



Leibniz-Zentrum für Archäologie
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Press Release

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This is how old fish eaters really are

Schleswig/Kiel. Researchers from the ROOTS Cluster of Excellence and LEIZA find a method for correcting nutritional errors in carbon dating. The study corrects the dating of an important Stone Age burial site in western Russia. The new approach can eliminate a general source of error in carbon-based dating. The ROOTS Cluster of Excellence in Kiel and the Leibniz Centre for Archaeology (LEIZA) in Mainz are leading the study.

How old are these bones? This standard question in archaeology can be answered quite precisely in many cases with the help of the carbon isotope ^{14}C . But there are exceptions. Certain living habits, such as that of prehistoric hunter-gatherer-fisher communities, can distort ^{14}C dating, because carbon in aquatic ecosystems typically contains less ^{14}C than carbon from terrestrial plants and animals. An international team led by researchers from the Leibniz Centre for Archaeology (LEIZA), the ROOTS Cluster of Excellence and Kiel University (CAU) has now been able to date Neolithic graves at the important site of Sakhtysh (Russia) accurately for the first time, thereby identifying new patterns in the cultural development of the era. "At the same time, the method used here also enables more precise dating of human remains in other regions with similar environmental conditions," says Dr. John Meadows. He is the lead author of the study, which has been published today in the international journal *Science Advances*.

One of the largest known prehistoric burial sites in north-eastern Europe

In Sakhtysh, about 200 kilometers north-east of Moscow, around 180 prehistoric burials were excavated between 1962 and 1992. Pottery remains show that they date from around 5000 to 3000 BC. This makes Sakhtysh one of the largest known burial sites from this period in north-eastern Europe.

However, the exact dating of the individual burials and thus also their chronological order has so far remained uncertain. One of the reasons: The buried people ate a lot of fish during their lifetime. "It is known that this diet reduces the ratio of carbon-14 to carbon-12 in the bones. As a result, the bones appear much too old. These shifts are, moreover, highly variable and have so far been difficult to correct", explains John Meadows, who conducts research at the Leibniz-Zentrum für Archäologie in

Schleswig (ZBSA/LEIZA) and at Kiel University and is a member of the ROOTS network.

Carbon-14 dating is off by up to 900 years

The team of the current study compared isotope analyses on two samples of people who were excavated at Sakhtysh: one on a tooth and one on the petrous bone. The teeth and the petrous bone are the only mineralised parts of the human body that are not remodelled after they form, and they are formed at different ages. "If diet changed during childhood and adolescence, the differences in isotope values between an individual's tooth and petrous bone allow us to draw conclusions about how much the 14C dating of the individual needs to be corrected," says John Meadows.

A mathematical model of these differences indicated a shift of up to 900 years for some burials. The corrections lead to a completely new chronology of the burial site, which allows new interpretations of the cultural background. For example, an anomalous grave turned out to be the youngest, dating to the early 3rd millennium BCE. The oldest burials, on the other hand, date from the early 5th millennium BCE.

New chronology provides new insights into prehistoric communities

"When phased correctly, the graves show shifts in the trade networks, which tended to move from the east towards the Baltic region between 3500 and 3000 BCE. Another result of the investigations is that there is often more than one generation between individual burials, meaning that the burial site was only used sporadically over a long period of time," explains Anastasia Khramtsova from the Cluster of Excellence ROOTS.

"We can only interpret finds correctly if we can place them in the correct chronological order. Being able to work out environmental influences on 14C dating is therefore fundamental. If there are no terrestrial organic grave goods such as animal bones, our method can help to reduce corresponding uncertainties at other sites in the future," summarizes John Meadows.

Joint press release by the Leibniz Centre for Archaeology (LEIZA) and the ROOTS Cluster of Excellence at Kiel University (CAU).

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Meadows, J., A. Khramtsova, H. Piezonka, B. Krause-Kyora, N. da Silva, E. Kostyleva, M. Dobrovolskaya, E. Veselovskaya, S. Vasilyev (2024): Dietary 14C reservoir effects and the chronology of prehistoric burials at Sakhtysh, 2 central European Russia. *Science Advances*, <https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.adk2904>

Images are available for download

<https://cloud.rz.uni-kiel.de/index.php/s/AxBkRNYqqjixWWa>

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Leibniz-Zentrum für Archäologie (LEIZA)

Das LEIZA erforscht als Leibniz-Forschungsinstitut und -museum für Archäologie den Menschen und seine Entwicklung auf Basis materieller Hinterlassenschaften aus drei Millionen Jahren zeit- und raumübergreifend. Die daraus gewonnenen grundlegenden Erkenntnisse verhelfen zum besseren Verständnis menschlichen Verhaltens und Handelns und der Entwicklung von Gesellschaften. Damit bereichert das LEIZA das Wissen zum Menschen um die archäologische Perspektive und schafft wesentliche Grundlagen für die Reflexion der Gegenwart und die Gestaltung der Zukunft. Mit der Archäologie versteht das LEIZA den Menschen in den Zusammenhängen und teilt die gewonnenen Erkenntnisse im internationalen Dialog. Das LEIZA ist weltweit tätig und betreibt bislang erfolgreich und umfassend Forschungen in verschiedenen Regionen Afrikas, Asiens und Europas. Die einzigartige Konzentration archäologischer, naturwissenschaftlicher, restauratorischer und informationstechnologischer Kompetenzen verbunden mit bedeutenden Werkstätten, Laboren und Archiven, erlaubt es dabei, objektorientierte Forschung zur Archäologie der Alten Welt (Asien, Afrika, Europa) von den Anfängen der Menschheitsgeschichte bis in die Neuzeit zu betreiben. Als eines von acht Forschungsmuseen der Leibniz-Gemeinschaft verbindet das LEIZA exzellente Wissenschaft mit Ausstellungen und ist mit seinem Bildungsauftrag gleichzeitig ein Ort des Dialoges mit der Öffentlichkeit.

Bis zur Umbenennung zum 1. Januar 2023 international war das LEIZA bekannt als Römisch-Germanische Zentralmuseum (RGZM) und wurde im Jahr 1852 auf Beschluss

der deutschen Geschichts- und Altertumsvereine in Mainz gegründet. Seit 2024 ist es an insgesamt vier Standorten in Deutschland vertreten. www.leiza.de