

Nove ugotovitve o življenju in smrti v železnodobnem Osorju: preliminarni rezultati bioarheološke študije človeških ostankov

**Mario Novak, Martina Blečić Kavur, Boris Kavur, Mario Carić,
Federico Lugli in Fabio Cavalli**

Vabljen predavanje

Povzetek Prispevek predstavlja preliminarne rezultate multidisciplinarne študije človeških ostankov, pridobljenih iz grobov železne dobe, odkritih na različnih lokacijah v Osorju in njegovi okolici v zadnjih desetletjih. Na splošno je ohranjenost skeletov slaba, saj so večinoma močno fragmentirani, medtem ko so skeleti iz starejših izkopavanj ohranjeni le delno in so na voljo za analizo le v omejenem obsegu. Do sedaj je študija vključevala konvencionalno bioarheološko makroskopsko analizo, AMS radiokarbonsko datiranje izbranih skeletov, analizo stabilnih izotopov ogljika in dušika ter analizo starodavne DNK. Čeprav je število odkritih grobov železne dobe v Osorju še vedno relativno majhno, so pridobljeni podatki že omogočili natančnejši vpogled v kronologijo preučevanih grobov, hkrati pa razkrivajo prej neznane podrobnosti o splošnem zdravstvenem stanju, vsakodnevni prehrani in strukturi železnodobnih prebivalcev tega pomembnega prazgodovinskega naselja. Nadaljnje raziskave, ki vključujejo tudi analizo izotopov stroncija, bodo prinesle več informacij o mobilnosti in morebitnih migracijah teh ljudi, medtem ko bo rekonstrukcija obraza določenih kranijev dala več podatkov o njihovem fizičnem izgledu.

Ključne besede Osor, grobovi železne dobe, človeški ostanki, stabilni izotopi, analiza sDNK

New Insights into Life and Death in Iron Age Osor: Preliminary Results from the Bioarchaeological Study of Human Remains

**Mario Novak, Martina Blečić Kavur, Boris Kavur, Mario Carić,
Federico Lugli, and Fabio Cavalli**

Invited Lecture

Abstract The paper presents the preliminary results of a multidisciplinary study of human remains recovered from Iron Age burials found at different sites in and around Osor in the last few decades. In general, the preservation of the skeletons is poor as most of them are highly fragmented, while those from older excavations have only been partially collected and available for the analysis. The study so far included conventional bioarchaeological macroscopic analysis, direct AMS radiocarbon dating of selected skeletons, carbon and nitrogen stable isotopes analysis, and ancient DNA analysis. Although the number of the recovered Iron Age burials from Osor is still relatively small, the already obtained data provided a more precise picture on the chronology of the studied burials, but also previously unknown details about the general health, everyday diet as well as the population structure of Iron Age inhabitants of this important prehistoric site. Additionally, the ongoing investigation including strontium isotopes analysis will provide more information on mobility and possible migrations of these people, while facial reconstruction of certain crania will tell us more about their physical appearance.

Keywords Osor, Iron Age burials, human remains, stable isotopes, aDNA analysis