

EARLY MODERN LOW COUNTRIES AUTHOR GUIDELINES

INTRODUCTION

We invite contributions to *Early Modern Low Countries*, a multidisciplinary and open-access journal dedicated to the study of the early modern Low Countries. We publish state-of-the-art scholarship on any aspect of the turbulent history and vibrant culture of the region from ca. 1500 to 1830.

We review in a double-blind, anonymous system. You will not know the identity of the person reviewing your submission and the reviewer will not know yours. To facilitate this, we ask that you remove any identifying markers from the manuscript. If you intend to quote yourself, for the initial review period, please refer to yourself in the third person.

Please note that we do not publish or review narrative essays. Thus, a clearly defined argument should appear in an essay's introductory section.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- Manuscripts should be original, and have not been published or offered elsewhere.
- Submissions should be in British English, and must follow the most recent edition of the Oxford English Dictionary.
- We generally publish articles that are between 8000 and 10,000 words, *including* footnotes and appendices. The abstract, author's biography, and bibliography do not count towards the total number of words.
- Please ensure your text file is as 'clean' as possible. Do not use templates or macros.
- Layout: 2,54 cm (1 inch) margins.
- Submissions should be in Times New Roman, font size 12, and double-spaced throughout; this includes block quotations, tables, and the bibliography.
- Please do not 'justify' paragraphs, but use 'align left'.
- Insert page numbers in Times New Roman, font size 12, centered.
- Footnotes should be Times New Roman, font size 11, single spaced.
- Use Oxford commas in enumerations, thus: X, Y, and Z.
- The possessive of nouns ending with the letter 's' are formed by adding an apostrophe and an 's'. *Example*: Descartes's philosophy.

TITLE PAGE, ABSTRACT, AND KEYWORDS

- The title page of your submission should contain the following items: article title (in capitals); author name; author biography; abstract; and keywords.
- The title page contains the title of the submission at the top in Times New Roman, font size 12, bold, centred, and capitalised.
- Author name: Times New Roman, font size 12, in bold and italics, centred.
- Please insert a short author biography (see details below).
- The abstract has a maximum of 200 words.
- Please give 4 to 6 keywords to identify the themes and topics of your essay, separated by a comma. *Example: **Keywords:** financial revolution, intellectual history, translations, Enlightenment*

AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY, CONTRIBUTOR'S NOTE, AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- Submitted manuscripts must not contain a contributor's note or acknowledgments. These can be inserted should your article be accepted for publication, and will be added to the first footnote.
- Please provide a concise author biography of around 100 words, including author name, rank, and affiliation; most recent publications; and professional interests.
- The author name in the biography should be in bold.

BODY OF ARTICLE

- Paragraphs should be indented using a single tab. Do not use line spacing to separate paragraphs.
- Please use subheadings to indicate the different parts of your article. The first section should be labelled 'Introduction'.
- Subheadings should be capitalized and in bold.
- Only one level of subheadings should be used.
- Leave a line space between the subheading and the new paragraph. The first line of new section does not start with an indent.

GEOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- The use of correct geographical references is vital, as the early modern layout of the Low Countries differs greatly from our modern period. Please bear in mind the following list of nouns and adjectives:
 - ‘The Netherlands’, a.k.a. ‘the Low Countries’: the territory of the historical Seventeen Provinces. Adjective: ‘Netherlandish’.
 - ‘Northern Netherlands’, a.k.a. ‘the Dutch Republic’ or ‘Republic of the Seven United Provinces’. Adjective: ‘Dutch’.
 - ‘Southern Netherlands’, a.k.a. ‘Habsburg/Spanish/Austrian Netherlands’ or ‘Spanish Habsburg/Austrian Habsburg Netherlands’. Adjective: ‘Southern/Habsburg/Spanish/Austrian Netherlandish’
- NB: the term ‘Spanish Netherlands’ is to be used carefully, especially when covering the rule of the Archdukes Albert and Isabella. Recent historiography opts for Habsburg Netherlands or Spanish Habsburg Netherlands.*
- ‘Holland’ and ‘Flanders/Flemish’ refer exclusively to the historical counties and must not be used as *pars pro toto* as is customary today.
 - ‘Belgium’ should only be used as a generalising term for the Southern Netherlands in the context of the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

QUOTATIONS AND FOREIGN WORDS

- Quotations should be between single quotation marks.
- Quotations given inside a quotation should be between double quotation marks.
- Quotations of more than three lines must be separated from the body text by a line space and by indenting the entire citation; in this case no quotation marks are needed.
- Verses have to be quoted as verses. In this case the entire quotation has to be indented.
- Quotations in languages other than English are translated into English. The original text is given in the footnote. If using your own translation in several places, use the following: ‘Unless otherwise noted, all translations are the author’s’ at the first appearance.
- Additions or omissions to the original quote are placed between square brackets [...].
- Foreign words should be italicised. Words are to be considered foreign when they do not appear in the latest edition of the Oxford English Dictionary.
- Foreign proper nouns should not be italicised.

ABBREVIATIONS

- Avoid using abbreviations in the main text or author biography.
- If necessary, introduce the abbreviation between brackets at the first occurrence.
Example: Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie (VOC).
- Footnotes may contain the usual abbreviations: e.g., ed., eds., esp., ch., trans.

DATES

- Days and months should be written out: 10 December 1790; 10-12 December 1790.
- Years must be written in full: 1609-1621; 115-118.
- Centuries must be written in full, but numerals may be used to refer to decades: sixteenth century, 1740s.

NUMBERS

- Page numbers are written in full: 503-514.
- The words 'number' or 'numbers' may be abbreviated as 'no.' or 'nos.'
- Numbers up to one hundred, and such numbers followed by hundred, thousand, million, and so on, are spelled out.
Example: 'no fewer than sixteen of the ninety-eight photographs'
Example: 'placed in the seventy-second percentile'
- Numbers at the beginning of a sentence must be spelled out.
Example: 'One hundred and four photographs were on display.'
- For numbers greater than one hundred, numerals are used.
Example: 'no fewer than 104 etchings'
Example: 'They finished 203rd and 232nd, respectively, out of 317 contestants.'
- Numbers applicable to the same category are treated alike within the same context.
Example: 'no fewer than 16 of the 104 etchings'
- Whenever numbers represent decimal quantities, are used in combination with symbols, or express percentages, numerals are used. Note that in figures and tables, the symbol % is used instead of 'percent'.
Example: 4.5 tons, 2 percent, 8°C.

TABLES

- Do not insert tables in the text, but simply indicate where they should appear, followed by a caption. Example: HERE Table 1. Caption.
- Tables should be delivered as a separate MS Excel file.
- Table titles should be explanatory but concise. Column headings should be brief. Abbreviations and symbols (e.g., %) are acceptable in headings.
- All tables should contain a source reference, to be included in the corresponding caption.

IMAGES

- Authors are responsible for obtaining copyright permissions for publication of images, maps, figures, etc.
- Do not insert images into the text, but simply indicate where they should appear, followed by a caption. Example: HERE Fig. 1. Caption.
- Please upload images separately as JPEG or TIFF files. These images may in lower resolution. Note, however, that if your article is accepted for publication, you will be required to submit a high-resolution version of each image at 300dpi.

CAPTIONS

- All illustrations and tables should be numbered. The illustration/table number is also given in the body text, at the end of the sentence before the full stop, and between brackets. Use the abbreviation ‘fig.’ for figures. *Examples:* (fig. 1); (table 1).
- All illustrations and tables should have a caption. Example: HERE Fig. 1. Frontispiece of *Kraspoekol, of de slaaverny* (Van Hogendorp 1800). Special Collections of University of Amsterdam, UBA 692 D 58.
- The caption should contain the following information: name of the artist(s), title (italicized), date, technique, size in cm, place, institute (no inventory number).

Examples:

Painting

Joachim Beuckelaer, *Vegetable market*, 1569, canvas, 157,3 x 214,2 cm, Ghent, Museum voor Schone Kunsten.

Print

Rembrandt, *Christ before Pilate*, c. 1635-1636, etching and burin, 54,9 x 44,7 cm, London, British Museum.

Book illustration

Workshop of Bernard Picart, *Brahmins*, etching and engraving 33,6 x 21,6 cm, in: J.F. Bernard (ed.), *Cérémonies et coutumes religieuses de tous les peuples du monde*, Amsterdam 1723-1743, part III, section II, opposite p. 134, Leiden, University Library, Special Collections.

FOOTNOTES

- Footnotes in the body text should always appear at the end of a sentence, after the full stop.
- Footnotes only contain shortened references. A detailed bibliography should be included at the end of your article (see details below).
- However, archival sources and websites are fully cited in the footnotes (and also appear in the bibliography).
- Every citation of a secondary work, including the first citation, contains the author's surname, a shortened title, and, if needed, a page number.
Examples: Soen, Vredehandel, 56; Pollmann, 'Iconoclasts', 157-159.
- Do not use the abbreviations 'op. cit.', 'ibid.', 'idem', or 'ibidem', but repeat the shortened title in consecutive footnotes.
- For works by more than three authors or editors, 'et al.' follows the first surname in the footnote.
- All page numbers are written in full. *Example: 503-514.*
- When citing more than one reference in the footnotes, separate these with semicolons (;). The complete footnote is followed by a full-stop.
Example: Soen, Vredehandel, 56; Pollmann, 'Iconoclasts', 157-159.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- A separate bibliography appears at the end of the manuscript; it should include all secondary literature and primary sources cited in the article.
- Author's first name in full. *Example: David van der Linden*
- Please list references in alphabetical order by author surname. Prefixes should be listed

as follows, depending on the author's geographic origin:

Under 'B': Berkel, Klaas van, *Universiteit van het Noorden. Vier eeuwen academisch leven in Groningen* (Hilversum 2014). (do not capitalize 'van', Dutch author)

Under 'D': De Vries, Jan, *European Urbanization, 1500-1800* (Hoboken 2013). (prefix 'De' capitalized, American author)

Under 'V': Van Gelder, Klaas, *Regime Change at a Distance: Austria and the Southern Netherlands Following the War of the Spanish Succession, 1716-1725* (Leuven 2016). (prefix 'Van' capitalized, Belgian author)

- If a work has multiple authors, *all* names should be mentioned:
Examples: Van Bruaene, Anne-Laure, and Sarah Van Bouchaute
Gielis, Marcel, Hans Storme, Wim François, and Violet Soen
- If a book has multiple places of publication, only the first should be mentioned.
- Anonymous works or sources: indicate that a work is 'Anonymous'.
- No date and/or place of publication known: indicate with 's.d.' (*sine dato*) and 's.l.' (*sine loco*).
- Forthcoming works: use 'forthcoming' instead of the year.
- Conference papers should be cited only if they are verifiable, i.e., published on a conference website or author's home institution's website as working paper. If so, please include the address website.
- For titles in English, headline-style capitalization is used.
- For titles in any other language, the capitalization rules of that language should be used.

Bibliography examples:

Books

Soen, Violet, *Vredehandel. Adellijke en Habsburgse verzoeningspogingen tijdens de Nederlandse Opstand (1564-1581)* (Amsterdam 2012).

Multi-volume books

Weinberg, Bernard, *A History of Literary Criticism in the Italian Renaissance*, 2 vols. (Chicago, Toronto 1961) I, 706.

Translated books

Shakespeare, William, *Romeo en Julia*, Rémy Albers trans. (Lieshout 2001).

Newspapers

Mengelwerk van de staatsman 1/2 (Utrecht: Bartholome Wild, 1779) 63-71.

Journal articles

Pollmann, Judith, 'Iconoclasts Anonymous. Why Did It Take Historians So Long to Identify the Image-Breakers of 1566', *BMGN – Low Countries Historical Review* 131 (2016/1) 155-176.

Chapters in edited volumes

Prak, Maarten, 'The People in Politics. Early Modern England and the Dutch Republic Compared', in Margaret C. Jacob and Catherine Secretan (eds.), *In Praise of Ordinary People: Early Modern Britain and the Dutch Republic* (New York 2014) 141-161.

Editions

Paape, Gerrit, *Vrolijke Characterschetsen & De Knorrepot en de Menschenvriend*. Peter Altena (ed.) (Nijmegen 1999).

Vondel, Joost van den, *Joannes de boetgezant. Begrepen in zes boecken*. J.F.M. Sterck et al. (eds.), *De werken van Vondel. Volledige en geïllustreerde tekstuitgave in tien deelen*, 11 vols. (Amsterdam 1927-1937) IX, 673-793.

Later Editions

Indicate second or later editions of a work before the year of publication.

De Montchrétien, Antoyne, *Traicté de l'oeconomie politique* (Geneva 2nd ed. 1970).

Re-printed works

De Montchrétien, Antoyne, *Traicté de l'oeconomie politique* (Paris 1615, repr. Geneva 1970).

Newspaper articles

Fisher, Frederick, 'Monetary Policy in Postwar France', *Le Monde*, 23 September 1976.

Unpublished materials (theses, dissertations)

Dewilde, Brecht, *Corporaties en confrerieën in conflict: Leuven 1600-1750*. PhD diss., Catholic University of Leuven, 2012.

Bezold, John, *Contrasting Connoisseurs. Attributing the Family Portraiture of Frans Hals*. MA thesis, University of Amsterdam, 2015.

Printed primary sources

References to printed primary sources take the same form as references to secondary literature, but should also include the name of the publisher.

Saurin, Jacques, *Abrégé de la théologie et de la morale chrétienne en forme de catéchisme* (Amsterdam: Henri Du Sauzet, 1722).

Archival sources

Archival citations vary in form but may contain any of the following, as well as other pertinent information: city, name of archive, collection, drawer, folder, or other reference numbers, folio numbers, date. Consistency of form in citations of comparable sources is desirable.

Paris, Archives Nationales de France (hereafter ANF), F1cIII Deux Nethes, box 5, Procès-verbal de la commission municipale du canton d'Anvers, 13 vendémiaire year VI.
The Hague, Nationaal Archief (hereafter NA), Archief Staten-Generaal (ASG) 5540, Memorie advocaat-fiscaal Raad van Brabant aan Staten-Generaal, 11 January 1793.
Venice, Archivio di Stato, Procuratori di San Marco de Supra, Reg. 131, fol. 65v, 29 January 1567.

Web (HTML) links

Reference to a webpage should include the date of consultation between brackets:
(Accessed on 18 November 2018)