

## Dva pogrebna prostora pri svetem Petru v Osorju: arheološko-antropološka perspektiva

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*Vabljeno predavanje*

*Povzetek* Študija predstavlja primerjalno arheološko-antropološko analizo dveh pogrebnih prostorov znotraj cerkve sv. Petra v Osorju. Izkopavanja, izvedena med letoma 2006 in 2017, so odkrila več kot 540 posameznikov, katerih starost sega od pozne antike do zgodnjega novega veka. Analizirana sta bila dva konteksta z različnim kronološkim in socialnim profilom: mavzolej (11.–13. stoletje) in predprostor romanske cerkve, katere pogrebna raba pripada poznejši fazi (15.–17. stoletje). Mavzolej (104 posamezniki), pogrebna stavba s formae (zidani grobovi, izdelani vnaprej), je vseboval izključno odrasle, pri čemer je moška populacija jasno prevladovala. To nakazuje selektivno izbiranje, povezano z redovniško skupnostjo. Nekaj žensk je bilo pokopanih le v najzgodnejših fazah, kar odpira vprašanja o njihovi identiteti in statusu. Nasprotno pa predprostor (37 posameznikov) kaže večjo raznolikost: prisotne so vse starostne skupine, z večino mlajših oseb, najdeni pa so bili različni tipi pokopov, vključno z zidani grobovi, krstami in jamami. Analiza razkriva dve različni pogrebni logiki: mavzolej odraža omejeno, moško usmerjeno redovniško skupino, medtem, ko predprostor prikazuje župnijsko rabo z bolj raznolikimi praksami. Analize stabilnih izotopov že ponujajo vpogled v prehranske navade, medtem ko raziskave starodavne DNK obetajo nove informacije o izvoru, sorodstvenih povezavah in bodo pomagale natančneje interpretirati ugotovljene vzorce.

*Ključne besede* srednjeveški Osor, samostanske in župnijske skupnosti, pogrebna arheologija, bioarheologija, socialne identitete

# Two Funerary Spaces at Saint Peter of Osor: An Archaeo-Anthropological Perspective

**Anaïs Delliste**

*Invited Lecture*

**Abstract** This study presents a comparative archaeo-anthropological analysis of two funerary sectors within the church of Saint Peter of Osor. Excavations conducted between 2006 and 2017 uncovered more than 540 individuals dating from Late Antiquity to the Early Modern period. Two contexts with different chronological and social profiles are considered: the mausoleum (11th–13th centuries) and the vestibule of the Romanesque church, whose funerary use belongs to a later phase (15th–17th centuries). The mausoleum (104 individuals), a funerary building with *formae* (masonry graves built in advance), contained only adults, with a clear majority of males. This suggests selective recruitment linked to the monastic community. A few females were also buried there, but only in the earliest phases, raising questions about their identity and status. In contrast, the vestibule (37 individuals) exhibits greater diversity: all age categories are represented, with a majority of immatures, and several burial types were found, including masonry tombs, coffins, and earthen pits. Our analysis highlights two distinct funerary logics: the mausoleum reflects a restricted, male-dominated monastic group, while the vestibule illustrates a parish-type recruitment with more diverse practices. Stable isotope analyses already provide insights into dietary habits, while ongoing aDNA research is expected to yield new information on ancestry and kinship, and help refine current interpretations.

**Keywords** Medieval Osor, monastic and parish communities, funerary archaeology, bioarchaeology, social identities