

Popolazione e Storia

NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

1. Presentation

Apart from the main text, each article must comprise:

- i The article title, the authors' details and the bibliography;
- ii The article should not generally exceed 60,000 signs all included (title, main text, tables and graphs, bibliography).

2. General rules

- i The text submitted must be in Microsoft Word (.doc)
- ii Tables, graphs and figures, if there are any, must be inserted within the text, enumerated progressively and must be accompanied by titles or captions and by clarifications about the sources.
- iii Abstracts must be included in the submission, in Italian and English (for non-Italian authors, the English abstract is sufficient; the journal staff will translate it to Italian). The abstract must also include translation of the article title. Abstract length should not exceed 10-15 lines.

3. Tables and figures

- i. For 'figures' we mean every insert of the main text which is not a table or a formula. Graphs are then subject to the rules for figures.
- ii. Tables, graphs and figures must be enumerated progressively, must include titles or captions as well as clarifications about the sources.
- iii. Titles or captions must be in *italics*.
- iv. Sources and notes (if any) must be in round.
- v. In tables, avoid using vertical lines (ex. separation columns).

Examples:

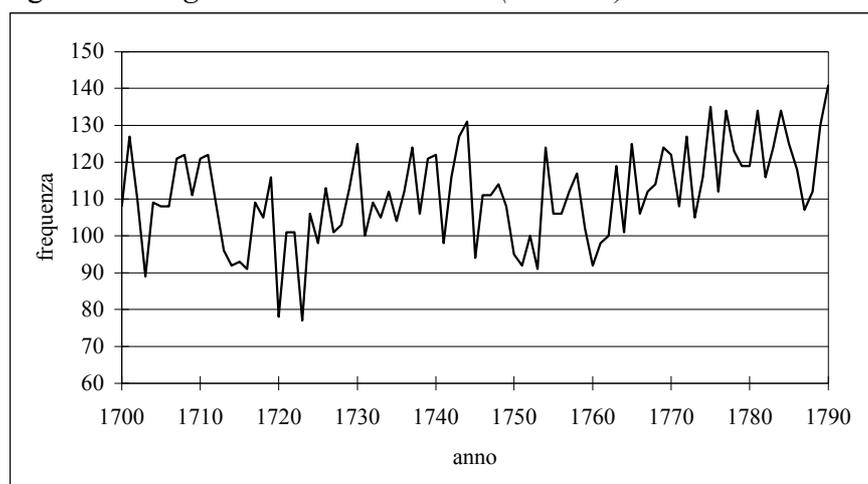
Tab.1. *Population of Europe and Africa from 1500 to 1800*

| | Europe | Africa |
|------|--------|--------|
| 1500 | 67 | 87 |
| 1600 | 89 | 113 |
| 1700 | 95 | 107 |
| 1750 | 111 | 104 |
| 1800 | 146 | 102 |

Source: Livi Bacci 1998, 44.

Note: Europe does not include the territories of the ex-Soviet Union.

Fig. 1. *Marriages celebrated in Udine (1700-90)*



Source: ASU-1.

3. Notes

i. References to endnotes must be placed in apex position.

Example: «[...] thus causing a terrible mortality²»

ii. Endnotes must be explicative. Bibliographic notes are acceptable, but must be kept to a minimum.

4. References

4.1. In the main text and in endnotes

i. Open parenthesis / surname of author / space / year of publication / comma / pages / close parenthesis;

Examples: (Fortunati 1932), (Fortunati 1932, 23), (Fortunati 1932, 45-47).

- ii. If more than one work of the same author was published in the same years, distinguish one work from the other by adding to the publication year the letters a, b, c, etc;
Example: Raimondi (1966a, 234-236; 1966b, 57).
- iii. If works of different authors are cited subsequently, separate them with a semicolon;
Example: (Fortunati 1932; Bellettini 1974).
- iv. Page references should be included;
Example: (Fortunati 1932, 45-47).
Note: avoid notations of this kind: (Fortunati 1932, 15 ff.) or (Fortunati 1932, passim). Use notation of the kind (Fortunati 1932) for the cases when the reference is to the whole work. If an author is cited in the main text, use this format: «[...] as suggested by Paolo Fortunati (1932, 52)».
- v. In the case of multi-authored works, proceed as per the following examples;
Examples: (Alter, Oris 2000, 342) up to a maximum of three authors; for four or more, (Favero *et al.* 1991, 25-26); «Barrai *et al.* (1987)».
- vi. If the author details are missing, as is the case for some miscellanea, use instead the first part of the title followed by the publication date;
Example: (*Le Italie demografiche* 1995)
- vii. For unpublished works, proceed as per the following example;
Example: (Verdi, forthcoming);

Bibliography

- i. Short references in the main text and in the endnotes must be matched by works cited in the final *Bibliography*. The reference list in the bibliography must follow alphabetic order of the first author. If more than one publication by the same author is listed, the items should be given in chronological order. Reference standard is as follows:
- ii. *Books*. First letter of name / full stop / space / surname (all authors must be included, also if they are more than three) / space / publication year / comma / space / complete and precise title (in *italics*) / comma / space / if needed, volume or tome number / comma / space / publisher / comma / space / place of publication / full stop;
- iii. **Note:** For multi-authored works, the details of each author must be separated by commas;
Examples: P. Fortunati 1932, *Quattro secoli di vita del popolo friulano (1548-1931)*, Antoniana, Padova;
N. Dennis, F. Henriques, C. Slaughter 1956, *Coal is Our Life. An Analysis of a Yorkshire Mining Community*, Eyre & Spottiswoode, London
- iv. *Miscellanea*. Follow the same rules as per books. Editors are to be treated as authors;
- v. *Conference proceedings*. Follow the same rules as per miscellanea. After the title add, in *italics*, the title of the conference they refer to;
Example: D. Vera (ed.) 1999, *Demografia, sistemi agrari, regimi alimentari nel mondo antico. Proceedings of the International conference (Parma 17-19 October 1997)*, Edipuglia, Bari.
- vi. *Contributions in miscellanea*. Follow the same rules as already explained, save for including pages at the end;

- vii. **Example:** G. Alter, M. Oris 2000, *Mortality and Economic Stress: Individual and Household Responses in a Nineteenth-century Belgian Village*, in T. Bengtsson, O. Saito (eds.), *Population and Economy. From Hunger to Modern Economic Growth*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 335-370.
- viii. *Articles in journals.* After the article title, provide the journal title between « », followed by the publication year, the volume number, the pages.
Examples: G. Favero, M. Moro, P. Spinelli, F. Trivellato, F. Vianello 1991, *Le anime dei demografi. Fondi per la rilevazione della popolazione di Venezia nei secoli XVI e XVII*, «Bollettino di Demografia Storica», 15, 23-110;
 L. Fontaine 1996, *Gli studi sulla mobilità in Europa nell'età moderna: problemi e prospettive di ricerca*, «Quaderni storici», 93, 739-756.

Practical example:

«Population was destined to decline (Fortunati 1932, 32). This research inspired the typologies later proposed by sociologists and anthropologists (Dennis, Henriques, Slaughter 1956; Bulmer 1975; Godoy 1985). In fact, as suggested by Mitterauer (1974, 313), employment in mines represented to many an occasion for personal emancipation».

- M.J.A. Bulmer 1975, *Sociological Models of the Mining Community*, «The Sociological Review», 23, 61-92.
- N. Dennis, F. Henriques, C. Slaughter 1956, *Coal is Our Life. An Analysis of a Yorkshire Mining Community*, Eyre & Spottiswoode, London.
- P. Fortunati 1932, *Quattro secoli di vita del popolo friulano (1548-1931)*, Antoniana, Padova.
- R. Godoy 1985, *Mining: Anthropological Perspectives*, «Annual Review of Anthropology», 14, 199-217.
- M. Mitterauer 1974, *Produktionsweise, Siedlungsstruktur und Sozialformen im österreichischen Montanwesen des Mittelalters und der frühen Neuzeit*, in M. Mitterauer (Hgg.), *Österreichisches Montanwesen. Produktion, Verteilung, Sozialformen*, R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München, 234-315.

5. Archival sources

5.1. In the text and in endnotes:

Practical example:

«The birth of a second child is documented in a letter (ASU-1, b. 128, 6v). In the will, which follows by a couple of years (ASU-2, 6-2-1684), the wife is not mentioned, which leads to think that maybe she had died during childbirth. Some years later, we find the husband as owner of a firm in Venice (ASV-1)».

5.2. In the archival references:

Archival sources mentioned in the text and in endnotes must find a place in the *Archival references* placed at the end of the article, immediately before the *Bibliography*. With reference to the practical example above, follow this scheme:

ASU Udine, National State Archive
ASV Venezia, National State Archive

ASU-1: ASU, *Archivio Caiselli*;
ASU-2: ASU, *Archivio Notarile*, b. 4905, notary Bernardino Driussi

ASV-1: ASV, *V savi alla mercanzia - diversorum*, b. 387 f. 96.