

Najdbe, odkrite med izkopavanjem opatije svetega Petra v Osorju

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Vabljen predavatelj

Povzetek Arheološke raziskave na območju samostana sv. Petra v Osorju so odkrile več kot 1400 predmetov. Ti pričajo o različnih dejavnostih, ki so se na tem mestu odvijale od pozne antike do novega veka. Za rimsko obdobje še posebej izpostavljajo funkcije naselbine in prisotnost delavnic, med katerimi so nekateri predmeti povezani z metalurgijo. Osebni predmeti in železne sponi kažejo na prisotnost bivalnih dejavnosti. Srednjeveški in novoveški artefakti jasno odražajo spremembe v funkciji območja po izgradnji prve cerkve v začetku 9. stoletja. Čeprav zgodnji srednji vek ostaja večinoma slabo dokumentiran, saj je najdenih le nekaj predmetov, se od 12. stoletja naprej predmeti začnejo polagati v grobove. Najdeni so v plasteh iz teh faz in so skoraj izključno povezani z redovniškimi in župnijskimi pokopališči. Analizirani so bili na različnih nivojih: na ravni posameznih predmetov, njihovih skupin in celotnega najdišča. V smislu grobnega konteksta je njihova primerjava z antropološkimi raziskavami omogočila rekonstrukcijo pogrebnih praks in oblačil. Med poznim srednjim in novim vekom je mogoče zaznati jasne spremembe v pogrebnih običajih. Pri nekaterih pokojnikih najdeni predmeti razkrivajo tudi njihov družbeni status. V tem smislu je posebej pomembno odkritje groba z zlatim prstanom in fragmentom opatske oziroma škofovske palice. Takšni predmeti, kot je palica, omogočajo umestitev materialne kulture prebivalcev Osorja v širši regionalni in evropski kontekst.

Ključne besede Sv. Peter, samostanska arheologija, pogrebne prakse, materialna kultura, metalurgija

The Small Finds Discovered during the Excavation of the Abbey of Saint Peter in Osor

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Invited Lecture

Abstract Archaeological research at the Abbey of Saint Peter in Osor yielded more than 1,400 small finds. These artefacts attest to the various activities that took place on the site between Late Antiquity and the Modern periods. For the Roman period in particular, they highlight the functions of the settlement and the presence of workshops, with some items related to metallurgy. Personal objects and iron fittings indicate domestic activities. Medieval and modern artefacts specifically demonstrate changes in the area's function following the construction of the first church at the beginning of the 9th century. While the Early Middle Ages remain largely undocumented, with only a few items found, from the 12th century onwards, artefacts began to be deposited in graves. The artefacts from these phases are almost exclusively linked to the monastic and parish cemeteries, and have been studied at different scales: at the level of the objects, their assemblages, and the site as a whole. In the grave context, in conjunction with anthropological research, has enabled the reconstruction of funerary practices and attire. A change in practices is evident between the Late Medieval and Modern periods. For some of the deceased, the items provide clues to their social status. In this regard, the discovery of a tomb containing a gold ring and a fragment of an abbatial or episcopal crozier is particularly significant. These objects allow us to situate the material culture of Osor's population within a regional and European context.

Keywords St Peter, monastic archaeology, funerary practices, material culture, metallurgy