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IntroductionGlass production at al-Raqqa; The principles of isotope analysis and how isotopes contribute; Methodology; Results; Strontium; Neodymium; Discussion; Conclusions; Acknowledgements; References; The implications of lead isotope analysis for the source of pigments in Late Bronze Age Egyptian vitreous materials; Introduction; Results; Pigments: Egyptian blue and green frit; Glasses; Faience; Discussion; Conclusions; Acknowledgements; References; Kelp in historic glass: the application of strontium isotope analysis; Introduction
Strontium isotopic ratios in nature and their use in geology and related disciplinesStrontium isotope analysis of skeletal material; Strontium isotope analysis of glass; Where does the strontium in glass come from?; Strontium in some post-medieval glass; Samples and Methods; Results; Conclusion; References; Medieval and postmedieval Hispano-Moresque glazed ceramics: new possibilities of characterization by means of lead isotope ratio determination by Quadrupole ICP-MS; Introduction; Experimental; Materials and methods; Sample preparation; Results and discussion; Conclusions; Acknowledgements ReferencesPLS Regression to Determine Lead Isotope Ratios of Roman Lead Glazed Ceramics by Laser Ablation TOF-ICP-MS; Introduction; Experimental; PLS Modeling; Standards; Samples; Instrumentation; Data Reduction Procedures; Results; Calibration; Lead-Glazed Samples; Discussion; Calibration; Measurement of Lead Isotope Ratios of Roman Lead Glazes; Conclusion; Acknowledgements; References; List of Authors; The Editors

Sommario/riassunto

For all archaeological artefactual evidence, the study of the provenance, production technology and trade of raw materials must be based on archaeometry. Whereas the study of the provenance and trade of stone and ceramics is already well advanced, this is not necessarily the case for ancient glass. The nature of the raw materials used and the geographical location of their transformation into artefacts often remain unclear. Currently, these questions are addressed by the use of radiogenic isotope analysis. With the specific information the technique provides, archaeologists can further their u