Crossing Boundaries Between Humanities and Informatics: The Case of Egyptian Papyri

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For example:

backpropagation. © Scan/Museo Egizio, S. Unter.

calculating distance/loss; (3) backward pass, internal network weights are adjusted to provide better results.

Figure 1. Schematic illustration of a typical Egyptian papyrus roll (including fibre direction and sheet joins). ©


Gabler, Polis, forthcoming). Many of these documents are of significant historical.

The object such as remaining ink smudges or fibre structure and direction are as.

kept rolled up (Eyre 2013:24). With a height of 21.5 cm and a width of 29.5 cm this.

modern papyrus, which is much easier to access. These sheets are usually made from.

materials should be reduced as much as possible. Consequently, we conduct our tests on.

change in fibre structure are often hard to recognise from photographs; this is why, at the.

accurate predictions, we can then derive the average direction of fibres and their position.

probabilities. The machine will not return one label for the whole papyrus, but a.

ground truth. Here, semantic segmentation means the pixel-wise calculation of class.

and textual research. In this paper, we highlight the limitations of current virtual research.

Egizio in Turin as a result of the acquisition in 1824 by the king of Sardinia of the.

An example of one such manuscript where material aspects reveal information about its.

years of Ramesses XI (22nd day of the first month of the Akhet season) in which a scribe.

the orientation of the primary text). [9.

hieroglyphic transcription, transliteration,.

description of the text content (keywords, hieroglyphic transcription, transliteration,

and used again, turning the manuscripts into palimpsests. In the case of the erased and.

Egyptian papyri were often not only inscribed on one or both sides, but also wiped clean.

by combining several smaller, previously used manuscripts. One such.

data model is structured into objects—pieces of papyri which range from single fragments.

equipment. We should, however, also take recording strategies that allow us to preserve.

fibre detection on these images without the requirement of additional e.

cult for both human scholars and any algorithmic solution to.

visible, it is often not possible to determine with certainty which fibre orientation.

good representation of the ink but making it harder to detect the material fibres. While.

contrast and the visibility of the fibre structure in the image (Figure 6).

light from the back. We also use di.

light and its colour temperature will not have a major impact on the fibre detection.

The text is written parallel to the fibres on the side.


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Footnotes

1. In order to avoid double counting of references for the alignment purposes and to ensure uniqueness of references, we have not included figures in the following list. This list includes only full publications that have been cited in the text (e.g., Kitchen 1983:851 for the exact location of the line). As of 25.01.2021 (Project website, last accessed: 25.01.2021).

2. Following this structure, all Turin papyri mentioned in this contribution will be represented in TPOP on both the document and object level. A complete reference list with links to the respective TPOP entries can be found at the end of this paper.

3. The beginning of the line was transcribed by Kitchen 1983:851. A complete transcription of the line might be possible after a thorough examination of the traces on the original.

4. Studied as part of the PhD project of Elena Hertel, see http://web.philo.ulg.ac.be/x-bound/elena-hertel-research-project/ (subpage PhD project, last accessed: 25.01.2021).

5. The material aspects of papyri are receiving more and more attention in recent projects. The SNSF project Grammateus (University of Geneva) dealing with ancient Greek documentary papyri, for instance, also considers text layout and fibre orientation as features for the creation of their typology, see https://grammateus.unige.ch/index.html (Project website, last accessed: 25.01.2021).

6. Internet Sources


(c) http://web.philo.ulg.ac.be/x-bound/stephan-unter-research-project/ (Project website, last accessed: 25.01.2021).


(f) http://papyri.museoegizio.it/o/112 (object, last accessed: 25.01.2021).

7. Cited Turin Papyri

As of 25.01.2021


