

# BUST OF AN APPLIQUE 2005.054.F00265.1 – QUARTERNARY BRONZE ALLOY – ROMAN TIMES – SWITZERLAND

**Artefact name** Bust of an applique 2005.054.F00265.1

**Authors** Christian. Degriigny (HE-Arc CR, Neuchâtel, Neuchâtel, Switzerland) & Marie. Arnautou (HE-Arc CR, Neuchâtel, Neuchâtel, Switzerland) & Valentin. Boissonnas (HE-Arc CR, Neuchâtel, Neuchâtel, Switzerland)

**Url** /artefacts/524/

## ∨ The object



Fig. 1: Bust of an applique as found (left picture) and the bust (right picture),

*Credit HE-Arc CR, M.Arnautou.*

## ∨ Description and visual observation

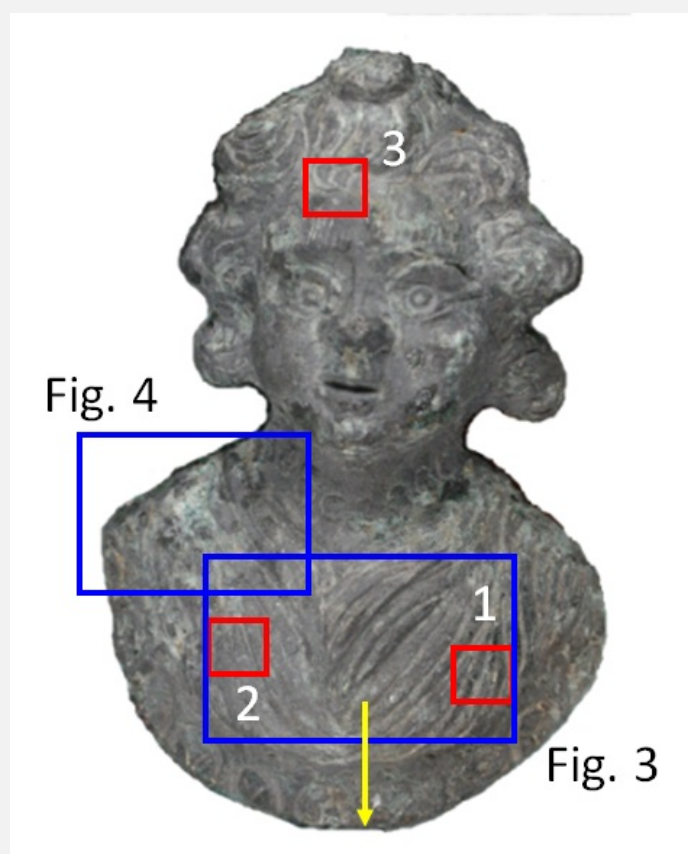
<b>Description of the artefact</b>	Bust representing a love figure from a bronze applique (Fig. 1), covered by a thin dark-grey patina and scattered green corrosion products. Dimensions: L = 6 cm; W = 3.5 cm; T = 3 cm.
<b>Type of artefact</b>	Applique
<b>Origin</b>	Augst BL, Augusta Raurica, Insula 27, Roman villa, Avenches, Vaud, Switzerland
<b>Recovering date</b>	Excavation 2005
<b>Chronology category</b>	Roman Times
<b>chronology tpq</b>	<input type="text"/> ---- ▾
<b>chronology taq</b>	<input type="text"/> ---- ▾
<b>Chronology comment</b>	
<b>Burial conditions / environment</b>	Soil

Artefact location	Museum Augusta Raurica, Avenches
Owner	Museum Augusta Raurica, Avenches
Inv. number	2005.054.F00265.1
Recorded conservation data	Not conserved

#### Complementary information

Nothing to report.

#### Study area(s)



Credit HE-Arc CR, M.Arnautou.

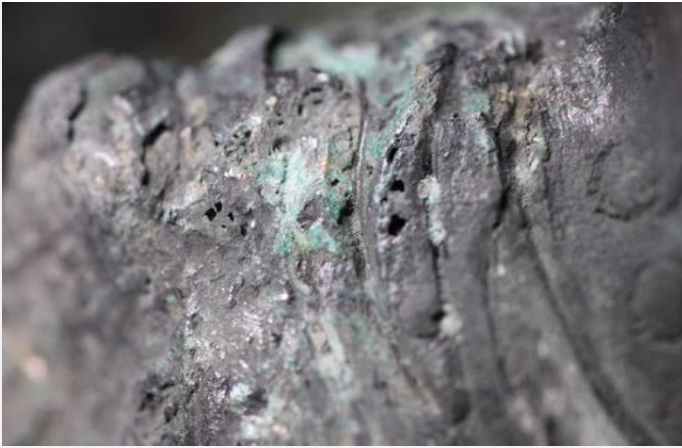
Fig.2: Location of areas of visual observation in blue, of sampling in yellow and of analyses (XRF) in red,



Credit HE-Arc CR, M.Arnautou.

Fig. 3: Dark patina located on Fig. 2,

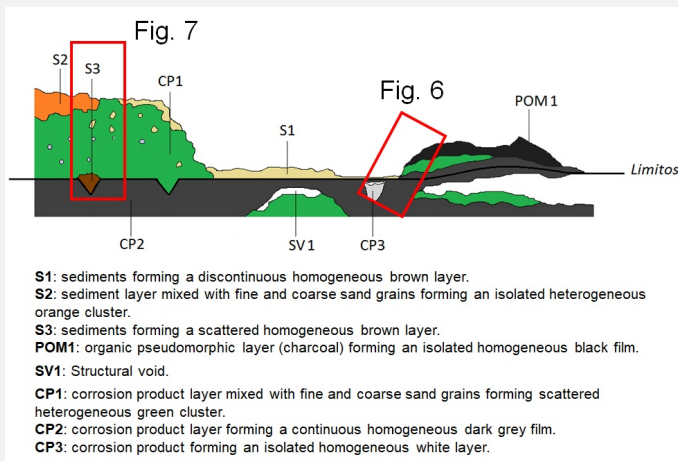
Fig. 4: Porous zone located on Fig. 2,



Credit HE-Arc CR, M.Arnautou.

### Binocular observation and representation of the corrosion structure

The schematic representation below gives an overview of the corrosion layers encountered on the bust from a first visual macroscopic observation.



Credit

Fig. 5: Stratigraphic representation based on visual observation and visualization of the stratigraphies of Figs. 6 and 7.

### MiCorr stratigraphy(ies) – Bi

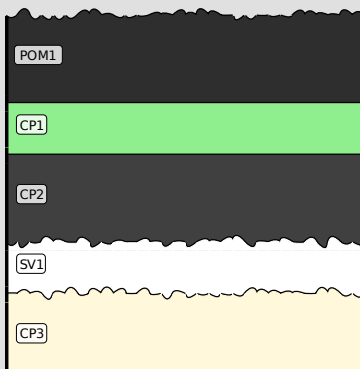
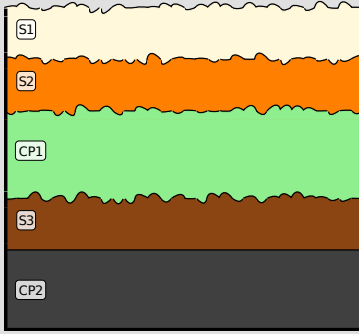


Fig. 6: Stratigraphic representation of the bust in cross-section using the MiCorr application. The characteristics of the strata are only accessible by clicking on the drawing that redirects you to the search tool by stratigraphy representation. This representation can be compared to Fig. 5, Credit HE-Arc CR, C.Degrigny.

Fig. 7: Stratigraphic representation of the bust in cross-section using the MiCorr application. The characteristics of the strata are only accessible by clicking on the drawing that redirects you to the search tool by stratigraphy representation. This representation can be compared to Fig. 5, Credit HE-Arc CR, C.Degrigny.



## Sample(s)

<b>Description of sample</b>	The sample is a scale (1 x 1 mm) of the dark-grey patina taken from the bottom part of the bust (Fig.2).
<b>Alloy</b>	Quarternary bronze alloy
<b>Technology</b>	Hollow cast, chiselled
<b>Lab number of sample</b>	None
<b>Sample location</b>	None
<b>Responsible institution</b>	Museum Augusta Raurica, Avenches
<b>Date and aim of sampling</b>	2013, study of the corrosion layer

## Complementary information

Nothing to report.

## Analyses and results

### *Analyses performed:*

XRF, SEM/EDS. XRF was carried out with portable X-ray fluorescence spectrometer (NITON XL3t 950 Air GOLDD+ analyser, Thermo-Fischer®, mode "General metal", acquisition time: 20/20/20s).

## Non invasive analysis

## Metal

The metal has not been examined.

**Microstructure** None

<b>First metal element</b>	Cu
<b>Other metal elements</b>	Zn, Sn, Pb

#### Complementary information

Nothing to report.

#### ✖ Corrosion layers

The entire surface of the bust is covered by a dark grey layer directly attached to the remaining metal (CP2) (Fig. 3). The surface analyses (Table 1) performed on the bust have revealed a high amount of Cu, as well as Pb, Sn and Zn. These are elements which can be constituents of the alloy, while elements in minor amount such as Al, Si and Fe are likely to originate from the environment. The qualitative analysis carried out on the dark patina by SEM/EDS (Fig. 8) confirms the XRF results (Table 1), showing the same elements and the presence of O, which probably correspond to copper oxide (cuprite Cu<sub>2</sub>O or tenorite CuO). The dark patina is covered by an adherent green corrosion layer (CP1) which has developed in scattered clusters (probably copper carbonate). The clusters have a surface area of 2 mm<sup>2</sup> to 2 cm<sup>2</sup>, and have a thickness of 0.5 to 5 millimeters. In some places, the green corrosion layer has formed in the porous blisters of the dark layer (Fig. 5). Charcoal might be found locally (POM1) as well as different sediments: S1 (discontinuous and brown), S2 (mixed with fine and coarse sand grains) and S3 (scattered homogeneous brown layer).

Elements mass %	Cu	Pb	Sn	Zn	Si	Al	Fe
<b>Areas</b>							
1	43	24	13	8	5	3	3
2	52	23	11	6	4	2	2
3	69	17	5	4	2	2	1

Table 1: Chemical composition of the dark-grey patina of the selected areas of Fig.2 (red squares). Method of analysis: HE-

Arc portable XRF.

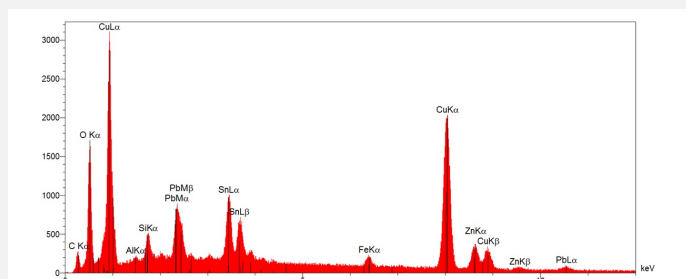


Fig. 8: EDS spectrum of the scale of the dark-grey patina taken from the bottom part of the bust (yellow arrow of Fig. 2),

Credit HE-Arc CR, M.Arnautou.

<b>Corrosion form</b>	Multiform
<b>Corrosion type</b>	Type I (Robbiola)

#### Complementary information

Nothing to report.

#### ✖ MiCorr stratigraphy(ies) – CS

#### ✖ Synthesis of the binocular / cross-section examination of the corrosion structure

Corrected stratigraphic representation: none.

## ✧ Conclusion

The metal is probably a quaternary bronze (Cu-Pb-Sn-Zn) according to the qualitative XRF analysis performed on the surface of the bust. The high amount of lead is probably due to its diffusion towards the metal surface caused by exposure to high temperatures. The dark patina (CP2) has developed from a smooth layer to voluminous green crusts (CP1) corresponding to a type 1 corrosion according to Robbiola and al. 1998. The artefact has been excavated from a burial context characterized by burnt soil, which could explain the formation of the black patina (tenorite will form at temperatures above 300/400°C). A green corrosion has developed in the porous blisters of the dark layer. The limit of the original surface is located at the interface of the dark smooth corrosion and the green adherent corrosion product. In certain areas the limit of the original surface has been elevated from its original position.

## ✧ References

### *References on object and sample*

#### **References object**

1. Pfäffli, B. (2005) Ausgrabungen in Augst im Jahre.
2. Künzl, E., Künzl, S. (2003) Das römische Prunkportal von Ladenburg, Stuttgart.

### *References on analytic methods and interpretation*

3. Robbiola, L., Blengino, J-M., and Fiaud, C. (1998) Morphology and mechanisms of formation of natural patinas on archeological Cu-Sn alloys, in Corrosion science. Vol. 40, n° 12, 2083-2111.
4. Scott, D.A. (2002) Copper and bronze in art: corrosion, colorants, conservation, Los Angeles.