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Papers in History and Archaeology 19

Including papers presented at the 19th Meeting, held at the Royal Museum, National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh, 19–20 October 2000

Edited by Jo Kirby

of the National Gallery, London

With the assistance of Chris Cooksey,
Anita Quye, *National Museums of Scotland*,
and Jan Wouters, *KIK/IRPA, Brussels*

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This volume is dedicated to the memory of Helmut Schweppe

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Zorbax ODS column (5 μm packing) used, the flow rate of 100 $\mu\text{L min}^{-1}$ at the pump was thus reduced to 20 $\mu\text{L min}^{-1}$ at the injector. The eluents used were (A) 99.9% water/0.1% trifluoroacetic acid; (B) 99.9% acetonitrile/0.1% trifluoroacetic acid. The method programme was as follows: 30% B for 10 minutes, flow rate 20 $\mu\text{L min}^{-1}$; 30–45% B in 15 minutes; flow rate reduced to 12 $\mu\text{L min}^{-1}$ in 5 minutes; 45–52% B in 50 minutes; 52–57% B in 70 minutes; 57–58% B in 14 minutes and flow rate increased to 20 $\mu\text{L min}^{-1}$; 58–65% B in 98 minutes; 65–75% B in 10 minutes, then held for 20 minutes; 75–95% in 10 minutes, then held for 18 minutes; 95–30% B in 10 minutes. Detection was performed using the HP1100 diode-array detector, equipped with a flow cell of path length 10 mm and volume 0.5 μL ; the slit width was 4 nm. Signals were monitored at 254, 275, 330, 491 and 540 nm. HP Chemstation software was used to process the data. The column was supplied by Presearch; the HPLC equipment (including the microflow processor), computer and software have been most generously lent to the National Gallery Scientific Department by Hewlett-Packard Ltd.

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Editor's note

Address for correspondence: Scientific Department, The National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London WC2N 5DN, United Kingdom. Paper received 2 April 2001.

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- Vicenza, pp. 50–5. It is interesting that the use of lead white in the substrate was sometimes suggested, which would give an opaque pigment. In both recipes and identified examples of the pigment, however, translucent substrates are more common.
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 15. Compare, for example, the two published versions in Norgate 1997 (p. 99) and Harley 1982 (see note 14 above); for the latter see also Norgate 1919 (see note 13 above), pp. 69–70. This latter version is from MS Tanner 326 (Oxford, Bodleian Library, c. 1655), in which this line is missing; it is present in MS 136 (London, Royal Society, 1657), one of the sources used for Norgate 1997.
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 29. I would like to thank Dr Allan Hall, Department of Environmental Archaeology, University of York, for the dyer's broom and weld, supplied in July 1994. Dried buckthorn berries were supplied by Ashill Colour Studio, Shefford, Bedfordshire. Scanning electron microscopy coupled with energy dispersive X-ray microanalysis (SEM-EDX), carried out by Emily Gore, Radcliffe Research Fellow 1999–2000, was used for elemental analysis.
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