

House Style

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Please also refer to our submission guidelines: <https://www.antiquity.ac.uk/submit/guidelines/submission>.

General

- Use English UK spellings. When two alternative spellings of a word with 's' or 'z' (e.g. civilisation) are acceptable in English, our preference is for 's'.
- Manuscripts should be written using appropriate and respectful language. This includes avoiding making assumptions about gender by using gender-neutral language where possible, and capitalising terms such as Black and Indigenous where referring to populations and communities.

Punctuation and formatting

- Initials in personal names should be separated by full stops without spaces between them, e.g. A.J. Roberts, but no full stop should be used for upper-case abbreviations, e.g. USA, RCAHMS
- For names ending in 's', use apostrophe s for possession but be guided by pronunciation, e.g. Jones's or James's
- En-dashes (–) should be used to represent a range, e.g. 1342–1350 BC, and in page spans 45–50, no spacing on either side of the en-dash. Note that ranges starting with 'between' take 'and' instead of 'to' or en-dash, e.g. 'between AD 400 and 800'
- Em-dashes (—) may be used to separate a nested clause or phrase; there should be no spacing either side of an em-dash
- Use hyphens in words with a repeated letter, e.g. co-operated, re-establish, re-emerge. Check [Oxford Dictionary](#) for hyphen use.
 - Hyphens should be used in phrases that are adjectival, e.g. a 30-year-old male, but not in a statement, such as 'he was 30 years old'.
 - Compass points should be hyphenated, e.g. north-west, south-southeast
- No comma before conjunctive 'and', e.g. in lists

Abbreviations and symbols

- Abbreviations should end in a full stop e.g. no. (number), fig. (figure), pl. (plate), tab. (table) and when the abbreviation is a plural, e.g. nos., figs., tabs.
 - Contractions do not require a full stop, e.g. St, Dr, Mr, Mrs
- Per cent is two words but authors may use the symbol (%) where it appears frequently. % should always be used for probabilities when writing about radiocarbon dates
- Radiocarbon should be spelled out in full in the text. Abbreviations to ¹⁴C are acceptable in tables.
- United States of America is abbreviated to USA as a noun and US when used adjectivally, e.g. legislation in the USA, but US legislation
- Figure should be stated in full when referring to figures in the current article and abbreviated to fig. or figs. when cited in a reference
- Plate should be abbreviated to pl. when cited in a reference
- Above sea level should be abbreviated to asl, e.g. 30m asl. Note that there is no space between 30 and m, e.g. 30m, 54kg (see instructions for numbers below)

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- No space between > and < symbols, e.g. >30, <100
- Avoid the use of ~ to indicate approximately, use c. for dates and spell out 'approximately' or 'around' for measurements/distances etc.
- Use ° symbol rather than spelling out 'degrees'
- Circa (c.) is used for dates only (with a space between c. and date)
- For co-ordinates, use degrees, minutes and seconds (DMS) – e.g. 61°55'45.24"N, 34°13'4.16"E – using the appropriate °, ' and " symbols.
- First World War and Second World War – not World War 2 or WWII

Acronyms

- Shorthand terms such as PPN, PPNA and LBK should be written out in full the first time they are used, with an abbreviation in brackets afterwards, e.g. 'the Pre Pottery Neolithic (PPN)' or 'the Pre Pottery Neolithic A (PPNA)'. Further references in the text can be in the abbreviated form.
- If the term only occurs a few times, write out in full each time.
- Do not use shorthand form for major periods, e.g. LBA, EIA, RB. Always write out Late Bronze Age, Early Iron Age, Romano-British.

Capitals

- Use capitals sparingly. The following items should be capitalised:
 - Initials and proper names, e.g. the Near East, but eastern England
 - Standard archaeological periods, e.g. Neolithic, Mesolithic, Late Antiquity but late Roman
 - For Classical antiquity, use lower-case 'a'

Footnotes

The journal does not support the use of footnotes in article text.

Keywords

- Select up to seven key words or very short phrases to describe your research, include where (geography/region), when (period of study), how (methods), what (data types, concepts)
- Do not duplicate words used in the title

Latin words and italics

- Latin and other foreign words and abbreviations should be used sparingly.
- Commonly used Latin words and abbreviations are not italicised, less common words and abbreviations should be italicised.
- The following Latin abbreviations are acceptable but are not italicised:

cf.

e.g. (note no comma after e.g.)

etc.

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i.e.

N.B.

- Latin species names are always italicised, e.g.
Homo sapiens
Equus sp. (note that 'sp' is not italicised)
Bos taurus
- See also 'Common archaeological (and other) terms' section

Italics

- Italics should be used sparingly.
- The use of italics for emphasis is permitted in moderation. Quotes that are more than two lines of text should be formatted as a separate, indented paragraph in italic text
- Pottery forms are not italicised, e.g. hydria, aryballos.

Italics/non-italics for commonly used words from other languages:

a fortiori	<i>de re and de dicto</i>	<i>persona non grata</i>
a posteriori	en masse	<i>per se</i>
<i>a priori</i>	en route	post hoc
ad hoc	inter alia	prima facie
à la	<i>in situ</i> (no hyphen as adjective)	<i>raison d'état</i>
au fait	<i>ipso facto</i>	<i>raison d'être</i>
bona fide	laissez-faire	<i>salva veritate</i>
<i>chaîne opératoire</i>	locus or loci	<i>sensu stricto</i>
<i>coup d'état</i>	modus operandi or modi operandi	versus
crème de la crème	<i>mutatis mutandis</i>	<i>vice versa</i>
de facto	<i>longue durée</i>	

- See also 'Quotes' section.

Numbers

In text

- Numbers smaller than 10 should be written out in full. Arabic numerals should be used for all numbers 10 and above except century names, which are always spelt out.
- Any number starting a sentence must be written out in full. If a number occurs in a phrase in which most of the numbers are above nine, use Arabic numerals for all.
 - first century
 - nine sherds
 - 11 coins, 15 lamps and three statuettes
 - twentieth century
- Use a non-breaking space instead of a comma in long numbers, except if under 10 000, e.g. 5467; 11 465; 4 500 000

Measurements

- All units should be metric. We do not use cm, so convert to mm or m, whichever seems more appropriate in the circumstances.
- Units should be abbreviated and follow the number without a space and without full stops, e.g. 100km, 20ha, 56mm
- Areas should be written as, e.g. 24m² or 15ha (not hectares)
- Length, width, depth etc. should be given as e.g. 1 × 3 × 4m (note the use of symbol × [Unicode 00D7] not letter x)

Weights

- All units should be metric
- Weights should be abbreviated and follow the number without a space and without full stops, e.g. 56kg, 200g; the journal uses 'tonnes' not 'tons'

Dates and years (see also 'Radiocarbon dates' section)

- Authors are welcome to use *either* BC/AD or BCE/CE but must use one or the other convention consistently throughout the manuscript. We recognise that neither of these notations are neutral and that archaeologists hold mixed opinions on their usage.

The exception is in reporting radiocarbon dates, for which use of BP and/or BC (not BCE) remains the established convention. AD comes before the date, BC (or BCE or CE) after, except when using a century name, e.g.

- 3500 BC (or 3500 BCE)
 - AD 1066 (or 1066 CE)
 - tenth century AD
- Ranges of years should include all four digits: that is '1970–1984' not '1970–84'

- Dates in text should be given as (number) (month) (year), no ordinals: e.g. 30 January 2024.
- Use of 'ka' or 'kya' for dates is acceptable but should be explained first and used consistently throughout the article: e.g. 100 000 years ago (100 ka) in the first instance, 25 ka, 50 ka, etc, subsequently.

Centuries

- Write the number of the century in full – i.e. an event in the ninth century BC; dated to the third century AD.
- Dates should be hyphenated when used adjectivally, e.g. this nineteenth-century object, but not in noun phrases, e.g. during the early nineteenth century.

Radiocarbon dates

- A radiocarbon date should be reported with lab and sample number, uncalibrated age and estimate of error at the 95.4% confidence level, e.g.
 - 'Charcoal from level three dated to 3510±60 BP (UtC-2020)'.
- It is an estimate based on statistical probability, and can also be expressed as a range of calibrated calendar years, accompanied by the appropriate confidence level, e.g. 'The sample dated to 780±40 BP (cal AD 1220–1281 at 95.4% confidence)'. 'A date of 3776–3390 cal BC at 95.4% probability (HAR-4638; 4800±70 BP)'. 'The samples provide an estimate of 2440–2100 cal BC (at 95.4% probability)' [italics, see typography below].
- Calibrated dates should use the latest available international calibration curve. If a computer program is used to calibrate dates, cite the name and version number, e.g. OxCal v.4.4 (available at <https://c14.arch.ox.ac.uk/oxcal.html>).
- Note differences between age, measurement, determination, estimate, range, e.g. 'radiocarbon measurements lead to age determinations'.
- **Typography:**
 - '1σ'/'1 sigma' should be changed to '68.2% confidence'. Note %, not 'per cent'.
 - '2σ'/'2 sigma' should be changed to '95.4% confidence'. Note %, not 'per cent'.
 - No space before or after the '±'
 - No hyphen in AMS dates (i.e. not AMS-dates).
 - Estimates and estimated ranges are in *italics*, e.g. 'This is based on the mid-point of individual posterior density estimates between cal AD 380–550 (at 95.4% confidence)'.
- **Confidence** intervals and **probability** ranges with respect to radiocarbon dating are not the same as they derive from different statistical methodologies. It is important therefore that the correct terminology (i.e. confidence or probability) is used to distinguish between the different methodologies used to calibrate or undertake statistical modelling of radiocarbon dates. For example, calibrating a radiocarbon determination of 4200±35 BP gives a calibrated date range at 95% confidence of 2900–2670 cal BC and a probability range of 2900–2840 (27%) or 2820–2670 (68%) cal BC.

Roman numerals

In most instances, Roman numerals should be changed to Arabic numerals; for example, journal issue numbers in references, i.e. change ‘*Antiquity* XXXII’ to ‘*Antiquity* 32’, conference titles, e.g. The IV international conference, change to The 4th international conference

Keep Roman numerals for specific archaeological zones (e.g. Site IV), plate numberings, e.g. pl. X, and page references, e.g. Bloggs 2009: ix.

Quotes

- If using an expression or specific phrase, put in single inverted commas: e.g. the discipline must address ‘known unknowns’ (Lane 2021).
- Use double inverted commas for a direct quote and include a page reference: e.g. ‘Valkyrie’ pendants were worn by “women ... on ceremonial occasions ... emphasis[ing] their role and status” (Deckers *et al.* 2021: 52–53).

References

References in the text

- Do not use *passim*, *op. cit.*, *ibid.* or vague page ranges, e.g. 283f and 283ff.

Example text citations

Type of reference	Text citation	
Single author	(Grayson 1983: 10)	
Two authors	(Grayson & Evans 2010)	
Three or more authors	(Grayson <i>et al.</i> 2009)	
More than one work by same author	(Grayson 1983, 2009)	
More than one work by same author and same year	(Grayson 1983a & b)	
More than one work by different authors	(Grayson 1983; Evans 2009)	Items should be listed chronologically
More than one work by one author and different authors	(Grayson 1983, 2009; Evans 2009)	
Personal communication (such as emails, letters etc.) do not appear in list of References	(Grayson <i>pers. comm.</i> 2016)	Include year of communication
Classical or historical author	Bede (<i>HE</i> I.15; Colgrave & Mynors 1969) Pausanias (<i>Description of Greece</i> 3.19.7; Jones 1931)	See ‘Referencing Classical and historical sources’ section

- Ensure that all publications cited in the text are included in the References section.

- Ensure that all items listed in the References section are cited in the text.

References section

- As a general guide, the Reference section should be no more than 20% of the article's length.
- Full references should be listed alphabetically at the end of the article. For detailed guidance, please see the example references below.
- References with the same first author should be given in the following order:
HAWKES, J. 1991a
– 1991b [use alphabetical suffixes for publications by the same author in one year]
– 2000 [Single author: in date order]
HAWKES, J. & M. CARVER. 2003
HAWKES, J. & D. SMITH. 1999 [Two authors: second author name alphabetical order by surname NOT date order]
HAWKES, J., D. SMITH & M. CARVER. 1980
HAWKES, J., P. BAYNES & M. CARVER. 1989 [Three or more authors: since this will be 'Hawkes *et al.*' in the text, it should go in date order].
- If the publication has more than three authors, list only the first author's name followed by *et al.*
- Author names should be given in SMALL CAPS.
- Use the minimum forms of page numbers, i.e. the shortest way one could speak the figures: 23–24, 13–14, 115–16, 200–201, 233–38, 1181–85.
- Capital letters should be used sparingly in references. Use them for proper names and the first word after a full stop, e.g.

The Irish landscape in the twentieth century is correct

The Irish Landscape in the Twentieth Century is incorrect

- Use lower case following a colon.
- Places of publication within the United States should include the US state abbreviation in brackets after the place of publication, e.g. Los Angeles (CA)
- It is not necessary to include a state abbreviation where the name of the publisher includes the state, e.g. Boulder: University of Colorado Press.
- Note that Washington, D.C. is presented as Washington, D.C. As D.C. is a district and is not a state abbreviation.
- A list of standard abbreviations is included at the end of this guide.
- Publishers should usually be given in full rather than as acronyms, e.g. British Archaeological Reports, not BAR. There are some exceptions, e.g. CNRS.
- Do not include 'Co.' or 'Ltd.' or 'Books' or 'Publishers'; but 'Press' is included when in University Press. Don't include 'Verlag', 'forlag', 'éditions', 'yayinlari' or other words for press/publisher.

Reference to Classical or historic authors

- The journal does not use a separate reference list of primary sources, so refer to the Classical author in the text, then bracket with the work in italics, then chapter, section, line, verse etc. following

standard conventions, followed by semi-colon and then editor/translator of the work and the edition consulted. e.g.

'Horace (*Odes* 4.1.1–4; Rudd 2004) says...'

'Pausanias (*Description of Greece* 3.19.7 and 3.22.6; Jones 1931) says...'

'Bede (*Historia Ecclesiastica* 1.15; Colgrave & Mynors 1969) refers to...'

- Note that if *Historia Ecclesiastica* occurs frequently in the text it can be abbreviated to *HE*, an accepted shorthand.
- If an author wrote only one work, Herodotus 9.1 rather than Herodotus, *Histories* 9.1 is acceptable.
- For Classics, standard abbreviations are listed at the front of the *Oxford Classical Dictionary*.

Example references

* This list is not intended to be exhaustive. Please contact assistant@antiquity.ac.uk for help with specific examples.

Type of reference	Text citation	Reference format	Notes
Book	Mitchell 1976	MITCHELL, G.F. 1976. <i>The Irish landscape in the twentieth century</i> . London: Collins.	
Book with a volume no.	Harry 1952	HARRY, W. 1952. <i>London throughout the ages: a history of London from 44BC–1950. Volume 1: an early settlement</i> . London: The London Historical Society.	
Journal paper	Peterson 1990	PETERSON, J.D. 1990. From foraging to food production in south-west Ireland: some lithic evidence. <i>Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society</i> 56: 89–99. [DOI if available]	Note not PPS, avoid abbreviations or acronyms
Journal paper published online first	Vander Linden 2016	VANDER LINDEN, M. 2016. Population history in third-millennium BC Europe: assessing the contribution of genetics. <i>World Archaeology</i> . Published online 3 August 2016. https://doi.org/10.1080/00438243.2016.1209124	Don't give page numbers, as will change when assigned to a volume
Chapter by another author in a book	Mallory & Hartwell 1997	MALLORY, J.P. & B.N. HARTWELL. 1997. Down in prehistory, in L. Proudfoot & R. Haynes (ed.) <i>Down: history and society</i> : 1–32. Dublin: Geography Publications.	ed. not eds. (short for edited, not editors).
Edited collection	Mallory 1997	MALLORY, J.P. (ed.) 1997. <i>The British Iron Age</i> . London: Thames & Hudson.	
	Gerard & Thissen 2002	GERARD, F. & L. THISSEN (ed.). 2002. <i>The Neolithic of Central Anatolia: internal developments and external relations during the 9th–6th Millennia cal BC</i> . Istanbul: Ege.	
Book in a numbered series	Henderson 2003	HENDERSON, J. 2003. <i>Glass-making in Roman Britain</i> (British Archaeological Reports British Series 101). Oxford: Archaeopress.	Note no 'no.' is included in

			the series title
Unpublished dissertation (avoid word 'thesis')	Anderson 1994	ANDERSON, E. 1994. Flint technology in the Irish later Mesolithic. Unpublished PhD dissertation, University of Manchester.	Title is not in italics as it is unpublished
Online only publication with no doi	Galaty <i>et al.</i> 2009	GALATY, M.L., W.E. LEE, C. WATKINSON, Z. TAFILICA & O. LAPE. 2009. Fort, tower, or house? Building a landscape of settlement in the Shala Valley of High Albania. <i>Internet Archaeology</i> 27. Available at: http://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue27/galaty_index.html (accessed 5 March 2010).	Always include date on which the resource was accessed
Online only publication with doi	Craig-Atkins <i>et al.</i> 2020	CRAIG-ATKINS, E. <i>et al.</i> 2020. The dietary impact of the Norman Conquest: a multiproxy archaeological investigation of Oxford, UK. <i>PLoS ONE</i> 15. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0235005	Do not include article number
Website with no author	<i>Ancient Japan</i> n.d.	Ancient Japan n.d. Available at: http://www.japanese-historyonline.co.jp/html (accessed 17 July 2009).	Always include date on which the resource was accessed
In press	Jones in press	JONES, K. In press. <i>The beauty of the English countryside</i> . Oxford: Oxford University Press.	
Unpublished report	Michaels 2004	MICHAELS, L. 2004. Hadrian's Wall. Report prepared for Northumberland Regional Conservation Agency, Alnwick.	Title is not in italics as it is unpublished
Newspaper article (with author)	Hodges 2008	HODGES, P. 2008. A view from the West. <i>The Guardian</i> , 1 May 2008, p. 10.	
Newspaper article (without author)	<i>The Guardian</i> 2008	The Guardian. Considering the past, 10 October 2008, p. 32.	List under 'G' not 'T'
Later translations	Hubbard trans. 2004	HUBBARD, E. 1901 (trans. 2004). <i>A history of South Yorkshire</i> . Translated by J. Proud. Barnsley: Yorkshire Publishing.	Place & publisher of the translated version
Later publications	Myers 2001 [1727]	MYERS, P. 2001 [1727]. <i>Treatise on the value of wealth</i> . Oxford: Oxbow.	
References not using Latin alphabet (translation of title not given)	Chekov 2004	CHEKOV, V. 2004. <i>This is the transliteration of the Russian title [This is the translation of the Russian title]</i> . Moskow: Nauka	

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Reference to Classical author	Horace (<i>Odes</i> 4.1.1–4; Rudd 2004)	RUDD, N. 2004. <i>Horace Odes and Epode</i> (Loeb Classical Library). Cambridge (MA): Harvard University Press.	
Reference to historic author	Bede (<i>HE</i> I.15; Colgrave & Mynors 1969)	COLGRAVE, B. & R.A.B. MYNORS. 1969. <i>Bede's Ecclesiastical History of the English people</i> . Oxford: Oxford University Press.	
Self-published items	Name(s) YEAR	<p>If citing a self-published book, follow the basic format of: author name(s); year; title; specify if it is an ebook, for example, as '[Ebook version]'; use author name(s) as publisher.</p> <p>Include a doi if available, or the website link with the date in brackets on which you accessed it.</p>	

Figure captions

Figure captions should be italicised, words that are usually italicised should therefore be shown without italics. For example: *Figure 5. SEM images of anatomical features of identified samples: Abies sp. (A–C), Picea sp. (D–F), Tsuga sp. (G–I) (figure by authors).*

Figure/Table citations

Figure to be cited	Figure in this article	Figure from a different article
One figure	Figure 1	fig. 1
Two figures	Figures 1 & 2	figs. 1 & 2
Three or more figures	Figures 1–4	figs. 1–4
Non-consecutive figures when three or more	Figures 1, 2 & 4	figs. 1, 2 & 4
Mixed figure and table citations	Figure 1, Table 1	fig. 1, tab. 1
Parts of figures	Figure 1a, Figure 1, no. 2	fig. 1a fig. 1, no. 2, nos. 3–7
More than one part of a figure	Figures 1a, 2c & 3d	figs. 1a, 2c & 3d
Online supplementary material	Figure S1 or Table S5 etc.; Table S1, Table S3	tab. S1

Maps

Please note that *Antiquity* avoids the use of modern political borders and the journal remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in maps supplied by authors.

If a map is included as a Figure, authors should disclose the sources for maps and describe processes by which any modifications have been made to maps published in the article or included as supplementary material.

Tables

Keep the format of tables simple with no text indents; do not use coloured cells or embedded images. Tables should be cited as ‘Table’ when referring to a table in this article and as ‘tab.’ when referring to a different publication. See the rules for citing Figures/Tables, above.

Common archaeological (and other) terms

Acheulean (not Acheulian)
Alpine region
Amazon basin
Amazon delta
among (not amongst)
antique (period)
Arretine ware (lower-case w)
artefact
Atlas Mountains
axehead
bath-house
beekeeper/ing
case study
Central Asia
Central Europe
Central Maya lowlands
civilisation
cliff-top
Corded Ware (culture)
Covid-19
cropmark
cross-ditch
cross-section
datable
dataset (singular)
data (plural)
Deccan plateau

Drab ware (lower-case w)
earthwork
East Africa (for the specific region,
otherwise east Africa)
façade
fieldwork
findspots
fineware
flotation
floodplain
focused
freshwater
grave goods
Greyware
ground-penetrating radar
Han Dynasty
handaxe
Henan province
hillfort
hilltop
hunter-fisher-gatherer
ice age
ice-core
Indian Rouletted Ware (IRW)
Indigenous (when referring to people and
culture)
indigenous (for flora and fauna)

Indus civilisation
intertidal
landmass

land-use
large-scale (only when adjectival; not
'this disaster was large scale'...)
late antique
layout
lidar
lifeway (no hyphen)
limes
Linearbandkeramik
medieval
megalithic
Mesoamerica
metal-detector
metal-detectorist
metalwork
microburin
microlith
mid-fourteenth century
Middle Ages
multidisciplinary (most 'multi' word have
no hyphen)
the Netherlands (in text)
The Netherlands (in an address)
non-stop

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number of identified specimens (NISP)
minimum number of individuals (MNI)
online supplementary material
 abbreviation in brackets after first
 mention (OSM) then OSM in text
oppidum (and oppida)
Palaeolithic
placename
plant-ash
PLOS ONE
policymaker
Postclassic
postcolonial (no hyphen)
post-date
posthole
post-processual
post-Roman
Prealpine
Prealps
Preceramic
Preclassic
pre-Columbian
pre-date
pre-Hispanic
prehistoric
principia
Red Slip ware (lower-case w)
red-figure
reintroduce
resize

reuse
ridgetop
right-angle
ring-ditch
rock art
rockshelter
roundhouse
scatter plot
sea level
semi-arid
shell midden
small-scale (as an adjective)
so-called
sociopolitical (no hyphen)
socioeconomic (no hyphen)
South Asia
Southeast Asia
spindle whorl (2 words)
stakehole
stonework
sub-adults
subcontinent
sub-discipline
subset
subsurface
subtype
terminus post/ante quem
test pit
timber line
time frame

timescale
trial trench(ing)
tree-ring
Twelfth Dynasty
twenty-first century
up-to-date
use-wear
U-shaped
versus (in full, not italicised)
vicus
walkover
water table
waterlogged
while (not whilst)
website
x-ray
Yellow and Yangzi rivers
Yellow River
Yellow River Valley

US State abbreviations

State/Territory	Abbreviation
ALABAMA	AL
ALASKA	AK
ARIZONA	AZ
ARKANSAS	AR
CALIFORNIA	CA
COLORADO	CO
CONNECTICUT	CT
DELAWARE	DE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	DC
FLORIDA	FL
GEORGIA	GA
HAWAII	HI
IDAHO	ID
ILLINOIS	IL
INDIANA	IN
IOWA	IA
KANSAS	KS
KENTUCKY	KY
LOUISIANA	LA
MAINE	ME
MARYLAND	MD
MASSACHUSETTS	MA
MICHIGAN	MI
MINNESOTA	MN
MISSISSIPPI	MS
MISSOURI	MO
MONTANA	MT
NEBRASKA	NE
NEVADA	NV
NEW HAMPSHIRE	NH
NEW JERSEY	NJ
NEW MEXICO	NM
NORTH CAROLINA	NC
NORTH DAKOTA	ND
OHIO	OH
OKLAHOMA	OK
OREGON	OR
PENNSYLVANIA	PA
PUERTO RICO	PR
RHODE ISLAND	RI
SOUTH CAROLINA	SC
SOUTH DAKOTA	SD
TENNESSEE	TN
TEXAS	TX
UTAH	UT
VERMONT	VT
VIRGINIA	VA
WASHINGTON	WA
WEST VIRGINIA	WV
WISCONSIN	WI
WYOMING	WY