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Nota di contenuto	Intro -- Preface -- 1 The last mound(s) of Zevenbergen - cause, aims, and methods of the 2007 fieldwork campaign -- 2 The physical and archaeological landscape of the Oss-Zevenbergen barrow group -- 3 "Mound" 6: a post and ditch aligned long barrow -- 4 Excavating the seventh mound -- 5 The central find assemblage of mound 7 -- 6 The urn, bone, and iron from the central find assemblage in mound 7 -- 7 Dismantled, transformed, and deposited - prehistoric bronze from the centre of mound 7 -- 8 Conservation starts in the field - the retrieval and conservation of the finds from Oss-Zevenbergen -- 9 Bronze studs: colouring, reconstruction, and conservation -- 10 The local vegetation at the time of the construction of the Oss-Zevenbergen mounds 7 and 6 -- 11 An attempt to chemically identify the organic material inside the bronze studs from mound 7 using DT-MS -- 12 Analysis of the cremated bone from mound 7 -- 13 A secondary burial in mound 7 - a macabre reuse of the Oss-Zevenbergen barrows in the Late Medieval Period -- 14 Mesolithic finds in an Iron Age barrow -- 15 Excavating the surroundings of the Oss-Zevenbergen mounds (6 and 7) -- 16 Conclusion: the seventh mound of seven mounds - long-term history of the Zevenbergen barrow landscape -- 17 Preserving and presenting the mounds and finds of Oss-Zevenbergen -- Bibliography

Sommario/riassunto

Some 2800 years ago, a man died in what is now the municipality of Oss, the Netherlands. His death must have been a significant event in the life of local communities, for he received an extraordinary funeral, which ended with the construction of an impressive barrow. Based on the meticulous excavation and a range of specialist and comprehensive studies of finds, a prehistoric burial ritual now can be brought to life in surprising detail. An Iron Age community used extraordinary objects that find their closest counterpart in the elite graves of the Hallstatt culture in Central Europe. This book will discuss how lavishly decorated items were dismantled and taken apart to be connected with the body of the deceased, all to be destroyed by fire. In what appears to be a meaningful *pars pro toto* ritual, the remains of his body, the pyre, and the objects were searched through and moved about, with various elements being manipulated, intentionally broken, and interred or removed. In essence, a person and a place were transformed through destruction. The book shows how the mourners carefully, almost lovingly covered the funeral remains with a barrow. Attention is also given to another remarkable monument, long mound 6, located immediately adjacent to mound 7. Excavations show how mound 7 was part of an age-old ritual heath landscape that was entirely restructured during the Early Iron Age, when it became the setting for the building of no less than three huge Hallstatt C barrows. Thousands of years later, during the Late Middle Ages, this landscape underwent a complete transformation of meaning when the prehistoric barrows became the scenery for a macabre display of the cadavers of executed criminals. This publication is part of the Ancestral Mounds Research Project of the University of Leiden.