

Bioarheologija človeških skeletnih ostankov z zahodne rimske nekropole

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Vabljeni predavanje

Povzetek Med zaščitnimi arheološkimi izkopavanji leta 2022 na otoku Lošnju je bilo odkritih 188 žganih in 14 skeletnih grobov. Raznoliki pridatki v grobovih datirajo nekropolo v čas od zadnjih desetletij 1. stoletja pr. n. št. do sredine 2. stoletja. Antropološka analiza je z uporabo standardnih metodoloških kriterijev omogočila oceno biološkega spola, starosti in patoloških sprememb posameznikov. Možnost določitve teh parametrov je bila odvisna od ohranjenosti kostnih elementov v grobovih, ki so bili pri žganih pokopih pogosto fragmentirani zaradi procesa sežiganja. Medtem, ko je bilo pri skeletnih grobovih mogoče določiti pogostost nekaterih patologij, to pri žganih grobovih ni bilo izvedljivo. Kljub temu so bili dokumentirani kazalniki fizičnega stresa, kot so Schmorlove vozličke in osteoartritis na sklepih in vretencih, pa tudi znaki stresa v otroštvu, kot sta cribra orbitalia in linearna hipoplazija sklenine. Ti podatki ponujajo tako vpogled v različne vidike vsakdanjega življenja v antičnem Apsorusu. Razen človeških ostankov iz žganih grobov nekropole Relja v Zadru, do zdaj še niso bili objavljeni rezultati analiz kostnih vzorcev iz 1. in 2. stoletja na prostoru vzhodnega Jadrana, kar daje vzorcu iz Osorja poseben pomen.

Ključne besede Apsorus, nekropola, žganih grobovi, skeletni grobovi, antropološka analiza

The Bioarchaeology of Human Skeletal Remains from the Western Roman Necropolis

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Invited Lecture

Abstract The 2022 rescue excavations on the island of Lošinj uncovered 188 cremation graves and 14 inhumation burials. A range of grave goods dates the necropolis from the last decades of the 1st century BCE to the mid-2nd century. Anthropological analysis used standard methodological criteria to estimate the biological sex, age, and pathological changes of the individuals. The ability to estimate these parameters depended on the preservation of bone elements in the grave, which was affected by the degree of fragmentation caused by the burning process in the cremation graves. While it was possible to calculate the frequency of certain pathologies in the inhumation sample, this was not feasible for the cremated material. Nevertheless, the presence of certain indicators of physical stress, such as Schmorl's nodes and osteoarthritis in the joints and vertebrae, as well as indicators of subadult stress, such as cribra orbitalia and linear enamel hypoplasia, was documented. These findings also provide insight into aspects of daily life in Apsorus. Apart from the human remains from the cremation graves of the Relja necropolis in Zadar, no results of analyses of 1st- and 2nd-century bone samples from the eastern Adriatic have yet been published. This makes the Osor sample particularly significant.

Keywords Apsorus, necropolis, cremation graves, inhumation graves, anthropological analysis