

## Style Guidelines

### *The Historical Review / La Revue Historique*

follows the Oxford system of citation: Complete bibliographical details of the work cited are given in the first reference to the work in each article. Abbreviated form (author surname and short title) is used thereafter.

Examples:

C. Th. Dimaras, *La Grèce au temps des Lumières*, Genève: Droz, 1969.

Peter Topping, "Greek Historical Writing on the Period 1453-1914", *Journal of Modern History* 33 (1961), pp. 157-173.

Greek type is used only for the title of the work cited in all citations of works in Greek with a translation of the title in brackets following only the first citation of the work. Authors' names and places of publication are rendered in Latin characters, using the standard geographical placenames in English or French when available. Abbreviated forms are used in subsequent references to the same work. For more detailed instructions see [www.eie.gr](http://www.eie.gr)

Polytonic Greek is used selectively, where necessary, for citations and quotations from earlier Greek texts. It is used for quotation from ancient Greek. Monotonic Greek is used for all twentieth century Modern Greek imprints, regardless of the system used in the original edition of the work.

Transliteration is used sparingly and only if absolutely necessary.

Submissions to *The Historical Review / La Revue Historique* should be made in hard copy accompanied with an electronic version in Word 2000 and should be addressed to the Editor, INR/NHRF, 48, Vas. Constantinou Ave., Athens 116 35, Greece.

## Instructions for Contributors

### **Affiliation:**

at the end of the article, spell out affiliation in full: *Institute for Neohellenic Research / NHRF* not *INR/NHRF*

### **Contractions and abbreviations:**

- contractions do not have a full stop: Dr, Jr, Mr, eds
- abbreviations do have a full stop: Prof., ed., etc., Ph.D.

### **Footnotes:**

- textual reference always after the punctuation
- (ed.) (eds) (éd.) in parentheses
- congress/conference titles are italic if they have been published
- no comma before a volume number of a periodical

**Illustrations:**

should be numbered with Arabic numerals: fig. 1, fig. 2, etc.

**Indentation:**

The first line under the abstract, and the first line under every subheading are not indented; all other paragraphs are indented (but in the Critical Perspectives section there is no indentation).

**Initials:**

not joined up (C. Th. Dimaras, not C.Th. Dimaras) [unless hyphenated: J.-L. David]

**Italics:**

*et. al.*

*et. sequ.*

*ibid.*

*id.*

*in situ*

*inter alia*

*op. cit.*

**but cf. (not italic)**

**Numbers and dates:**

- numbers up to four digits: no punctuation (e.g. 4000, not 4,000 or 4.000)
- numbers below ten are spelt out, 11 and above in numerals (unless for consistency with surrounding text)
- centuries in English: spelt out (nineteenth century, not 19<sup>th</sup> century)
- centuries in French: XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle
- World War I/II: not the First/Second World War

**Possessive -s:**

proper nouns ending in -s: Leonidas' book, not Leonidas's book

**Quotation marks:**

- in **all** languages, "double quotes", 'single' within a quotation, not «double-sharp»
- quotations of c. 50 words or more should be extracted from the main text and indented, no quotation marks

**Spelling:**

In English articles, use British spelling, not American (verbs generally to end -ise, not -ize; benefitted, not benefitted, etc.)

**Specific spelling preferences:**

Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

Ermis [publisher] (not Hermis, Hermès)

Ioannina

nation-state  
Neohellenic, Neohellenist, néohellénique  
Œuvre, œuvre  
Phanariot, Phanariot princes  
philhellene, philhellenic, philhellenism (lower case)  
Philiki Etaireia (not italic)  
Romania  
South-East Europe

the Cyprus Question, the Language Question, the Eastern Question  
Thessalonique, Institut d'Études Balkaniques  
tsar (not czar)

**Textual remarks:**

- in English always “He was finally arrested and confined – once again – at Mazas...”: spaces either side of the en-rule dashes
- in French and Greek always ”Certainement –affirme Herder– nous trouvons des langues...”: space, en-rule dash joined up
- Footnote number, if any, after the last dash

**Translated titles:**

- in square brackets; not in italics
- in English, only first word is upper-case (unless a proper noun), subtitle divided with a colon (:), not a full stop; first word of subtitle NOT upper case
- in French and Greek, subtitle divided with a full stop; first word of subtitle is upper case

For further reference, see *The New Oxford Dictionary for Writers and Editors*.

## Transliteration

The following transliteration rules are proposed to Contributors:

The only standard system for the transliteration of the Greek alphabet into languages written in Latin characters is that used for the transliteration of Classical Greek. The transliteration of ancient Greek, however, is quite inappropriate for rendering the spelling and especially the phonetics of Modern Greek. Accordingly the following modifications are suggested to make transliteration of Modern Greek conform more to the modern morphology and sound of the language. Diphthongs should generally be retained, except in those cases where the modern pronunciation of Greek requires a consonant sound to be adequately rendered (e.g., "aftou," not "autou"). The Greek vowels η and ι should be uniformly rendered with "i", and similarly ο and ω should

be rendered with "o". The Greek υ should be rendered with "y", except when it forms part of a diphthong; then it is rendered by "u" (e.g., "tou"). The rough breathing should be dropped.

Consonants are generally rendered phonetically. Thus the Greek β should be rendered by the Latin "v" rather than "b". The Greek consonant φ should be rendered by "ph" in all words with an ancient Greek root. Conversely Greek names with Latin roots (e.g., Constantinos) should be transliterated as closely as possible to their original form.

The names of modern Greek authors appear in the form used by the authors themselves if they have published work in a foreign language. Placenames should be used in their standard forms in English or in French, otherwise they should be transliterated according to the general rules followed by The Review.