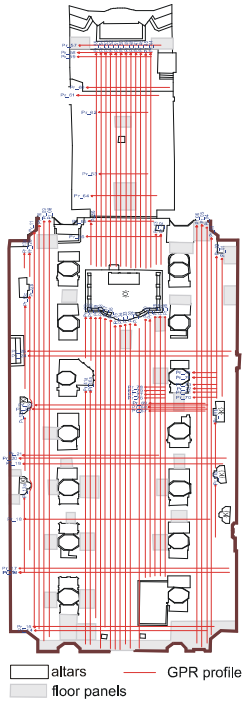


GPR SURVEYS TO NICOLAUS COPERNICUS GRAVES LOCATING

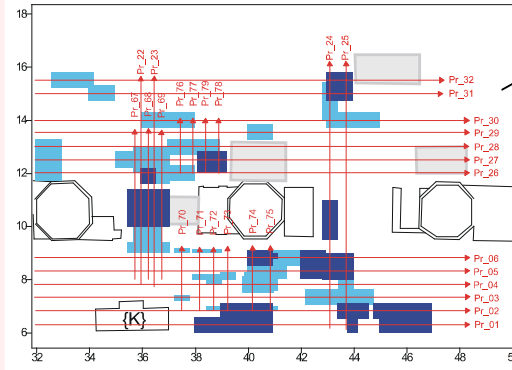
Case study from the Frombork Metropolitan Church

Scheme of GPR profiles setting

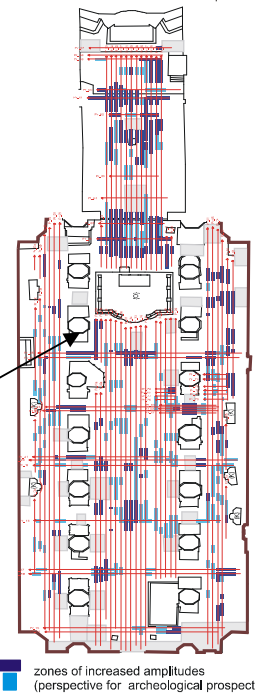


Two seasons of archaeological excavations (2004-2005) were organized in an attempt to discover the grave and burial remains of Nicolas Copernicus and identify them. Research gathered scholars representing different branches of science and different research institutions under the leadership of the Institute of Anthropology and Archaeology of the Pultusk School of Humanities. The excavations were preceded by the geophysical recognition of the space under the cathedral stone pavement. The task was done by PBG Ltd. Church ground surface was examined using the GPR ground penetrating radar survey to take cross-sectional image of the ground. Analyses and interpretation of acquired data focused on detecting anomalies that could reflect presence of underground voids or distributed soil. These sites were next pointed as interesting for archeological prospection.

Areas of higher amplitude (shown in blue and navy-blue) give general idea on range of anomalies in zones interpreted as supposed burial sites.



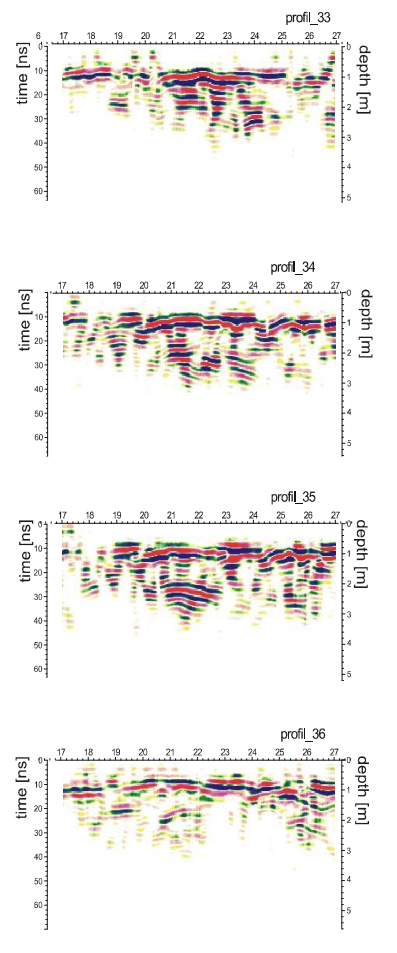
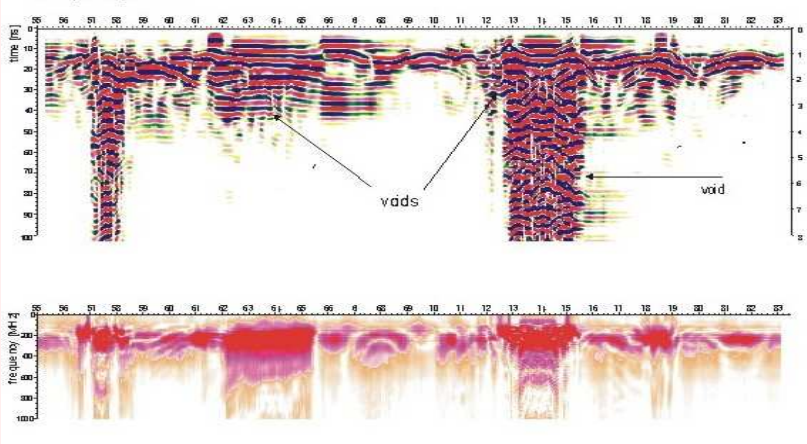
GPR profiling map and outlined zones of increased amplitudes



Void signature acc. to GPR data.

Cross-sectional image of the ground.

GPR profiling results



Supposed burial sites are outlined in green. Newly detected graves are shown in blue.

Image of supposed burial sites from GPR data

