Notes on Contributors

Gonzalo Gamarra Jordán is a member of the Research Training Group "Philosophy, Science and the Sciences" and a PhD candidate at Humboldt University of Berlin. His primary interest is ancient philosophy of mathematics, especially in the Platonic and Aristotelian traditions.

Jan Gerhold is currently completing his PhD thesis in philosophy at Humboldt University of Berlin. He mainly works on ancient Greek philosophy, primarily on Plato.

Rosalie Joan Hosking took a doctorate from University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand, in the history of Japanese mathematics in 2017. She is interested in mathematics plates, *sangaku* in Japanese, which are votive tablets to be dedicated to shrines in Japan. She stayed in Japan from 2017 to 2018 on a Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) Postdoctoral Fellowship for Research in Japan and translated the first two volumes of the *Taisei sankei* with her supervisor Tsukane Ogawa and Mitsuo Morimoto. She is the first non-Japanese national who created a *sangaku*, which was dedicated at the Kitano Tenmangu shrine in Kyoto in 2018.

Rosa Matera has completed her PhD in Classics at the Humboldt University of Berlin, as a member of the Research Training Group "Philosophy, Science, and the Sciences." She works on ancient Greek philosophy, in particular on Aristotle and the early Academy.

Mitsuo Morimoto is Professor Emeritus of Sophia University, Tokyo, and worked on pure mathematics, especially in functional analysis. He published a few books and articles on Sato's hyperfunctions and related topics. Recently, he is interested in Japanese mathematics of the Edo period and is translating works of Takebe Katahiro into English. He, in collaboration with Tsukane Ogawa, translated the *Tetsujutsu sankei*, the most important work of Takebe, in *SCIAMVS* 13, 2012, and edited the proceedings of the international conference on Takebe's 350th anniversary, which was published by the Mathematical Society of Japan as ASPM 79, 2018.

Robert Morrison is George Lincoln Skolfield, Jr. Professor of Religion at Bowdoin College. A specialist in the science of Islamic societies, he works in both Islamic studies and the history of science. His recent book, *The Light of the World: Astronomy in al-Andalus* (University of California Press, 2016) studied scientific theories that were produced in Andalusia in 1400, and which traveled first to the Ottoman court and then to the University of Padua. His first book, *Islam and Science: The Intellectual Career of Niẓām al-Dīn al-Nīsābūrī* (Routledge, 2007) investigated conversations between religion and science in Ilkhanid Iran. His research has been supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Guggenheim Foundation, and by fellowships at the Stanford Humanities Center, the National Humanities Center and the Center for Advanced Judaic Studies at the University of Pennsylvania. Currently, he is at work on a study of Jewish scholarly intermediaries between the Ottoman Empire and Renaissance Italy.

Tsukane Ogawa is Professor of Yokkaichi University, Mie, Japan. His main scope of interest is the history of mathematics in pre-modern Japan. He has studied it for over 30 years and published several books on it. His first book was a translation of the Seki Takakazu's *Hatsubi sanpō* into modern Japanese. He is now compiling, with his colleagues, the new *Complete Works* of Seki,

which will contain facsimiles of the original books or manuscripts, reprints of the work, modern Japanese translations, commentaries, and related documents. He believes the translation of the *Taisei sankei* into English would be worthwhile for the international popularization of the history of Japanese mathematics and wishes to continue this work with Mitsuo Morimoto.

Michalis Sialaros has been teaching courses related to Ancient Science at the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens since 2017. He is currently Assistant Professor of History of Science in Antiquity and co-editor of the series Ancient Scientific Literature (Crete University Press). His research interests focus on the history of ancient Greek mathematical sciences.

Cristian Tolsa is currently Juan de la Cierva Researcher at the University of Barcelona, and specializes in the philological and historical analysis of Hellenistic and Roman astrological texts, as well as in the intersections between science, philosophy, biography, and literature in Classical Antiquity.

Information for Authors

1. Area and Editorial Principles

In principle, the area to be covered by the journal is the history of exact sciences before 1600 CE, although the limitation of time need not apply to Asian (including Arabic and Islamic) science.

The main purpose of the journal is to make available original sources in the pre-modern mathematical sciences. It has been a common practice that source materials in their original languages are not accepted in most other academic journals. Our priority lies in providing such materials, especially critical editions of unpublished texts as well as their translations into modern languages (preferably English) together with comments and notes.

We also accept studies based on original sources, published or unpublished, and their translations. Reviews of books containing original source materials are also welcome.

The papers submitted to the editorial board are judged by at least two referees. The referees are kept anonymous for 10 years following the final decision. Thereafter, the names of the referees may be published on the journal's website.

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A volume will be published annually, each containing some 200 to 300 pages in A4 (297 × 210mm) format.

Since we send camera ready sheets to the printing company, the most convenient way of preparing a draft is to use the typesetting software LaTeX, for which we can provide convenient style files. In the case of original sources which require non-roman fonts, we prefer X∃LaTeX, but are also willing to accept other formats if they meet our basic formatting principles.

Authors will receive one free copy of the issue in which their article appears. Authors are requested to purchase 50 offprints of their paper.

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