

Preface

The researches of Bruce and Taeko Brooks on the classical Chinese texts gained a wider forum in 1993 with the creation of the Warring States Project at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. The Project's international dialogue includes printed Research Notes and Queries, Conferences, and several E-lists. Warring States Papers makes portions of this material available in conveniently citable form.

Arrangement. This volume begins with papers from the AAS New England panel which introduced the Project to the field in 1995. Other papers are grouped as follows: (1) Language, Culture, and Methodology; (2) Texts and Text Formation; (3) Historical Studies; and (4) Historiography and Comparative History. Placement within sections is roughly chronological, except that papers on non-Sinological topics are grouped last in each section. Dates here given are those of first appearance in the Project dialogue; some papers have been revised for the present publication.

References. Short citations (eg Surname **Keyword**) are given in full in the Works Cited section at the end of each paper. Abbreviations are expanded in two separate lists for Texts (p255) and Journals and Monographs (p256) at the end of each volume.

Dates. As a more universal convention, we use a leading zero in place of the linguistically parochial BC(E). 479 BC thus becomes 0479, while AD 218 is simply 218. Similarly, the "03rd century" is the 3rd BC, and "3rd" is the 3rd AD; "03rd century" may be shortened to "03c." The advantages of zero over a minus sign are that it allows hyphenation of dates in spans (as, Confucius, 0549-0479) and avoids a conflict with the usage of astronomers (whose "-479" is not the "-479" of historians). We suggest that dates be given as precisely as possible, perhaps as spans (0345/0339) or centered ranges (0342 ± 3). We avoid the term "Eastern Jōu" as implying an effective Jōu dominance after 0771. *In those years*, 東周 denoted the eastern half of the Lwò River enclave (JGT #4, #19). The several states saw themselves as living in a power vacuum (MC 7B38) and strove for Jōu-type dominion, universally (MC 1A6) or regionally (LY 17:4, "in the East"). Scholarly usage might as well conform. Several major social and cultural changes in the early 05c suggest the usefulness of continuing to distinguish Spring and Autumn (0770-0479) from the Warring States (0478-0221). For the entire period 0770-0221, one available standard term is "pre-Chín" 先秦.

Common Alphabetic Romanization. The pleas of Kennedy (1953) for a pronounceable, and Boodberg (1959) for a humanistically intelligible, Chinese romanization remain unmet by current systems. To be "guessable" by readers with English alphabetic reflexes, a spelling should respect the mnemonic "consonants as in English, vowels as in Italian." For vowels *not* in Italian, we use: æ as in cat, v (the linguist's inverted v, or Λ, *uninverted*) as in cut, r as in fur, z as in adz, and yw (after l and n, simply w) for "umlaut u." An equivalence table for Common Alphabetic and two other systems frequently encountered is given on p251-254.

Textual Emendations are given as [請 > 謂] "for 請 read 謂," [- 也] "也 is to be omitted," and [+ 其] "其 is to be supplied." Difficultly readable characters are given in parentheses (然); illegible ones are replaced by the usual squares: □ □ 公.

