



SOCIETY *for*
HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY



The SHA Newsletter

Quarterly News on Historical Archaeology from Around the Globe

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President's Corner

Paul Mullins

In 1967 112 scholars gathered in Dallas for what was billed as the International Conference on Historical Archaeology. That meeting is often taken to be the birthplace of the Society for Historical Archaeology, which was incorporated the following year. We have grown exponentially in the subsequent half-century and our mission has grown more ambitious, but our culture and core interests have changed very little from the mission that was being shaped in Dallas. For many of SHA's earliest years, well into the 1980s, the society was managed through the volunteer service of members who presided over SHA, peopled the Board of Directors, and did the onerous and often-unseen tasks such as editing the journal, managing conferences, supervising the Newsletter, and managing SHA finances. We remain driven by a host of volunteers serving SHA, and the core of what we do has not really changed all that much since then: that is, we publish one of the premier scholarly journals in archaeology; we have a Newsletter that communicates a breadth of historical archaeology news and research to membership; and we hold an annual conference to share our scholarship.

Along the way, though, we inevitably grew beyond a core of 112 committed members, and now we have around 2000 members and have expanded our interests to include digital communication, international scholarship, and governmental advocacy that extend our fundamental mission. As early as 1977 the society's business was sufficiently specialized that we briefly contracted for administrative support, and in 1984 we turned to a private business office for administrative support. SHA is a distinctive size, which presents some management challenges: on the one hand, SHA is not as massive as some of our peer organizations such as the Society for American Archaeology, but, on the other hand, we are sufficiently large and ambitious so as to require some specialized business and growth support from a professional management firm. Since 2004 that support has come from Management Solutions Plus (MSP), and their support has been key to our business management and the development of thoughtful growth and management strategies.

The Board of Directors recently decided to revisit our management contract based, first, on our size in that gulf between massive professional societies and modest regional organizations; second, to continue the culture of service that has fueled SHA for 50 years; and, third, to manage SHA resources thoughtfully. In spring 2012 we finalized a contract with KBH Management, Inc., and many members will know Karen Hutchison from her work as our former Executive Director with MSP. Karen knows many of us personally already, and she understands that SHA has a culture that values service and has ambitions to share our scholarship and be a voice for heritage preservation. I am confident that members will see a smooth transition to the management by Karen's firm, and I encourage all of you to introduce or

reintroduce yourself to her in Leicester.

Those 112 historical archaeologists who gathered in Dallas 50 years ago were committed to a broader sense of archaeology that extended to historic-period archaeologies, and our discipline has since illuminated the heritage of many peoples ideologically ignored in historical narratives. In 2005 the Board of Directors adopted a Non-Discrimination Policy, and in 2011 and 2012 the board has continued to move diversity to the heart of our values and scholarship. We have collectively produced an impressive volume of reflective research and community outreach, and SHA aspires to articulate that scholarship in ways that acknowledge disciplinary inequalities; we should situate SHA in conscious opposition to structural inequalities in broader society; and we must continue to develop concrete mechanisms to make SHA a welcoming professional home for a broad range of members whose voices can profoundly shape archaeology and impact the communities in which we live. An historical archaeology practiced by a broad range of scholars who assertively examine global diversity is simply good scholarship, which is true to a breadth of experiences and systemic inequalities throughout the world over the past 500 years, and the “questions that count” in contemporary historical archaeology simply must address diversity to be

rigorous and challenging scholarship.

SHA has the opportunity to lead a challenging and transformative discussion about the ways in which equity, privilege, and inequalities shape every dimension of our lives, scholarship, and practice. In the past year SHA has underscored its long-term commitment to equity and diversity, with the ambition of providing a welcoming professional home for a wide range of scholars. One step in this process was the board’s participation in a Diversity Workshop at the June board meeting, and I subsequently participated in a People’s Institute Undoing Racism workshop in Washington, D.C. in July. The goals of these experiences are to begin discussing the specifics of what diversity actually means in the context of historical archaeology and SHA; what our expectations are for what a diverse membership will do for the discipline; and how we can make diversity a dimension of all historical archaeology and SHA practice, and not simply a specialized research niche. These discussions are simply the beginning of the movement of all of our disparate thoughts and experiences based on 50 years of scholarship into collective space, but they are an essential prelude to developing genuine initiatives that produce rigorous scholarship and a collegial home for a wide range of historical archaeologists. 🍷

Books Available for Review

The following books are available for review in *Historical Archaeology*. To request a book and a copy of the Society for Historical Archaeology’s book review guidelines, please contact Richard Veit at the address listed below. Book reviews are published online and run approximately 1,000 words long. Books become the property of the reviewer. Books are provided on a first-come, first-served basis.

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Cherryson, Annia, Zoë Crossland, and Sarah Tarlow
2012 *A Fine and Private Place: The Archaeology of Death and Burial in Post-Medieval Britain and Ireland*. Leicester Archaeology Monograph 22. University of Leicester, Leicester, UK.

Graff, Sarah R., and Enrique Rodríguez-Alegría, editors
2012 *The Menial Art of Cooking: Archaeological Stud-*

ies of Cooking and Food Preparation. University Press of Colorado, Boulder.

Hardaker, Christopher
2012 *Washington DeCoded: A New View Over the Capitol*. Earthmeasure Publications (e-book).

Heilen, Michael P. (editor)
2012 *Uncovering Identity in Mortuary Analysis: Community Sensitive Methods for Identifying Group Affiliation in Historical Cemeteries*. Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek, CA.

Hodder, Ian (editor)
2012 *Archaeological Theory Today*, 2nd edition. Polity Press, Malden, MA.

Liebmann, Matthew
2012 *Revolt: An Archaeological History of Pueblo Resistance and Revitalization in 17th Century New Mexico*. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Wilson, Bill
2011 *Beer Barons of B.C.: Featuring the Secrets of the Stanley Park Brewery*. Tamahi Publications, Lantzville, BC. 🍷

Images of the Past

Benjamin Pykles

William J. Wallace at Cooper-Molera Adobe, Monterey, California

William J. Wallace was a pioneer in historical archaeology in California. Following postgraduate studies at UC Berkeley (Ph.D., Anthropology, 1947), he had a distinguished career in teaching at the University of Southern California (1951–1963) and at California State University at Long Beach (1963–1970). Wallace published widely on the prehistory, historical archaeology, and native peoples of California, in many cases with his wife Edith as co-author. An indication of the depth and breadth of their work can be found in the References section of *California Archaeology*, which includes 35 publications between 1951 and 1978 (Moratto 1984:696–698). In recognition of his many contributions, Wallace received a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Society for California Archaeology in 1983 (Rozaire 2006).

In terms of historical archaeology, Wallace is perhaps best known for his work between 1956 and 1958 at the Hugo Reid Adobe. His reports on that project “make up one of the finest examples of historic-sites archaeology in California” (Schuyler 1978:76). After retirement from academia, the Wallaces conducted excavations at the Harmony Borax Works in Death Valley for the National Park Service, and later at historic sites for California State Parks. They enjoyed the camaraderie of small crews, which often included their friend George Kritzman. Rick Minor (now Senior Archaeologist, Heritage Research Associates, Inc.) and Karl Gurcke (now Historian, National Park Service) were fortunate to work with the Wallaces at the Casa de Machado y Silvas Adobe in San Diego in 1973 and the Cooper-Molera Adobe in Monterey in 1974. Personifying competence and professionalism in a quiet and unassuming manner, they were perfect mentors for young archaeologists striving to find their place in the field. 🍷



FIGURE 1. William J. Wallace (1915–2005) and crew in 1974 at the Cooper-Molera Adobe. Seated, right to left: Wallace, George Kritzman, Rick Minor, Karl Gurcke. Standing, right to left: Edith Taylor Wallace, Mrs. George Kritzman. (Photo courtesy of Rick Minor, Heritage Research Associates, Inc.)

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Moratto, Michael J.

1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

Rozaire, Charles E.

2006 William James Wallace, January 21, 1915–September 12, 2005. *Society for California Archaeology Newsletter* 40(1):17–18.

Schuyler, Robert L.

1978 Indian-Euro-American Interaction: Archaeological Evidence from Non-Indian Sites. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 7, *California*, Robert F. Heizer, editor, pp. 69–79. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Current Research

Please send summaries of your recent research to the appropriate geographical coordinator listed below. Photographs and other illustrations are encouraged. Please submit summaries as Word or text-only files. **Submit illustrations as separate files** (.jpeg preferred, 300 dpi or greater resolution).

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CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

Asia

Japan

Dejima Reborn: Excavations at the Former Dutch Factory on Dejima (submitted by Miyuki Yamaguchi, Curator, Dejima Restoration Office, Nagasaki City Hall): Currently, excavation is being undertaken by Nagasaki City staff at Dejima



FIGURE 1. Dejima today.

(Dejima-machi, Nagasaki). Thanks to the success of these excavations, 10 Edo-period (A.D. 1603–1868) buildings have already been restored and are open to the public. Dejima (a National Cultural Heritage Site) is located at the mouth of the Nakashima River, which flows through the center of the city. This artificial fan-shaped island was built at the tip of the peninsula of Nagasaki on reclaimed land and had an area of around 15,000 m².

Construction of Dejima began in 1634 by Shogunate decree in the context of the early-17th-century ban on Christianity, and it was completed two years later. The Portuguese living in the city were the first to stay there; however, they were expelled from Japan after Portuguese ships were banned from the country. In 1641 the Dutch Trading Post at Hirado was moved to Dejima. Here it would become the focal point for Dutch–Japanese trade for the next 218 years, introducing Western culture to Japan and playing a large role in Japan’s modernization. Dejima underwent dramatic changes when Japan was opened to the world in the mid-19th century. When large-scale port revitalization construction occurred in the Meiji Era, around 18 m was shaved off of Dejima’s north side. At that time the areas to the south and east of Dejima were reclaimed, “reconnecting” the “island” and also causing it to lose its fan shape. Present-day

Dejima is surrounded by buildings. Inside the surrounding walls are restored Edo-period buildings and Western-style Meiji-period buildings. Dejima welcomes over 400,000 visitors a year because of its history as the only window to the outside world during Japan’s period of isolation.

Excavations on Dejima began in 1969 and would later reveal the original outline of Dejima, which had been lost to reclamation. During Phase I of the restoration work on Dejima and the accompanying research in 1996, continual excavations were conducted inside the walls on the west side of Dejima. The foundation of a warehouse dating from the early 19th century, in which were stored imported goods, was discovered, along with many artifacts. As the stone embankments on the west and south sides were uncovered, excavations and repair work were done on the stone. Here the original stone embankments and the expansion of the nearby landing area were discovered. During Phase II in 2001, a section of the foundation of Dejima’s main building, the Chief Factor’s Residence, as well as those of the Japanese Officials’ Office and the No. 3 Warehouse, were discovered. Because of the varying functions of the buildings, they were easily distinguished from each other in the course of excavation. In addition, the remains of waterworks, reservoirs, and abandoned pits were also found, shedding light on the daily lives of the Dutch residents of the trading post. Also, the excavation of the nearly 131 m long stone embankments on the south side led to the discovery of a 3.4 m, 11-layer stone wall in an undisturbed context. This discovery revealed that additional stones were placed on the original wall

by examining the differences of the type of stone used and how it was laid.

Phase III of the excavation work, focused on the center of Dejima, has been underway since 2010 and will continue until 2013. Among those structures being excavated are



FIGURE 2. The southern stone embankment.



FIGURE 3. *The Dejima field crew.*

the Japanese Officials' Guardhouse, a warehouse used for storing imports such as sugar, and a warehouse used to store copper for export. Pieces of copper bars and copper dust were found both inside and outside the copper warehouse, proving the building's usage at the time. Copper was Japan's main export at the time, and because it was used around the world in the manufacture of trading goods the work on the copper warehouse area is very significant.

More than 670,000 artifacts, consisting mainly of early-modern-era ceramics, have been unearthed so far. Among them, Hizen ceramics for overseas export, imported



FIGURE 4. *Dutch earthenware plate from Dejima; note the VOC monogram, center.*

Chinese and European ceramics, European-made glass products, materials related to the trade of domestically produced copper bars, Japanese roof tiles, building materials such as nails, clay pipes, and wine bottles used by Dutch officials in their daily lives, and European stoneware have been found. Materials from Europe were mainly produced in the Netherlands, England, and Germany. The 17th and 18th centuries yielded Delft pottery and Albarello cylindrical pots and everything later than the 19th century consisted of transfer-printed wares from England and the Netherlands. Also unearthed were writing implements such as inkstones and ink reservoirs used by the Japanese who travelled to and from Dejima. Rings and hairpins used by courtesans were also found. These accessories are both Qing-Dynasty glassware imported from China. Also unearthed were the skeletal remains of cows, pigs, goats, sheep, and birds, as well as bones of sea bream, tuna, groupers, and sharks, and shells of abalone, turban snails, oysters, and clams.

Many of the artifacts related to trade reflect Dejima's function as the sole portal through which goods flowed into and out of Japan. Comparison of the results of this research with the work done on Dutch trading posts throughout Asia is believed to be one way, going forward, to better understand Dejima. It is believed that the actual conditions of trade in Dejima and the living conditions of Dutch officials here will become clear through further analysis of materials, in tandem with full-scale excavations and building restorations. We intend to continue the work by researching the distribution of goods and the state of European society at the time, as well as the connections between Dutch trading posts around the world. 🇳🇵



FIGURE 5. *Transfer-printed English teapot from Dejima.*

Canada - Atlantic

Nova Scotia

Recent Nova Scotia Fieldwork of Davis MacIntyre & Associates (submitted by Laura DeBoer)

Liscombe Lodge

In February 2012, Davis MacIntyre & Associates Limited was contracted to conduct an archaeological resource impact assessment of the Liscombe Lodge Resort and Conference Centre. Archaeological survey and testing resulted in the identification of a substantial cellar, two wells, and an unidentified stone feature, as well as the remains of the Liscomb Section No. 17 Schoolhouse. Most of these features are related to the Esson & Co. sawmill, also known as the Donald Sinclair & Bros. mill and later the S. Creighton & Co. mill, in operation throughout the second half of the 19th century. The mill complex included a hotel and boarding-house and two blacksmiths. The stone-lined cellar identified during the survey appears to be the 11-room mill manager's house, which was also the community post office and boardinghouse. Several historic photos of the house exist, as found in Ruth Legge's history of Liscomb Mills, *Sawdust and Sea Breezes*.

Digby Pines Resort

In February 2012, Davis MacIntyre & Associates Limited was contracted to conduct an archaeological resource impact assessment of the Digby Pines Golf Resort and Spa. The assessment identified two archaeological sites on the Pines golf course, which itself retains its historic Stanley Thompson design. Both sites are the remains of historic farmsteads. A third farmstead site on the course is suspected



FIGURE 1. A mound disguises a probable house foundation on the Pines golf course. Note our field vehicles in the background!



FIGURE 2. The central section of the Indian Sluice Bridge being floated into place, 1909.

but not confirmed. The golf course project was likely one of the first times an archaeological survey was conducted via golf cart! A shell midden was also tested on the shoreline of the main resort property, where late-19th- and early-20th-century Mi'kmaq encampments are known through oral and documentary history. Unfortunately, the testing was inconclusive in regards to determining an age and cultural affiliation for the shell midden site, which is situated near a great deal of 20th-century material that has been dumped along the shore.

Indian Sluice Bridge

In January 2012, Davis MacIntyre & Associates Limited completed an archaeological resource impact assessment of the Indian Sluice Bridge at Surette's Island, Yarmouth County. The bridge is notable not because of any belowground finds, but because of its value to the field of industrial archaeology and heritage. Built in 1909, the bridge consists of three separate spans, the central span being 300 feet in length and the two ends each being 150 feet long. At the time, this alone was longer than any bridge in the province. In October of 1909 the 300-foot central span, which had been built "up river" in the gap between the mainland and Surette's Island, was floated into place at high tide on two pontoons. The tides here are extremely fast and dangerous, and at the time this feat of engineering was met with congratulations from the provincial engineer. 

Continental Europe

Poland

Archaeology of World War II (submitted by Antoni Paris, Ph.D., RPA, University of Adam Mickiewicz (UAM), Stutthof Museum; Elzbieta Grot Ph.D., Stutthof Museum; Joanna Bleja, University of Adam Mickiewicz (UAM); Anthony T. Paris,



FIGURE 1. Sztutowo, Poland: this menacing structure served as the main entrance for the Stutthof Concentration Camp. (Photo courtesy of Antoni Paris.)

University of North Florida (UNF)): The historical archaeology research program at the University of Adam Mickiewicz (UAM) in Poznań, Poland, tasked with the study of sites containing the remnants of Nazi death camps and prisoner-of-war detention centers located throughout Poland, has steadily been gaining momentum. The primary purpose of the archaeological research is the exact determination of the camps' specific functions in order to gain a greater understanding of the dynamics of the Second World War and of their place under modern Polish laws guaranteeing better protection for and conservation of wartime sites.

Since 2008, the concentration camp KL Stutthof, located in Sztutowo, Poland, has been the area of focus for archaeological research conducted by Antoni Paris and Elzbieta Grot of Stutthof Museum. Their study is centered on the camp's evacuation towards the end of the war, in January 1945, and the search for related locations, missing persons, and individual and mass graves. Originally established in 1939, KL Stutthof evolved from a correctional labor detention site into a fully functional concentration camp by 1942 (Figure 1). With the advance of the Red Army over the Bug River and into eastern Poland in the final months of 1944, plans were made for the camp's evacuation. In January 1945, approximately 37,000 inmates began what would be known as the "death march." Several routes and destinations were established for the purpose of the evacuation, including sea routes over the Baltic, all of which resulted in exceptionally high loss of life amongst the evacuees. Mortality rates reached 90% in some cases.

Decades after the war, research led to the discovery of several individual and mass burial sites in different locations, which contained the remains of hundreds of victims. During these investigations, local agencies stated in their reports that they believed that numerous undiscovered mass

gravesites associated with the KL Stutthof Death March victims still existed and had been forgotten, possibly never to be discovered. However, witness accounts confirmed the existence of mass burial sites near the village of Toliszczek.

In 2009, Paris and Grot incorporated basic geophysical techniques such as GPR, metal detecting, and pedestrian surveying into their investigation of the area and revealed three mass graves of female inmates of the death march's IX Marching Column. The burial site was exactly as described in the eyewitness accounts of shallow graves being dug and bodies being stacked, with each mound then covered with a layer of stones and pebbles of varying size. The discovery of these mass graves poses an important ethical dilemma for the researchers involved: should the skeletal remains of the female inmates be excavated and examined to determine the cause of death and exact number of victims? If this approach were to be taken, the question arises of whether the reburial of these remains in a commemorative cemetery would be respectful

in regards to the religious and traditional values of the deceased and their families. The alternative to invasive excavations of the mounds is their preservation as part of the cultural landscape. This summer, Paris and Grot are conducting further investigations of the Toliszczek area as the Phase II portion of their extensive project (Figure 2).

Paris will also conduct historical archival research this summer at the site of Stalag Luft III located south of Sagan, Poland. Despite the camp's fame for being the location of the 1963 Hollywood movie *The Great Escape*, and the subject of numerous publications and documentary films, no preservation plans were in place to protect the historically important site. In July 2011, Paris carried out preliminary research on the Stalag Luft III site and made the assessment



FIGURE 2. Toliszczek, Poland: the barn, also known as the "slaughter house," in which female inmates of the IX column were detained and executed. (Photo courtesy of Elzbieta Grot.)



FIGURE 3. Sagan, Poland: architectural remnants of the Stalag Luft III barracks, in which POW pilots of the Royal Air Force were quartered. (Photo courtesy of Antoni Paris.)

that the degree of damage to the cultural landscape caused by looting was severe. The initial study included detailed architectural recording, pedestrian survey, and geophysical probing. The findings have bolstered the efforts of the local political movement advocating for stricter historic-site-preservation regulations. As part of the POW historical and archaeology project, the research will now focus on areas where the remains of U.S. and Royal Air Force pilots who perished during their detention at Stalag Luft III are located (Figure 3).

Related to both the Stutthof and Stalag Luft III projects is UAM's collaboration with the museum in Zabikowo, led by University affiliate Joanna Bleja, which focuses on the protection and conservation of the remains of a former local transient detention camp. In the approaching months, the project team will conduct the important task of gathering and publishing the surviving former inmates' testimonies,



FIGURE 4. Clay County, Florida: the Camp Blanding museum located near the modern-day military installation and the remnants of Stockade No. 2 in the Clay Woods. (Photo courtesy of Anthony T. Paris.)

for a potentially vital source of information given the lack of blueprints and other documents. Once this is completed, a geophysical survey will be performed in order to identify the camp's architectural structures and related sites, including the probable mass graves of deceased prisoners located near the area.

A particularly interesting project, involving international archaeological collaboration undertaken for the purpose of protecting and preserving Second World War prisoner camps, is the preliminary archival research and landscape surveys being conducted at the site of a German civilian detention center in north Florida. This is being led by Anthony T. Paris, a student at the University of North Florida, who seeks to establish a connection between the archaeological and anthropological research of UAM in Europe and related research in Florida. The location of the study is Camp Blanding, a modern military

establishment in Clay County, where the architectural remains of Stockade No. 2 still stand, though they are now overgrown with pine trees and palmetto scrub (Figure 4). In early 1942, 190 German civilians were transported from Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Panama to Camp Blanding for detention. They were considered a threat to the Western Hemisphere, and were accused of being a Nazi advance force whose goal was the seizure of the Panama Canal. Stockade No. 2 operated for a very brief time, as all the detainees were either released or transferred to larger camps in Oklahoma and Texas by midsummer 1942, and the prison was dismantled and consigned to obscurity in 1945. Today, several concrete foundation piers, a coal bin, and the crumbling remnants of a watchtower are all that remain at this important United States wartime history site. The issue of German civilians who were detained during the Second World War has been greatly overshadowed by the gross mistreatment of American citizens of Japanese descent during the same period. It is therefore imperative that the location be closely examined and placed under the protection of the relevant heritage preservation laws, as the level of irreversible damage at the site increases with each passing year. The potential collaboration of UAM and UNF is designed to bring this about. 🚧

Latin America

Brazil

Archaeological Survey and Initial Fieldwork at Guarulhos, São Paulo State, Brazil: Cláudia Regina Plens is heading a team of archaeologists and other specialists from the Federal

University of São Paulo (Unifesp) who are working at Guarulhos, São Paulo State, Brazil; the team also includes Luiz Ferla, Fernando Atique, and Alexandre Godoy. The fieldwork is being carried out with the support of the São Paulo State Science Foundation (FAPESP) and the São Paulo State Heritage Office (Condephaat). The archaeological project comprises a comprehensive survey of all archaeological sites in Guarulhos, a city with more than one million inhabitants and an area of 318,014 km² on the outskirts of the greater São Paulo metropolitan area. The fieldwork has included study of a particularly important historical site, the Good Success Church (Igreja do Bom Sucesso) and surrounding area. This area has been the center of both material and intangible cultural activities from the early colonial period up to the present.

The interpretive tools used by the archaeological team are influenced by two postprocessual approaches: Marxism and Foucaultian social theory. These approaches have helped the project team to better understand the social dynamics of the area during the first four centuries of colonial settlement. The early exploitation of gold deposits in the region led to the enslavement of indigenous Brazilians; later enslaved Africans, and, since the late 19th century, free immigrants, proved vital to the development of settlements in Guarulhos. In the last few decades, migrants from poorer areas of Brazil have moved to the city, contributing to an already diverse population. The city's territory was originally the site of settlements of Maromomi and Tupi Indians; religious gatherings of indigenous Amerindians became common from 1610 on, especially around Our Lady of Conception Church (now located in downtown Guarulhos). Several gold-mining-associated archaeological sites have also been identified, as well as remains relating to early colonial transport routes. Nineteenth- and early-20th-century potteries have also been identified. Forty of them have been located in the present study, but at least 150 others are mentioned in historical documents and are now being searched for. Finally, several factories and railroad remains are being studied. These sites are often linked; 400 factories along the main railroad lines have been identified and are under study by the project. 🚧

USA - Gulf States

Texas

The Clear Creek Site (submitted by Timothy K. Perttula, Archeological & Environmental Consultants, LLC, tkp4747@aol.com): Archaeological test investigations, along with supporting archival and historical research, were conducted in January 2012 by Archeological & Environmental Consultants, LLC (Austin, Texas) at the Clear Creek site (41BW698) in Bowie County, in northeast Texas. The work was done for Texas A&M University-Texarkana prior to the development of a sports complex on campus. The archaeological

investigations focused on the 1836–1840 Josiah W. Fort component, but also investigated the archaeological remains of the 1885–1909 Lucinda Paxton farmstead on the site, about 50–100 m to the south. Lucinda Paxton had previously been a slave living on one of the Bowie County, Texas plantations. The test excavations of the Josiah W. Fort component identified an intact component that covered a maximum area of ca. 68 x 40 m. Within this area, the main occupational remains believed to be associated with the Josiah W. Fort family are concentrated in a smaller (ca. 36 x 20 m) archaeological deposit with a yard sheet midden, two large pit features (> 1 m in diameter and extending to between 40 and 80 cm bs) in the sheet midden, a dense concentration of large burned clay pieces from a dismantled/destroyed mudcat chimney, and two distinct clusters of material culture remains, especially transfer-printed ceramic sherds and cut nails. The nature of the archaeological deposits indicate that the sheet midden accumulated not far to the west of a house structure (the original structure built by the Fort family in 1836), likely a double-pen log cabin with wood framing that had a mudcat chimney (apparently framed with pine wood and sticks). At the 1885–1909 Lucinda Paxton farmstead component at the site, there were a preserved saw mill feature and a farm structure marked by evidence of burning, machine-made bricks, mortar, and a scatter of domestic and architectural debris. The recovered artifacts (e.g., plain ironstone vessels, decalcomania ceramics, Bristol-glazed stoneware, wire nails, machine-made bottles and glass fruit jars, as well as glass snuff jars) are consistent with an occupation that began in the 1880s and lasted into the early part of the 20th century. The small ceramic assemblage from the Lucinda Paxton farmstead is characterized by the least-expensive ceramics: plain undecorated whiteware and ironstone ceramics, as well as decalcomania whiteware. This suggests that the household living at the Lucinda Paxton farm between ca. 1885–1909 was not prosperous. Household material goods found in the Josiah W. Fort component are whiteware and pearlware ceramic sherds from plates and cups, stoneware vessels; glass sherds from bottles that held liquids and medicines; glass tableware and decorative pressed glass; gunflints, lead balls, and sprue from making bullets on-site; metal buttons; and many nails and pieces of window glass from the construction and use of wood structures. Several of the artifacts found in the Josiah W. Fort component are more-personal items, such as silver-plated spoon fragments, metal clothing buttons, straight pins for sewing, glass beads, and part of a brass handle to a purse. The range of artifacts, from domestic to structural/architectural, as well as the abundance of certain kinds of artifacts (i.e., expensive transfer-printed ceramics) reflects the fact that a prosperous farming household lived at the site. The availability of goods for purchase was no doubt enhanced by the Fort family's position as prominent plantation and slave owners at the time they arrived in the Republic of Texas, and their prominence only increased in the years leading up to the Civil War. In 1841, the Fort family purchased Red River bottomlands for cotton cultivation, and they established a new plantation a

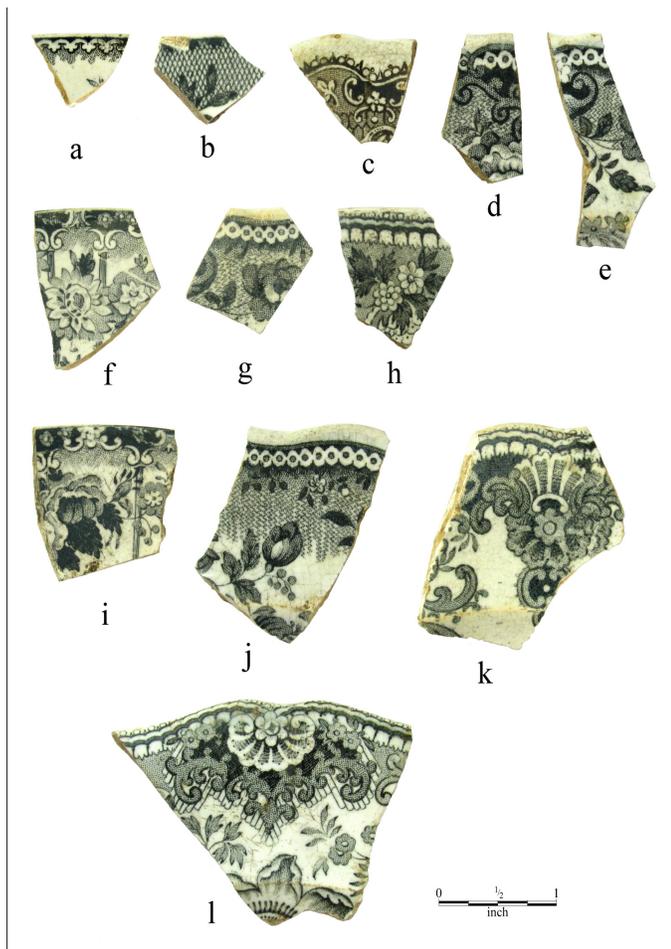


FIGURE 1. Black transfer-printed rim sherds from the Josiah W. Fort component (1836-1840) at the Clear Creek site (41BW698).

few miles distant. The family held the property until 1885. One of the more distinctive characteristics of the Josiah W. Fort component is the pearlware and whiteware ceramic assemblage. The high relative frequency of decorated vessels, the dominance of plates and cups, and the overall great abundance of transfer-printed wares in the assemblage (Figure 1) corroborate the archival records and later tax rolls in that the Josiah W. Fort component represents the settlement of a very affluent plantation and slave owner, one who continued to be financially successful up to the time of his death in 1859.



USA - Mid-Atlantic

Virginia

Archaeological Investigations at Ferry Farm, George Washington's Boyhood Home Reveal, Presence of Eighteenth-Century Glues on Mary Washington's Tea and Tablewares (submitted by Mara Kaktins and Melanie Marquis): Archaeologists at Ferry Farm recently began research on

ceramics exhibiting adhesive residues from historic mending. These ceramics are associated with Mary Washington, the mother of George Washington. Located across the Rappahannock River from Fredericksburg, Virginia, Ferry Farm was home to the Washington family from 1738 to 1772. The site, owned by The George Washington Foundation, has been the focus of intensive archaeological study since 2001. Excavations concentrating on the location of the Washington house and its associated outbuildings have yielded over half a million artifacts. A rich array of cultural material has been recovered, researched, and exhibited. Included in this assemblage are many ceramic sherds from Mary Washington's collection of teawares and tablewares, including several refined earthenwares and porcelains.

Examination of one of Mary Washington's more-elaborate tablewares, a creamware punch bowl with an enameled floral motif accented with cherries (Figure 1), revealed the presence of 18th-century glue residues. Sherds from this punch bowl were recovered from the Washington house cellar. The hand-painted designs and distinct vertical crazing is similar to vessels attributed to the Cockpit Hill potters of Derby, England. It appears as though the bowl was broken into at least four different fragments and subsequently glued together before a presumed second breakage episode and eventual discard. The glue residue can be seen as a light-brown substance adhering to the broken edges of the vessel and aligning along "seams" where the bowl was broken previously. Figure 2 illustrates a cross section of the bowl's interior with glue extending across multiple adjacent sherds along the entire base. It should be noted that prior to our recognition of these residues, the historic glue was durable enough to survive washing by lab technicians unaware of the adhesives present. Microscopic examination confirms that the residues are not simply organic deposits which often accumulate on archaeological ceramics; in fact deposits of this nature are not common on materials excavated at Ferry Farm. Following the initial discovery, our team was encouraged to examine other teawares and tablewares dating from Mary's occupation of the Ferry Farm site. To date, at least four additional vessels associated with the Washington family have been found to exhibit glue residues along the broken edges. These include a creamware platter and plate, both with Royal Pattern rims, an enameled creamware lid, probably from a teapot, and a fragment of a porcelain vessel with an Imari palette.

The discovery of these residues has prompted several questions: Are the same glues present on all of the sherds? What is the composition of the glues? Were the mended vessels functional after their repair or used only for display? Was the mending done professionally or by a resident on the property? Answers to some of these questions are potentially forthcoming. We are fortunate to have Dr. Ruth Ann Armitage, a professor of chemistry at Eastern Michigan University, assisting us. She and her team of students will be testing samples of the 18th-century glue residues utilizing Direct Analysis in Real Time (DART) Mass Spectrometry. This method is fast and gives a molecular fingerprint of the material with little or no preparation of the sample.



FIGURE 1. Enameled creamware punch bowl with cherries shown. (Photo by John Earl, courtesy of the George Washington Foundation.)

The mass spectrometer allows the chemists to determine the composition of the samples and compare them to one another. In addition, Ferry Farm Ceramics and Glass Specialist Mara Kaktins and Archaeological Laboratory Supervisor Melanie Marquis have ventured into the realm of experimental archaeology to replicate a number of 18th- and 19th-century home-glass recipes in order to determine their functionality. This includes the ability to effectively mend a variety of modern broken test vessels ranging in form and ware types, as well as their subsequent durability and capacity to withstand heat, water, time, and burial. To date we have replicated three basic glue types found in the period literature: hide glue, resin glue, and cheese glue. These experimental glues have also been submitted to the Eastern Michigan University chemists for comparative purposes.

In replicating 18th-century glues, our first difficulty lay in obtaining all of the ingredients necessary for ancient adhesives. These materials consist of various mastics and gums, our own resin created from pine tar, beeswax, garlic, brandy, ox gall, isinglass (derived from fish bladders), and pickling lime, to name a few. Mending experiments have thus far indicated that the hide glues are the most effective in terms of ease of use and efficacy in joining broken sherds, although it is dubious as to whether these adhesives will withstand heat and water. Further testing is required of the cheese and resin glues; however, they are both proving difficult to apply, and the latter, although very strong and perhaps most likely to produce a 'functional' vessel, is extremely brittle.

Preliminary research and recent dialogue with colleagues indicate that preserved glue residues are not

uncommon archaeologically, although the literature within the field is somewhat lacking on the subject of historic ceramic mending in general. Evidence of mending often goes unrecognized by field and lab technicians and, if recognized, is given little attention due to insufficient information on the topic. Our hope is to expand current knowledge significantly regarding the practice of gluing ceramics and alert fellow archaeologists to the potential for evidence of this practice. Understanding early adhesives, as well as their compositions and performance capabilities, in addition to the motivations behind the mending of broken objects, opens a new door for the archaeological community in terms of understanding ceramic use and reuse. Additionally, we can better interpret the possible symbolic/sociotechnical functions of particular vessels.

Future research at Ferry Farm will be aimed at revealing more about the adhesives utilized by 18th-century households, including Mary Washington's, and their possible long-term effectiveness by continuing testing on modern ceramics mended using historic glue recipes. Results of the mass spectrometry testing being conducted by Dr. Armitage will aid us in directing our research and we are looking forward to gaining information on the composition of the Washington family's adhesives. We also wish to amass as much information as possible relating to artifacts from other sites with similar residues and period literature relating to china mending. As such, we welcome any information or inquiries regarding this topic. Our experimentation has the potential to contribute significantly to the study of archaeological ceramics, and further the goals of The George Washington Foundation. We hope not only to gain more insight into the lives of the Washingtons but also better comprehension of the practice of china mending in the 18th century. 

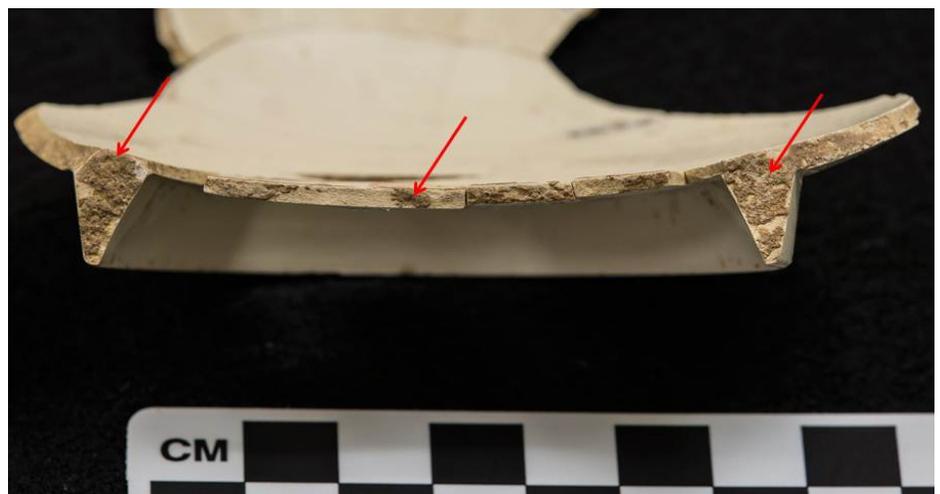


FIGURE 2. Glue residue visible along base of punch bowl and on wedge foot. (Photo by John Earl, courtesy of the George Washington Foundation.)

USA - Pacific Northwest

Idaho

The Sandpoint Archaeology Project (*submitted by James C. Bard, SWCA Environmental Consultants*): The Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) and its consultant team are nearing completion of a multiyear data recovery project located in northern Idaho. To move U.S. Highway 95 out of downtown Sandpoint, ITD selected a corridor adjacent to the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (formerly Northern Pacific Railroad—NPRR) tracks just east of modern-day Sandpoint. The Sand Creek Byway, as it is referred to by ITD, passes directly over the western half of Sandpoint's original townsite, which sprang up on both sides of the newly constructed NPRR in 1882. Cultural resources compliance work on the byway began in 2002 when Northwest Archaeological Associates conducted a cultural resources survey and testing within the future corridor. In 2006 full-scale data recovery began. The work was directed by Bard and Robert M. Weaver (EHC, Inc.), and was conducted over 10 individual field sessions from 2006 to 2008.

This project is one of superlatives: it is the largest data recovery project ever conducted in Idaho and arguably one of the largest such projects in the Pacific Northwest. As the magnitude and complexity of the data recovery program grew during the 2006–2008 data recovery phase, ITD decided to reorganize the project team in 2009 to catalog and database approximately 1050 boxes of artifacts under the direction of SWCA Environmental Consultants. The project is led by Jim Bard, who serves as project manager and principal investigator for prehistoric archaeology; Bob Weaver and Mark Warner (U. of Idaho) cover the historical archaeology. The team includes Vanguard Research (Robert C. Betts) and Flume Creek Historical Services (Nancy Renk). Marc Münch, State Highway Archaeologist, administers the project for ITD. When cataloging and databasing was completed in September 2010, the team had cataloged 568,447 artifacts (glass: 332,776; metal: 140,107; ceramic: 50,435; bone: 23,304; synthetic: 10,961; stone: 363; and other miscellaneous: 10,501) represented by 90,671 line entries in a Microsoft Access database.

Having just moved laboratory operations from Spokane, Washington to Moscow, Idaho, the team is now headquartered in facilities provided by the University of Idaho and will continue analysis and reporting work through 2011. A final report publication is expected in mid-2012. The collection and all of its associated records will be curated at the Alfred Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology on the University of Idaho campus (2012). A vigorous program of professional and public outreach is in progress. Papers and posters have already been presented at recent annual meetings of the Northwest Anthropological Conference, the Idaho Archaeological Society, the Society for Historical Archaeology, the Society for American Archaeology, and

several other special venues. A permanent display will be prepared for the museum of the Bonner County Historical Society in Sandpoint and there are plans to develop fourth-grade curriculum and teaching kits along with a teacher in-service training program in 2012. Additional papers and posters will be presented at regional and national conferences through 2012. A project website will be hosted by the Idaho Archaeological Society on its website (2012), <<http://idahoarchaeologicalsociety.web.officelive.com/default.aspx>>. A history of the Humbird Mill for publication and sale by the BCHS is under preparation (Humbird was a large lumber mill in town and the largest employer in Sandpoint).

A crossroads in prehistoric times and a key waypoint on the “trail to the buffalo” during the precontact period, this geographically isolated northern Idaho logging community was actually well connected to the outside world, ultimately, by three railroads that enabled the export of lumber and importing of necessary consumer goods and desired luxuries. Like many communities on the late Western frontier, Sandpoint was a rough town in its early years. The byway corridor's archaeological sites have yielded enormous and varied artifact assemblages associated with many parts of the town's economy. Moreover, the byway project is the first historical townsite in the Pacific Northwest to be subjected to such an extensive data recovery and will afford students and researchers decades of fruitful research after this analysis and report program has been completed.

Within the byway corridor are several recorded archaeological sites. Those determined to be NRHP eligible and subject to adverse effects include 10BR538/1026, 10BR859, 10BR977, and 10BR978. Major sites and features include (10BR978), a small hamlet occupied by one or two Chinese laundrymen and one or two cooks sometime between 1883 and 1902; the Restricted District (10BR978), which was composed of two bordellos, a saloon or two at various times, and even a dancehall; the Commercial Townsite (parts of 10BR978 and all of 10BR859), which was the former location of a number of small businesses; sites and features associated with the former Humbird Lumber Mill, such as the Blacksmith's Shop/Machine Shop/Club Room, the Humbird and Nesbitt Boardinghouses (10BR977); and portions of the original Old Town Cemetery (10BR977), with a few graves left behind in 1903 when the mill expanded to the south. Smaller features within site 10BR978 were also investigated, including Sandpoint's original jail and dump features associated with the former Chinese laundry building of Sam Sing.

The paucity of prehistoric artifacts was surprising, given the favorable location of the byway corridor where Sand Creek enters Lake Pend d'Oreille. Only 119 prehistoric artifacts and 97 pieces of fire-modified rock were recovered from the various sites. Although sparse in numbers, the projectile points indicate over 6000 years of Native American occupation in the byway vicinity and reinforce the recognition that a trail system ran through the area for millennia.

The different excavation areas yielded artifacts within a

fairly tightly circumscribed date range from the founding of Sandpoint just after railroad construction (1883) to the demise of the Humbird Lumber Company in 1931. The commercial area dates from the town's founding to around 1904, when a new town was platted west of Sand Creek. Most everybody moved. The segregated Chinese area dates from the mid-1880s to 1902, and the Restricted District existed for a short seven years (1907 to about 1914). Only the lumber mill (1900–1931) had a longer period of activity.

Analysis is focusing on interpreting the lives of the mill workers; the madams, prostitutes, and their customers; and the Overseas Chinese who settled and worked in Sandpoint's small Chinatown hamlet. Aspects of health and hygiene, work, labor, and commerce, foodways, and vice are being addressed through artifact analysis and supporting historical research. In addition to the preparation of a synthesizing volume, a series of more-focused special studies are being undertaken on such topics as the Chinese of Sandpoint; jewelry and personal adornment; grooming and personal hygiene; physical health and dentistry; domesticated animals and pets; alcoholic beverages and the culture of drinking; unique and varied Asian, European, and American ceramics and glass; medicinal assemblages;

bottle-residue analyses; and coins and numismatics. The large assemblages of faunal remains recovered from "Chinatown," the Restricted District, a meat market located in the Commercial Townsite, and worker boardinghouses are already shedding light on foodways operant during Sandpoint's early days. The excavation of the site of the former Humbird Mill Blacksmith's Shop (machine shop and club room) recovered materials that highlight changes at the mill as the company modernized operations during Sandpoint's early electrification.

The sheer size of the collection and the challenges of curating a representative sample of its artifacts have already stimulated much discussion in professional circles. At the 2010 SHA conference at Amelia Island, Florida, a conference panel, "Drowning in Artifacts: A Discussion of Deaccessioning Artifacts and the Implications for Historical Archaeology," led by Robert Sonderman (National Park Service) and Mark Warner, the Byway Project collection was the prominent example used to highlight the need for SHA to develop and adopt standards to guide artifact-recovery strategies in the field and selected retention of artifacts in the cataloging and database phase. ❄️

Death Notice - Bill Rathje

Mark P. Leone

Bill Rathje, professor emeritus at the University of Arizona, died on May 24, 2012. There is much to remember about Bill Rathje, whose life was full with trying to solve anthropological problems in sophisticated ways that were often new. Bill Rathje absorbed anthropology completely while he was an undergraduate at the University of Arizona, where I first met him. He went on to do graduate work at Harvard with Gordon Willey. With Willey as his mentor, Rathje began to produce important, admired distributional studies of objects of great value in ancient Maya society. The interpretation of trade networks in the Maya Lowlands was Bill's dissertation at Harvard and became well-known.

Bill Rathje was hired by Raymond Thompson at the University of Arizona, where he began the Tucson Garbage Project. The project made serious discoveries that are an extraordinary contribution to archaeology. He did not see it as the founding of modern material culture studies or as a part of historical archaeology. He saw it as good archaeology and few archaeologists agreed. He saw it as fully anthropological and almost no cultural anthropologist agreed, at first. Some in the profession found his solutions too radical for its self-conception. He persevered in the face of opposition and became widely recognized, nationally and within Tucson, and by the University of Arizona's administration, for his achievements. In 1990, Rathje won the Award for Public Understanding of Science and Technology given by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The award cited "his innovative contributions to public understanding of science and its societal impacts by demonstrating in his creative 'Garbage Project' how the scientific method can document problems and identify solutions." He also won the 1992 Solon T. Kimball Award for Public and Applied Anthropology given by the American Anthropological Association.

Paul Mullins, writing to me recently about Bill, felt that

Bill did not see clearly his significance, particularly for a younger generation of people. For those people who are engaged now and who always see a politicized archaeology, done without much respect for temporal boundaries, his work is good practice and garbology is always the core study that guides work. *Rubbish!* (University of Arizona Press 2001) will have more impact than nearly any book published by an archaeologist over three decades or so. (Paul Mullins, 2012, elec. comm.)

Bill retired early from the University of Arizona, moved to Palo Alto, taught at Stanford, and was widely liked there among the graduate students. Ultimately he moved back to Tucson. He was an enormously good and loyal friend, seeking advice, direction, intellectual company, and the kind of companionship people rarely search for so openly at the height of professional achievement and fame. Bill Rathje can be seen as a cofounder of our field—for the next phases of historical archaeology, when we too make government, agencies, cities, and McDonald's listen to what we have discovered, act on our knowledge, and fund our research. Bill did all this and we praise him for it. ❄️

SHA 2013

Leicester, England, United Kingdom

Travel Planning Details and Outline Program



LEICESTER 2013

For only the second time in the history of the Society for Historical Archaeology, the annual SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology will be crossing the Atlantic to take place in Europe.

Leicester (pronounced *Less-ter*) is a vibrant, modern city in the English Midlands. Founded in Roman times (and with the remains of its Roman baths still evident in the city center), Leicester was an important medieval market town and became, in the modern period, a thriving industrial center specializing in textile production. What makes Leicester the ideal location for a conference focusing on “globalization, immigration, and transformation” is its ethnic mix. The turmoil of the mid- to late 20th century saw the city welcoming first refugees from the conflicts in Europe, and then, after the Second World War, large-scale immigration from Ireland, the Indian subcontinent, Uganda, and Kenya, as well as the Caribbean. Leicester is now the most ethnically diverse city in England.

Leicester offers the visitor fantastic shopping, sightseeing, and dining opportunities (you should certainly try one of its many Indian restaurants). Leicester’s rich heritage of excellent food and drink is a product of its diverse population. Local foods include Stilton cheese, Melton Mowbray pork pies, and the best samosas this side of India.

Conference visitors will also enjoy a reception featuring local cuisine at Leicester’s 14th-century guildhall. Trip and tour destinations will include Stratford and a performance by the Royal Shakespeare Company; Ironbridge, the cradle of the Industrial Revolution; great Elizabethan mansions; and many others.

Leicester makes an ideal base for an independent holiday before or after the conference. It is centrally located—only 75 minutes by train from central London—and yet within easy reach of the natural beauty of the Charnwood Hills, the Peak District, and a host of charming market towns. Leicester is a ‘human-scale’ city that can easily be explored on foot or using its excellent public transportation. From the conference venue you can stroll down New Walk, admiring its 18th-century squares and gardens, past the 19th-century New Walk Museum to the lively heart of the town. Visit the busy pubs, bars, and restaurants; see some exciting drama or dance at the new Curve theater in the cultural quarter, or

perhaps visit one of the city’s six museums. Whatever you choose to do, Leicester 2013 will be a memorable conference and an enjoyable visit.

The Conference Logo

The Leicester Cinquefoil (pronounced ‘sink-foil’, rather than the French pronunciation) is one of the most recognizable and widespread heraldic symbols of the city, and conference delegates are likely to see many variations while visiting Leicester. The Leicester Cinquefoil was originally the symbol of Robert de Beaumont, 1st Earl of Leicester (A.D. 1049–1118).

According to the OneLeicester website, “the five leaves of the cinquefoil [plant] were a symbol for the five senses of the human body and were often used on knights’ shields to show that knights had gained ‘self awareness’ and had become more powerful as a result. The cinquefoil was also linked to many other powers in superstitious medieval times, for example, the herb was supposed to scare off witches, and medieval fishermen often fixed the herb to their nets to increase their catch of fish!”

Conference Committee

Conference Chairs: Audrey Horning (Queens University Belfast); Sarah Tarlow (University of Leicester)

Program Chair: Alasdair Brooks (University of Leicester)

Terrestrial Chairs: Audrey Horning (Queens University Belfast); Craig Cipolla (University of Leicester)

Underwater Chair: Colin Breen (University of Ulster)

Underwater Program Committee: Joe Flatman (Institute of Archaeology, UCL)

Local Arrangements Chair: Ruth Young (University of Leicester)

Trips, Tours, and Visits Chairs: Marilyn Palmer (University of Leicester); Chris King (University of Nottingham); Rebecca Gordon (University of Leicester)

Public Event Chairs: Debbie Miles-Williams; Richard Thomas (both University of Leicester)

Social Media: Emma Dwyer (University of Leicester)

Volunteer Coordinator: Sarah Newstead (University of Leicester)

Publicity: Ralph Mills

Roundtables: Deirdre O’Sullivan (University of Leicester)

Workshops: Carl Carlson-Drexler

The Venue

The 2013 SHA conference will feature a more European approach to the conference venue. In a departure from usual society practice, sessions will not take place at a hotel, but will rather be based at the University of Leicester. Leicester is a top-ranking university, consistently featuring in lists of

the top 20 UK universities and in the top 2% of the world's universities. The School of Archaeology and Ancient History is one of the UK's largest and most highly rated, and incorporates the Centre for Historical Archaeology, the UK's only dedicated center for the study of the archaeology of the post-1500 world. Some conference events will also be held at the Leicester Mercure Hotel. While this luxurious hotel is the 'official' conference hotel, and will host the conference banquet and dance, delegates will be offered a range of hotel accommodations in the city center.

TRAVEL PLANNING

Accommodation Details

Block bookings with negotiated rates have been made at the following four hotels.

Additional hotel room taxes are not charged in the UK, so the price you see will be the price you pay (apart from any extras you might add on to your bill). The negotiated rates will only apply to bookings made via email, quoting the relevant booking code.

You may wish to check the relevant hotel websites for any other special offers before you book; the larger chain hotels in particular often have special deals for nonflexible

room bookings, or weekend packages, for example. This is particularly the case with the Premier Inn (see below).

The Mercure Leicester City Hotel

The main conference hotel, and venue for the Conference Dinner and Awards, is the Victorian-era Mercure Leicester City Hotel on Granby Street, in the city center. It is only a five-minute walk from the railway station. The Mercure opened in 1898 as the Grand Hotel, and is a grade-II-listed building.

<http://www.mercure.com/gb/hotel-8324-mercure-leicester-city-hotel/index.shtml>

Rates: £80 double per night; £70 single per night, including breakfast.

Email: <csales.mercureleicestercity@jupiterhotels.co.uk>; booking code: 2730325.

The Belmont Hotel

The Belmont Hotel on De Montfort Street is a boutique-style hotel located on a grand Victorian terrace adjacent to historic New Walk, and is only a few minutes' walk from both the university and train station.

<http://www.belmonthotel.co.uk>

Rates: £85 single occupancy room per night, £95 with breakfast; £95 double occupancy room per night, £105 with breakfast.

Email: <info@belmonthotel.co.uk>; booking code: SH0513.

Holiday Inn Leicester

The Holiday Inn at St Nicholas Circle in the historic city center is close to the River Soar and the Newarke Houses and (Roman) Jewry Wall Museums. It is slightly further from the university than the other block-booked hotels.

<http://www.holidayinn.com/hotels/gb/en/leicester/lctuk/hoteldetail>

Rates: £70 per room, single or twin occupancy, including breakfast.

Email: <leicestercity.reservations@ihg.com>; booking code: SHA.

The Premier Inn

The Premier Inn at St Georges Way in the city center is a two-minute walk from the railway station.

<http://www.premierinn.com/en/hotel/LEIBAR/leicester-city-centre>

Rates: £65 per room, including breakfast; £60 room only.

To book: email <leicestercitycentre.pi@premierinn.com> and request number of nights, number of rooms, etc., and say this is a booking for the Society for Historical Archaeology with the University of Leicester. HOWEVER, Premier Inn regularly has special deals for cheap rooms booked via its website, so please check there before making your email booking to see whether a better rate might be available.



Granby Street, Leicester in 1903 and 2009; what is today the Mercure hotel is center-left in both pictures.

Other accommodation options

Leicester and the surrounding region offer many other accommodation choices beyond the four conference hotels, including charming bed-and-breakfast options and luxury boutique hotels. For details of these alternatives, please visit <http://www.goleicestershire.com/where-to-stay/>.

Traveling to Leicester

If you are traveling to Leicester from outside the United Kingdom or Republic of Ireland, you will of course need a valid passport. Most United States, European Union, and many Commonwealth citizens do not require a visa to enter the United Kingdom. If you are unsure as to whether you need a visa, additional information is available here: <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/>.

There is a section of the above link dealing with supporting documents that conference delegates should check, regardless of whether or not they need a visa.

Traveling to Leicester by air

IMPORTANT: The closest airport to Leicester, East Midlands Airport, is not a major international airport. While some European colleagues may find East Midlands Airport convenient, most transatlantic and long-distance flights are likely to be landing at either London Heathrow or London Gatwick—although some long-haul airlines do now fly into Birmingham Airport, which may prove to be an attractive alternative (particularly for Australians and New Zealanders traveling on Emirates; it also has direct transatlantic flights from Newark, New Jersey).

London Airports

The two main London Airports are **London Heathrow** and **London Gatwick**. From Heathrow, the most convenient way to travel to St Pancras station (the only London train station with departures to Leicester) is to take the Underground's regular Piccadilly Line service directly from the airport to St Pancras (ca. 1 hour). While slower than the Heathrow Express train, it is substantially cheaper, and offers a direct connection; the Heathrow Express requires a further Underground or taxi journey from Paddington station to St Pancras. From Gatwick, the Thameslink train service runs directly to St Pancras station in just under an hour. While slower than the Gatwick Express train, it is substantially cheaper, and offers a direct connection.

The train between St Pancras and Leicester takes between 70 and 90 minutes. For more information on trains between

St Pancras and Leicester, please see the 'Leicester by Rail' section below.

There is also a direct bus service connecting Leicester with the two main London airports, run by National Express (ca. 2.5 hours to Heathrow; ca. 3.5 hours to Gatwick). While a potentially affordable option, the direct buses only run every two and a half hours.

East Midlands Airport

The nearest airport to Leicester is **East Midlands Airport**, which has direct flights to more than 90 destinations in 28 countries, as well as many internal flights within the UK. The Leicester Skylink bus service connects East Midlands Airport with St Margaret's Bus Station in Leicester's city center, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Skylink buses run every 30 minutes during the day and hourly at night. If you want to travel by train from East Midlands Airport to Leicester, you will need to take a taxi or shuttlebus from the airport to the nearest train station, which is East Midlands Parkway.



Leicester city center - a mix of medieval, Victorian, and modern architecture

Other Airports

Birmingham International Airport may prove an attractive option for some delegates. There is a convenient rail link requiring just one change of train; take the train from Birmingham International to Birmingham New Street station, and then transfer to a train to Leicester (ca. 1.5 hours total).

Manchester Airport is not particularly close to Leicester, but has transatlantic and other long-distance options, and may offer an alternative to colleagues planning to visit the north of England and/or Scotland as part of their travel plans. A train from Manchester Airport to Leicester, with one change of train at Sheffield, takes approximately 2.5 hours.

London Luton Airport (ca. 1 hour) and **London Stansted Airport** (ca. 2.5 hours) both have direct train links to Leicester. However, these are primarily bases for budget airlines offering cheap flights to Europe and within the UK. They may prove attractive for European colleagues, but they currently have very few long-distance flight options, and no flights across the Atlantic. Their primary use for North American colleagues will be as options for potential European trips before and after the conference!

Useful links:

- Birmingham Airport <http://www.birminghamairport.co.uk/>

birminghamairport.co.uk

- East Midlands Airport <http://www.eastmidlandsairport.com>
- London Heathrow Airport <http://www.heathrowairport.com>
- London Gatwick Airport <http://www.gatwickairport.com>
- Luton Airport <http://www.london-luton.co.uk>
- Manchester Airport <http://www.manchesterairport.co.uk/>
- Stansted Airport <http://www.stanstedairport.com>
- National Express coach <http://www.nationalexpress.com/coach/airport/index.aspx>
- Leicester Skylink Bus <http://www.eastmidlandsairport.com/emaweb.nsf/Content/SkyLinkLeicester>

NB: There is a local airport called Leicester Airport, but this is a small airfield only suitable for light aircraft and should only be considered if you are flying your own plane!

Leicester by Train

If you plan on traveling by train to Leicester, even if just between your airport and Leicester, we STRONGLY RECOMMEND BUYING TICKETS IN ADVANCE. Same-day tickets are often outrageously expensive, as are tickets during rush hour. Tickets are usually available online up to two months in advance of travel.

East Midlands Trains, the company that runs trains between Leicester and London, is offering a special ticket deal to conference delegates traveling between these two cities. The current ticket price for Corporate and Events tickets between the two cities is £27 return and £42 1st class; this is a flexible fare that can be used on most East Midlands Train services between the two cities. While this price will increase on January 1, 2013, East Midlands Trains will guarantee the 2012 corporate travel price to conference delegates who book before December 31, 2012.

In order to get these specially priced tickets SHA delegates need to contact East Midlands Trains directly at [<corporateandevents@eastmidlandstrains.co.uk>](mailto:corporateandevents@eastmidlandstrains.co.uk) and request tickets. Payment will then need to be done by telephone (+44 13.3286.7050 from outside the UK, and 013.3286.7050 from within the UK). Once payment has been made, tickets can be picked up at the automated ticket booths next to the Leicester departure platforms on the day of travel. Specific queries about the deal should be sent to the above email address.

This ticket is issued subject to the following conditions:

1. This ticket is **not valid** for travel on:
 - Trains to London scheduled to arrive in London Monday–Friday before 1100hrs.
 - Trains from London between 1529 and 1901hrs.
 - Non-London local routes before 0900hrs, and between 1600 and 1900hrs Monday to Sunday inclusive.
 - If you travel during these periods, this ticket will have no value and you will have to purchase an appropriate new ticket for that journey on the train; this will likely prove

expensive.

2. **You must have proof of your conference or event when traveling.**

3. These tickets cannot be transferred or resold under any circumstances.

4. This ticket must be produced on demand and is not valid if it has been altered in any way.

5. It is not valid for entry into East Midlands Mainline First Lounges.

6. Travel must be completed on the date shown on the ticket. No break of journey is allowed.

7. Seat reservations are recommended and can be made by calling 084.5712.5678 (+44 84.5712.5678 outside the UK) or by visiting the nearest staffed station by 1800hrs the day before travel.

Delegates can still book their tickets via the East Midlands Trains website ([<http://www.eastmidlandstrains.co.uk>](http://www.eastmidlandstrains.co.uk)), but they will not be able to access this deal if they do so, and may face further restrictions on travel times.

Leicester is between 70 and 90 minutes from London via a frequent and comfortable express train service. There are also regular direct rail links to Birmingham, Sheffield, Nottingham, Derby, East Midlands Parkway (for East Midlands Airport), Peterborough, Cambridge, Lincoln, Luton Airport Parkway (for Luton Airport) and Stansted Airport. North–south train services from London through Leicester are run by East Midlands Trains, who also manage Leicester Railway Station; east–west services (between Birmingham and Stansted Airport via Cambridge) are run by Cross-Country Trains. The conference rail-travel discount mentioned above is not available on Cross-Country Trains services. Leicester is on a direct line to London’s St Pancras International train station, the home of Eurostar; with just one change of train, you could be in Paris or Brussels within four hours!

If you are staying in the UK for a holiday before or after the conference, and plan to undertake a lot of train travel, you might find that a BritRail pass could save you time and money, although significant savings can also be made by booking train tickets online in advance and picking them up at a designated railway station. And if you are thinking of extending your travel into Europe, then a Eurail pass might be worth investigating.

Useful links

- East Midlands Trains <http://www.eastmidlandstrains.co.uk>
- Cross-Country Trains <http://www.crosscountrytrains.co.uk>
- National Rail Enquiries— for train timetables, travel information, and tickets <http://www.nationalrail.co.uk>
- Eurostar— for train travel between the UK and continental Europe <http://www.eurostar.com/dynamic/index.jsp>
- Leicester Railway Station <http://www.nationalrail.co.uk/stations/LEI.html>
- BritRail pass <http://www.britrail.com>

- Eurail pass <http://www.eurail.com>

Useful contact numbers

- National Rail Enquiries from the UK: 084.5748.4950
- National Rail Enquiries from overseas: +44 20.7278.5240 (Please note: international rates apply)
- National Rail Enquiries Textphone from the UK: 084.5605.0600 (for customers with hearing impairments)

Leicester by Taxi

If two or more conference goers are traveling to Leicester together, it might be worth thinking about booking a taxi, particularly from the airport. There are several good local Leicester firms who will come to the airport and collect you, and if you require it, will also take you from Leicester to the airport for your return journey.

Prices are estimates only:

- Leicester – Heathrow (one way) £92
- Leicester – East Midlands (one way) £31
- Leicester – Stansted (one way) £129

Oadby Express Taxis will accept bookings via email (<oadbyexpress@hotmail.com>); you will need to give them your arrival date, time, flight number, airport, airport terminal, and your name. A cell phone/mobile phone number would also be useful; their phone number is +44 11.6271.0088 (if calling from abroad or using a foreign cell phone/mobile in the UK).

Hailing a taxi for Leicester at the airport without prebooking is typically prohibitively expensive, and is not recommended.

Leicester by Car

Leicester is conveniently located next to the M1 motorway, one of the two main routes between London and the north of England. It is also a relatively short drive from Birmingham on the M6 and M69 motorways. Foreign delegates who plan on renting a car and driving should remember that they may find British road conditions unfamiliar. British traffic drives on the left, and makes frequent use of roundabouts (traffic circles). British roads are often very busy. Driving conditions in January may be impacted by winter weather. If you plan on renting a car, please familiarize yourself with British driving rules in advance; the 2013 Conference Committee cannot be held responsible for road accidents in the UK.

Maps of the University of Leicester and surrounding area, as well as further information about traveling to the city by road, rail or air, can be found here:

<<http://www2.le.ac.uk/maps>>.

Weather

We wish we knew! The only thing predictable about British weather is its unpredictability, which may help to explain why it's such a popular topic of conversation in this country. Britain is the same latitude as Labrador in Canada, but the climate is usually ameliorated by the Gulf Stream. The average high in January is 43.3^oF (6.3^oC) and the average low is 32.9^o (0.5^oC); in other words, the average

high is marginally cooler than for Baltimore, but the average low is slightly warmer than for Baltimore. The BBC offers an excellent weather page where you can check detailed weather for any point in the UK up to five days in advance: <<http://www.bbc.co.uk/weather/>>.

Dining

All of the conference hotels are either in, or only a few short minutes walk away from, central Leicester, which offers a range of dining from well-known international chains to highly regarded local restaurants, both formal and casual. Leicester is particularly well-known for its excellent Indian food; several of Leicester's Indian restaurants are entirely vegetarian, so vegetarian delegates will be well served! Many pubs also offer attractive inexpensive dining options. While on-campus for conference sessions, delegates can take advantage of the excellent campus catering facilities, which include delis and restaurants alongside more stereotypical campus dining experiences. Caffeine addicts may be relieved to hear that there is a branch of Starbucks centrally located on campus. Further details will be provided in your conference registration bag; the local tourist office also has information regarding local and regional dining options: <<http://www.goleicestershire.com/food-and-drink/>>.

Child Care

Queries about child care should be directed to the Local Arrangements Chair, Dr. Ruth Young, at <rly3@le.ac.uk>.

THE CONFERENCE

As SHA is a U.S.-based organization, and registration is in U.S. dollars, all prices are listed in dollars, not pounds sterling.

Conference Headquarters/Registration

The 2013 Conference Headquarters will be located in the Percy Gee Building – next to the campus branch of Starbucks. The Volunteer/Help Desk will also be here.

On-site registration and collection of advance registration materials will be open:

Tuesday, January 8, 2013: 3:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Wednesday, January 9, 2013: 7:30 a.m. – 9:00 p.m.

Thursday, January 10, 2013: 7:30 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Friday, January 11, 2013: 7:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Saturday, January 12, 2013: 7:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.

Plenary Session

Globalization, Immigration, Transformation: International Perspectives

Wednesday, January 9, 2013 :6:30 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

Venue: Library Lecture Theatre

Chairs: Alasdair Brooks (University of Leicester) and Eleanor Casella (University of Manchester)

Participants: Daniel Schavelzon (University of Buenos Aires); Jon Prangnell (University of Queensland); Innocent Pikirayi

(University of Pretoria); Giovanna Vitelli (Ashmolean Museum, Oxford); Rasika Muthucumarana (Sri Lankan Maritime Archaeology Unit, Galle); Natascha Mehler (University of Vienna)

The world comes to Leicester for the 2013 SHA conference! Our plenary session is designed to explore the conference themes from a global perspective. We invite one speaker from each permanently inhabited continent to talk about how the conference theme relates to a specific case study or theme from his/her region. A 30-minute panel discussion moderated by the two co-chairs will then follow. We hope that the session will initiate discussions on what 'globalization, immigration, and transformation' mean in a genuinely international context that we can continue to explore throughout the conference.

The 2013 SHA Conference plenary session has been made possible with the generous financial support of the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology, the Curry-Stone Foundation, and the Wenner-Gren Foundation.

Preconference Workshops

All workshops will be held on Wednesday, January 9, 2013.

(W1) Public Archaeology Toolbox – Project Archaeology: Investigation Shelter

Instructors: *Sarah Miller and Amber Grafton-Weiss*

Full-day workshop, 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Costs: Member \$80; Nonmember \$105; Student Member \$50; Student Nonmember \$70

Project Archaeology is a national heritage-education program of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and Montana State University. *Project Archaeology: Investigating Shelter*, a curriculum guide for teachers, was endorsed by the National Council of Social Studies in the U.S. Professional development workshops are conducted by facilitators, who provide training and mentoring to local educators who wish to incorporate archaeology into their classroom teaching. This full-day workshop will introduce SHA members to *Investigating Shelter* and model classroom activities. Workshop participants will receive the curriculum guide and "Investigating a Tabby Slave Cabin," which was developed through a partnership with Project Archaeology, the National Park Service, and the Florida Public Archaeology Network. Plan to share experiences from other public archaeology programs and discuss affordances and constraints of Project Archaeology materials for international partners.

(W2) An Introduction to Cultural Property Protection of Historical and Postmedieval Archaeological Sites during Military Operations

Instructors: *Christopher McDaid and Duane Quates*

Full-day workshop, 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Costs: Member \$80; Nonmember \$105; Student Member \$50; Student Nonmember \$70

This workshop will introduce the international framework for cultural property protection during military operations, the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural

Properties in the Event of Armed Conflict. We will then address the ways in which the system is challenged by sites from the last 500 years. Cultural properties such as Leptis Magna, an ancient Roman city in Libya, are granted protection due to their listing on the World Heritage list. However, few of the properties on that list are the types that are the focus of the research of the members of SHA, who desire to study the rise of the modern world. This focus of SHA means that sites of importance to SHA members are explicitly associated with the expansion of global capitalism, or were associated with the expansion of the European powers, or with the forced relocation of people. Sites associated with these challenging and controversial topics are not the types of sites that often receive official heritage recognition. Unless the researchers and their community partners make the importance of these sites known, the international heritage framework will continue to overlook these significant aspects of our shared human heritage.

Topics addressed will include an overview of the militaries' own heritage management programs, the international framework for cultural property protection, how scholars can communicate information to military planners effectively, and reviews of several case studies involving military operations and cultural property protection.

(W3) Fundamentals of Archaeological Curation

Instructor: *Kelly Abbott*

Two half-day workshops, 9:00 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. and 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Costs: Member \$130; Nonmember \$155; Student Member \$100; Student Nonmember \$120

This course is for those with site experience who are looking to refresh their knowledge or for people who are unfamiliar with archaeological conservation. We cover materials and how they deteriorate and practical exercises for protecting and storing finds. This is an opportunity to share your experiences and solve current issues. The same workshop will be run in the morning and afternoon; conference delegates may choose either the morning or the afternoon option.

(W4) Excavating the Image: The MUA Photoshop Workshop

Instructor: *T. Kurt Knoerl*

Full-day workshop, 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Costs: Member \$80; Nonmember \$105; Student Member \$50; Student Nonmember \$70

This Photoshop workshop covers basic photo processing techniques useful to historians and archaeologists. We will cover correcting basic problems in photos taken underwater and on land, restoring detail to historic images, and preparation of images for publications. We will also cover the recovery of data from microfilm images such as handwritten letters. No previous Photoshop experience is needed but you must bring your own laptop with Photoshop already installed on it (version 7 or newer). While images used for the workshop are provided by me, feel free to bring an image you're interested in working on. Warning ... restoring

historic images can be addictive!

(W5) Submerged Cultural Resources Awareness Workshop

Instructors: *Whitney Anderson, Dave Ball, Barry Bleichner, Amanda Evans, Kim Faulk, Connie Kelleher, and Sarah Watkins-Kenney*

Full-day workshop, 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Costs: Member \$80; Nonmember \$105; Student Member \$50; Student Nonmember \$70

Cultural resource managers, land managers, and archaeologists are often tasked with managing and reviewing assessments for submerged cultural resources. This workshop is designed to introduce nonspecialists to issues specific to underwater archaeology. Participants will learn about different types of underwater cultural heritage sites, and the techniques used to mitigate impacts at the predevelopment/preplanning archaeological assessment stage and in subsequent survey, excavation, and recording of sites of archaeological significance (also referred to as Phase I and II surveys). This workshop is not intended to teach participants how to do underwater archaeology, but will introduce different investigative techniques, international Best Practices, and existing legislation (specific examples will focus on archaeological management and protection measures employed in Ireland and the UK). The purpose of this workshop is to assist nonspecialists in recognizing the potential for submerged cultural resources in their areas of impact, budgeting for submerged cultural resource investigations, reviewing submerged cultural resource assessments, and providing sufficient background information to assist in making informed decisions regarding underwater archaeological heritage. This full-day workshop will consist of a series of interactive lectures and demonstrations. All participants will receive an informational CD with presentation notes, supporting legislation and contacts, and referrals related to the workshop lectures.

Roundtable Luncheons

All roundtable lunches cost \$25

Minimum number of participants: 10; maximum number: 15

Thursday, January 10, 2013

12:30 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.

Location: Charles Wilson First Floor Park Lounge

(RL1) Treasures of the Earth: Living Museums in the Sea Both Above and Below the Water

Leaders: *Christy O'Grady and Charles D. Beeker*

In collaboration with Indiana University, The Children's Museum of Indianapolis has created a new exhibit "Treasures of the Earth," which features ongoing underwater archaeological research, as well as an active conservation laboratory accessible for public viewing. Drawing on this experience, innovative ways to provide public archaeology in a museum setting will be explored.

(RL2) The Handling of Historic Ordnance

Leader: *Bill Utley*

The discussion at this session will center on the identification, handling and safety, recording, and preservation of historic ordnance, including what is reasonable and what is too dangerous to save. It will also include a discussion of problems, possible solutions, pitfalls, and suggested contacts. Additionally, correct and erroneous terminology will be included as a matter for discussion.

(RL3) Theory in Historical Archaeology

Leaders: *Sarah Tarlow and Craig Cipolla*

Although much influential contemporary archaeological theory has been developed in historical contexts, there has been little debate about how applicable different kinds of archaeological thinking are to historical archaeology specifically. Conversely, some areas of archaeological theory that have had significant impact on prehistory have largely been ignored by historical archaeologists. This discussion will consider some recent developments in theory and assess their value and potential for our understanding of the material and other evidence of recent periods. Should we be setting our own agenda?

Friday, January 11, 2013

12:30 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.

Location: Charles Wilson First Floor Park Lounge

(RL4) Archaeology of Standing Buildings

Leader: *Chris King*

The archaeology of standing buildings has flourished as a specialized branch of both academic and commercial archaeology over the past two decades, with distinctive agendas and frameworks; buildings also come under the wing of heritage management and preservation agencies. This roundtable event aims to bring together buildings archaeologists from a range of backgrounds to discuss methodologies and frameworks for recording and interpreting standing structures, and how buildings relate to heritage legislation and policies in different contexts. We will seek to identify ways in which buildings archaeology can be successfully integrated with other types of historical archaeology, and how innovative approaches to buildings as archaeology can enrich our knowledge and understanding of the historic past.

(RL 5) Jobs in Nautical Archaeology

Leader: *Paul Johnston*

What are the different job types and career tracks in nautical archaeology? This discussion will examine public archaeology (NOAA, National Park Service, MMS, Parks Canada, state programs, etc.), private cultural resource management (contract archaeology, consulting), private foundations, academic positions and museum work (public and private), and treasure hunting. We'll talk about the advantages and disadvantages of these various enterprises, as well as prospects in these fields.

(RL 6) How to Get Published in Historical Archaeology

Leaders: *Liz Rosindale (Maney Publishing) and Sarah Tarlow*

This roundtable lunch will offer some practical advice to prospective authors on navigating the publication process from submission, using conventional or online submission and refereeing systems, to publication in print and online format and effective onward dissemination to maximize impact through readership and citations. We will also consider questions such as how to place your work, maximizing your chances of having your work accepted, and dealing with rejections. Participants are invited to raise specific areas of concern, but issues that might be covered in discussion include: enhancing content through media such as supplementary material and online color publication, publication ethics and plagiarism, copyright assignment and permissions, open access, maximizing citation and impact, and dissemination through social media networks, PR, and LISTSERVs.

Tours

Enhance your 2013 SHA Conference experience by attending one of our in-depth tours highlighting the rich historical and archaeology record of central England. Space is limited; please register early to reserve your spot.

All tours depart from the Mercure Hotel and will be held rain or shine. Any tour that fails to register at least 25 participants will be canceled, and any monies paid will be refunded to the registrant.

Wednesday, January 9, 2013

(T1) City of Contrasts - A Walking Tour of Leicester

(Lunch not included; many places to eat in Leicester City Centre)

11:00 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.

Cost: \$10

Maximum number: 30

Leicester is one of the most ethnically and culturally diverse cities in the UK outside London, with a rich urban heritage of archaeological sites and historic architecture. This walking tour, led by local experts in Leicester archaeology and history, will take participants through the city's remarkable story from the Roman period to the 21st century. Leicester began life as a Roman provincial capital known as *Ratae Corieltavorum*, and there are standing remains of a Roman building known as Jewry Wall next to Saint Nicholas' church. The city was the county town in the medieval period, and the tour will include visits to medieval churches, the castle, and the timber-framed guildhall. In the postmedieval period Leicester developed into a major industrial center, and there are many fine 18th- and 19th-century houses, warehouses, and commercial buildings to be seen. Leicester experienced dramatic growth in the 20th century with large-scale immigration from South Asia, Uganda, and the Caribbean, among other places, and today has a rich cultural heritage of religious diversity and toleration, marked by the many Hindu, Sikh, and Muslim places of worship across the city (not to mention fantastic international cuisine!).

NOTE - Participants should wear comfortable shoes for a day of walking.

(T2) If These Pots Could Talk - The Staffordshire Potteries

(Lunch included.)

8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Cost: \$60

Maximum number: 46

A visit to the Staffordshire Potteries, which made many of the 17th- and 18th-century ceramics that are found on sites in the USA, such as creamware, salt-glazed stoneware, bone china, and porcelain. See round the Gladstone Pottery Museum, one of the few surviving pot banks in the Potteries, where the processes from clay processing to glazing, transfer printing, and firing can be seen, <<http://www.stokemuseums.org.uk/gpm>>. After a guided tour of the collections, lunch will be taken at the Museum, followed by a talk from ceramics expert David Barker and a tour round the Potteries Museum and Art Gallery, with the finest collection of Staffordshire pottery in the world <<http://www.stokemuseums.org.uk/pmag>>.

(T3) More Glass than Wall - Hardwick Hall, Derbyshire

(Lunch included.)

9:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Cost: \$110

Maximum number: 40

A unique opportunity for an exclusive visit to Hardwick Hall, a 16th-century masterpiece and one of the finest historic houses in Great Britain, <<http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/hardwick/>>. Created by Bess of Hardwick in the expectation of a visit from Queen Elizabeth I, its huge windows look out over the surrounding countryside of Derbyshire. The house is famous for having one of the best-preserved Elizabethan interiors in Britain, with an extensive collection of original early-modern furniture, decoration, and textiles. A grand staircase takes visitors to the High Great Chamber with its great frieze of the virgin goddess and huntress Diana in a forest, an allusion to Queen Elizabeth I. Participants will have the house to themselves, with a guided tour led by the National Trust's House and Collections Manager at Hardwick. The visit will include a light lunch in the Hall and tea or coffee to warm us up after viewing the Hall and gardens.

NOTE - As the house is not normally open to the public in January, it may be cold and participants should dress accordingly.

(T4) All the World's a Stage - Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire

(Lunch included.)

9:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Cost: \$65

Maximum number: 46

This is a special opportunity to visit Shakespeare's home

town of Stratford-upon-Avon, one of Britain's most popular tourist destinations. As well as being the location of famous attractions associated with Shakespeare's life and family, Stratford-upon-Avon is a beautiful market town dating back to the medieval period, with a wealth of historic timber-framed buildings. Participants will visit the Shakespeare Birthplace Museum, where original 16th-century furnishings and interiors have been painstakingly reconstructed (<http://www.shakespeare.org.uk/home.html>), for a private talk about the material culture of Shakespeare's birthplace, and will also have the opportunity to see Hall's Croft (home of Shakespeare's daughter) and Holy Trinity Church, where the playwright is buried. In the afternoon participants will visit the Guild Chapel and grammar school, which date back to the 15th century, in the company of Drs. Kate Giles and Anthony Massinton, and hear about how new research has reconstructed the original layout and decoration of the buildings.

Sunday, January 13, 2013

(T5) Ship Ahoy! – Maritime Greenwich and the *Cutty Sark*

(Lunch included.)

8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Cost: \$115

Maximum number: 46

Maritime Greenwich (<http://www.visitgreenwich.org.uk/>) was designated a World Heritage Site in 1997, testimony to its central role in the development of British and European maritime power between the 17th and 19th centuries. The tour will visit the major attractions which make up the World Heritage Site: the National Maritime Museum, which is the world's largest maritime museum and has a remarkable collection representing 500 years of British maritime and naval heritage; the Old Royal Naval College, designed by Sir Christopher Wren; and the Royal Observatory, straddling the Prime Meridian and housing the famous Harrison timekeepers among other displays (<http://www.rmg.co.uk/>). Lunch will be provided at the Old Brewery. In the afternoon, the tour will visit the *Cutty Sark*, the last surviving 19th-century tea clipper and once the greatest and fastest sailing ship of her time. The ship reopened in mid-2012 after extensive restoration (following a devastating fire) with a new exhibition center, so this is a great opportunity to see an important piece of maritime heritage brought stunningly back to life.

(T6) Poverty and Prayer – the Minster and Workhouse at Southwell, Nottinghamshire

(Lunch included.)

10:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Cost: \$60.00

Maximum number: 46

A visit to one of the East Midlands' hidden gems, the historic minster town of Southwell, Nottinghamshire. Southwell is known to have been an important Roman center, and in the Anglo-Saxon period the town was granted

to the Archbishops of York, who established a major minster church here. Southwell Minster is a beautiful miniature cathedral, with a 12th-century Norman nave and a 13th-century gothic chancel and chapter house, famous for its wonderful naturalistic sculpted decoration (<http://www.southwellminster.org/>). The small town surrounding the Minster contains pretty Georgian houses and shops. Outside the town stands a more-dismal element of Southwell's history; in 1824, the first Union Workhouse in Britain was built here, which survives remarkably intact and is now owned by the National Trust (<http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/workhouse/>). A grim building designed to segregate, punish, and reform the 'idle poor,' the Southwell Workhouse became the model for the notorious 'New Poor Law' of 1834, and the bleak interiors display attitudes towards poverty, homelessness, and institutional life from the 19th century to the present day. For delegates with an interest in institutions of incarceration and reform, this tour provides a unique opportunity to glimpse life in one of the most-influential punitive institutions of 19th-century Britain. Lunch will be at the Hearty Goodfellow pub, and the tours led by Dr. Chris King of Nottingham University, an expert in Southwell's history and archaeology.

NOTE – As the Workhouse is not normally open to visitors in January it will be very cold, and participants should dress accordingly. Comfortable walking shoes should be worn.

Sunday, January 13, 2013 – Monday, January 14 (two-day tour)

(T7) Ironbridge – Birthplace of the Industrial Revolution

(Dinner and bed and breakfast included.)

Sunday 9:00 a.m. – Monday 4:30 p.m.

Cost: \$250 per person single occupancy; \$210 per person double occupancy

Maximum number: 46

The Ironbridge Gorge was among the first group of UK sites to be designated as World Heritage Sites in 1988. The Quaker industrialist Abraham Darby first successfully smelted iron ore with coke here in 1700, and his grandson built the world's first cast-iron bridge across the River Severn in 1779. The Coalbrookdale Company created one of the first industrial settlements, with its terraced rows of housing, institutes, churches, and chapels.

This two-day tour will visit all of the museums that are part of the Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust, <<http://www.ironbridge.org.uk/>>. These include the open-air museum of Blists Hill, the Coalbrookdale Museum of Iron, The Jackfield Tile Museum, and Coalport China Museum with its splendid displays of bone china. Dinner and overnight accommodation will be in the Telford Golf Hotel and Resort, <<http://www.qhotels.co.uk/hotels/telford-hotel-and-golf-resort.aspx>>. A highlight of the visit will be an early-evening lecture by the Academic Director at Ironbridge, David de Haan. He is a leading expert on the 1779 iron bridge, to cross which even the Royal Family had to pay tolls, and he will also lead a tour to the bridge and its tollhouse next day. Tour

includes dinner, bed and breakfast, all talks, and entry fees. Participants will need to buy their own lunches.

Social Events

Wednesday, January 9, 2013

Welcome and Awards Ceremony

6:00 p.m. – 6:30 p.m.

Venue: Library Lecture Theatre

Following a brief welcome speech, the Awards of Merit, the James Deetz Book Award, and the SHA Dissertation Prize will be presented to this year's honorees.

Opening Reception

8:00 p.m. – 11:00 p.m.

Cost: no fee for conference registrants (cash bar)

Venue: Library Lecture Theatre

Welcome to the 46th annual SHA conference in Leicester! Enjoy a pint and a chat with the usual crowd and make a load of new friends at the opening reception. Complimentary appetizers will be provided.

Thursday, January 10, 2013

Past Presidents' Student Reception

4:30 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Venue: SCR Park Lounge

Cost: No fee for SHA student conference registrants; complimentary drink with ticket plus cash bar. Students registered for the 2013 conference are invited to join the society's distinguished past presidents for an informal reception. Take advantage of the opportunity to engage the SHA's leaders in conversation and make contacts that will help your future career in historical archaeology. A complimentary drink (soft or not soft—this is the UK, and U.S. students may be pleased to be reminded our drinking age is 18) and snacks provided.

Leicester Guildhall Reception

6:30 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.

Cost: \$40

The medieval Guildhall in Leicester is one of the best-preserved timber-framed halls in the country, dating back six hundred years, and will provide an atmospheric backdrop to the Thursday evening reception. This is your chance to eat local Leicestershire delicacies such as pork pies and Stilton cheese along with a selection of local Asian food inside the Great Hall which was built in 1390. Built originally as a meeting place for the businessmen's Guild of Corpus Christi, the Guildhall has also housed the town library and been used as a courtroom and town hall. There is also a long history of fun and entertainment in the Guildhall, including theatrical performances and banquets, which makes it a perfect background for wining and dining at the SHA reception. The building has beautiful medieval timber beams, and charming crooked walls and uneven floors that evidence the 600 years or so it has been standing at the heart

of Leicester.

A range of delicious food made from locally sourced ingredients will be served at the reception, including local specialties such as Melton Mowbray pork pies, Stilton cheese, and the Indian food now so typical of modern multicultural Leicester. Local ale (beer) and a selection of wine will be provided.

Friday, January 11, 2013

Pre-Awards Banquet Cocktail Hour

6:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.

Venue: Bar at the Mercure Hotel

Cost: no fee for conference registrants (cash bar)

Awards Banquet

7:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.

Venue: Alexander Room, Mercure Hotel

Cost: \$50

Enjoy a gourmet dinner and music while congratulating the recipients of the Cotter, Roberts, and Ruppe awards, as well as this year's J. C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology. Awards presentations will be hearty and concise, but gentle and respectful humor at the expense of the honorees is not entirely ruled out.

Dance

9:00 p.m. – 12 midnight

Venue: Alexander Room, Mercure Hotel

Cost: No fee

Strut your stuff on the dance floor! A cash bar will be available.

Public Archaeology Event

Saturday, January 12, 2013

The Past Beneath Your Feet: Archaeology and History in Leicestershire

12:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Cost: No fee

Location: O2 Academy, Percy Gee Building, and Library Lecture Theatre

This public archaeology event will feature three headline public lectures (to be delivered by well-known British archaeology television personalities), reenactment performances, living history displays, archaeological exhibits and interactive activities, and stands for local and national archaeology and history societies. The theme of this program is "Tracing Your Heritage Through Archaeology and History" and its core aim is to stimulate public interest in archaeology and history by showcasing the depth and breadth of these subjects and raising awareness of the societies and groups that members of the public can join to further their interest. The event seeks to provide something for the youngest child to the oldest adult. All told, this event will reflect the depth and richness of Leicestershire's archaeological heritage, representing a diversity of peoples,

places, and events.

Public Archaeology Talks

12:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Cost: No fee

Location: Library Lecture Theatre

Lecture 1: Francis Pryor – 12 p.m. – 1 p.m.

Lecture 2: Carenza Lewis – 2 p.m. – 3 p.m.

Lecture 3: Kevin Leahy – 4 p.m. – 5 p.m.

SHA Conference 2013: Outline Schedule of Events

The following schedule is preliminary and is subject to change. This year the Newsletter is only carrying the outline schedule of conference event scheduling. For detailed information on specific scheduling of sessions, papers, panels, and posters, please consult the conference ConfTool website at: <<https://www.conftool.com/sha2013/index.php?page=browseSessions&path=adminSessions>>.

An email will have been sent to all SHA members and conference participants regarding paid registration prior to the opening of the latter on October 1. While we recognize that many people will have had to make travel arrangements earlier than might normally be the case for an SHA conference, we nonetheless recommend checking the online version of the program before making your final travel arrangements.

Tuesday, January 8, 2013

8:30 a.m. – 5:30 p.m. ACUA Board of Directors Meeting
1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. Volunteer Orientation
3:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m. Registration Open
6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m. President's Reception (invitation only)

Wednesday, January 9, 2013

7:30 a.m. – 9:00 p.m. Registration Open
8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. SHA Board of Directors Meeting
8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. Tour T2 – Staffordshire Potteries
9:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. Tour T3 – Hardwick Hall
9:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. Tour T4 – Stratford-upon-Avon
9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Day-long Workshops
9:00 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. Morning Half-day Preconference Workshops
11:00 a.m. – 3:30 p.m. Tour T1 – Walking Tour of Leicester
1:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m. Afternoon Half-day Preconference Workshops
3:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m. Government Maritime Managers Forum
6:00 p.m. – 6:30 p.m. Welcome and Awards Ceremony
6:30 p.m. – 8:00 p.m. Plenary Session
8:00 p.m. – 11:00 p.m. Opening Reception

Thursday, January 10, 2013

7:30 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.

8:00 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.

8:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

11:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.

12:30 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.

12:30 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.

1:30 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

4:30 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

6:30 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.

Registration Open

Committee Meetings: Curation, Development, Conference, Newsletter & Website, Society Relations, Membership

Morning Sessions

Poster Session 1

Awards Committee Meeting

Roundtable Luncheons RL1, RL2, RL3

Afternoon Sessions

Past Presidents' Student Reception

Leicester Guildhall Reception

Friday, January 11, 2013

7:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

8:00 a.m. – 9:00 p.m.

8:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

11:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.

11:30 a.m. – 1:30 p.m.

12:30 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.

12:30 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.

1:30 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

3:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

5:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

6:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.

7:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.

9:00 p.m. – 12 midnight

Registration Open

Committee meetings: Gender & Minority Affairs, Nominations and Elections, Journal & Co-Pubs., PEIC, Government Affairs, APTC

Morning Sessions

Poster Session 2

Past President's Lunch

Committee Meetings: Budget, Technology

Roundtable Luncheons RL4, RL5, RL6

Afternoon Sessions

ACUA Board of Directors Meeting

SHA Business Meeting

Pre-Awards Banquet Cocktail Hour

Awards Banquet

Dance

Saturday, January 12, 2013

7:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.

8:00 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.

8:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

11:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.

12:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

12:30 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.

1:30 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

4:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

5:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.

Registration Open

Committee Meetings: UNESCO, Ethics

Morning Sessions

Poster Session 3

Public Archaeology Event

Committee Meetings: Local Conference, APTC Student Subcommittee, History

Afternoon Sessions

Committee Chairs Meeting

SHA Board of Directors Meeting

Sunday, January 13, 2013

8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

9:00 a.m.

10:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Tour T5 – Maritime Greenwich

Tour T7 – Ironbridge; tour starts

Tour T6 – Southwell Minster and Workhouse

Monday, January 14, 2013

4:30 p.m.

Tour T7 – Ironbridge; tour concludes



CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Registration for the SHA 2013 Conference will open on Monday, October 1, 2012. The advance registration period runs from October 1, 2012 to December 3, 2012. After December 3, registration rates increase.

Pre-registration closes Friday, December 21, 2012. After December 21, all registrations must be done onsite at the Conference. Contact the SHA office at hq@sha.org with any questions on registering for the SHA 2013 Conference.

FULL REGISTRATION

Please check if RPA.

Full Name (as to appear on badge) Suffix

First Name/Nickname for Badge

Firm / Affiliation (as to appear on badge)

Address

City State/Zip Code Country (if other than US)

Phone

Email

Please check if special assistance is needed.

GUEST REGISTRATION

Full Name (as to appear on badge)

First Name/Nickname for Badge

City State/Zip Code Country (if other than US)

Please check if special assistance is needed.

CANCELLATION POLICY

All registration refund requests must be received in writing by the SHA and postmarked no later than December 10, 2012. You will be refunded fees paid minus a \$50 processing fee. No refunds will be given after December 10, 2012. Refund requests should be emailed to the...

THREE WAYS TO REGISTER

ONLINE www.sha.org

Until December 21, 2012. The link to the online registration system for the SHA 2013 Conference will be posted on the SHA website homepage on October 1, 2012. Instructions on how to register will also be available on the website. SHA members will receive registration instructions by email along with any required login information to obtain the lower member registration rate.

FAX (866) 285-3512

Your completed registration form with your credit card payment information to SHA until December 21, 2012.

MAIL

Your completed registration form and payment information (check or credit card) by December 21, 2012 to:

Society for Historical Archaeology 13017 Wisteria Drive #395 • Germantown, MD 20874 USA

REGISTRATION CATEGORIES AND FEES

Full Conference Registration

Includes admission to all symposia, forums, and general sessions, the Plenary Session, Public Archaeology Event, the SHA Book Room, Wednesday's Opening Night Reception, the SHA Business Meeting, the Pre-Awards Banquet Cocktail Hour, and the Awards Ceremony and Dance on Friday evening.

Workshops, roundtable luncheons, Thursday evening's reception at The Guildhall Friday evening's Awards Banquet, and all organized tours are priced separately and are not included in the Full Conference registration price.

To qualify for the member registration rate, you must be a 2012 or 2013 SHA or SPMA member.

Students must provide proof of current student status (copy of valid student ID) with their registration to receive the student rate.

Guest Registration

Includes admission to the Opening Reception, Friday's Pre-Awards Banquet Cocktail Hour, Awards Ceremony and Dance.

Registered guests may purchase tickets for Thursday evening's reception at The Guildhall, Friday evening's Awards Banquet, and all organized tours. Guest registration DOES NOT include admission to any paper sessions.

The Public Archaeology Event on Saturday is open to everyone free of charge.

SPMA Members

SPMA Members are invited to join the SHA for the 2013 Membership year at a special rate of \$20. This offer is available to the first 50 SPMA members who register and apply for membership at the special rate. SPMA Members joining at this rate will receive all SHA publications electronically; no printed publications will be mailed.

REGISTRATION RATES

Table with 2 columns: Registration Category, Rates (Until 12/3/12, After 12/3/12). Rows include SHA/SPMA Member, Non-Member, SHA/SPMA Student Member, Student Non-Member, Guest, and Special 2013 SHA Membership for the first 50 SPMA Members.



SPECIAL EVENTS

- Opening Night Reception**
Wednesday, January 9, 2013 • 8:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.
_____ attending (Cash Bar) **No Fee**
- Past Presidents' Student Reception**
Thursday, January 10, 2013 • 4:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.
_____ attending (1 Drink Ticket and Cash Bar) **No Fee**
- The Guildhall Reception**
Thursday, January 10, 2013 • 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
_____ attending X \$40.00 each \$ _____
- Pre-Awards Banquet Cocktail Hour**
Friday, January 11, 2013 • 6:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.
_____ attending (Cash Bar) **No Fee**
- Awards Banquet**
Friday, January 11, 2013 • 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
_____ attending X \$50.00 each \$ _____
Please indicate your choice: Chicken Salmon Vegetarian
- Awards Ceremony and Dance**
Friday, January 11, 2013 • 8:30 p.m. to 12:00 a.m.
_____ attending (Cash Bar) **No Fee**
- The Past Beneath Your Feet: Archaeology and History in Leicestershire Public Archaeology Event**
Saturday, January 12, 2013 • 12:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
_____ attending **No Fee**

SPECIAL EVENTS TOTAL \$ _____

ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEONS

Thursday, January 10, 2013 \$25 \$ _____
12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.

Please indicate your 1st, 2nd and 3rd choice of topics.

- _____ **(RL1)** Treasures of the Earth: Living Museums in the Sea Both Above and Below the Water (Christy O'Grady and Charles D. Beeker)
- _____ **(RL2)** The Handling of Historic Ordnance (Bill Utley)
- _____ **(RL3)** Theory in Historical Archaeology (Craig Cipolla and Sarah Tarlow)

Friday, January 11, 2013 \$25 \$ _____
12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.

Please indicate your 1st, 2nd and 3rd choice of topics.

- _____ **(RL4)** Archaeology of Standing Buildings (Chris King)
- _____ **(RL5)** Jobs in Nautical Archaeology (Paul Johnston)
- _____ **(RL6)** How To Get Published in Historical Archaeology (Liz Rosindale and Sarah Tarlow)

TOURS

All tours depart from the Mercure Hotel. Any tour that fails to register at least 25 participants will be cancelled, and any monies paid will be refunded to the registrant.

- (T1) City of Contrasts – A Walking Tour of Leicester**
Wednesday, January 9, 2013 • 11:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.
(Lunch not included; many places to eat in Leicester City Centre)
_____ attending X \$10.00 each \$ _____
- (T2) If These Pots Could Talk – The Staffordshire Potteries**
Wednesday, January 9, 2013 • 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
(Lunch included)
_____ attending X \$60.00 each \$ _____
- (T3) More Glass Than Wall – Hardwick Hall, Derbyshire**
Wednesday, January 9, 2013 • 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
(Lunch included)
_____ attending X \$110.00 each \$ _____
- (T4) All the World's A Stage – Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire**
Wednesday, January 9, 2013 • 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
(Lunch included)
_____ attending X \$65.00 each \$ _____
- (T5) Ship Ahoy! – Maritime Greenwich and the Cutty Sark**
Sunday, January 13, 2013 • 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
(Lunch included)
_____ attending X \$115.00 each \$ _____
- (T6) Poverty and Prayer – the Minster and Workhouse at Southwell, Nottinghamshire**
Sunday, January 13, 2013 • 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
(Lunch included)
_____ attending X \$60.00 each \$ _____
- (T7) Ironbridge – Birthplace of the Industrial Revolution – TWO-DAY Tour**
Sunday, January 13, 2013, 9:00 to Monday, January 14, 2013 4:30 p.m.
(Dinner, bed and breakfast included)
 1 attending (single occupancy) X \$250.00 \$ _____
 2 attending (double occupancy) X \$210.00 per person \$ _____

TOURS TOTAL \$ _____

CONTRIBUTIONS AND SPONSORSHIP

Student Contributions

Please use the following donation to purchase an Awards Banquet ticket for an SHA student.

_____ X \$50.00 per ticket = Total Amount of Donation \$ _____

Conference Sponsorship

For information on corporate and event sponsorship opportunities, visit the SHA 2013 Conference website at www.sha.org/meetings/annual_meetings.cfm.

- I would like to be a Conference sponsor and help offset the costs of the 2013 Conference.

Amount of Sponsorship \$ _____

CONTRIBUTION & SPONSORSHIP TOTAL \$ _____



PRE-CONFERENCE WORKSHOPS

Workshops W1, W2, W4, and W5 will be held on Wednesday, January 9, 2013 and are full day, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Workshop W3 is a half-day workshop and will be offered twice - a morning session and an afternoon session.

	Member	Non-Member	Student Member	Student Non-Member	
(W1) Public Archaeology Toolbox: Project Archaeology Investigation Shelter Sarah Miller and Amber Grafton-Weiss	<input type="checkbox"/> \$80	<input type="checkbox"/> \$105	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50	<input type="checkbox"/> \$70	\$ _____
(W2) An Introduction to Cultural Property Protection of Historical and Post-Medieval Archaeological Sites during Military Operations Christopher McDaid and Duane Quates	<input type="checkbox"/> \$80	<input type="checkbox"/> \$105	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50	<input type="checkbox"/> \$70	\$ _____
(W3a) Fundamentals of Archaeological Curation (9:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.) Kelly Abbott	<input type="checkbox"/> \$130	<input type="checkbox"/> \$155	<input type="checkbox"/> \$100	<input type="checkbox"/> \$120	\$ _____
(W3b) Fundamentals of Archaeological Curation (1:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.) Kelly Abbott	<input type="checkbox"/> \$130	<input type="checkbox"/> \$155	<input type="checkbox"/> \$100	<input type="checkbox"/> \$120	\$ _____
(W4) Excavating the Image: The MUA Photoshop Workshop T. Kurt Knoerl	<input type="checkbox"/> \$80	<input type="checkbox"/> \$105	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50	<input type="checkbox"/> \$70	\$ _____
(W5) Submerged Cultural Resources Awareness Workshop Whitney Anderson, Dave Ball, Barry Bleichner, Amanda Evans, Kim Faulk, Connie Kelleher, and Sarah Watkins-Kenney	<input type="checkbox"/> \$80	<input type="checkbox"/> \$105	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50	<input type="checkbox"/> \$70	\$ _____

PRE-CONFERENCE WORKSHOP TOTAL \$ _____

ACUA PROCEEDINGS & CALENDAR

The ACUA Proceedings and Calendar are now available for purchase. Please take this opportunity to support the ACUA! Your items will be included in your conference registration packet.

ACUA Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2012

Edited by Troy Nowak and Brian Jordan

SHA Advance Registration Price \$20 (regular price \$25)

_____ X \$20.00 \$ _____

2013 ACUA Calendar

Featuring award-winning terrestrial and underwater photographs from the annual ACUA photo contest.

SHA Advance Registration Price \$15 (regular price \$20)

_____ X \$15.00 \$ _____

ACUA PROCEEDINGS & CALENDAR TOTAL \$ _____

TOTAL CONFERENCE FEES

Total amounts from pages 1, 2 and 3 of this form

Registration	\$ _____
Special Events.....	\$ _____
Roundtable Luncheons	\$ _____
Tours.....	\$ _____
Contributions and Sponsorship	\$ _____
Pre-Conference Workshops	\$ _____
ACUA Proceedings and Calendar	\$ _____

METHOD OF PAYMENT

Registration will not be processed without full payment.

TOTAL CONFERENCE FEES \$ _____

Check enclosed, *made payable to SHA* Check # _____

Credit card: Visa MasterCard American Express

Card Number _____

Expiration Date _____ Security Code _____

Name on Card _____

Authorizing Signature _____



Society for Historical Archaeology

13017 Wisteria Drive #395
Germantown, MD 20874 USA

Phone (301) 972-9684

Fax (866) 285-3512

E-mail hq@sha.org



LEICESTER 2013

**2013 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology
Leicester, United Kingdom
Call for Silent Auction Donations**

The Silent Auction is a popular event during the SHA Annual Conference and is a great way to help raise money for the society. To ensure the success of this important fundraiser, we need your help! Individuals can donate new or gently used items such as archaeology books, jewelry, antiques, crafts, gift certificates, gift baskets, services, etc. Businesses can use this opportunity to showcase their products and services.

Items for the Silent Auction will be accepted for the SHA 2013 Conference until **December 14, 2012**. After this date, items can be dropped off at the Silent Auction table in the Book Room when you arrive at the conference. Donations should be sent to:

Craig Cipolla
School of Archaeology and Ancient History
University of Leicester
Leicester, United Kingdom LE1 7RH

.....

Donor Name: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Postal Code/Country: _____

Telephone: _____

Description of Item(s) to be Donated: _____

Value of Donation: _____

(This value will be posted at the Silent Auction and is not necessarily the same as your estimated value for purposes of tax deductibility.)

Questions? Contact Craig Cipolla at <cc363@le.ac.uk>.



Society for Historical Archaeology
2013 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology
Sponsorship and Promotional Opportunities



The Society for Historical Archaeology's 2013 Conference is the **main academic and professional updating opportunity** for historical archaeologists working in North America and around the world in both academic and practice-based roles; offers a wide choice of high-quality **workshops and presentations**, high-profile **plenary speakers**, and plenty of **networking opportunities**; and is expected to attract between 800 and 1100 participants from institutions across the world, but predominantly from North America and the UK. Attendees include academics, students, field archaeologists, museum and heritage professionals, and staff and representatives from government and other agencies. We invite you to sponsor our annual conference to **showcase the work and products of your organization**. A range of sponsorship options is set out below, but contact Conference Chairs Audrey Horning at <a.horning@qub.ac.uk> or Sarah Tarlow at <sat12@leicester.ac.uk> to discuss alternative possibilities or specific combinations or options. Sponsorship commitments must be made by **October 31, 2012** to include your organization in all relevant conference publications.

SPONSORSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

A. Principal Sponsor (Limited to Three)

A special opportunity for top billing as one of our principal sponsors. You will receive a complimentary space in the SHA Book Room and your logo will appear on the conference website, on printed materials, and on conference signage, as appropriate.
£5000 (GBP) or \$7,850 (US)

B. Sponsor - Conference Bags

A smart briefcase-style conference bag will be given to conference registrants bearing your company name as a one-color alongside the SHA logo.
£2500 (GBP) or \$3,950 (US)

C. Sponsor - Social Event

- Sponsor one of the receptions or special events at the SHA 2013 Conference.
- Opening Reception (Wednesday evening) - **£1500 (GBP) or \$2,400 (US)**
- Reception at Snibston Discovery Centre (Thursday evening) - **£1500 (GBP) or \$2,400 (US)**
- Awards Banquet Dance (Friday evening) - **£1000 (GBP) or \$1,600 (US)**

D. Sponsor - Public Archaeology Session

An afternoon of archaeology-themed activities and talks open to the general public of the surrounding region (Saturday afternoon) - **£1500 (GBP) or \$2,400 (US)**

E. Sponsor - Plenary Session

Professional archaeologists from each permanently inhabited continent will speak on how the conference theme of globalization, immigration, and transformation relates to their parts of the world - **£2000 (GBP) or \$3,150 (USA)**

Note: Sponsorship packages A-E above include: (1) your logo on the conference website, program, and on signage and notices at the conference venue; (2) inclusion of your promotional leaflet or small brochure in each conference registrant's bag; and (3) two tickets to either the SHA Awards Banquet (Friday evening) or the Snibston Discovery Centre Reception (Thursday evening).

PROMOTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

F. Branded tea and coffee breaks

Includes an opportunity to have your company banner displayed in the refreshment areas.

- Half day (morning or afternoon) - **£700 (GBP) or \$1,100 (US)**
- Full day (morning and afternoon) - **£1400 (GBP) or \$2,200 (US)**

G. Memory Sticks

All conference registrants will receive the 2013 SHA Conference abstracts preloaded on a computer memory stick bearing your company's logo - **£500 (GBP) or \$800 (US)**.

H. Notepads/pens

Your branded notepad and pen will be placed in each conference registrant's bag. (Notepad and pen to be provided by company.) - **£200 (GBP) or \$325 (US)**.

Note: Promotional packages F-H above include: (1) your logo on the conference website and in the conference program, which is given to all registrants; and (2) one ticket to the SHA Awards Banquet (Friday evening).

I. Inserts in Conference Bags

Include your flyer or leaflet (1 x A4 sheet) in the conference bags given to each registrant - **£350 (GBP) or \$565 (US)**

Please contact Karen Hutchison at <Karen@sha.org> or 301.972.9684 to sign up as an SHA 2013 Conference Sponsor!

Midland Railway Station, Leicester



SHA 2013 LEICESTER!

WWW.SHA.ORG/ABOUT/CONFERENCES/2013.HTML

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

*Please note the deadlines for submissions of news
for UPCOMING ISSUES of the SHA Newsletter*

Winter 2012 1 December 2012

Spring 2013 1 March 2013

Summer 2013 1 June 2013

Fall 2013 1 September 2013

Society for Historical Archaeology

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