

Osor 2023: Podvodne arheološke raziskave

Igor Miholjek in Pavle Dugonjić

Vabljen predavanje

Povzetek Leta 2023 so bile izvedene arheološke raziskave v podmorju Osorja, na vhodu v Osorski kanal, tj. na območju med otokoma Cres in Lošinj. Raziskave so potekale pred gradbenimi deli na kanalizacijskem sistemu in sistemu odvajanja odpadnih voda ter jih je izvedel Hrvaški restavratorski zavod. Arheološko izkopano območje, dolgo 107 m in široko 3 m, je bilo razdeljeno na pet sektorjev, sektorji pa v 13 sond. Na površini od 320 m² je bilo odkrito več kot 200 najdb materialne kulture, ki jih je bilo mogoče tipološko določiti. Najdbe vključujejo različne odlomke grobe prazgodovinske lončenine, fino izdelano helenistično keramiko različnih tipov (Gnathia, reliefno okrašene posode, posode s črnim premazom), dele amfor (tipa Portorecanati/Unije, Dressel 2–4, Late Roman 1, Spatheon in severnoafriških amfor) ter njihove zamaške, keramiko tipa terra sigillata ter glazirano novoveško keramiko iz severne Italije. Poleg materialne kulture sta bila med izkopavanjem v sektorju 3 odkrita tudi dva večja tramova, postavljena v smeri izmenjave plime in oseke. Tramova sta bila ojačana z vertikalno postavljenimi deskami in rumeno glino, ki se drugod na najdišču ni pojavljala. Glede na dimenzije sta bila verjetno postavljena za usmerjanje morskih tokov v Osorskem kanalu in utrjevanje lošinjske strani obale. Čeprav stratigrafskih slojev ni bilo ohranjenih, različnost obdobij, razvidna iz keramičnih najdb, kaže na zelo dolgo kontinuiteto poselitve na območju mesta Osor.

Ključne besede Osor, osorska luka, podvodne raziskave, strukture, materialna kultura

Osor 2023: Underwater Archaeological Research

Igor Miholjek and Pavle Dugonjić

Invited Lecture

Abstract In 2023, underwater archaeological research was conducted at Osor, at the entrance to the Osor Channel, in the area between the islands of Cres and Lošinj. The investigations preceded construction works on the sewage and wastewater drainage system and were carried out by the Croatian Restoration Institute. The excavation area, measuring 107 m in length and 3 m in width, was divided into five sectors, which were further subdivided into 13 trenches. Over an area of 320 m², more than 200 artefacts were recovered and typologically classified. The finds include fragments of prehistoric pottery, Hellenistic tableware pottery of various types (Gnathia, relief-decorated vessels, black-gloss ware), parts of amphorae (Portorecanati/Unije type, Dressel 2–4, Late Roman 1, Spatheon, and North African amphorae) and their stoppers, terra sigillata pottery, and glazed Early Modern ceramics from northern Italy. In addition to the material culture, two large beams were uncovered in Sector 3, oriented in the direction of tidal flow. The beams were reinforced with vertically positioned planks and yellow clay, which is not found elsewhere on the site. Given their dimensions, they were likely intended to channel sea currents in the Osor Channel and to stabilise the Lošinj side of the coast. Although no stratigraphic layers were preserved, the diversity of periods evident from the ceramic finds indicates a very long continuity of occupation in the Osor area.

Keywords Osor, Osor harbour, underwater research, structures, material culture