Northeast Historical Archaeology

Volume 49 *Northeast Historical Archaeology* Article 7

2020

#SBMArch: Museum Archaeology in the 2010

Alexandra G. Martin
Strawbery Banke, amartin@sbmusuem.org

Follow this and additional works at: https://orb.binghamton.edu/neha

 Part of the Archaeological Anthropology Commons

Recommended Citation

Martin, Alexandra G. (2020) "#SBMArch: Museum Archaeology in the 2010," *Northeast Historical Archaeology*: Vol. 49 49, Article 7.
Available at: https://orb.binghamton.edu/neha/vol49/iss1/7

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by The Open Repository @ Binghamton (The ORB). It has been accepted for inclusion in Northeast Historical Archaeology by an authorized editor of The Open Repository @ Binghamton (The ORB). For more information, please contact ORB@binghamton.edu.

#SBMArch: Museum Archaeology in the 2010s

Alexandra G. Martin

The Strawbery Banke Museum archaeology department moved in with the collections department after the construction of a new Collections Center building in 2007. The department has made new use of tools, such as an online artifact database; electromagnetometry, which helped locate a turn of the 20th-century mikveh excavated in 2014; and GIS, which offers a new approach to site-wide analysis of the many excavations across the campus. Recent archaeological efforts have concentrated on work related to the museum's Heritage House Program, intended to rehabilitate buildings for interpretive and rental spaces. Ongoing work at historical house sites has meant that the boundaries of excavation have been determined primarily by construction impacts rather than research questions. However, archaeology department research and excavations have continued to uncover significant new information supported by close collaboration with the curatorial and restoration carpentry staff. The museum's ongoing commitment to public archaeology has offered field-school students, interns, and visitors alike a valuable opportunity to observe the importance of archaeological research in this context, both onsite and on social media platforms.

Le département d'archéologie du musée de Strawbery Banke a emménagé avec le département des collections en 2007, après la construction du nouveau Centre des collections. Le département a fait une nouvelle utilisation d'outils technologiques, tels qu'une base de données d'artéfacts en ligne ; l'éléctromagnétisme, qui a aidé à localiser un mikyeh du tournant du 20e siècle qui a été fouillé en 2014 ; ainsi que le GIS, qui offre nouvelle approche d'analyse à l'échelle du site synthétisant les nombreuses fouilles qui ont été réalisées à travers le campus. Les efforts récents en archéologie se sont concentrés sur les travaux liés au Programme de maisons patrimoniales, visant à réhabiliter les bâtiments pour les espaces d'interprétation et de location. Les travaux en cours sur les sites historiques des maisons ont donc été déterminés par les impacts des travaux de construction, plutôt que par des questions de recherche. Cependant, les recherches entreprises par le département d'archéologie a permis de découvrir de nouvelles informations importantes, soutenues par une étroite collaboration avec le personnel de conservation et de restauration. L'engagement continu du musée envers l'archéologie publique a offert aux étudiants des chantiers-écoles, aux stagiaires et aux visiteurs une occasion formidable d'observer l'importance de la recherche archéologique dans ce contexte, à la fois sur place et sur les plateformes de médias sociaux.

Introduction

In the 2010s, the archaeology program at Strawbery Banke continued to focus on museum education, public outreach, interpretation based on material culture, and new technologies. Public archaeological efforts at Strawbery Banke over the last decade have emphasized the contributions of archaeological field-school research to the Heritage House Program, the introduction of lab-school programming, and increased outreach to local stakeholders, such as the congregation of Temple Israel, as well as the broader public through social media platforms and the development of an online collections database, for example. In this article I will also review some of the contributions recently made to the museum's archaeological research and departmental offerings, and highlight work done at previously unexplored or un-interpreted lots on the museum grounds, including the Pecunies site, the Yeaton-Walsh House, and the Penhallow House. Outreach to and engagement with the broader public and with more target constituencies form the core of Strawbery Banke's current departmental philosophy. In some ways, the approach is driven by the challenges of financing archaeological and historical research at a living-history museum. However, outreach and engagement also significantly advance the archaeological methods and outcomes at Strawbery Banke.

New Technology and Platforms

The archaeology department moved in with the collections department in 2007 after the construction of a new Collections Center building (Wheeler 2007). This building offered new office and lab space for the collections staff and volunteers. For the first time in the museum's history the curatorial and archaeological staff were in the same building, enabling collaborative care of the museum's collections of over 20,000 decorative-arts objects and over 1 million artifacts, along with photographs and archival materials.

The Collections Center is also home to the new Rowland Gallery, which features a space for a rotating exhibit. As at other museums that rely on furnished historical houses (e.g., Historic New England's homes or Colonial Williamsburg) or reproduction spaces (e.g., Plimoth Patuxet or Jamestown settlement), it can be difficult for Strawbery Banke curators to incorporate archaeological artifacts into furnished spaces, and there are few logical places to include gallery-style labels and explanations. Other institutions have addressed this by creating separate gallery spaces that provide context and descriptions for museum visitors. The Rowland Gallery gives visitors the opportunity to see objects and artifacts that do not fit into the furnished or exhibit houses.

For example, a 2016 exhibit, "Game On!" featured a case of artifacts related to children's activity recovered from the excavations at the Chase House, likely from when it was in use as the Chase Home for Children (Charles and Martin, this issue). Since the Chase House is furnished and interpreted to 1818, when Mary Chase occupied the home, this part of the Rowland Gallery exhibit gave the collections staff an opportunity to explore and present the late 19th-century history of the home as a residence for orphaned children. This period of Chase history was further examined by Katherine Evans in her master's thesis, serving as an excellent example of how the museum's archaeological collection continues to be used in outside research (Evans 2016).

The department has also made use of geographic-information systems (GIS), which offers a new approach to site-wide analysis of the many excavations across the 8.9 ac. campus. Like other dense archaeological sites that have been continuously excavated for decades, record-keeping methods have developed and improved, especially with the introduction of computer-based databases. However, improvements have also created inconsistencies in record keeping. ArcGIS software has allowed the merger of all the previous site maps, whether on grid or not, into one overall site map with a common datum point in the southwestern corner of the museum grounds (FIG. 1). Georeferencing has been used and measurements and notes compiled so that in the future database inquiries that compare artifact assemblages across all of Strawbery

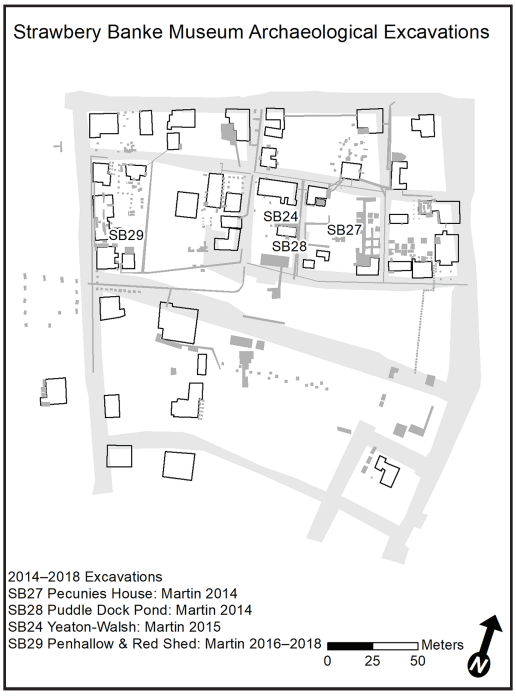


Figure 1. Strawbery Banke Museum archaeological excavations, 2014–2018. (Map by Alexandra G. Martin, 2019.)

Banke's 30 major archaeological excavations can be made.

Public Collections Access

Together, the collections department curatorial and archaeology staff manage a shared database that was recently upgraded to Past Perfect. The introduction of Past Perfect and its online database is a critical step toward Strawbery Banke's handling of the curation crisis and helps to maximize the collections as an educational resource (Thomson 2014). The online database is available for the public to search from the museum website and includes photos, object descriptions, and exhibit histories. With the help of volunteers and interns, significant archaeological artifacts that were once on view for museum visitors in the Jones House are being photographed and uploaded to the public database, accessible from the front page of the museum website. Significant archaeological artifacts from excavations at Strawbery Banke as well as the Deer Street Project continue to be added. This has resulted in a recent increase in researcher interaction with Portsmouth archaeology.

For example, the benefit of making the archaeological collection accessible online is demonstrated in a recent dissertation by Keri Sansevere at Temple University. Sansevere had read about the Marshall Pottery site in another recent dissertation (Hutchins 2013), specifically about a West Indian redware vessel that had been uncovered during Steve Pendery's excavations (Pendery 1981). The Marshall Pottery site redware vessel was very similar to two redware jars found by James Deetz at the Parting Ways site in Massachusetts that Deetz described as "almost identical to pottery produced in West Africa," arguing that they might have been used to store and ship tamarind to New England from the West Indies (Deetz 1977: 148), and therefore suggesting a material link to the enslaved Africans at the Marshall Pottery site. However, Hutchins suggests that redware vessels like these may also have been used as syrup drip jars and used and reused for other functions (Hutchins 2013: 318).

In Sansevere's research on colonoware in the Northeast, she sought to excavate the stories of various archaeological sites that had been "buried" in gray literature (Sansevere 2018). Upon finding the record of the "tamarind jar" in the Strawbery Banke Past Perfect database, Sansevere made an image order request online that the assistant curator forwarded to me. I sent her several photos (FIG. 2) and told her to let me know how I could help, writing that the vessel was "sitting right here in my office" and suggesting that she reach out to Steve Pendery as well. Pendery, in turn, assisted with the further information that the vessel was found in a context suggesting its reuse as a planter (Sansevere 2018: 217). While Pendery and I were able to contribute to Sansevere's research, she found that ceramics collections at other institutions were inaccessible, largely due to a lack of response from



Figure 2. West Indian redware vessel. (Photo by Alexandra G. Martin, 2014.)

museums to her research inquiries (Sansevere 2018: 290). Sansevere's dissertation is an excellent example of "how access to the pottery (and in turn, heritage) is controlled, how knowledge of the past is shaped, and how bias is created in object-based research" (Sansevere 2018: 15). The collections department hopes to ensure access to the archaeological collection for the continued research of Puddle Dock's history.

Combining Remote Sensing with Oral Histories

During Sheila Charles's tenure, she began research on an early 20th-century *mikveh*, or Jewish ritual bath, supposed, only through oral histories, to have been somewhere in the Puddle Dock neighborhood (Haasl 1989). Oral histories from Ronnie Pecunies, who grew up in the house, as well as from members of the Jewish community, suggested that there was a ritual bath that had been set into the ground level of the house. Traditionally, Orthodox and other observant Jewish women (and men) use the *mikveh* for purification before marriage and sex, or after childbirth, menstruation, or contact with the deceased. Because of this association with intimate female and male rites of passage and sexuality, *mikveh* use in the early 20th century is not regularly discussed in great detail (Bergoffen 1997), so there was little evidence to go on.

The Pecunies House was a small house, built at the turn of the 20th century and sold in 1912 to members of the Hebrew Ladies' Society. The *Portsmouth Herald* indicated that the house was to be used "as a club home ... and for Cantor Harry Libberson and his family" (*Portsmouth Herald* 1912), who had recently arrived in Portsmouth to serve the newly established Temple Israel. The house remained in the hands of various members of the neighborhood's Jewish community, including the Temple Israel board itself, until it was foreclosed on and purchased by the Pecunies family in 1939. They remained in the house until it was sold to the Portsmouth Housing Authority in 1962 during the Marcy-Washington Streets Urban Renewal Project and was subsequently demolished.

Peter Sablock, who has recently retired from Salem State University, brought his students to test remote-sensing methods with Charles on the Strawbery Banke campus. Ground-penetrating radar (GPR) has not been a significant tool for Strawbery Banke archaeologists. This is partially because of the known density of human activity from the 17th through 20th centuries. The "urban clutter" of buried pipes, utilities, foundations, and previous trenching presents complicated GPR data (Conyers 2006). The neighborhood's buildings and outbuildings are also extensively documented. Sablock opted to test with an electromagnetic (EM) sensor, which tests the magnetic variation of different minerals (Won and Huang 2004). Magnetic levels may also be affected by objects' thermal history. Sablock was able to find an anomaly in the area where the Pecunies House had once stood.

In the case of *mikveh* bricks, the minerals in the source clay have different magnetic signatures than the surrounding soil, and firing the clay increased the conductivity of the bricks. A possible location of the buried *mikveh* bricks was determined based on the EM survey (Sablock 2014). After aligning the results with current aerial photos of the site and a georeferenced 1910 insurance map (Sanborn 1910) that showed the house's location, it was believed that the *mikveh* was in the western side of the foundation. This conflicted slightly with Ronnie Pecunies' memory that the *mikveh* was to the east, prompting the research plan to test these differing lines of evidence. In 2014, a group of field-school students, archaeology volunteers, and staff excavated within the footprint of the Pecunies House. This was a particularly rewarding excavation, as it ultimately afforded the opportunity to teach visitors about a feature with which many of them were unfamiliar.

The base of the *mikveh* was located in the western portion of the excavation block, and the excavation was able to confirm its size,

building materials, and a source of naturally flowing water (FIG. 3). There are only a few archaeologically investigated *mikvot* in the United States; see Abell Horn and Schneiderman-Fox (2012), Bergoffen (1997), and Roylance (2011). This research and excavation has therefore provided significant details that were not part of the historical record regarding *mikveh* construction in general and specifically regarding its use by the Jewish community of Portsmouth. The house had been purchased in the same year that Temple Israel opened on State Street, suggesting that it was an important priority for the community. The Temple Israel congregation was particularly gratified to learn that the *mikveh* satisfied the religious requirements of Jewish law, including its immovable concrete base, its large size for complete immersion, and its collection of rainwater to use as living water (Martin [2022]).

Heritage House Program

Archaeological field schools continue to offer professional training for students and interested members of the public. Recent excavations contribute to research and mitigate the effects of construction on ongoing restoration of museum buildings. The most recent efforts have concentrated on work related to the museum's Heritage House Program, intended to rehabilitate buildings for interpretive and rental spaces. The Heritage House Program restores the exteriors of historical houses and creates office and residential rentals inside. These spaces provide rental income to ensure ongoing maintenance of the historical houses and accomplish the return of neighborhood activity to this once-busy area. As at other historical museums that allow private residents to occupy historical houses, such as Colonial



Figure 3. Base of the mikveh. (Photo by Alexandra G. Martin, 2014.)

Williamsburg, there are certain rules for tenants, including an obligation to place electric candles in the windows during December's holiday programming.

Rehabilitation, as defined by the secretary of the interior's standards, is a property treatment that allows for new use of an historical structure "that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces and spatial relationships" (Grimmer 2017: 76). This treatment recognizes that changes and updates are sometimes necessary "to meet continuing or new uses while retaining the building's historic character" (Grimmer 2017: 2) and also acknowledges that changes made to buildings in the past have acquired their own historical significance and should be preserved. The standards also include language surrounding archaeological sites related to historical properties, requiring protection and preservation or mitigation of archaeological resources.

Typically, the rehabilitation of historical houses at Strawbery Banke requires updated utilities and sometimes foundation repair or replacement, both of which impact resources below ground. Because many of the heritage houses have not been used for museum interpretation previously, most have not been excavated for research purposes in the past. Recent and ongoing work at historical house sites has meant that the boundaries of excavation have been primarily determined by construction impacts over research questions. However, research and excavation have continued to uncover significant new information, encouraged collaboration with the curatorial and restoration carpentry staff, and offered new opportunities for local University of New Hampshire anthropology students. Four recent field seasons have focused on Heritage House projects, first at the Yeaton-Walsh House and then at the Penhallow House.

The Yeaton-Walsh House

The Yeaton-Walsh House lot was purchased by Thales G. Yeaton in 1794 and built on by 1803, when Mr. Yeaton sold the property to Joseph Smith, a mariner. For the last half of the 19th century the house was tenanted by the Welches, an Irish immigrant family. The family first rented from property owner Leonard Cotton (a wealthy lottery winner who owned other tenant houses in Portsmouth) and then purchased the house in the 1870s. A number of Irish families inhabited adjacent homes at the turn of the 20th century, creating a concentrated Irish American neighborhood. The house was temporarily used as an art-exhibition space in the early years of the museum, but its primary use was as archaeological artifact storage. Hundreds of heavy artifact boxes eventually contributed to strain on the house foundation.

Preliminary excavations to explore the resources in the area were carried out around this property by Charles during the Strawbery Banke archaeological field school in 2007. The 2015 field season was intended to serve as a larger-scale recovery effort to mitigate the disturbances of the rehabilitation project: replacing the deteriorating foundation and digging for new pipes and wiring.

Thousands of artifacts, dating to the time period during which the Welches were resident, were recovered from a trench behind the house. Uncovered were different types of metal, including wire and cut nails and electrical accessories, various types of ceramics, many fragments of bone and animal remains, and other personal items, including fragments of figurines, marbles, and pieces of jewelry. The rich archaeological assemblage will be significant to the curators' furnishing plan for the interpretive space.

Masonry work was completed in July 2015, and utilities have been updated over the past couple of years, including buried cable lines connected in 2017. Future plans for the house include rental space on the second floor and new exhibition space on the ground floor, where, it is hoped, the story of the Welch family will be told. Ongoing collections department research is investigating the Welch family's genealogy, Irish roots, and living

PO-13_1537_Martin.indd 63 1/26/2022 2:00:36 PM

descendants, including the great-grandchildren of Mary Agnes Welch, the oldest daughter of Michael and Mary Welch, who was born in Portsmouth in 1855. Mary Agnes Welch's great-granddaughter Denyce Collins came to visit the museum in 2018 and enjoyed a tour of the house interior, which is under construction and not open to museum visitors. Marie Konar, another great-granddaughter, sent her family's own genealogical research and copies of several photos of Mary Agnes Welch, her husband, and children (FIG. 4). These connections to the Welches' living descendants add meaning to the historical research and archaeological excavations at the house.

The Penhallow House

From 2016 to 2018, excavations focused on the Penhallow House, built ca. 1750 on the corner of Court and Pleasant streets (which is now part of Historic New England's Langdon House property). The house is named for Deacon Samuel Penhallow, a grandson of the first president of the province of New Hampshire (also named Samuel Penhallow). Penhallow lived there with his wife Prudence until his death in 1813. The house was moved to its current location on Washington Street in 1862, and Leonard Cotton purchased the property in 1868. The house was soon subdivided from a single-family home into a duplex and eventually a triplex. In the 20th century it was occupied by the Richardson and Cousins families. Kenneth "Bunny" Richardson was the first African American supervisor at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, and he was active in the local civil-rights movement. When the Penhallow House is rehabilitated, part will become rental space, and the rest of the house will be used to interpret the neighborhood's African American history.



Figure 4. Mary Agnes Welch, ca. 1880. (Courtesy of Marie Konar.)

The 2016 field season was intended to explore the integrity of the foundation for planning purposes, as well as to recover information about how the property was used before the house was moved there and to investigate the additions to the house and the lives of 19th- and 20th-century residents. The foundations along the north and west sides of the house were explored. A shallow builder's trench (which yielded an 1862 penny) postdates a dense cobblestone feature that may have been used to stabilize or shore up the edge of the tidal inlet. Stratified layers of marine sediment and 18th-century artifacts were also uncovered, suggesting a greater areal extent of the Puddle Dock tidal inlet than depicted on the 1813 Hales map (Hales 1813).

During the 2017 field season, a 3 × 5 m block was excavated north of the "red shed," a mid-century garage that will be expanded to add bathrooms when Penhallow is rehabilitated (FIG. 5). A variety of artifacts were recovered that likely date to a late 19th-century outbuilding that once straddled the property line between the Penhallow House and its neighbor. Below a layer of destruction fill, a



Figure 5. Cobblestone feature north of the "red shed" (Photo by David J. Murray, ClearEyePhoto.com, 2017.)

continuation of the cobblestone feature following the edge of the tidal inlet, that had been uncovered in 2016, was encountered. Finally, in 2018, work resumed at the northeast corner of the Penhallow House to explore the foundation of the saltbox addition that had been constructed on the back of the house around the time it was moved. These excavations provide valuable information for the restoration carpentry team in advance of rehabilitation.

In 2018, Martha Pinello's philosophy of not letting excavation get ahead of lab processing was also revived by offering a lab session following the annual field school. Although many museums offer training in field methodology, including Historic Jamestowne and Colonial Williamsburg, there are comparatively few programs in lab methods. Lab-session students in 2018 and 2019 learned artifact-processing methods and visited area museums to see different examples of how archaeological research is incorporated in exhibits. They then conducted independent research on specific artifact categories, including ceramic pipes, buttons, transfer-printed pearlware, 17th-century window glass, and glass medicine bottles (FIG. 6). The lab sessions culminated in an open house that other staff and visitors, in addition to guests from the New Hampshire Archeological Society and other museums in the area, were invited to attend.

Ongoing Public Archaeology

The museum's ongoing commitment to public archaeology has offered field-school students, interns, and visitors alike an opportunity to observe the importance of archaeological research, both onsite and on social media platforms. We at the museum con-



Figure 6. Lab-school student photographing an artifact for a blog post. (Photo by Alexandra G. Martin, 2018.)

tinue to publish reports for in-house use and use our findings to enrich the interpretation of our furnished houses, and we seek to engage with our local community. For example, the excavation of the *mikveh* prompted a series of conversations and tours with nearby Temple Israel and the preparation of a short, illustrated report for their congregants' library.

As in the past, ongoing excavations provide a valuable learning experience for members of the public when visiting during the field season. The department has also worked to extend its reach online, including continuing the Dig Strawbery Banke! blog started by Charles in 2011. The blog provides a vehicle through which to provide informal, ongoing updates and interpretation in an effort to keep the public as well as past students informed. The blog also offers interns and field-school students an opportunity to practice public interpretation in written form. Field-school staff, students, and visitors are also encouraged to interact on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram using #SBMArch as a cross-platform hashtag that enables multiple different perspectives on archaeology.

The hope is that the Strawbery Banke archaeological resources will continue to be utilized by many audiences: for undergraduate and graduate student training and research, for collaboration with other Strawbery Banke staff to benefit the visitor experience, and for the public to help make connections between their lives and the varied experiences of historical Puddle Dock residents.

PO-13_1537_Martin.indd 66 1/26/2022 2:00:36 PM

Acknowledgments

Thank you to the archaeology volunteers, field-school students, and interns who participated in the projects discussed here. Thank you to museum staff, including president and CEO Larry Yerdon, curator Elizabeth Farish, and restoration carpenter John Schnitzler.

References

Abell Horn, Julie, and Faline Schneiderman-Fox
2012 New England Hebrew Farmers of the Emanuel Society Synagogue and Creamery Site, National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 28 February. Manuscript, Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office, Hartford.

Bergoffen, Celia J.
1997 The Proprietary Baths and Possible Mikvah at 5 Allen Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York: Phase IA Archaeological Assessment Report. Report to Eldridge Street Project, Inc., New York, NY, from Celia J. Bergoffen, New York, NY.

Conyers, Lawrence B.
2006 Innovative Ground-Penetrating Radar Methods for Archaeological Mapping. *Archaeological Prospection* 13:137–139.

Deetz, James
1977 *In Small Things Forgotten: The Archaeology of Early American Life.* Doubleday, New York, NY.

Evans, Katherine M.
2016 Chase Home for Children: Childhood in Progressive New England. Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, Boston, Boston.

Grimmer, Anne E.
2017 *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings.* National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC.

Haasl, Tekla
1989 Jewish Oral History Project. Transcripts OH1 Documentation, Strawbery Banke Museum, Portsmouth, NH.

Hales, J. G.
1813 *Map of the Compact Part of the Town of Portsmouth in the State of New Hampshire.* T. Wightman, Boston, MA.

Hutchins, Karen
2013 *In Pursuit of Full Freedom: An Archaeological and Historical Study of the Free African-American Community at Parting Ways, Massachusetts, 1779–1900.* Doctoral dissertation, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, Boston, MA. University Microfilms International, Ann Arbor, MI.

Martin, Alexandra G.
[2022] Living Waters, Living History: A Twentieth-Century *Mikveh* in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. *Historical Archaeology* 56.

Pendery, Steven R.
1981 Summary Report, Marshall/Toogood Sites Development Project. Manuscript, Strawbery Banke Museum, Portsmouth, NH.

Portsmouth Herald
1912 For a Club House. *Portsmouth Herald* 11 November: 3.

Roylance, Frank
2011 Jewish Ritual Bath Found in Baltimore May Be Oldest in U.S. *Baltimore Sun* 13 February: A2.

Sablock, Peter
2014 Pecunies Survey. Manuscript, Strawbery Banke Museum, Portsmouth, NH.

Sanborn Map Company
1910 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Sanborn Map and Publishing Co, New York. Microfilm Collection, New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, NH.

Sansevere, Keri J.
2018 *"Anything but White": Excavating the Story of Northeastern Colonoware*. Doctoral dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA. University Microfilms International, Ann Arbor, MI.

Thomson, Karen
2014 Handling the "Curation Crisis": Database Management for Archaeological Collections. Master's thesis, Department of Communication and the Arts, Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ.

Wheeler, Kathleen
2007 Archaeological Survey Report: Strawbery Banke Carter Collections Center, Portsmouth (Rockingham County) New Hampshire. Manuscript, Strawbery Banke Museum, Portsmouth, NH.

Won, I. J., and Haoping Huang
2004 Magnetometers and Electro-Magnetomenters. *Leading Edge* 23(5): 448–451.

Author Information

Alexandra G. Maritn
Archaeologist, Strawbery Banke Museum
amartin@sbmusuem.org