Thera Frescoes

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Geography

Thera is a Greek island. The modern name is Santorini.



http://www.boutrostours.com/images/map-greece.gif

History

- Aegean civilization: before "ancient Greece"
- Minoan age: c. 2000 BC c. 1400 BC
 - Named for King Minos of Crete
 - Centered on Crete
 - Bronze-age civilization
 - Overseas trade with Cyprus, Egypt, Aegean Islands
 - Pre-Indo-European: not Greek, alphabet undeciphered
 - Cycladic islands had distinct culture, infulenced by Crete and Eastern civilizations
 - Eventually conquered by Mycaeneans
- Sources:
 - Encyclopedia Brittancia: "Aegean Civilizations"
 - http://www.ancientgreece.com/history/history.htm
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Greece

Thera exploded about 1650 B.C.



http://www.mmtaylor.net/Holiday2000/Legends/Atlantis.html

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COS 598c — Thera Frescoes

Most of island and civilization destroyed



http://www.mmtaylor.net/Holiday2000/Legends/Atlantis.html

Explosion was bigger than Mt. St. Helens or Krakatoa



http://www.mmtaylor.net/Holiday2000/Legends/Atlantis.html

Source of Atlantis legend?



http://www.mmtaylor.net/Holiday2000/Legends/Atlantis.html

Akrotiri

- Major excavation at Akrotiri
- Well preserved by ash, like Pompeii
- \blacktriangleright No bodies \implies time to evacuate island



Thera Foundation

Thera Foundation

The most important finds are wall paintings



Saffron Gatherers - Thera Foundation

The most important finds are wall paintings



Spirals - David Dobkin

The most important finds are wall paintings



Thera Foundation

Shattered by eruption and earthquakes



Spirals - David Dobkin

Fresco

Painting on plaster:

- Basically invented by Minoans, used by Romans, rediscovered during Italian Renaissance (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fresco)
- Buon fresco
 - Pigment is applied to wet plaster
 - Highly durable
 - Pigment must be applied very quickly
- A secco
 - Paint (pigment with binder) is applied to dry plaster
 - Much less durable
 - Useful for touching up after plaster has dried
- Thera wall paintings are mostly buon fresco, with some a secco elements

Fragment Matching

Archaeologists match based on edge fits (3-D)

- Painstaking
- Requires lots of handling of pieces
- What about erosion?
- Many things we could match
 - 2-D and 3-D edge profile
 - thickness
 - painting
 - plaster color/discoloration
 - proximity of finds
 - user annotations
 - some of these have been explored some

Painting Techniques

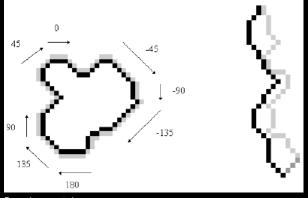
- Curves painted using stencils to allow fast painting on wet plaster
- Use curve fitting to identify stencils (Papaodysseus et al.)
- Stencils are Ellipses, hyperbolae and linear spirals



Papaodysseus et al.

Existing Matching Work

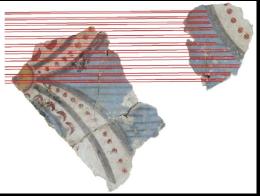
- 2-D Edge profile
- Line widths
- Curve extension



Papaodysseus et al.

Existing Matching Work

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Existing Matching Work

- 2-D Edge profile
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Papaodysseus et al.

Other Tasks for Computer

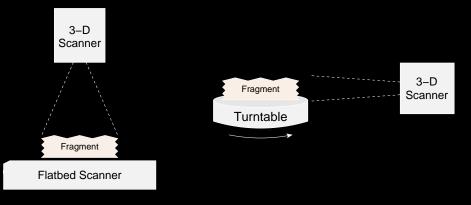
- Archiving (annotated database)
- Technical analysis (e.g. curve fitting)
- Color restoration
- Inpainting missing areas
- Efficient distribution of work



David Dobkin

Scanning Setup

- Assume frescoed face is flat, scan with flatbed scanner
- Scan back with 3-D scanner for thickness and registration
- Scan sides with 3-D scanner for matching



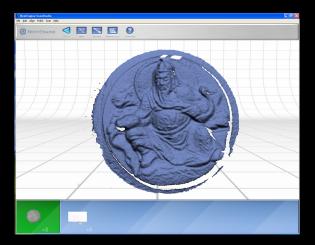
3-D Scanner

Off-the-shelf, NextEngine scanner



3-D Scanner

Off-the-shelf, NextEngine scanner



User Experience

- Archaeologist scans piece, and simultaneously enters information into db
- Virtual worktable for matching pieces
- Ability to annotate pieces graphically
- Distributed, multi-user, matching environment