



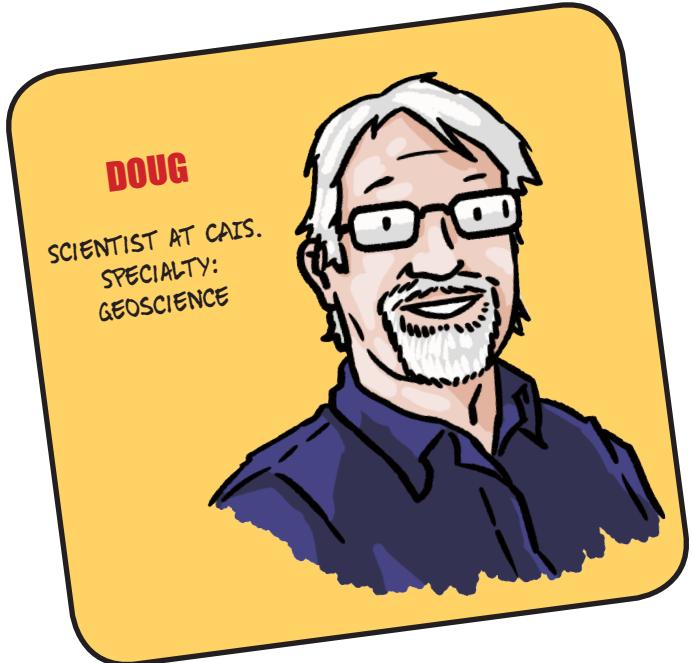
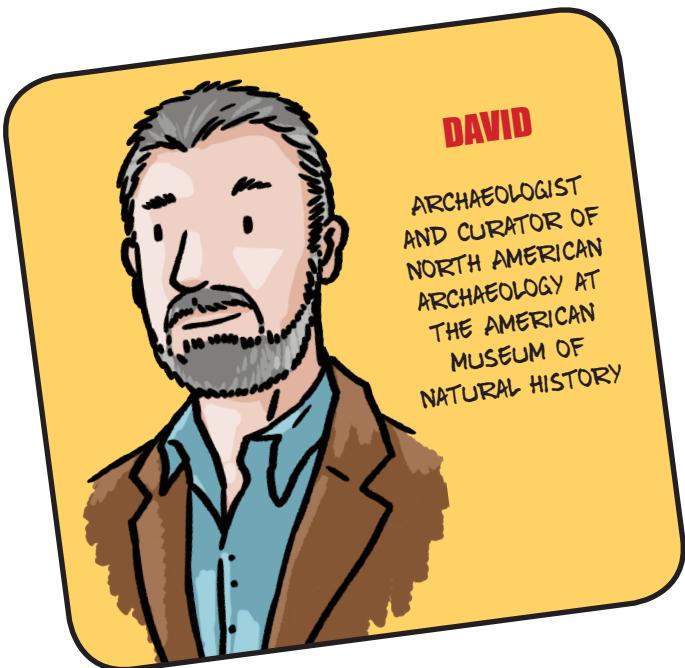
UNLOCKING the PAST! THE SCIENCE OF ARCHAEOMETALLURGY



HOW THE TEAM AT CAIS KNOWS WHERE THIS MISSION BELL WAS MADE!

WELCOME TO THE **CENTER FOR APPLIED ISOTOPE STUDIES (CAIS)**, AND THE AMAZING WORLD OF ARCHAEMETALLURGY - WHERE GEOSCIENTISTS AND ARCHAEOLOGISTS USE SCIENCE TO UNLOCK THE PAST! WE'RE GOING TO BE SHOWING YOU HOW THE CHEMICALS INSIDE ANCIENT OBJECTS CAN TELL US WHERE AN OBJECT WAS MADE - EVEN SOMETHING THAT'S BEEN BURIED IN THE EARTH FOR HUNDREDS OF YEARS.

DOING THIS KIND OF SCIENCE TAKES A WHOLE TEAM OF PEOPLE. HERE ARE THE ARCHAEOLOGISTS AND SCIENTISTS AT CAIS WHO MAKE ARCHAEMETALLURGY POSSIBLE. THEY'RE GOING TO TELL YOU WHAT ARCHAEMETALLURGY IS USED FOR, HOW IT WORKS AND HOW THEY DO IT.



ANNA AND DAVE ARE EXCAVATING A SPANISH MISSION ON ST. CATHERINES ISLAND.

DAVE, I'M FINDING A LOT OF FRAGMENTS OF METAL IN THE TRENCHES WE'RE EXCAVATING.

IT'S BRONZE: THAT'S REALLY INTERESTING!



I THINK THEY'RE PIECES OF MISSION BELLS.

YES, I THINK YOU'RE RIGHT.



THE ARCHAEOLOGISTS ON ST. CATHERINES ARE LOOKING FOR EVIDENCE THAT HELPS US UNDERSTAND THE LIVES OF THE FIRST EUROPEAN SETTLERS IN THE NEW WORLD.

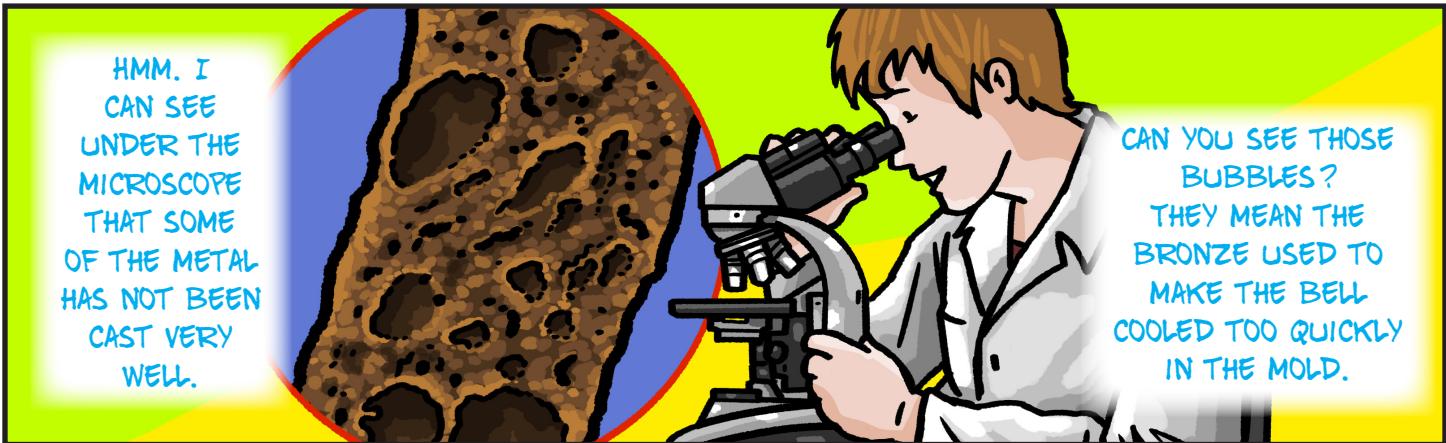
MISSION BELLS WERE USUALLY MADE BACK IN SPAIN OR MEXICO AND BROUGHT WITH MISSIONARIES WHEN THEY SETTLED THE NEW WORLD.

PERHAPS WHEN THE MISSION WAS DESTROYED, PEOPLE WANTED TO KEEP FRAGMENTS OF THE BELLS TO RECYCLE THEM INTO OTHER OBJECTS.

HMM. I WONDER WHERE THE BELLS WERE ACTUALLY MADE?



AT CAIS IN GEORGIA:



HOW WERE THE MISSION BELLS MADE?



1

FIRST, THE SHAPE OF THE BELL IS MADE OUT OF WAX SURROUNDED BY A MOLD MADE OF CLAY.

2

RED-HOT LIQUID BRONZE IS POURED INTO THE SPACE BETWEEN THE TWO PARTS OF THE MOLD. THE WAX MELTS AND RUNS OUT.

3

THE BRONZE GOES INTO THE SPACE LEFT BEHIND BY THE MELTED WAX, TAKING THE SAME SHAPE.

THE BUBBLES MEAN THE BELLS PROBABLY WEREN'T MADE IN SPAIN. SPANISH BELL-CASTERS WERE VERY GOOD AT MAKING BELLS, AND THEY WOULDN'T HAVE LET THE METAL COOL TOO QUICKLY.

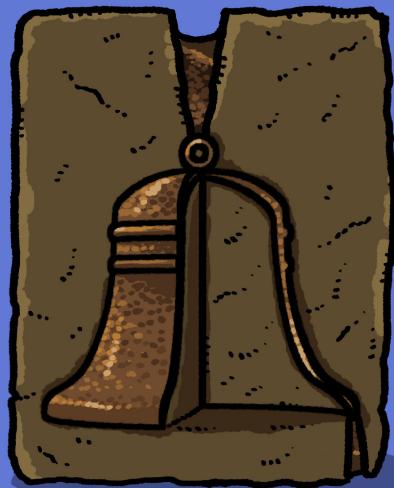
CAN WE FIND OUT WHERE THE METAL CAME FROM? THAT MIGHT TELL US WHERE THE BELLS WERE MADE.

WELL, THE METAL CONTAINS COPPER, TIN AND LEAD... *

... SO, YES: I THINK THE LEAD ISOTOPES COULD TELL US.

LET'S TAKE YOUR SAMPLES TO DOUG.

* SCIENTISTS OFTEN USE THESE ABBREVIATIONS:
COPPER: CU TIN: SN LEAD: PB



4

THE BRONZE COOLS AND GOES SOLID.

5

THE CLAY PARTS OF THE MOLD ARE TAKEN AWAY, AND WHAT IS LEFT IS THE BRONZE BELL.

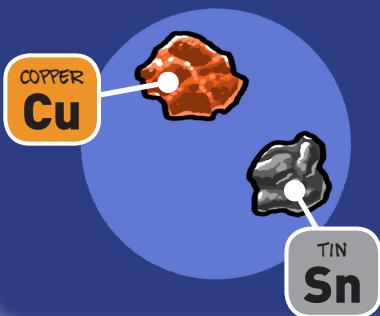
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FINALLY, THE BELL IS TRIMMED, POLISHED AND TUNED SO THAT IT MAKES THE CORRECT SOUND.



WHY IS THERE LEAD IN THE BRONZE BELLS?

BRONZE IS AN "ALLOY," WHICH MEANS IT IS A METAL MADE FROM TWO OTHER METALS.



HOWEVER, BOTH COPPER AND TIN ARE VERY SOFT - SO BRONZE CAN OFTEN CRACK.



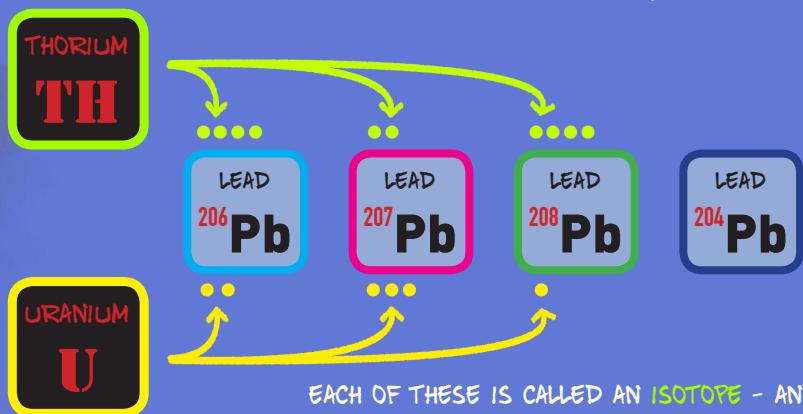
LEAD WAS ADDED TO THE BRONZE TO MAKE IT STRONGER. IT COOLS MORE SLOWLY THAN COPPER AND TIN.



- 1 LEAD IS DUG OUT OF THE GROUND IN LEAD MINES. THERE ARE OTHER ELEMENTS IN THE ROCKS AND SOIL SURROUNDING THE LEAD



- 2 TWO OF THESE ELEMENTS - THORIUM AND URANIUM - ARE RADIOACTIVE. AS THEY DECAY, NEUTRONS AND PROTONS LEAVE THE NUCLEUS OF THE ELEMENTS, CHANGING THEM TO LEAD. THIS CREATES LEAD ATOMS WITH DIFFERENT NUMBERS OF PROTONS AND NEUTRONS.



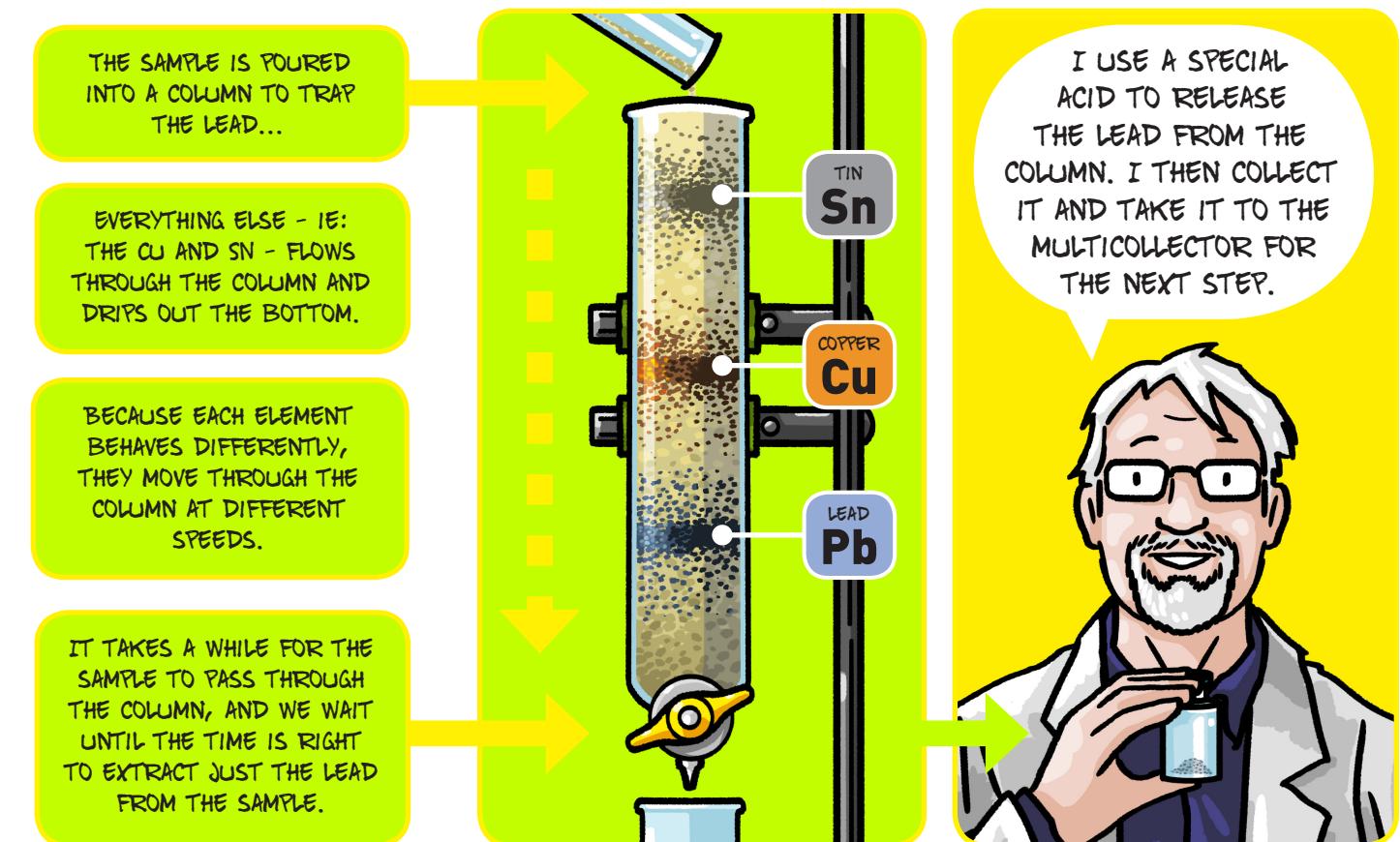
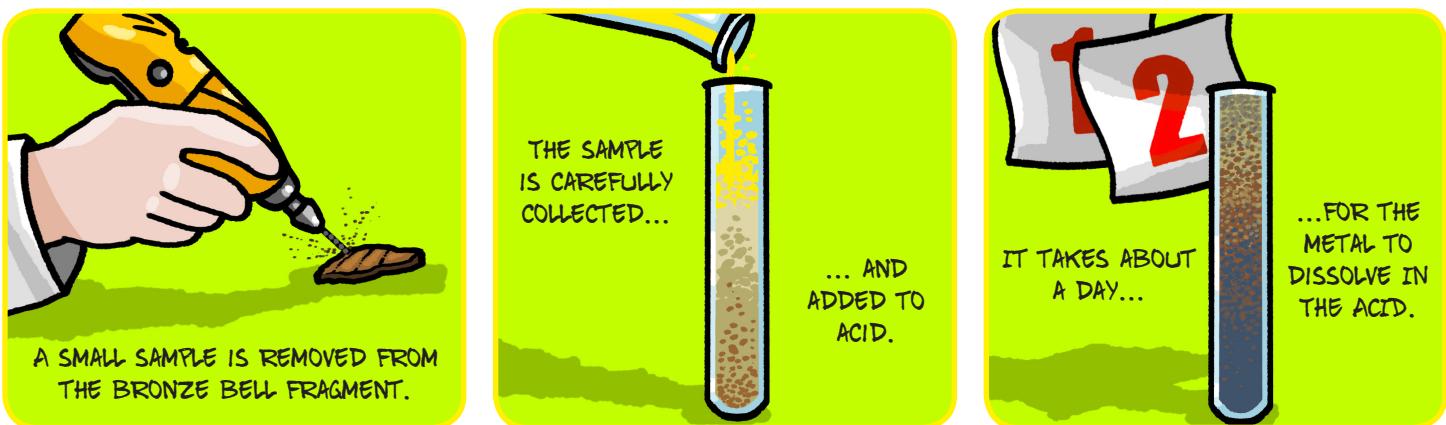
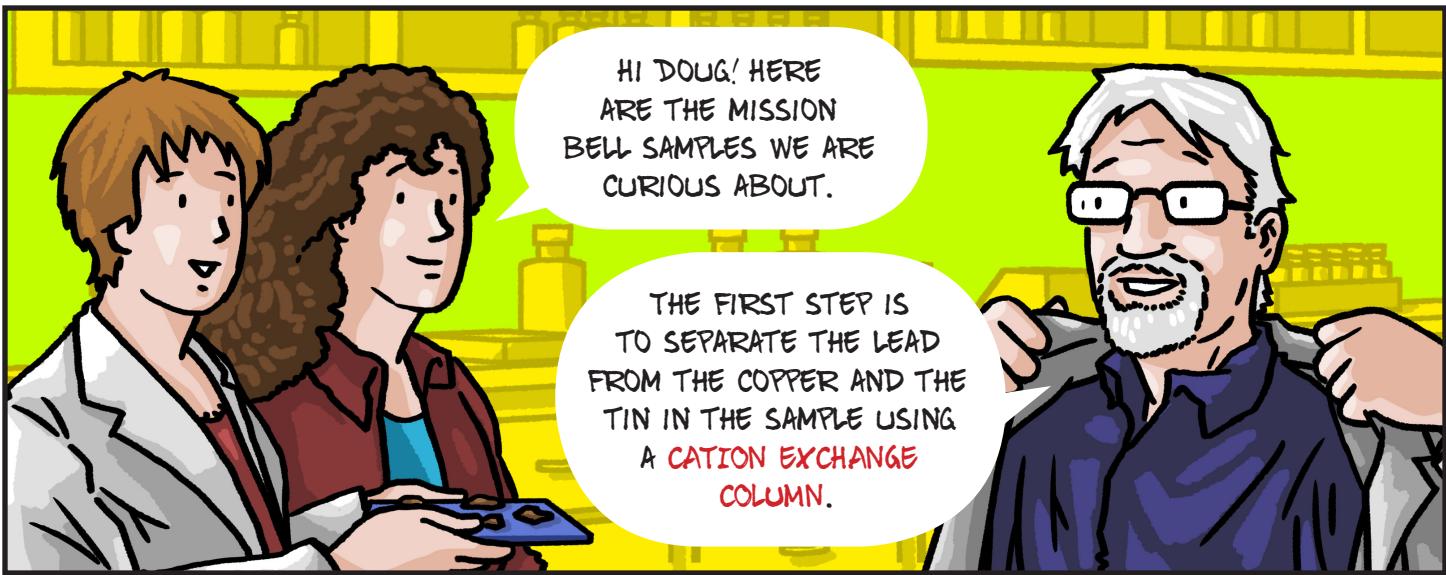
EACH OF THESE IS CALLED AN ISOTOPE - AND HAS A DIFFERENT ATOMIC WEIGHT.

- 3 DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD HAVE DIFFERENT AMOUNTS OF NATURALLY-OCcurring THORIUM AND URANIUM IN THE SOIL AND ROCKS...



- 4 ... AND THEY CREATE DIFFERENT AMOUNTS OF EACH KIND OF LEAD ISOTOPE.

SO HOW MUCH OF EACH ISOTOPE YOU HAVE IN A SAMPLE OF LEAD CAN TELL YOU WHERE THAT LEAD CAME FROM.



THE
ESA USES AN
ELECTRIC FIELD TO
FURTHER FOCUS THE
IONS AND ALLOW ONLY THE
IONS OF A GIVEN SPECIFIC
ENERGY TO PASS
THROUGH TO THE
MAGNET.

FIRST THE SAMPLE IS
INTRODUCED INTO THE PLASMA
AND CONVERTED TO POSITIVELY
CHARGED IONS.

PLASMA
IS ONE
OF THE FOUR
FUNDAMENTAL
STATES OF MATTER,
THE OTHERS BEING
SOLID, LIQUID
AND GAS.

PLASMA IS
A MIXTURE OF
NEGATIVELY CHARGED
ELECTRONS AND HIGHLY
CHARGED POSITIVE IONS
CREATED WHEN THE SAMPLE
IS SPRAYED INTO A HIGH
TEMPERATURE TORCH.

... AND PASSED THROUGH
THE ELECTROSTATIC
ANALYZER OR ESA.

1
2
3

NEXT, THE IONS ARE
FOCUSED INTO A VERY
SMALL BEAM OF ENERGY...

THE DIFFERENT ISOTOPES
OF LEAD ARE SEPARATED OUT
BY THE **MULTICOLLECTOR** AND
COUNTED SEPARATELY IN THE
COLLECTOR ARRAY. THIS TELLS US
HOW MUCH OF EACH **ISOTOPE** IS
PRESENT IN THE SAMPLE.

FOR EACH SAMPLE,
WE LOOK AT THE
AMOUNTS OF
FOUR ISOTOPES:

^{204}Pb

^{206}Pb

^{207}Pb

^{208}Pb

4

THE FOCUSED ION BEAM PASSES THROUGH THE MAGNET, WHICH CAUSES THE IONS TO TRAVEL IN A CURVED PATH.

5

THE IONS ARE NOW SEPARATED INTO BEAMS CONTAINING ONLY IONS OF THE SAME MASS AND CHARGE - ISOTOPES.

6

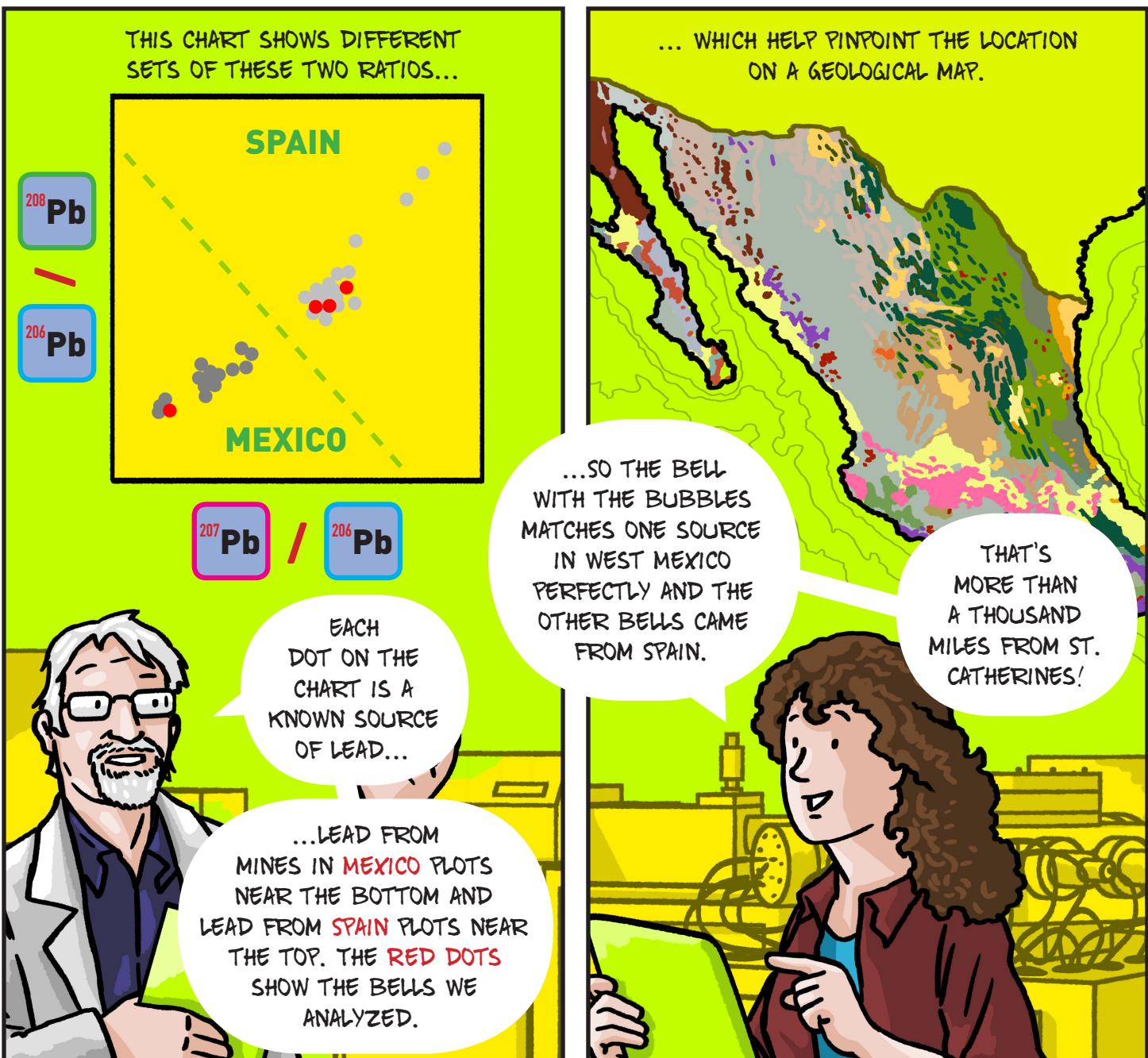
EACH ISOTOPE IS MEASURED BY THE COLLECTOR ARRAY: A SERIES OF DETECTORS DESIGNED TO COUNT CHARGED PARTICLES IN A VACUUM.

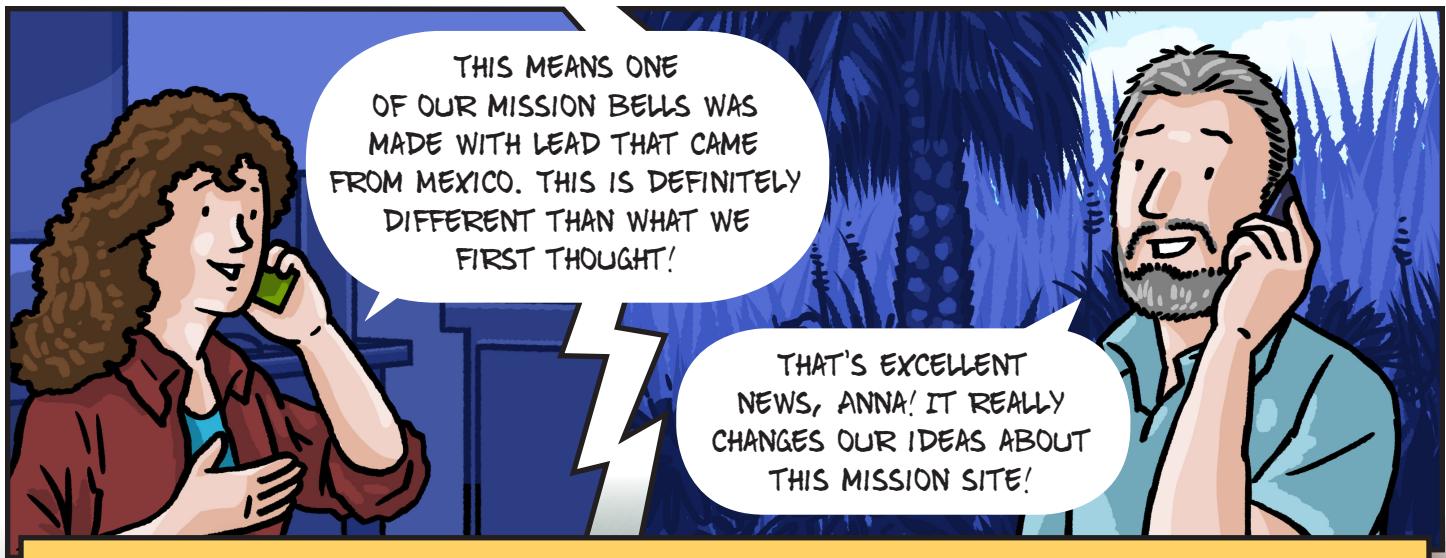
THIS PROCESS ALLOWS US TO COMPARE THE AMOUNT OF ONE ISOTOPE TO ANOTHER. THIS IS CALLED A RATIO.

WHEN WE ANALYZE LEAD, WE'RE PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN SEVERAL RATIOS, SUCH AS:

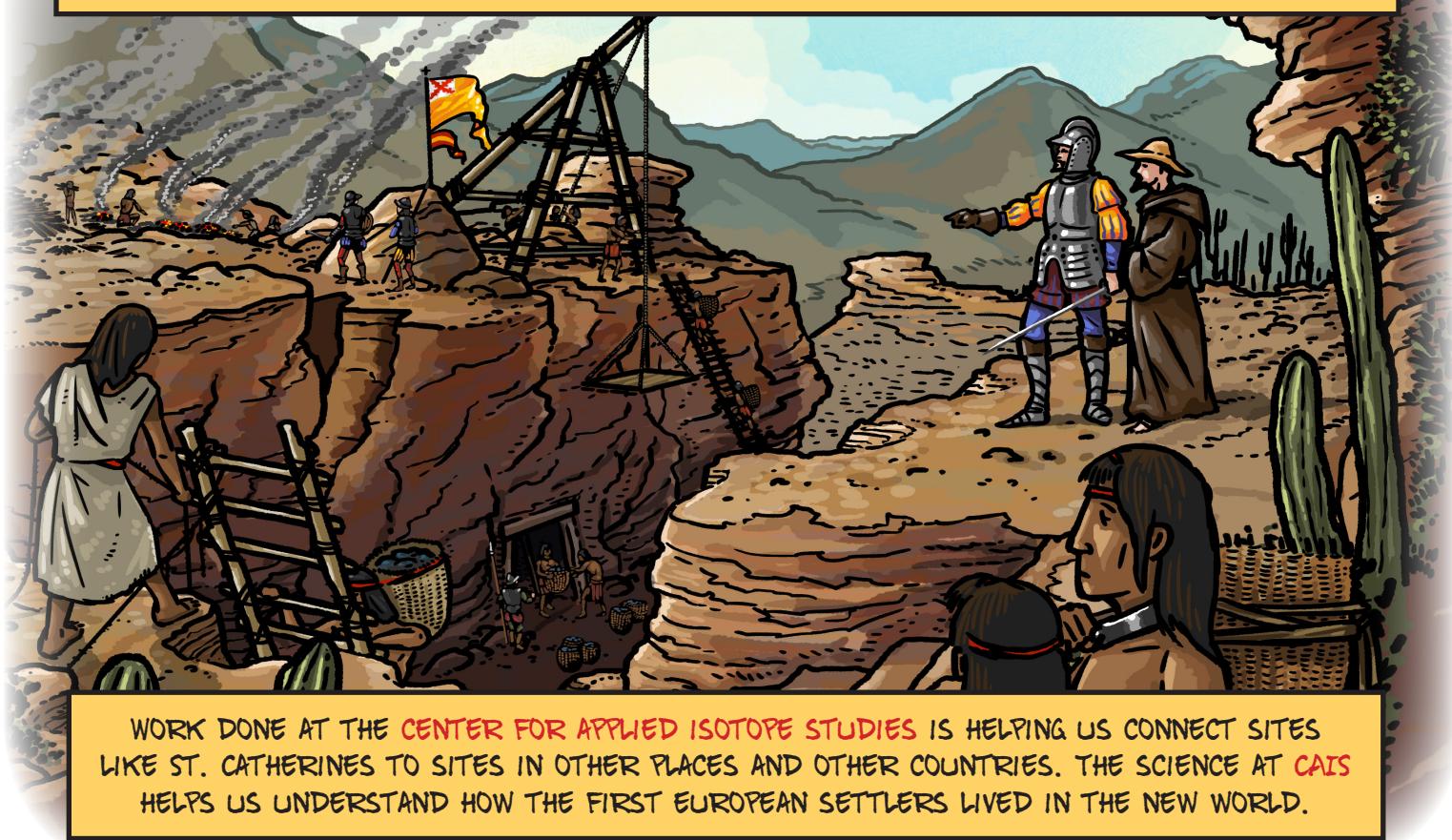
208Pb TO 206Pb
AND
207Pb TO 206Pb.







KNOWING WHERE METAL FOR MAKING OBJECTS LIKE THESE MISSION BELLS COMES FROM IS REALLY IMPORTANT. IT TELLS US HOW **DISTANT HISTORICAL PLACES** IN NORTH AMERICA ARE **RELATED**.



WORK DONE AT THE **CENTER FOR APPLIED ISOTOPE STUDIES** IS HELPING US CONNECT SITES LIKE ST. CATHERINES TO SITES IN OTHER PLACES AND OTHER COUNTRIES. THE SCIENCE AT **CAIS** HELPS US UNDERSTAND HOW THE FIRST EUROPEAN SETTLERS LIVED IN THE NEW WORLD.



Center for Applied Isotope Studies UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Carbon Comics No. 2 - *Unlocking The Past: Archaeometallurgy*

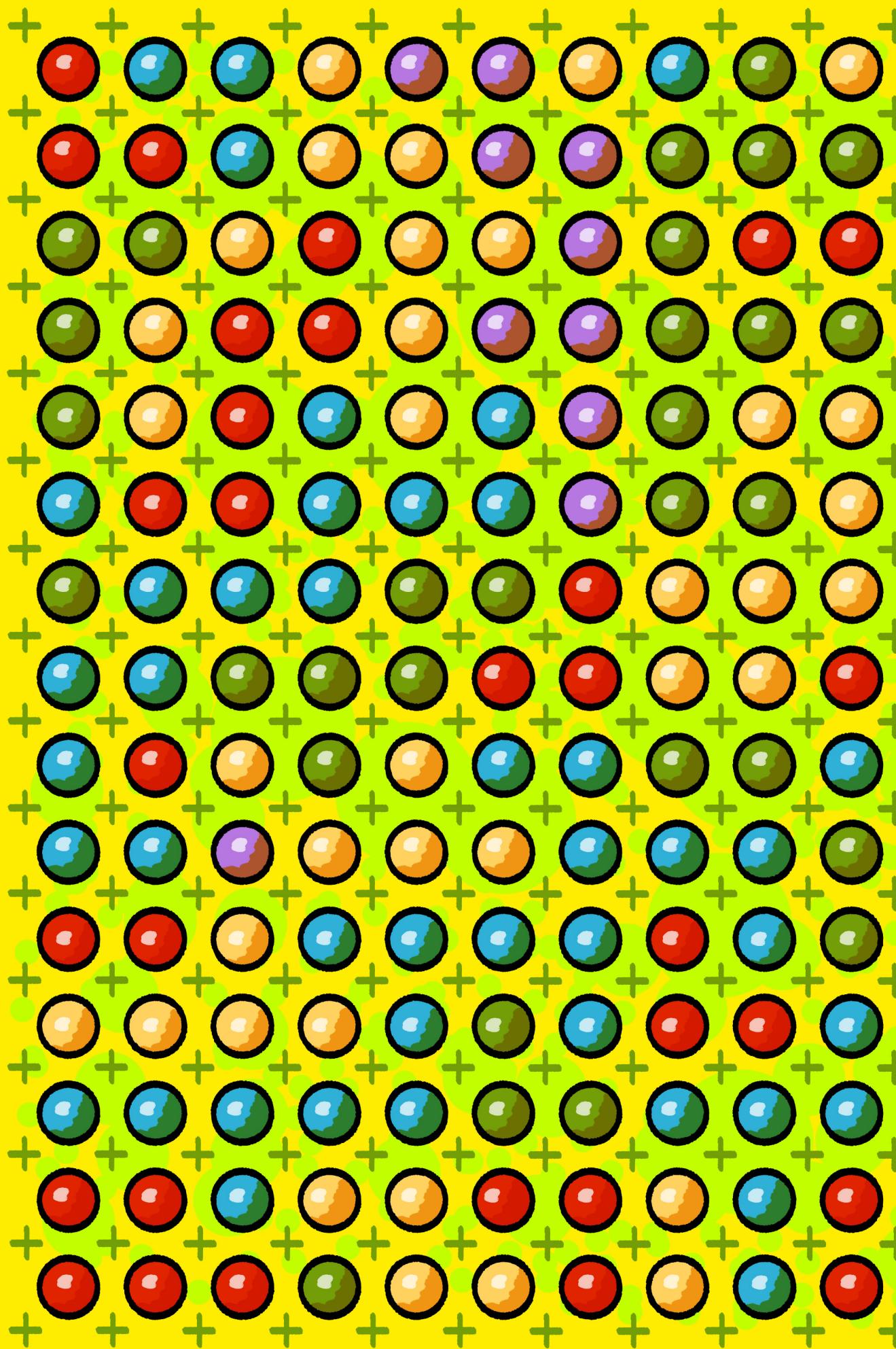
Written by Alice M. W. Hunt, John G. Swogger and Jeff Speakman

Illustrated by John G. Swogger

Translated by Kathy Loftis and Edgar Alarcón Tinajero

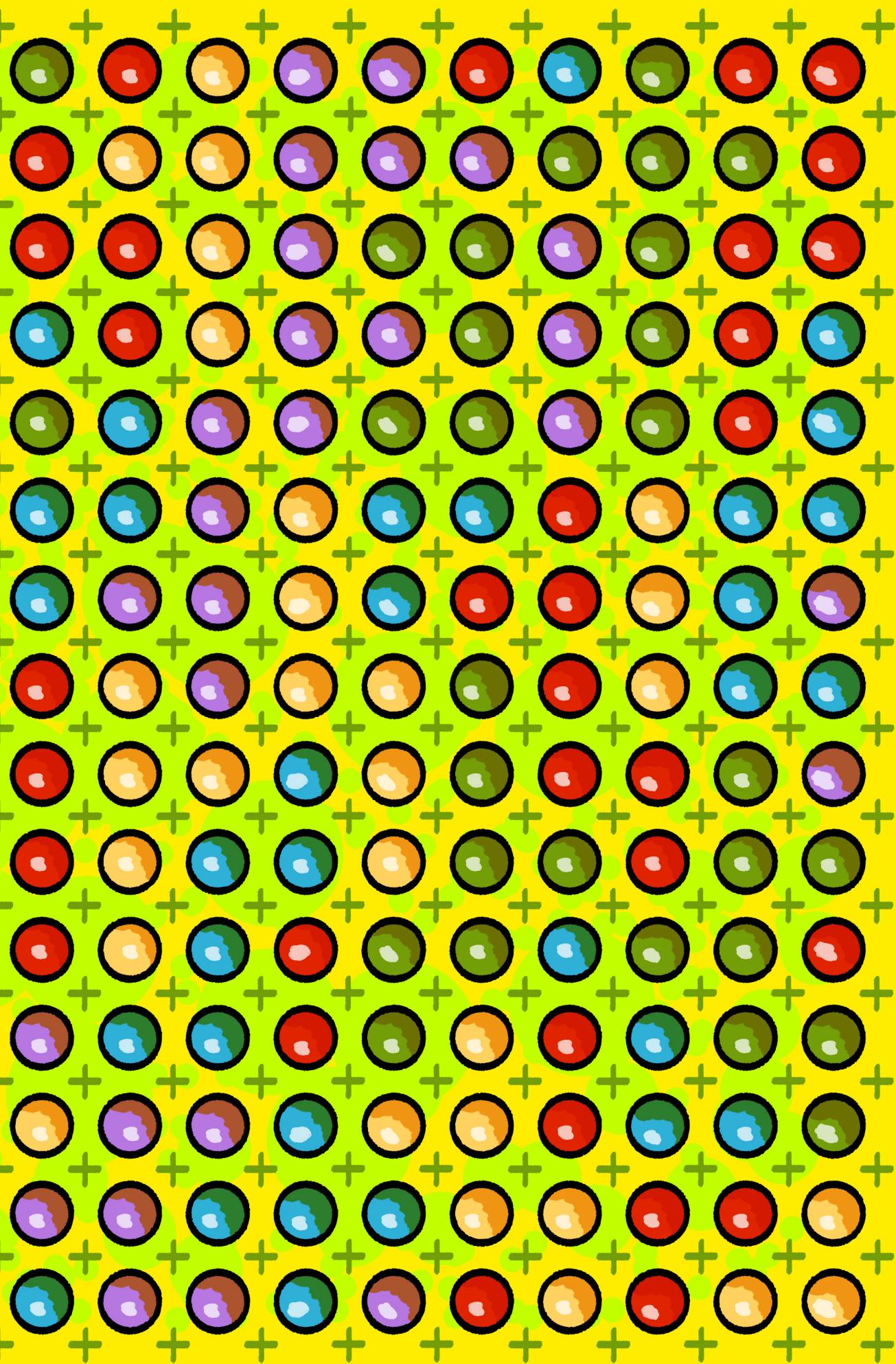
SEPARATE THE ISOTOPES!

GAME FOR TWO PLAYERS: TAKE TURNS DRAWING STRAIGHT LINES FROM ONE + TO ANOTHER, TRY AND MAKE A BOX AROUND A GROUP OF LEAD ISOTOPE ATOMS OF THE SAME COLOUR. WHOEVER SEPARATES OUT THE MOST ATOMS, WINS! **ONE PLAYER CHALLENGE:** DRAW A SINGLE, CONTINUOUS LINE FROM ONE + TO ANOTHER, WITHOUT CROSSING OVER YOUR LINE, AND SEE HOW MANY ISOTOPES YOU CAN SEPARATE BY COLOUR!



SEPARATE THE ISOTOPES!

JUEGO PARA DOS JUGADORES: TOME TURNOS PARA DIBUJAR LÍNEAS RECTAS DE UNO A OTRO, INTENTA HACER UNA CARRERA ALREDEDOR DE UN GRUPO DE ÁTOMOS DE ISÓTOPOS DE PLOMO DEL MISMO COLOR. QUIEN SEPARA A LA MAYOR CANTIDAD DE ÁTOMOS, GANA! DESAFÍO DE UN JUGADOR: DIBUJA UNA SOLA LÍNEA CONTINUA DE UNA A OTRA, SIN CRUZAR LA LÍNEA, Y VE CUÁNTOS ÁTOMOS DE ISÓTOPOS PUEDES SEPARAR POR COLOR!





Carbon Comics No. 2 - Descubriendo el Pasado: La Ciencia de Arqueometalurgia

Centre for Applied Isotope Studies

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Written by Alice M. Hunt, John G. Swogger and Jeff Speakman
Illustrated by John G. Swogger and Edgar Alarcón Timajero
Translated by Kathy Loftis and Edgar Alarcón Timajero

AYUDA A ENTENDER COMO VIVEN LOS PRIMEROS COLONOS EUROPEOS EN EL MUNDO.
SITIOS COMO ST. CATHERINES A OTROS MIGRARES Y A OTROS PAISES. LA CIENCIA EN CAIS NOS
EL TRABAJO REALIZADO EN EL CENTRE FOR APPLIED ISOTOPIC STUDIES NOS AyUDA A CONECTAR

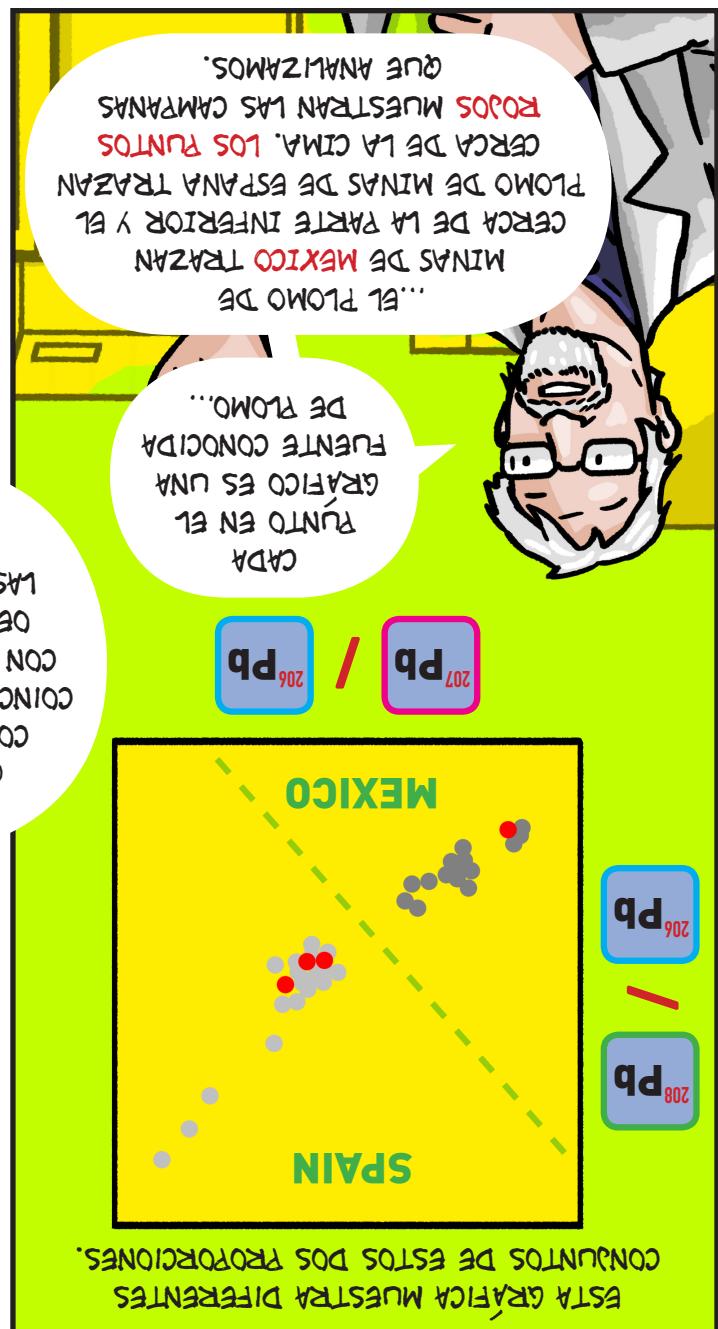
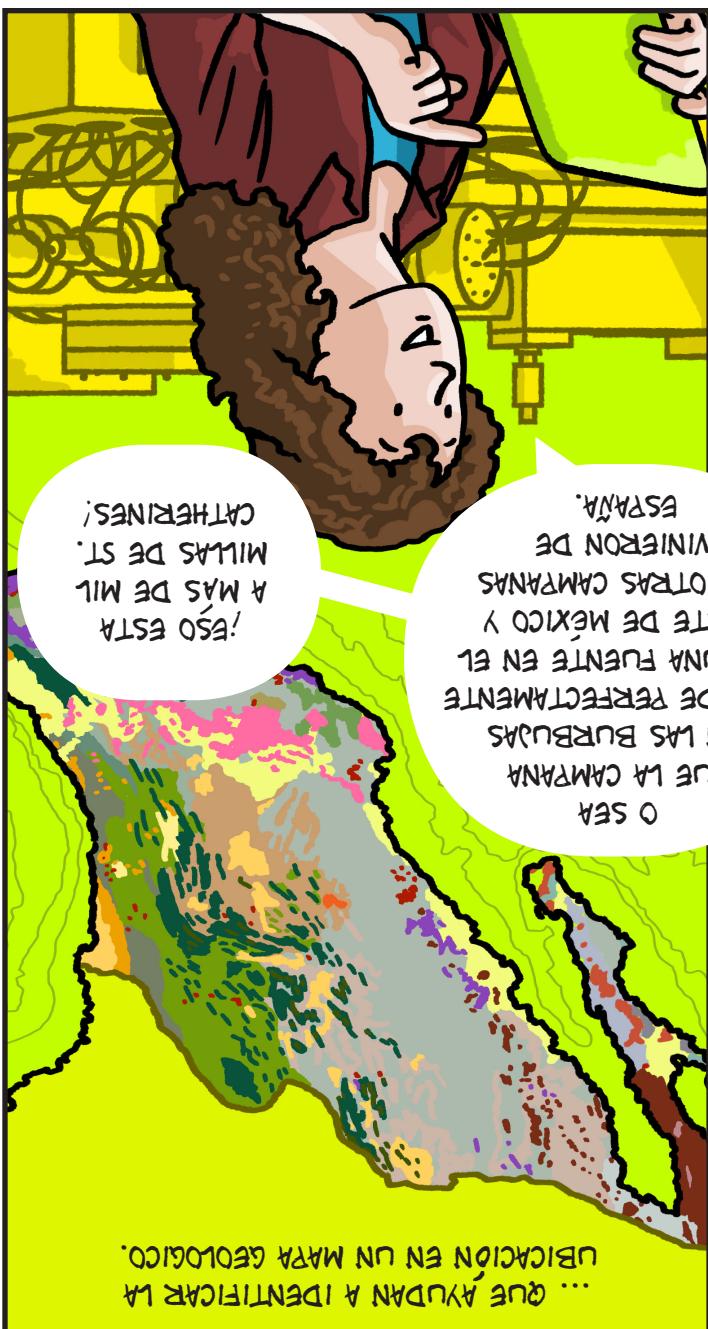


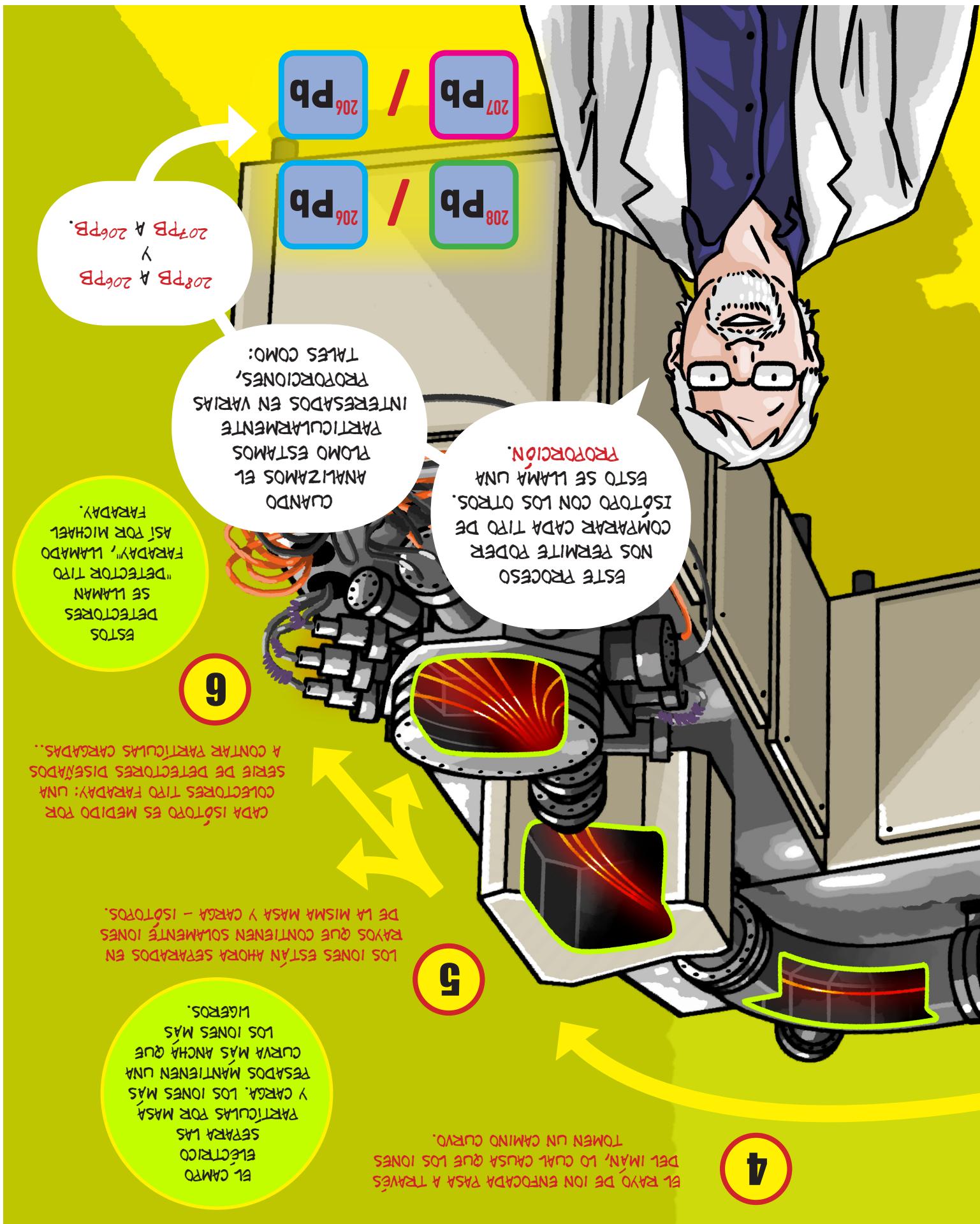
EL SABER DE DONDE PROVIENE EL METAL PARA FABRICAR OBJETOS COMO
ESTAS CAMPANAS DE MISIÓN ES MUY IMPORTANTE. NOS INDICA COMO SE
RELACIONAN LOS MIGRARES HISTÓRICOS DISTANTES EN AMÉRICA DEL NORTE.

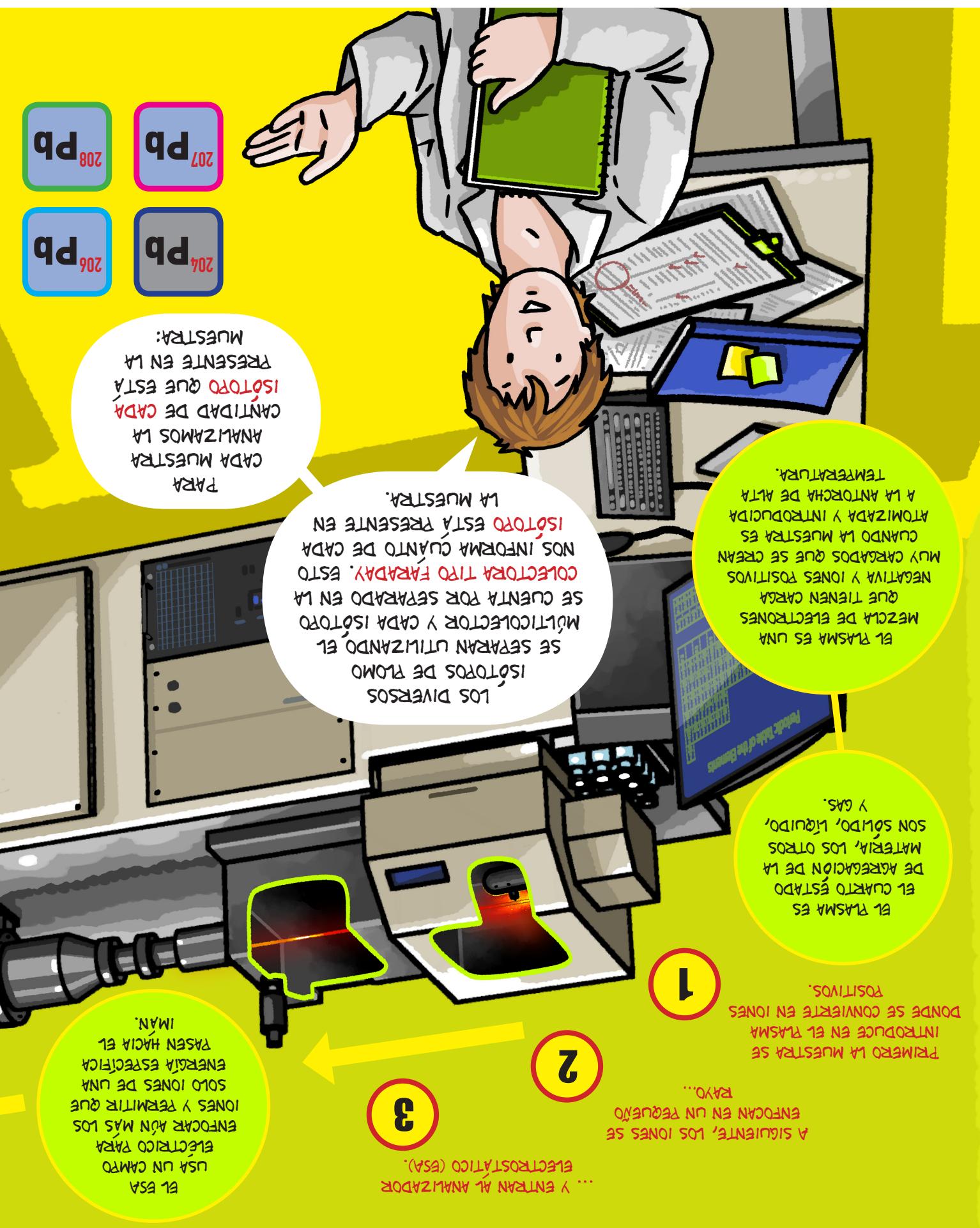
!QUE EXCELENTE NOTICIA!
REALMENTE HA CAMBIADO
NUESTRA IDEAS SOBRE EL SITIO
DE LA MISIÓN.

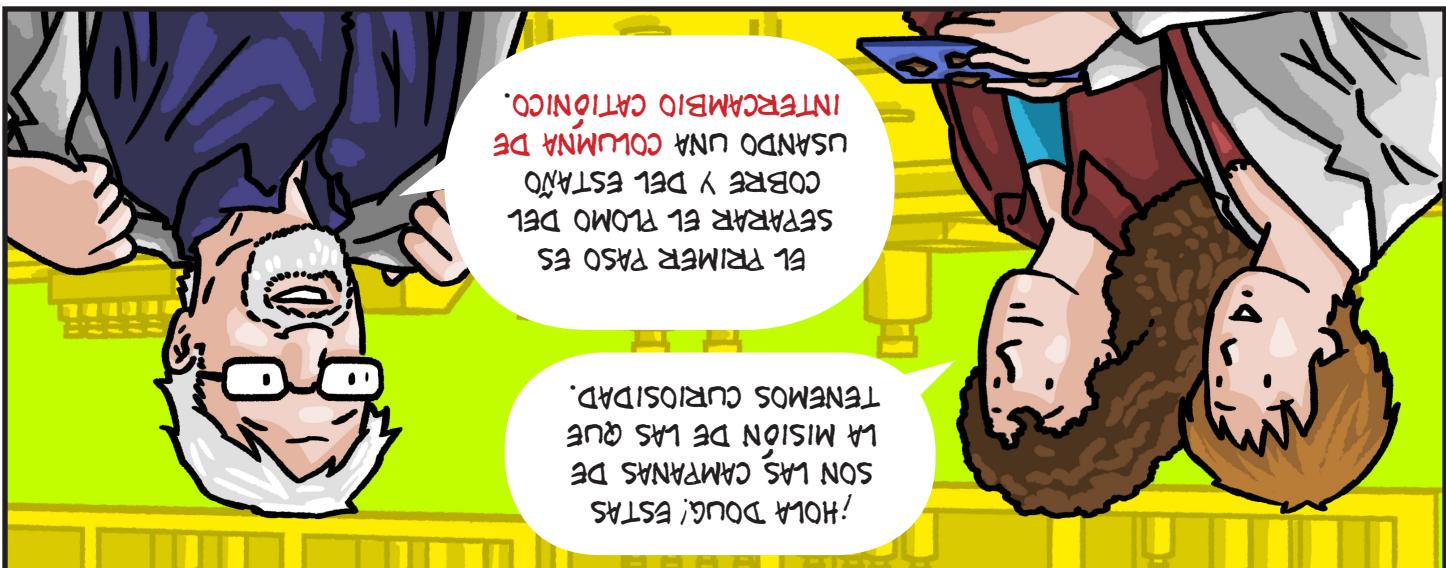
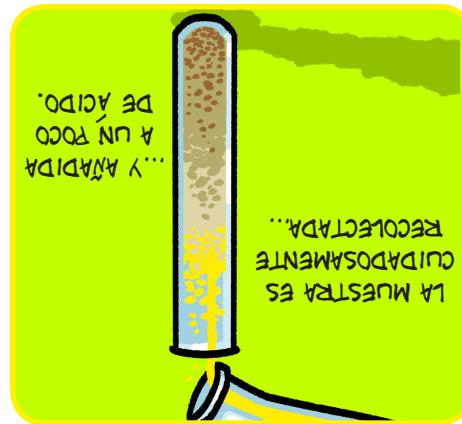
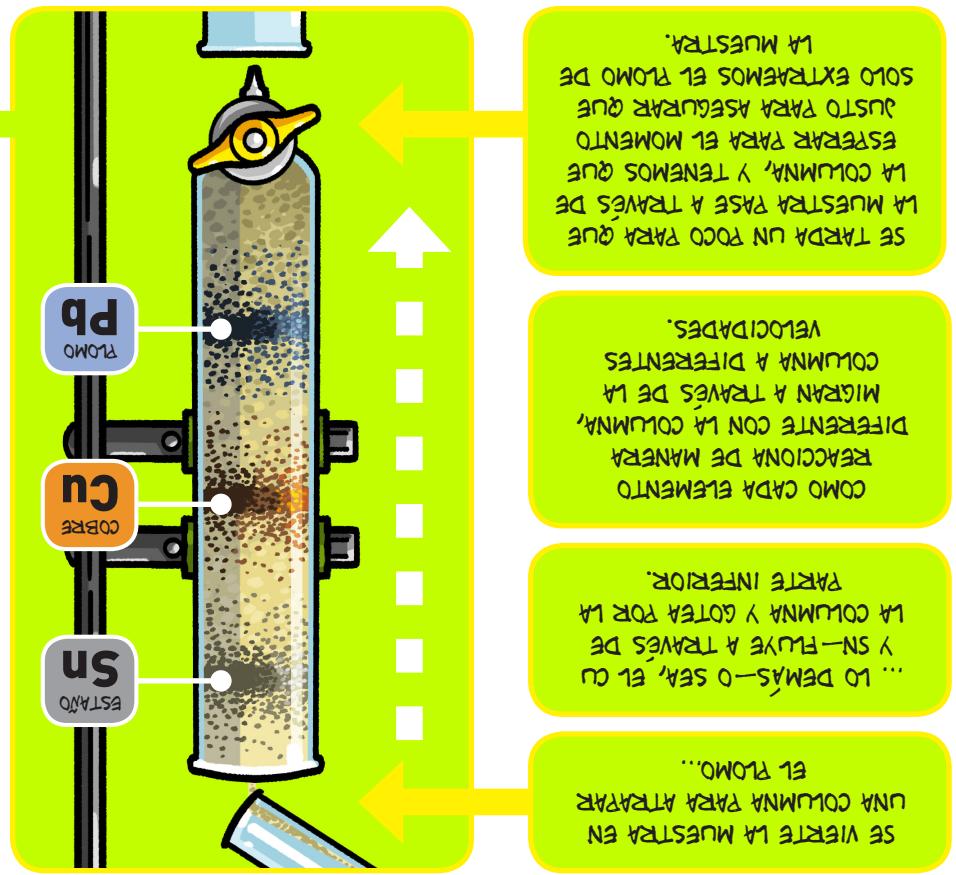
ESTO SIGNIFICA QUE
UNA DE NUESTRAS CAMPANAS
DE MISIÓN FUÉ HECHA CON PLOMO
QUE VIENDE MEXICO. !ESTO ES
DEFINITIVAMENTE DIFERENTE DE
LO QUE PENSAMOS PRIMERO!

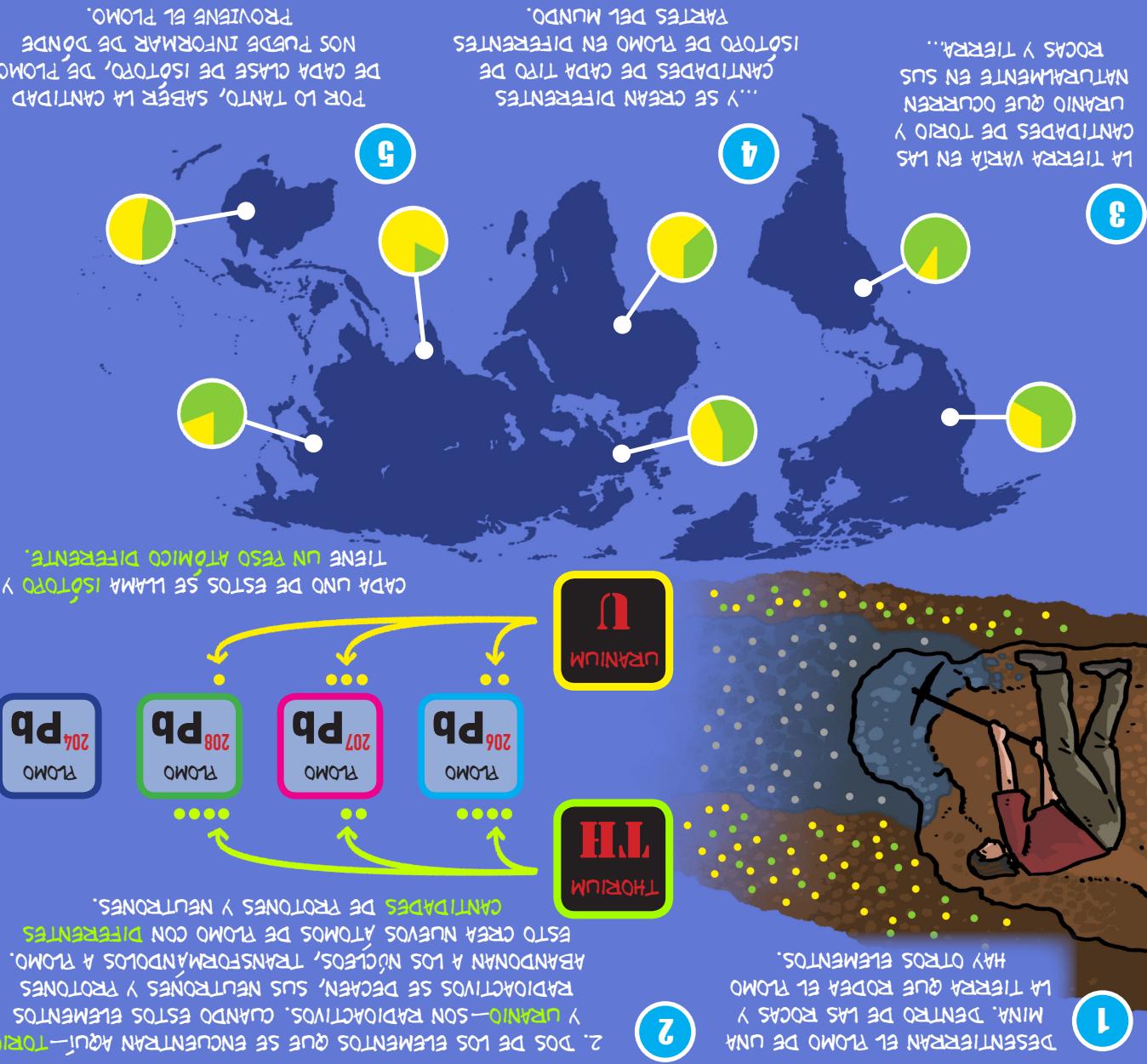












?POR QUÉ TIENEN PLOMO LAS CAMPAÑAS DE BRONCE?

COCORRECTO.
OBTRUNER EL SONIDO
LA CAMPANA PARA
SE PUDE, Y SE SINTONIZA
POR FIN, SE RECORTEA.

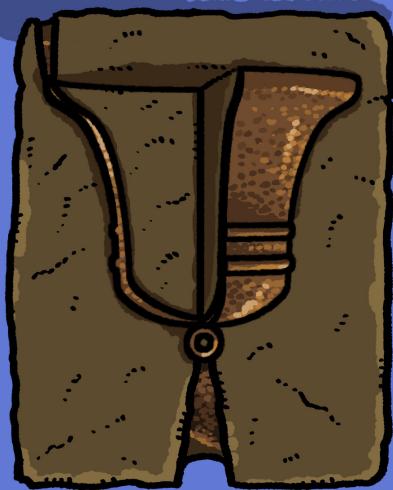
ES LA CAMPANA.
ARCILLA Y LO QUE QUEDA
SE QUITA EL MOLDE DE

SODIFICA.
EL BRONCE ENFRA Y SE

6

5

4



* LOS CIENTÍFICOS USAN ESTAS ABREVIAJURAS A MENUDO.

ESTADIO: CU
PLOMO: PB
COBRE: Cu
ESTADIO: SN

ISOTIPOS DE PLOMO
ANÁLISIS DE LOS
SI, CREO QUE EL
... ASÍ QUE,

Y PLOMO...
COBRE, ESTADIO,
CONTIENE
EL METAL
Pues,

ENVIRREMOS
TUS MUESTRAS

LE

A DOBLE.

PLOMO

ESTADIO



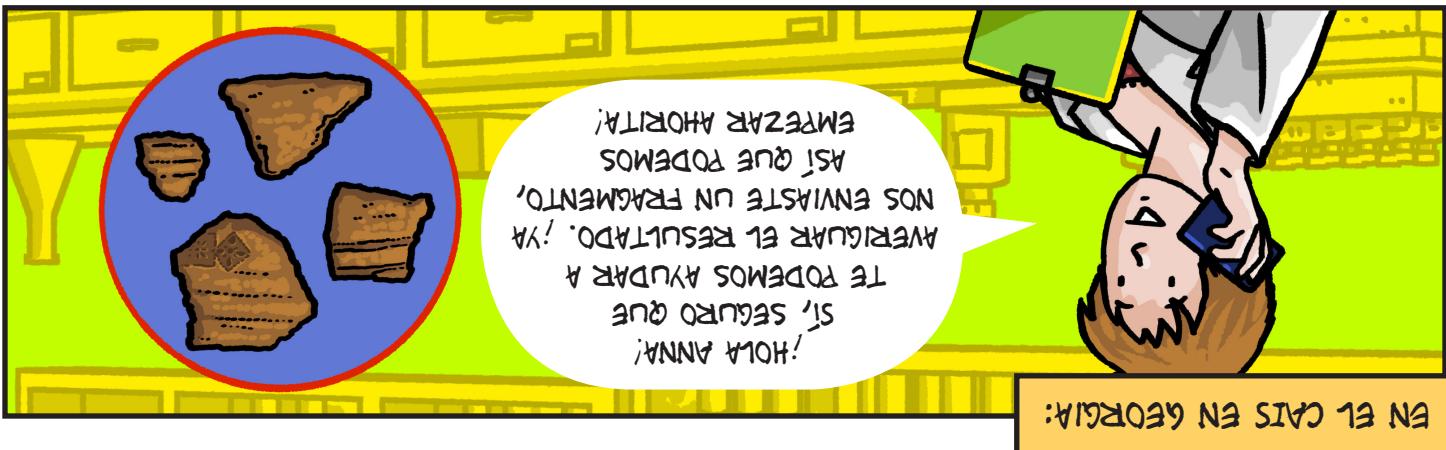
BRONCE? QUÍZAS
NOS INDIQUE DONDE
FUE FABRICADA LA
CAMPANA.
EL ORIGEN DEL
AWERLIGUAR
?PODEMOS

BURBUJAS.
LAS
BURBUJAS OFRECEN
EVIDENCIA DE QUE LAS
CAMPANAS NO FUERON
CONSTRUIDAS EN ESPAÑA.
LOS MÉTODOS DE FUNDICIÓN
QUE USABAN EN ESPAÑA
PRODUCÍAN CAMPANAS SIN





?COMO SE FABRICARON LAS CAMPANAS DE LAS MISIÓNES?







Bienvenidos al **Center for Applied Isotope Studies (CAIS)** y al mundo de la ciencia que requiere un equipo completo. Aquí presentamos realzar este tipo de ciencia requiere un equipo completo. Aquí presentamos a los arqueólogos y científicos de CAIS quienes hacen los análisis de arqueometría, cómo funciona, y cómo lo hacen.

¡Bienvenidos al **Center for Applied Isotope Studies (CAIS)** y al mundo asombroso de la arqueometría, donde los geocientíficos y arqueólogos usan la ciencia para desubrir el pasado; te enseñaremos cómo los elementos dentro de un objeto antiguo nos pueden indicar dónde se fabricó, incluso un objeto que ha estado enterrado por cientos de años.

COMO EL EQUIPO EN CAIS AVERIGUA DONDE SE FABRICO ESTA CAMPAÑA DE LA MISIÓN



LA CIENCIA DE ARQUEOMETALURGIA IDECAFANO EL PASADO!

Escrito por Alice M.W. Hunt, John G. Swogger & Jeff Speakman

Ilustrado por John G. Swogger

