

Sveti Peter v Osorju: pogloblitni rezultati dvanajstih let arheoloških raziskav

Morana Čaušević-Bully in Sébastien Bully

Vabljeni predavanje

Povzetek Po izročilu je bil benediktinski samostan sv. Petra v Osorju ustanovljen v začetku 11. stoletja. Skromni ostanki nekdanje velike samostanske cerkve še danes zaznamujejo krajino »ruraliziranega« mesta Osor, vendar o samostanu, njegovi topografiji, arhitekturnem razvoju in okoliščinah njegove ustanovitve do nedavnih raziskav skorajda ni bilo znanega. Arheološka izkopavanja, ki sta jih med letoma 2006 in 2017 vodila Sébastien Bully in Morana Čaušević-Bully v okviru Mednarodnega raziskovalnega središča za pozno antiko in zgodnji srednji vek Univerze v Zagrebu (IRCLAMA), francoskega Nacionalnega centra za znanstvene raziskave (CNRS) in Francoske šole v Rimu (EFR), so prinesla pomembne nove vpoglede v dolgo zgodovino tega območja, ki sega daleč preko samostanskega obdobja. Prispevek predstavlja bistvene rezultate teh raziskav in oriše ključne faze poselitve in človekove dejavnosti na tem delu Osorja – od pozne bronaste dobe do novega veka. Posebna pozornost je namenjena arhitekturnim ostankom sakralnih stavb, ki so stale na mestu poznejšega samostana, ter topografiji srednjeveškega samostana sv. Petra.

Ključne besede pozna antika, zgodnji srednji vek, samostanska arhitektura, cerkev, mavzolej

Saint Peter of Osor: The Main Results of Twelve Years of Archaeological Investigations

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Invited Lecture

Abstract According to tradition, the Benedictine Monastery of Saint Peter in Osor was founded at the beginning of the 11th century. While the modest remains of the former large monastic church still mark the landscape of the ‘ruralised’ city of Osor, almost nothing was known about the monastery, its topography, architectural development, or the circumstances surrounding its foundation until our recent research. Archaeological excavations conducted from 2006 to 2017 by Sébastien Bully and Morana Čaušević-Bully on behalf of the International Research Centre for Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages at the University of Zagreb (IRCLAMA), the National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS) in France, and the French School of Rome (EFR), have provided important new insights into the site’s long history, extending beyond its monastic period. This paper will present the main results of this research, outlining the principal phases of human occupation and activity in this part of Osor, from the Late Bronze Age to the Modern Period. Particular attention will be given to the architectural remains of the religious buildings at the origin of the monastic site and to the topography of the medieval monastery of Saint Peter.

Keywords Late Antiquity, Early Middle Ages, monastic architecture, church, mausoleum