

Zahodna nekropola antičnega Osorja

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Vabljen predavanje

Povzetek Na severovzhodni obali otoka Lošinja, ob ožini Kavela, ki ga ločuje od otoka Cresa, je že od 19. stoletja poznan obstoj nekropole, v katero so bili pokopani prebivalci prazgodovinskega in rimskodobnega Osorja. Zaradi potreb obnove glavne ceste so bila v letih 2019 in 2021 izvedena zaščitna arheološka izkopavanja, s katerimi je bilo ugotovljeno, da se nekropola razteza skoraj 400 metrov proti jugu. Služba Hrvaškega restavratorskega zavoda je leta 2022 izvedla izkopavanja na skoraj 4000 m² površine, pri čemer je bilo odkritih več kot 200 grobov, od tega 188 žganih in 14 skeletnih. Pri večini žganih grobov so bili ostanki pokojnikov položeni v preproste jame, izkopane v živo skalo. Poleg tega so bili prepoznani tudi zidani grobovi in pokopi z urnami. Pri skeletnih pokopih so bili pokopani položeni v preproste grobne jame. Raziskani grobovi so bili skoncentrirani v več skupinah v severnem, osrednjem in južnem delu nekropole. Odkrit je bil en pozno prazgodovinski grob, medtem ko večina prazgodovinskih najdb izvira izven grobnih celot. Glede na razporeditev najdb iz tega obdobja je mogoče sklepati, da se je prazgodovinska nekropola razprostirala na severnem delu najdišča, bližje Kaveli. Rimska nekropola se razteza proti jugu, pokopi na raziskanem delu nekropole pa so se, glede na keramične, steklene in numizmatične najdbe, odvijali od zadnjih desetletij 1. stoletja pr. n. št. do sredine 2. stoletja.

Ključne besede Osor, antika, nekropola, keramične najdbe, steklene najdbe

The Western Necropolis of Ancient Osor

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Invited Lecture

Abstract On the northeastern coast of the island of Lošinj, along the Kavanela isthmus that separates it from the Cres island, a necropolis where the inhabitants of prehistoric and Roman Osor were buried has been known since the 19th century. Due to the reconstruction of the main road, rescue archaeological excavations were conducted in 2019 and 2021, revealing that the necropolis extends nearly 400 metres southwards. In 2022, the Croatian Conservation Institute carried out excavations over an area of almost 4,000 m², uncovering more than 200 graves; 188 cremation and 14 inhumation burials. In most cremation graves, the remains of the deceased were placed in simple pits dug into the bedrock. Additionally, tombs and urn burials were identified. The inhumation burials consisted of simple grave pits. The graves were concentrated in several groups within the northern, central, and southern parts of the necropolis. One Late Prehistoric grave was discovered, while most prehistoric finds originated outside the grave contexts. Based on the distribution of these finds, it may be assumed that the prehistoric necropolis was located in the northern part of the site, closer to Kavanela. The Roman necropolis extends southwards, and according to ceramic, glass, and numismatic finds, the burials in the investigated part of the necropolis date from the last decades of the 1st century BCE to the mid-2nd century.

Keywords Osor, Antiquity, necropolis, ceramic finds, glass finds