

**RUDJER BOŠKOVIĆ INSTITUTE RADIOCARBON
MEASUREMENTS II**

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The present list contains dates of samples measured since our previous list (R., 1971, v. 13, p. 135-140). As before, age calculations are based on the Libby half-life 5568 ± 30 yr, and reported in years before 1950. The modern standard is 0.950 of the activity of NBS oxalic acid, giving a net counting rate of 21.68cpm. The background count is measured by a series of inactive samples such as marble, anthracite, petroleum coke, and old natural methane. Background count of these samples give a mean value of 6.05cpm. It is observed that marble always gives the highest value of background count while natural methane gives the lowest. Results, however, are within $\pm 1 \sigma$ of the mean value.

The reduction of nearly 3cpm in background count with respect to previous values listed in R., 1971, v. 13, p. 135-140 is obtained by adding a 10cm layer of low background lead (Mežice, Yugoslavia) around the guard counter and by increasing the gas pressure in the guard counter from 0.9 to 2atm. Also, an electronic shield consisting of a steel cabinet containing the counters, the preamplifiers, and the lead shield eliminated background variations caused by electric noise.

Before combustion, wood and charcoal were treated with 4% HCl and 4% NaOH. The counting method is essentially the same as described in R., 1971, v. 13, p. 135-140, using a 1.1L proportional counter at 3atm CH_4 pressure. Sample descriptions were prepared in collaboration with collectors and submitters. The errors quoted correspond to 1σ variation of sample net counting rate and do not include the uncertainty in C^{14} half-life. Data are not corrected for isotopic fractionation. The recent activity of speleothems (dripstones) is assumed to be 85% of modern samples; therefore 1305 yr has been subtracted from the radiocarbon age (Münnich and Vogel, 1959).

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SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

ARCHAEOLOGIC SAMPLES

A. Yugoslavia

- Z-164. Kupa near Karlovac** **281 ± 67**
A.D. 1669
Fragment of wooden boat from muddy bed of Kupa R. near Karlovac (41° 50' N Lat, 15° 23' E Long), Croatia. Coll. 1970 and subm. by S. Janjić, Mus. Karlovac.
- Z-204. Osor** **95 ± 79**
A.D. 1855
Fragment of beam from sea near Osor, Cres I., Adriatic Sea (44° 40' N Lat, 14° 20' E Long). Coll. 1971 and subm. by V. Uranija, Mus. Zadar.
- Z-221. Punta sv. Ivana** **2106 ± 69**
156 B.C.
Wood from sand, 25m deep in sea, probably part of wooden ship, W of Viganj on Pelješac Peninsula (42° 59' N Lat, 17° 6' E Long), SE Croatia. Coll. 1971 and subm. by Ž. Rapanić, Archaeol. Mus., Split.
- Z-223. Bribir** **1021 ± 65**
A.D. 929
Wood from coffin containing human skeleton, found in Bribir near Skradin (43° 56' N Lat, 15° 51' E Long), S Croatia. Coll. 1972 and subm. by S. Gunjača, Inst. Natl. Archaeol., Split.
- Z-224. Vučedol** **237 ± 63**
A.D. 1713
Fragment of wooden boat (*Quercus*) from muddy bed of Danube R. 3km downstream from Vukovar (45° 20' N Lat, 19° 00' E Long), NW Croatia. Coll. 1972 and subm. by H. Malinar, Croatian Inst. Restoration, Zagreb.
- Z-217. Prozor** **2386 ± 58**
A.D. 436
Fragment of charred wooden board covering grave No. 44 at 80cm depth near Otočac (44° 50' N Lat, 15° 10' E Long), Lika, Croatia. Site was settlement of Japods, an Illyrian tribe. Buckle ornamented with amber found in same grave indicates late Iron period. Coll. 1971 and subm. by R. Dreksler, Archaeol. Mus., Zagreb.

Bezdanjača series

Wood and speleothems from Bezdanjača cave, Brakusova Draga near Vrhovine (44° 50' N Lat, 15° 23' E Long), Lika, Croatia. Cave is 1km long and 42 to 300m deep. Served as necropolis to Protojapodes. Wood subm. by R. Dreksler and H. Malinar and speleothem by M. Malez, Yugoslav Acad. Sci., Zagreb. Ceramics indicate middle Bronze age (1500 to 1300 B.C.), or late Bronze age (1300 to 1200 B.C.). Some wooden samples

are sticks of circular or semicircular sec. (branchlets) ca. 20cm long found around fireplaces and probably served as torches; others are more or less flat, dressed sticks ca. 20cm long with sharpened and partly burned tips, found close to skeletons and probably served in funeral rites. Analysis of wooden sticks made by B. Petrić and V. Ščukanec, Fac. Forestry, Univ. Zagreb.

Z-174. Bezdanjača 1 **3351 ± 77**
1401 B.C.

Ceremonial torches from niche of main gallery of cave 72m from entrance.

Z-186/I. Bezdanjača 2 **2986 ± 75**
1036 B.C.

Decayed short sticks (*Corylus* spp. *Betulaceae*, *Fraxinus* spp. *Oleaceae*) from Grave 21, Block 24. *Comment*: date suggests contamination with recent organic matter.

Z-186/II. Bezdanjača 3 **3299 ± 61**
1349 B.C.

Ceremonial torches (*Pinus sylvestris*), Grave 21, Block 24.

Z-191/I. Bezdanjača 4 **2229 ± 75**
279 B.C.

Stalagmite core deposited on pottery in Grave 21, Block 24 at same place as Z-186/II.

Z-191/II. Bezdanjača 5 **1275 ± 70**
A.D. 675

Outside layer of stalagmite deposited on pottery.

Z-219. Bezdanjača 6 **3060 ± 58**
1110 B.C.

Partly burned wooden sticks, Grave 19, Block 23.

Z-220. Bezdanjača 7 **2867 ± 75**
917 B.C.

Wooden construction near fireplace, Block I.

St. Donat series

Wooden beams (*Quercus*) from gallery floor in St. Donat church, Zadar, SE Croatia (44° 5' N Lat, 15° 15' E Long). Only well-preserved beams with 110 to 120 tree rings which could be easily counted were drilled out, each containing 10 to 20 tree rings as indicated below. Samples subm. 1970 by Ksenija Radulić, Inst. Preservation Cultural Monuments, Zadar. B. Bersa and C. Iveković think St. Donat church was erected in 6th century, V. de Ponte and K. Bulić believe in the 9th century (Petricioli, 1962).

Z-177. St. Donat **1389 ± 60**

Tree rings 0 to 20.

Z-178. St. Donat **1400 ± 62**

Tree rings 0 to 10.

Z-178/I. St. Donat **1302 ± 67**

Tree rings 90 to 100.

General Comment: based on mean value estimated by weighted means of the 3 samples, trees were in cut A.D. 695 ± 55 . It was assumed that 30 ± 10 tree rings of sapwood were cut away during shaping of beams. This would be earliest date that beams could be used for construction of gallery floor. However, the possibility exists that wood was stored for some years or that it was used in another building and built into St. Donat church afterwards.

Stobi series

Charcoal (except at noted) from Stobi, at junction of Crna R. with Vardar R., S of Titov Veles, Macedonia, ($41^{\circ} 33' N$ Lat, $21^{\circ} 59' E$ Long). Site dates from late Roman times and earlier. Except where noted, samples were coll. by hand and put in polyethylene bags for storage. Coll. 1971 and subm. by J. R. Wiseman and E. M. Davis, Stobi Excavations, Narodni Muzej, Titov Veles, Yugoslavia, and Classics Dept., Univ. Texas, Austin. Many of these samples are also being dated by Univ. Texas lab. Dates will be discussed elsewhere, (Wiseman and Mano-Zissi, in press).

Z-207. Stobi R-71-3 **1611 ± 69**
A.D. 339

Episcopal basilica, S stairway, W extension; above Steps 2, 3, 4 of S stairway, alt. 146.89 to 147.39m. Later than final destruction of building.

Z-216. Stobi R-71-14A **1779 ± 66**
A.D. 171

W cemetery, S trench, N and E parts; from zone resting on Wall 8, alt. 148.97 to 149.22m, with abundant pottery of 1st and 2nd centuries A.D. Stored damp in polyethylene bag for 3 weeks, then dried.

Z-213. Stobi R-71-15 **1836 ± 68**
A.D. 114

Nuts; W cemetery, S trench, from fill in E end of Grave 21, assoc. with bulbous unguentarium, probably 1st century A.D. Wrapped in tissue, placed in polyethylene bag; tissue removed 3 weeks later.

Z-212. Stobi R-71-33 **1769 ± 69**
A.D. 153

House of the Fuller; charred beam in destruction layer on highest of 4 floors, final destruction of building; alt. 149.25 to 149.66m. Ceramics late 4th century. Coll. by hand into tray, moist; transferred to polyethylene bag, left open for 6 weeks in basement lab.

Z-210. Stobi R-71-34 **1883 ± 72**
A.D. 67

W cemetery, fill of Grave 82, from early history of cemetery.

Z-206. Stobi R-71-35 **1877 ± 65**
A.D. 73

W cemetery, fill of Grave 57, early in history of cemetery, A.D. 150 or earlier.

Z-215. Stobi R-71-36 **1619 ± 65**
A.D. 331

Acropolis, Trench 1, from destruction debris in Room 4; probably a roof beam. Should date end of last occupation in this part of site. Ceramics and coins indicate 5th or possibly 6th century A.D.

Z-205. Stobi R-71-37 **1619 ± 66**
A.D. 331

Episcopal basilica, S stairway, NE area of E Ext. 5; from Wall #5 to and beyond Wall #13. Burned timber from final layer of destruction fill in this area above latest earth floor; alt. 143.37 to 143.98m.

Z-211. Stobi R-71-38 **1759 ± 61**
A.D. 191

Episcopal basilica, baptistry; from deposit above NE and NW parts of mosaic floor encircling piscina. Alt. 143.15 to 143.39m.

B. Paleolithic and Mesolithic of Central and Eastern Europe

Z-188. Strmica **33,540 ± 1830**
31,190 B.C.

Bone collagen from Strmica (41° 10' N Lat, 16° 20' E Long), 12km N of Knin, SE Croatia, in valley of Butišnica R. Coll. 1971 and subm. M. Malez, Yugoslav Acad. Sci., Zagreb.

Z-189. Velika Pećina Cave, Layer g **27,300 ± 1200**
25,350 B.C.

Charcoal from hearth in Layer g from Velika Pećina Cave near Veliki Goranec (46° 17' 10" N Lat, 16° 02' 22" E Long) near Ravna Gora, NW Croatia. Layer contains bones and teeth of Pleistocene animals and flint and bone artifacts of Aurignacian industry. Coll. 1970 and subm. by M. Malez. *Comment* (M.M.); results agree well with earlier analysis of layers e (GrN-4980) and c (GrN-4990) (Malez and Vogel, 1970).

Z-190. Mali Bukovac **257 ± 59**
A.D. 1693

Soil with charcoal pieces in Layer a from Mali Bukovac rock shelter on Sleme near Lokve (45° 21' N Lat, 12° 25' E Long), Gorski Kotar, W Croatia. Layer contains bones of recent animals. Coll. 1970 and subm. by M. Malez. *Comment* (M.M.); date as expected.

20,750 ± 400**Z-193. Šandalja****18,800 B.C.**

Charcoal grains mixed with clay in Layer *c/d* from cave in Šandalja limestone quarry, (44° 52' 57" N Lat, 13° 53' 48" E Long), 4km E of Pula, Istra, W Croatia. Layer contains teeth and bones of Pleistocene animals and flint artifacts attributed to Gravettian culture. Coll. 1970 and subm. by M. Malez. *Comment*: dates agree well with results of Layer *b* GrN-4978: 12,320 ± 100, and Layer *e* GrN-5013: 23,450 ± 180 (R., 1972, v. 14, p. 66), of same site.

2833 ± 72**Z-195. Podosojna Cave****883 B.C.**

Charcoal grains mixed with soil from Layer *d* in Podosojna Cave SE of Detani village near Mošćenička Draga (45° 15' N Lat, 14° 14' E Long) Istra, W Croatia. Layer contains prehistoric ceramics. Coll. 1970 by J. Radovčić, Yugoslav Acad. Science, Zagreb, subm. by M. Malez. *Comment* (M.M.): expected age ~ 4000 yr.

25,745 ± 670**Z-196. Medvjedja pećina****23,795 B.C.**

Fragment of speleothem; part of Layer *b* from Bukovac cave on Sleme near Lokve (45° 20' 30" N Lat, 12° 25' 17" E Long) Gorski Kotar. Coll. 1971 and subm. by M. Malez. *Comment* (M.M.): date as expected.

6470 ± 95**Z-198. Podosojna****4250 B.C.**

Charcoal grains mixed with soil under Layer *f(g)* in Podosojna Cave SE of village Detani near Mošćenička Draga (45° 15' N Lat, 14° 14' E Long) Istra. Layer contains prehistoric ceramics. Coll. 1970 and subm. by J. Radovčić.

Veternica series

Veternica Cave is 700m N of Gornji Stenjevec near Zagreb (45° 50' 36" N Lat, 13° 32' 24" E Long), NW Croatia. Four samples are from 2 vertical profiles of compact speleothem forming Layer *c*. Distance between profiles is ca. 8m. Sample Z-194 is from top, and Z-201 from bottom of 1st profile of speleothem, 70cm thick here, and forms uppermost layer in this region of cave. Sample Z-218/II is from top, Z-218/I from bottom of 2nd profile of the same speleothem, which is here only 10cm thick and covered with 40cm thick Layers *a* and *b*. Coll. 1971 and subm. by M. Malez.

4655 ± 90**Z-194. Veternica 1****2705 B.C.**

Fragment of speleothem (Layer *c*, top). *Comment* (M.M.): expected age: 3000 to 5000 B.C.

12,355 ± 180**Z-201. Veternica 2****10,405 B.C.**

Fragment of speleothem (Layer *c*, bottom).

Z-218/I. Veternica 3	11,095 ± 150
Fragment of speleothem (Layer <i>c</i> , bottom).	9145 B.C.
Z-218/II. Veternica 4	4495 ± 80
Fragment of speleothem (Layer <i>c</i> , top).	2545 B.C.

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