

## Micromineralogy in archaeometry on ceramics

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The aim of our lecture is to review comprehensively the method of micromineralogy which is already well known in basic and raw material research and call attention on the possibilities, benefits and limitation of it's applying in archaeometry research.

Micromineralogy originally is a discipline dealing with 1-2 tenths of a millimeter sized mineral grains separated from rocks and artificial materials.

The material under study must be disaggregated using different methods (crashing, decanting or acidization), depending on it's condition. After this the appropriate size grains (0.063-0.250 mm) must be separated by sieving in as much quantity as possible. This fraction must be divided into heavy and light fraction by heavy liquid and if it is necessary special preparation have to be made usually of heavy fraction by mounting in resin and affixing on the slide.

By the help of this method the so called heavy minerals, which are usually rare and appearing only in small quantity can give interesting informations about the genetics, age, provenance, geological background or after formation geological and human history of their host materials.

In the second part of our lecture we give two archaeometrical case studies with different approach using examples of Roman age amphorae from Fažana, Istria, and iron age ceramics from Regöly, S-Transdanubia.