in

3.1.3. Honorifics

Make lowercase and attach to the preceding name by a hyphen; do the same in citations, where such honorifics are most likely to occur. (See also 3.7.2. Retired emperors; 3.7.3. Titles using “-in.”)

Kondō Bunjirō-kun
 Tsuda Baikei-sensei shū
 Yasunaga-kyō ki
 Shinchō-kō ki
 Kaguya-hime

3.2. Names of Companies, Publishers, Associations, Schools, Museums

Capitalize each element of the names of companies, etc., and put in roman type; incorporate single-syllable elements such as “sha” or “kai” into the preceding word and treat multisyllable descriptive suffixes as a separate element. Do not use a hyphen.

Heibonsha
 Chōsen Kyōikukai
 Meiji Daigaku Bungakubu
 Tōkyō Daigaku Shuppankai
 Seikadō Bunko
 Tōyō Bunko

For names incorporating a place-name in which the macron is usually dropped, omit the macron if the translated version is used, but keep it in the Japanese version.

University of Tokyo, *but* Tōkyō Daigaku

For publishers, use modified Hepburn romanization to transcribe the original Japanese name, even if a publisher uses a different romanization for its English name.

Shōgakukan (*not* Shogakukan or Shōgakkan)
 Chūōkōronsha and Chūōkōron Shinsha (*not* Chuokoron-Shinsha)
 Asahi Shinbunsha (*not* Asahi Shimbun Company)
 Nihon Editā Sukūru (*not* Japan Editors School)
 Mineruba Shobō (*not* Minerva Shobo)

Note the following name changes for the University of Tokyo:

Tōkyō Daigaku (to 1886 and again from 1947)
 Teikoku Daigaku (Imperial University; 1886–1897)
 Tōkyō Teikoku Daigaku (Tokyo Imperial University; from 1897, when Kyōto Teikoku Daigaku became the second imperial university, until 1947)

Retain capitalization of the names of companies, associations, schools, etc., in citations, whether these are cited as author/editor or publisher, or mentioned within a title.

Dainihon Bōseki Rengōkai enkaku shi
Tōkyō Daigaku hyakunen shi

3.3. Archives and Published Collections

Capitalize all elements and put in roman type the names of archives that are discrete, identifiable units within an encompassing institution. When providing bibliographic information about the larger institution, as a general principle use the Japanese rather than an English name except for major national entities.

Yamazaki Bunko, Juntendō Daigaku
 Gōto-ke Monjo, Aki Shiritsu Rekishi Minzoku Shiryōkan
 Tōji Hyakugō Monjo, Kyōto Furitsu Sōgō Shiryōkan
 Saitō Makoto Kankei Monjo, National Diet Library

When referring to a published collection of documents (rather than a physical archive), as in the *Dai Nihon komonjo*: *Iewake* series, italicize the name of the collection and lowercase the descriptive element.

Tōdaiji monjo
Date-ke monjo

3.4. Names of Prefectures, Provinces, Villages, Streets

Capitalize each element when part of the proper name in English.

Ibaraki Prefecture
 Tanba Province
 Tama District
 Bunkyo Ward
 Ōmiya Avenue

Forms such as Mito City, Hoshino Town, and Nagahama Village are best avoided as awkward in English. It is preferable to refer to the city of Mito, town of Hoshino, and village of Nagahama.

In transcribing Japanese forms (used primarily in citations), for modern names, join the term in question to the preceding proper name with a hyphen.

Ibaraki-ken
 Tama-gun
 Bunkyo-ku
 Mito-shi
 Hoshino-chō

Nagahama-mura
Shinjuku-dōri

For premodern place-names incorporating “no,” do not hyphenate, but lowercase the element following “no”; in text treat the “no” and the following element as part of the name and do not italicize.

Tanba no kuni
Tama no kōri

3.5. Topographical Names

As a general principle it is preferable not to duplicate in English a topographical term already incorporated in the Japanese name. Sometimes, however, this is the better choice so as to avoid an unnatural-sounding Japanese name. In such cases the problem can be alleviated by using the Japanese term alone from its second appearance. Alternatively, the Japanese term may be used on its own and an explanation of what it is incorporated into the passage where it is first mentioned. For mountains, abbreviate Mount and use a period.

Tama River
Akone Bay
Lake Biwa
Mt. Fuji, *not* Mt Fuji or Mount Fuji
Mt. Ōyama; Ōyama, the popular mountain pilgrimage site
But the Musashi plain

The generic term is used here descriptively.

In romanizing Japanese place-names in citations or as the original of a translated version, as a general practice attach “kawa,” “yama,” “san,” “ko,” and elements prefixed by “ga” directly to the preceding name. For names incorporating “no,” separate the elements with spaces; “no” and the element following it are treated as part of the proper name and not italicized.

Arakawa
Asamayama
Fujisan
Takaosan
Towadako
Adachigahara
Akone no ura

3.6. Religious Institutions and Palaces

For *on'yomi* names do not hyphenate single-syllable terms such as “ji,” “in,” and “gū.” In the case of *kun'yomi* temple names, “tera” may also be attached to the preceding word, but it often will sound more natural simply to substitute the English term. For shrine names including two-element terms (*jingū*, *jinja*, *taisha*, etc.), either substitute the English term or treat the institutional element as part of the proper name by capitalizing it and putting it in roman type. In citations, lowercase the institutional element.

Kōfukuji, Kōfukuji Temple
Byōdōin, Byōdōin Temple
Kiyomizudera, Kiyomizu Temple
Tōshōgū Shrine
Kasuga Shrine, Kasuga Taisha, Kasuga Taisha Shrine, *but* (in citation) “Kasuga taisha no kenchiku”
Yasukuni Jinja, Yasukuni Shrine, *but* (in citation) “Yasukuni jinja ni okeru senbotsusha no gōshi kijun no keisei”
Ise Jingū, Ise Shrines; Naikū, Naikū Shrine, the Inner Shrine; *but* (in citation) *Ise jingū no seiritsu*

Follow the same principles for the names of palaces and similar structures.

Seiryōden Palace
Suzakumon Gate, Suzaku Gate

3.7. Titles

As a general principle, titles given in English are capitalized only when they precede and are part of the name; used following the personal name, in apposition, or alone, they should be lowercased.

Governor General Hasegawa Yoshimichi
 Hasegawa Yoshimichi, governor general of Korea
 Premier Yoshida Shigeru
 the postwar premier Yoshida Shigeru

In practice this means that, with rare exceptions, only titles that sound natural in English (emperor, premier, governor general, etc.) will be capitalized. Romanized Japanese titles or less familiar-sounding translations of Japanese titles generally will work better in apposition, and thus usually will not be capitalized. In citations of Japanese works, titles should be lowercased except for any elements referring to geographic names.

the shogun Ashikaga Yoshimitsu; Yoshimitsu, the third Ashikaga shogun
 Tokugawa Nariaki, daimyo of the Mito domain
 the regent (*sesshō*) Fujiwara no Yoshifusa, the regent
 Fujiwara no Norikiyo, lieutenant of the left division of the inner palace guards
 the finance magistrate (*kanjō bugyō*) Ogiwara Shigehide

Also lowercase the title or office when it is used descriptively in combination with a place-name.

the Fushimi middle counselor (*chūnagon*)
 the Nakanoin minister of the right
 the Ise vestal

3.7.1. Emperors, etc.

For emperors and princes, who do not have a family name, the Japanese title may on occasion be used as part of the personal name, as when citing as an author.

Emperor Shōwa, the Shōwa emperor, Shōwa Tennō
“Tennō” is capitalized when used as part of the name in text or when citing as an author, but when it appears in the title of a Japanese work, it should be left lowercased: “Shōwa tennō no jidai.”
 Crown Prince Naruhito, the crown prince
 Emperors Meiji and Taishō

3.7.2. Retired emperors

When the English translation of the title is used as part of the name, capitalize both words.

Retired Emperor Gotoba

If the Japanese form is used (as in a citation), leave it lowercased and attach it to the preceding name with a hyphen.

Gotoba-in
Suzaku-in zuinō

3.7.3. Titles using “-in”

For posthumous names or court titles incorporating “-in” (sometimes used in English as equivalent to a personal name), as with other honorifics, attach with a hyphen to the preceding name (“-in” meaning temple, by contrast, should be joined directly to the temple name).

Taitoku-in (Tokugawa Hidetada)
 Kenreimon-in (Taira no Tokuko)
But
 Byōdōin, Daisen'in (the temples)

3.7.4. Titles used as honorifics

Premodern historical and literary texts often use multiple honorific titles, epithets, and names to refer to the same figure. In general, MN advises against overly literal use of titles in addition to a proper name and recommends using the name by which a historical figure is commonly known today rather than the various different personal names or titles that may occur in historical sources. To avoid confusion, purely honorific titles incorporating a no-longer-functional office should not be translated literally.

Nijō Yoshimoto, Lord Nijō, or Lord Yoshimoto *rather than* Gofukōon-in-dono Yoshimoto
 Arai Hakuseki *rather than* Arai Kinmi, Arai Chikugo no kami, or Chikugo no kami
Avoid translating the honorific title “Chikugo no kami” as “governor of Chikugo Province.”

3.7.5. Titles and epithets used as personal name

In some instances, historical figures are known primarily by their title or an epithet (this is often the case with women in particular). In referring to such figures in the main text, capitalize and place in roman type the entire title or epithet, but in citations capitalize only the first element.

Hyōe no Tsubone
 Kasuga no Tsubone
 Sei Shōnagon
 Murasaki Shikibu, *but* (in citation) *Murasaki shikibu nikki*
 Chūnagon
 Nijō no Kisaki

3.7.6. Ranks

Ranks should be used sparingly in text. Keep lowercased in both text and citations; spell out number.

junior fourth rank, lower grade; *jushii ge*

3.7.7. Religious titles

In most cases institutional religious titles will be used in apposition or descriptively. These should be lowercased and the Japanese equivalent, if included, put in italics. If the title sounds natural in English and precedes the name, it should be capitalized and put in roman type.

Arakida Hisaoyu, associate chief priest (*gonnegi*) of the Ise Inner Shrine
 Kōben Hosshinnō, abbot primate (*zasu*) of the Tendai sect; Abbot Primate Prince Kōben
The institutional title is “abbot primate”; “hosshinnō” (“prince”), a title granted imperial princes who have taken religious orders, is here treated as part of the name and thus is also capitalized and put in roman type.

Distinguish formal or institutionally descriptive titles (*gonnegi*, *sendatsu*, *oshi*, etc.) from terms that indicate followers or practitioners of a particular sect or school, which are capitalized and put in roman type (see 3.12. Religious Groups and Followers).

3.8. Governmental Divisions

As a general principle, the English versions of the official names of governmental divisions should be capitalized. MN prefers to do the same with romanized Japanese versions and thus also to put them in roman type. Retain lowercase in citations.

Supreme Judicial Council (Hyōjōsho)
 the Government General (Sōtokufu)
 Western Studies Institute (Bansho Shirabesho)
 “Edo bakufu hyōjōsho ni okeru keiji jiken no shinri”
Chōsen sōtokufu kaigai keizai jōhō

3.8.1. Handling of *bakufu*, *han*, court, domain

As these are not the official names of a government body, MN treats them as generic terms and lowercases them.

Tokugawa *bakufu*, Tokugawa shogunate
 Chōshū *han*, Chōshū domain
 the Kyoto court
 Heian court life
 Northern court, Southern court

Note that MN advises against the use of the English term “clan” to translate either *han* or *uji* (lineage).

3.8.2. Title of official doubling as name of office

The names of premodern government offices are often synonymous with the title of the official (or officials) heading that office. When referring to the office as such, such terms should be capitalized and put in roman type; when used descriptively of an individual occupying the office, they should be lowercased and italicized.

Finance Magistrate (Kanjō Bugyō)

An office staffed by several magistrates and with a subordinate bureaucracy.

“Ogiwara Shigehide served as finance magistrate (*kanjō bugyō*) during the last years of the reign of the fifth shogun.”

Northern Town Magistrate (Kita Machi Bugyōsho)

3.9. Periods

In addition to period names derived from proper nouns (e.g., Heian, Edo, etc.), which are capitalized in both text and citations, MN capitalizes in text (but not in citations from Japanese sources) the following established descriptive period names:

Jōmon

Kofun, Tomb

Sengoku, Warring States

Nanboku-chō, *but* the period of Northern and Southern courts

The descriptive terms *ritsuryō* and *bakumatsu* are italicized and not capitalized.

Terms such as “period,” “era,” or “dynasty” used in combination with period names are lowercased.

Sengoku period

Genroku era

Kamakura period

Zhou dynasty

Nengō are treated as proper names and capitalized in both text and citations.

3.10. Events

The English versions of the names of major historical and cultural events are capitalized in text. All elements of the romanized Japanese version should be capitalized and put in roman type in text; in citations of Japanese works, lowercase the descriptive element.

Kenmu Restoration, Kenmu Chūkō

Meiji Restoration, Meiji Ishin

When referring to the Meiji Restoration, capitalize Restoration; when referring to the Allied Occupation from 1945 to 1952, capitalize Occupation.

“At the time of the Restoration . . .”

“During the Occupation . . .”

3.11. Wars

The English versions of the names of wars, rebellions, and major uprisings are capitalized in text. The term “battle” is lowercased in the name of a battle incorporating the place-name where it occurred. The

romanized Japanese versions should follow the same principles. Attach terms such as “Ran” to the preceding proper name by “no” (no hyphen).

Ōnin War, Ōnin no Ran
 Heiji War, Heiji Uprising, Heiji no Ran
 battle of Sekigahara
 Satsuma Rebellion (Seinan Sensō)
 World War II (not World War Two, or WW2); the Pacific War, Taiheiyō Sensō; Second World War, Dainiji Sekai Taisen

In citations of Japanese works, lowercase descriptive elements.

Dokumento Taiheiyō sensō e no michi
 “Taiheiyō” is capitalized as a proper name.
Me de miru seinan sensō shimatsu ki
 “Seinan” is considered a descriptive term rather than a proper name.

3.12. Religious Groups and Followers

In English text, capitalize and put in roman type the names of religious sects and schools of thought and the terms that indicate a follower or practitioner of the same. When citing Japanese works in which these terms appear, capitalize the names of specific religious organizations, but not the broader religious groupings or schools of thought to which they belong.

Buddhism, Shingon Buddhism, *but* esoteric Buddhism; (in citation) *Kinsei bukkyō no rekishi*
 “Shinran to Jōdo Shinshū no rekishi ni tsuite no gokai”
 Shinto, Yuiitsu Shinto; (in citation) “Kinsei shoki ni okeru Yuiitsu shintō no tenkai”
 Confucian; (in citation) *Kinsei no jukyō shisō*
 Christian, Kirishitan; (in citation) *Nihon kirisutokyō shi*
 Kokugakusha, Kokugaku scholar; (in citation) *Meiji ishin to kokugakusha*
 Onmyōji, Onmyōdō practitioner; (in citation) *Nihon onmyōdōshi sōsetsu*
 Shugenja, Shugendō adept, priest
 Rangakusha, Rangaku scholar, *but ranga* 蘭画 (Dutch-style painting)

3.13. Religious Terms

Capitalize the term “buddha” when it refers to Śākyamuni or is used in combination with the name of a specific buddha; leave lowercase when it is used generically. The same is true for bodhisattva. In citations *butsu* and *bosatsu* are lowercased.

Vairocana Buddha
 gods and buddhas
 buddhahood

Capitalize Dharma and Law when they refer to the Buddhist Law. Lowercase most other Buddhist terms, including both anglicized terms such as nirvana and mandala and translated terms such as the ten good acts. Capitalize Way and Heaven when they refer to the Confucian and Daoist concepts, but (following *Webster’s*) lowercase the term “yin and yang” and put in roman type.

Capitalize and put in roman type the names of specific ceremonies and rituals; if the name of the ceremony is best transcribed as two separate elements, capitalize each.

Daijōsai
 Ninnōe 仁王会, Butsumyōe 仏名会, Butsumyō Sange 仏名懺悔
 Boys’ Day
 New Year, New Year’s Day

3.14. Cultural Schools and Movements

MN prefers to capitalize the names of distinct schools and movements. The term “school” remains lowercased. In citations of Japanese works, the names of cultural movements should be lowercased,

except for elements derived from proper names (including the names of journals). When “ha” directly follows the name of the school, it should be attached by a hyphen, unless the combination of sounds results in it being changed to “pa” (e.g., Rinpa).

Kyoto school, Kyoto *gakuha*

Kano school, Kano-ha, Kano-style painting

Shirakaba school, Shirakaba-ha, “Jendā no shiten kara mita Shirakaba-ha no bungaku”

“*Shirakaba*” is the name of a journal from which the literary movement took its name.

Japan Romantic school (Nihon Roman-ha), Nihon Roman-ha, “Nihon roman-ha to sensō”

Naturalist (Shizenshugi) school, Shizenshugi school, *Nihon shizenshugi no bungaku*

Burai-ha

3.15. Edicts and Laws

Formal or standardly accepted titles of edicts, treaties, etc., are capitalized and put in roman type and are not enclosed in quotation marks. Follow these principles for both English translations and the romanized Japanese version, but lowercase such terms in citations of Japanese works.

Imperial Rescript on Education (Kyōiku Chokugo)

Kyōiku Chokugo (Imperial Rescript on Education)

(in citation) *Meiji tennō to kyōiku chokugo*

3.16. Newspapers and Journals

Capitalize the first element and italicize. In the case of university journals (*kiyō* 紀要), capitalize all the elements of the name of the organization or school putting it out, but not other words. For the publisher, use the modified Hepburn romanization of the Japanese name. (See also 3.2. Names of Companies, Publishers, Associations, Schools, Museums.)

Meiji Daigaku Bungakubu kiyō

Asahi shinbun (the newspaper), Asahi Shinbunsha (the publisher)

Chūō kōron (the journal), Chūōkōron Shinsha (the publisher)

3.17. Titles of Prose Works, Plays, Manga, Anime

The titles of published “prose” works in Japanese that are recognizable as individual entities, including short stories, essays, manga, and works mixing poetry and prose, preferably should be italicized, regardless of length and/or later inclusion in a larger work or series. The titles of plays, movies, and anime are also italicized. Subsections of such works, including chapters and sections, are put in roman type and enclosed in quotation marks. For works in Japanese, the general rule is to capitalize only the first word and proper names. (See also 4.3. Title Format: Italics and Capitalization.)

Asaki yume mishi

“Akone no ura kuden,” a subsection of *Ise monogatari zuinō*

Articles or features appearing in journals and newspapers are put in roman type and placed inside quotation marks.

Japanese characters should follow immediately after the first mention of the romanized title. If an English translation of the title is added in parentheses following the Japanese title, it should be put in roman type, without quotation marks, and with headline-style capitalization.

“Akone no ura kuden” 阿古根浦口伝 (Oral Transmission on Akone Bay), a subsection of *Ise monogatari zuinō* 伊勢物語髓脳 (Essence of the Tales of Ise)

The Japanese title should be given on first mention of the work; if the English translation is used thereafter, the format should follow normal English-language conventions.

In the section following “Oral Transmission on Akone Bay,” the author of *Essence of the Tales of Ise* takes up . . .

If the English title needs to be given priority (as, for instance, in references to a translation), put the italicized Japanese title in parentheses.

3.18. Titles of Poems

Titles of poems are put in roman type and placed inside quotation marks. For the title in Japanese, capitalize the first word and any proper nouns. Japanese characters should follow the first mention of the romanized title. Do not use quotation marks for the English translation of the title given in parentheses after the Japanese title, but do so if the translation is used thereafter as the main title.

If the poem has a formal title, all the main elements of the English version should be capitalized. If, however, a poem is referred to by its first line rather than a title, or by a preface (“Composed at . . .”), which will often be the case with Japanese *waka* and haiku, in the English version capitalize only the first word and any proper nouns.

“Shōkōchōka” 称皇朝歌 (Song in Praise of the Imperial Dynasty)

“Shiru shiranu” 知る知らぬ (Knowing and not knowing)

First line of a poem from “Ise monogatari.”

“Araumi ya” 荒海や (The rough sea)

First line of a haiku by Bashō.

“Mieshino no Omuro ga take ni” み吉野の小室が岳に (On Mt. Omuro in beautiful Yoshino)

First line of a poem from “Kojiki.”

Characters should not be placed inside the quotation marks used to set off the romanized title. If a poem is referred to initially by the English translation of the title, follow this with an italicized transcription of the original Japanese title in parentheses. Capitalize the initial word and any proper names. (See also 2.11. Transcription of Poetry.)

“Song in Praise of the Imperial Dynasty” (*Shōkōchōka* 称皇朝歌)

“Knowing and not knowing” (*Shiru shiranu* 知る知らぬ)

“On Mt. Omuro in beautiful Yoshino” (*Mieshino no Omuro ga take ni* み吉野の小室が岳に)

Poems from major imperial and private collections are generally cited by poem number. Do not use a comma between the collection name and poem number.

Goshūi waka shū 後拾遺和歌集 1042

Man'yōshū 万葉集 853–63

Kokin waka shū 古今和歌集 828

When citing a collection repeatedly, an acronym or shortened title may be used.

Man'yōshū 854; MYS 854

Kokin waka shū 827; *Kokinshū* 827; KKS 827

3.19. Titles of Paintings, Statues, Other Works of Art

Capitalize and italicize the main elements of the English title; for romanized Japanese titles, italicize, but capitalize only the first element and any proper names.

One Hundred Views

Fuji hakkei

3.20. Electronic Databases

Capitalize and put in roman type the name of a database. Follow the practice of the database in question with regard to the treatment of non-Japanese words such as “system” or “database.”

Teikoku Gikai Kaigiroku Kensaku Shisutemu

Yomidas Rekishikan

Kikuzo II Visual

4. FOOTNOTES AND REFERENCE LIST: OVERVIEW

4.1. Basic Structure and Principles

MN follows a “notes and bibliography” citation system based on CMS and, except for in book reviews, uses footnotes rather than in-text citations.

The **reference list**, located at the end of the article, includes all works—and only those works—cited in the footnotes. It contains the full relevant bibliographic data, including characters for the titles and authors of works in Japanese.

The **footnotes** do not duplicate this data, even in the case of the first citation to a particular work. They simply provide enough information, in an abbreviated form, to locate the work in the reference list. Where the author is known (“author” includes editors, compilers, and translators), for Meiji and later works, this information usually consists of the author’s surname and a shortened main title. For pre-Meiji authors or when citing more than one modern author with the same surname, use the full name. For works having no identifiable author, or for compilations commonly known by their title, only the (shortened) title is given.

A few types of sources are handled differently from the above-described system. For details, see 5.6. Newspaper Articles; 5.7. Published Documents; 5.8. Unpublished Archival Sources; 5.9. DNS, DNK *Hennen*, DNK *Bakumatsu*.

The **reference list** is organized alphabetically according to author’s surname and/or the title used in the notes. The first-listed author’s name should be inverted for Western names, but not for Japanese or other East Asian names, which should be transcribed without a comma (see 2.4. Names). MN’s policy is to provide the information necessary to readily locate a cited text, rather than to give all available bibliographic data about the work. The place of publication is omitted in the case of books published by university presses (where it is usually obvious). Since the majority of Japanese books are published in Tokyo, the place of publication is given for commercial presses only when they are located outside of Tokyo. To avoid duplication, it is also omitted if the publisher is a local governmental organization, such as a prefecture or city. If the place of publication is given, it should precede the publisher’s name and be followed by a colon. For Japanese publishers, capitalize all elements of the name (see 3.2. Names of Companies, Publishers, Associations, Schools, Museums).

To check the reading of an author’s name or other publication data, MN frequently turns to CiNii, the online union catalogue of works in the collections of Japanese (and some overseas) universities provided by the National Institute of Informatics (Kokuritsu Jōhōgaku Kenkyūjo), and the National Diet Library online catalogue. For pre-Meiji materials, MN often consults the databases provided by the National Institute of Japanese Literature (Kokubungaku Kenkyū Shiryōkan).

CiNii: <http://ci.nii.ac.jp/>

National Diet Library: <http://ndl.go.jp/>

National Institute of Japanese Literature: <http://www.nijl.ac.jp/>

4.2. Frequently Cited Journals and Compendia

Bibliographic information for certain well-known journals and compendia is provided at the back of each issue of the journal under “Information for Readers and Contributors”; for works cited from these series, data such as date of publication and publisher is therefore not included in the reference lists of individual articles. Acronyms are used for these series and for the titles of some standard English-language journals in the field. (See also 5.9. DNS, DNK *Hennen*, DNK *Bakumatsu*; 5.10. Citations to *Taishō shinshū daizōkyō*.)

DNK *Hennen*

Dai Nihon komonjo: Hennen monjo 大日本古文書: 編年文書. Ed. Tōkyō Daigaku Shiryō Hensanjo 東京大学史料編纂所. 25 vols. Tōkyō Daigaku Shuppankai, 1901–1940.

DNK *Iewake*

Dai Nihon komonjo: Iewake monjo 大日本古文書: 家わけ文書. Ed. Tōkyō Daigaku Shiryō Hensanjo 東京大学史料編纂所. Tōkyō Daigaku Shuppankai, 1955–.

DNK *Bakumatsu*

Dai Nihon komonjo: Bakumatsu gaikoku kankei monjo 大日本古文書: 幕末外国関係文書. Tōkyō Daigaku Shiryō Hensanjo 東京大学史料編纂所. Tōkyō Daigaku Shuppankai, 1910–.

DNS *Dai Nihon shiryō* 大日本史料. Ed. Tōkyō Daigaku Shiryō Hensanjo 東京大学史料編纂所. Tōkyō Daigaku Shuppankai, 1901–.

HJAS *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies*

JAS *Journal of Asian Studies*

JJRS *Japanese Journal of Religious Studies*

JJS *Journal of Japanese Studies*

MN *Monumenta Nipponica*

KST *Shintei zōho kokushi taiei* 新訂増補国史大系. 66 vols. Yoshikawa Kōbunkan, 1929–1964.

KT *Shinpen kokka taikan* 新編国歌大観. 20 vols. Kadokawa Shoten, 1983–1992.

NKBT *Nihon koten bungaku taiei* 日本古典文学大系. 102 vols. Iwanami Shoten, 1957–1967.

NKBZ *Nihon koten bungaku zenshū* 日本古典文学全集. 51 vols. Shōgakukan, 1970–1976.

NST *Nihon shisō taiei* 日本思想大系. 67 vols. Iwanami Shoten, 1970–1982.

SNKT *Shin Nihon koten bungaku taiei* 新日本古典文学大系. 106 vols. Iwanami Shoten, 1989–2005.

SNKZ *Shinpen Nihon koten bungaku zenshū* 新編日本古典文学全集. 88 vols. Shōgakukan, 1994–2001.

T Print version: *Taishō shinshū daizōkyō* 大正新脩大蔵経. 88 vols. Taishō Issaikyō Kankōkai, 1924–1932.

Online version: SAT Daizōkyō Text Database (SAT 大正新脩大蔵経テキストデータベース). 2015 version. University of Tokyo. <http://21dzk.l.u-tokyo.ac.jp/SAT/>.

T zuzō Print version: *Taishō shinshū daizōkyō zuzō* 大正新脩大蔵経図像. 12 vols. Taishō Issaikyō Kankōkai, 1933–1935.

Online version: SAT Taishōzō Image Database (SAT 大正蔵図像 DB). University of Tokyo. <http://dzkimg.l.u-tokyo.ac.jp/SATi/images.php>.

If acronyms other than these are used in the **footnotes** for a repeatedly cited document collection or archive, put the acronym and the pertinent bibliographic data at the beginning of the **reference list**.

4.3. Title Format: Italics and Capitalization

As a general principle, titles of larger, independent works (e.g., books and journals) are italicized; titles of smaller units contained within other works (e.g., chapters, articles) or unpublished works are put in roman type and enclosed in quotation marks. MN also italicizes the titles of multivolume series (*sōsho* 叢書, *zenshū* 全集, *kōza* 講座, etc.) as well as the titles of individual works and volumes contained in

them (see also 3.17. Titles of Prose Works, Plays, Manga, Anime). In both **footnotes** and the **reference list**, English-language titles are capitalized headline style. For works in Japanese, the general rule is to capitalize only the first word and proper nouns. However, some elements that are treated in English as part of a proper noun and would therefore be capitalized in the body of an article are left lowercased in footnote citations and in the reference list (e.g., *Murasaki shikibu nikki*). (See individual items in section 3 above.) For capitalization in languages other than English and Japanese, follow the conventional rules for those languages as described in CMS.

4.4. Works within Works

Titles within titles of Western-language texts should be italicized if the main reference is an article. If the main reference is a book (and its title thus italicized), MN uses quotation marks instead of reverse italics.

For Japanese works, which use brackets rather than italics for demarcation, treatment of the romanized transcription of the title depends on the format of the original. If a journal article or chapter sets off a title within a title, use single quotation marks; for a book, use double quotation marks. In both cases, if the title within the title is not set off, MN leaves it undemarcated as well, but capitalizes the first word. *Kagi kakko* or brackets (「」, 『』) in the character version follow the original.

(article)

“The Flow-Dynamics in Kawabata Yasunari’s *Snow Country*”

“Nihon shoki to Kyūshū chihō no fudoki” 日本書紀と九州地方の風土記

“Nihon shoki” is not set off in the original.

“Toshikage no kashū to nikki rui: ‘Utsuho monogatari’ Kurabiraki no maki no igi” 俊蔭の歌集と日記類: 『うつほ物語』 蔵開の巻の意義

The Japanese original sets off the book title but not that of a chapter within the book. The romanized transcription capitalizes the first word (“Kurabiraki”) of the latter.

(book)

Reading “*The Tale of Genji*”: Sources from the First Millennium

“*Shinkokinshū*”: New Collection of Poems Ancient and Modern

Lust, Commerce, and Corruption: “An Account of What I Have Seen and Heard,”

by an Edo Samurai

Norinaga to “*Sandaikō*”: Kinsei Nihon no shinwateki sekai zō 宣長と『三大考』: 近世日本の神話的世界像

Gukanshō no kenkyū: Sono seiritsu to shisō 愚管抄の研究: その成立と思想

“Gukanshō” is not set off in the original.

4.5. Punctuation

As a general principle, following CMS, in **footnotes** the elements are separated by commas, while in the **reference list** the main elements are set off by periods. The main exception to this latter principle is when the work cited is part of an edited volume or series or is a translation. In these cases, the name of the editor, series, or translator and any other necessary information are given after the relevant title, separated from it by commas (see also 4.11. Editors, Compilers, Translators; 4.12. Citations to Works Included in Compendia).

Nishizawa, Tamotsu. “The Emergence of the Economic Science in Japan and the Evolution of Textbooks, 1860s–1930s.” In *The Economic Reader: Textbooks, Manuals and the Dissemination of the Economic Sciences during the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries*, ed. Massimo M. Augello and Marco E. L. Guidi, pp. 305–23. London: Routledge, 2012.

4.5.1. Location of characters

In the **reference list**, characters should be given for the first citation of an author’s name and of the title of a work; they should not be provided for the names of publishers. Characters should follow

immediately after the romanized name or title, before periods or commas. They should not be placed inside the quotation marks used to set off the romanized title of an article or chapter.

(footnote)

Takeuchi, “Kansei kaikaku,” p. 4.

(reference list)

Takeuchi Makoto 竹内誠. “Kansei kaikaku” 寛成改革. In vol. 12 of *Iwanami kōza Nihon rekishi* 岩波講座日本歴史, pp. 1–44. Iwanami Shoten, 1976.

Subsequent references to the same author should usually omit the characters, but if an author or editor who is first mentioned in a subordinate element of an entry later reappears as the main identifying element, repeat the kanji at that point as well. If a second entry referring to the same compendium appears immediately after the first, do not repeat the characters for it (see 4.7. Multiple Works by the Same Author). If, however, the same compendium is cited in entries separated from each other, give the characters in each instance.

4.5.2. Em-dash, *nakaguro*, brackets

In the **reference list**, use colons to separate the main title and subtitle of the romanized *and* original character versions of Japanese works as well as Western-language works. The titles of Japanese works frequently contain various types of dashes. Because the em-dash (—) can be confusing in a horizontal print format (it looks like the character 一 [*ichi*]), MN avoids its use, replacing it with a colon. Capitalize the first word of the subtitle.

Suga Kikuko 菅基久子. *Shinkei: Shūkyō to geijutsu* 心敬: 宗教と芸術. Sōbunsha, 2000.

In the character version of a title, retain the *nakaguro* (・) used in Japanese to separate two items, but replace it with a comma in the romanized version.

Sōgi 宗祇. *Oi no susami* 老のすさみ. In *Chūsei hyōronshū: Karon, rengaron, nōgakuron* 中世評論集: 歌論・連歌論・能楽論, ed. Shimazu Tadao 島津忠夫 et al., pp. 135–212. Kadokawa Shoten, 1977.

Titles of Japanese works frequently use various types of brackets to emphasize or set off a word. For the romanized transcription, convert these to single quotation marks in the case of an article or chapter and double quotation marks in the case of a book. In the character version, use the standard single *kagi kakko* (「」) in place of variant bracket forms used for emphasis. (See also 4.4. Works within Works.)

Hasebe Hiroshi 長谷部弘. “‘Ie’ o hikaku kenkyū suru shiten: Keizaishi kenkyū kara no suketchi” 「家」を比較研究する視点: 経済史研究からのスケッチ. *Kokusai hikaku kenkyū* 国際比較研究 8 (2012), pp. 195–201.

Azegami Naoki 畔上直樹. “*Mura no chinju*” to senzen Nihon: “*Kokkashintō*” no chiiki shakaishi 「村の鎮守」と戦前日本: 「国家神道」の地域社会史. Yūshisha, 2009.

4.5.3. Multiple references in one note

In **footnotes**, separate multiple references by a semicolon. Do the same for multiple references to different volumes of the same work or when other elements, such as document or item number, are included (see 4.6.3. Citations incorporating dates or document numbers in addition to page numbers).

Sunaga, “Kansei-ki,” pp. 19, 23; *Mōka-shi shi*, vol. 3, p. 20.

Mōka-shi shi, vol. 1, pp. 54–56, 65; vol. 3, p. 20.

Nijō Yoshimoto, *Tsukubashū* 1415 (vol. 2, p. 129); 561 (vol. 1, p. 180); 631 (vol. 1, p. 202).

4.6. Page and Volume Numbers

4.6.1. Page numbers

Footnote citations should give only the specific page or pages pertinent to the issue under discussion. If the citation is to an entire article, there is no need to give inclusive pagination in the note, as that information is provided in the reference list entry. The **reference list** should give the first and last page numbers for both journal articles and chapters cited from collective or edited volumes. Inclusive pagination is not given for the compendia whose bibliographic information is listed in the back of each issue of the journal (see 4.2 Frequently Cited Journals and Compendia).

(footnote)

Nishiguchi, “‘Tennyō jōbutsu kyō’ ni tsuite,” p. 256.
Schiltz, “An ‘Ideal Bank of Issue,’” p. 190.

(reference list)

Nishiguchi Junko 西口順子. “‘Tennyō jōbutsu kyō’ ni tsuite” 「転女成仏経」について. In vol. 2 of *Chūsei kaiga no matorikkusu* 中世絵画のマトリックス, ed. Sano Midori 佐野みどり et al., pp. 254–75. Seikansha, 2014.
Schiltz, Michael. “An ‘Ideal Bank of Issue’: The Banque Nationale de Belgique as a Model for the Bank of Japan.” *Financial History Review* 13:2 (2006), pp. 179–96.

Both in **footnotes** and in the **reference list**, give full digits for numbers under 100.

pp. 6–17, 17–25, 65–67, 69–70.

For numbers 100 to 109, give full digits; for numbers 110 and above, drop the duplicated hundreds digit. Follow the same principles for 200s, 300s, etc.

pp. 100–104, 185–95, 201–20.

4.6.2. Volume numbers

In **footnotes**, “vol.” is lowercased; so, too, in the **reference list** unless it is the first item following a full stop. Use arabic numerals for volume numbers in both footnotes and the reference list. In the reference list, the words “vol.” and “no.” are omitted for periodicals. “Vol.” is also omitted for frequently cited series identified by an acronym. In both cases, the volume number should follow immediately after the title or the acronym (without a comma). For a work included in a frequently cited series or other compendium, if it is one of two or more texts contained in the same volume, indicate that by “in”; omit “in” if the work occupies the entire volume.

Sei Shōnagon 清少納言. *Makura no sōshi* 枕草紙. SNKZ 18.
Sei Shōnagon 清少納言. *Makura no sōshi* 枕草紙. In NKBT 19.
The volume also includes “Murasaki shikibu nikki.”

If only one volume of a multivolume work is cited in the course of an article, the reference list may give bibliographic information for just that volume.

(footnote)

Hiroshima-ken shi, pp. 101–20.

(reference list)

Hiroshima-ken shi: Tsūshi 広島県史: 通史. Vol. 3. Hiroshima-ken, 1981.

If more than one volume is cited, the reference list should provide information for the entire work, including the total number of volumes and, if pertinent, the range of publication dates.

(footnote)

Hiroshima-ken shi, vol. 3, pp. 101–20; vol. 4, p. 45.

(reference list)

Hiroshima-ken shi: Tsūshi 広島県史: 通史. 7 vols. Hiroshima-ken, 1980–1984.

4.6.3. Citations incorporating dates or document numbers in addition to page numbers

If a **footnote** citation includes a date (such as for a diary entry) or document number, put that information after the title. For a date, include a comma; document numbers should follow immediately after the title, without an intervening comma. The volume and page numbers should be given in parentheses, after the other information. (See also 4.12. Citations to Works Included in Compendia; 5.7. Published Documents; 5.10. Citations to *Taishō shinshū daizōkyō*.)

Chōshūki, Gen'ei 元永 2 (1119).9.3–6 (vol. 1, pp. 160–61).

Kamakura ibun 7093, Kenchō 建長 1 (1249).7.23 (vol. 10, pp. 106–108).

Sugawara no Michizane, *Kanke bunsō* 657, Gangyō 元慶 8 (884).4.10 (p. 605); 660, Ninna 仁和 2 (886).7.13 (p. 608).

Nijō Yoshimoto, *Tsukubashū* 1415 (vol. 2, p. 129); 561 (vol. 1, p. 180); 631 (vol. 1, p. 202).

Ōe no Masafusa, *Ganmonshū* 2:4 (pp. 667–69).

4.6.4. Pagination for traditionally bound works (*wasōbon*)

Manuscripts and traditional block-printed works consisting of folded sheets bound together with pagination on the central fold should be cited as folios. Use “a” for the front (left) side, “b” for the back (right) side; avoid the use of recto/verso. Refer to both *kan* and *maki* as “vol.”

fol. 49a, fol. 51b, fols. 50–53

vol. 1, fol. 49a

For unpaginated manuscripts, where possible supply the pertinent page number in square brackets.

fol. [56b]

(footnote)

Muro Kyūsō, *Akō gijin roku*, vol. 1, fol. 2a.

(reference list)

Muro Kyūsō 室鳩巢. *Akō gijin roku* 赤穂義人録. 2 vols. Osaka: Akitaya Ichibē, 1868.

4.7. Multiple Works by the Same Author

If multiple works by the same author are cited, list them in the **reference list** in alphabetical order. Include kanji for the author and a series cited more than once only at first appearance (see 4.5.1. Location of characters).

Hirata Atsutane 平田篤胤. *Sandaikō benben* 三大考辨々. In vol. 7 of *Shinshū Hirata Atsutane zenshū* 新修平田篤胤全集, pp. 241–64. Meicho Shuppan, 1977.

Hirata Atsutane. *Tama no mihashira* 霊能真柱. In vol. 7 of *Shinshū Hirata Atsutane zenshū*, pp. 87–190. Meicho Shuppan, 1977.

If multiple editions of the same work are cited, add a simple identifying element, such as the editor or series, in the **footnotes**. In the **reference list**, include kanji for the title of the work only at its first appearance.

(footnote)

Chikamatsu Monzaemon, *Uta nenbutsu* (Wakatsuki), pp. 285–92.

Chikamatsu Monzaemon, *Uta nenbutsu* (NKBZ), pp. 275–320.

(reference list)

Chikamatsu Monzaemon 近松門左衛門. *Onatsu Seijūrō gojūnenki uta nenbutsu* おなつ清十郎五十年忌歌念仏. In vol. 2 of *Shōchū zen'yaku Chikamatsu kessaku shū* 詳註全訳近松傑作集, ed. Wakatsuki Yasuji 若月保治, pp. 281–350. Taiyōdō Shoten, 1929.

Chikamatsu Monzaemon. *Onatsu Seijūrō gojūnenki uta nenbutsu*. In NKBZ 43.

4.8. Single Works with Multiple Authors

For Western-language works with multiple authors, in the **reference list** only the name of the first author is given surname first, with the personal name set off by commas. For works in East Asian languages by East Asian authors, the names should be given in normal surname-first order without commas (see also 4.10. Works in Japanese by Non-Japanese Authors).

(footnote)

- Saaler and Szpilman, *Pan-Asianism*, pp. 1–41.
 Odake and Ōkubo, “Rai-ke jisai kumotsu,” pp. 311–15.

(reference list)

- Saaler, Sven, and Christopher W. A. Szpilman, eds. *Pan-Asianism: A Documentary History (Volume 1: 1850–1920)*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2011.
 Odake Sachiko 小竹佐知子 and Ōkubo Keiko 大久保恵子. “Rai-ke jisai kumotsu ni okeru shinzoku kara no shokuhin zōtō” 頼家時祭供物における親族からの食品贈答. *Nihon Kasei Gakkai shi* 日本家政学会誌 65:6 (2014), pp. 309–22.

4.9. Authors with Same Family Name

If different works by authors with the same family name are cited, list them in the **reference list** in alphabetical order. In the **footnotes**, include the personal name for modern as well as pre-Meiji authors.

(footnote)

- Rai Tsutomu, *Nihon kangaku ronshū*, pp. 517–18.
 Rai Kiichi, *Kinsei kōki Shūshi gakuha*, p. 24.

(reference list)

- Rai Kiichi 頼祺一. *Kinsei kōki Shūshi gakuha no kenkyū* 近世後期朱子学派の研究. Hiroshima: Keisuisha, 1986.
 Rai Tsutomu 頼惟勤. *Nihon kangaku ronshū: Reishōryo sōroku* 日本漢学論集: 嶺松廬叢録. Kyūko Shoin, 2003.

4.10. Works in Japanese by Non-Japanese Authors

For articles and books in Japanese by authors with non-kanji-based names, give the original Western spelling, followed by romanization of the katakana rendering used in the piece in question, separating the two by a slash. For articles and books in Japanese by Chinese and Korean authors, give the romanization in Chinese or Korean used by the author, followed by a romanized transcription of the Japanese reading of the kanji. Separate the two by a slash and put the kanji after the second romanization.

(footnote)

- Roberts/Robātsu, “Kinsei seiji,” p. 200.
 Verschuer/Veashua, “Enkai girei,” p. 360.
 Tien/Den, *Kinsei Nihon*, p. 50.
 Heo/Kyo, “Inoue Enryō to Chōsen junkō,” p. 150.

(reference list)

- Roberts, Luke S./Robātsu, Rūku S. ロバーツ、ルーク S. “Kinsei seiji ni okeru ‘omote’ to ‘naishō’: Matsugo yōshi o jirei ni” 近世政治における「表」と「内証」：末期養子を事例に. In *Shūhenshi kara zentaishi e: Chiiki to bunka* 周辺史から全体史へ：地域と文化, ed. Namikawa Kenji 浪川健治 et al., pp. 192–214. Osaka: Seibundō, 2009.
 Verschuer, Charlotte von/Veashua, Sharurotte fon ヴェアシュア、シャルロッテ＝フォン. “Jūroku seiki no enkai girei kara mita Shuhanron emaki” 十六世紀の宴会儀礼から見た酒飯論絵巻. In “*Shuhanron emaki*” *eiin to kenkyū* 『酒飯論絵巻』影印と研究, ed. Itō Nobuhiro 伊藤信博 et al., pp. 347–69. Kyoto: Rinsen Shoten, 2015.

Tien Shin Min/Den Seimin 田世民. *Kinsei Nihon ni okeru jurei juyō no kenkyū* 近世日本における儒礼受容の研究. Perikansha, 2012.

Heo Jihyang/Kyo Chika 許智香. “Inoue Enryō to Chōsen junkō, sono rekishiteki ichi ni tsuite” 井上円了と朝鮮巡講、その歴史的位罫について. *Nihon shisōshi kenkyū* 日本思想史研究 45 (2013), pp. 146–61.

When citing a work by a non-Japanese national with a Japanese name or a Japanese national active chiefly overseas (or publishing primarily in English), follow the usage of the work in question. Note that when citing English-language works by such authors, their names should be presented in Western order. (See 2.4. Names.)

Shirane, Haruo, and Tomi Suzuki, eds. *Inventing the Classics: Modernity, National Identity, and Japanese Literature*. Stanford University Press, 2000.

Shirane, Haruo シラネ・ハルオ, and Suzuki Tomi 鈴木登美, eds. *Sōzō sareta koten: Kanon keisei, kokumin kokka, Nihon bungaku* 創造された古典: カノン形成・国民国家・日本文学. Shin'yōsha, 1999.

4.11. Editors, Compilers, Translators

The format for identifying an editor, compiler, or translator varies according to the nature of the publication.

4.11.1. Citation by name of editor, etc.

If a work is cited under the name of someone other than the author, in the **reference list** that information is given in abbreviated form after the name, separated from it by a comma and with “ed.” (or “eds.”), “comp.,” or “trans.” lowercased. It is not necessary to include this information in the **footnotes**.

(footnote)

Hisamatsu, *Chūsei karonshū*, p. 178.

Shirane and Suzuki, *Inventing the Classics*, pp. 32–38.

Hayashi, *Tsūkō ichiran*, vol. 5, pp. 555–64.

McCullough, *The Tale of Heike*, p. 45.

(reference list)

Hisamatsu Sen'ichi 久松潜一, ed. *Chūsei karonshū* 中世歌論集. Iwanami Shoten, 1985.

Shirane, Haruo, and Tomi Suzuki, eds. *Inventing the Classics: Modernity, National Identity, and Japanese Literature*. Stanford University Press, 2000.

Hayashi Fukusai 林復斎, comp. *Tsūkō ichiran* 通航一覽. 8 vols. Osaka: Seibundō, 1967.

McCullough, Helen Craig, trans. *The Tale of the Heike*. Stanford University Press, 1988.

4.11.2. Citation by name of author; name of editor included

If the name of an editor or translator is included along with that of the author, but without additional bibliographic data, the identification of the editor follows the name of the work, separated from it by a period. Note that when it precedes a name, the abbreviation “ed.” stands for “edited by” and therefore is not used in the plural even when there are multiple editors. Information about volume numbers follows the editor's name.

Kyokutei Bakin 曲亭馬琴. *Kinsei mono no hon Edo sakusha burui* 近世物之本江戸作者部類. Ed. Tokuda Takeshi 徳田武. Iwanami Shoten, 2014.

Shimazaki Tōson. *The Family*. Trans. Cecilia Segawa Seigle. University of Tokyo Press, 1976.

Fujiwara no Sanesuke 藤原実資. *Shōyūki* 小右記. Ed. Tōkyō Daigaku Shiryō Hensanjo 東京大学史料編纂所. Vol. 4. *Dai Nihon kokiroku* 大日本古記録. Iwanami Shoten, 1967.

4.11.3. Citation by name of author; name of editor included together with additional data

If the work is part of a compendium or a volume consisting of more than one work and the editor is responsible for editing the entire volume or compendium, the editor's name should follow the title of the compendium or overall volume, separated from it by a comma. (See also 4.12. Citations to Works Included in Compendia.)

Zuikai Shūhō 瑞溪周鳳. *Zenrin kokuhōki* 善隣国宝記. In *Zenrin kokuhōki, Shintei zoku zenrin kokuhōki* 善隣国宝記・新訂続善隣国宝記, ed. Tanaka Takeo 田中健夫, pp. 1–249. Shūseisha, 1995.

Senjun 専順. *Katahashi* かたはし. In vol. 3 of *Renga ronshū* 連歌論集, ed. Kidō Saizō 木藤才藏, pp. 137–48. Miyai Shoten, 1985.

Chikamatsu Monzaemon 近松門左衛門. *Onatsu Seijūrō gojūnenki uta nenbutsu* おなつ清十郎五十年忌歌念仏. In vol. 2 of *Shōchū zen'yaku Chikamatsu kessaku shū* 詳註全訳近松傑作集, ed. Wakatsuki Yasuji 若月保治, pp. 281–350. Taiyōdō Shoten, 1929.

Juntoku Tennō 順徳天皇. *Yakumo mishō* 八雲御抄. In supplementary vol. 3 of *Nihon kagaku taikai* 日本歌学大系, ed. Kyūsojin Hitaku 久曾神昇, pp. 187–447. Kazama Shobō, 1978.

But

Nijō Yoshimoto 二条良基. *Tsukubashū* 菟玖波集. Ed. Fukui Kyūzō 福井久蔵. 2 vols. *Nihon koten zensho* 日本古典全書. Asahi Shinbunsha, 1972.

The two volumes of Nijō Yoshimoto's "Tsukubashū" are part of a series that does not have volume numbers and the individual volumes of which have different editors. Fukui is the editor only of "Tsukubashū." The reference list entry thus follows the 4.11.2 format rather than the 4.11.3 one.

4.12. Citations to Works Included in Compendia

Multivolume series (*sōsho* 叢書, *zenshū* 全集, *kōza* 講座, etc.) are a frequently encountered feature of Japanese scholarship; these often have multiple editors and separate titles for volumes or for series within series. In principle it is preferable to give only the information necessary to locate the particular work cited rather than to include all such bibliographic data.

As a rule of thumb, include the editor or compiler's name if the compendium is specialized and the person named as editor or compiler likely was directly involved in putting it together. The editor or compiler's name may be omitted in the case of an editorial committee organized for the purpose of producing the compendium (XX Iinkai, YY Hensankai), or if the name overlaps with that of the publisher (in which case the latter will suffice). The editor's name may also be omitted if the compendium is large and well known and can be readily located without it. If included, the editor's name should be enclosed in commas and follow the compendium's title (see 4.5. Punctuation; 4.11. Editors, Compilers, Translators). If the piece cited does not occupy the entire volume, in the **reference list** indicate that by "in." For citation of a single volume from a multivolume work, see also 4.6.2. Volume numbers.

(footnote)

Senjun, *Katahashi*, p. 146.

Rai Shunsui, *Tōyū zakki*, pp. 1212–13.

(reference list)

Senjun 専順. *Katahashi* かたはし. In vol. 3 of *Renga ronshū* 連歌論集, ed. Kidō Saizō 木藤才藏, pp. 137–48. Miyai Shoten, 1985.

The compendium is specialized, and the editor's name is included.

Rai Shunsui 頼春水. *Tōyū zakki* 東遊雜記. In vol. 6 of *Hiroshima-ken shi: Kinsei shiryō hen* 広島県史: 近世資料編, pp. 1209–17. Hiroshima-ken, 1987.

The citation is to a text contained in a volume that is one of several constituting a subunit of a multivolume series that does not have overall numbering. The total number of volumes is thus not indicated, and the name of the subunit, "Kinsei shiryō hen," is treated as a subtitle to that of the overall series. The name of the compiler is the same as that of the publisher and thus is omitted.

In the case of a series within a larger series, each of which has separate numbering, or a multivolume work included in a compendium, only the volume number most pertinent to the text at hand should be given in the **footnotes**. Sometimes a series does not have consecutive numbering; even if it does, if the

work can be located readily without the series name and/or volume number, that information may be omitted from the **reference list**. Where it is necessary or desirable to include such information, resulting in the need to indicate the concurrent existence of two different sets of volume numbers, in the **reference list** the compendium volume numbers should follow directly after its name, without intervening punctuation or the word “volume.”

(footnote)

Konjaku monogatari 13:44 (vol. 3, pp. 268–69); 19:22 (vol. 4, pp. 264–65).

Takeuchi, “Kansei kaikaku,” pp. 10–21.

Mukōyama Gendayū, *Edo jitsujō*, vol. 3, p. 101.

Ogyū Sorai, *Seidan*, pp. 122–24.

Fujiwara no Munetada, *Chūyūki*, Hōen 保延 3 (1136).7.20 (p. 204).

Nihon engyō taikēi, vol. 3, p. 45; vol. 6, pp. 120–34.

(reference list)

Konjaku monogatari shū 今昔物語集. 5 vols. NKBT 22–26.

The work occupies five volumes numbered 1 to 5 in the NKBT compendium. The footnote cites those volume numbers together with the “volume” (maki) and story numbers common across different editions. The reference list entry indicates the equivalent compendium volume numbers.

Takeuchi Makoto 竹内誠. “Kansei kaikaku” 寛成改革. In vol. 12 of *Iwanami kōza Nihon rekishi* 岩波講座日本歴史, pp. 1–44. Iwanami Shoten, 1976.

Only the volume number within the overall series, vol. 12, is given; the information that it is also vol. 4 of the subunit “Kinsei” is omitted, as are the names of the editors of the well-known series.

Mukōyama Gendayū 向山源太夫. *Edo jitsujō Seisai zakki* 江戸実情誠齋雜記. 4 vols. *Edo sōsho* 江戸叢書. Edo Sōsho Kankōkai, 1916–1917.

The works included in the “Edo sōsho” series are combined with other works and distributed across different volumes of the series. Thus, in both the footnote and the reference list, only the volume numbers of the work in question (“Edo jitsujō Seisai zakki”) are given, not those of the series as a whole. Seisai is the author’s “gō” (studio name) and thus is capitalized in the title. The name of the committee responsible for the compilation coincides with that of the publisher and thus is omitted.

Ogyū Sorai 荻生徂徠. *Seidan* 政談. Ed. Hiraishi Naoaki 平石直昭. Heibonsha, 2011.

The work occupies a single volume within an ongoing episodic series. The name of the series and the work’s volume number within it are omitted.

Fujiwara no Munetada 藤原宗忠. *Chūyūki* 中右記. Vol. 7. *Zōho shiryō taisei* 増補史料大成 15. Kyoto: Rinsen Shoten, 1965.

Only one volume of a multivolume courtier diary is cited in the course of the article; the footnote does not include the volume number and gives instead the date of the entry. The reference list provides the relevant number of the diary (vol. 7) and indicates that this corresponds to vol. 15 of the “Zōho shiryō taisei” series.

Nihon engyō taikēi: Shiryō-hen (Kodai, chūsei) 日本塩業大系: 史料編 (古代・中世). 9 vols.

Nihon Senbai Kōsha, 1976.

The series encompasses different levels of subsections. In the title, the nine-volume “Kodai, chūsei” subsection is put in parentheses to set it off within the larger “Shiryō-hen” subsection.

5. FOOTNOTES AND REFERENCE LIST: EXAMPLES AND VARIATIONS

5.1. Autonomous Published Work (Individual Volume or Included in Compendium) with Known Author, Editor, Compiler, Translator

“Autonomous” refers here to texts written originally as independent pieces rather than as chapters or subsections of a larger work or as periodical articles. MN italicizes the titles of all such works, regardless of length (see 3.17. Titles of Prose Works, Plays, Manga, Anime; 4.3. Title Format: Italics and Capitalization), but treatment of the author’s name varies according to the criteria for citations indicated in 4.1. Basic Structure and Principles. The **reference list** format will also vary depending on whether the work constitutes an individual volume or is combined with other works or included in a compendium (see 4.12. Citations to Works Included in Compendia).

5.1.1. Modern work, individual volume

(footnote)

Hesselink, *The Dream of Christian Nagasaki*, p. 42.

Suga, *Shinkei*, p. 120.

Ishida, *Jigoku*, p. 23.

McCullough, *Heike*, p. 125.

(reference list)

Hesselink, Reinier H. *The Dream of Christian Nagasaki: World Trade and the Clash of Cultures*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland Publishers, 2016.

Suga Kikuko 菅基久子. *Shinkei: Shūkyō to geijutsu* 心敬: 宗教と芸術. Sōbunsha, 2000.

Ishida Mizumaro 石田瑞麿. *Jigoku* 地獄. Kyoto: Hōzōkan, 1985.

McCullough, Helen Craig, trans. *The Tale of the Heike*. Stanford University Press, 1988.

5.1.2. Modern work, included in compendium

(footnote)

Akutagawa, *The Hell Screen*, pp. 182–84.

Murakami, *Andāguraundo*, pp. 404–407.

Ballhatchet, *Fukuzawa Yukichi*, pp. 180–85.

(reference list)

Akutagawa Ryunosuke. *The Hell Screen*. In *The World of Japanese Fiction*, trans. Takashi Kojima, pp. 180–210. Dutton, 1973.

Murakami Haruki. *Andāguraundo* アンダーグラウンド. Vol. 6 of *Murakami Haruki zensakuhin: 1990–2000* 村上春樹全作品: 1990–2000. Kōdansha, 2002.

Ballhatchet, Helen, ed. *Fukuzawa Yukichi on Women and the Family*. Vol. 3 of *The Thought of Fukuzawa*. Keio University Press, 2017.

As “Keio University Press” is a separate division devoted to publishing works in English, the English name of the press is used instead of the Japanese.

5.2. Autonomous Published Work by Unknown Author or Better Known by Title

This category includes both works for which there is no known author or compiler and works (such as the imperial poetry collections or modern collectively authored works) that are more commonly known by their title than by the compiler. In the latter case, it is possible to list the work by the name of the compiler, but often it will be simpler to list it instead by the title. As with the other autonomous works

discussed earlier, the titles of works in this category are italicized. For citations of individual documents instead of works, see 5.7. Published Documents.

5.2.1. Author unknown

(footnote)

Sesshū gappō ga tsuji, pp. 682–84.

Konjaku 13:44 (vol. 3, pp. 268–69); 19:22 (vol. 4, pp. 264–65).

(reference list)

Sesshū gappō ga tsuji 攝州合邦辻. In vol. 2 of *Jōruri meisakushū* 浄瑠璃名作集, pp. 682–710. *Nihon meicho zenshū* 日本名著全集. Nihon Meicho Zenshū Kankōkai, 1929.

Konjaku monogatari shū 今昔物語集. 5 vols. NKBT 22–26.

5.2.2. Premodern work commonly known by title rather than compiler's name

(footnote)

Tsūkō ichiran, pp. 220–24.

Ofuregaki, p. 135.

Hokuzanshō, p. 200.

Tokugawa jikki, vol. 7, p. 219; vol. 8, p. 282.

Nihon ryōiki 1:16 (pp. 151–52).

(reference list)

Tsūkō ichiran 通航一覧. Comp. Hayashi Fukusai 林復斎. Vol. 3. Osaka: Seibundō, 1967.

Ofuregaki Tenpō shūsei 御触書天保集成. Ed. Takayanagi Shinzō 高柳真三 and Ishii Ryōsuke 石井良助. Vol. 1. Iwanami Shoten, 1937.

Hokuzanshō 北山抄. In vol. 3 of *Shintō taikai: Chōgi saishi hen* 神道大系: 朝儀祭祀編, pp. 139–231. Shintō Taikai Hensankai, 1992.

Tokugawa jikki 徳川実紀. 10 vols. KST 38–47.

Nihon ryōiki 日本靈異記. Comp. Keikai 景戒. SNKBT 30.

Or, if priority is given to compiler/editor:

(footnote)

Hayashi Fukusai, *Tsūkō ichiran*, pp. 220–24.

Takayanagi and Ishii, *Ofuregaki*, vol. 1, p. 135.

Keikai, *Nihon ryōiki* 1:16 (pp. 151–52).

(reference list)

Hayashi Fukusai 林復斎, comp. *Tsūkō ichiran* 通航一覧. Vol. 3. Osaka: Seibundō, 1967.

Takayanagi Shinzō 高柳真三 and Ishii Ryōsuke 石井良助, eds. *Ofuregaki Tenpō shūsei* 御触書天保集成. 2 vols. Iwanami Shoten, 1937.

Keikai 景戒, comp. *Nihon ryōiki* 日本靈異記. SNKBT 30.

5.2.3. Modern collectively authored work

The “editor” is often an editorial committee established for the purpose of publishing the work in question, or is the representative of such a committee. The committee’s name frequently coincides with the work’s title or the publisher’s name, and even when the name is that of a representative individual, it can usually be omitted.

(footnote)

Dōshisha hyakunen shi, vol. 2, pp. 1502–503.

Mōka-shi shi, vol. 3, pp. 24–28.

Mito-shi shi, vol. 2:3, p. 35; vol. 3:3, pp. 12–25.

“Tōdaiji Hokke dōshu shūgi kiroku” 東大寺法華同衆衆議記録, Shōwa 1 (1312).9.14,

Hyōgo-ken shi, vol. 5, p. 45.

Characters are given for the document name, since it will not appear in the reference list. (See also 5.7. Published Documents.)

(reference list)

Dōshisha hyakunen shi 同志社百年史. 4 vols. Kyoto: Dōshisha, 1979.

Mōka-shi shi 真岡市史. 8 vols. Mōka-shi, 1985–1988.

Mito-shi shi 水戸市史. 9 vols. Mito-shi, 1963–1998.

“Mito-shi shi” consists of three “volumes” (“jō,” “chū,” “ge”), but “chū” in fact has five volumes and “ge” has three. In the reference list, the total number of volumes is thus given as nine, and in the footnote, the third volume of “chū” is cited as “vol. 2:3,” etc.

Hyōgo-ken shi: Shiryō-hen (Chūsei) 兵庫県史: 史料編 (中世). 9 vols. Hyōgo-ken, 1983–1997.

5.3. Chapter in Edited Volume

The title of the chapter is put in roman type and enclosed in quotation marks, and the title of the volume is italicized. In the **reference list**, the name(s) of the editor(s) of the volume come after the title, separated from it by a comma, and inclusive page numbers for the chapter are provided.

(footnote)

Ii, “Toshikage no kashū,” p. 100.

Hurst, “*Insei*,” p. 580.

Sakamoto, “State Shinto,” p. 290.

(reference list)

Ii Haruki 伊井春木. “Toshikage no kashū to nikki rui: ‘Utsuho monogatari’ Kurabiraki no maki no igi” 俊蔭の歌集と日記類: 『うつほ物語』蔵開の巻の意義. In *Chūko bungaku no keisei to tenkai: Ōchō bungaku zengo* 中古文学の形成の展開: 王朝文学前後, ed. Inaga Keiji 稲賀敬二 and Masuda Motomu 増田欣, pp. 99–123. Izumi Shoin, 1995.

Hurst, G. Cameron III. “Chapter 9: *Insei*.” In vol. 2 of *Cambridge History of Japan*, ed. Donald H. Shively and William H. McCullough, pp. 576–643. Cambridge University Press, 1999.

Sakamoto Koremaru. “The Structure of State Shinto: Its Creation, Development and Demise.” In *Shinto in History: Ways of the Kami*, ed. John Breen and Mark Teeuwen, pp. 272–94. Richmond, UK: Curzon Press, 2000.

The Sakamoto article is by a Japanese scholar publishing primarily in Japanese and was translated for this volume (translator not identified). Name order thus follows Japanese usage, without a comma.

5.4. Explanatory Material Included in Edited Volume or Compendium

Put explanatory material such as a *kaisetsu* or background essay in roman type and place inside quotation marks.

(footnote)

Kojima, “Kaisetsu,” p. 10.

Ikeda, “Kaisetsu,” p. 155.

Miyachi, “Kokka shintō,” pp. 565–60.

(reference list)

Kojima Noriyuki 小島憲之. “Kaisetsu” 解説 (*Kaifūsō, Bunka shūreishū, Honchō monzui* 懷風藻・文華秀麗集・本朝文粹). In NKBT 69.

Ikeda Keiko 池田敬子. “Kaisetsu” 解説 (*Benkei monogatari* 弁慶物語). In vol. 14 of *Kyōto Daigaku kokugo kokubun shiryō sōsho* 京都大学国語国文資料叢書, ed. Satake Akihiro 佐竹明広, pp. 151–86. Kyoto: Rinsen Shoten, 1979.

Miyachi Masato 宮地正人. “Kokka shintō keisei katei no mondaiten” 国家神道形成過程の問題点. In *Shūkyō to kokka* 宗教と国家, ed. Yasumaru Yoshio 安丸良夫 and Miyachi Masato, vol. 5 of *Nihon kindai shisō taiei* 日本近代思想大系, pp. 565–93. Iwanami Shoten, 1988.

5.5. Article Published in Journal or Magazine

The name of the article is put in roman type and enclosed in quotation marks; the name of the periodical is italicized (see 4.3. Title Format: Italics and Capitalization). If the number of the issue is given in addition to that of the volume, there is no need to include the month in the date. If a journal is cited more than once, characters need to be given only for the first instance (see 4.7. Multiple Works by the Same Author). If two issues have been combined, indicate this with a slash. If the journal or magazine is published both in print and electronically with identical contents, when citing follow the principles for print versions even if the article has been accessed electronically. For journals and magazines published only electronically, see 5.16. Electronic Sources.

5.5.1. Journal article

(footnote)

Rai, “Bitō Jishū no shokan,” part 2, pp. 21–24.
 Ashida, “Fujiwara no Takamitsu,” p. 13.
 Tonomura, “Forging the Past,” p. 72.
 Tsuruta, “Flow-Dynamics,” p. 255.

(reference list)

Rai Kiichi 頼祺一. “Bitō Jishū no shokan” 尾藤二洲の書翰, part 2. *Hiroshima Daigaku Bungakubu kiyō* 広島大学文学部紀要 29:1 (1970), pp. 19–51.
 Ashida Kōichi 芦田耕一. “Fujiwara no Takamitsu ni okeru Yokawa to Tōnomine no ichi” 藤原高光における横川と多武峰の位置. *Kokugo to kokubungaku* 国語と国文学 57:6 (1980), pp. 12–27.
 Tonomura, Hitomi. “Forging the Past: Medieval Counterfeit Documents.” *MN* 40:1 (1985), pp. 69–96.
 Tsuruta, Kinya. “The Flow-Dynamics in Kawabata Yasunari’s *Snow Country*.” *MN* 26:3/4 (1971), pp. 251–65.

In the last two examples above of Japanese nationals publishing primarily in English, the authors’ names are presented in Western order. (See also 4.10. Works in Japanese by Non-Japanese Authors.)

5.5.2. Articles published in installments

If an article is published over a number of installments, bibliographic data for the installments cited may be combined in one **reference list** entry.

(footnote)

Komonjo Kenkyūkai, “Shunpūkan shozō,” part 2, p. 9; part 4, p. 10.

(reference list)

Komonjo Kenkyūkai 古文書研究会. “Shunpūkan shozō ‘Baishi fujin’ shokan” 春風館所蔵「梅颯夫人」書簡, parts 2–4. *Kumo ka yama ka* 雲か山か 34 (1994), pp. 8–10; 36 (1995), pp. 8–9; 37 (1995), pp. 10–11.

If only a few installments are cited from an extensive series, it is also possible to list them separately in the **reference list**. In that case, characters should be given only for the first entry.

(footnote)

Komonjo Kenkyūkai, “Shunpūkan shozō,” part 2, p. 10; part 3, p. 8.

(reference list)

Komonjo Kenkyūkai 古文書研究会. “Shunpūkan shozō ‘Baishi fujin’ shokan” 春風館所蔵「梅颯夫人」書簡, part 2. *Kumo ka yama ka* 雲か山か 34 (1994), pp. 8–10.

Komonjo Kenkyūkai. “Shunpūkan shozō ‘Baishi fujin’ shokan,” part 3. *Kumo ka yama ka* 36 (1995), pp. 8–9.

5.5.3. Magazine article

In contrast to scholarly and professional journals, which are commonly cited by volume number and date, magazines are usually cited only by date instead of volume and issue number. The article’s inclusive range of pages may be omitted, since other materials often intervene.

(footnote)

Satō, “Mori kantoku intabyū.”

(reference list)

Satō Tadao 佐藤忠男. “Mori kantoku intabyū” 森監督インタビュー. *Shūkan jitsuwa* 週刊実話, 1998.5.21.

5.6. Newspaper Articles

For newspaper articles, the full name of the author (if identified) and the full article title, including characters in the case of Japanese publications, are given in the **footnotes**, and there is no corresponding entry in the **reference list**. Put titles in roman type and enclose in quotation marks; capitalize only the first word and any term that used on its own would be considered a proper name. Italicize the name of the newspaper. Include only the article’s date, not the page on which it appeared. In accordance with footnote format, separate the items with commas. Where relevant, include the name of the edition at the end. For an article originally published solely in a print edition, follow the print citation format even if it has been accessed through a digital database such as Yomidas Rekishikan. When citing an article published electronically, include the URL. Following CMS, MN recommends giving URLs in shortened form and omitting the date the item was accessed. (See also 5.16. Electronic Sources.)

5.6.1. Unsigned newspaper article (print)

(footnote)

“Kanseido takai kokusan no kyodai kagami” 完成度高い国産の巨大鏡, *Asahi shinbun* 朝日新聞, 1996.2.27, Osaka edition.

“The sale of bonds in exchange for *kinsatsu* to English capitalists,” *Japan Weekly Mail*, 1884.7.19.

5.6.2. Signed newspaper article (print)

(footnote)

Norihiro Kato, “Japan’s right-wing stirrings,” *The New York Times*, 2014.2.12.

Reiji Yoshida, “Wide-ranging imperial reform likely too sensitive to tackle for now,” *The Japan Times*, 2016.10.16.

Komatsu Takajirō 小松隆次郎, “Junbi kōi mae demo sōsa taishō” 準備行為前でも捜査対象, *Asahi shinbun* 朝日新聞, 2017.4.22.

5.6.3. Newspaper article published electronically

(footnote)

Sasagawa Shōhei 笹川翔平, “Giron ichijikan koe, kōkai wa A4 han nimai: Seizen taii no yūshikisha kaigi 議論1時間超、公開はA4判2枚: 生前退位の有識者会議,” *Asahi shinbun dejitaru* 朝日新聞デジタル, 2016.10.24, <http://digital.asahi.com>.

5.7. Published Documents

When citing a specific published document, the relevant information (e.g., title, number, date) should be given in the **footnotes**; only the name of the volume in which it is published and the necessary bibliographic information about that volume should appear in the **reference list**. If the title of the document is given, it should be put in roman type and enclosed in quotation marks. The document number follows directly after the name of the collection in which the document is included without intervening punctuation. Volume and page numbers follow, enclosed in parentheses. (See also 4.6.3. Citations incorporating dates or document numbers in addition to page numbers.) If the same volume is cited repeatedly, an acronym may be used in place of the full title (see 4.2. Frequently Cited Journals and Compendia). Citations to certain composite collections are handled differently (see 5.9. DNS, DNK *Hennen*, DNK *Bakumatsu*).

(footnote)

“Kantō migyōsho” 関東御教書, Shōwa 正和 3 (1314).10.10, *Rikyū Hachimangū monjo* 6 (p. 626).

Document name and characters are given in the footnote, not the reference list. The reference list entry will be the name of the collection in which it appears. The footnote also includes the number of the document in the collection.

“Kuroda no shō shōkanra ukebumi” 黒田荘官等請文, Jōan 承安 5 (1175).5.23, *Tōdaiji monjo* 311 (vol. 12, pp. 18–19).

Or, these may be cited more simply in an abbreviated form by collection name and document number and date, without the document name.

Rikyū Hachimangū monjo 6, Shōwa 正和 3 (1314).10.10 (p. 626).

Tōdaiji monjo 311, Jōan 承安 5 (1175).5.23 (vol. 12, pp. 18–19).

(reference list)

Rikyū Hachimangū monjo 離宮八幡宮文書. In *Ōyamazaki-chō shi: Shiryōhen* 大山崎町史: 史料編, pp. 625–744. Kyoto: Ōyamazaki-chō Yakusho, 1981.

The document collection (“Rikyū Hachiman monjo”) is published as one section of a one-volume compendium.

Tōdaiji monjo 東大寺文書. 22 vols. DNK *Iewake*, part 18.

5.8. Unpublished Archival Sources

The format for the citation of unpublished materials varies according to their nature and length. In both the **footnotes** and the **reference list**, the name of the archive holding the material should be put in roman type and capitalized headline style (“archive” includes both collections housed within an institution that may encompass several such collections and dedicated institutions; see 3.3. Archives and Published Collections). In the **reference list**, give the location of the institution housing the archive and, for Japanese sources, characters for the names of private archives and public ones below the prefectural level. Citations to sources in a digital archive should follow the same general format as for print sources, with the relevant URL included in the **reference list** (see also 5.16. Electronic Sources).

5.8.1. Longer sources

Cite a longer source, such as a diary or treatise, by author and/or title in the **footnotes** and give the full bibliographic information about it, including its archival location, in the **reference list**. Titles should be put in roman type and enclosed in quotation marks.

(footnote)

Hasegawa, “Sōjō.”

Mori, “Nichiroku,” Bunka 文化 2 (1805).12.11.

“Toyokazu-kō ki,” vol. 22, fols. 32–38, 47–50.

(reference list)

Hasegawa Yoshimichi 長谷川好道. “Sōjō zengosaku shiken” 騷擾善後策私見. Saitō Makoto Kankei Monjo 齊藤実関係文書 68:6. National Diet Library, Tokyo.

Treatise included in a named archival collection held at a library; document number within the collection follows its name without intervening punctuation. The widely used English name of the library is given, but the Japanese form (Kokuritsu Toshokan) could be used instead. If so, as it is a national institution, characters would not need to be added.

Mori Yoshiki 森芳材. “Nichiroku” 日録 (1788, 1791, 1793, 1798–1807). 12 volumes. In file K289 モリ. Kōchi Kenritsu Toshokan, Kōchi-shi.

Multivolume diary included in a larger file of documents rather than a named archival collection. Characters are omitted for the institution housing the materials because it is a prefectural library.

“Toyokazu-kō ki” 豊策公紀. 81 vols. Tosa Yamauchi-ke Hōmotsu Shiryōkan 土佐山内家宝物資料館, Kōchi-shi.

5.8.2. Shorter sources

Shorter sources—documents such as letters, orders, contracts, etc.—should be cited in a manner comparable to published versions of such materials (see 5.7. Published Documents). Provide information about the source in the **footnotes**, including name, characters, and/or document number where pertinent, together with the name of the archival collection. In the **reference list**, give only information about the archive. If the source has a title, put it in roman type and enclose in quotation marks; do not use quotation marks if the identification is descriptive, as with a letter.

(footnote)

“Oboe” 覚, Gotō-ke Monjo 4941-1.

Brief document identified by generic title included in a named archival collection encompassed within an institution holding various such collections; document number is given in the footnote following the archive name.

Letter from Arai Hakuseki to Konoe Iehiro, Shōtoku 1 (1711).7.16, Yōmei Bunko 90005.

Letter in a dedicated archival collection; the document's catalogue number, which follows the archive name, refers to the archive as a whole, not a subunit of it. If the names of the sender and recipient have not been previously mentioned in the text, characters for them should be included, as they will not appear in the reference list.

“Shikijitsu ni okeru kyōiku chokugo hōdoku nado ni kansuru ken” 式日ニ於ケル教育勅語奉読等ニ関スル件, Shōwa 11 (1936).9.10, Jōchi Daigaku Shishiryōshitsu.

Brief document without catalogue number, identified by heading and date, together with the archive name.

Letter from Hermann Hoffmann to Jesuit Superior General, 1913.4.1, ARSI Jap 1002-XV, 15.

Letter with individual catalogue number in archival collection identified by acronym.

Report from Itō Kihachirō 伊東喜八郎, governor of Nagasaki Prefecture, to Minister of Education Kobashi Ichita 小橋一太, Shōwa 4 (1929).11.2, included in the file “Ōshima Kōtō Jogakkō.”

The report is one of many documents included in a larger named file that serves as the locator.

(reference list)

Gotō-ke Monjo 後藤家文書. Aki Shiritsu Rekishi Minzoku Shiryōkan 安芸市立歴史民俗資料館, Kōchi-ken.

Reference list includes only the name of the collection, the encompassing archive, and its location.

Yōmei Bunko 陽明文庫, Kyoto.

Only the archive name and its location are given.

Jōchi Daigaku Shishiryōshitsu 上智大学史資料室, Jōchi Daigaku 上智大学, Tokyo.

ARSI Archivum Romanum Societatis Iesu, Rome. Photographic copies housed at Jōchi Daigaku Shishiryōshitsu 上智大学史資料室, Jōchi Daigaku 上智大学, Tokyo.

The acronym together with the information about the archive is given at the beginning of the reference list. Information that copies were accessed at a different archive is added.

“Ōshima Kōtō Jogakkō nado shikinen sengū yōhaishiki fukyokō tenmatsu” 大島高等女学校等式年遷宮遙拝式不举行顛末. National Archives of Japan Digital Archive. digital.archives.go.jp.

The file is accessible electronically, but as it can be readily located by file name, the long URL specific to it is not included. The English name of the national institution is used. It is not necessary to note the date the site was accessed. (See also 5.16. Electronic Sources.)

5.9. DNS, DNK *Hennen*, DNK *Bakumatsu*

The compendia *Dai Nihon shiryō*, *Dai Nihon komonjo: Hennen monjo*, and *Dai Nihon komonjo: Bakumatsu gaikoku kankei monjo* combine documents and excerpts from various sources in a composite, chronologically organized format. As all three compendia are included in MN's list of frequently cited series (see 4.2. Frequently Cited Journals and Compendia), all relevant information is given in the **footnotes**, and the compendia names as well as any individual sources cited from them are omitted from the **reference list**. For DNS, give the series and volume number immediately after the acronym; for the other two series, give the volume number. The date or section name follows, and the relevant page numbers come at the end in parentheses.

(footnote)

DNS 8:27, Entoku 延徳 1 (1489).4.13 (pp. 254–57).

“8” is the series number; “27” is the volume within that series.

DNS 12:26, “Genna ninenmatsu zassai” 元和二年末雜載 (pp. 55–63).

The section cited brings together miscellaneous material at the end of the compilation for Genna 2 (1616).

DNK *Hennen* 25, Tenpyō Hōji 天平宝字 2 (758).6.1 (p. 229).

“25” is the volume number.

DNK *Bakumatsu* 52, Man'en 万延 1 (1860).8.7 (pp. 430–35).

5.10. Citations to *Taishō shinshū daizōkyō*

The majority of the texts included in the compendium of Buddhist sources *Taishō shinshū daizōkyō* 大正新脩大藏經 (abbreviated as “T”) are sutras written in Chinese, but many of them are known in the Japanese studies world by the Japanese reading of the title. In the **footnotes**, they may be cited by either the Chinese or the Japanese reading; in the **reference list**, give the alternative reading in parentheses after the characters. The **footnotes** should give the pertinent page numbers (including the column, indicated by “a,” “b,” etc.). The **reference list** entry for the cited text should give the T number assigned to the text as well as the volume number and inclusive pages for the text within the compendium. Follow the same general principles for the image collection *Taishō shinshū daizōkyō zuzō* 大正新修大藏經図像 (abbreviated as “T *zuzō*”). As pagination is the same in the printed and electronic versions, the citation is the same for both. (See 4.2. Frequently Cited Journals and Compendia.)

(footnote)

Liudu ji jing, pp. 36c–37a.

Myōhō renga kyō, p. 55a.

Besson zakki.

(reference list)

Liudu ji jing 六度集經 (Jp. *Rokudo jikkyō*). T 152 3:1a–52b.

152 is the number assigned to the text in the compendium; 3 is the compendium volume; 1–52 are the inclusive page numbers of T 152 within vol. 3.

Myōhō renga kyō 妙法蓮華經 (Ch. *Miaofa lianfa jing*). T 262 9:1a–62c.

Besson zakki 別尊雜記. T *zuzō* 3007 3:38–46.

*3007 is the number assigned to “Besson zakki” as indicated in the index volume; 3 is the volume number within the twelve-volume compendium “T *zuzō*”; 38–46 are the inclusive page numbers of “Besson zakki.”*

5.11. Dissertations

The titles of dissertations, both in English and Japanese, are put in roman type and placed inside quotation marks. Capitalization is the same as for published works.

(footnote)

- Innes, "The Door Ajar," p. 110.
 Kawamura, "Christian Lay Communities," p. 55.
 Kobayashi, "Kinsei busshitsu bunka," p. 12.

(reference list)

- Innes, Robert L. "The Door Ajar: Japan's Foreign Trade in the Seventeenth Century." PhD dissertation, University of Michigan, 1980.
 Kawamura, Shinzō. "Making Christian Lay Communities during the 'Christian Century' in Japan: A Case Study of Takata District in Bungo." PhD dissertation, Georgetown University, 1999.
 Kobayashi Katsu 小林克. "Kinsei busshitsu bunka no kōkogakuteki kenkyū" 近世物質文化の考古学的研究. PhD dissertation, Nihon Daigaku 日本大学, 2016.

5.12. Unpublished Conference Presentations

The titles of unpublished presentations are put in roman type and enclosed in quotation marks. Capitalization is the same as for published works. The occasion, place, and date should be indicated.

(footnote)

- Fukuda, "Keishō suru minzoku gakusha."
 Pradel, "Immigrant Kinship Groups."

(reference list)

- Fukuda Ajio 福田アジオ. "Keishō suru minzoku gakusha, hitei suru minzoku gakusha" 継承する民俗学者・否定する民俗学者. Paper presented at the workshop "Bunjin kara gakusha e" 文人から学者へ, Kokugakuin Daigaku 国学院大学, Tokyo, 2017.1.26.
 Pradel, Chari. "Immigrant Kinship Groups and the Making of the Tenjukoku Shūchō Mandara." Paper presented at "Sophia University Institute of Comparative Culture Lecture Series 2016," Sophia University, Tokyo, 2016.12.1.

5.13. Translated Works

Depending on the nature of the work, priority may be given to either the name of the translator or that of the original author.

5.13.1. Work without identifiable author

Give priority to the translator.

(footnote)

- McCullough, *Heike*, p. 157.

(reference list)

- McCullough, Helen Craig, trans. *The Tale of the Heike*. Stanford University Press, 1988.

5.13.2. Literary work with known author

The work should generally be listed under the original author's name, with the translator's name following the title.

(footnote)

Shimazaki, *Family*, p. 25.

(reference list)

Shimazaki Tōson. *The Family*. Trans. Cecilia Segawa Seigle. University of Tokyo Press, 1976.

5.13.3. Nonfiction

Give priority to the original author.

(footnote)

Maruyama, *Studies*, pp. 45–54.
Kuroda, “Shinto,” p. 17.

(reference list)

Maruyama Masao. *Studies in the Intellectual History of Tokugawa Japan*. Trans. Mikiso Hane. University of Tokyo Press, 1974.
Kuroda Toshio. “Shinto in the History of Japanese Religion.” Trans. James C. Dobbins and Suzanne Gay. *JJS* 7:1 (1981), pp. 1–21.

5.14. Book Reviews

Cite book reviews that do not have formal titles as “Review”; in the **reference list**, add in parentheses the name of the author of the book being reviewed and the book’s title.

(footnote)

Köhn, “Review,” p. 235.

(reference list)

Köhn, Stephan. “Review” (Adam Kern, *Manga from the Floating World: Comicbook Culture and the Kibyōshi of Edo Japan*). *MN* 62:2 (2007), pp. 235–37.

5.15. Reprinted Material

For reprinted material, give the data for the author’s name and pagination as it appears in the reprinted version. Inclusive pagination for the original version is not needed, but use the title format appropriate to the original form of publication.

(footnote)

Takekoshi, “Yamaji Aizan-kun,” p. 420.

(reference list)

Takekoshi Yosaburō 竹越与三郎. “Yamaji Aizan-kun” 山路愛山君. Orig. pub. in *Chūō kōron* 中央公論 (1910.9). Repr. in *Yamaji Aizan shū* 山路愛山集, ed. Ōkubo Toshiaki 大久保利謙, vol. 35 of *Meiji bungaku zenshū* 明治文学全集, p. 420. Chikuma Shobō, 1965.
Because the work was originally written as a periodical article, the title is put in roman type and enclosed in quotation marks. Inclusive pagination is given for the volume within the compendium in which it has been reprinted.

5.16. Electronic Sources

If a source that was originally printed or written on paper is accessed via a reproduction in a digital database, it may be cited in the same manner that the paper original would be; it is not necessary to include a URL. A URL or DOI should be provided for a source that is only available digitally or when the digital version differs in format from the print version. It is not necessary to include the date the site was accessed.

5.16.1. Journal and magazine articles

For citations to articles available only electronically, include the DOI or URL in the **reference list**. When available, cite the DOI, which is more stable, rather than the URL. Newspaper articles published electronically are handled somewhat differently (see 5.6.3. Newspaper article published electronically).

(*footnote*)

Meeks, “Imagining Rāhula,” p. 149.
Kingston, “Nationalism in the Abe Era,” p. 3.
Karube, “Kōshitsu no dentō.”

(*reference list*)

Meeks, Lori. “Imagining Rāhula in Medieval Japan: The *Raun kōshiki*.” JJRS 43:1 (2016), pp. 131–51. DOI: 10.18874/jjrs.43.1.2016.131–151.
Kingston, Jeff. “Nationalism in the Abe Era.” *Japan Focus* 14:20.3 (2016.10). apjpf.org.
The journal uses a tripart numbering system: volume, issue, number. As each article is paginated separately, inclusive pagination is omitted.
Karube Tadashi 荻部直. “Kōshitsu no dentō o gendai ni dō ikasu ka: ‘Shōchō tennō’ sengen no gan’i o yomitoku” 皇室の伝統を現代にどう生かすか: 「象徴天皇」宣言の含意を読み解く. *Webronza*. 2016.11.11. webronza.asahi.com.
The medium is a digital subunit of “Asahi shinbun” with the characteristics of an electronic magazine; citation format follows that for a magazine article rather than a newspaper article, with a shortened footnote citation and full bibliographic data in the reference list. No characters are given for the periodical title as it appears on the website solely in romanized form.

5.16.2. Other material accessed online

In citing materials from a digital archive or database, for **footnotes** use a shortened name/title format in the same manner as for paper sources. Put titles in roman type and enclose in quotation marks. In the **reference list** entry, capitalize and put in roman type the name of the database or digital archive and add its URL. (See also 5.8. Unpublished Archival Sources.)

(*footnote*)

“Dai nanajūyon kai Teikoku Gikai,” 1939.2.13.
Azegami, ““Modernization,”” pp. 2–3.

(*reference list*)

“Dai nanajūyon kai Teikoku Gikai Shūgiin Seigan Iin Daiichi Bunka kaigiroku dai ni kai” 第七十四回帝国議会衆議院請願委員第一分科会議録第二回. Shōwa 14 (1939).2.13.
Teikoku Gikai Kaigiroku Kensaku Shisutemu 帝国議会会議録検索システム. teikokugikai-i.ndl.go.jp.
The footnote gives an abbreviated title and the date of the Diet committee hearing necessary to locate the pertinent information. The URL is for the overall site.
Azegami Naoki. ““Modernization” (*gendaika*) and the Formation of Religious Nationalism in Pre-war Japanese Society.” Trans. Ioannis Gaitanidis. 2011. Articles in Translation, Kokugakuin Digital Museum. k-amc.kokugakuin.ac.jp.