



## SHA (Society for Historical Archaeology) In-Text Citations

SHA is a citation style associated with the Society for Historical Archaeology's publishing guide. The SHA style is used primarily in the field of archaeology and in the archaeology courses taught in the Historic Preservation department at UMW.

### General Format

- All in-text citations for SHA style are in this basic format: (Author Year). No footnotes or endnotes are necessary. If the source does not use page numbers, omit them.
- In-text citations are usually placed at the end of a sentence, followed by a period.

If you are citing a specific page number, this is how the citation will look:

(Author Year:Page numbers)

**Example:** (Richter 2013:10-15)

**Speaking and Writing Center [1]:** Note the colon between the year and the page numbers. There is no space after the colon.

**Speaking and Writing Center [2]:** For a range of pages, make sure to write out the entire number (for example, 21-25, not 21-5).

Vessels were thrown, and could be turned on a lathe to thin them (Hildyard 1985:20-22).

### Place a comma between included pages that are not continuous:

True stoneware was developed in Germany at the end of the 13th century, and was exported to England in the 14th century (Gaimster 1997:35,79).

**Speaking and Writing Center [3]:** Note the space after the comma.

**Speaking and Writing Center [4]:** If an entire paragraph/section of a paragraph contains paraphrased information, the source can just be cited once at the end of the paragraph/section.

If you state the author's name in the sentence, make sure to include the year and page numbers in a parenthetical right after you mention the author's name.

Richter (2013:11) states that...

As Wilentz (1984:380) characterizes the moment: "For the first time, [white] urban American workers had been slain by the forces of order in a trade dispute."

**Speaking and Writing Center [5]:** Notice the placement of the citation has now moved to directly after the author's name used in the sentence.



If an author has published more than one source in the same year, that will be indicated by lowercase letters (a, b, c, etc.) based on which work was published first.

Richter's First Publication: March 2013 - Citation: (Richter 2013a:10)  
Richter's Second Publication: September 2013 - Citation: (Richter 2013b:2-6)

**Speaking and Writing Center [6]:** Notice the use of a letter after the date.

## Format for Two Authors of the Same Work

Although uncommon, tin glazed stonewares were produced briefly by some Scottish and Liverpool potters around the mid-eighteenth century (Skerry and Hood 2009:171).

**Speaking and Writing Center [7]:** Notice that the word "and" is used between the author's last names.

**If you are citing more than one source in a citation, separate each source with a semicolon:**

The relevance of patriotic motifs is evident, but additionally, the very image of the clay pipe came to symbolize the day laborer and workingman of the 1850s (Cook 1989; Walker 1977:390).

- When listing multiple sources in a citation, order them by date published in **reverse chronological order** (most recent to oldest).

**Speaking and Writing Center [8]:** If a source does not use page numbers, or if you are citing a source in general, page numbers are not needed in a citation. Notice in this example, one source does not have page numbers and one does.

## Format for More Than Two Authors

Archaeological and photographic evidence indicates that there was a fence between the former quarter and the rest of the curtilage during the postbellum and Jim Crow eras (Hatch et al. 2016).

**Speaking and Writing Center [9]:** Note that the correct format is to use just the first listed author's last name followed by et al. Note that there is a period after "al".