







Patina Privilege

"Photography is the most useful tool for documenting petroglyphs and pictographs" Myles Miller



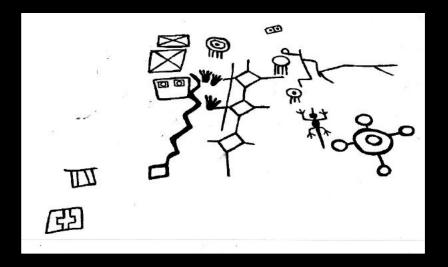
- Early rock art research only reported a few "horizontal bed rock" sites in Southern New Mexico and far West Texas.
- These sites are often difficult to see and are easily missed in survey work.
- Even photos taken in slanting light don't reveal all the detail

Photo by Ken Steiner

Fort Stanton Boulder, New Mexico



Some early reports used the tracing methods on polyethylene sheeting (which may affect future dating possibilities)

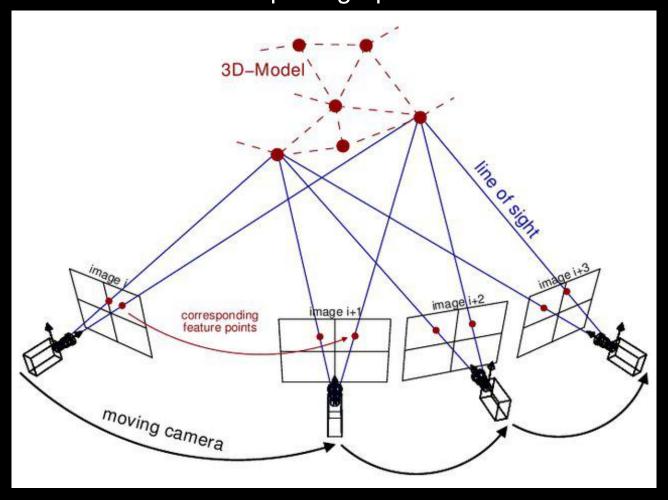


Redraw from Slifer's illustration in Signs of Life: Rock Art along the Rio Grande

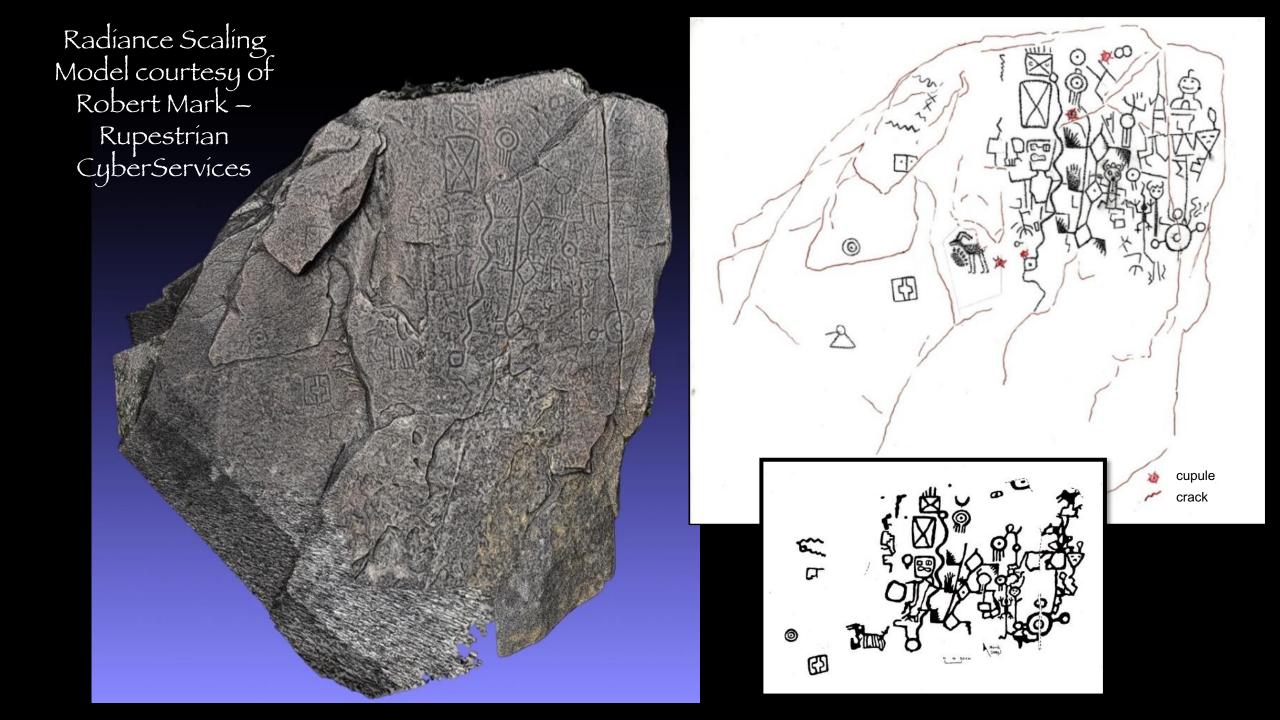


Redraw from tracing done on polyethylene sheeting

Structure from Motion or SfM is a photogrammetric method for creating three-dimensional models of a feature or topography from overlapping two-dimensional photographs taken from many locations and orientations to reconstruct the photographed scene.



More info here:



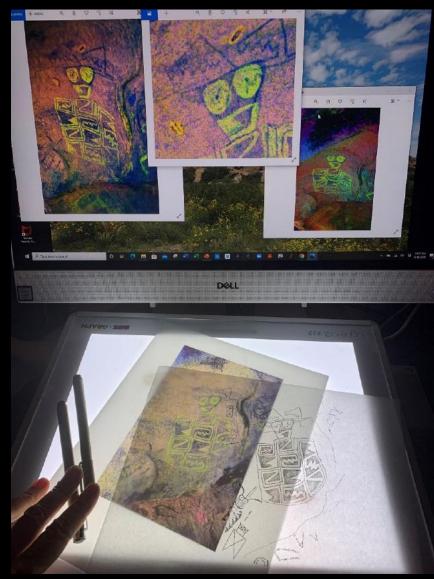
Computer wizard speak

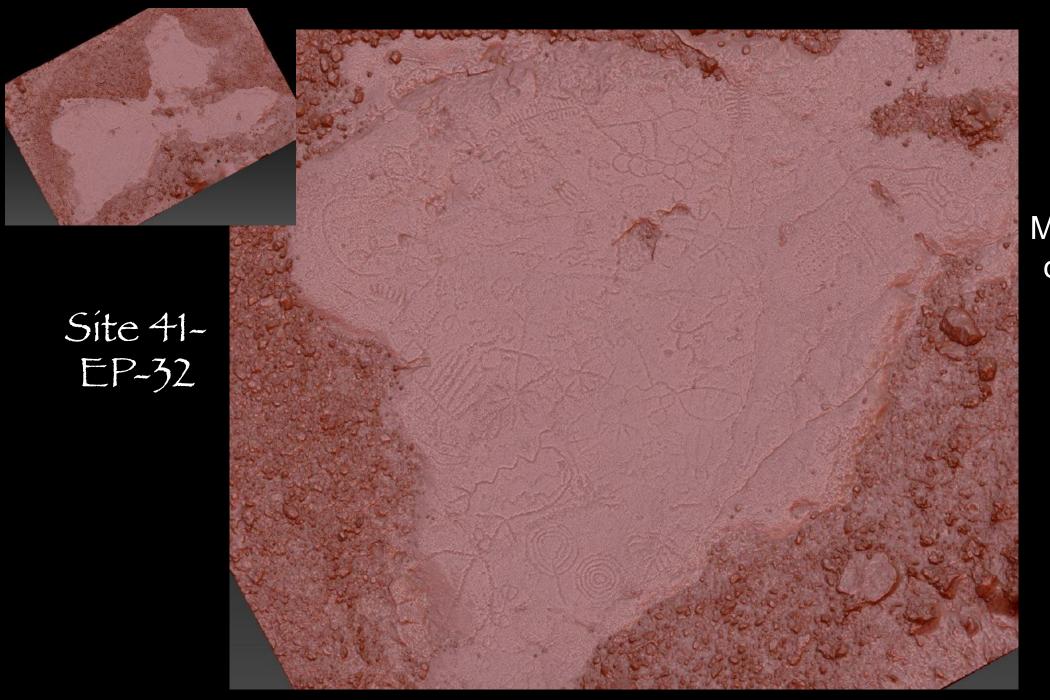
- High quality Structure from Motion (SfM) 3D models enhance the visibility of petroglyphs that are otherwise almost or completely invisible.
- Model must accurately capture the geometry of the rock surface.
- A colored curvature map is generated from the model's mesh using Meshlab Render Radiance Scaling
- Manipulation in Photoshop produces surprising results.
- Photoshop is used to blend (overlay, soft light, or hard light) the red or blue channel from the color curvature map with the original image or a shaded one that can also be generated in Radiance Scaling

Methods

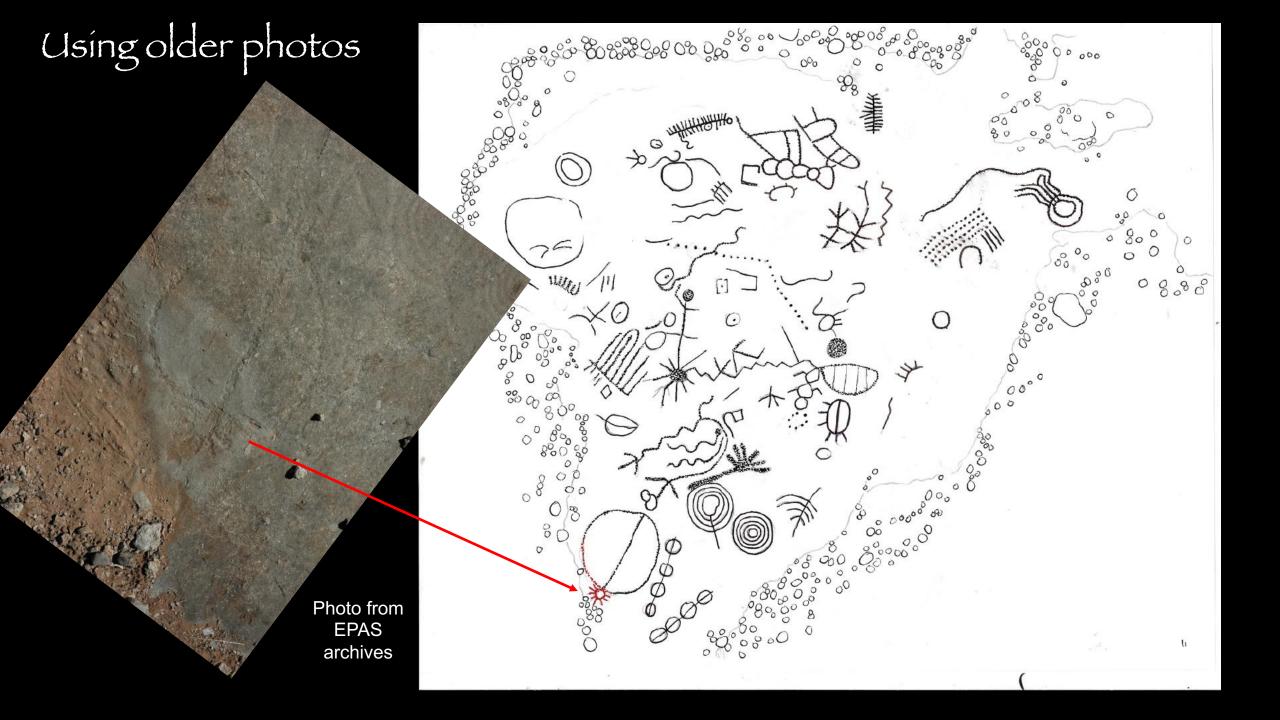
- Print a copy of the photo/model and put it on a light table (or project)
- Trace on vellum using pencil.
- Using the computer relook at the model zooming in and out to check for mistakes or missed lines/elements.
- Use other detailed photos and any older ones from collections
- FIELD CHECK!
- Complete using permanent markers.
- Scan finished product for publication and/or landowners.

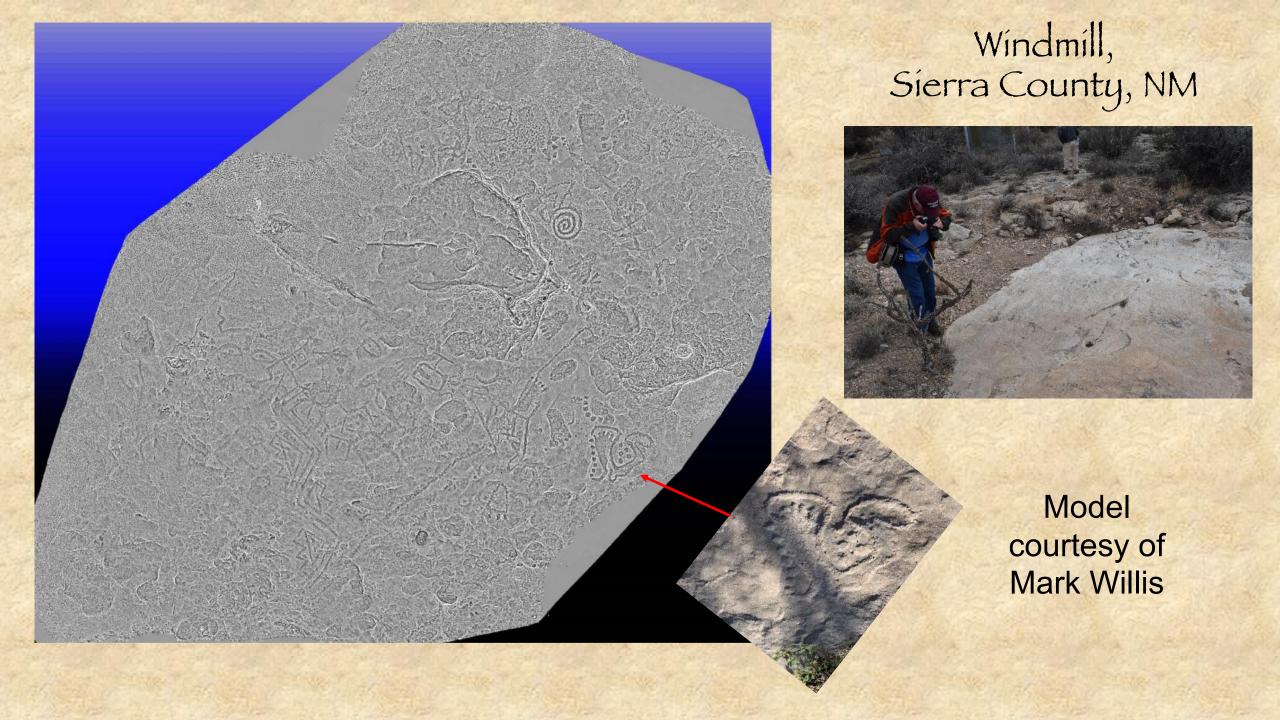
Tracing

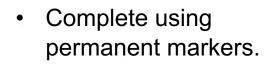




Model courtesy of Mark Willis







 Scan finished product for publication and/or landowners.



Field Check







Screen shot of the middle portion of the 3-D model created by Mark Willis

Tracing from 3-D model of Panel 1
Talus Slope, New Mexico

Teamwork at the Garnsey Site - near Roswell New Mexico

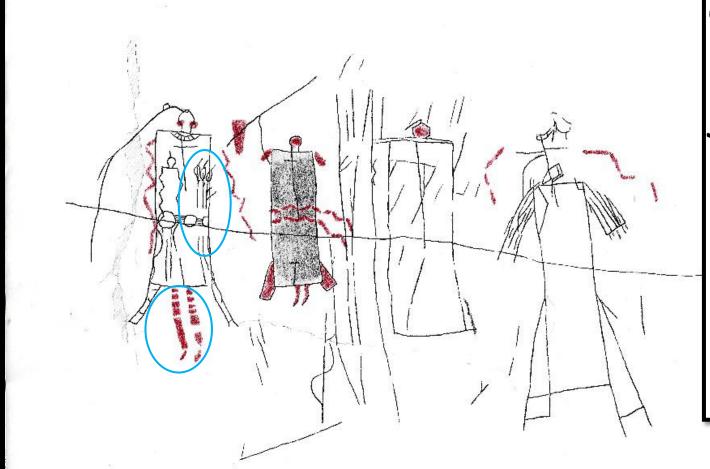


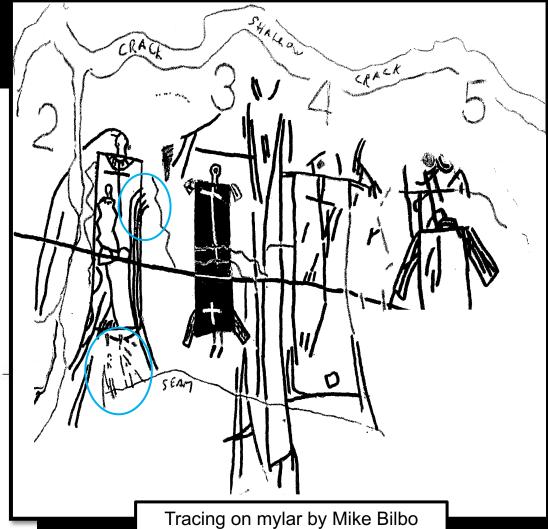
Overview photo by Alec Davis

3-D Model from Mark Willis



Garnsey Site - Preliminary





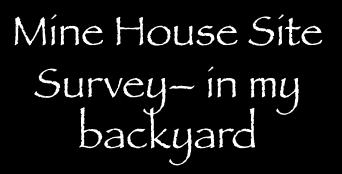
Tracing on mylar by Mike Bilbo using a frame that prevented the touching of rock art

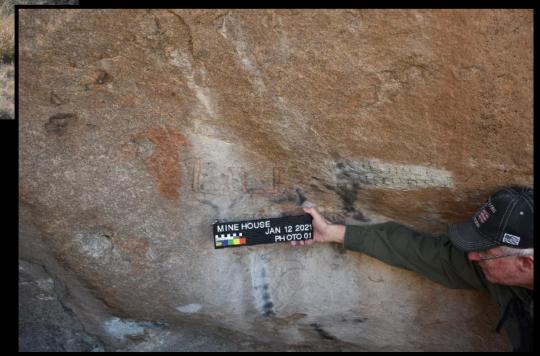
Tracing using the new 3-D model with DStretch
– not yet field checked





DStretch detail yre-cf





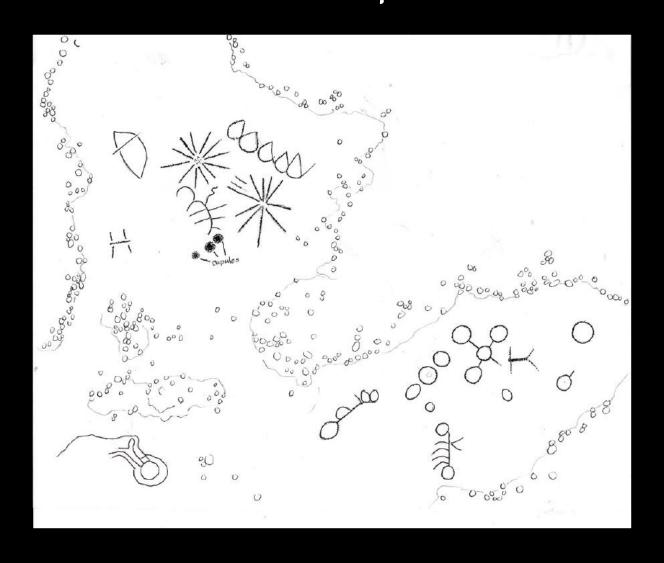


Mine House Site Model by Robert Mark using Marglyph's photos DS'tretch can be done on entire model

For more about DStretch http://www.dstretch.com/

- Lowest impact recording
- More accurate than field sketches
- Easier to categorize/compare imagery
- Useful for land managers to relocate imagery
- Can be used for publication(s)
- Tracing/drawing helps the person doing the drawing recognize patterns and remember images better

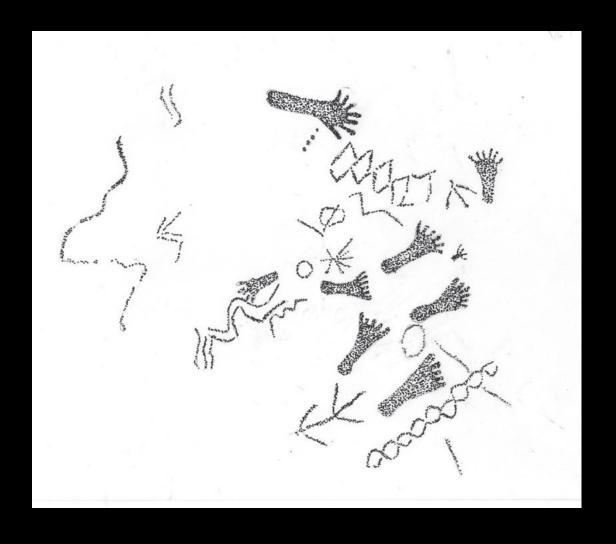
WHY TRACE photos?



...drawing promotes better recognition than writing due largely to the high detail and rich context: Participants identified the source of the memory with greater accuracy when it had been drawn, and more regularly recalled contextual features.

Fernandes, M., Wammes, J., & Meade, M. (2018). The surprisingly powerful influence of drawing on memory. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 27(5), 302-308.

https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721418755385



Tracing from RCS model by Marglyph Indian Wells, New Mexico LA 74159

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