

Illustrations

Illustrations should always be submitted as separate files, never pasted into an MS Word document as they will be down-sampled to 150 d.p.i. The required formats: tif, .jpg or .eps. Possible other formats are .psd, .ai and in some cases .pdf and Excel [only tabular data will be used and figure(s) redrawn]. Please consult an expert if you have trouble supplying these formats yourself or consult your contact at Brill.

Clearly mark in the text where each illustration needs to be inserted. This will be an approximate location as exact placement can only be determined at the time of typesetting. Make sure that the illustrations are clearly numbered and that the same number is used in the text and in a list of illustrations. In monographs, illustrations need to be numbered consecutively; in edited volumes they should be numbered per chapter; if chapter numbers are used, they had best be numbered as Fig. 1.1, Fig. 1.2, etc. Mark placement (in bold) as follows: **[PLACE ILLUSTRATION 1 HERE]**

Always provide captions for your illustrations. Source information or copyright credits should only be mentioned in the captions themselves, not in a List of Illustrations if supplied.

Large amounts of illustrative material may be gathered together in a Plates section but this should always be discussed with your contact at Brill.

Colour photographs (only after specific arrangements have been made about their use in the book) and grey-scale photographs should be scanned with a minimum resolution of 300 dpi (dots per inch) and at 11 x 19 cm. (A small photograph scanned at 300 d.p.i. cannot be enlarged without significant loss of quality!) Images downloaded from the Internet are not usable (they are usually only 72 or 96 d.p.i.).

Maps and graphs (line drawings) should be scanned with a minimum resolution of 600 dpi at the size of reproduction (11 x 19 cm).

File names should always contain the illustration number.

Colour illustrations, such as the one below in which information is presented in many different colours, which need to be printed in black and white should display the relevant information correctly in different tones of grey. In some cases (such as the illustration below), they cannot just be converted to black and white as information will be lost since the different tones of grey will not be clearly distinguishable. In some illustrations, therefore, colour may need to be converted to different types of hatching for example.

Figure 8 Estimates of real wages of unskilled construction labourers in European cities, 1400-1800

