

# *Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History*

## NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

The journal *Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History* is intended as an annual publication. Papers of any length may be submitted for consideration at any time. Material should be submitted to the editor Professor Helena Hamerow at:

The Institute of Archaeology, 36 Beaumont Street, Oxford, OX1 2PG

[helena.hamerow@arch.ox.ac.uk](mailto:helena.hamerow@arch.ox.ac.uk)

Earlier issues of *ASSAH* should not be referred to as models for presentation, style of references, etc.; practices have been changed, and this style-sheet has priority. If any query arises please contact the editor.

Prospective authors should be aware that papers published in *Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History* are now subject to peer review. Papers submitted for consideration are read by external referees whose comments may remain confidential.

Copyright is held by the author. Contributors receive a single copy of the journal and may purchase further copies at their own expense.

**Contributors are requested to read these instructions carefully, and to pay close attention to these conventions when preparing their typescripts. A typescript which does not follow these conventions will be returned to the contributor for revision.**

### TEXTS

Articles must be in English, and printed out on A4 paper (or its nearest equivalent). A brief abstract of no more than 200 words should be included at the head of the article. All copy (including quotations, appendices, lists, endnotes, bibliographies and captions) must be printed with double spacing, on one side of the paper only. Do not justify right-hand margins and avoid splitting a word at the end of a line. All pages must be numbered. Two copies of the typescript should be submitted and the author is recommended to retain a duplicate copy. An electronic copy is also required and can be sent to the editor on floppy disc, CDROM or via e-mail.

It is particularly necessary that special characters which may be unfamiliar to the printer (e.g. ash, eth, thorn, etc.) are unambiguous. If your word-processor cannot produce **OE** or **ON** letters, please ensure that the special characters are clearly marked on the typescript.

Any letters or words to be printed in italic or bold typeface should be included in the document in this form.

## SPELLING

British, rather than American, spelling should be used. A spelling with -ize should be used where the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary recommends it, e.g. organize, emphasize; -ise is used in, e.g., compromise, exercise, surprise, improvise, advertise, advise. The spelling of Old English names should be modelled on those in Lapidge, M., Blair, J., Keynes, S. and Scragg, D. (eds.) 2001. *The Blackwell Encyclopaedia of Anglo-Saxon England*, Oxford: Blackwell Publishers Inc.

## QUOTATIONS

A quotation which is not longer than sixty words of prose or one line of verse should be enclosed in single quotation marks and run on with the text. A word or short phrase which is emphasized or used in a passage of analysis should be italicized and not enclosed in quotation marks. A longer quotation should be indented (and typed double-spaced) and neither quotation marks nor italics used. Double quotation marks should be used only for quotations within quotations which are themselves already enclosed in single quotation marks. A quotation not in Modern English should be accompanied by a translation, which should be enclosed in single quotation marks and placed in an endnote.

## HEADINGS

Where appropriate, contributors are encouraged to employ headings and sub-headings in the interest of clarity. A main heading should be capitals, roman, and centred; a sub-heading should be in capitals, beginning in the left-hand margin, a sub-sub-heading should be in lower case (with initial capital), also beginning in the left-hand margin. The first line of text following a main heading, sub-heading and sub-sub-heading is full out.

## NUMBERS

Numbers should be in words if less than 100 and if not within a specific reference, measurement, date, list or table or part of extensive statistical data, e.g.: the tenth century; a late-tenth-century manuscript; twenty-six occasions; sixty-four per cent; but 64% (if part of extensive data), and 40 x 95 mm. Otherwise they should be in figures. Numbers in a series should be in accordance with these examples:

(a) 50-4 (not 50-54), 891-6 (not 891-896 or 891-96), 300-4

(b) 410-12 and 413-15 (not 410-2 and 413-5)

(c) 732-43 (not 732-743)

(d) 465 and 840 (not 465, 840)

(e) 465, 840 and 940 (not 465, 840, 940 or 465, 840, and 940)

In references to manuscripts or lines of poetry which specify the side of a leaf or the part of a line, the principles implicit in (a)-(c) have to be waived: e.g. 44r-45v (not 44r-5v) and 104a-104b (not 104a-4b).

Dimensions should normally be given in metric units. Please note the British Standard units are the metre and the millimetre. Where measurements have been taken to the nearest millimetre, measurements should still be rendered as two decimal places of a metre, e.g. 0.35 m instead of 350 mm. In cases where measurements have been taken in Imperial units or where the use of Imperial dimensions greatly facilitates comparisons with previous literature, they may be used in brackets immediately following, e.g. 4 ft 6½ in. by 1 ft 9 in. (1.38 x 0.53 m). In quotations from other authors using only Imperial units, metric equivalents should be inserted in square brackets, e.g. [1.38 x 0.53 m]. Please note the spacing and punctuation in these examples.

## ABBREVIATIONS

In general, abbreviations are to be avoided in running prose, especially in the main text of the article; but certain abbreviations may be used in endnotes (e.g., i.e., cf., ptd, esp.; s.v., s.a., c., *ibid.*, *et al.*, viz. etc.). Note, however, that an abbreviation such as OE (= Old English) or ON (= Old Norse) should always be used (without fullstops) before a linguistic form and inserted in bold text (e.g. **OE** *ea* or **OE** *fæder*), though not in running prose (e.g. Old English poetry, the Old English language, in Old English). The abbreviations MS and MSS are not to be used in running prose for the word 'manuscript(s)' on its own (but may need to be used in references to specific manuscripts in certain collections). SS is used for 'Saints', as in SS Peter and Paul. For the use of abbreviations in references to books, articles, manuscripts etc., see below.

## PUNCTUATION

In general, British punctuation should be used, e.g. commas outside quotation marks, single rather than double quotation marks (except for quotations within quotations) and no comma before 'and' in a series, or before 'etc.' Hyphenation should be kept to the minimum; for guidance, see the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary. No stop should be used after an abbreviation which includes the last letter of the word (e.g. Dr or St); but a stop should be used after the -s of a plural if it would be used after the corresponding singular e.g.

ch., chs.; fol., fols.; vol., vols.; col., cols.

A superscript number, indicating the place in the main text to which an endnote refers, should follow adjacent punctuation, e.g. 'the one who performed evil magic against me',<sup>2</sup> (not 'the one who performed evil magic against me'<sup>2</sup>, or 'the one who performed evil magic against me<sup>2</sup>').

Parenthetical or emphatic dashes should be typed as spaced en-rules (a single dash), and not as single or double hyphens, or as em-rules (spaced or unspaced).

e.g. These objects were perforated so that they could be worn in a necklace or – in the case of bigger objects – hung on the wall

*Not*

These objects were perforated so that they could be worn in a necklace or - in the case of bigger objects - hung on the wall

These objects were perforated so that they could be worn in a necklace or -- in the case of bigger objects -- hung on the wall

These objects were perforated so that they could be worn in a necklace or—in the case of bigger objects—hung on the wall

## LOWER CASE

Lower case should be used for the initial letter of a word such as ‘church’, ‘king’, ‘bishop’, or ‘psalter’, unless the word is part of a title as in, e.g., the Harley Psalter or King Alfred. An initial capital is preferred for ‘Bible’, ‘Continent’ and ‘Insular’.

## DATES

Dates should be standardized on the models 18 April 2003, 18 April and April 2003. For an approximate date, the correct form is c. 840 (not ca. 840). BC is used in the usual way (e.g. 2000 BC), as is AD (e.g. AD 545). If using an estimated date c. should be italicized e.g. *c.* 2000 BC.

## ILLUSTRATIONS

Although colour images can be included, contributors are advised that the cost of including colour reproductions must be met by the author. Enquiries regarding costs should be directed to the editor.

The printed parts of the book are going to be in black and white, and care should be taken that the images submitted show what they are supposed to show when printed in black and white. We are unable to scan artwork larger than A4. Please make sure all original illustrations have been reduced to this size. All drawings whether black and white line drawings, maps, photographs or coloured images should be sent to the editor as a single set of A4-sized hard copies with surrounding margins of 2.5 cm and as a duplicate set of images in electronic form on CDROM. If you are supplying original artwork, whether photos, slides or drawings, please label each item clearly.

With charts and diagrams, a better, clearer effect is achieved in black and white so please suppress or remove any tones or hints.

The following image formats are acceptable:

**Excel:** Charts should be designed to appear in black and white. Try to use patterns rather than colour or tone.

**Word:** High resolution line artwork and tables. We CANNOT accept embedded halftones.

**Adobe Illustrator:** Convert to black and white; do not submit in colour. If using versions earlier than 9 please make sure that all fonts are embedded or included on the disk, or save them as a PDF.

**CorelDraw:** Convert files to black and white. Please save as version 5, not a later version.

**Photoshop:** All formats are OK.

**PDF:** Use High Resolution only. Embed all fonts and do not compress images when distilling.

**TIFF or EPS:** These are our preferred formats for scanned images. If you do not have professional quality scanning facilities, please send the art-work to us for scanning here.

Scan photos and slides at 300 dpi.

Scan b/w line artwork at 600 dpi.

Scan mixed line and tone illustrations at 600 dpi.

**DO NOT SEND** anything in these formats:

Jpegs

Gifs

Powerpoint files (the resolution is too low)

Images less than 300 dpi

WMF files

Black and white line drawings, maps, photographs and coloured images should be sent to the editor as a single set of A4-sized hard copies with surrounding margins of 2.5 cm. If at all possible a duplicate set of images should be sent in electronic form on CDROM or via e-mail. Images are required as TIFFs. Contributors should avoid sending images as Jpgs or Pdfs.

Illustrations produced using greyscale **cannot** be scanned from hard copy and must be sent in both hard and electronic formats.

All illustrations, line-drawings and photographs will be numbered in a single sequence within each paper and should be given a number in the text, thus (Fig. 7). Photographs will also be integrated in the text and should **not** be numbered separately. Please note in the margins where you would like the illustrations to be placed, if possible.

Do not include figure numbers or captions on the illustration itself. However, North arrows, keys and text are acceptable as part of a diagram or map. The figure number should be written in pencil on the reverse of the image. A separate list of captions should be sent both in hard copy and electronic format.

It is the responsibility of the contributor to have obtained permission for the reproduction of any photograph/image from the authority holding the copyright, to cover any reproduction costs incurred, and to supply the names of any such authority so that appropriate acknowledgement can be incorporated in the preliminaries to the journal.

#### PLACE-NAMES

Place-names, when first mentioned, should be accompanied by their county or other ascription, cited in full, thus ‘the burial from Ogbourne St. Andrew (Wiltshire) is...’

#### PERSONAL NAMES

The names of persons still living should be preceded by the appropriate title when first mentioned.

#### RADIOCARBON DATES

Radiocarbon dates should always be cited together with their laboratory reference number and should be presented in the following format using the calibration published in the journal *Radiocarbon*, **28** (1986) and should state the probability level used. Earlier calibrations are not acceptable. It is also good practice to indicate the material and context from which the sample was taken. In many cases it will be most appropriate to collect this information into a single table.

For date number Q-3047 :-

the uncalibrated date is	2945 ± B.P. (Q-3047)
the calibrated date is	1250–1230 cal. BC (Q-3047) at 68 per cent probability level.
or	1305–1280 cal. BC (Q-3047) at 95 per cent probability level.

#### REFERENCES

Due to the interdisciplinary nature of *ASSAH* a combined style of referencing has been adopted. References should not be included in the main text. **Endnotes** are to be used, numbered consecutively in one series, electronically integrated and appearing in superscript. The superscript number, indicating the place in the main text to which an endnote refers, should follow adjacent punctuation. Brief explanatory comment and translations may also be incorporated within the notes as well as references.

References should be cited in the endnotes following the Harvard style.

<sup>1</sup> Gilchrist 1999, 127.

<sup>2</sup> Cattermole 1996, 497, 501.

<sup>3</sup> Burnham and Wacher 1990, 279. (The word ‘and’ is preferred to &.)

In a first reference to a book or article written or edited by more than one person, all the authors or editors should be named; in a subsequent reference to such a work, where three or more names are concerned, only the first name need be given, followed (without a comma) by *et al.*

<sup>1</sup> Keay *et al.* 2000.

*Ibid.* is used (on its own) for **consecutive** references to the same work.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 6-7.

No other form of cross referencing should be used.

Where reference is made to illustrative or textual material (e.g. a manuscript, poem, Latin text, psalm etc.), the source should be cited in the endnote using the conventions set out below. The edition of the text used should also be cited in the endnote in Harvard style (see below).

#### *References to manuscripts*

It is desirable to give manuscript shelfmarks whenever possible: thus reference should be made not simply to the Harley Psalter, but to the Harley Psalter (London, British Library, MS Harley 603). It is also desirable to specify whenever possible the origin and date (and provenance too, if so wished) of a given manuscript, always in the following form:

London, British Library, Royal 15. C. VII (Old Minster, Winchester, s. x/xi);

Oxford, Bodleian Library, Rawlinson C. 697 (NE France, s. ix2; later provenance Bury St Edmunds).

If reference is to the recto or verso of a manuscript leaf, 'fol.' should be omitted and 'r' or 'v' should be specified (e.g. 87r, 87v, 26r-27v (not 26r-7v) or 35r-43v). If reference is to a leaf (or leaves) as a whole 'fol(s)' should be used (e.g. fol. 86, fols. 86-93 or fols. 86 and 88). References to particular lines of a leaf, or to leaves written in double columns, should be made thus: 74r12, 32ra or 45vb12 or 126va39-126vb11.

*Standard examples for first references to manuscripts are:*

Cambridge, Corpus Christi College 422, pp. 27-586 (Winchester, s. ximed; provenance Sherborne), p. 283, line 7 - p. 284, line 10;

Cambridge, Trinity College B. 11. 2 (St Augustine's, Canterbury, s. xmed), 62r;

Oxford, Bodleian Library, Hatton 20 (Worcester, s. ixex), 32r16-33v21;

London, British Library, Add. 37517 (Canterbury, s. x2), fols. 13-15;

London, British Library, Cotton Tiberius B. i (Abingdon, s. xi1-xi2), fol. 3;

London, British Library, Royal 1. B. VII (?Northumbria, s. viii1; provenance Christ Church, Canterbury), 15v;

Brussels, Bibliothèque Royale, 1650 (Abingdon, s. xiin);

Coburg, Landesbibliothek, 1 (?Metz, s. ix), 168r.

(Note (a) that names of places should be given in standard English forms; (b) that there is a space between the components of a shelfmark, and after the s. abbreviation in a date; and (c) that if the word 'Library', or its foreign equivalent, is present, a comma is used before the shelfmark; if 'Library' or its foreign equivalent is not present, no comma is used in that position.)

*References to Old English texts*

The titles of poems should accord with those given in ASPR (but please include The in titles such as *The Dream of the Rood*, and substitute British for American spelling where applicable). The title of any text should be included in italics. The word 'line(s)' should not be used between the title of a poem and following line number(s); nor should there be any intervening comma (e.g. *The Battle of Maldon* 96). A reference to a half-line on its own, or to a portion of a poem beginning with a second half-line or ending with a first half-line, should include the relevant a or b half-line designation (e.g. *The Battle of Maldon* 92b or 93b-94a or 94b-95 or 93-4a, as against 96 or 96-9).

*References to Latin texts*

In the case of a work composed in Latin, it is essential to give the correct Latin title, not an English approximation: thus Bede, *Historia ecclesiastica* (not *Ecclesiastical History*), Gregory, *Regula pastoralis* (not *Pastoral Care*), or Pliny, *Historia naturalis* (not *Natural History*). In Latin titles, the first word is capitalized, but subsequent words begin with lower case letters (except in the case of names): *De natura deorum*, *Epistulae morales ad Lucilium*; *Prognosticon futuri saeculi*, *Ad Reginum comitem*; etc. In the case of works in multiple books, chapters and sub-chapters, reference is made as follows: Isidore, *Etymologiae* XI.vii.7 (that is upper case roman for book, lower case roman for chapter, and arabic for sub-chapter). Again the title should be cited in italics.

#### *References to Anglo-Saxon charters*

Charters and other documents should normally be cited by their Sawyer number, e.g. S 876; specific editions of charters may need to be cited in detailed discussion of individual texts, e.g. S 89 (BCS 154) or S 1036 (KCD 813). A statement of any abbreviations used should be made before the bibliography under the separate heading: ABBREVIATIONS.

S = Sawyer, P. H. 1968. *Anglo-Saxon Charters: an Annotated List and Bibliography*, R. Hist. Soc. Guides and Handbooks, 8, London: R. Hist. Soc.

BCS = Birch, W de G. 1885-93. *Cartularium Saxonicum*, 3 vols., London: Charles J. Clarke.

KCD = Kemble, J. M. 1839-48. *Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici*, 6 vols., London: Sumptibus Societatis.

Volumes in the British Academy series should be cited thus:

S 920, *Charters of Burton*, Sawyer, no. 31, Sawyer 1979, 58-60

And the relevant volume included within the Bibliography, for example,

Sawyer, P. H. (ed.) 1979. *Charters of Burton Abbey*, Anglo-Saxon Charters, 2, London: British Academy, Oxford University Press

**Contributors should be aware of the new updated electronic Sawyer, available on-line.**

#### *References to the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle'*

Annals in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* should normally be cited by their number alone where all the manuscripts accord with one another, by their number in the different manuscripts where these do not accord with one another, or by their number in a particular manuscript if the annal is peculiar to one of them; the manuscripts should be designated by the conventional sigla, and the corrected date should be indicated where necessary.

*A standard example for a first reference is:*

<sup>32</sup> ASC 904 A, 905 CD (= 903).

The editions or translations referred to should then be cited in Harvard style

<sup>32</sup> ASC 904 A, 905 CD (= 903), Plummer 1892-9, I, 60-1.

And the full reference included in the bibliography:

Plummer, C. (ed.) 1892-9. *Two of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles Parallel*, Oxford:

### *References to the Bible*

References to the Bible should be made as follows:

Gen. I.1; Deut. XIX.21; Luke XIII.29-30; John X.24; II Cor. IV.12; Ps. XXII.4.

(Psalms are cited according to the numbering of the Vulgate, not of the Authorized Version.)

### *The edition or translation referred to by the author*

The edition or translation of text used by the author should follow the cited source in the endnote, in the Harvard style, and the full reference should be included in the bibliography.

<sup>12</sup> *The Battle of Maldon* 89, Scragg 1981, line 89.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

A list of any abbreviations used should be given before the bibliography, listed under the separate heading 'ABBREVIATIONS' (See 'references to charters', above).

All works cited in the endnotes or in the main body of the text (including tables etc.) should be listed in full in the bibliography in alphabetical order by authors' surname. Titles of articles should be in plain text, titles of books should be in italic as should periodical titles.

Books should normally be cited in their most recent edition and both the publishing group and place of publication as required.

The volume number of a book which is in more than one volume should be in arabic as should the volume number of a periodical. The volume number of a periodical should be in bold text and should be preceded by a comma. The volume number of a publication in a series should be in plain text, preceded by a comma.

Every significant word in a title in English should begin with a capital; lower case is retained for small words such as articles, pronouns, prepositions and conjunctions etc. (e.g. the, their, in honour of, presented to), unless, of course, the word in question is the first in the title.

The abbreviation(s) 'ed.', or 'ed. and trans.', should be included in the bibliographic entry alone and must be used strictly in accordance with the formula appearing on the title-page of the book in question.

The most up-to-date edition should always be cited:

Stenton, F. M. 1971. *Anglo-Saxon England*, 3<sup>rd</sup> edit., Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Where a publication is part of a series such as the Early English Text Society, an abbreviation may be used in the bibliographic entry. The following abbreviations maybe introduced. If a particular series is not listed below, it should be cited in the reference in full.

*Abbreviations for titles of series*

ASPR	Anglo-Saxon Poetic Records, ed. G. P. Krapp and E. V. K. Dobbie, 6 vols. (New York, 1931-42)
BAR	British Archaeological Reports (Oxford)
CBA	Council for British Archaeology
CCCM	Corpus Christianorum, Continuatio Mediaevalis
CCSL	Corpus Christianorum, Series Latina (Turnhout)
CSASE	Cambridge Studies in Anglo-Saxon England
CSEL	Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum (Vienna)
EEMF	Early English Manuscripts in Facsimile (Copenhagen)
EETS	Early English Text Society
EPNS	English Place-Name Society
HBS	Henry Bradshaw Society Publications

MGH	Monumenta Germaniae Historica
-- Auct. antiq.	-- Auctores antiquissimi
-- Epist.	-- Epistolae
-- Epist. select.	-- Epistolae selectae
-- PLAC	-- Poetae Latini Aevi Carolini
-- SS	-- Scriptores
-- SS rer. Merov.	-- Scriptores rerum Merovingicarum
OMT	Oxford Medieval Texts
PL	Patrologia Latina, ed. J. P. Migne (Paris, 1844-64)
RS	Rolls Series
SCBI	Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles

*When referring to series please use the following abbreviations*

extra series	es
new series	ns
original series	os
series	ser.
supplementary series	ss

## EXAMPLES

Bradley, S. A. J. (trans. and ed.) 1982. *Anglo-Saxon Poetry*, London: J.M. Dent

Carver, M. O. H. 2002. 'Reflections on the meanings of Anglo-Saxon barrows', in S. Lucy and A. Reynolds (eds.), *Burial in Early Medieval England and Wales*, 132-43, Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph, 17, London: SMA.

Clemons, P. (ed.) 1997. *Ælfric's Catholic Homilies, The First Series*, EETS, ss, 17, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Clinch, G. 1908. 'Ancient Earthworks', in W. Page (ed.), *The Victoria County History of the County of Buckingham*, Vol. 2, 22-3, London: Archibald Constable and Company Ltd.

Colgrave, B. (ed. and trans.) 1927. *The Life of Bishop Wilfrid by Eddius Stephanus*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Colgrave, B. (ed.) 1956. *Felix's Life of St. Guthlac*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Cunliffe, B. 1984. *Danebury an Iron Age Hillfort in Hampshire*, Vol. 2. *The Excavations, 1969 - 1978: The Finds*, Council for British Archaeology Research Report, 52, London: CBA.

Hodges, R. 1981. *The Hamwih Pottery: the local and imported Wares from 30 years at Middle Saxon Southampton and their European Context*, Council for British Archaeology Research Report, 37, London: CBA.

Lawrence, M. J. and Brown, R. W. 1974. *Mammals of Britain: Their Tracks, Trails and Signs*, London: Blanford Press.

Loveluck, C. 1997. 'Flixborough – the character and economy of a high-status Middle Saxon settlement in northern England', in G. De Boe and F. Verhaeghe (eds.), *Rural Settlements in Medieval Europe, Papers of the Medieval Europe Brugge 1997 Conference*, 4, 179-94, Zellik: Institute voor het Archeologisch Patrimonium.

Mainman, A. J. 1990. *Anglo-Scandinavian pottery from 16-22 Coppergate*, The Archaeology of York, 16/ 6, London: CBA.

Meaney, A. L. and Hawkes, S. C. 1970. *The Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries at Winnall, Winchester, Hampshire*, Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph, 4, London: SMA.

Pevsner, N. 1966. *The Buildings of England, Yorkshire, North Riding*, Harmondsworth: Penguin Books.

Pevsner, N. and Harris, J. 1964. *The Buildings of England, Lincolnshire*, Harmondsworth: Penguin Books.

Pevsner, N. 1973. Revised by B. Cherry, *The Buildings of England, Northamptonshire*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edit., Harmondsworth: Penguin Books.

Rees, H. 1995. 'Medieval Pottery', in P. Fasham and G. Keevil, *Brighton Hill South (Hatch Warren). An Iron Age farmstead and deserted medieval village in Hampshire*, 116-25, Wessex Archaeology Report, 7, Salisbury: Wessex Archaeology.

Rogerson, A. 1995. *A Late Neolithic, Saxon and Medieval Site at Middle Harling, Norfolk*, East Anglian Archaeology, 74, Dereham: British Museum: Field Archaeology Division, Norfolk Museums Service.

Stace, C. 1991. *New Flora of the British Isles*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Stenton, F. M. 1971. *Anglo-Saxon England*, 3<sup>rd</sup> edit., Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Stamper, P. and Croft, R. 2000. *The South Manor Area, Wharram: A Study of Settlement on the Yorkshire Wolds*, 8, York University Archaeological Publications, 10, York: York University.

Whimster, R. 1981. *Burial Practices in Iron Age Britain. A Discussion and Gazetteer of the Evidence c. 700 BC - AD 43*, BAR British Series, 90 (2 vols.), Oxford: British Archaeological Reports.

Zupitza, J. (trans.) 1959. *Beowulf Reproduced in facsimile from the Unique Manuscript British Museum MS, Cotton Vitellius A. xv with a translation and notes*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edit., EETS, 245, London: Oxford University Press.

*For unpublished documents there should be a brief description of the item and a statement of its location:*

Jones, R. T. and Serjeantson, D. 1983. *The Animal Bone from Five Sites at Ipswich*, unpublished Ancient Monuments Lab report 13/ 83.

*For an unpublished dissertation:*

Pantos, A. 2002. 'Assembly-Places in the Anglo-Saxon Period: Aspects of Form and Location', unpublished DPhil thesis, Oxford University.

## JOURNALS

Most journal titles, when consisting of more than a single word, should be abbreviated. In such cases the title should be shortened by employing the abbreviations in the list which follows (if any of the full words in question occur in the title). Small words should not be omitted from titles of series or periodicals, with the sole exception of initial 'The' (e.g. *Proc. of the Suffolk Inst. of Arch.*, not *The Proc. . .*). Titles of journals published outside the UK should be cited in full, unless they appear in the list below.

*Abbreviations for titles of periodicals*

<i>Arch. Aeliana</i>	Archaeologia Aeliana
<i>Arch. Cantiana</i>	Archæologia Cantiana
<i>American Hist. Rev.</i>	American Historical Review
<i>American N&amp;Q</i>	American Notes and Queries
<i>Antiquaries Jnl</i>	Antiquaries Journal
<i>Arch. Jnl</i>	Archaeological Journal
<i>Anglo-Saxon England</i>	Anglo-Saxon England
<i>ASSAH</i>	Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History
<i>Bull. Board of Celtic Stud.</i>	Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies
<i>Bull. Inst. Arch. London</i>	Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology (London)
<i>British Numismatic Jnl</i>	British Numismatic Journal
<i>Current Arch.</i>	Current Archaeology
<i>Cambridge Medieval Celtic Stud.</i>	Cambridge Medieval Celtic Studies
<i>Economic Hist. Rev.</i>	Economic History Review
<i>English Hist. Rev.</i>	English Historical Review
<i>English Lang. Notes</i>	English Language Notes
<i>Early Medieval Europe</i>	Early Medieval Europe
<i>English Stud.</i>	English Studies
<i>Jnl British Arch. Assoc.</i>	Journal of the British Archaeological Association
<i>Jnl Ecclesiastical Hist.</i>	Journal of Ecclesiastical History
<i>Jnl English Place-name Soc.</i>	Journal of the English Place-Name Society
<i>Jnl Medieval Hist.</i>	Journal of Medieval History
<i>Medieval Arch.</i>	Medieval Archaeology
<i>Medium Ævum</i>	Medium Ævum
<i>Medieval Stud.</i>	Mediaeval Studies

<i>Medieval Scandinavia</i>	Mediaeval Scandinavia
<i>N&amp;Q</i>	Notes and Queries
<i>Numismatic Chron.</i>	Numismatic Chronicle
<i>Northern Hist.</i>	Northern History
<i>Proc. British Acad.</i>	Proceedings of the British Academy
<i>SCMB</i>	Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin

If an author should need other abbreviations, they should use the following conventions.

Academy	<i>Acad.</i>
Annual	<i>Ann.</i>
Archaeology, -ical	<i>Arch.</i>
Architecture, -ural	<i>Archit.</i>
Association	<i>Assoc.</i>
Bulletin	<i>Bull.</i>
Chronicle	<i>Chron.</i>
Department	<i>Dept</i>
Ecclesiastical	<i>Eccles.</i>
English	<i>Eng.</i>
Geography, -ical	<i>Geog.</i>
Graduate	<i>Grad.</i>
History, -ical	<i>Hist.</i>
Institute	<i>Inst.</i>
Journal	<i>Jnl</i>
Language	<i>Lang.</i>
Library	<i>Lib.</i>

Linguistic(s)	<i>Ling.</i>
Literature, -ary	<i>Lit.</i>
Magazine	<i>Mag.</i>
Miscellaneous	<i>Misc.</i>
Modern	<i>Mod.</i>
Natural	<i>Nat.</i>
Philology, -ical	<i>Philol.</i>
Proceedings	<i>Proc.</i>
Publication(s)	<i>Publ.</i>
Review	<i>Rev.</i>
Society	<i>Soc.</i>
Studies	<i>Stud.</i>
Theology, -ical	<i>Theol.</i>
Transactions	<i>Trans.</i>
University	<i>Univ.</i>

## EXAMPLES

Moreland, J. 1999. 'The world(s) of the cross', *World Arch.*, **31(2)**, 194-213

Goddard, E. H. 1923. 'Roman pavement near Avebury', *Wiltshire Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc.*, **42**, 359-61