

EBHR

European Bulletin of Himalayan Research Style Guidelines

Articles should be written in English and should not exceed 10,000 words in length, including footnotes and references. For all contributions, when preparing your manuscript for submission to the EBHR, please observe the following conventions.

The EBHR uses the *University of Oxford Style Guide* (accessible [here](#) or upon request) as the arbiter of manuscript style issues. For spelling we use the *Oxford English Dictionary*.

Spelling and punctuation

Use British spellings, eg ‘colour’, ‘organised’.

Use single quotation marks throughout, except for quotes within quotes, which should take double quotation marks. Do not use scare quotes.

Reported speech and quotes from written sources should be given in plain text within single quotation marks. Quotations exceeding 40 words should be in a separate indented paragraph. Do not use the Latin abbreviation *ibid* after a block quotation. Instead, use the full author-date citation.

The titles of books and the names of newspapers and journals should be given in italics with initial capitals.

References should not be given in footnotes, which should be used sparingly to provide supplementary information.

Diacritical marks may be used for the transliteration of terms from Himalayan languages, but should be used correctly and consistently. Personal and place names should not take diacritical marks.

References

References in the body of the text should use the Harvard system (author-date style), eg ‘(Hacchethu 1997: 17)’ with a space after the colon and no comma between author and date; where there is more than one reference listed, put a comma, not a semi-colon, between each of them.

When listing references at the end of articles, give the author’s surname followed by their initials, eg ‘Malla, K.P.’ not ‘Malla, Kamal Prakash’. Give the main title of a book in capital

letters, but use lower case in the subtitle after an initial capital. Use lower case after an initial capital for the title of an article or book chapter (sentence style capitalisation).

References should be given as follows:

[Monographs]

Bennett, L. 1983. *Dangerous Wives and Sacred Sisters: Social and symbolic roles of high-caste women in Nepal*. New York: Columbia University Press.

[Book chapters]

Ishii, H. 1995. 'Caste and kinship in a Newar village'. In *Contested Hierarchies: A collaborative ethnography of caste among the Newars of the Kathmandu Valley, Nepal*, edited by David N. Gellner and Declan Quigley, pp. 109–57. Oxford: Clarendon.

[Journal articles]

Scheppele, K.L. 2003. 'Aspirational and adversive constitutionalism: the case for studying cross-constitutional influence through negative models'. *International Journal of Constitutional Law* 1(2): 296–324.

For online journal articles, please provide DOI or URL.

Style for dates and numbers

Write out whole numbers from one to ten; use figures for numbers above ten.

Dates: 23 August 1999

Year spans: 1979–1999 or 1898–1903 (use all numerals in display)

Centuries: early twentieth century (n); early-twentieth-century (adj); early nineteenth and twentieth century; eighth century BCE

Century spans: 772–476 BCE; 206 BCE–9 CE; 1644–1911, 1644–45

Punctuation and spelling

Full stops and commas follow closing quotation marks, whether double or single. Colons and semi-colons, as well as question marks and exclamation marks (unless they belong within the quoted matter) also follow closing quotation marks.

Footnote reference numbers or symbols follow punctuation and parentheses.

Punctuation matches the font of the surrounding text; parentheses and brackets surrounding text in italics are not italicised.

Use a comma between items in a list but no comma between the penultimate item in a list and 'and'/'or': a, b, c and d.

Compounds are generally hyphenated.

Examples: post-colonial, co-editor, trans-species, non-reactive, mid-century, non-self-sustaining (prefix before a compound term)

Use italics for emphasis. When emphasis is needed for something already set in italics use small capitals for additional emphasis.

Use three-dot ellipsis to indicate the omission of a word, phrase or paragraph. No full stop is added after an ellipsis to indicate the omission at the end of a sentence.

Acronyms and abbreviations

Use capitals for AD, BC, BCE, CE.

US and UK are to be used as adjectives only; spell them out when they are used as a noun.

Use full capitals without full stops for other acronyms.

In running text, use eg, ie, and etc in parentheses only.