Project Abstract
Cavan Burren is a phenomenon you must visit the Marble Arch Caves UNESCO Global Geopark along the border of counties Fermanagh (Northern Ireland) and Cavan (Republic of Ireland). Research and Archaeological Documentation by Professors Rhonda Bony, Robin Johnson, Jules Soles and PhD Candidate Ariel Bava Impressions

Using Photography to Document Human Action on Neolithic Megalithic Monuments

Introduction

In the Marble Arch Caves UNESCO Global Geopark in the Cavan Burren, numerous sites and sites are characterized by the sampling of large numbers of boulders. These are mostly sparsely placed over vast areas of the landscape during the late Mesolithic period (c. 5000–3000 BC). They are located in the so-called Neolithic Megalithic Landscape, which includes thousands of tombs, temples, and megalithic structures. This phenomenon has become increasingly popular in recent years due to the rich archaeological potential and the unique location of the site. Various methods of recording and documenting these structures have been employed, including photography, video, and 3D modeling. In this research, we focus on the use of photography to document human actions on Neolithic Megalithic monuments.

Method of Animation and Manipulation of Components

We documented some monuments using the first-hand monitoring techniques traditionally used in such studies. In addition, we took photographs and videos of each monument, recording the entire process of its excavation and conservation. This was done to ensure that the monuments would be recorded as accurately as possible.

Results

The images were then thoroughly organized and classified in the PostProcess 3D software and final images were selected for computer-based views. The photographs that created a 3D image were taken from different angles, sometimes repeatedly, so that the models could be accurately created. The camera at a consistent height was used each time to minimize errors.

Discussion

The images of the monument’s surface and the 3D digital technology were used to create 3D models with photorealistic textures. The models were then used to create 3D images to test-fit cast-off remains with split-pedestal boulders and other arrangements of apparently modified boulders. To understand the various sites, we also used fine-art (ink rendering, graphite drawing and watercolor painting techniques to render objects in situ, in an attempt to create works that could be as lifelike as possible. This method allowed us to create a comprehensive view of the monument’s surface and the various sites in a realistic manner.

Comparative Analysis of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Tombs Structures in Cavan Burren and Transjordan

Megalithic Tombs in Cavan Burren and Transjordan

The Malins Cave is a site that is considered to be a part of the Neolithic Megalithic Landscape. It is located in the Cavan Burren and includes a number of megalithic structures. The site is characterized by the presence of large boulders and a number of tombs. The tombs are arranged in a circular pattern, and the site includes a number of monuments, including the Malins Cave Monolith.

MEgalithic Tombs in Cavan Burren Ireland

The passage tombs in Cavan Burren are a type of Neolithic monument that is found in this region. These tombs are characterized by the presence of a large mound of earth and a series of chambers, which are often decorated with ornaments. The tombs are typically found in pairs, with one tomb serving as a passage tomb and the other as a passage tomb with a small chamber.

CIRCULAR STRUCTURES AS A POSSIBLE NEW TYPE OF TOMBS

A circular structure is a type of monument that is found in the Cavan Burren and Transjordan regions. These structures are characterized by the presence of a circular mound of earth and a series of chambers, which are often decorated with ornaments. The structures are typically found in pairs, with one structure serving as a passage tomb and the other as a passage tomb with a small chamber.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS WITH DOLMENS IN TRANSJORDAN AND GOLAN

In Transjordan and Golan, circular structures are found along with other types of tombs, such as dolmens, which are characterized by the presence of a large mound of earth and a series of chambers, which are often decorated with ornaments. These structures are typically found in pairs, with one structure serving as a passage tomb and the other as a passage tomb with a small chamber.

REFERENCES

The research on the monuments and the methods of recording them is ongoing and will continue to be refined. The results of this research will be published in a future publication.