Exploring Russian-American Trade through Comparison of Chemical XRF Signatures of Glass from Colonial Russian Sites in Alaska and the Tal'tsinka Factory in Central Siberia

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1725: Bering's trek across Siberia from Irkutsk to Okhotsk (in red)

Tal'tsinka Glassworks: 1784

Making Glass III



(Generalized illustration from Diderot)

Vol. X, Verrerie en Bois, Pl. XVII.



Archaeology at the Baranov-Laxman Glass Factory: 2004-









Castle Hill Workshop Area / Architecture







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	LOCATION	INSPECTOR	COR 1	NOTE	Mo		Zr	-	Sr		U
	Alaska-Inkutsk	CLB	IKT-04-1			0.81	42.096	3.82	82.255	5.445	
	Alaska-Inkutsk	CLB	IKT-04-1			0.27	Not available		9.612	1.524	
3	Alaska-Inkutsk	CLB	IKT-04-2			0.12	114.151	5.346	122.142	6.557	26.285
S	Alaska-Inkutsk	CLB	IKT-04-2	1	2.366	1.016	Not available		14.231	0.78	1.86
Ð	Alaska-Inkutsk	CLB	IKT-04-3			0.5	95.935	4.6	105.319	5.511	
	Alaska-Inkutsk	CLB	IKT-04-3			0.45	Not available		14.814	8.275	
	Alaska-Inkutsk	CLB	IKT-04-3	duplicate		0.29	Not available		25.364	1.00	
1	Alaska-Inkutsk	CLB	IKT-04-4			0.5	86.041	4.915	232.207	1.317	
			missing								
	Alaska-Inkutsk	CLB	IKT-04-5			0.15	32.872	3.748	21.066	3.472	
	Alaska-Inkutsk	CLB	IKT-04-5			0.17	Not available	t.	1.775	1.522	
\geq	Alaska-Inkutsk	CLB	IKT-04-6			0.65					
	Alaska-Inkutsk	CLB	IKT-04-6			0.32				1	
1	Alaska-Inkutsk	CLB	IKT-04-7		~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	0.17					
2	Alaska-Inkutsk	CLB	IKT-04-7			0.28				100	
d	Alaska-Inkutsk	CLB	IKT-04-8			0.74					
	Alaska-Inkutsk	CLB	IKT-04-8			0.46					1
	Alaska-Inkutsk	CLB	IKT-04-9	3	5.248	3,178					19
	Alaska-Inkutsk	CLB	IKT-04-9	duplicate	33	0.67				/	1
	Alaska-Inkutsk	CLB	IKT-04-9			0.35			/	-	1
	Alaska-Inkutsk	CLB	IKT-04-9	duplicate		0.35				1	1
	Alaska-Inkutsk	CLB	IKT-04-10			0.76			1	1	
		CLB	IVT 04 10			A 44		-	100	1	1000

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Finding the Differentiator

The Flux:

Laxman: Sodium Sulfate (Na2SO4)

Common Practice: potash (K2CO3)

Laxman's glass would have a lower K to Ca ratio than potash-based glasses.

SCIENTIFIC

Thermo Scientific NITON Analyzer

• Helium (He) purge feature of these analyzers allows for analysis of light elements Mg, Si, P, S, K, Ca.

Nondestructive Analysis

•Short analysis time

•Spectra and (semi)quantitative data

Figure 1. Light energy spectra collected from glass samples from Castle Hill, Alaska. Potassium and calcium are labeled, showing an average K to Ca ratio between 1:2 and 1:1.

Figure 2. Light energy spectra collected from glass samples from Yakutat, New Russia. Potassium and calcium are labeled, showing an average K to Ca ratio between 1:1 and 2:1.

Figure 3. Light energy spectra collected from glass samples from Irkutsk, the site of Erik Laxman's glass factory. Potassium and calcium are labeled, showing an average K to Ca ratio between 1:2 and 1:1, with one unusual outlier with a much greater concentration of K.

Figure 4. Light energy spectra from both Irkutsk (green) and Yakutat (blue) overlaid.

Figure 5. Light energy spectra from both Castle Hill (red) and Yakutat (blue) overlaid.

Figure 6. Light energy spectra from both Castle Hill (red) and Irkutsk (green) overlaid.

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Figure 7. Light energy spectra collected from glass samples from Irkutsk. Sulfur peak labeled.

Discussion and Conclusions

- The Irkutsk glass samples have a lower K to Ca ratio as compared to the Yakutat samples, and a similar ratio as compared to the Castle Hill samples. We will need to look more closely at quantitative data, rather than spectra to better establish these ratios.
- The Irkutsk samples have a significantly lower concentration of potassium than both the Yakutat and Castle Hill samples. Further study is necessary to determine the degree of significance of ratio over concentration, or vice versa.
- Overall, the results lead us to believe that with better method and a more statistically significant number of samples, the handheld XRF is a viable tool for this research.
- Several follow-up steps need to be taken for more conclusive results:
 - A more statistically significant number of samples from each location needs to be analyzed
 - Samples need to be better matched (color, use, etc.) for comparison
 - Comparison of a greater number of elements needs to be undertaken
 - Ratios need to be more precisely established by using the available (semi)quantitative data.

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