

**EDITORIAL POLICY, INFORMATION FOR AUTHORS, AND
STYLE GUIDE FOR JOURNAL OF UNDERGRADUATE
RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
Current, 2020**

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1.0 EDITORIAL POLICY

Journal of Undergraduate Research in Anthropology (JURA) is an annual digital journal that publishes original papers by undergraduate students on anthropological method, theory, and practice worldwide. The following document largely follows, with some exception, the *American Antiquity* Style Guide and has been modified to fit the needs of JURA publications.

1.1 Basic Structure, Submission Limits, and Norms for JURA

Submissions are largely classified as ARTICLES and address topics of major importance in a way that reaches out to a broad audience of professional anthropologists and the informed public. REPORTS can also be considered.

1.1.1 Word count limits

Word count is defined as including all text elements intended to appear in print. Word count includes the title page, abstracts, text, any acknowledgments, notes, figure and table captions, and the references cited section. JURA has a fixed limit of 10,000 words. Manuscripts that exceed these limits may be returned to the author at the discretion of the editor.

1.1.2 Figure count limits

There are a maximum number of 10 figures that may appear in a final published manuscript. The editors reserve the right to eliminate some figures. Manuscripts that exceed the stated limits may be returned to the author at the discretion of the editors. See Section 3.6 for proper figure formatting.

1.1.3 Table limits

JURA allows three tables per submission. These should be designed to fit on no more than three journal pages. Manuscripts that exceed the maximum or optimal number of tables may be returned to the authors at the discretion of the editors. See Section 3.5 for proper table formatting.

1.1.4 Editor prerogative to decline to review

The JURA editor reserves the right to reject (with or without peer review), or return for revision, any material submitted on the grounds of unsuitable subject matter for the scope of the journal, poor quality, or inappropriate length. Manuscripts may also be returned for reformatting when they do not comply with JURA style provisions outlined herein.

1.1.5 Gender language

JURA adheres to the 1973 American Anthropological Association statement on gender language, which discourages the employment of male third-person pronouns and the use of generic “man” in reference to non-sex-specific semantic categories. More comprehensive terms (e.g., “one,” “person,” “humans,” “humankind,” “they”), in grammatically correct constructions, are preferred as a matter of equity.

1.1.6 Permission to use unpublished material

Before a manuscript can be published in JURA, the author must submit written permission from anyone whose unpublished works (e.g., papers presented at meetings, personal communications, or unpublished manuscripts) are cited or otherwise used in the paper in question. Written permission (e.g., an e-mail or letter) from the person whose permission is needed is adequate proof.

1.1.7 Photographs of human remains

Out of respect for diverse cultural traditions, sensitive photographs of human remains are not accepted for publication in JURA. Line drawings or other renderings of human remains may be an acceptable substitute for photographs. Authors who wish to include such images are encouraged to contact the editor before submission.

1.1.8 Photographs of human subjects

Photographic images depicting recognizable, living individuals must be accompanied by written releases both from the subject(s) in the photo AND from the photographer who took the photo (see Section 2.5 and Subsection 3.6.3 below) that grant JURA the right to publish the photo.

1.1.9 No payment for manuscripts

JURA does not pay authors for manuscripts, nor do they provide manuscript retyping, copying, preparation of illustrations, abstracting, translations, or other such services. These items are the responsibility of the author.

2.0 INFORMATION FOR AUTHORS

2.1 Editor Responsibilities

The editor, in consultation with peer referees, evaluates submitted manuscripts. Authors may suggest potential reviewers, but the editor is not bound by these suggestions. Reviewer substantive evaluations are solicited with editorial guarantees of anonymity. However, reviewers may waive anonymity. JURA editor has responsibility for all final decisions regarding manuscripts. Reviewers are given 30 days to review manuscripts.

The goal is to notify authors of a decision to accept or reject a manuscript within 10 days after all reviews are completed. Acceptance may be offered on the condition that revisions are undertaken. Rejection may be outright or with the possibility of reconsideration after revision, which may entail a new round of evaluations.

2.2 Author Responsibilities

Authors, and not JURA, are responsible for the content of their papers, for the quality of the writing, for the accuracy of quotations and their correct attribution, for the legal right to publish any material submitted and the appropriate handling of issues of coauthorship, and for submitting their manuscripts in proper form for publication. Authors bear the responsibility for securing written permission, when necessary, for figures, tabular materials, or any other material protected by U.S. or international copyright laws.

As noted above in Subsection 1.1.6, the author must submit written permission from anyone whose unpublished works are cited or used. Evidence of such permission must accompany a final submission. Attribution for figures, etc., should be given with the manuscript, preferably in the caption for each figure. A manuscript submitted must not be under consideration by any other journal or publication medium at the same time or have been published elsewhere. Authors are required to proof their manuscripts on the timetable suggested by the editor. Final submission of a manuscript grants JURA the right to use any figure therein on the cover of the journal in which it appears.

2.3 Submissions

All manuscript materials (text, references, tables, figures, and other parts) and copyright transfer agreements (upon final manuscript acceptance) must be submitted electronically via email to the current JURA editor.

2.4 Page Proofs

Page proofs are sent to the author of a manuscript who is responsible for checking them for typographical errors. Proofs are typically sent several weeks prior to the targeted publication date. No text may be rewritten at this stage, but editorial errors may be corrected, and significant new data or an absolutely essential correction sometimes may be added. All changes and additions by an author are suggestions only. They may be disregarded at the discretion of the editor. Corrected page proofs should be read and returned to the editor within the designated timeframe assigned by the editor.

2.5 Permissions

JURA requires that authors seek permission to use personal communications, cite unpublished manuscripts by other authors, and from recognizable human subjects in images. This process should be started early so that it does not hold up publication of your manuscript. These permissions can be obtained by e-mail and should be transmitted

to the journal editor. Obtaining permissions to reuse copyrighted material is described in Subsection 3.6.3.

- Text of permission may be “I [person cited/ms. author/subject of image] give permission to the Journal of Undergraduate Research in Anthropology to publish my [quote/citation/image] in [article title] by [author] in [journal].”
- Transmittal to the editor should include a signature or digital signature or e-mail headers that include contact information for the person giving permission.

3.0 STYLE GUIDE

The specifications given here codify current style guidelines for JURA and supersede all previous style guides. Authors are urged to review this guide carefully.

3.1 Preparing the Manuscript

Email, or make available on a cloud drive, all files, including text, tables, figures, and captions. To alleviate software incompatibilities and related digital problems, authors using automated utilities such as linked footnotes and endnotes in MS Word or a bibliographic compiler (e.g., EndNote, Bookends) must convert the output to plain text before uploading.

The maximum size of any individual file is 15 MB. This file size is often sufficient for first drafts of articles, but please contact the editor if you would like to submit larger files at the draft stage or during revisions.

3.2 Sections of the Manuscript

Each of the following sections of the manuscript should be on a separate page or should start a new page. All sections of the manuscript should be double-spaced. Pages are numbered consecutively through notes only. Arrange the parts of the manuscript in the following order (see below for more information on each section):

- Title page
- Abstract
- Text (begin new page)
- Acknowledgments (should immediately follow end of text)
- References Cited
- Notes (begin new page)
- Figure Captions (new page, captions listed sequentially, not paginated)
- Figures (each uploaded separately)
- List of Tables
- Tables (each uploaded separately)

JURA does not publish appendixes.

3.2.1 Title page

Prepare as in the following example:

**INCLUDING THE NATIVE VOICE: THE IMPORTANCE OF A
BIOCULTURAL PERSPECTIVE IN MUSEUM EXHIBITIONS**

(center, all caps)

Katelyn Trammell

(center halfway down page, initial caps only)

DO NOT CITE IN ANY CONTEXT WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE AUTHOR(S)
(center, several spaces above author's or authors affiliation)

Katelyn Trammel Department of Sociology, Criminology, and Anthropology,
University of Central Arkansas, 201 Donaghey Ave. Conway, AR 72035 (e-mail address)

Note: The complete mailing addresses for each author should be on separate lines, except authors at the same institution should combine their address; boldface authors' names, no comma following the name, only a space between the name and the address. An e-mail address for the corresponding author follows in parentheses after the zip code.

3.2.2 Abstract

An abstracts must accompany all submissions. The abstract should not exceed 200 words in length.

Given that most readers judge whether to read an article from the abstract, the abstract may well be the most important part of the paper.

- It should be *a factual summary of the contents and conclusions of the paper*, refer to new information that is being presented, and indicate its relevance.
- The abstract should *not* be an introduction to the paper or an outline of it with each section being reduced into a sentence.
- Avoid the passive voice.
- Do *not* merely entice the reader by saying "Implications for the origins of agriculture will be discussed." Instead, state the conclusions: "This research suggests that agricultural economies are not simply a result of a human foraging population reaching an environment's carrying capacity."

3.3 Textual Elements

3.3.1 Headings

- Primary heads should be centered, in bold, with headline-style capitalization (principal words capitalized excluding articles, prepositions, and conjunctions), and two lines of space above and below.
- The first heading should be “**Introduction**”
- Secondary heads should be typed flush left and set in italics, using headline-style capitalization, with a single line of space above and below.
- Tertiary heads should be typed as part of the paragraph, with a paragraph indentation, the head italicized, with headline-style capitalization, followed by a period, and followed by the beginning of the text of the paragraph.
Example: Pithouse Villages. The survey uncovered 13 pithouse village sites, all located along the Rio Grande . . .
- **References Cited** and **Notes** are primary-level headings.

3.3.2 Numbers and dates

- When cardinal numbers are used, all numbers above nine should be expressed in Arabic numerals (except as noted below); spell out numbers zero through nine. Note, however, that on a paragraph-by-paragraph basis, when the majority of numbers is above nine, the numbers zero through nine can be expressed numerically as well for better readability.
- Use commas to indicate places in Arabic numerals, e.g., 5,000; 10,000; 240,000; 1,000,000.
- Spell out any number that begins a sentence.
Example: “Twelve of the vessels” (or can be rephrased as “A total of 12 vessels was analyzed”) or “Five hundred years ago”
- Spell out numbers that are used in a general sense in the text.
Example: “We recovered several hundred sherds”
- Ordinal numbers are always spelled out in text.
Example: “During the seventh cycle,” “In the eighteenth century,” “In the fiftieth percentile”
- In the References Cited section, use ordinal numbers to indicate at which annual meeting a paper was presented.
Example: “Paper presented at the 54th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology”
- Leading zeros are to be used in the text and tables, where appropriate, e.g., “ $p < 0.05$ ”
- Pay particular attention to significant figures. Numerical data derived from measurements or calculations should be reported to all certain or known places and one more uncertain place. Thus, “10.7 g” has three significant figures and means “between 10.6 g and 10.8 g.” Similarly, “13.0 g” means “12.9-13.1 g” but “13 g” means “12-14 g” and has just two significant figures. When mathematical operations are conducted on measured quantities, the lowest significant figure is

displayed in the result. Thus, $10.6 \text{ m} \times 3.10 \text{ m} = 32.9 \text{ m}^2$, $10.6 \text{ m} \times 3.1 \text{ m} = 33 \text{ m}^2$, and $10.6 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m} = 30 \text{ m}^2$ (in the last case, the final 0 is a placeholder, not a significant figure). Errors of significant figures are particularly common in estimates and calculations of population.

- Scientific notation is often preferable to avoid ambiguity of significant figures and should always be used when more than three zeros are needed as placeholders to the right of the decimal point. Thus “ 3.1×10^{-4} ” should be used instead of “0.00031.” For zeros to the left of the decimal point, the use of scientific notation is optional but encouraged to avoid problems of significant figures.
- 250 years, 5,000 years, 10,000 years
- October 3, 1952 (but see Subsection 3.4.13 on citation of primary-source materials and Subsection 3.11.12 on citation of newspapers)
- twenty-first century (not 21st)
- 1970s (not 1970’s)
- 1921-1925 (not 1921-5 or 1921-25) (See Subsection 3.3.5 on the expression of radiometric dates.)

Official archaeological site numbers should be included with the site names whenever possible.

- Full Smithsonian Trinomial System (STS) site numbers are preferred (e.g., 23SG5); do not use hyphens between components of the trinomial and use only capital letters for the county designation.
- Where the STS is not employed, use the accepted numbering system for that region (e.g., LA44356). Hyphenation in the Borden system is acceptable (e.g., GbTo-31), but site numbers in this system need to be complete, not abbreviated.

3.3.3 Metric measurements

All measurements of distance, area, volume, and weight should be expressed in the metric system unless reporting an older research conducted in the English system, in which case the English equivalent should follow the metric and be placed in parentheses (abbreviated without a period, e.g., 8 in). Thus, centimeters, meters, kilometers, liters, grams, and hectares are used, not inches, feet, gallons, acres, miles, etc.

- The metric units are abbreviated without periods: 18 cm, 3 m, 12 km, 28 ha, 6 m², 2 L, 4 mL
- Leave a space between the number and the abbreviation.
- All measurements should be expressed with Arabic numerals and abbreviated except when they are used nonspecifically, appear at the beginning of a sentence, or as noted above.

Examples: “Several cubic meters of fill,” “Three kilometers from the site”

3.3.4 *Mathematical and statistical copy*

- For displayed equations, allow ample space above and below the equation (setting it off from the text) and between elements of the equation or formula (around equal signs, for example).
- Use Word's Equation Editor to construct equations. Do not cut and paste the equation as a graphic.
- Except for commonly accepted Greek symbols, letters that represent mathematical variables should be italicized.
- Do not use Arabic letters when a Greek letter is intended; for example: do not use "x" when χ is intended or "B" for β .
- Use p (for probability), s (for sample standard deviation), σ (for population standard deviation), μ (for population mean), χ^2 (for Chi-squared).

Statistical expressions should be typed as follows (note italicization):

$$F = 13.67; df = 1, 24; p < 0.05$$

- Use leading zeros (e.g., 0.05) in text, figures, and tables.
- Leave one space around = or \neq signs.

3.3.5 *Radiometric ages and dates*

In all instances where radiocarbon assays are reported for the first time, the following conventions must be employed. Nonetheless, if the assay was first published elsewhere, it is only necessary to cite that reference (with page number[s]).

The uncalibrated radiocarbon age must be given in the first direct citation. Uncalibrated radiocarbon ages must

- be based on the Libby 5,568-year ^{14}C half-life (divide radiocarbon ages based on the Cambridge 5,730-year half-life by 1.03); note that all ^{14}C labs report dates using the Libby half-life;
- be expressed as radiocarbon years BP - do not convert to radiocarbon years AD/BC;
- be followed by the 1-sigma (σ) standard error as given by the laboratory;
- include the sample identification number given by the laboratory (use conventions established for laboratory abbreviations used in the journal *Radiocarbon* and include a hyphen between the lab identifier and the lab number, e.g. Beta-103456);
- state what type of material was dated (e.g., wood, charcoal, corncob, bone apatite); and
- state whether the date has been corrected for isotopic fractionation. If a $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value was given by the laboratory, then this correction has been made. The best way to indicate this is to provide the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value.

Example: 3680 \pm 60 BP (Beta-3964; wood charcoal; $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -23.8\text{‰}$).

Calibrated dates must always be identified as such, using the conventions cal AD, cal BC (the journals do not use CE or BCE), or cal BP (note the placement of cal and the punctuation). Authors must

- identify the particular calibration used (e.g., IntCal 2013);
- state whether the calibration is made for 1 or 2 σ (2 preferred);
- present the calibrated age as a range of calendar age (or ranges where more than one is possible). If there is more than one possible range of calendar age, and the calibration program assigns probabilities to each, these must be cited.

Example: “For the date 3680 \pm 60 the two possible calibrated age ranges are 2279-2232 cal BC ($p = 0.05$) and 2209-1905 cal BC ($p = 0.95$). (Calibrated at 2 σ with the program CALIB 3.2 [Stuiver and Reimer 1993; Stuiver et al. 1998].)”

- If many calibrated dates are included in a manuscript, then presentation in the form of a table is advised.
- Unlike other four-digit numbers, radiocarbon ages with four digits do not have a comma. Radiocarbon ages with five digits do have a comma.
- The atomic weight of an isotope is indicated as a superscript preceding the atomic symbol: ^{14}C , not C-14 or C¹⁴.
- Bayesian or other modeled dates must be clearly stated as such, and the full methods and assumptions used to generate them must be explained either in printed text or as an online supplement. Such dates also must be presented in italics and be accompanied by their level of probability to set them off from conventional or calibrated radiocarbon ages.

Example: “Modeling estimates that this palisade was constructed in *cal AD 1045-1230 (95% probability; Figure 2; Aztalan: start palisade)*, probably in *cal AD 1080-1180 (68% probability)*.”

3.3.6 Quotations

Quoted matter of less than four typed lines in length should be run into the text, between (double) quotation marks.

- Use single quotation marks only when it is necessary to have quotation marks within a quotation.
- After the quotation, cite author, year of publication, and page number(s) in parentheses.

Example: Mental life, as such, cannot be grasped, but we can grasp the intention through the intentional product, “the objective and identical correlate in which mental life surpasses itself” (Ricoeur 1981:50).

- Quoted matter that runs to four or more typed lines should be set off from the text as a block quote and double-spaced, with two lines of space above and below.

Example: Most of the area is true savannah, the most difficult vegetation for the primitive farmer to cope with, and also the rains in general are undependable. . . . The only incentive for heavy settlement would be on

the basis of irrigation agriculture, and . . . [at Zempoala] this incentive was presented [Sanders 1953:76].

Note: Brackets are used instead of parentheses within the excerpt for author-added material and for the citation.

- When emphasis is added or was already in the original material, the source of the emphasis should be noted after the citation, within the brackets.
Example: [Sanders 1953:76; emphasis added] or [Sanders 1953:76; emphasis in original].
- When a translation of material is made, it should follow the quotation, with translator noted.
Example: [translation by Rowe (1980:15)] or [translation by author]. Refer to the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 16th edition, Chapter 13, for more information on quotations and for the correct use of ellipsis points. Leading ellipses are rarely necessary.

3.3.7 Spelling

The authority for spelling in all journals is the most recent edition of *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*. For anything not in this work, consult *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* (Unabridged).

- Use American English spellings (except in quotations and references and in referring to an institution when it is imperative to preserve the original spelling).
- When more than one spelling is offered for a word, use the first spelling listed for the entry, e.g., acknowledgments, *not* acknowledgements; archaeology, *not* archeology; appendixes, *not* appendices; artifact, *not* artefact; benefited, *not* benefitted; labeled, *not* labelled; toward, *not* towards, etc.
- Preferred spellings for some words commonly used in archaeological parlance include ballcourt, colonial, cross section (noun), cross-section (verb), ear spool, field house, fieldwork, ground stone, lidar, pithouse, pit structure, plow zone, postcontact, posthole, post mold, posttest, precolumbian, precontact, prehispanic, pretest, rockshelter, room block, use life, X-ray (noun), x-ray (verb).
- Spell out “percent” (instead of “%”). However, use % in tables.
- The plural of nouns follows the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 16th edition.
- The noun “data” takes the plural form of the verb: “data are”; “data indicate.”

3.3.8 Italics

- Words in languages other than the primary language in which the manuscript is written are italicized consistently throughout the manuscript (e.g., *bajada*, *encomienda*, *vecino*; exceptions noted below).
- Use standard orthographies, including diacritical marks, and explain unusual symbols (also see Subsection 3.3.12 on accents).
- Generic, specific, and varietal names are italicized: e.g., *Homo sapiens sapiens*, *Spondylus* sp. All other taxonomic designations are printed in roman type.

- Titles of books, journals, and other literary works are italicized when mentioned in the text; article titles mentioned in the text are in roman type, set off by quotation marks, as are the titles of theses and dissertations.
- Letters that represent mathematical variables are italicized (see Subsection 3.3.4).
- Foreign words and phrases in common use, or Anglicized, should not be italicized. Consult the main section of the latest edition of *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* to determine if a foreign word or phrase has made it into common use and therefore should not be italicized (e.g., a priori, et al., in situ, metate, milpa, vis-à-vis); any word that appears at the end of the dictionary in the section on "Foreign Words and Phrases" should be italicized (e.g., *axis mundi*, *caveat lector*, *cursus honorem*).

3.3.9 Capitalization

- Capitalize the names of specific archaeological and geographical areas.
Examples: Mesoamerica, Lowland Maya, Gulf Coast, the Southwest, the Midwest.
- Directional, topographical, and general geographic terms are in lowercase unless they are derived from proper names of political, ethnic, or taxonomic entities.
Examples: southwestern, north coast of Peru, central Mexico; but Mesoamerican region, Maya Lowlands, Sonoran Desert, Eastern Woodlands.
- Capitalize taxonomic names of generic and higher rank.
Examples: order Artiodactyla, family Bovidae, genus *Bison*, *Pinus ponderosa*.
- Names of mountains, rivers, oceans, and so forth are capitalized, along with the generic terms--such as lake, mountain, river, valley--when used as part of a name. When a generic term is used descriptively rather than as part of the name or when used alone, it is lowercased.
Examples: the Mississippi River, the valley of the Mississippi, the Mississippi River valley, the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, Lakes Michigan and Huron.
- Capitalize proper names, including Lower, Middle, Early, and Late when they are part of the name, of chronological, cultural, and geological divisions, but give taxonomic division names and restrictive modifiers in lowercase.
Examples: Upper Paleolithic period, late Holocene, Classic period, Koster site, Upper Republican aspect, Olmec horizon, Riverton phase, Denali complex.
- Do not capitalize "colonial period" or "modern era." Do not capitalize "prehispanic." Note that for the JURA, there is no hyphen or internal capital "C" in "precolumbian."
- Capitalize the names of archaeological classes and types, but place generic terms in lowercase.
Examples: Clovis point, Cody knives, Hardin Barbed point, Salado polychromes (which include types Gila Polychrome, Tonto Polychrome, etc.).

3.3.10 Hyphenation

- Compounds are spelled without hyphens if they can be considered permanent combinations.
Examples: Paleoindian, preceramic, precolumbian, preconquest, Postclassic, rockshelter; but pre-Basketmaker, mid-Pleistocene, etc.
- Prefixes in common use are not hyphenated.
Examples: infrastructure, intercommunity, intrasite, noncultural, preexisting, reanalyze, subfield
- Hyphenate descriptive terms that are combinations of words including a preposition.
Example: red-on-buff pottery
- Hyphenate fractions when they are spelled out.
Examples: one-third, seven-tenths
- A general rule is to hyphenate paired words serving an adjectival function (termed compound modifiers).
Examples: obsidian-hydration dating, heat-treated silicates, two-story pueblo, low-ranked resource, but high return rate
- Never hyphenate a combination of an adverb ending in -ly plus a participle or adjective.
Examples: poorly developed argument
- Interdisciplinary research uses terminology and phrase constructions borrowed from a parent discipline such as isotope chemistry. If common usage in a parent discipline dictates leaving compound modifiers open (such as “stable isotope ratio” or “heavy mineral analysis”), JURA will normally follow that usage.

3.3.11 Abbreviations

Abbreviations are used infrequently in JURA.

- Exceptions include acronyms for long titles of agencies, institutions, etc., which will be mentioned frequently in the text (they are always introduced following the full name at its first occurrence).
Examples: Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH).
- Metric units are given in abbreviated form when they follow numbers.
Examples: 7 km, 2,000 m asl, 23 cm. (See Subsection 3.3.3; see also Subsection 3.3.5 for information on placement of abbreviations pertinent to dates.)

A few other abbreviations are permitted.

- *Examples:* et al., e.g., i.e., ca., cf. (“compare against”; does not mean “see”), vs. (not v. unless a legal case is cited), rev. ed., 3 vols.
- Latin abbreviations should only appear within parentheses. Outside of parentheses, they must be spelled out and preferably should appear in the language of the submission.
Example: “for example,” “and others,” “that is.”

- Never use *ibid.* or *op. cit.*; follow the conventions for in-text citations in Section 3.4.
- “Figure” is always spelled out, never abbreviated.
- Try to avoid using abbreviations in figures and tables. When necessary, provide the complete spelling in the figure captions or table notes.

3.3.12 Accents

Include all common accents for French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, etc., in the text and in the References Cited section. Be sure the accents are clearly marked, accurate, and consistent.

- Pay particular attention to proper names and titles of works. The rules of placement of accents in Spanish hold for all modern place names in Spanish that appear commonly on a map that were Hispanicized from other languages such as Nahuatl or Mayan, except for words that have accepted English spellings.
Examples: San Juan Teotihuacán, Mexico (not “México”).
- Names that are derived from indigenous languages that do not require accents should not include them in English-language submissions.
Examples: Teotihuacan, Chichen Itza, Kaminaljuyu.
- Alternate spellings using new indigenous orthographies may be used at the discretion of authors and editors, as may new spellings/names adopted for grammatical or political reasons.
Examples: Chich’*en* Itsa’ or Chichen Itza, Tak’alik Ab’aj or Abaj Takalik, Seibal or Ceibal.
- Spanish capital letters that should contain accents must have them included, as must letters that contain diacritical marks.
Examples: TRÁNSITO, COMPRENDÍA, ESPAÑOL.

3.3.13 Contractions and serial commas

In no case should contractions be used. Serial commas (“the Oxford comma”) should always be used.

3.3.14 Parentheses

Back-to-back sets of parentheses should not be used. Instead, combine elements using a semicolon within a single set of parentheses. Thus “(e.g., the Castillo) (Figure 1) (Tozzer 1957)” should appear as “(e.g., the Castillo; Figure 1; Tozzer 1957). Place elements in order of importance to the sentence before the parentheses with citations last. Otherwise place them in alphabetical order.

3.4 In-Text Reference Citations

In-text year citations always immediately follow the name(s) of the author(s). All of the examples make use of parentheses in their ordinary format, but note that when reference

citations are used in textual material set off in parentheses, the parentheses in the citations convert to brackets.

Example: (e.g., Shapere [1985] on the constitution of “observations” in physics, and Kosso [1989] on observation in science generally).

For examples of citations in quoted material see Subsection 3.3.6 above.

In-text citations should include a page number when the citation is to a book or monograph. Page numbers should always be provided for quotations, definitions, paraphrasing, and other use of exact terms regardless of the source.

3.4.1 Simple citation

(Wylie 1991) or Wylie (1991)

Note: For authors with two surnames, as is usually the case in Spanish-speaking countries, use both surnames in the citation.

3.4.2 Two authors

(Lipe and Varien 1999) or Lipe and Varien (1999)

3.4.3 Three or more authors

(Cobean et al. 1991) or Cobean and others (1991)

Note 1: Use of “et al.” is limited to in-text citations. The only time all names should be listed for a paper with three or more authors in a text citation is when a person is senior author of more than one jointly authored item in the same year.

Example: Barnosky, Anderson, and Bartlein (1987) and Barnosky, Grimm, and Wright (1987) would appear as shown, not as Barnosky et al. (1987a, 1987b). Whereas the use of et al. is permissible in in-text citations, in the References Cited section all names must be listed following the senior author’s name.

Note 2: Note that “et al.” and all other Latin abbreviations appear only within parentheses. Outside of parentheses, this can be written out as “et alia” (a gender neutral construction) or “and colleagues” or “and others.”

3.4.4 Several authors cited in one place or several references by same author

(Ashmore 1986; Coe 1965; de Montmollin 1988; Fox 1987, 1991; Freidel 1986; Freidel and Schele 1986; Freidel et al. 1990)

Note: Use semicolons to separate works by different authors and commas to separate distinct, chronologically ordered works by the same author. References are always

ordered alphabetically within strings by author. Note that de Montmollin is alphabetized here under “d,” as the name would also be alphabetized in the References Cited section.

3.4.5 Two or more references by same author or authors in same year

(Jones and Brown 1972a, 1972b; Wilson 1973c) or Jones and Brown (1972a, 1972b) and Wilson (1973c)

Note: When an individual or individuals have both authored and edited (or compiled) publications with the same date, and both are cited, the edited (or compiled) volume is to be distinguished in citation as follows. Example: (Adams, ed. 1977) or Adams (ed. 1977). Edited (or compiled) volumes are so identified in the text only when potential ambiguity occurs. The authored publication precedes the edited (or compiled) one in both citation and reference.

Example: (Flannery 1976; Flannery, ed. 1976) or Flannery (1976) and Flannery (ed. 1976)

3.4.6 Two authors, same surname, same year published

(J. Smith 1982; N. Smith 1982) or J. Smith (1982) and N. Smith (1982)

Note: When two authors with the same surname and the same year published are cited, the first initial of each author is added to prevent ambiguity.

3.4.7 Two authors, same surname, different years published

(Smith 1982; Smith 1987) or Smith (1982), Smith (1987)

3.4.8 Government agency, company, or similar entity as author

(United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service [USDA, SCS] 1975)

Note: State the complete name of the agency, company, etc., as with any other citation, but if the citation will occur more than once in the text, then abbreviate names to their commonly accepted acronyms and place in brackets. Subsequent citations in the text will be, e.g., (USDA, SCS 1975) or USDA, SCS (1975).

3.4.9 Citation with pages, figures, or tables specified

(Smith 1977:3), (Jones and Wilson 1971:Figure 2), (Johnson et al. 1970:Table 1), (Taylor 1964:23, 72-78) or Smith (1977:3), Jones and Wilson (1971:Figure 2), Brown (1968:533-534), Johnson et al. (1970:Table 1), Taylor (1964:23, 72-78)

Note: Use a colon to separate date of publication from additional information. *There should be no space between the colon and additional information.* Page numbers must always be given when direct quotations are used in the text, when other authors' ideas are directly paraphrased, or when specific ideas or data are referenced from a long text. Always use full page range numbers in a citation, e.g., 312-315, not 312-15. Never use ff. or passim (though it is permissible to use "ff." as an abbreviation for folios). Spell out and capitalize such words as Figure, Table, Plate, etc. If citing a figure, table, etc., do not include the page number on which it occurs unless additional, separate textual information from that page is being cited as well.

3.4.10 Multivolume set

(Thwaites 1896-1901:17:232-236, 19:197) or Thwaites (1896-1901:17:232-236, 19:197)

Note: In this example, "17" and "19" refer to the volume numbers. Volume number should be cited exactly as it appears in the series, i.e., in Roman numerals or in Arabic numerals.

3.4.11 Forthcoming book or article in journal issue in press

(Kelly 2016) or Kelly (2016)

Note: Everything has a date. Never use "n.d." or "in press" with in-text citations. Give date either of manuscript completion (in the case of a manuscript that is "on file" somewhere), or of manuscript submission or anticipated publication date for an item that has been accepted for publication. Also see Subsection 3.8.20 below.

3.4.12 No author specified

Cite the group or agency issuing the report or the publisher.
(United Nations 1963), (Committee on Ethics 1977) or United Nations (1963),
Committee on Ethics (1977)

Note: Also see Subsection 3.8.6 below.

3.4.13 Primary-source materials (e.g., unpublished archival materials including administrative records, letters, etc.)

Citations for much primary-source material will be archive specific, so it is impossible to devise a rote formula for citation. It is important to include the name of the archive, title of the work (if named), nature of the material (e.g., letter [optional]), collection name, identification number (legajo, fascicle, folio, etc.), date (if known; note use of day/month/year format), and geographic location of material. Consider the following examples:

(Archivo General de la Nación, Lima [AGN], Juzgado de Aguas 3.3.7.23, f. 3v); note that subsequent citations would use only the acronym AGN and the shortened “Aguas” (e.g., AGN, Aguas 3.3.4.39, 3.3.9.9)

(Archivo General de Indias, Seville [AGI], Papeles de Cuba, legajo 2365, f. 345); subsequent citation = (AGI, Cuba, legajo 2365, f. 523)

(McHenry County Courthouse, Woodstock, Illinois [MCC] 1880: Deed Book [DB] 1:5); subsequent citation = (MCC 1890:DB 2:10)

(Raimond Quenel, Etienne Govreau, and Marie Louise Quenel to de Gruys Verloins, sale of property, 8 February 1752, Kaskaskia Manuscripts [KM], Office of Randolph County Clerk, Chester, Illinois); subsequent citation = (KM 52:2:8:1)

(F. Boas to E. B. Howard, letter, 9 May 1935, Boas Papers, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia)

Note: Primary-source citations appear only in the text and are not duplicated in the References Cited section. If you are citing primary-source material from a published source, you must follow conventional citation rules in the text and in the References Cited.

3.4.14 Earlier edition specified

In cases where many years separate the original publication of an item and a reprinted edition, and where it is important to the author’s argument to indicate the use of period sources, the original date of publication should be placed in brackets following citation, in usual fashion, of the reprint edition.

(Cobo 1956[1653]:169)

(Russell and Erwin 1980 [1865])

Note: See corresponding examples in Subsection 3.8.5.

3.4.15 Newspapers

(Weekly Missouri Courier [WMC], 7 July 1838:[page numbers, if available])

Note: After first mention, simply use WMC with date (day/month/year format) and page. Also see Subsection 3.8.12.

3.4.16 Personal communication, no publication involved

(Katharina Schreiber, personal communication 1990) or Katharina Schreiber (personal communication 1990)

Note: Give full name and date. Personal communications should be used sparingly and should never be used when a published citation is available for the same information. Written permission to use any information provided in a personal communication must be obtained from the person(s) providing it. Personal communication citations appear only in the text and are not duplicated in the References Cited section.

3.4.17 Web pages and electronic documents

Treat web pages, electronic documents, and open data as published data, but cite the document accordingly as a single- or multiple-authored document or as one produced by a group or agency (no author specified). For example:

(Glascok 2001; Shackley 2001) or Glascok (2001), Shackley (2001); likewise, for a group citation use (Northwest Research Obsidian Studies Laboratory 2001) or Northwest Research Obsidian Laboratories (2001)

3.4.18 Social media

Social media content should be cited in author-date format:

(Smith 2017, Twitter)

Social media content originating from sites like Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter is generally only referenced in the text, but if the content is extensive, it may be included in the references cited (see Subsection 3.8.22).

3.5 Tables

- Tabular presentation of data should be used sparingly. Data in a very short table, for example, can often be included in the text with no loss of clarity. Large numbers of individual, similar facts, however, are best presented in a table.
- Data tables should be submitted in .xls, .doc, or similar commonly used formats. They may not be submitted as image files.
- Consult Chapter 3 of the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 16th edition, for detailed information on planning and constructing tables; also see recent issues of JURA.
- Avoid using abbreviations and acronyms in tables. If they cannot be avoided, they must be spelled out in the accompanying notes.
- Authors should submit each table as a separate file.
- Each table should have a title.

3.5.1 Size

When constructing a table, keep in mind the physical limitations of the journal size. A table with more than 10 to 12 columns will often have to be placed sideways on the journal page; wider tables will need to be broken up or set in reduced type. In no case

should a table contain more data than can appear in a two-page spread. Larger tables should be broken down into two or more smaller tables

3.5.2 Typing

All sections of the table should be double-spaced.

3.5.3 Numbering and title

- Use Arabic numerals and number all tables sequentially in the order cited in the text.
- Provide a short title for each table, centered at the top of the page, using headline-style capitalization (principal words capitalized excluding articles, prepositions, and conjunctions). The title should not provide background information or describe the results illustrated by the table.

Example: Table 2. Weir Family Cemetery Skeletal Summary.

3.5.4 Rules and headings

- Use no vertical rules.
- Provide horizontal rules only above and below the table's column headings and beneath the last row of data; no internal horizontal rules are allowed.
- Each column and row should have a brief heading.
- The left-hand column of a table is called a "stub." Capitalization of stub headings is sentence style, while all significant words are capitalized in the column headings.

3.5.5 Body

- If a column heading does not apply to one of the items in the stub, that "cell" should be left blank (do not use N.A. or NA for "not applicable").
- All numeric cell entries are decimal. If there are no data for a particular cell, insert a dash (-).
- Use tabs, not the space bar, to create columns.

3.6.6 Footnotes

There are three kinds of footnotes for tables:

- The title of a table should never be footnoted; instead, place information pertinent to the entire table in a general note immediately below the table's final horizontal rule.

Example: Note: Data from Kent (1991); all dimensions in mm.

- Notes specific to entry, section, or head. Examples:
 - ^aC=child;A=adult.

- ^bContains decorative brass elements identical to those found with Burials 2 and 6.
- ^cData from Owsley et al. (1987).
- Notes indicating a level of statistical significance. Examples:
 - *p<0.05.
 - **p <0.01.

Note: Arrange notes, each one beginning on its own line, flush left, in the following order: general notes, specific notes indicated by superscript lowercase letters (not numbers), and significance notes indicated by asterisks.

3.5.7 Citation

Every table must be cited in the text, beginning with Table 1 and continuing sequentially.

3.6 Figures

All illustrative materials are referred to as “Figures”; JURA does not use “Plates,” “Maps,” or other such terms.

- Authors are responsible for supplying figures electronically as high-resolution TIFF or PNG for best print reproduction. Photographs or other grayscale illustrations should be a minimum of 600 dpi, and black-only (no shades of gray) line art should be a minimum of 1,200 dpi (and see 3.6.1 below for sizing guidelines).
- The dpi of an image cannot be manually changed in photo-manipulation software. The only way to turn a low-res image file into a high-res image file is to re-scan an image at the appropriate dpi or locate an original high-res file.
- Images copied/saved directly from websites are NEVER usable for print. You must request a high-res version to download from the source. Likewise, images copied and pasted into a Word file are unusable for print.
- Avoid using abbreviations and acronyms on figures. If they cannot be avoided, they must be spelled out in accompanying captions.
- Illustrators or photographers who are not authors should provide written permission to use the image (see subsection 3.6.3 below) and be credited in the caption.

Examples: Photograph courtesy of John M. Smith or Illustration by John M. Smith and used with permission.

3.6.1 Size

Most figures are reduced before publication. Extremely complex illustrations with considerable detail and small lettering will not reduce well. If in doubt about the resolution or physical size of an image file, check the resolution of your images in a program such as Adobe Photoshop. Keep in mind that the general requirement for all figures is **600 dpi**.

3.6.2 Drawing and lettering

- Use letters that are large enough so they will reproduce well even when reduced.
- Avoid cluttered illustrations.
- Do not draft the caption directly onto the figure.
- All symbolic keys to map or chart conventions should appear on the figure itself, not separately in the caption.
- Maps must have a north arrow.
- Use a visual scale when objects, plans, sections, etc., are included in the figure. Place the scale on the actual figure, not in the caption. Do not use the form “1 cm equals 450 cm”; because almost all figures are reduced before publication, such scales will not be accurate after reduction.
- Wording on figures must conform to JURA style and to internal usage in any given article, e.g., “cm” not “cm.,” “AD” not “A.D.,” and accents should be added where necessary.
- Avoid using abbreviations and acronyms on a figure as much as possible. If this cannot be avoided, they must be spelled out in accompanying legends or captions.

3.6.3 Permissions

Written permission is required to publish images not belonging to the author(s). Publication will occur if and only if adequate proof of permission is provided.

For images that have previously been published by you or others and for which you do not hold the copyright, you must request permission to reuse and reprint previously published material.

More informal permission to use an image in the form of an e-mail from a photographer, cartographer, or illustrator will suffice for images that have not been previously published.

3.6.4 Numbering and captions

- Use Arabic numerals and number all figures sequentially in the order cited in the text.
- Provide a succinct caption for each figure, using sentence-style capitalization.
- Place all captions together, double-spaced, on a separate page or pages at the end of the manuscript. Refer to the following examples of figure captions for placement of essential elements.
- Only lowercase letters are used to identify sections of a figure.

Examples:

Figure 2. The distribution of Numic languages in the Great Basin.

Figure 4. Electron micrographs of carbonized remains from the Copán Valley: (a) *Phaseolus* sp. (bean) seed, (b) *Celtis* sp. (hackberry) pit.

Figure 10. Two views of a Moche stirrup-spout bottle (spout missing): left, the Supernatural Human Decapitator holds his tumi at the Monster's throat, apparently about to decapitate him; right, he grasps the hair of the Monster Decapitator. (Museo Nacional de Antropología y Arqueología, Lima. Photograph courtesy of C. Donnan.)

3.6.5 Citation

- Every figure must be cited in the text and must be numbered sequentially in the order it appears, using the following form. Do not abbreviate the word “Figure.”

Example: (Figure 2), (Figures 2-5), (Figures 1 and 2), (Figure 7a-f), (Figures 1, 2, and 5), “As shown in Figure 5. . .”

- When a figure or table citation is combined with an in-text reference, they are placed within one set of parentheses and separated by a semicolon (see Subsection 3.3.14).

3.6.6 Color Figures

JURA is a digital journal and can publish full color images.

3.7 Acknowledgments

The Acknowledgments section of a manuscript, if necessary, is inserted at the end of the text, using a tertiary heading -- Acknowledgments. -- placed flush left. Support for completion of a project and manuscript should be cited: financial, institutional, intellectual, and technical (e.g., drafting of figures, translation of abstract), but this section must be brief. Verbose acknowledgments will be edited prior to publication. Phrases of the sort “all errors are the sole responsibility of the author” should be omitted.

The Acknowledgments section must contain a statement regarding the permits needed for the work described. This should include the permit number(s), year(s), and the name of the permitting agency or agencies. If no permit was required, this should be noted.

3.8 References Cited

- The reference section begins a new page, under the primary heading References Cited, and must be double-spaced throughout.
- Citations should be thorough, but they should be chosen judiciously. Editors may ask authors to cut references.
- When formatting references cited prior to submitting a manuscript, authors should not attempt to duplicate how references look after they are typeset. Instead, authors should format them as follows. Entries should be flush left with an extra space between each entry. Authorship goes on the first line, followed by a hard return. The second line would be [tab]date[tab]title, etc. The title and remaining

text of the reference should be allowed to flow without a hanging indentation as is seen in the typeset version.

- Arrange the parts of each reference in the general order: author(s), date, title (and subtitle if applicable), publisher, location of publisher.
- For name of publisher, do not include “and Company,” “Inc.,” “Publishers,” “Publishing Company,” etc.
- Except in the most obvious cases (New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Boston, Lima, Bogotá, Mexico City, Paris, London [England], etc.), include state name (spell out the state name [use DC for District of Columbia] and do not use the United States Postal Service abbreviations) along with city, and, if necessary, country, of publication.
- If the state of publication is in the name of the publisher (e.g., University of New Mexico Press), do not repeat the state name after the city of publication.
- All references cited in the text must appear in the References Cited section list (except for personal communications and primary-source materials), and all entries in the list must be cited in the text.
- Alphabetize the references cited section by the last names of authors.
- Use complete first names and middle initials for authors and editors as they appear on the title page of the work. (Use initials only for authors known by initials [e.g., C. S. Lewis].)
- “Mc” should be alphabetized as if it were spelled “Mac.”
- Two or more works by the same author or authors should be listed chronologically; two or more by the same author or authors in the same year should be listed in the order they are first referred to in the text and differentiated by lowercase letters following the date (e.g., 1991a, 1991b [see examples below]). An exception is discussed in Subsection 3.4.5 above.
- If a bibliographic compiler (e.g., EndNote, Bookends) has been used, authors are required to convert the output to plain text before submitting/uploading manuscripts.

Follow the examples given below for arrangement. When in doubt about what to include in a reference, and if no suitable example occurs below, include all information appearing on the title page of the work, and the copyeditor will make the appropriate corrections. Reproduce punctuation and spelling of words in a title exactly, and consult Subsection 3.3.12 for the use of accents in titles.

3.8.1 Book, single author

Elster, Jon

1989 *Nuts and Bolts for the Social Sciences*. Cambridge University Press, New York.

Use headline-style capitalization for all English language titles, including articles, book chapters, reports, etc. Use appropriate format for other foreign-language titles with respect to capitalization, accents, etc. For titles published in non-Roman alphabets give title in Romanized transcription when possible, with English translation of the title following immediately in brackets.

3.8.2 Book, multiple authors

Hampton, David R., Charles E. Summer, and Ross A. Weber
1978 *Organizational Behavior and the Practice of Management*. 3rd ed. Scott
Foresman, Glenview, Illinois.

Note: Place only the first author's name in reverse order and always use serial commas when two or more authors are included. This example also illustrates how to treat a later edition. For ordinal number of edition, use 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc., with no superscripts, and set off numbered editions with periods. Also note whether an edition is revised or if it is a facsimile edition.

3.8.3 Edited or compiled book (editor or compiler as "author")

McHugh, William P. (editor)
1977 *The Teaching of Archaeology*. Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale.

McKinnon, Duncan P. (compiler)
2011 *Archeology in Arkansas: Selected Articles from The Arkansas Archeologist, Bulletin of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Volume 1, Caddo Archeology*. Gustav's Library, Davenport, Iowa.

3.8.4 Translated book

Bonavia, Duccio
1985 *Mural Painting in Ancient Peru*. Translated by Patricia J. Lyon. Indiana
University Press, Bloomington.

3.8.5 Reissued or reprinted book

When it is desirable to indicate the original publication date of a book together with the reissue or reprint date (see Subsection 3.4.14 above), the following format should be used.

Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company
1980 [1865] *Illustrated Catalog of American Hardware of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company*. Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company,
New Britain, Connecticut. 1980 facsimile ed. Association for Preservation
Technology, Ottawa.

Note: Corresponding citation in the text would be: (Russell and Erwin 1980 [1865]).

In cases where a century or less separates the original date of publication from the reprint or reissue date, use this format:

Densmore, Frances

1970 *Chippewa Customs*. Reprinted. Ross and Haines, Minneapolis. Originally published 1929, Bulletin No. 86, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC.

Note: The corresponding text citation would be (Densmore 1970).

3.8.6 Book or other item, no author

SCS Engineers

1986 *A Survey of Household Hazardous Waste and Related Collection Programs*. SCS Engineers, Reston, Virginia.

US Government Printing Office

1967 *Style Manual*. US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

3.8.7 Multivolume set

Biggar, Henry P. (editor)

1929 *The Works of Samuel de Champlain*, Vol. III. Champlain Society, Toronto.

Thwaites, Reuben G. (editor)

1896-1901 *The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents*. 73 vols. Burrows Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio.

Beals, Ralph L., and Joseph A. Hester, Jr.

1974 *Indian Land Use and Occupancy in California*. 3 vols. Garland, New York.

Note: The name of the set is italicized, and the volume number follows, set off by a comma, to specify reference to a single volume. The reference must be unequivocal about whether a particular volume or the entire set is referenced, and which volume in each case. See Subsection 3.4.10 for citation format for single volumes when more than one is cited.

3.8.8 Titled volume/monograph in a series

Thomas, David H.

1983 *The Archaeology of Monitor Valley: 2. Gatecliff Shelter*. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History Vol. 59(1). American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Hack, John T.

1942 *Prehistoric Coal Mining in the Jeddito Valley, Arizona*. Papers of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology Vol. 35, Pt. 2. Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Madsen, David B., and James F. O'Connell (editors)

1982 *Man and Environment in the Great Basin*. SAA Papers No. 2. Society for American Archaeology, Washington, DC.

Parsons, Jeffrey R.

1971 *Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in the Texcoco Region, Mexico*. Memoirs No. 3. Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Note: Italicize the title of the volume/monograph and list the series name, publisher, and place of publication in the format given above. Note that in the first two examples no comma precedes "Vol." because these examples are not volumes in the true sense (as in Subsection 3.8.7 above), but rather are distinct numbered monographs in a series (not a set).

3.8.9 Article in a journal

McKinnon, Duncan P.

2010 Summer 1948: A Summary of Excavations at Battle Mound (3LA1), A Premier Caddo Mound Site in the Great Bend Region of the Red River. *The Arkansas Archeologist* 49:1-16.

Note: Issue number is not used when the journal is paginated continuously (sequentially paged) throughout the volume (see next example). Note also that all journals employ all digits in page references.

McKinnon, Duncan P.

2009 Exploring Settlement Patterning at a Premier Caddo Mound Site in the Red River Great Bend Region. *Southeastern Archaeology* 28(2):248-258.

Note: If each issue of a journal begins with page 1, the issue number must be included, in parentheses, following the volume number.

3.8.10 Article, group author

Royal Society Conference of Editors

1968 Metrification in Scientific Journals. *American Scientist* 56:159-164.

3.8.11 Article in a magazine, no author

The Indian Homeland

1991 U.S. News and World Report. 8 July:27-28.

Note: Discount the initial article when alphabetizing. For an authored article in a magazine, follow the format for an article in a journal, but use the date, month, and page numbers as specified here. This format also applies to encyclopedia entries that lack an author; authored encyclopedia entries can be treated as chapters in an edited volume.

3.8.12 Item in a newspaper

When nonauthored items appear:

Weekly Missouri Courier (WMC) [Palmyra, Missouri]
1838 [short description of what is being cited, e.g., “Advertisement placed by J. H. and
A. A. Stirman.”] 7 July:[page numbers, if paginated]. Palmyra, Missouri.

When authored items appear:

Noble, John W.
2002 When Humans Became Human. *New York Times* 26 February:D1, D5. New
York.

3.8.13 Chapter in edited book or monograph

McKinnon, Duncan P.
2015 A Symbolic and Sacred Landscape: The Confederate Cemetery in Fayetteville,
Arkansas. In *The Hidden Diversity: Historical Archaeology in Arkansas*, edited
by Carl G. Drexler, pp. 45-56. University of Tennessee Press.

Bartel, Brad
1985 Comparative Historical Archaeology and Archaeological Theory. In *Comparative
Studies in the Archaeology of Colonialism*, edited by Stephen L. Dyson, pp. 8-37.
BAR International Series 233. British Archaeological Reports, Oxford.

Note: Multiple editors are listed in full; “et al.” is not used here.

3.8.14 Chapter in edited volume in a series

Heidenreich, Conrad E.
1978 Huron. In *Northeast*, edited by Bruce G. Trigger, pp. 368-388. Handbook of
North American Indians, Vol. 15, William C. Sturtevant, general editor,
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC.

Note: The same reference format is used for articles in the Handbook of Middle
American Indians and the Handbook of South American Indians.

Kohl, Philip L.
1987 The Use and Abuse of World Systems Theory: The Case of the Pristine West
Asian State. In *Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory*, Vol. 11, edited
by M. B. Schiffer, pp. 1-35. Academic Press, San Diego.

Note: When the volumes are individually titled, the volume title is italicized; otherwise,
the series name is italicized. The editor’s name follows the volume title or series name
and volume number and is followed by the inclusive page numbers.

3.8.15 Article in conference proceedings, transactions, or annual reports series

Gruhn, Ruth, and Alan L. Bryan

1977 Los Tapiales: A Paleoindian Site in the Guatemalan Highlands. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 121:235-273. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

3.8.16 Paper presented at a meeting

McKinnon, Duncan P.

2019 Caddo Ceramic Database: An Update. Paper presented at the 61st Annual Meeting of the Caddo Archaeological Conference, Conway, Arkansas.

Note: Written permission from the author(s) of a presented paper must be obtained before it may be cited. Use Roman or Arabic numerals for the number of the conference, congress, etc., as is used in the name, and be sure to include the location.

3.8.17 A book review

McKinnon, Duncan P.

2016 Review of *Ground-Penetrating Radar for Geoarcheology*, by Lawrence B. Conyers. Wiley Blackwell. *American Antiquity* 81(4):773-774.

3.8.18 Contract and proprietary reports

Use the following format only for reports that are not published as a part of any series. When a series is identified (e.g., Archaeological Series, Arizona State Museum; Research Series, Arkansas Archeological Survey), follow the format for volumes/monographs in a series given in Subsections 3.8.8 and 3.8.14 above. Otherwise, cite by author(s), editor(s), or compilers, as appropriate; date of completion or submission; and title. Follow that with the name of the institution through which the report was prepared, and then the “client” that paid for the report (e.g., agency, institution, or other client). Occasionally these will be the same; if so, indicate that clearly. Contract numbers should be given when available, and National Technical Information Service (NTIS) numbers when appropriate. In an effort to alleviate the problem of nonavailability of “gray” literature, indicate where copies may be obtained. Cite only materials that are publicly available. Authors should make special efforts to obtain all the listed information for their citations, even when some is not given in the publication.

Elston, Robert G., Jonathan O. Davis, and G. Townsend

1976 *An Intensive Archeological Investigation of the Hawkins Land Exchange Site*. Nevada Archeological Survey. Submitted to USDA Forest Service, Contract No. 3905320. Copies available from Nevada Archaeological Survey, Reno.

3.8.19 Dissertation or thesis

If you consult a dissertation or thesis, use the following examples to determine the appropriate format. Note: For a Master's thesis, use the designation "Master's thesis" in place of "PhD dissertation."

For dissertations or theses not accessible through University Microfilms or a service such as Proquest, use the following format (if you access a dissertation or thesis online, cite as you would any electronic document and include the URL in the reference).

McKinnon, Duncan P.

2013 The Battle Mound Landscape: Exploring Space, Place, and History of a Red River Caddo Community in Southwest Arkansas. PhD dissertation, Department of Anthropology University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

For dissertations or theses accessed through University Microfilms or a service such as Proquest, examples could include:

Dungan, Katherine Ann

2015 Religious Architecture and Borderland Histories: Great Kivas in the Prehispanic Southwest, 1000 to 1400 CE. PhD dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson. Proquest (ATT 3746452).

Moore, Jerry D.

1985 Household Economics and Political Integration: The Lower Class of the Chimu Empire. PhD dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor.

3.8.20 In-press manuscript (article or book)

These formats should be used only if a manuscript has been accepted for publication. Note: Material submitted but not yet accepted for publication (i.e., still under consideration) should be referenced in manuscript form (see Subsection 3.8.21).

Vehik, Susan C.

2002 Conflict, Trade, and Political Development on the Southern Plains. *American Antiquity*, in press.

Note: Use this format when it is certain that the item will be published in the year cited. If papers are available online before they are in print (e.g., FirstView at Cambridge University Press), please include DOI number.

Furholt, Martin

2016 Settlement Layout and Social Organisation in the Earliest European Neolithic. *Antiquity*. DOI:10.15184/aqy.2016.170, accessed September 15, 2016.

Note: This example illustrates when the British English spelling of the word “organisation” is retained because it is the spelling used in the original title.

3.8.21 Unpublished manuscript

Unpublished manuscripts should be cited sparingly and require written permission from the author(s), or in cases where materials are held by a repository, permission from the repository. Cite the year in which the manuscript was written. Never use “n.d.” If a date is not available, give a best estimate (e.g., ca. 1962, ca. 1970s). All updates should be furnished as available (i.e., if an unpublished manuscript is accepted for publication).

If you are referencing your own unpublished material, or a copy of someone else’s unpublished material that is in your possession, give complete information about where a copy may be obtained, including, for example, university department name, university and city branch if more than one, and city and state names if they cannot be determined from university name.

Note: It is not acceptable to use the format “Ms. in possession of author.”

Kent, Susan

1992 The Organization of Storage Areas: A Cross-Cultural Perspective. Manuscript on file, Anthropology Program, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia.

If you are referencing materials such as field notes, reports, etc., which are on file in a repository, consider the following examples:

Borchers, Perry E. (supervisor)

1971-1975 Restoration Drawings of the Pueblo of Walpi and The Pueblo of Walpi at the Southwestern End of the First Mesa, Hopi Reservation, Arizona. Drawings on file, Historic American Buildings Survey, National Park Service, Washington, DC.

Wagner, G. N.

1990 Autopsy Protocol for Walter Weir. Manuscript on file, Office of the Armed Forces Medical Examiner, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Washington, DC.

Note: If the material is untitled, give it a brief description (write with sentence-style capitalization).

Dellinger, Samuel C.

1932 Original unpublished field notes from the Ozark bluff shelters. Manuscript on file, University of Arkansas Museum, Fayetteville.

3.8.22 Web pages, electronic documents, blogs, and social media

Use the following format to reference web pages and electronic documents:

McKinnon, Duncan P.
2020 Camp Halsey CCC Camp Token. Electronic document,
<https://archeology.uark.edu/artifacts/camp-halsey-ccc-token/>, accessed May 14, 2020.

Northwest Research Obsidian Studies Laboratory
2001 XRF Information. Electronic document, <http://www.obsidianlab.com>, accessed
April 12, 2010.

Watkins, Joe
2016 Past Imperfect. The Dirt (blog), January 28, 2016.
<http://www.sapiens.org/blog/dirt/past-imperfect/>, accessed March 1, 2016.

AITC (@AITC_DC)
2017 “Take a peek behind the scene of AITC.” Twitter, December 6, 2017, 5:45 a.m.
https://twitter.com/AITC_DC/status/938403987585486848.

Iowa Archaeology (iowaarchaeology)
2016 “Hey, #iowacity! Someone sent word that there’s a rattata hanging out near the
OSA. See if you can catch it!” Instagram photo, July 16, 2016.
<https://www.instagram.com/p/BH77qgpBUI9/?taken-at=550586378>.

Miller, Sarah
2018 “Great day at the Capitol supporting Florida Archaeology! See you all next
year:)” Facebook, January 29, 2018.
<https://www.facebook.com/semiller88/posts/10156307465918606?pnref=story>.

Kansa, Sarah W. (@skansa)
2017 “Beyond Data Management: A Conversation about ‘Digital Data Realities’:
Tweets covering a forum at the 2017 Society for American Archaeology
conference (March 31, 2017, Vancouver, BC)”. Storify, April 6, 2017.
<https://storify.com/skansa/digital-realities.html>.

3.8.23 Article published online

If there is also a print version and page numbers are known:

Hamilakis, Yannis
2003 Iraq, Stewardship, and “The Record”: An Ethical Crisis for Archaeology. *Public
Archaeology* 3(2):104-111. DOI:10.1179/pua.2003.3.2.104, accessed August 12,
2016.

If online publication precedes print publication and page numbers are unknown:

Gillings, Mark, and Joshua Pollard
2016 Making Megaliths: Shifting and Unstable Stones in the Neolithic of the Avebury Landscape. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal*.
DOI:10.1017/S0959774316000330, accessed June 15, 2016.

3.8.24 Item in institutional repository

White, Elizabeth Jane Bridges
2015 Beyond Empire: Vijayanagara Imperialism and the Emergence of the Keladi-Ikkeri Nayaka State, 1499–1763 C.E. Deep Blue.
<http://hdl.handle.net/2027.42/111540>, accessed November 11, 2015.

In this example, Deep Blue is the name of the University of Michigan institutional open access archive. The archive should be noted.

Note: Use this only if the article/paper is unpublished; otherwise cite the published version so that the author is given credit by citation tracking software.

3.8.25 Born digital

Evans, Tim N. L.
2015 A Reassessment of Archaeological Grey Literature: Semantics and Paradoxes. *Internet Archaeology* 40. DOI:10.11141/ia.40.6, accessed December 31, 2015.

3.8.26 Datasets

Marwick, Ben
2015 Research Compendium for the 1989 Excavations at Madjebebe Rockshelter, NT, Australia. *Figshare*. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1297059.v3>, accessed February 2, 2017.

Note: The generic format is [author(s) or organization name], [publication year], [title of dataset], [publisher or data repository name], [persistent unique identifier to the online location of the data], [date accessed].

3.9 Notes

Important: If a utility was used to compile hyperlinked endnotes in a manuscript (e.g. “Insert endnote” function in Microsoft Word), it must be disabled and the manuscript submitted with plain text formatting.

Notes should be used sparingly in a manuscript to provide absolutely essential additional information or clarification only when inclusion of that information in the actual text would prove disruptive to the flow of the manuscript by adding too much detail on a particular point or by additional tangential material to the argument in progress. The section with the text for all notes begins a new page after the end of the References Cited

section of the paper, under the primary heading Notes. Footnotes are not allowed. Double space all entries, and list each note, paragraph style, beginning with the appropriate number.

Example:

1. Surveys currently are being conducted in the Chinchaysuyu, Antisuyu, and Cuntisuyu areas of the Cuzco region. The preliminary results of these surveys support the findings presented here.

3.10 Additional References for Authors

Larousse Editorial

2008 *Vox New College Spanish and English Dictionary*. 2nd ed. McGraw Hill, New York.

Merriam-Webster

2001 *Webster's Third New International Dictionary, Unabridged*. Rev. ed. Merriam-Webster, Springfield, Massachusetts. (For word usage not found in the Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11th ed.)

2014 *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*. 11th ed. Merriam-Webster, Springfield, Massachusetts. (The authority for spelling in the JURA journal.)

University of Chicago Press

2010 *The Chicago Manual of Style*. 16th ed. University of Chicago Press, Chicago and London.