Contribuţii la cronologia absolută a complexului funerar de la Alba Iulia-Lumea Nouă . Noi date 14C AMS

Abstract:

The aim of the current study is to present and discuss the results of the new 14C AMS analyses of the neolithic and eneolithic Alba Iulia-Lumea Nouă site. The radiocarbon data were obtained from samples collected from skeletal bones excavated during 2011 (Trench I, square D). The human bone remains were not discovered in anatomical connection and no entire skeleton has been identified. As a result of the anthropological examination, a total of 19 skulls were identified.The ALN #11 sample was taken from a tooth of the E mandible. The archaeological context from which the discussed mandible comes is the first level with skeletal depositions (-0.20-0.25m). The ALN #12 sample was taken from a tooth of the 19 skull mandible. The skull was found from a depth of -0.35-0.40m, representing the skeletal deposition from the base of the funerary complex.For the ALN#11 sample: Poz-47401 (5680 ± 40 BP) there is a 68.2% probability of framing as 4545-4461 BC, and a 95.4% for 4619-4447 BC. As for ALN #12: Poz-47402 (5690 ± 40 BP) it has a 68.2% probability for 4553-4460 BC and 95.4% for 4620-4450 BCWe can see that the results of the 14C analyses offer almost identical data for human bones, showing without a doubt that the human remains are part of the same chronological interval.

Keywords: *absolute chronology, 14C AMS, Alba Iulia-Lumea Nouă, funerary complex, eneolithic, Foeni cultural group.*