

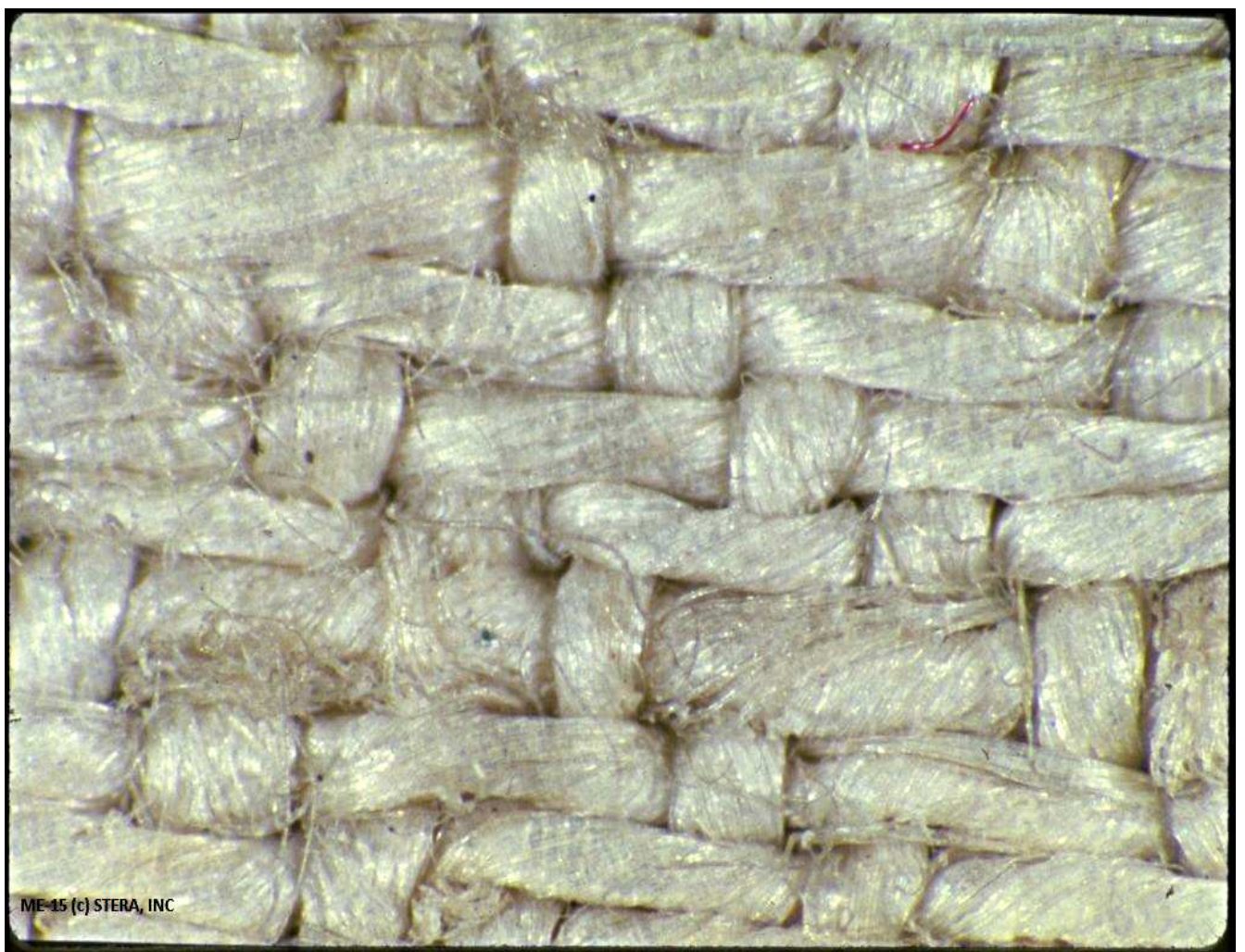
## MARK EVANS ' 1978 PHOTOMICROGRAPHS

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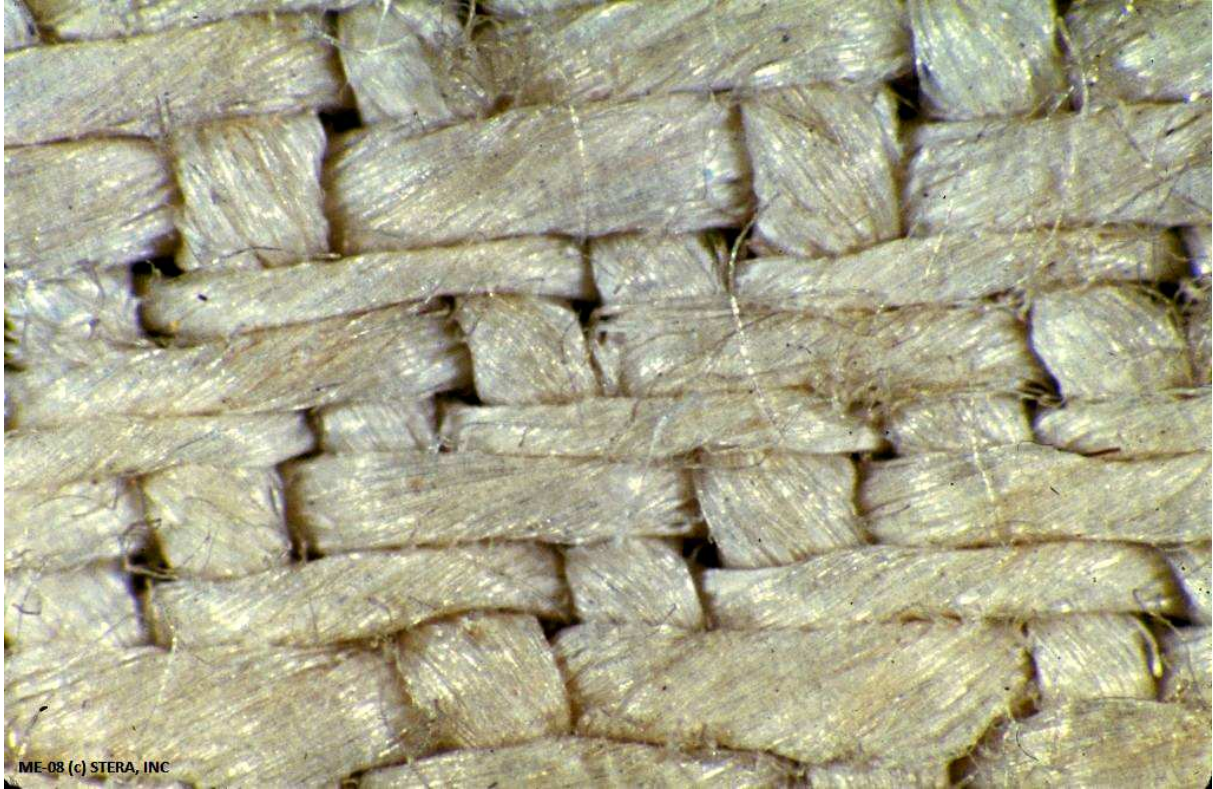
All the pictures are ©STERA, Inc. They are shown here with the kind authorization of Barrie Schwartz.

They can be used only for research purpose.

The pictures are shown "as received" although I have used a GIMP filter with the same parameters for all of the pictures to slightly improve the sharpness.



**Fig.1: ME 15. Clear cloth. x32**



**Fig.2-1: ME 08. Low density image (Back of the “TS man”). X32**

Relatively homogeneous layer of yellow fibers. No or little difference between warp and weft threads. The disappearance of the color when a thread goes under another one can be seen in some places.

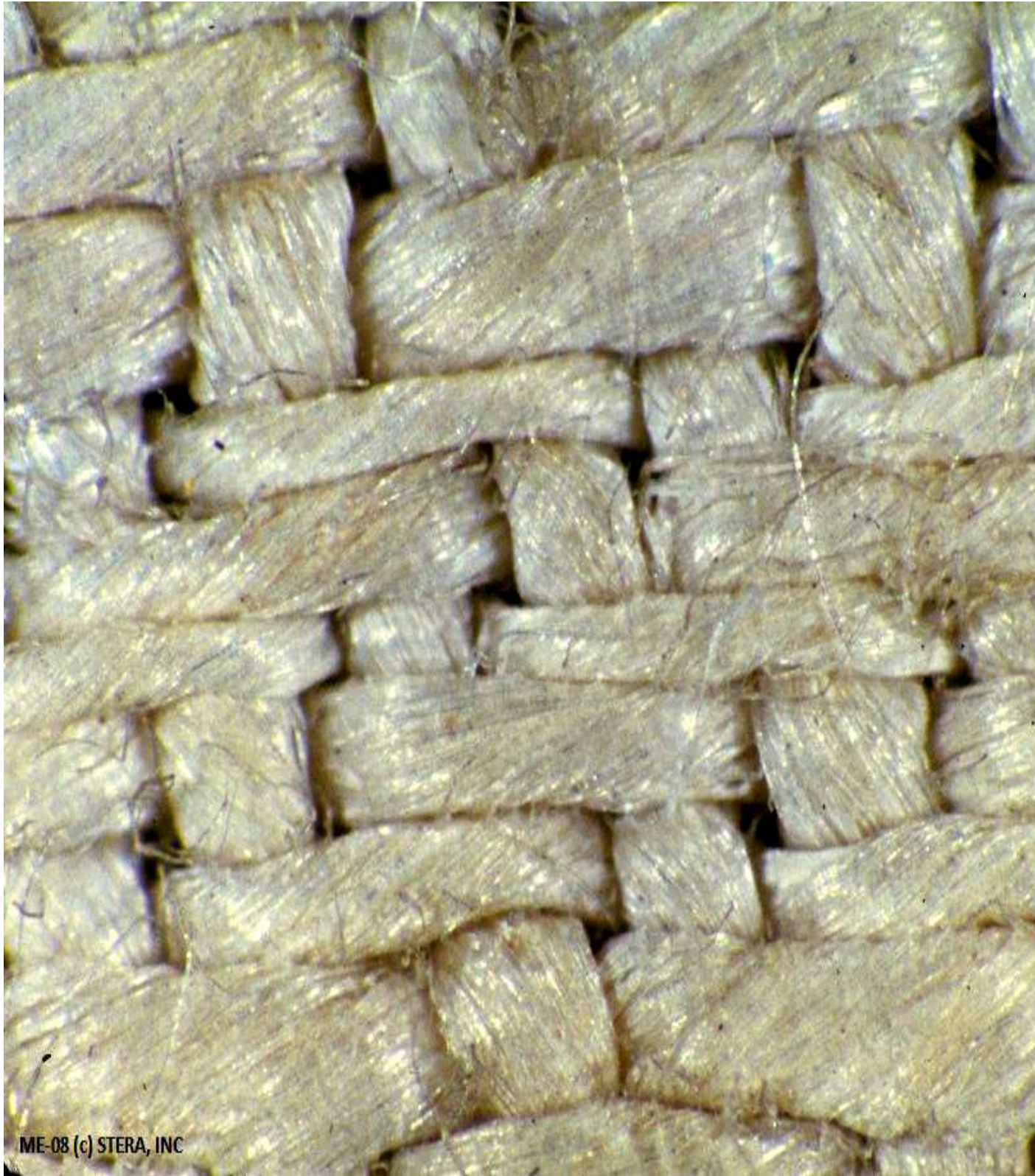
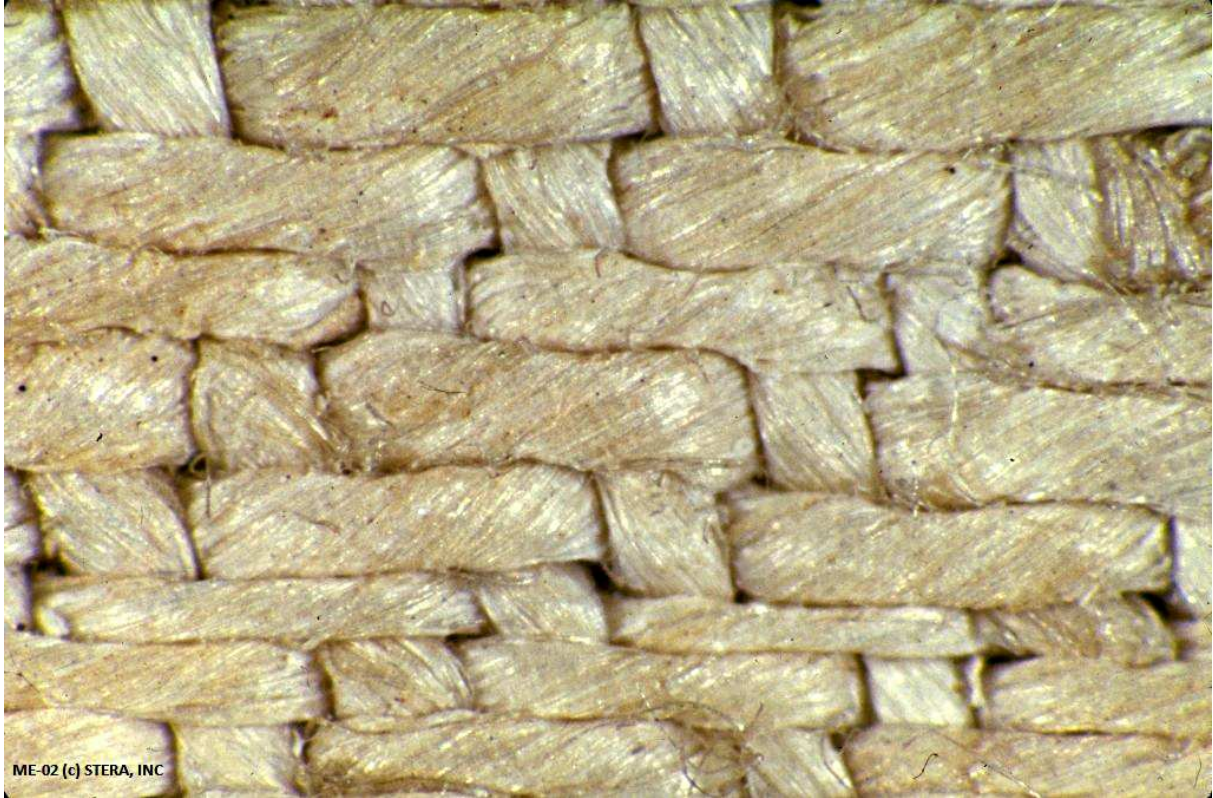


Fig.2-2: ME 08. Low density image (Back of the "TS man"). X32. Detail.



**Fig.3-1: ME 02. Denser image (eye). X32.**

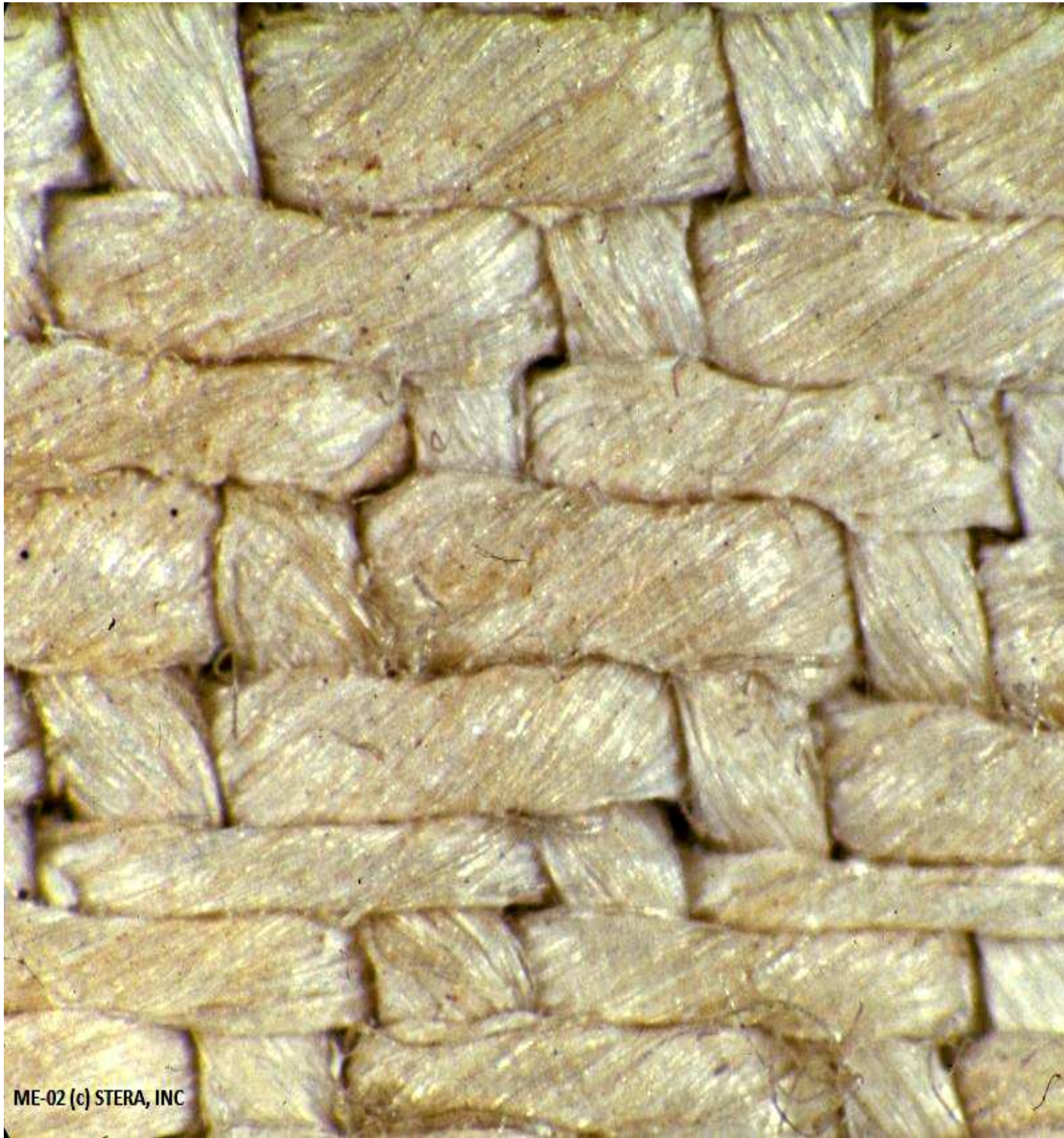
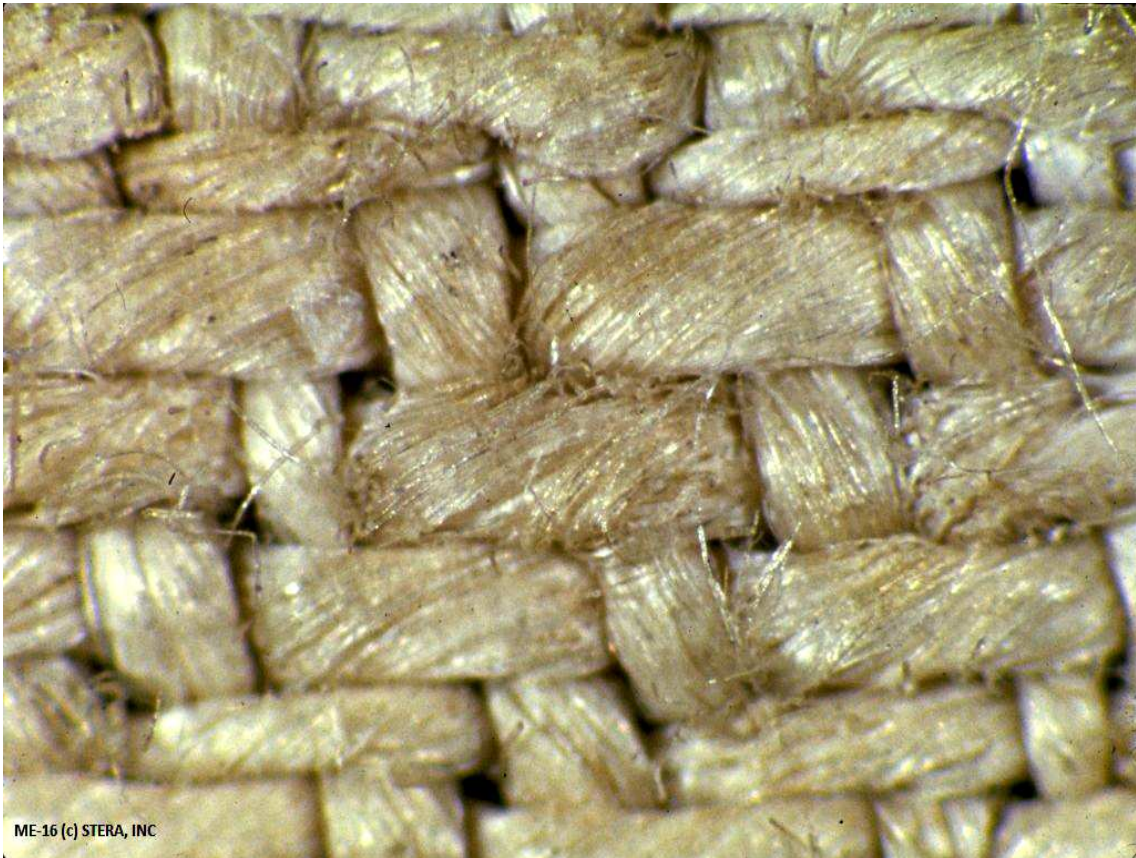


Fig.3-2: ME 02. Denser image (eye). X32. Detail



**Fig.4-1: ME 16. Dense image (foot).General view.**

Comparing Fig.2, 3 and 4, as the image color density increases, the discontinuous distribution becomes more evident.

As a general rule, the vertical (weft) threads are less colored than the horizontal (warp) threads. As the warp threads are generally higher than the weft threads relating to the fabric plane, this observation demonstrates the image superficiality at fabric level.

Also, in dense image areas, discontinuities are more clearly seen: bundles of more colored fibers adjacent to less colored fibers on the same thread are easily seen. One can also see abrupt interruptions of the color in some of those colored bundles.

Finally, the dense image areas appear to be brittle but not necessarily more brittle than less dense image areas (see Fig.2-2)



**Fig.4-2: ME 16. Dense image (foot)-Detail**



**Fig.5-1 ME 29. Nose image (x64)**



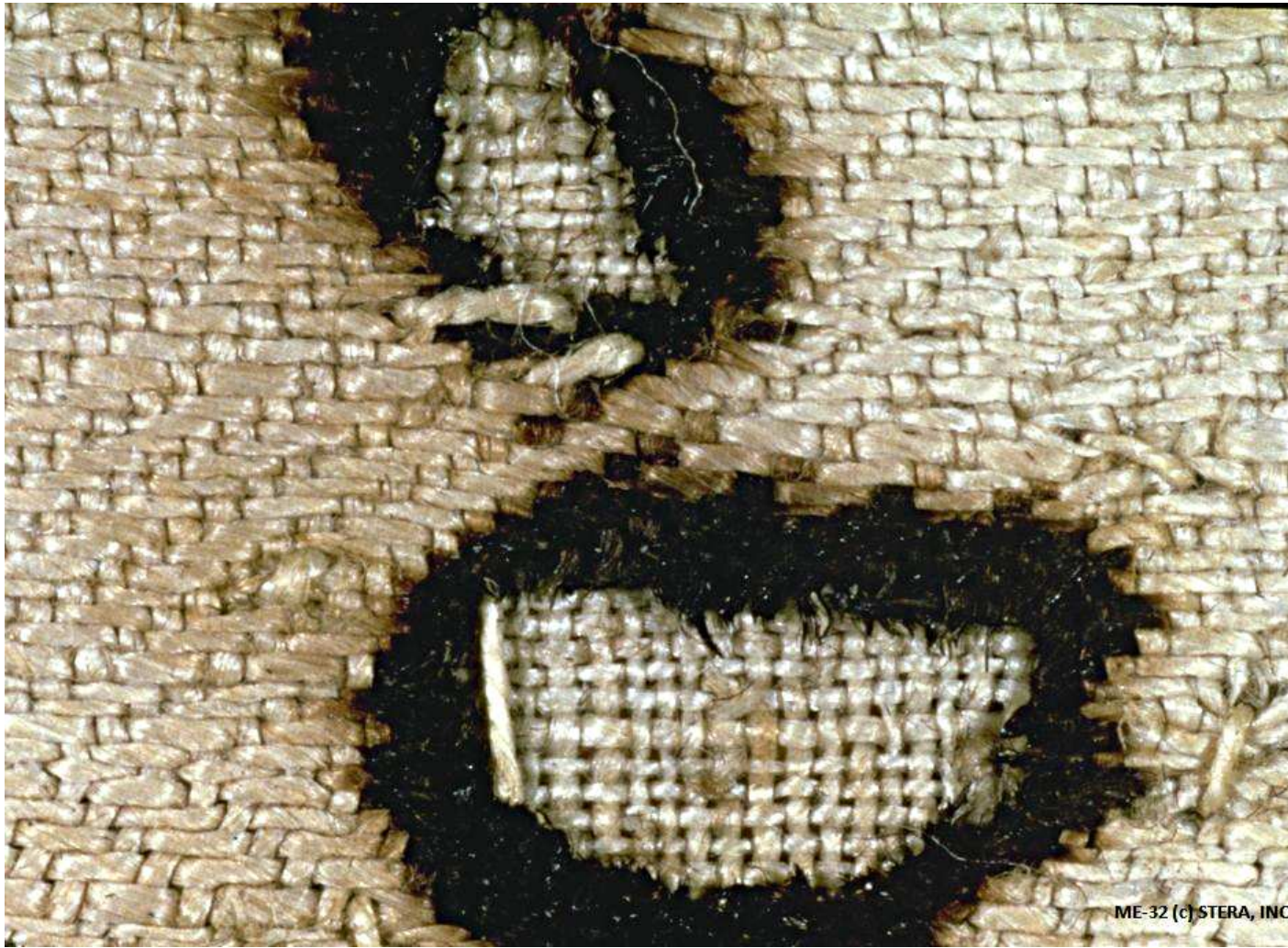


**Fig.5-2: ME 29. Nose image (x64). Detail**

It's difficult to find an image illustrating so obviously the extraordinary superficiality at thread level as well as the half-tone effect.

Note that this image comes from the most dense image area of the TS image: the nose.

Note that the protruding fibers are translucent.



ME-32 (c) STERA, INC

**Fig.6: ME 32. Burn and adjacent scorch (x6.3)**

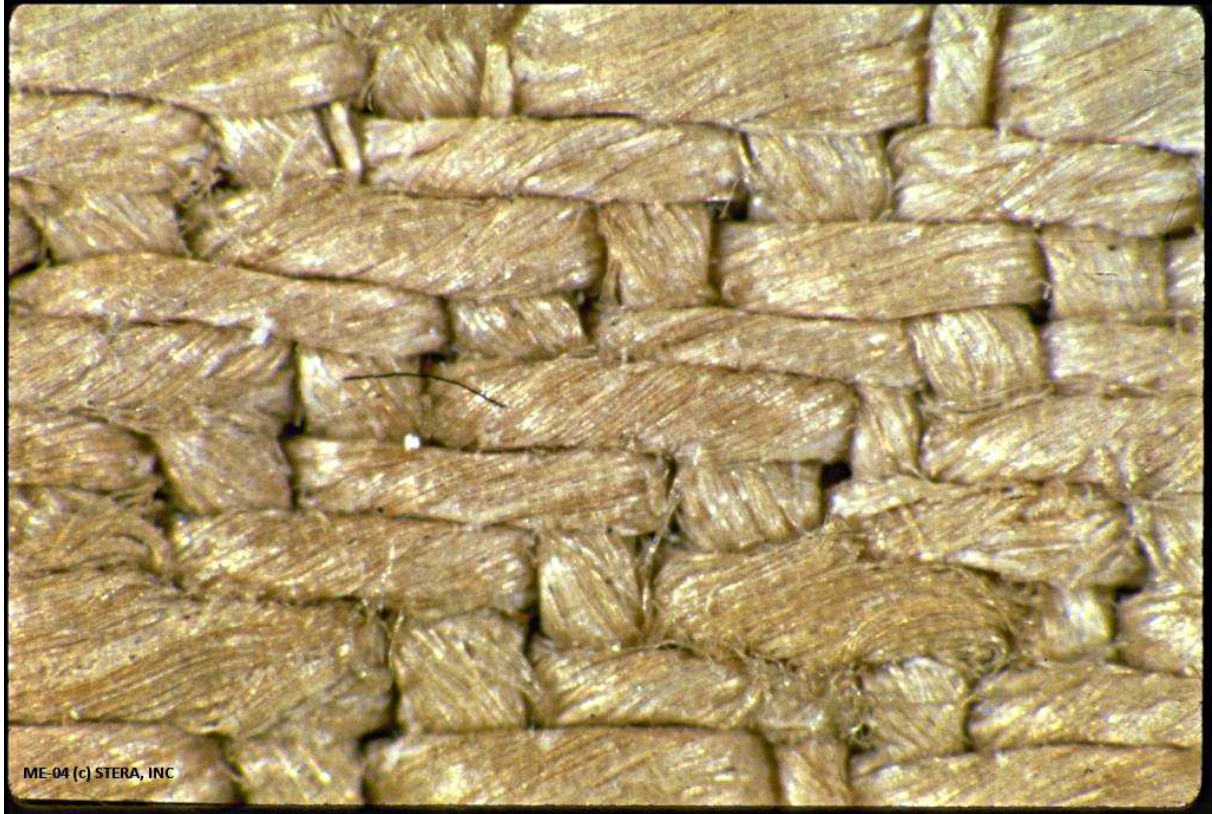


Fig.7-1: ME 04. Scorch.



**Fig.7-2: ME 04. Scorch. Detail**

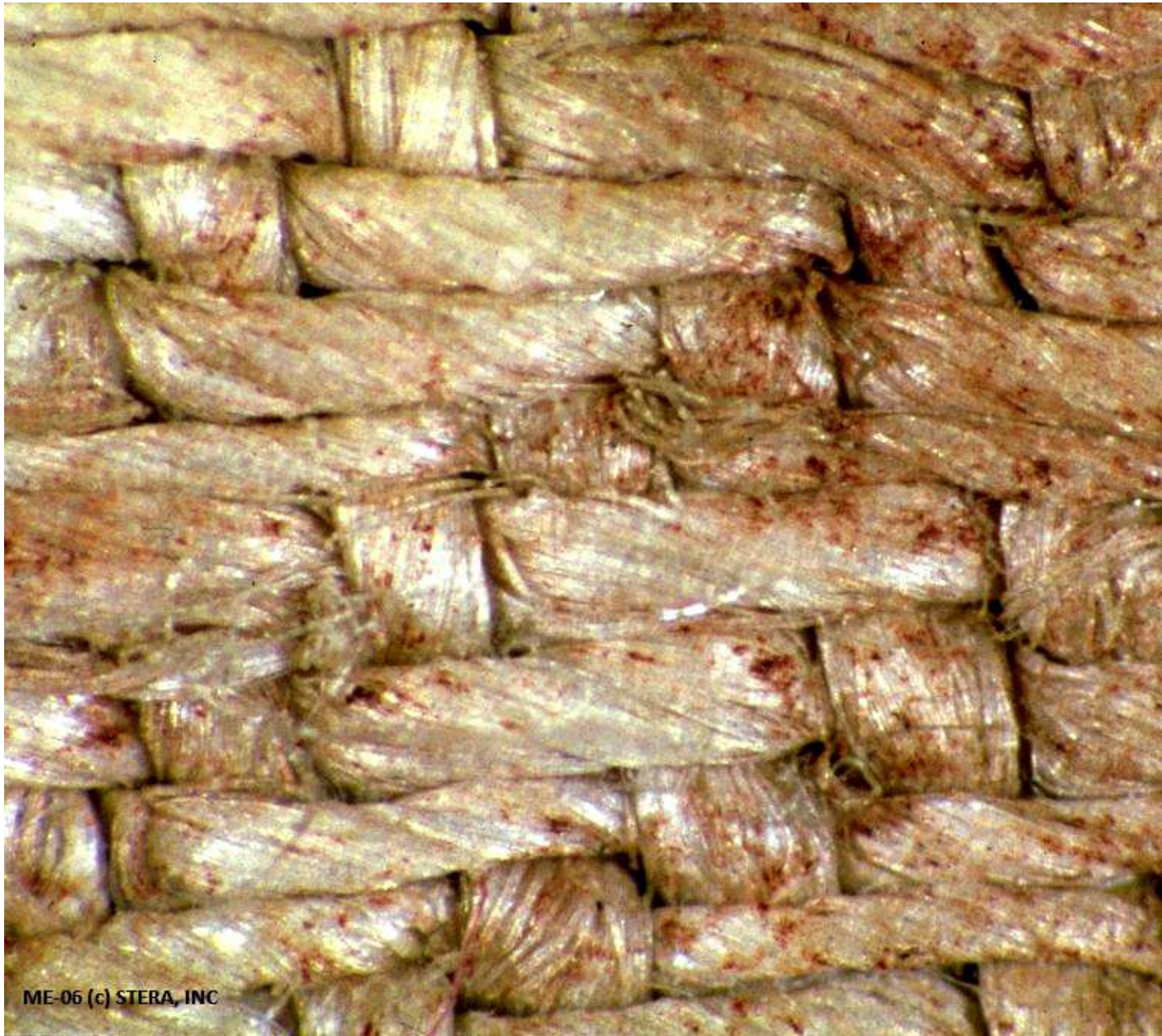
This picture shows the propagation of heat along the threads starting from a burned spot in the fabric. Warning: this has nothing to do with the hypothesis the TS image being a scorch since in this case the hot source must have been applied onto the fabric. In fact, in the scorch hypothesis we have a very different pattern.

However, the interesting facts are that striations (the tendency for the color to follow the direction of the fibers in the threads) as well as the presence of bundles of more colored fibers adjacent to less colored fibers in a given thread are found in both image and scorched areas.

This suggests that the structure of the TS fibers itself and/or the presence of a thin layer of impurities at the surface of the whole fabric play a crucial role in the image forming process.



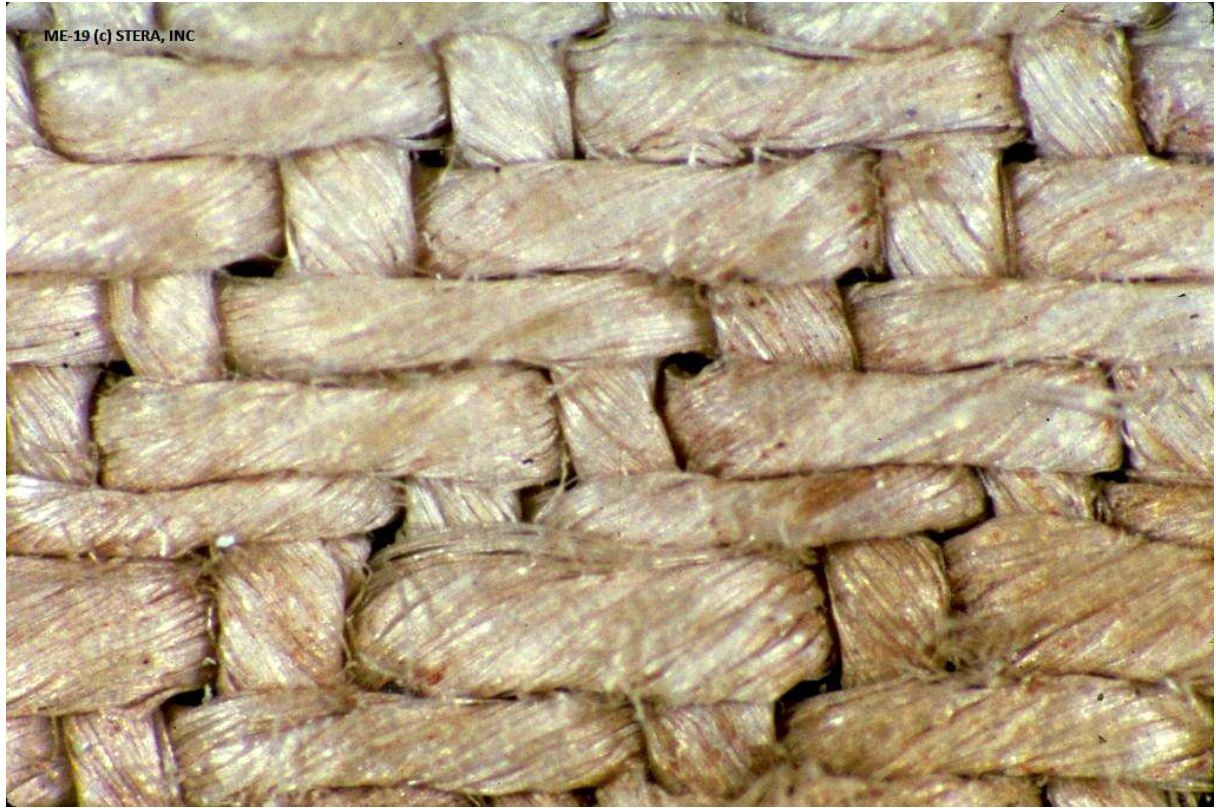
**Fig.8-1: ME 06. Dense blood, scourge marks of back. X 32**



**Fig.8-2: ME 06. Dense blood, scourge marks of back. X 32. Detail**

This dense blood image can be described as follows:

- Many dense small spots of red material
- Most of these red spots are on reddish-brown colored threads (top right)
- Unusual yellow-greenish colored threads (top left): serum?
- Less or even non colored threads more or less similar to the clear cloth (bottom left)



**Fig.9-1: ME 19. Blood+image (foot).**



Fig.9-2: ME 19. Blood+image (foot). Detail