

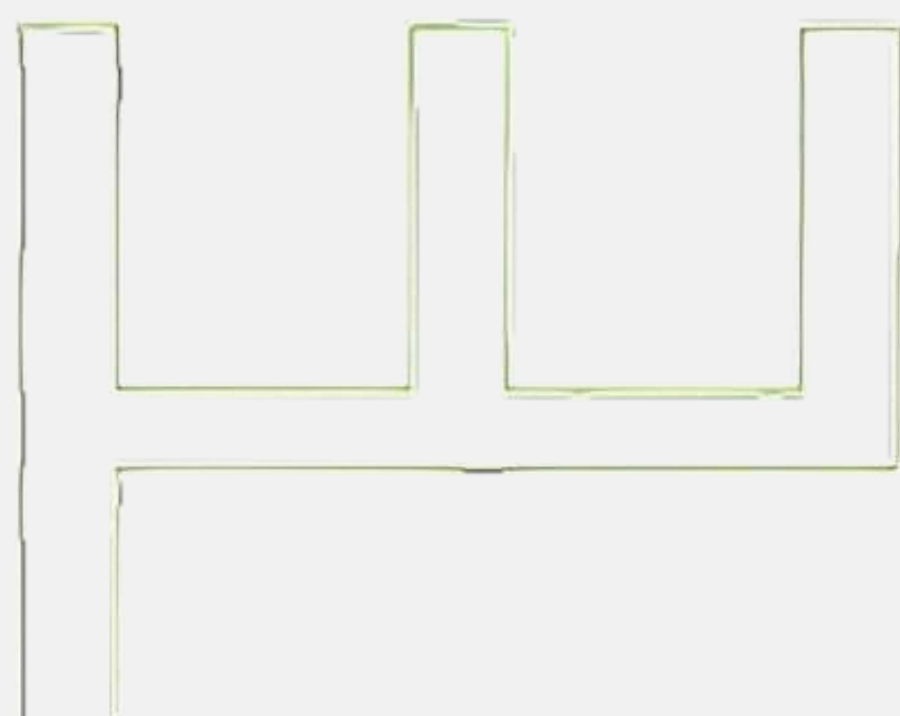
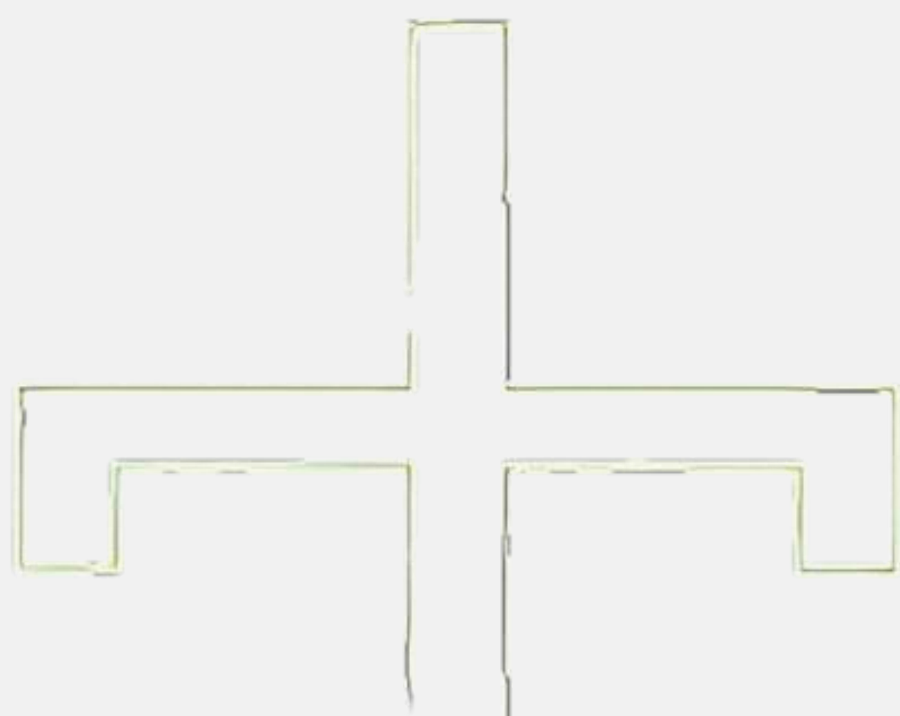


Co-funded by
the European Union



THE GLAGOLITIC ALPHABET - THE FORGOTTEN ALPHABET OF EUROPE

**WORKSHOP & OBSCURE
TREASURES STAKEHOLDER
CHALLENGE**



**28-30
JANUARY
SOFIA**



CULTURAL HERITAGE OF OUR REGIONS

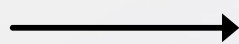


Ostrów Lednicki - SEWERYN NOWAK

Bytom's Kamienice - OLGA SALBERT

Triangolo della Sedia - MARCO BORTOLUSSI

Salagassos - NIDA ISIK



SIGNIFICANCE

*FOR EUROPEAN CULTURAL
HERITAGE*

POLAND

Ostrów Lednicki

*Witness of the beginning of Polish
statehood*

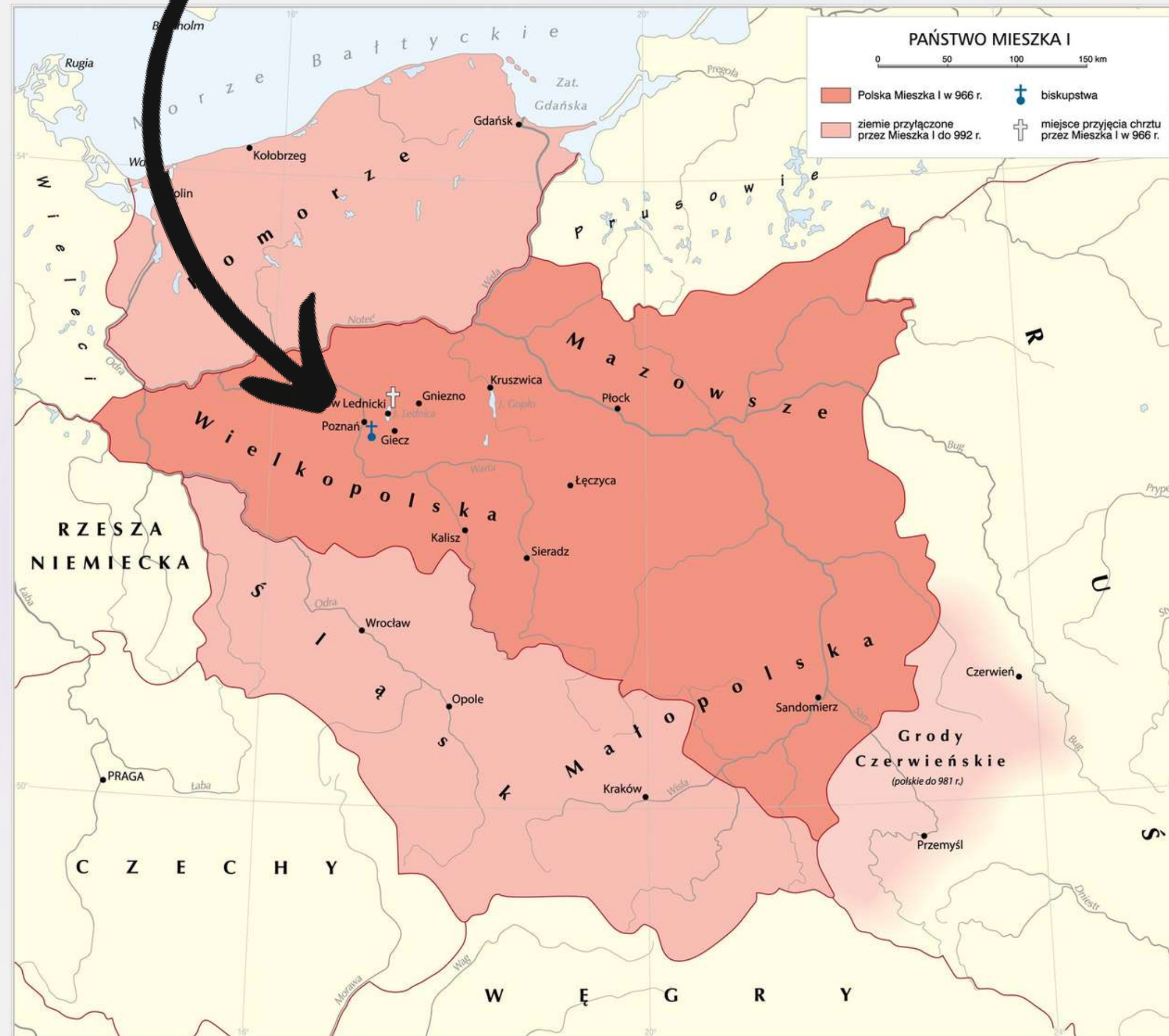


Image 1. Aerial photograph of the archeological site



Image 2. Artistic reconstruction of the settlement, fort and palatial complex

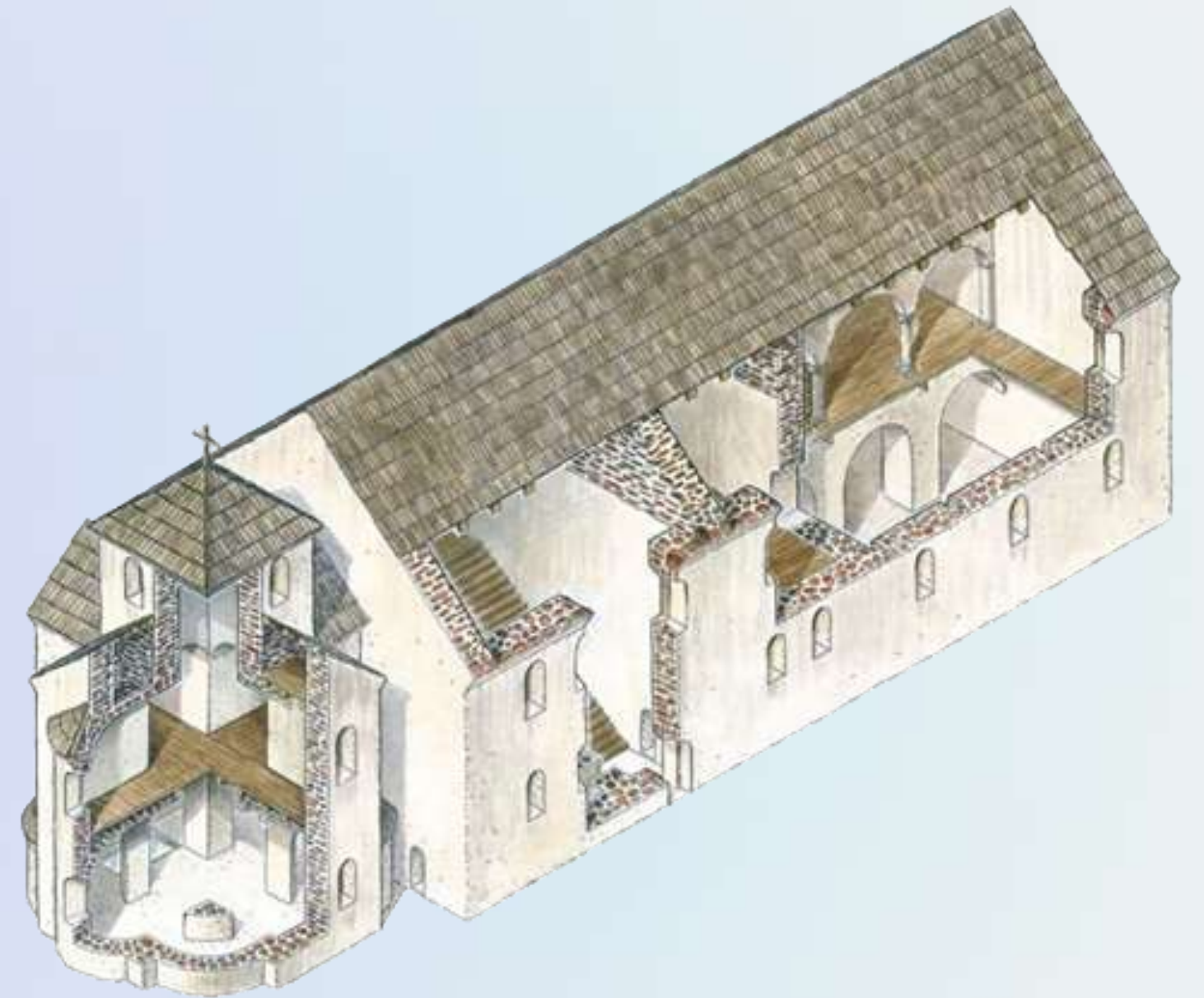
Location in IX century Europe



Cultural Importance



*Image 3. Baptismal
chamber*



*Image 4. Reconstruction of palatium and Prince's
Chapel*



Image 5. Christening, Jan Matejko, 1889

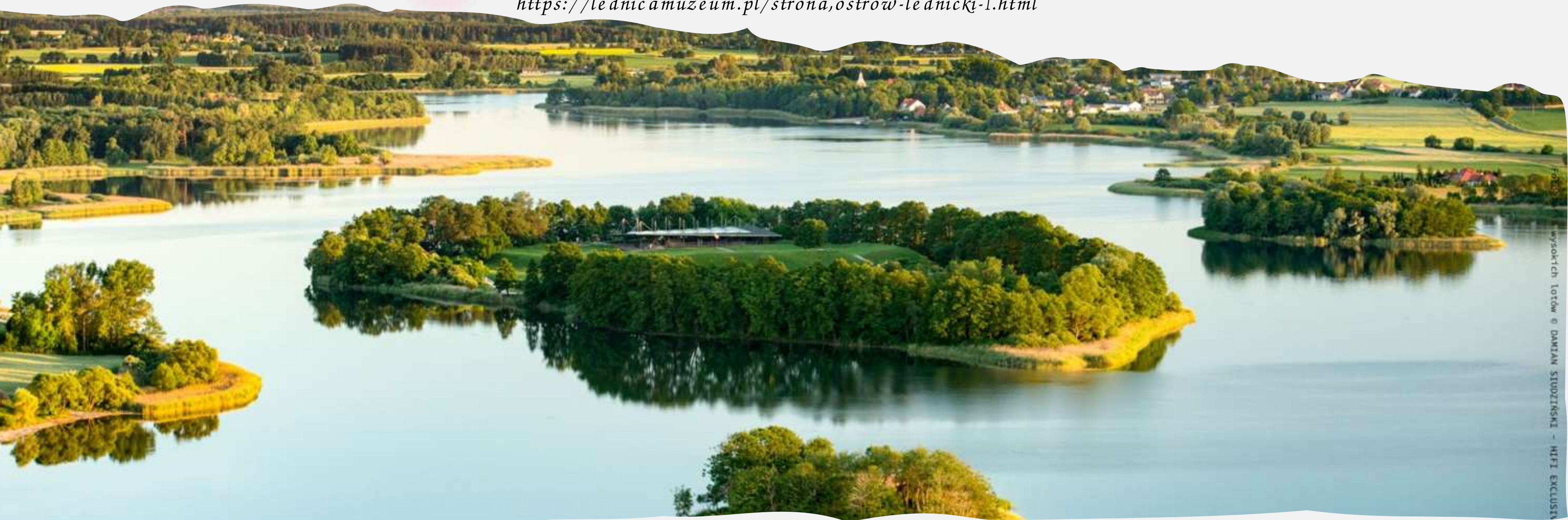
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Cultural Heritage Platforms

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<https://medievalheritage.eu/pl/strona-glowna/zabytki/polska/ostrow-le dnicki/>

POLAND

Bytom's Kamienice

OR WHO'S TO (NOT) TAKE CARE
OF CULTURAL HERITAGE





Metadata

TITLE: Kamienica

DATA: 1897

CREATOR: Albert Bohm - architect; Brothers Gebr. Simon & Leopold Guttman - Investors

TYPE: A mixed-use residential building

PERIOD: Industrial Revolution

PLACES: Bytom, Podgórna str. 18 (Former known as Ring 8 or Rynek 8)

RIGHTS STATEMENTS: Private owner

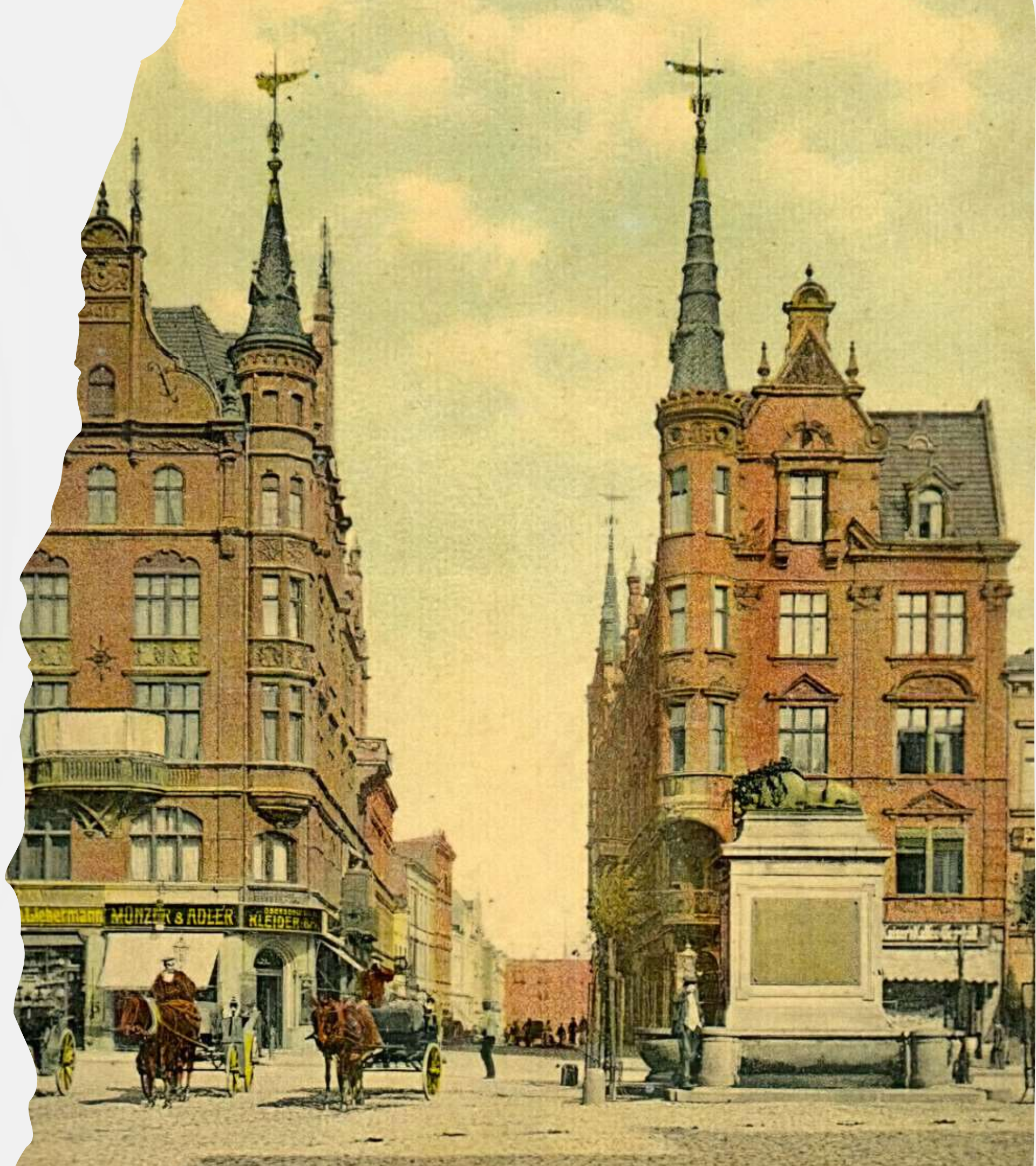
Medium: Brick, Stucco ornamentation, Metalwork

Subjects: Architecture, Urban Development, Eclecticism, Historicism

Identifier: parcel of land nr 316/58

Description

"The building, constructed in the picturesque historicism style, features a rectangular plan and is a corner structure with five stories (partially four stories) and an attic. At the corner, there is an elevated bay window topped with a turret. The facades are adorned with three gables (one facing the Market Square and two facing Podgórna Street). Two corner gables bear the inscription: "Erb: 1897." The window frames vary depending on the floor. The facades include decorative elements such as Corinthian columns on consoles, anthropomorphic and floral motifs, and artistically shaped metal anchors. The metal entrance gate and staircase railing are embellished with metalwork." Up 1947 the building has been under several minor renovation and reconstruction works. [6]

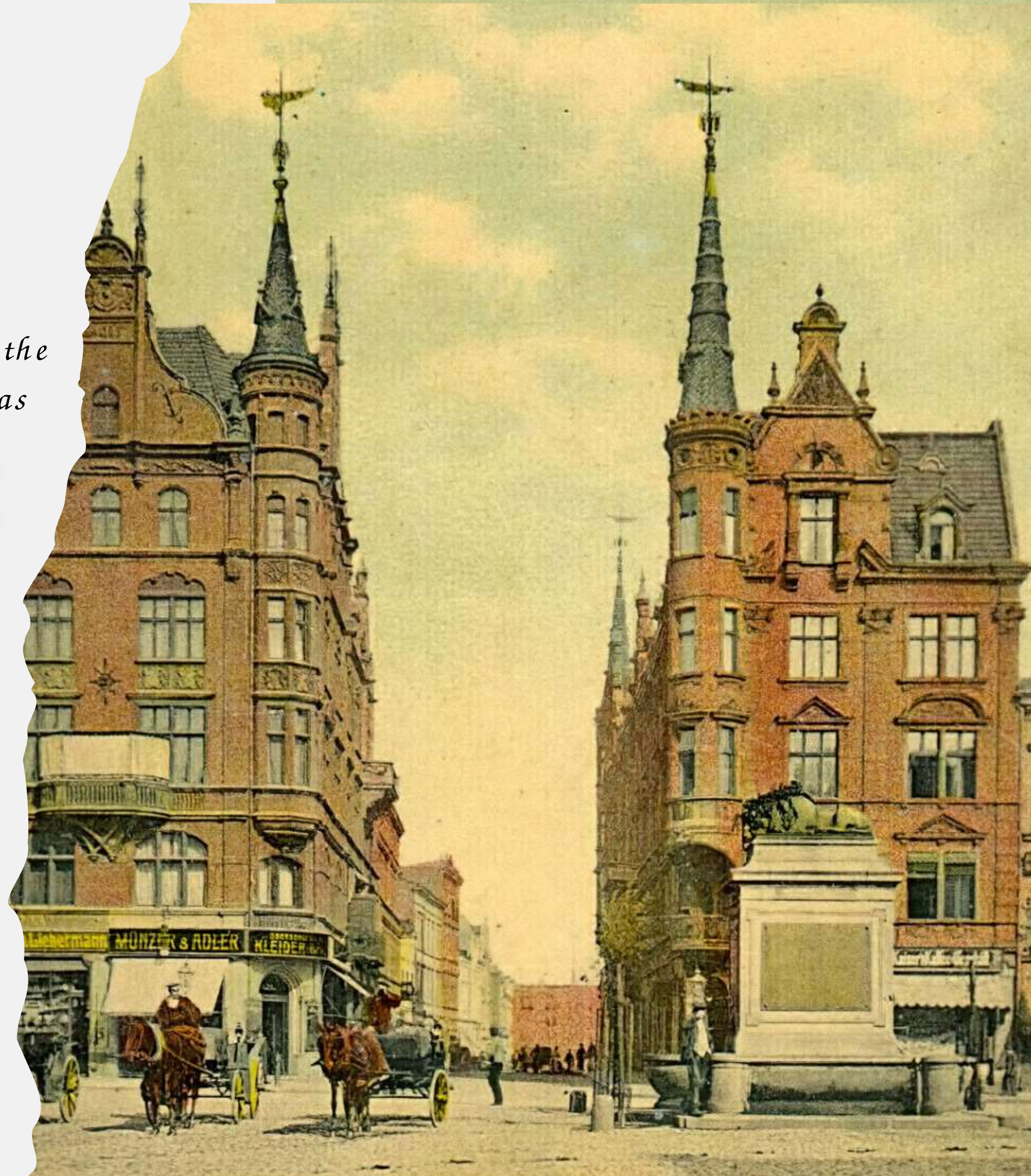


Description

It's a part of the historic urban layout of Bytom, categorized by the Register of Immovable Monuments, but itself is not recognised as a historical site. [7]

In 2012, the building was described in the registration card as being in poor condition. [4]

Renovation work has commenced in 2024. The project includes significant updates such as a new roof, restored historical elements, and the replacement of all windows and doors, with plans for commercial spaces to return to the ground floor after completion.





*Ownership
confusion or
neglecting
heritage?*

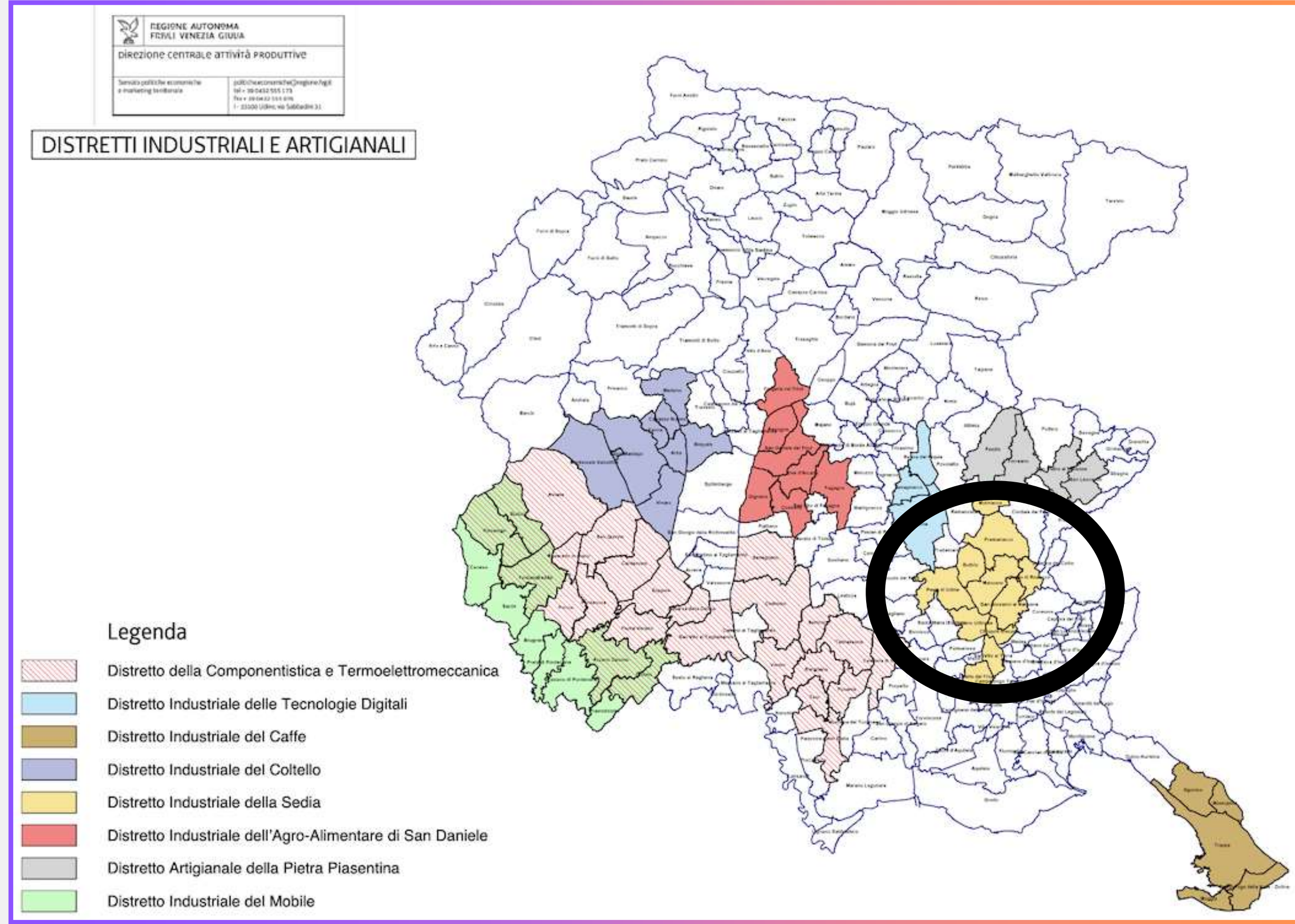
- *Ebis, Teresa. "Bytom, ul. Podgórna 18 / Rynek 8." Bytom Blog, April 2020. <https://bytom.blog/2020/04/podgorna-18-rynek-8-bytom/>. Website by local enthusiasts Teresa Ebis dedicated to sharing insights about Bytom's kamienice.*
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- *Sources refer to a digital library "Cyfrowa Biblioteka Bytomskiej Architektury" as a primary source, the site of which is not currently active. The site was accessed by archive.org and verified as a reliable source.*
- *"Rynek 8." Cyfrowa Biblioteka Bytomskiej Architektury. Archived September 16, 2024. Accessed January 29, 2025. <https://web.archive.org/web/20240916012637/http://architekturabytomia.org/budynek/rynek8>.*
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Sources

Triangolo della sedia



- XIXth-XXIst century.
- Artisans and family-run businesses specializing in chair construction.
- Industrial district.
- Manzano, San Giovanni al Natisone, Corno di Rosazzo.



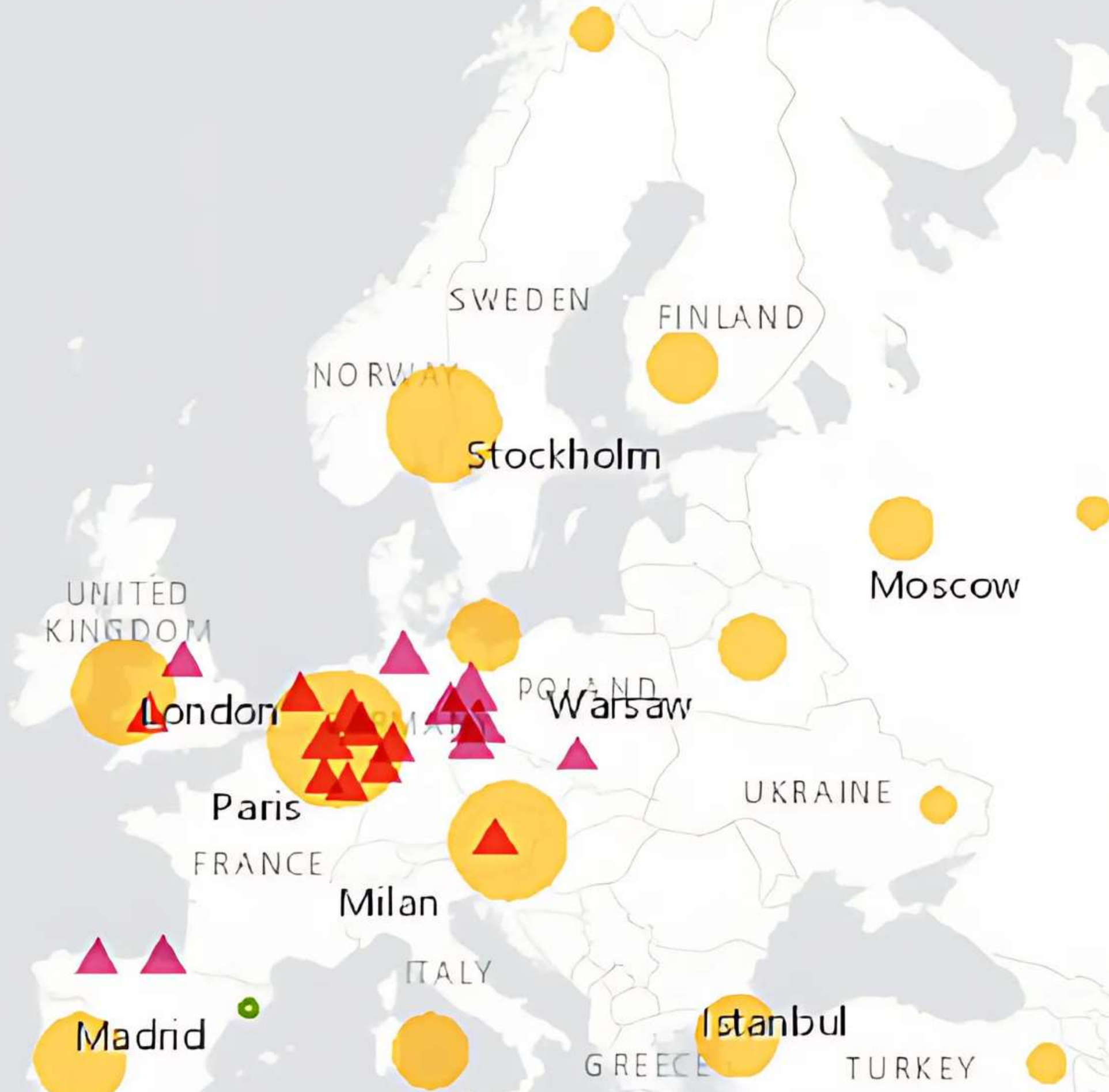
Why so important?

It has been important for various periods with highs and lows:

- *late XIXth and early XXth century.*
- *Fascism*
- *"Italian economic miracle" (late 1950s - oil shock 1973).*
- *During the 90s.*



*European Route of
Industrial Heritage
(ERIH)*





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TURKEY

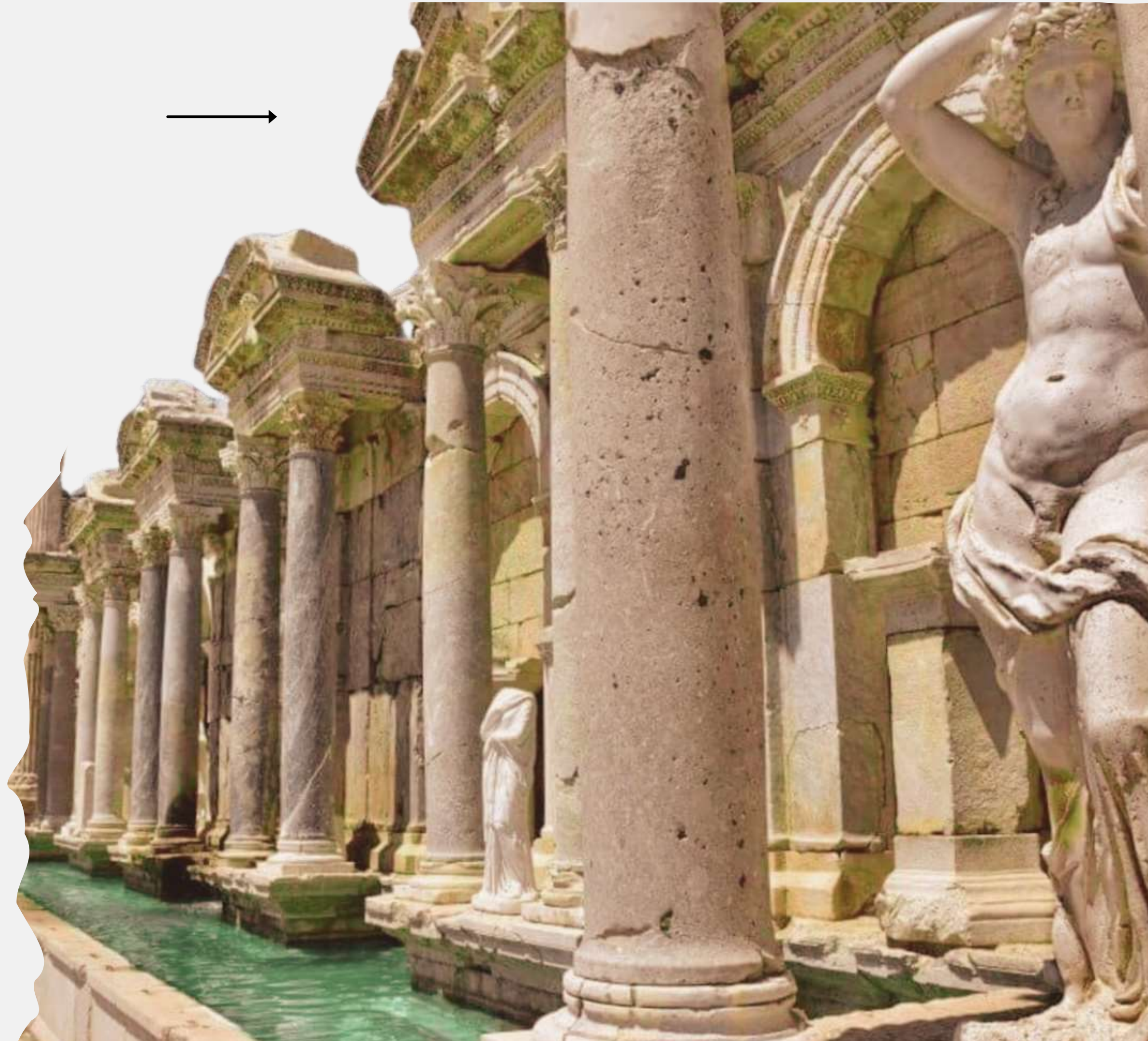
Sagalassos

ANCIENT CITY

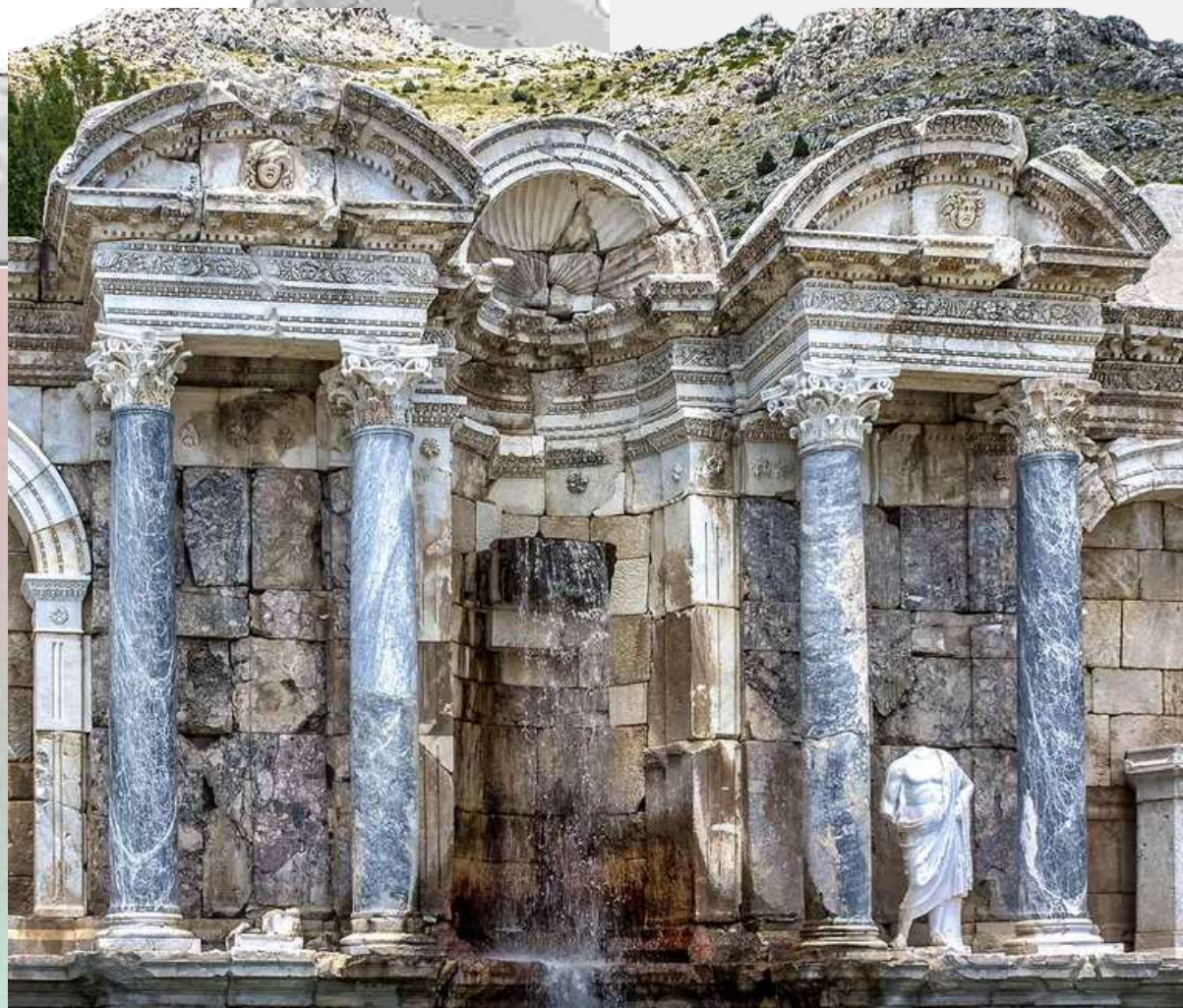
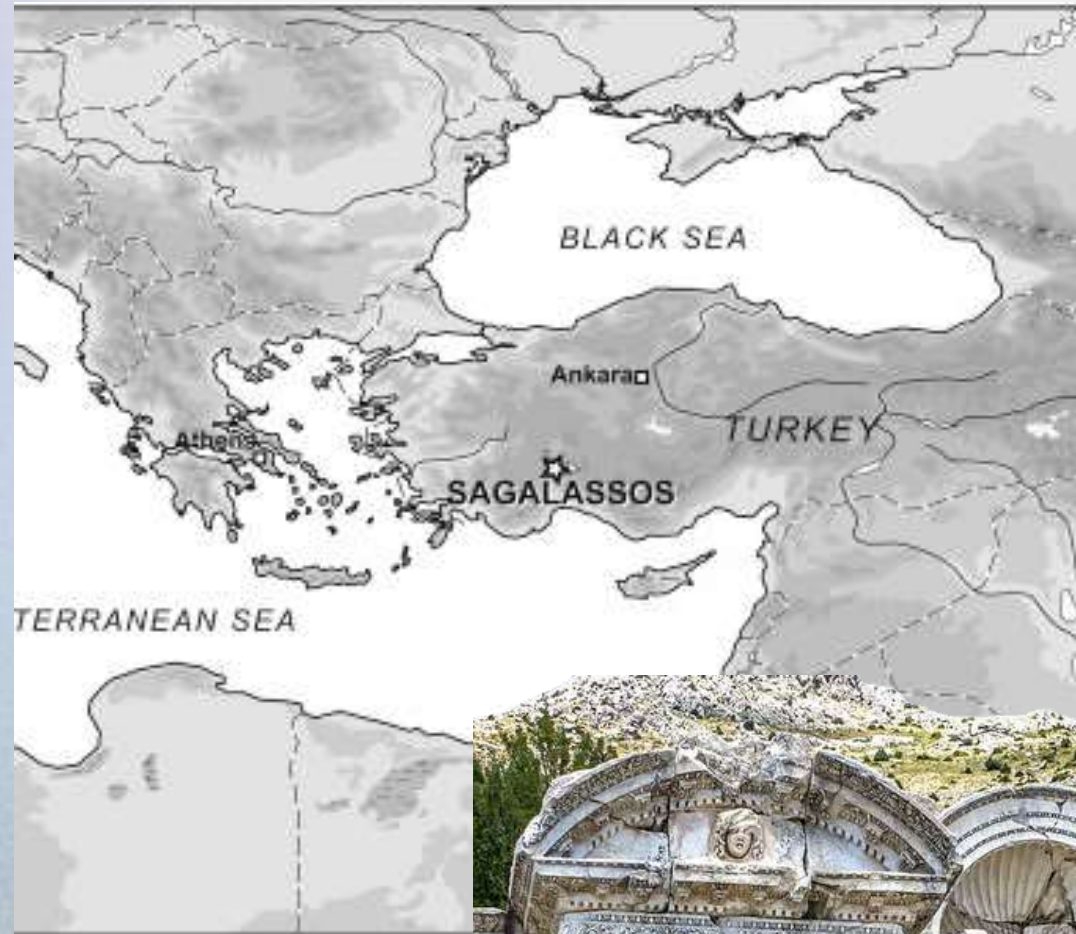
One of the best preserved sites in Turkey (Aglasun, Burdur province)

Anatolia is where 'Neolithic revolution' spread into Europe (Marc Waelkens)

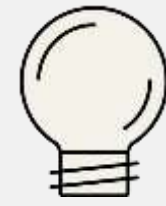
dates back to the Middle Palaeolithic (800 BCE)



SIGNIFICANCE



Greco-Roman History of Europe



Sustainability



Interdisciplinary Research in Archeology



Societal Change



A Bio-Archaeological Approach to 'Image Processing', which made it possible to...
 D. Kaniewski as our new palynologist and anthracologist after the departure of M. Vermoere and also including the VISICS group of ESAT at the K.U.Leuven, directed by L. Van Gool with its expertise in improving image processing and developing 3-D models of structures. In 2005 our team of archaeologists (now also including our colleague G. Willems working in Egypt, K. Van Lerberghe working in Syria and prehistorian Ph. Van Peer working in a.o. Sudan...) and scientists from the above mentioned geoarchaeological sciences was recognized as a 'center of excellence' by the K.U.Leuven under the name of 'Center for Archaeological Sciences'. It absorbed the previous center (with D. Kaniewski) and allowed us to attract new researchers, such as F.X. Ricaut (physical anthropologist), J. Schneider (isotopic analysis), E. Marinova (macrobotanist and anthracologist) and J. Bakker (palynologist). On the other hand, some of our own staff members of the same center develop and promote a methodology to which all finds are assigned a provenance of their raw material. Technology is concerned, but we are not only interested in the 'what' but also in the 'how'.

Sagalassos VI: Geo- and Bio-Archaeology at Sagalassos and Its Territory

by Patrick Degryse, and Marc Waelkens
 PUBLISHER
 Leuven University Press
 DATE
 2009-01-15
 More...

Virtualized landscape of Sagalassos combined with CAD-models of reconstructed monuments

Source publication

Image-based 3D acquisition of archaeological heritage and applications

Conference Paper Full-text available Nov 2001

Marc Pollefeys · Luc Van Gool · Maarten Vergauwen · [...] · Jan Tops

In this paper an approach is presented that obtains virtual models from sequences of images. The system can deal with uncalibrated image sequences acquired with a hand-held camera. Based on tracked or matched features the relations between multiple views are computed. From this both the structure of the scene and the motion of the camera are retrieved...

The site has been reconstructed by combining 3D models of the landscape and remains with CAD reconstructions of monuments based on archaeological hypothesis. The 3D models were obtained using advanced image-based modelling techniques developed over the last few years in computer vision.

DIGITALIZATION AND DOCUMENTATION OF SAGALASSOS

A Guided Tour to Virtual Sagalassos

Marc Pollefeys

Luc Van Gool

Ive Akkermans

Dirk De Becker

Kris Demuynck

Center for Processing of Speech and Images
Dept. of Electrical Engineering
K.U.Leuven



Abstract

The system presented in this paper allows to take a guided tour to a virtual reconstruction of the ancient site of Sagalassos. The site has been reconstructed by combining 3D models of the landscape and remains with CAD reconstructions of monuments based on archaeological hypothesis. The 3D models were obtained using advanced image-based modelling techniques developed over the last few years in computer vision. The visitor can communicate with the virtual guide through natural speech. The guide itself is represented by a 3D face model.

Keywords: Virtual Tour Guides, Large scale terrain modelling, Site reconstruction, Speech recognition.

1 Introduction

In this area virtual reality is a technology that offers promising perspectives for archaeologists. Having a virtual reconstruction of the site, reduces the need for physical reconstructions. In addition, new insights can be gained by immersion in ancient worlds, inaccessible sites can be made available to a global public, courses can be given in situ and different periods or building phases can coexist.

One of the important limitations up to now was the high cost and the required expertise to reconstruct virtual models of a complete site. Nowadays 3D modelling tools allow to recreate monuments based on archaeological hypothesis [7]. Capturing the detailed geometry and appearance of the remains that are still standing is, however, much harder. Tools such as PhotoModeler [9] and Facade [2] allow to easily generate simple models of reality, but are not suited for generating objects with complex geometry or that require high levels of detail, like large archaeological sites. For modelling the remains of Sagalassos, advanced automatic 3D modelling tools were



The Roman Baths at Sagalassos



City in the Clouds

In 1706, Paul Lucas, traveling in southwest Turkey on a mission for the court of Louis XIV, came upon the mountaintop ruins of Sagalassos. The first Westerner to see the site, Lucas wrote that he seemed to be confronted with remains of several cities inhabited by fairies. Later, during the mid-nineteenth century, William Hamilton described it as the best preserved ancient city he had ever seen. Toward the end of that century, Sagalassos and its theater became famous among students of classical antiquity. Yet large scale excavations along the west coast at sites like Ephesos and Pergamon, attracted all the attention. Gradually Sagalassos was forgotten...until a British-Belgian team led by Stephen Mitchell started surveying the site in 1985.

Since 1990, Sagalassos has become a large-scale, interdisciplinary excavation of the Catholic University of Leuven, directed by Marc Waelkens. We are now exposing the monumental city center and have completed, or nearly completed, four major restoration projects there. We've also undertaken an intensive urban and geophysical survey, excavations in the domestic and industrial areas, and an intensive survey of its vast territory. Whereas the former document a thousand years of occupation, from Alexander the Great to the seventh century, the latter has established the changing settlement patterns, the vegetation history and farming practices, the landscape formation and climatic changes during the last 10,000 years.

Field Notes 2003-2010

Investigation of Sagalassos and the surrounding countryside

The Antonine Dynastic Gallery at Sagalassos

August 27, 2008

A head of the emperor Marcus Aurelius has been found at the Roman Baths.

Colossal Head of Roman Empress Unearthed

August 13, 2008

We have uncovered a portrait head of the Roman empress Faustina, wife of the emperor Antoninus Pius (r. A.D. 138-161).

Hadrian Hits the Road Again

The head of Hadrian found in 2007 (see "[Major Find at Sagalassos](#)") was the centerpiece of an exhibition at the British Museum in London.

Find the location of the site in Turkey, plus visit Sagalassos with our [interactive map](#) with links to 360° views!



Field Profiles

Meet the archaeologists and other scientists working at Sagalassos.

Field Life 2003-2008

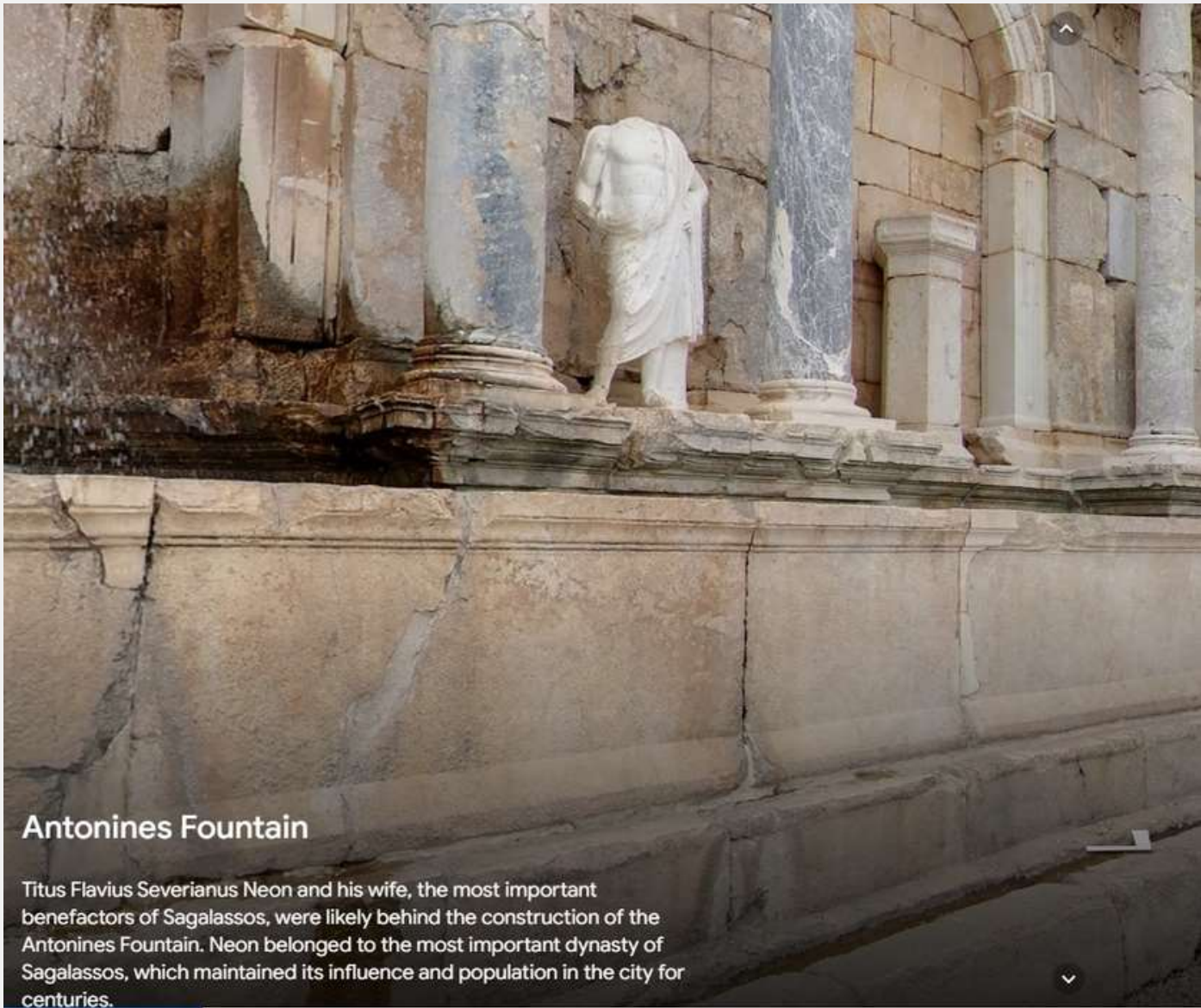
Openings in and around camp

Visit www.sagalassos.be for more on Sagalassos.



Want to dig? Check the AIA's [Annual Fieldwork Opportunities Bulletin](#) for ongoing excavations worldwide!

When considering how we do archaeology, the way we organise research cycles is typical. As this volume further testifies, performing fieldwork is an important part of our identity. In that respect, we carry out activities which are mainstream in the discipline of archaeology, whilst, obviously, following and at times exploring new methods or practices. Our data generation activities are related to various types of excavations (including exposing spaces of past buildings or parts of ancient structures, open area excavations, gridded digs, test trenches, control excavations), architectural and urban studies (including architectural decoration, geophysical analysis, urban survey, architectural, engineering, technical and building materials analysis), studies of material culture (applying archaeological and archaeometrical methods and techniques) and ecofacts (including archaeozoology, archaeobotany, anthracology), and archaeological surveying (a range of intensive and extensive methods, geophysical analysis and remote sensing techniques). Back in the day, the project started out as a 100% analogue operation and has now become a nearly 100% digital venture. As with most archaeological projects we have experienced this transition of strategic importance for the sustainability of our operations, but this does not mean to say that matters were/are always easy. The integration into the domain of digital humanities offers opportunities, for example, but needs careful deliberation on how all partners involved can truly collaborate in order to make the sum greater than its parts. Recently, the project has been building its identity in digital archaeology by exploring the potential of agent-based and other modelling approaches for deeper data integration and interdisciplinary collaboration, and also the application of controlled vocabularies and linked data systems.²⁵



Google Arts & Culture



Sketchfab

SOURCES

Virtual tour

Google Arts:

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Project Website

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<https://interactive.archaeology.org/sagalassos/>

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Thank You