



Preliminary spectroscopic results on glass circulation in the Iron Age Mediterranean from the perspective of Central Italy: the INGOT-EL project

Oleh Yatsuk, Astrik Gorghinian, Giacomo Fiocco, Patrizia Davit, Serena Francone, Alessandra Serges, Leonie Koch, Alessandro Re, Alessandro Lo Giudice, Marco Malagodi, Cristiano Iaia and Monica Gulmini

ICAS-EMME 3 congress, Nicosia, 14-18 of March 2022



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO



The INGOT-EL project:

OBJECTIVES:

1. Establish cost-efficient, micro-invasive methodology for analyzing a large number of ancient glasses;
2. Give chemical characterization for glasses from Etruscan and Etruscanized sites;
3. Clarify the question of local glass production in Etruscan lands;
4. Reconstruct glass trade routes that were passing through the lands under Etruscan influence in the Iron Age.

Stage 1:
Study of typology and context of glass objects.

Photographic and microscopic imaging documentation

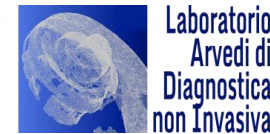
Stage2:
non-invasive archaeometric study of objects.

XRF
FORS

Stage: 3
micro-invasive analyses.

SEM-EDS
Raman
XRD
LA-ICP-MS

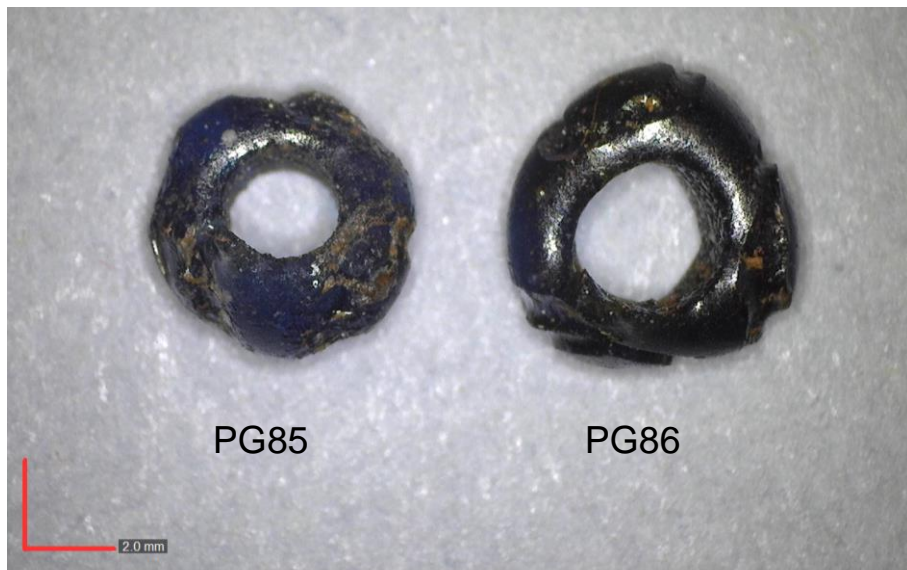
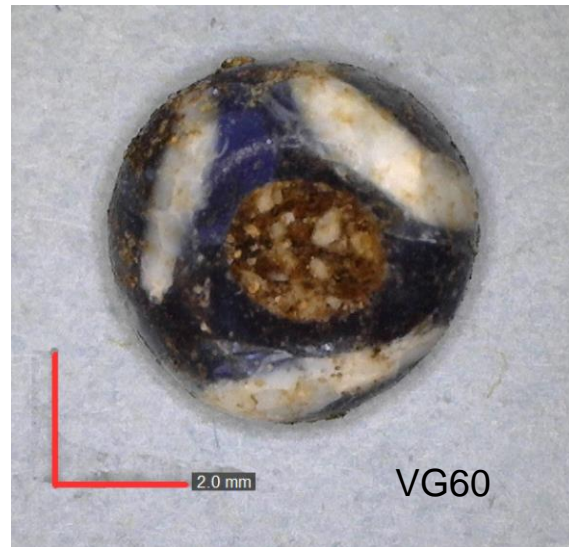
- 264 samples;
- 14 archaeological sites;
- 65 different graves;
- 10-5 centuries BCE;



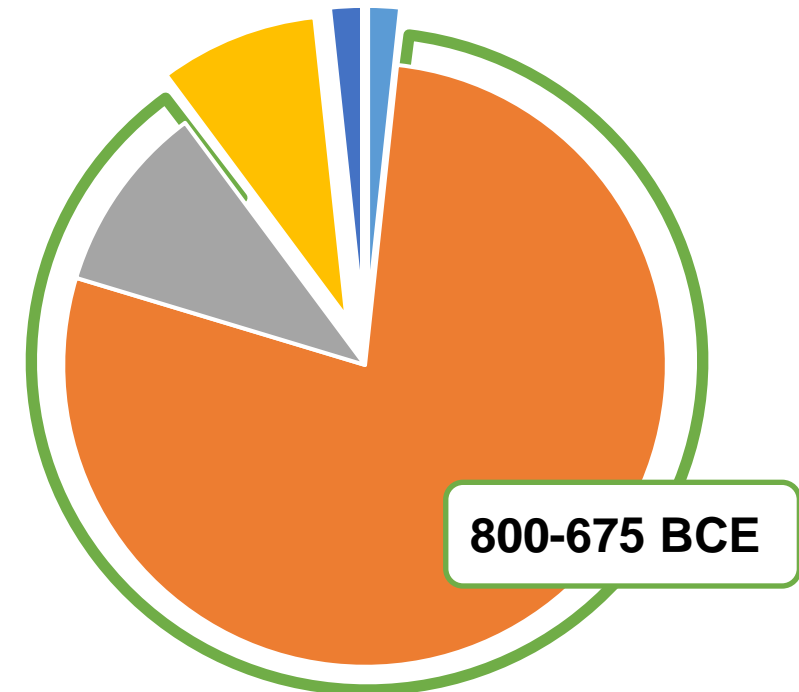
Archaeological sites:



Type of the beads:



Distribution in time:



- Early Iron Age I
- Early Iron Age II
- Early Orientalising
- Orientalising
- Late Archaic



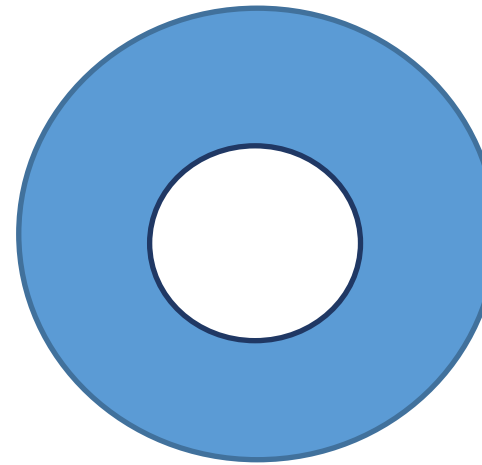
Description of the beads:



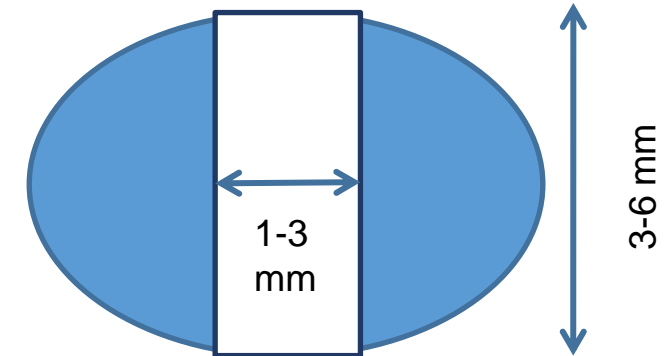
Colour, translucency and state of preservation vary slightly;

PG44-47;

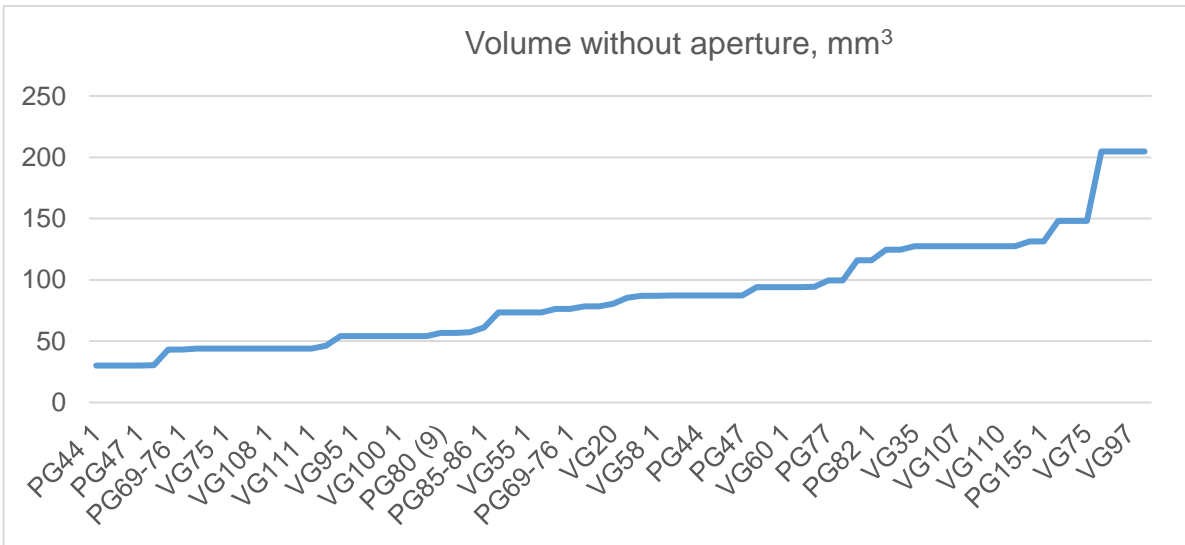
Usually 3 eyes, sometimes 2 (when the bead is small and the eyes are big);



Transversal section.



Longitudinal section.



Questions:

- How were these beads made?
- Is there a single tradition in the production of these beads?
- Does different state of preservation coincide with a different composition?
- Where can be the place of production of these beads?



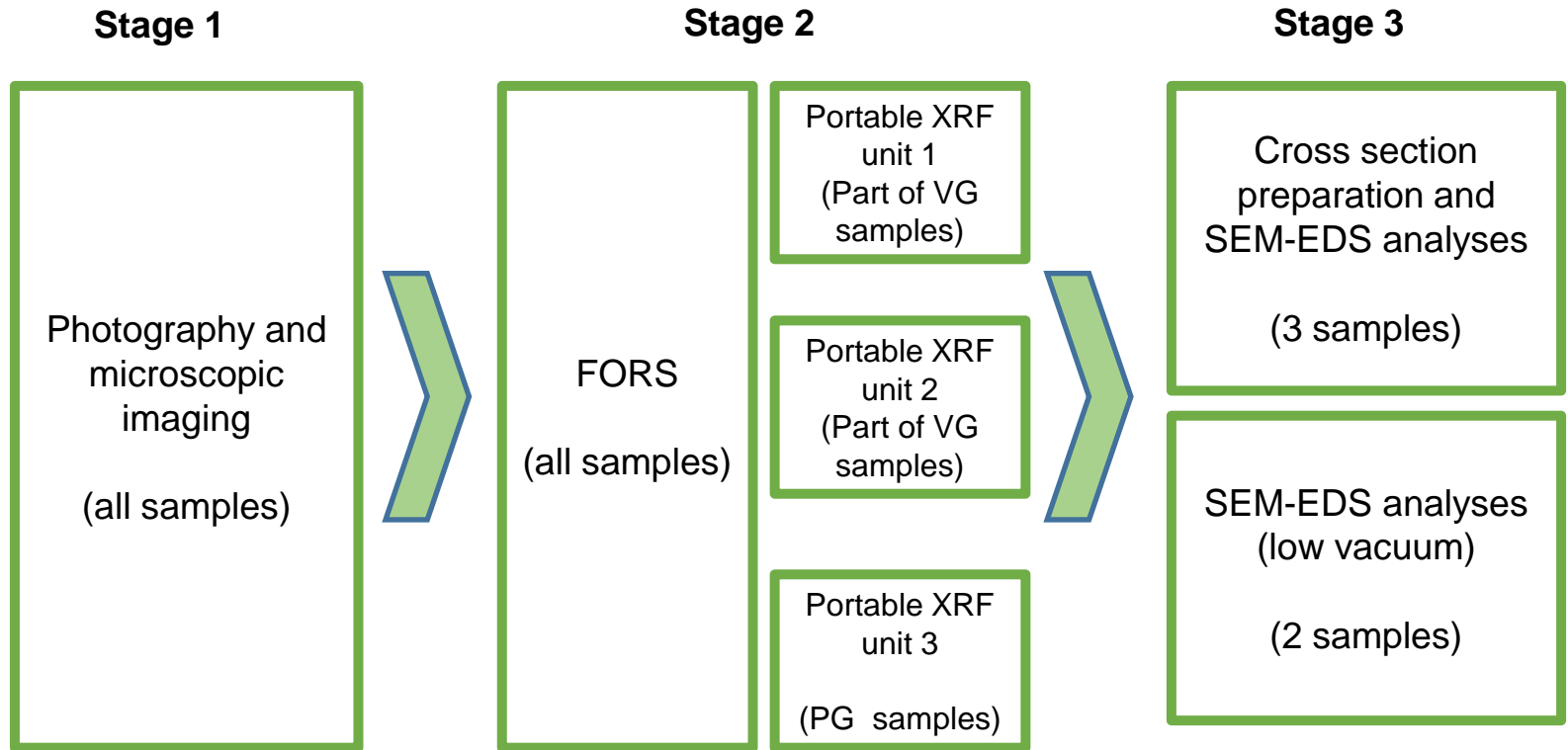
Beads from Capena, Early Orientalising period, Museo delle Civita



Beads from Capena, Early Iron Age II, Villa Giulia museum



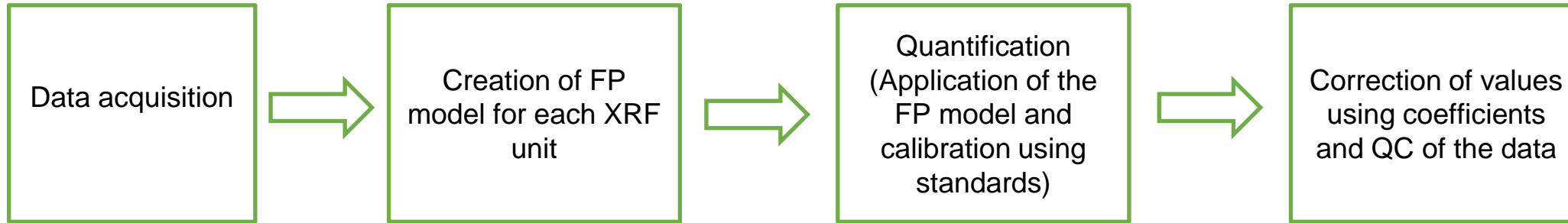
Methods:



**55 samples within this study;
most of the data are acquired within the museums;**



Cross calibration of XRF data from 3 different units



INFN (Frascati) units – analyses in Villa Giulia;



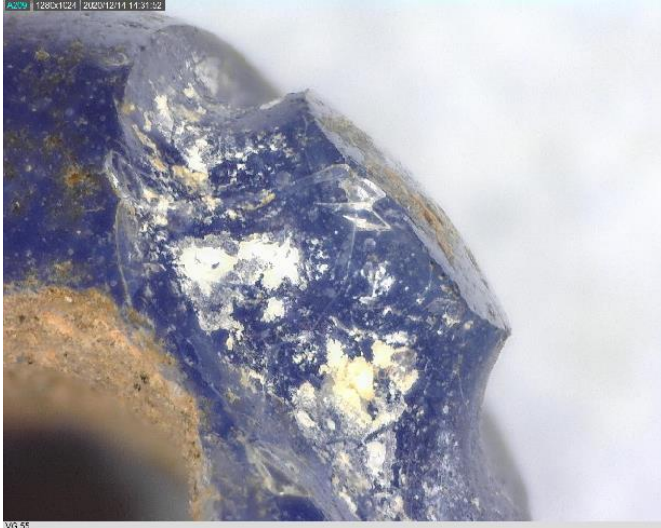
Arvedi laboratory unit – analyses in Museo delle Civita;

Main objective:

to be able to compare the data from different sources within the same frame of reference.



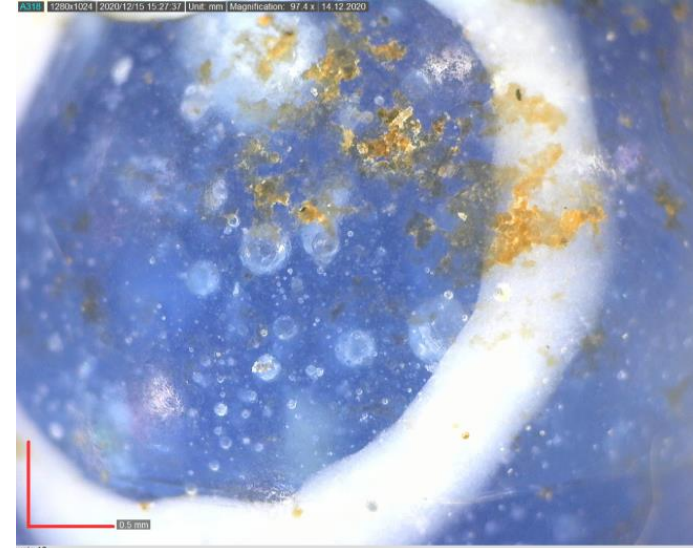
Forming technique: wound beads with inlaid coils



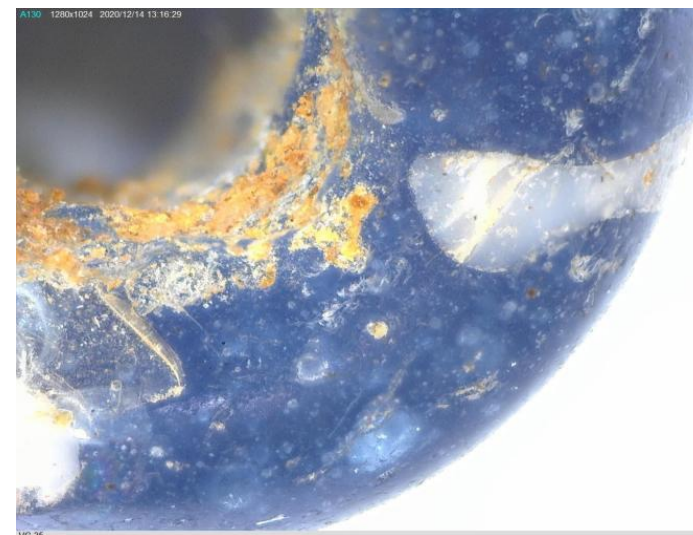
Groove of the detached coil; VG55.



Protrusion near the apex; VG20.



Complete eye (inlaid coil); round bubbles; PG44.



open end of the coil; round bubbles; VG35.

Major components: SEM-EDS analyses*

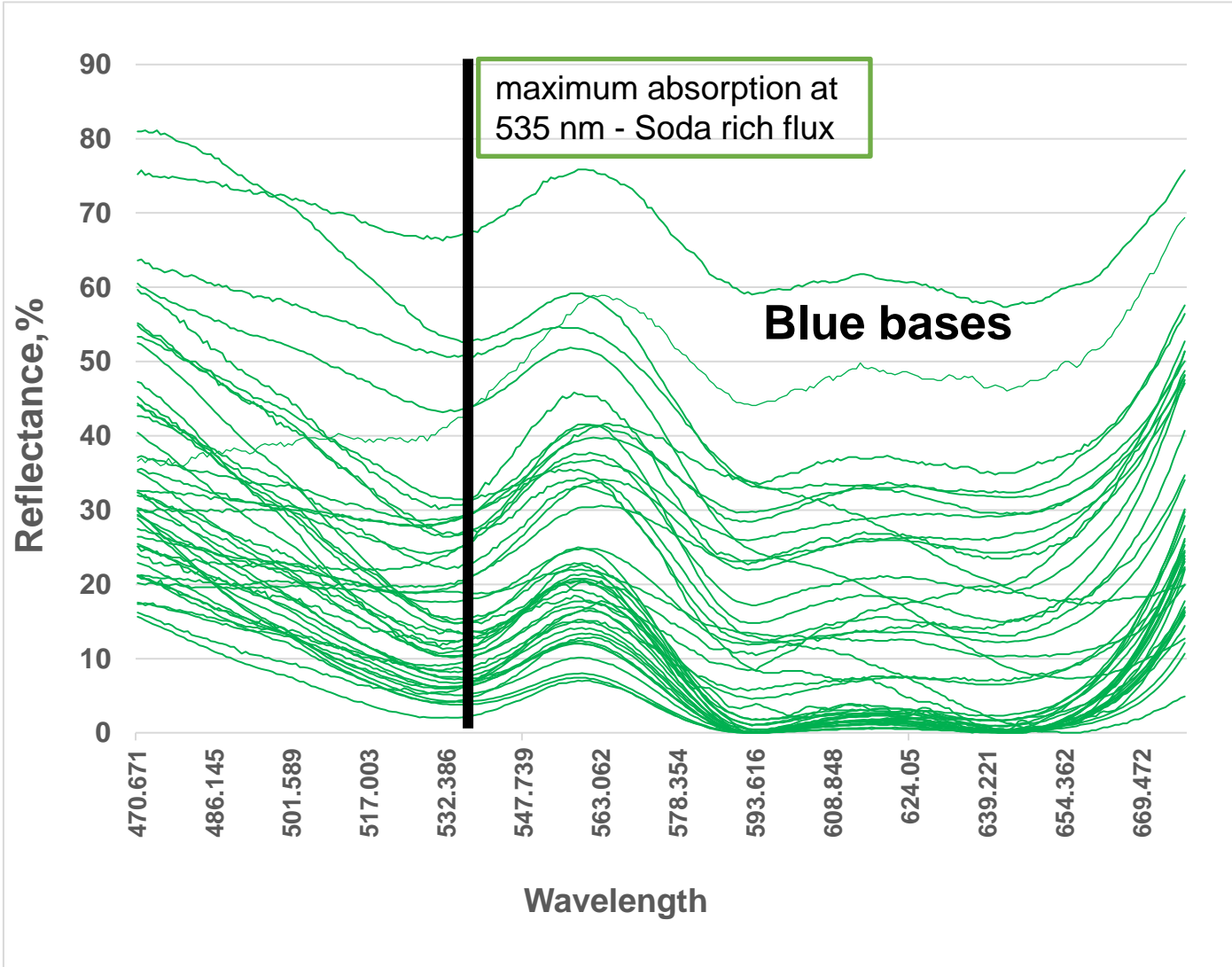
Cross sections PG110 (1), PG110 (2), PG139 demonstrate values of major components (coloured rectangles) that correspond to Soda-Lime-Silica glass.

	Na ₂ O	MgO	Al ₂ O ₃	SiO ₂	SO ₃	K ₂ O	CaO	TiO ₂	MnO	FeO	CuO	Sb ₂ O ₃
PG110_1_blue	17.50	0.74	0.85	70.63	0.38	0.53	4.70	0.11	1.25	0.40	1.67	N.D.
PG110_1_white	16.52	0.73	0.67	68.19	0.81	0.60	5.25	N.D.	N.D.	0.30	N.D.	6.24
PG110_2	19.23	3.30	6.24	64.89	0.58	0.12	3.58	0.17	0.34	0.89	N.D.	N.D.
PG139	18.62	2.62	6.21	66.60	0.85	N.D.	4.00	0.06	0.18	0.74	N.D.	N.D.

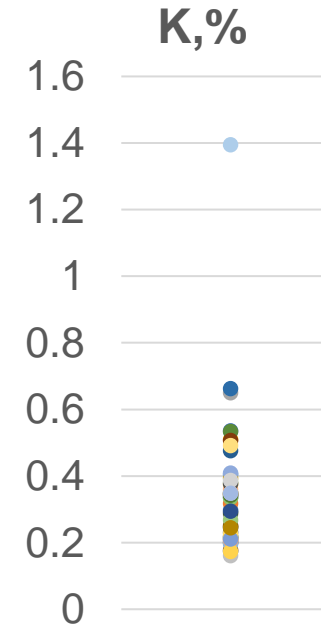
* Samples PG156 and VG109 were analysed in the environmental mode, due to the surface alteration the values of alkali elements are significantly different.



FORS data on flux:

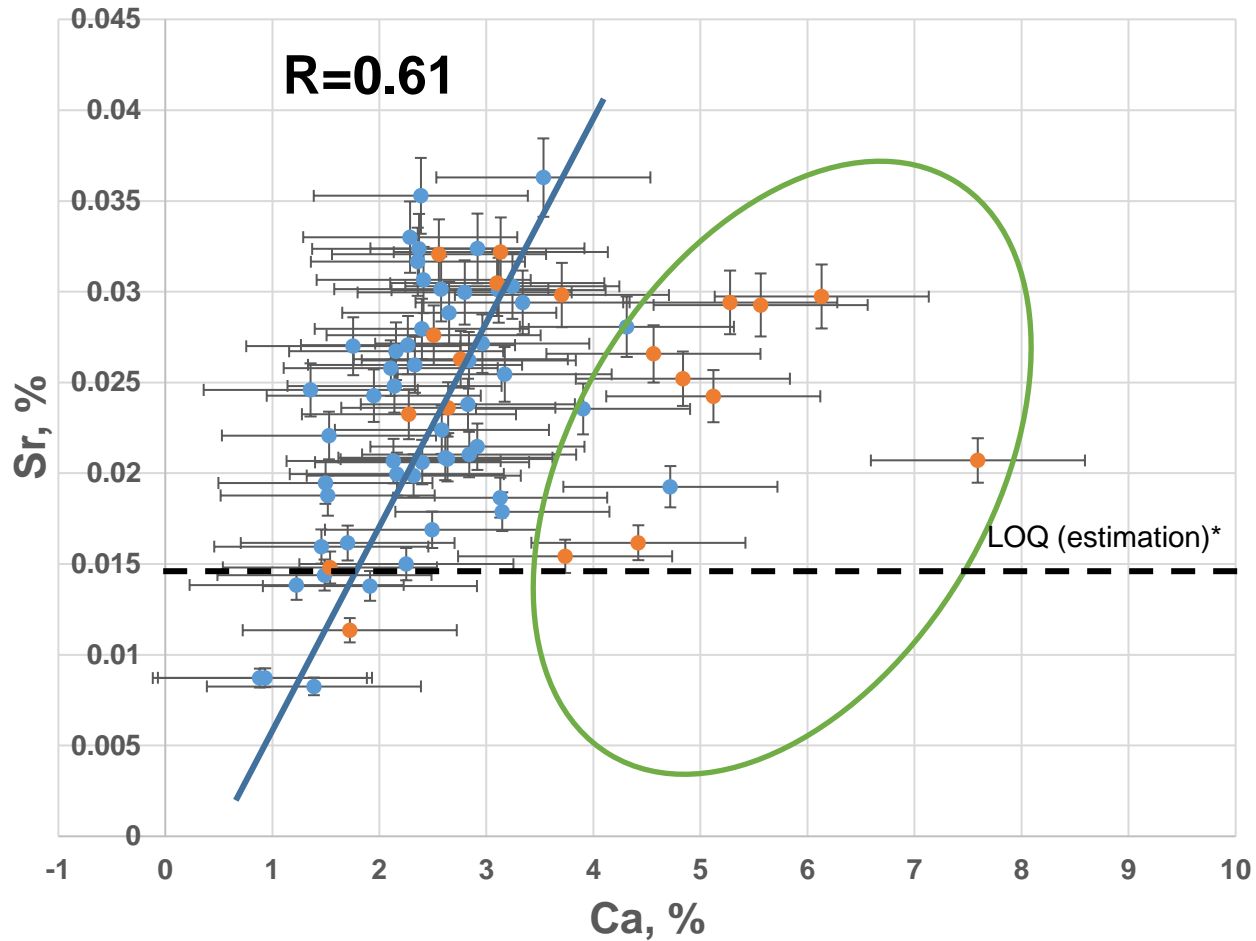


XRF data on flux:



*has to be taken with caution because of likely surface alteration (alkali leaching).





● Blue bases; ● White decorations.

Ca values are comparable with IE soda lime glasses;

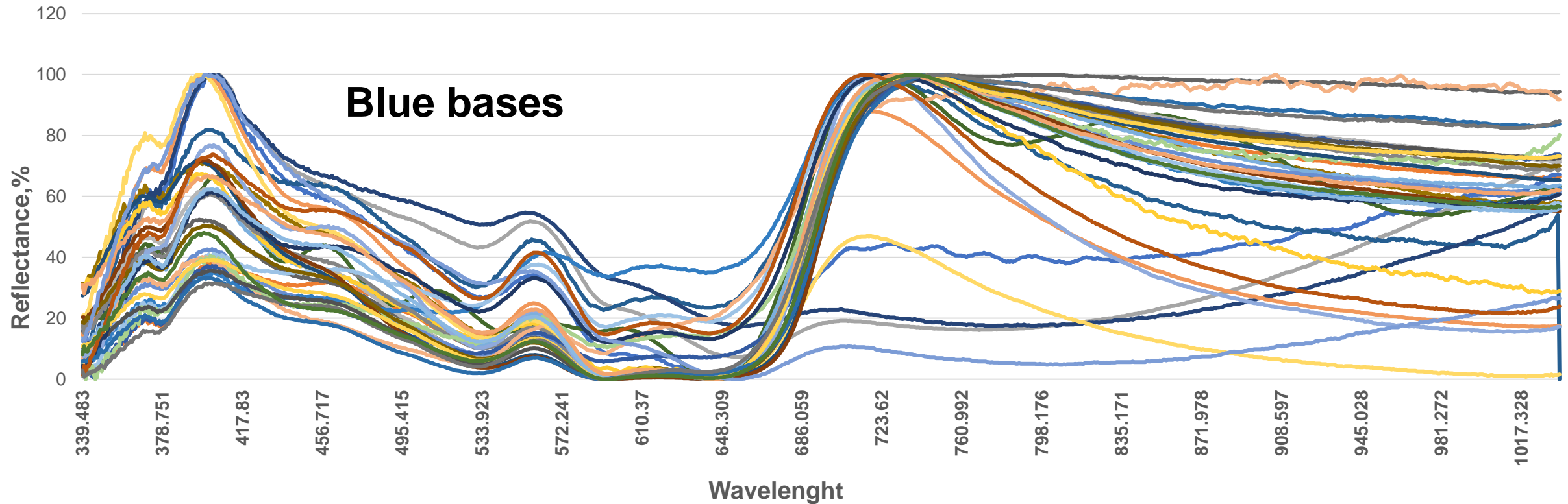
Additional Ca is detected in the white parts of beads (green ellipsis) - probable influence of the colorant addition;

SEM-EDS shows MgO values at – 2.62 - 3.3 % (for Co blue glasses);

Single source of modifier is suggested;

*Here and later LOQ is estimated as 10X detection limit based on data provided by the producer of ELIO XRF unit.

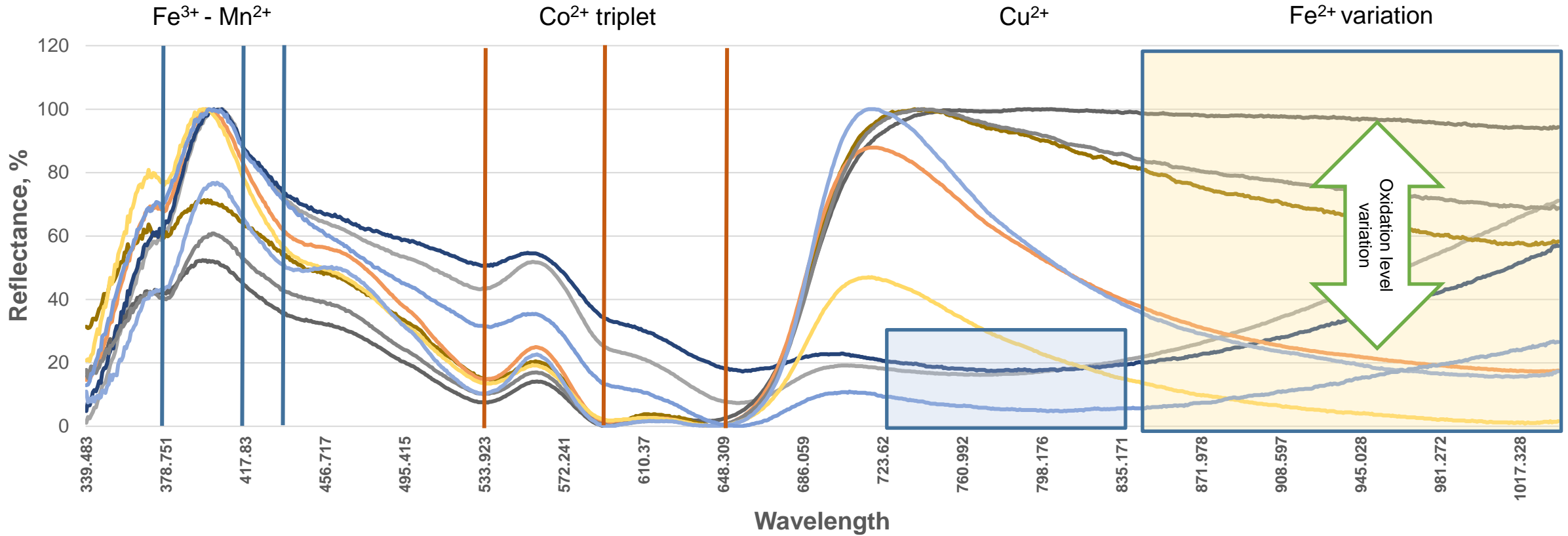




Fe^{3+} - 375 nm;
 Fe^{3+} - Mn^{2+} complex – 425, 440 nm;
 Co^{2+} - 535, 600, 640 nm;
 Cu^{2+} - 775-835 nm (broad band);
 Fe^{2+} - NIR (broad band).



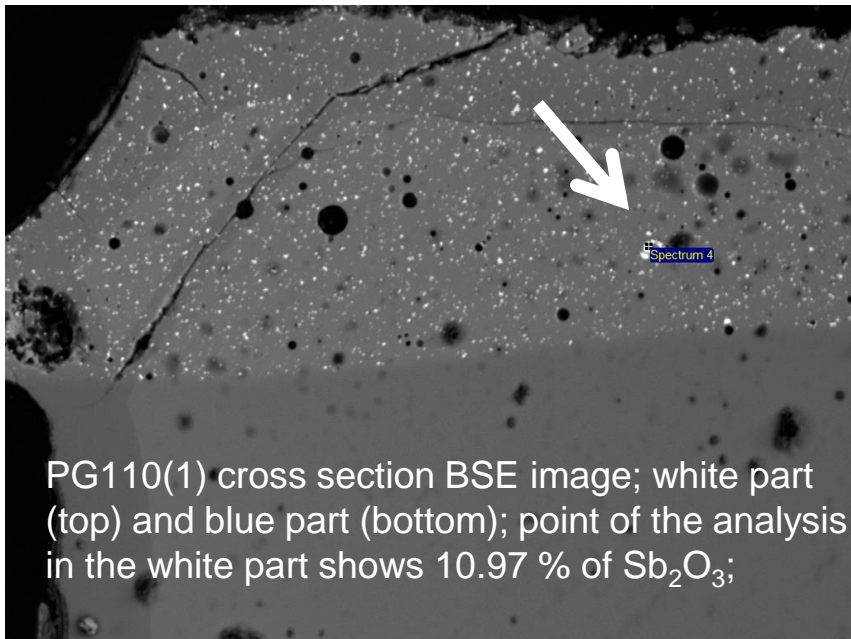
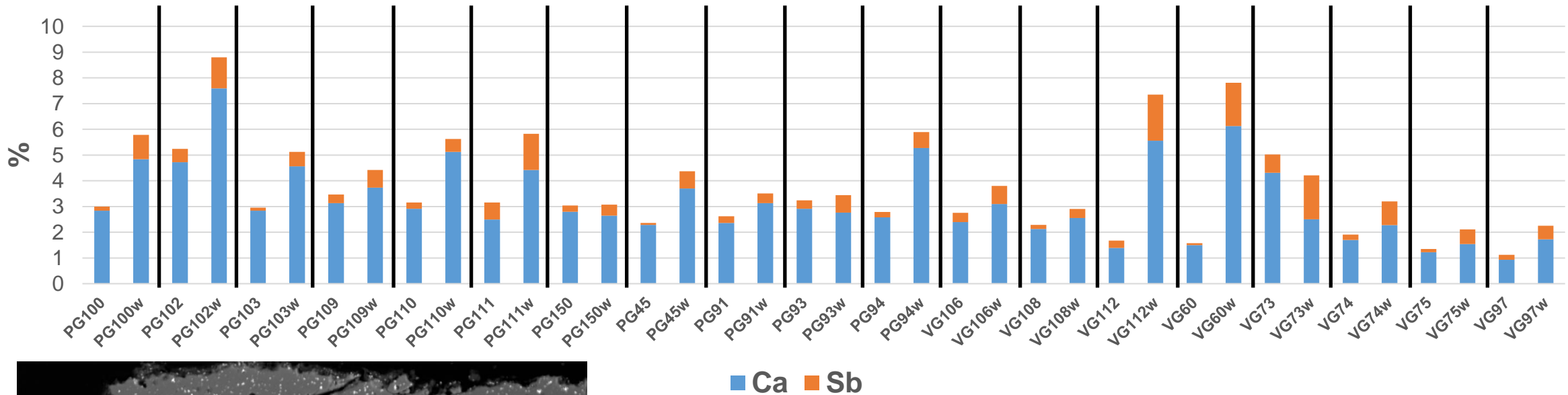
Colors (FORS)



Fe³⁺ - 375 nm;
 Fe³⁺ - Mn²⁺ complex – 425, 440 nm;
 Co²⁺ - 535, 600, 640 nm;
 Cu²⁺ - 775-835 nm (broad band);
 Fe²⁺ - NIR (broad band).



Colors (XRF; SEM-EDS)



PG110(1) cross section BSE image; white part (top) and blue part (bottom); point of the analysis in the white part shows 10.97 % of Sb₂O₃;

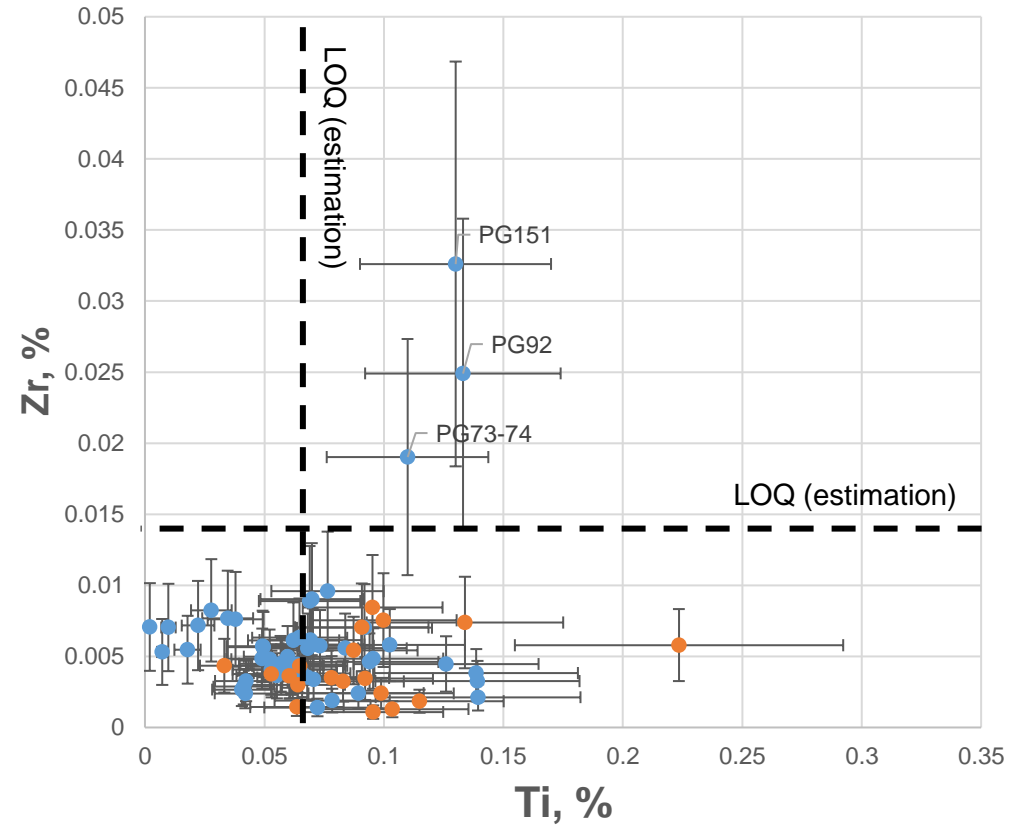
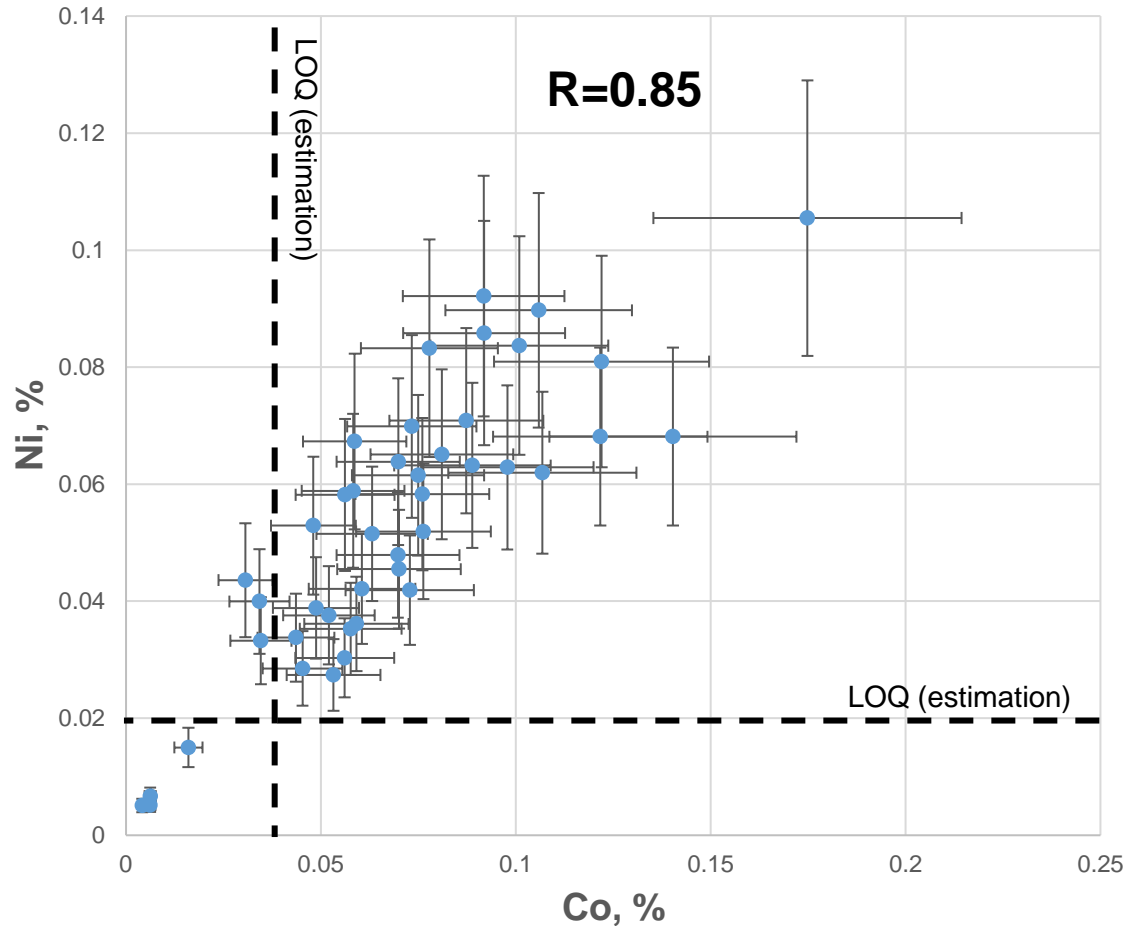
Significant increase of Sb in white decorations;

Abundance of Sb rich inclusions (SEM-EDS) increase of Ca values is noted;

Ca/Sb white = 5.2;
 Ca/Sb blue = 11.7;
 Ca white/ Ca blue = 1.69.



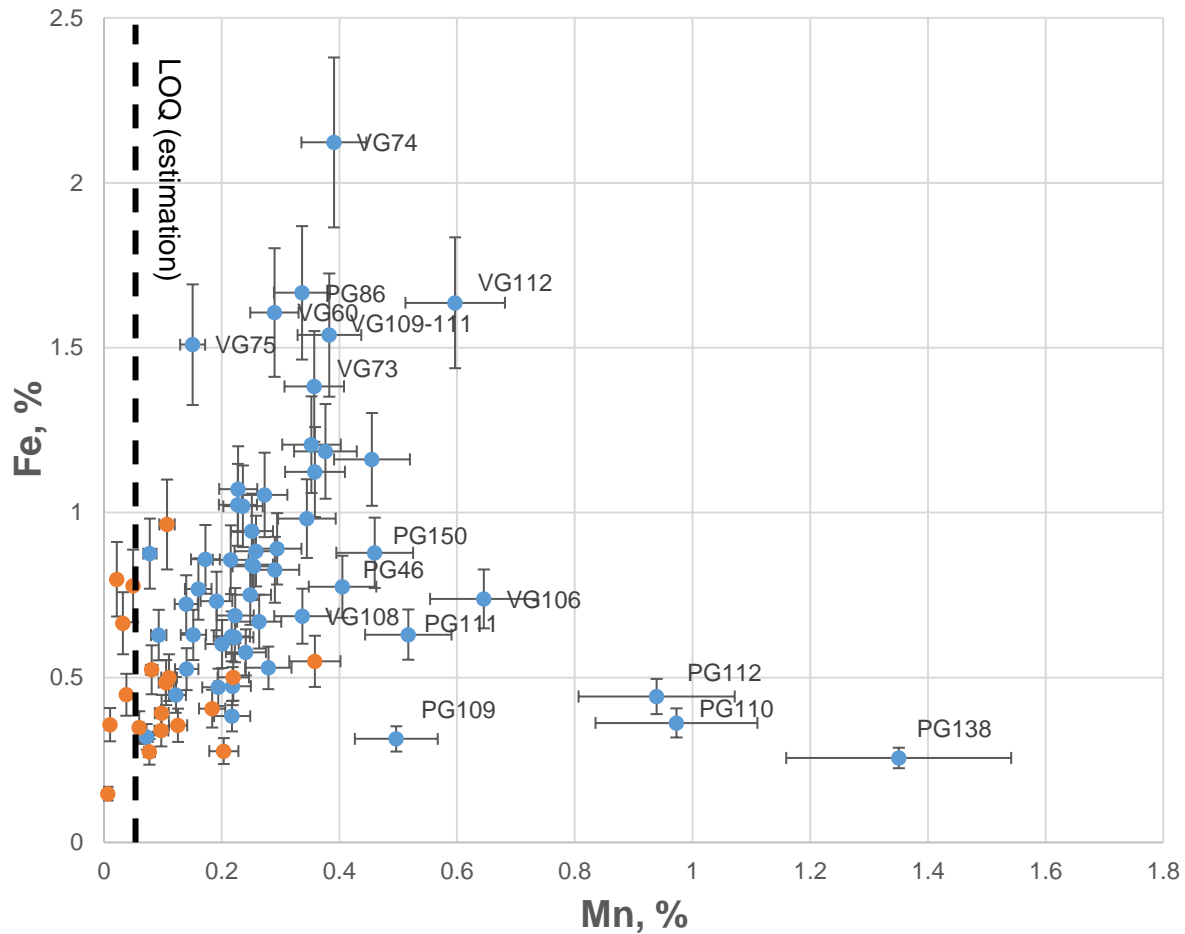
Suggestions of provenance



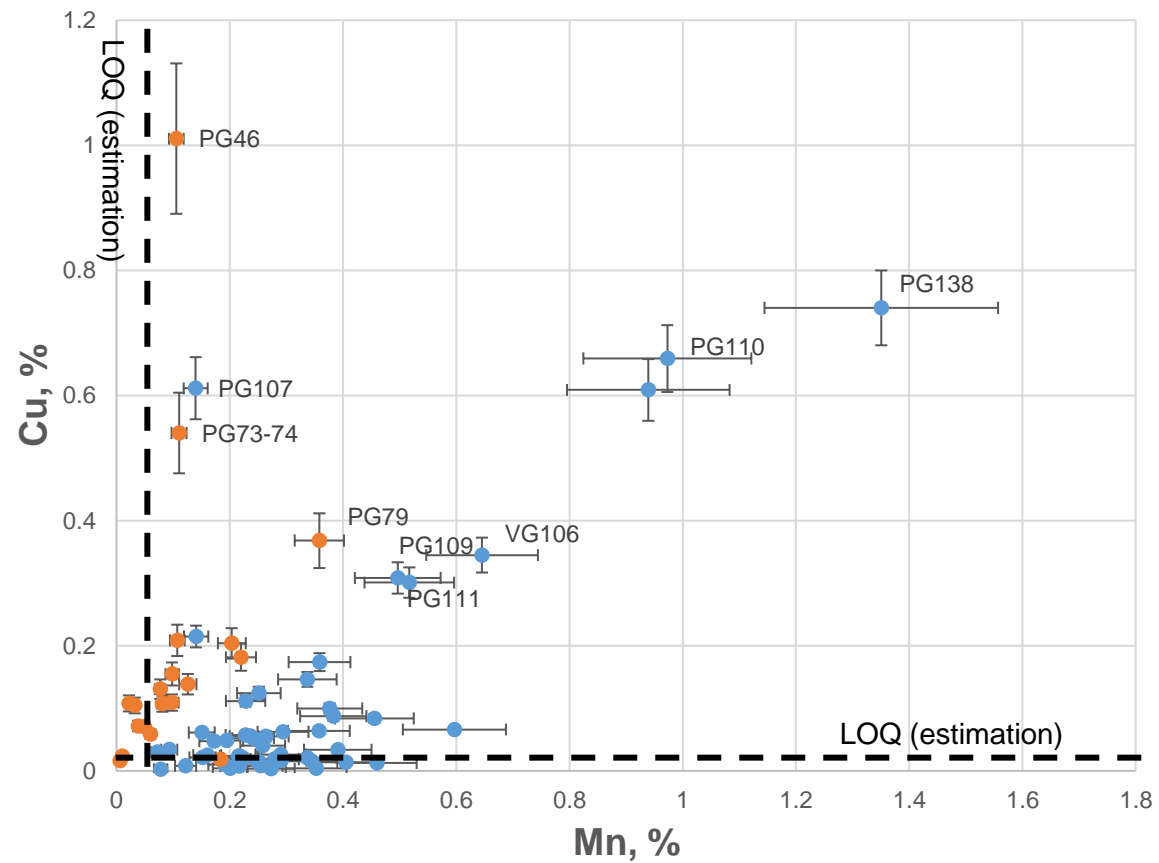
● Blue bases; ● White decorations.

Co/Ni binary plot includes data of XRF Unit 1 and Unit 2 on blue bases (XRF Unit 3 values have great relative errors)





● Blue bases; ● White decorations.



Instead of conclusion

Notes to keep in mind:

How these beads were made?

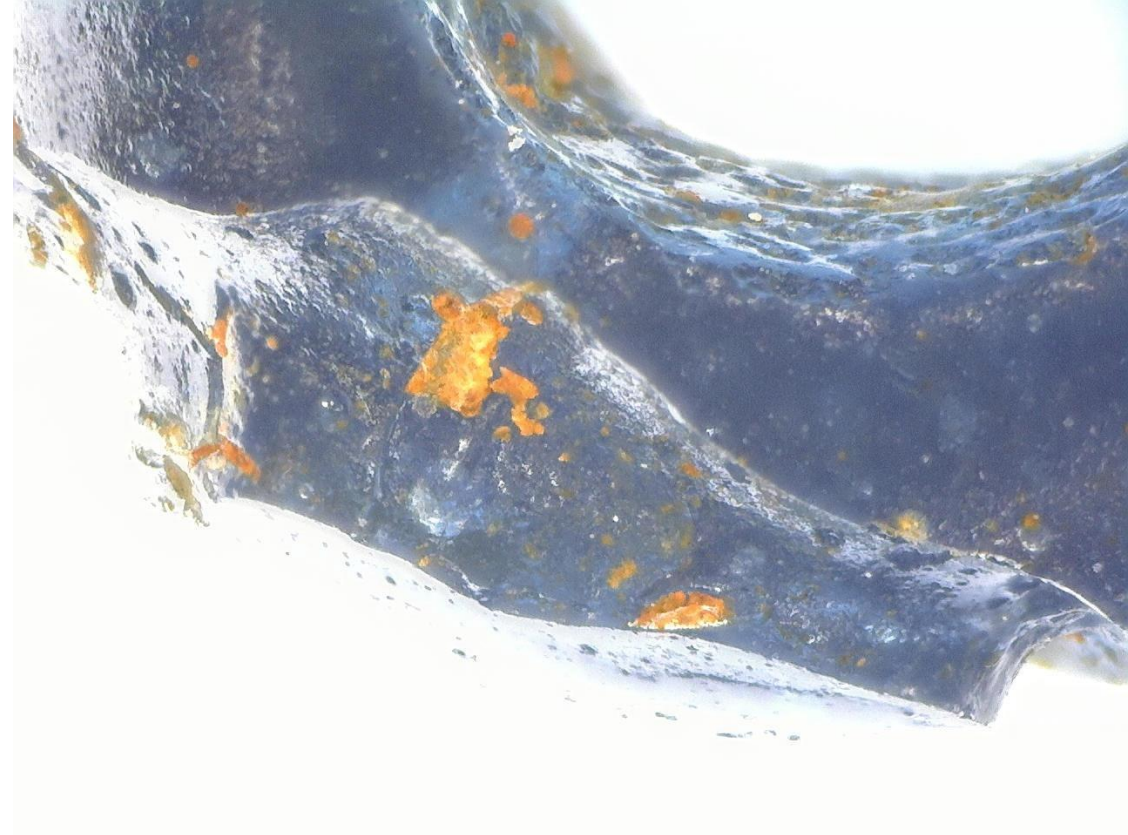
- Soda-lime-silica glass;
- Possible recycled glass use;
- Wound beads with coil eye decoration;
Variety of sizes without one or several standards.

Where can the place of production of these beads be?

- Same place of production of raw glass is likely, some raw materials source is probably Egypt;
- Several outliers have to be kept in mind.

Is there a single tradition in the production of these beads?

- The colorants used are the same so is the aspiration to similar appearance (with exceptions);



Instead of conclusion

Future work:

- Refining of XRF data;
- Comparing with other groups of samples;
- Introducing new data of the stage 3 into discussion including LA-ICP-MS data;
- Cross validation of data;
- Checking the veracity of the preliminary conclusions.

