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**Autor:** Carloni, Delia / Derenne, Ève / Piguet, Martine / Besse, Marie  
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# The ceramic assemblages from the Final Neolithic, Bell Beaker period, and Early Bronze Age settlements of the Upper Rhône valley (3300-1600 BCE): typology, radiocarbon dating, and regional chronological sequence

Delia CARLONI\*<sup>1</sup>, Ève DERENNE\*<sup>1</sup>, Martine PIGUET<sup>1</sup> and Marie BESSE<sup>1</sup>

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## Abstract

*This paper assesses and revises the ceramic typology and the absolute chronology of the Final Neolithic, Bell Beaker period, and Early Bronze Age settlements of the Upper Rhône valley (3300-1600 BCE). It brings together the acquisition of complete numerical and typological data on the ceramic assemblages and the recalibration of the available <sup>14</sup>C dates published so far in the literature. First, it presents in detail each site and its occupation phases and provides quantitative and qualitative information on the pottery material for each examined archaeological context. These include the exact number of potsherds/vases and their main morpho-typological features. It then homogenizes the radiocarbon database by applying the same calibration curve to each date before executing statistical analyses, i.e. chi-squared tests and Bayesian analysis. This leads to the definition of six groups of dates that could correspond to contemporaneous occupations. Thirdly, it examines the recurrence of the ceramic typological traits for each of these groups. Finally, it outlines a chrono-typology for the Final Neolithic, Bell Beaker period, and Early Bronze Age settlements of the Upper Rhône valley, providing a complete, updated view of the situation in the region.*

**Keywords:** Upper Rhône valley, settlements, pottery, radiocarbon data, chrono-typology, Switzerland, Neolithic, Bell Beaker Culture, Early Bronze Age

## Résumé

*Cet article propose une révision de la typologie céramique et de la chronologie absolue du Néolithique final, du Campaniforme et de l'âge du Bronze ancien dans la Haute vallée du Rhône (3300-1600 av. J.-C.). Il combine l'acquisition de données numériques et typologiques complètes sur les assemblages céramiques, ainsi que la re-calibration des dates <sup>14</sup>C disponibles et publiées jusqu'à présent. Tout d'abord, il présente en détail les sites et leurs phases d'occupation, et fournit des informations quantitatives et qualitatives sur le mobilier céramique qui leur est lié. Ces informations comprennent le nombre exact de tessons et de vases, ainsi que leurs principales caractéristiques morpho-typologiques. L'article propose ensuite une homogénéisation des données radiocarbones, en appliquant la même courbe de calibration à toutes les dates. Ces dernières font ensuite l'objet de traitements statistiques (tests du chi carré et/ou analyses bayésiennes). Ce travail conduit à la définition de six groupes de dates qui pourraient correspondre à des occupations contemporaines. Dans un troisième temps, l'article examine la récurrence des traits typologiques de la céramique pour chacun de ces groupes. Enfin, il présente une chrono-typologie pour les habitats du Néolithique final, du Campaniforme et de l'âge du Bronze ancien dans la Haute vallée du Rhône, fournissant une vue complète et réactualisée de la situation dans la région.*

<sup>1</sup> Laboratory of Prehistoric archaeology and anthropology, University of Geneva, Uni Carl-Vogt, Boulevard Carl-Vogt 66, CH-1211 Genève 4

\* These authors have contributed to the article equally.

## 1. Introduction

Located in Southwestern Switzerland, the Upper Rhône valley played a key role during the prehistory of the Alpine region (Besse 2012). Starting at the source of the Rhône River and ending at Lake Geneva, the valley is at the crossroads of many transalpine routes, including several passes connecting it with the adjacent Aosta valley to the south and with the Swiss Plateau to the north. Prehistoric crossings were present on both sides, with high altitude discoveries such as Zermatt 'Alp Hermettji' and of the Schnidejoch pass (Curdy et al. 1998; 2003; Hafner 2015; Curdy & Nicod 2019). Following the river's flow towards the Lake Geneva basin, it is possible to reach the regions located farther north (e.g. the Three Lakes region) and west.

The Upper Rhône valley was of particular importance during the Final Neolithic (FN), the Bell Beaker (BB) period, and the Early Bronze Age (EBA) (ca. 3300-1600 BCE) (*Tab. 1*) (Besse 2012). During these periods, major upheavals took place, affecting the social, economic, and symbolic spheres – among others – of the human societies living at that time (Gallay 1995a; Guilaine 2007; Harrison & Heyd 2007; Kristiansen 2014). The megalithic necropolis of Sion 'Petit-Chasseur I' clearly displays the increasing social and economic complexity of the prehistoric communities of the Upper Rhône valley (Gallay 1995b; Harrison & Heyd 2007; Gallay 2014a, 2014b).

Table 1 – Chronological framework for the Alpine region during the Neolithic and the Bronze Age (David-Elbiali 2000; David-Elbiali & David 2009; Besse et al. 2011; Besse 2012; David-Elbiali 2013; 2014).

Dates	Phases	Period
1325-800 BCE		Final Bronze Age
1475-1325 BCE	BzC	Middle Bronze Age
1575-1475 BCE	BzB	
1625-1575 BCE	BzA2c	Early Bronze Age
1750-1625 BCE	BzA2b	
2000-1750 BCE	BzA2a	
2200-2000 BCE	BzA1	
2450-2200 BCE		Bell Beaker period
3300-2450 BCE		Valaisian Final Neolithic
4000-3300 BCE	MNII	Middle Neolithic
4800-4000 BCE	MNI	
5500-4800 BCE		Early Neolithic

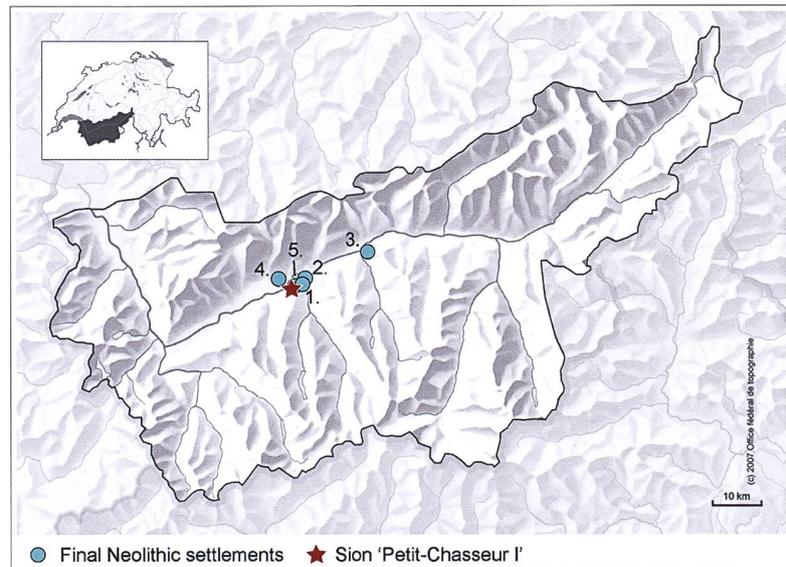


Fig. 1 – Upper Rhône valley. Location of the FN settlements which yielded pottery assemblages. 1. Bramois 'Pranoé D'; 2. Saint-Léonard 'Villa Roux/Bartoloni-Coia'; 3. Salgesch 'Mörderstein'; 4. Savièse 'Château de la Soie'; 5. Sion 'Sous-le-Scex'.

This necropolis is a major archaeological site in the region (Besse et al. 2011; Besse 2012, 2014) due to its continuous occupation during the FN, the BB period, and the EBA (Gallay 1995b; Besse et al. 2011; Gallay 2014b). The Petit-Chasseur necropolis is also the first archaeological site in the Upper Rhône valley in which archaeologists could identify the BB Culture, which had spread across the European continent during the third millennium BCE (Lanting & van der Waals 1976; Besse 2015; Lemerrier 2015; Olalde et al. 2018; Gibson 2019).

While the documentation of the Petit-Chasseur cemetery is extensive (Bocksberger 1976, 1978; Gallay & Chaix 1984; Gallay 1989; Favre & Mottet 2011, Besse et al. 2011, Besse 2014; Derenne et al. 2020), settlements of the FN, the BB period, and the EBA remain much less known. Most published works provide either partial examinations of the domestic occupation of the Upper Rhône valley – often focusing on a single period (e.g. Baudais et al. 1989-1990; Baudais & Honegger 1995; David-Elbiali 1990; Benkert et al. 2010) – or broad overviews addressing its long-term evolution (e.g. Crotti et al. 2004; Curdy 2007; Besse 2012; Curdy 2015). Since the publication of the last detailed reviews of this occupation (Baudais et al. 1989-1990; David-Elbiali 1990), many new settlements have become known and a great number of new <sup>14</sup>C dates have entered the database. It is thus crucial to reassess and revise the typology and chronology of the ceramic assemblages of these sites to allow for further analyses and reflections on this transitional period in the region.

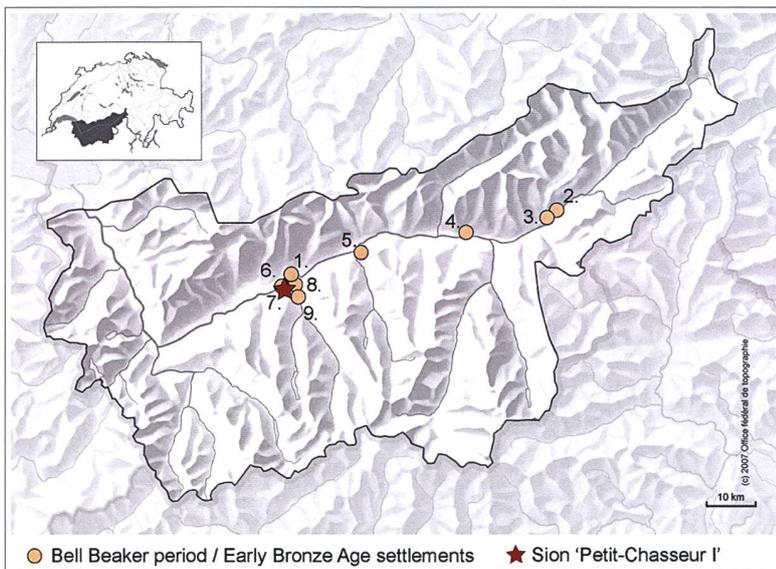


Fig. 2 – Upper Rhône valley. Location of the BB period and EBA settlements, which yielded pottery assemblages. 1. Ayent ‘Le Château’; 2. Bitsch ‘Massaboden’; 3. Naters ‘Altersheim’; 4. Rarogne ‘Heidnischbühl II’; 5. Salgesch ‘Mörderstein’; 6. Sion ‘La Gillière 1 & 2’; 7. Sion ‘Petit-Chasseur III’; 8. Sion ‘Sous-le-Scex’; 9. Vex ‘Le Château’.

These analyses will be at the center of this article. This will include a complete, updated review of the situation in the Upper Rhône valley detailing the settlements occupied during the 3300-1600 cal BC time frame that yielded pottery (Fig. 1 and 2), the complete, previously unpublished, numerical and typological data on their ceramic assemblages, and the documentation and the radiocarbon dates available for them. It will also offer, through recalibration and statistical analyses, a revision of each site’s chronology, as well as a general, absolute and relative chronology for the valley. This work will then allow for the creation of a 5-phase chronological framework incorporating ceramic typology. Through this article, the authors thus wish to propose a new point of reference for the study of domestic pottery in the Upper Rhône valley during the FN, the BB period, and the EBA.

This work will unfold as follows: Section 2 will consist of a synthetic presentation of each site and its occupational phases, Section 3 will present each pottery assemblage, Section 4 will focus on the revision of the absolute chronology, identifying six groups of site occupations, Section 5 will link the pottery typology to each of the six groups identified in Section 4, and finally, Section 6 will suggest an updated typological pottery classification in light of the revised absolute chronology.

This remains a first step in the analysis of sites from the Upper Rhône valley and it is the hope that this study will allow for future comparisons with the Petit-Chasseur necropolis, specifically with regard

to its radiocarbon dates and ceramic material. However, the focus of this article is on the settlements of the region since a chrono-typological framework is a precondition to achieve such a comparison and the development of a complete overview.

## 2. Archaeological background: general presentation and stratigraphy

This section will introduce the 12 sites pertinent to this paper in alphabetical order of the municipalities, presenting their location, excavation history, stratigraphy, and archaeological material. The selection of these sites follows two specific criteria: a general location in the Upper Rhône valley and the attested presence of archaeological levels and pottery attributed to either the FN, the Bell Beaker Culture, or the EBA.

The type of excavation varies greatly between each site. They range from small, 4-square meter test trenches investigated for a few days to planned excavations led over several years. The available information thus widely differs from one site to the other. The documentation for several of them exists mainly through reports or short accounts in archaeological chronicles.

The chronological attribution indicated for each site in the following section is the one cited in the original documentation. The published radiocarbon dates will be discussed in Section 4.

### 2.1. Ayent ‘Le Château’

Ayent ‘Le Château’ was discovered during the 1986 PAVAC SNF program (*Prospection Archéologique du Valais et du Chablais*) of the Department of Anthropology and Ecology at the University of Geneva (PI A. Gallay). It was located at an altitude of 970 m on the hill of Lin-le-Château overlooking the Lienne valley. The site was investigated through a 4-square meter test trench and was not further excavated. It yielded four occupations dating to the Bronze Age. The bottom part of layer 4 (surface scrapings Nos. 18 and 19) corresponded to a settlement with a building on wooden posts accompanied by several pits. No radiocarbon date was produced for this occupation layer, but the pottery typology led the researchers to attribute it to the EBA (David-Elbiali 1990).

## 2.2. Bitsch 'Massaboden'

The site of Bitsch 'Massaboden' was discovered on a hill on the right bank of the Rhône, at an altitude of 711 meters. It is spread out over three terraces below a 200-meter-high cliff (Meyer et al. 2012). Most of its sedimentation stemmed from torrential events occurring in the area of site (Mariéthoz 2005a).

The rescue excavations of a 200 m<sup>2</sup> area were led by the private company ARIA S.A. and took place in 2002 during an eight-week period (Mariéthoz 2005a). The stratigraphic sequence yielded several Middle Neolithic levels and pottery typical of the Bell Beaker Culture (Meyer et al. 2012).

Bell Beaker pottery was found in Middle Neolithic layers OI5 and RU6, in layer OC8, and in several colluvial and torrential deposits. Given this information, the actual Bell Beaker settlement is believed to have been located farther up on the hill. Erosion and torrential flows probably brought down part of the occupation layers, mixing them with the ones from the Middle Neolithic site. The upper part of a pit from stratigraphic unit OC8 yielded a radiocarbon date (Meyer et al. 2012).

## 2.3. Bramois 'Pranoé D'

The FN settlement of Bramois 'Pranoé D' was found on the left side of the Rhône at an altitude of 503 m, on the bank of the river Borgne, close to the intersection with Val d'Hérens (Mottet et al. 2011). In 2005, a rescue excavation with a surface of approximately 200 m<sup>2</sup> was led by ARIA S.A. in the 'Pranoé' neighborhood at the future location of four buildings (A to D). The sector of building D was the only one that could be fully excavated (Mottet et al. 2011) and the team identified seven archaeological levels. The first three were dated to the Neolithic, the fourth to the Bronze Age, the fifth to the Iron Age, the sixth to the Roman period, and the last to the Early Middle Ages (Mottet et al. 2011).

Layers OI5 and OI8 corresponded to the FN. OI5 yielded remains of a burnt structure known as building No. 3. Most of the occupation layer could not be excavated and was only identified in cross-section (Mottet et al. 2011). Two semi-buried houses – buildings No. 1 and No. 2 – abandoned after a fire and re-used as garbage dumps were found in OI8. They formed rounded squares of around 5x5 m, and their architecture probably included low mud walls and a few posts to help hold the roof. The history of building 1 involves several phases: the construction (B1), the occupation (BA1.1-4), the abandon (ANT138), the collapse of the walls (EFF145), and two layers revealing the use of the building ruins as a garbage dump (REMB131

and REMB130). Building 2 was subject to the same type of events: its construction (B2), the occupation (BA2), the abandon (ANT168), the collapse of the walls (EFF167), and three layers attesting the use of the building ruins as a garbage dump (REMB166, REMB163, and REMB160), intercalated by the runoff levels RUS164 and RUS162. Most of the occupation layer (OCC169) outside the buildings was eroded, leaving only negatives of the hollow structures (Mottet et al. 2011). The FN finds included great amounts of animal remains, tools made from animal bones, stone objects related to weaving, flint tools, stone polishers, millstones, and pottery (Mottet 2009).

A total of eight radiocarbon dates were ordered for the three buildings. Their average indicated an occupation contemporaneous to the first use of dolmen MVI in the necropolis of Sion 'Petit-Chasseur' (ca. 2900 cal BC) (Bocksberger 1976; Derenne et al. 2020), located only 5 km away to the northwest (Mottet 2009; Mottet et al. 2011).

## 2.4. Naters 'Altersheim'

Discovered in 2004 during landscaping work, the site of Naters 'Altersheim' was located on the right bank of the Rhône at an altitude of 673 m. The 10-square meter area – which was excavated over four days by ARIA S.A. – yielded archaeological remains from the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, and the Roman period (Mariéthoz 2006).

Four pits (UT23=38, UT39, UT41, and UT7) yielded material from the FN or the EBA. An EBA attribution was confirmed for pit UT7 through a radiocarbon date (Mariéthoz 2005b).

## 2.5. Rarogne 'Heidnischbühl II'

The site, discovered in 1951 and excavated from 1960-1961 by the Department of Anthropology and Ecology of the University of Geneva, was found at an altitude of 768 m on Heidnischbühl hill, on the right bank of the Rhône between Rarogne and Sankt German (Sauter 1963; Crotti & Pignat 1986). The area 'Heidnischbühl II' was investigated over 100 square meters. It yielded Middle Neolithic (layer 3) and Bronze Age remains (layer 4).

The low rate of sedimentation on the hill, together with the disruptions created by the consecutive occupations, made it difficult to subdivide layers more precisely. However, layer 4 is believed to have included Early and Final Bronze Age settlements characterized by post-holes, pits, and hearths (Pignat & Crotti 1980; Crotti & Pignat 1986). Structures

P39, P42-43, F5c and F13 were attributed to the EBA through pottery typology (Pignat & Crotti 1980). No radiocarbon date was produced for this site.

### 2.6. Saint-Léonard 'Villa Roux/Bartoloni-Coia'

Discovered in 2010, the site of 'Villa Roux/Bartoloni-Coia' is located in the 'Les Champlans' neighborhood of Saint-Léonard, at an altitude of 508 m. The excavations, led by ARIA S.A., took place over four days and were divided into two main areas of 80 and 30 square meters each (Giozza & Mottet 2010; Mottet & Giozza 2011). The site yielded archaeological structures and material from the second phase of the Middle Neolithic and from the FN (Giozza & Mottet 2010; Mottet & Giozza 2011).

The FN occupation seemed to correspond to a settlement with, among other structures, a pit containing pottery and a hearth (US10) that provided a radiocarbon date. No building or house plan was identifiable (Mottet & Giozza 2011).

### 2.7. Salgesch 'Mörderstein'

This site was located under the limestone boulders of 'Mörderstein', at an altitude of 554 m in the woods of Finges (*Pfynwald*), on the left bank of the Rhône (Giozza et al. 2005). It was discovered in 2001 during the investigation of test trenches on the future A9 highway route. Rescue excavations were then led from 2004 to 2009 by ARIA S.A., and spread out over three sectors (A, B, and C) (Giozza et al. 2005; Mottet & Giozza 2005; Gentizon Haller et al., in prep.).

The stratigraphy showed that the boulders of Mörderstein were used as a natural shelter for a long period of time and that occupations stemmed from the Mesolithic all the way to the modern era. Of the 31 phases, four corresponded to a period set between 3300 and 2000 BCE, as indicated by 11 radiocarbon dates. PHA13, PHA14 and PHA15 belonged to the FN and PHA16 spanned the BB period and the earliest phases of the EBA (Gentizon Haller et al., in prep.).

During phase PHA13 (ca. 3350-2950 cal BC) the people occupying the shelter used two large hearths (FOY27 and FOY499) repeatedly in its eastern area and created a discharge area (US546) to the west. Two similar hearths (FOY28 and FOY49) were active during PHA14 (ca. 3050-2850 cal BC). This phase saw the leveling and paving of the northeastern area of the shelter, which was closed by a small dry-stone wall. These two phases only saw the occupation of sector A. They followed a similar space organization, with the internal area – close to the boulder's surface – free

of all archaeological material, probably indicating a sleeping area. The archaeological material found at the site includes pottery, lithic tools, and faunal remains (Gentizon Haller et al., in prep.).

During PHA15 (ca. 2850-2600 cal BC), the people using the shelter extended it to sector C for the first time. They used a larger number of small hearths with adjacent pits, which could suggest that the area was dedicated to craftwork. Postholes of varying sizes indicate the presence of built structures. The archaeological material of this phase was still composed of pottery, lithic tools and faunal remains (Gentizon Haller et al., in prep.).

PHA16 had a much longer time span, from around 2600 to 2000 cal BC, and the shelter covered all three sectors. The archaeological structures consisted of hearths associated with discharge pits and several postholes. In sectors B and C, a paved surface covering an embankment created a terrace. This phase ended with an episode of fire followed by a hiatus of half a millennium during which the site presented no trace of human occupation. The archaeological material attributed to PHA16 included pottery, lithic tools (in fewer amounts than for the previous periods), and faunal remains. PHA16 probably consisted of two different occupations: an earlier one between 2600 and 2300 cal BC and a later one (PHA16sup) between 2300 and 2000 cal BC (Gentizon Haller et al., in prep.).

### 2.8. Savièse 'Château de la Soie'

The FN settlement of Savièse 'Château de la Soie' was found at an altitude of 850 m, on a hill overlooking the right bank of the Rhône, on the south-facing side of the valley (Baudais et al. 1989-1990; Baudais 1995). The site was discovered in 1986 through a test trench carried out during the PAVAC program. Excavations followed in 1993, on a surface of 50 m<sup>2</sup>. The stratigraphic sequence included at least three prehistoric occupations dating from the Middle Neolithic, the FN, and the Late Bronze Age (Baudais 1995).

The FN occupation appeared in layer 4 and analyses indicate a long, continuous presence. There were numerous archaeological structures, many of which showed signs of remodeling and intermingling, and included large paved hearths, pits, and several small postholes with an unknown organization (Baudais 1995). Several pits yielded remains of burnt cereals and legumes. The rest of the archaeological material included animal remains, pottery, and bone and lithic tools (Baudais 1995). A charcoal sampled in burning pit A29 provided a radiocarbon date (Baudais 1995; Baudais & Honegger 1995).

## 2.9. Sion 'La Gillière 1' and 'La Gillière 2'

Sion 'La Gillière 1' and '2' were located on the alluvial fan of the Sionne, in the center of the current city of Sion. The site was discovered in 1991 through the construction of two buildings for the architectural complex 'La Gillière'. As the construction work was planned in two distinct phases, the rescue excavations were done separately in the two areas, 'La Gillière 1' (SG1) measuring ca. 200 m<sup>2</sup> in 1991 and 'La Gillière 2' (SG2) measuring ca. 120 m<sup>2</sup> in 1993 (Baudais 1994; Schmidt 1994). Both were led by researchers of the Department of Anthropology and Ecology at the University of Geneva.

The site's location close to the river explains its tumultuous sedimentation alternating torrential deposits, silty soils, and phases of strong erosion due to the shifting of the Sionne's flow. For this reason, the only preserved archaeological remains were hollow structures (Baudais & Schmidt 1995) dating to the Middle and FN (Baudais 1994; Schmidt 1994).

### 2.9.1. 'La Gillière 1'

In SG1, the FN occupation was contained in layers 2, 3, and 4. Unfortunately, those levels were highly eroded (Schmidt 1994). Pits S36, S37 and S52 were dated to the second half of the third millennium BCE, as later confirmed by two radiocarbon analyses. An earlier phase of this period could have been materialized by the child cist burial T.7 found in layer 4 (Schmidt 1994).

### 2.9.2. 'La Gillière 2'

Excavations at SG2 only lasted one month and yielded remains stretching from the Early to the FN. The latter phase consisted of a ditch (F217) and two pits (F209 and F213), and all occupation layers were eroded (Baudais 1994; Baudais & Schmidt 1995). The ditch orientation was on a NW-SE axis and had a V-shaped profile with a depth of around 70 cm. The presence of several potsherds and animal remains indicate that it was most likely a garbage dump for the inhabitants of a nearby village. Two charcoal samples yielded radiocarbon dates slightly more recent than the ones in SG1 (Baudais 1994).

## 2.10. Sion 'Petit-Chasseur III' - Early Bronze Age settlement

This site was discovered in 1987 in the western part of the city of Sion during the construction of a residential building on the Avenue du Petit-Chasseur (Favre & Mottet 2011). Located on the exterior area of the Sionne river fan, where it meets the Rhône

valley, it included two EBA occupation layers (4e and 4d), that yielded four radiocarbon dates (Favre & Mottet 2011).

The most ancient stratigraphic unit, 4e, was divided into sub-layers 4e1 and 4e2. The latter contained abundant charcoals, burnt clay nodules, potsherds, and faunal remains. The archaeological material of 4e1 is probably the result of the leaching of 4e2 (Favre & Mottet 2011).

The second EBA occupation is exhibited by 15 post-holes in the layer 4d as well as numerous charcoals, burnt clay nodules, potsherds, and faunal remains (Favre & Mottet 2011).

## 2.11. Sion 'Sous-le-Scex'

The site of Sion 'Sous-le-Scex' was discovered in 1984 during the construction of a parking lot under Place du Scex, at the foot of the hill of Valère, at an altitude of 507 m. The site was located on the side of the alluvial fan of the Sionne river (Brunier et al. 1986; Baudais et al. 1989-1990). The abundance of alluvial sediments and the slow rate of erosion allowed for a much better preservation of the archaeological remains compared to other sites in the region. Between 1984 and 2000, four institutions led salvage excavations in different areas of the site. They uncovered an almost continuous occupation from the Early Neolithic up to this day (Honegger 2011).

FN and EBA occupations were identified in two areas: the "Sondage profond" and the "Sous-le-Scex Est/Garage Turbo" sectors, both excavated by the Department of Anthropology and Ecology of the University of Geneva. However, these excavations were led by different teams during different years and the stratigraphy of these two areas could not be correlated. They were also published as separate entities and will thus be presented individually.

### 2.11.1. Sion 'Sous-le-Scex' "Sondage profond"

In this sector, FN structures and material were found in layers 11 and 12. These layers revealed six structures allowing for the reconstitution of three paved sides of a building measuring around 4 m in width (Honegger 2011). A <sup>14</sup>C date was calculated for each layer (Honegger 2011).

Among the many other occupation layers, two were attributed to the EBA (9 and 10) and included two buried cists containing adult males with no grave goods (Honegger 2011).

**2.11.2. Sion “Sous-le-Scex Est/ Garage Turbo”**

This sector of Sion ‘Sous-le-Scex’ encompassed four excavation areas located about 150 m to the east of the “*Sondage profond*”, at the foot of the hill of Valère (Brunier & Pugin 1986; Brunier & Pugin 1988; Brunier 1991a). Little information is available for this part of the site as it has only been the subject of two short articles in archaeological chronicles (Brunier 1991b; Baudais & Brunier 1992).

Of the documented findings, the FN occupation corresponded to layer 2, including five archaeological structures (Nos. 33, 34, 35, and 52) (D. Baudais, oral communication, 2019). A sample from No. 34 provided a radiocarbon date (Baudais & Honegger 1995).

Layers 1.1 and 1.2 were broadly attributed to the FN/EBA and included the archaeological structures No. 31 and No. 47 (D. Baudais, oral communication, 2019). A radiocarbon date was found for structure 31 (Baudais & Honegger 1995).

An EBA grave (t. 5) was also uncovered in this sector resembling the two other cists found in the “*Sondage profond*” area. A <sup>14</sup>C analysis was performed on a human bone sampled from the grave (Honegger 2011).

**2.12. Vex ‘Le Château’**

The site of Vex ‘Le Château’ was located at the entry of Val d’Hérens, on a promontory on the left bank of the river Borgne at an altitude of 840 meters. The discovery was made by the PAVAC program through two core drillings in 1986, followed by a 4-square meter test trench in 1988 (Baudais et al. 1989-1990).

The site yielded traces of Middle Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Age occupations (Baudais et al. 1989-1990). Layer 3 was attributed to the Bronze Age, with no further chronological subdivision. However, surface scrapings Nos. 9 and 10 could have corresponded to an EBA phase (Baudais et al. 1989-1990; David-Elbiali 1990).

**3. New quantitative and qualitative data on the ceramic assemblages**

This section will detail each site’s ceramic assemblage, presenting the quantitative and qualitative data that are the result of an inventory completed by the authors (*Appendix 1*). The study of these

Table 2 – Savièse ‘Château de la Soie’ ceramic findings by chronology and by category.

Savièse, Château de la Soie	CHRONOLOGY				Total	%
	FN Str.Unit IV	FN? Str.Unit IV?	MN/FN? Str.Unit IV/V	FN/FBA? Str.Unit III/IV		
POT	-	-	-	-	0	0%
RIM	19	-	3	1	23	9%
HANDLE	1	1	-	-	2	1%
BASE	3	-	-	-	3	1%
BODY FRAGMENT	194	21	18	-	233	89%
<b>Total</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>100%</b>

assemblages<sup>1</sup> examined both the existing the publications and the original archaeological documentation compiled by the excavators, and the lists of findings in particular, in order to identify the pottery from the archaeological levels corresponding to the relevant chronological phases. The sherds were then classified according to the part of the vessel from which they derive, i.e. rim, handle, base, and body fragment. Whenever a sufficient portion of the vase’s profile was available, the ceramic material was classified as “pot” or distinguished by shape (e.g. beaker, cup, jar). Refitting fragments were counted as one rim/handle/base/body fragment. The same holds true for the vessels, which are generally composed of several ceramic fragments. In order to describe the vessel’s shape, the terminology proposed by Rice (1987) was used. Each sherd and vase were then weighed. Finally, this data was synthesized in the Tables below where the sites are presented in chronological order. The chronology of the sherds is indicated in the text and in the tables by the following abbreviations: Middle Neolithic (MN), Final Neolithic (FN), Bell Beaker (BB) period, Early Bronze Age (EBA), and Final Bronze Age (FBA). Finally, the abbreviation “Str.Unit” in the tables stands for “Stratigraphic Unit”. A summary of the published typological information will also be included.

For the majority of the sites, this data is previously unpublished as most other articles only took into account diagnostic sherds. This section thus provides the first comprehensive view of the ceramic assemblages of the Upper Rhône valley for the FN, BB period, and EBA.

<sup>1</sup> The archaeological findings of the selected sites are mostly preserved in the storage facilities of the Valaisian cantonal service for archaeology. However, the archaeological material found at Bitsch ‘Massaboden’, Rarogne ‘Heidnischbühl II’, Sion ‘Sous-le-Scex’, and Sion ‘Petit-Chasseur III’ is stored in the reserves of the Valaisian history museum in Sion. Finally, the ceramic findings of Salgesch ‘Mörderstein’ are currently located in the storage of the private company ARIA S.A.

Table 3 – Sion 'La Gillière 1' ceramic findings by chronology and by category.

	CHRONOLOGY							Total	%
	FN	FN ?	FN	FN	FN	FN	FN		
Sion, La Gillière 1	Str.Unit	Str.Unit	Str.Unit	Str.Unit	Str.Unit	Str.Unit	Str.Unit		
	2	3?	S36	S37	S48	S52	T.7		
POT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0%
RIM	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	5%
HANDLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0%
BASE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0%
BODY FRAGMENT	4	4	3	1	5	4	14	35	95%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 3.1. Savièse 'Château de la Soie'

The executed inventory work on the ceramic assemblage of the FN site of 'Château de la Soie' allowed the identification of 261 potsherds for a total weight of 2.09 kg. The ceramic corpus accounts for 23 rims, 2 handles, 3 bases, and 233 body fragments (*Tab. 2*). As the stratigraphic attribution of some of them remains uncertain, one has to be careful when considering them as study material for the FN period (*Tab. 2*, FN?, MN/FN?, and FN/FBA?). It should also be noted that some diagnostic sherds published as FN were not included in the present study. Their stratigraphic context is incoherent with such an attribution and no other information has been provided in order to further justify such a chronological attribution (i.e. Baudais 1995, fig. 44 nos. 2, 4, 5, 7-9, 15, 17-19).

The rims resemble the style of ovoid vases with a slightly flared lip (*Pl. 1*, no. 1) and of open shapes with a straight profile (*Pl. 1*, nos. 2-4). The latter exhibit decorations with a thin cordon placed a few centimeters below the rim (*Pl. 1*, nos. 2, 3) or a button placed directly under it (*Pl. 1*, no. 4). The thin cordons were probably a common decoration of the vessels (*Pl. 1*, no. 5). The base fragments are flat. Unfortunately, no complete profile exists for the pottery of Savièse (Baudais 1995).

Table 4 – Sion 'La Gillière 2' ceramic findings by chronology and by category.

	CHRONOLOGY		Total	%
	FN or BB	unknown		
Sion, La Gillière 2	Str.Unit F217	Str.Unit unknown		
POT	-	-	0	0%
JAR	2	-	2	3%
RIM	2	-	2	3%
HANDLE	-	-	0	0%
BASE	5	-	5	6%
BODY FRAGMENT	70	1	71	89%
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 3.2. Sion 'La Gillière 1' and 'La Gillière 2'

Since the sectors of 'La Gillière 1' and 'La Gillière 2' could not be correlated from a stratigraphic point of view, their findings will be treated separately.

From the obtained inventory, the ceramic assemblage of the FN site of 'La Gillière 1' is composed of 37 potsherds for a total weight of 138.3 g. The ceramic corpus accounts for 2 rims and 35 body fragments (*Tab. 3*).

The two rim fragments are rounded. However, due to their small size it is not possible to place them in their correct attitude with certitude and, therefore, judge the angle at which the rim sits. Therefore, no inference on the vessel form may be drawn.

For the site of 'La Gillière 2', we identified 78 potsherds and 2 vessels for a total weight of 2.69 kg. The analysis performed on the corresponding radiocarbon dates indicated a chronological range covering both the end of the FN and the BB period. The ceramic corpus includes 2 jars, 2 rims, 5 bases, and 35 body fragments (*Tab. 4*).

The diagnostic sherds from 'La Gillière 2' attest to the presence of jars with a straight profile, decorated with one or multiples buttons under the rim (*Pl. 1*, nos. 9, 11; *Pl. 5*, no.4) or a large cordon placed on the lip (*Pl. 1*, no. 12). The presence of an applied cordon is recurrent on the vessel's body as well (*Pl. 1*, no. 13). The bases are flat (*Pl. 1*, nos. 14, 15) and only one small lug is attested (*Pl. 1*, no. 10) (Baudais & Schmidt 1995).

### 3.3. Bramois 'Pranoé D'

The published data for the pottery of Bramois 'Pranoé D' reveals a total of 106 ceramic remains, attributed to the different phases of building 1 and building 2 (Mottet et al. 2011). However, according to the obtained inventory, the ceramic assemblage of this FN

site consists of 458 potsherds for a total weight of 2.82 kg, including 8 rims, 1 prehension, and 449 body fragments (Tab. 5). Regarding building 1 (Tab. 6), 19 body fragments exhibit the construction (B1) and the abandonment phases (ANT138) of the dwelling, and 8 sherds were recovered from the collapsed walls (EFF145). The other ceramic findings demonstrate the use of the building as a dump (REMB131, REMB130). With regard to building 2 (Tab. 7), 20 body fragments correspond to the construction (B2) and abandonment phases of the dwelling (ANT168), and 101 sherds were found in the dump layer covering the building (REMB166, RUS164, REMB163, and REMB160).

Only 10 diagnostic sherds are available for the typological classification. All the rims are rounded but due to their small size, they cannot provide any other

information on the original shape of the vessels (Pl. 1, no. 6). The only known decoration and prehension elements are a large cordon and a lug (Pl. 1, no. 7, 18).

### 3.4. Saint-Léonard 'Villa Roux/Bartoloni-Coia'

The ceramic assemblage of the FN hearth of Saint-Léonard 'Villa Roux/Bartoloni-Coia' is composed of only 3 potsherds for a total weight of 10.7 g (Tab. 8). They are all undecorated body fragments, so no typological assessment is possible. The rest of the pottery assemblage of the site is attributed to the MN and was thus left out of this inventory.

### 3.5. Sion 'Sous-le-Scex'

The analysis of the ceramic assemblages from 'Sous-le-Scex' is rather complex due to the fact that the excavation of the site was led by different teams during different years and the stratigraphies of the two main areas could not be correlated (see section 2.11.) (Honegger 2011). This paper will therefore continue to treat the two sectors separately. We distinguished the FN and EBA material based on the statements of the different scholars who worked on the site (Brunier & Pugin 1986; Brunier et al. 1986; Brunier & Pugin

Table 5 – Bramois 'Pranoé D' ceramic findings by building and by category.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT					
Bramois Pranoé D	Building 1	Building 2	unknown	Total	%
POT	-	-	-	0	0%
RIM	5	1	2	8	1.75%
HANDLE	1	-	-	1	0.22%
BASE	-	-	-	0	0%
BODY FRAGMENT	263	120	66	449	98.03%
<b>Total</b>	269	121	68	458	100%

Table 6 – Bramois 'Pranoé D' ceramic findings of the FN building 1 by chronology and by category.

Bramois Pranoé D, Building 1	CHRONOLOGY					Total	%
	FN Str.Unit B1	FN Str.Unit ANT138	FN Str.Unit EFF145	FN Str.Unit REMB131	FN Str.Unit REMB130		
POT	-	-	-	-	-	0	0%
RIM	-	-	-	-	5	5	1.75%
HANDLE	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.22%
BASE	-	-	-	-	-	0	0%
BODY FRAGMENT	11	8	8	3	233	263	98.03%
<b>Total</b>	11	8	8	3	239	269	100%

Table 7 – Bramois 'Pranoé D' ceramic findings of FN building 2 by chronology and by category.

Bramois Pranoé D, Building 2	CHRONOLOGY						Total	%
	FN Str.Unit B2	FN Str.Unit ANT168	FN Str.Unit REMB166	FN Str.Unit RUS164	FN Str.Unit REMB163	FN Str.Unit REMB160		
POT	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0%
RIM	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1%
HANDLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0%
BASE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0%
BODY FRAGMENT	17	3	37	21	38	4	120	99%
<b>Total</b>	17	3	38	21	38	4	121	100%

Table 8 – Saint-Léonard ‘Villa Roux/Bartoloni-Coia’ ceramic findings by chronology and by category.

	CHRONOLOGY		
	FN		
	Str.Unit Firepit		
<i>Saint-Léonard, Villa Roux</i>			
<i>Bartoloni-Coia</i>	US10	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
POT	-	0	0%
RIM	-	0	0%
HANDLE	-	0	0%
BASE	-	0	0%
BODY FRAGMENT	3	3	100%
<b>Total</b>	3	3	100%

From a typological point of view, the rim fragments are related to open shapes with a straight profile, decorated with a cordon placed just under the rim (*Pl. 1*, no. 16). Other rim fragments whose attitude is not defined are decorated with a button or equipped with a lug (*Pl. 1*, nos. 17, 19). One body fragment presents multiple buttons as decoration (*Pl. 1*, no. 20) and another is simply decorated with a cordon (Brunier 1991b; Honegger 2011).

Among the sherds that could date to the FN or to the EBA (*Tab. 9*, column “FN or EBA Str.Unit I”), which remain unpublished, was a small lug and a closed shape decorated with a button (*Pl. 1*, nos. 18, 21).

Table 9 – Sion “Sous-le-Scex Est/Garage Turbo” ceramic findings by chronology and by category.

	CHRONOLOGY					<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
	FN	FN?	FN or EBA	unknown			
	Str.Unit II	Str.Unit II?	Str.Unit I	Str.Unit II/I			
<i>Sion, Sous-le-Scex Est</i>							
<i>Garage Turbo</i>							
POT	-	-	-	-	0	0%	
RIM	3	3	3	-	9	7%	
HANDLE	-	1	1	-	2	2%	
BASE	-	-	-	-	0	0%	
BODY FRAGMENT	32	3	82	1	118	91%	
<b>Total</b>	35	7	86	1	129	100%	

1988; Baudais et al. 1989-1990; Brunier 1991a, 1991b; Baudais & Brunier 1992; Baudais & Honegger 1995; Honegger 2011).

### 3.5.1. “Sous-le-Scex Est/Garage Turbo”

Regarding the “Sous-le-Scex Est/Garage Turbo” sector, the obtained inventory of the ceramic assemblage contained 129 potsherds, for a total weight of 562.8 g. (*Tab. 9*). Level II likely dates from the FN, while level I is supposed to be dating from the FN or the EBA (D. Baudais, oral communication, 2019). A publication has identified some potsherds as FN (*Tab. 9*, column “FN? Str.Unit II?”) (Brunier 1991b), however no stratigraphic information allowed for a confirmation of this chronological attribution.

Unit unknown”; Honegger 2011, fig. 28 nos. 10, 14), but there was no stratigraphic information available to confirm this classification. Finally, 123 pottery elements are attributed to the EBA.

From a typological standpoint, the FN rims were primarily closed shapes with a tapered and slightly flared lip (*Pl. 1*, nos. 22-24) and conical bowls (*Pl. 1*, nos. 25, 26, 30). Lugs often appeared under the rim or on the vase’s body (*Pl. 1*, nos. 29, 30) and the same holds true for the cordons (*Pl. 1*, nos. 27, 28) (Honegger 2011).

Only a few diagnostic sherds provide typological information regarding the EBA ceramic assemblage. Most notably, two rims and certain body fragments

### 3.5.2. ‘Sous-le-Scex’ “Sondage profond”

In regard to the “Sondage profond” sector, there were 577 potsherds for a total weight of 2.29 kg. (*Tab. 10*). 329 pottery elements (*Tab. 10*, first column) were clearly attributed to the FN, and an additional 97 elements (*Tab. 10*, columns “FN? Str. Unit 12, 13” and “FN? Str. Unit 11, 12, 13”) were also possibly from this occupation. Two rims were published as FN (*Tab. 10*, column “FN? Str.

Table 10 – Sion ‘Sous-le-Scex’ “Sondage profond” ceramic findings by chronology and by category.

	CHRONOLOGY							<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
	FN	FN?	FN?	MN-FN	EBA	unknown			
	Str.Unit 11, 10, 10-11,	Str.Unit	Str.Unit	Str.Unit	Str.Unit	Str.Unit 9, 10, 11,			
<i>Sion, Sous-le-Scex</i>									
<i>Sondage profond</i>	S34, S31, S12, S21	unknown	12, 13	11, 12, 13	9, 10, 11	unknown			
POT	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0%	
RIM	6	2	-	-	2	-	10	1.73%	
HANDLE	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	0.52%	
BASE	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	0.35%	
BODY FRAGMENT	321	-	2	94	119	26	562	97.40%	
<b>Total</b>	329	2	3	94	123	26	577	100%	

Table 11 – Salgesch ‘Mörderstein’ ceramic findings by chronology and by category. The abbreviation “MES” stands for Mesolithic.

	CHRONOLOGY														Total	%
	FN	FN	FN?	FN-BB?	FN	FN-BB?	BB?	BB-EBA?	EBA?	BB-EBA?	BB?	EBA	EBA?	MES-BB		
Salgesch, Mörderstein	PHA13	PHA14	PHA14 PHA15	PHA14	PHA15	PHA15	CO40	PHA15/ PHA16	PHA15/ PHA16	PHA16	PHA16	PHA16	PHA16	PHA15		
POT	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1,58%
JAR	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	4	2,11%
RIM	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1,05%
HANDLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1,05%
BASE	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,53%
BODY FRAGMENT	1	16	1	2	8	11	12	-	1	-	47	43	10	26	178	93,68%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>100%</b>

have finger-impressed cordons (*Pl. 1*, nos. 31, 32) and two bases are flat (*Pl. 1*, nos. 33, 34) (Honegger 2011).

### 3.6. Salgesch ‘Mörderstein’

The analysis of the stratigraphic formation processes of Salgesch ‘Mörderstein’ was rather complex and the contextualization of the archaeological findings required a particularly precise taphonomic study (Gentizon Haller et al., in prep.). With reference to the ceramic material, the sherd refitting revealed that most of them were not found *in situ* and that the archaeological deposit had been reworked many times by both anthropic and natural agents. Therefore, the vessels were attributed to a defined phase based not only on the stratigraphic unit in which they were recovered but on chronotypological assessments as well (Gentizon Haller et al., in prep.). Of course, the chronological designation of some vases remains uncertain and the publication thoroughly discuss this issue (Rey, in prep.). Therefore, published taphonomic and chronotypological aspects serve as the basis for the following data on the ceramic assemblage.

Whenever these two sources of information contrasted, we privileged the typological assessments.

Unfortunately, no diagnostic sherd of the ceramic assemblage belongs to PHA13. Therefore, a discussion of typological features of the FN pottery is only possible for PHA14 and PHA15. A few elements date to the FN with certainty, including a conical pot with a flat base (*Pl. 1*, no. 35; *Pl. 5*, no. 2), a straight-profiled open jar with a large flat-shaped pointy lug a few centimeters under the rim decorated with a big appliqué button (*Pl. 1*, no. 40; *Pl. 5*, no. 1), and a slightly ovaloid jar (*Pl. 1*, no. 37). A flat base fragment can also be attributed to the FN (Rey, in prep.).

The so-called “rice grain” impressions decorate two very small sherds and might date to the BB period (*Pl. 1*, nos. 38, 39). One globular cup and a cordoned jar with a strap handle (*Pl. 1*, no. 36; *Pl. 2*, no. 1; *Pl. 5*, no. 3) might date back to the BB period or the EBA (Rey, in prep.).

For the EBA, a strap handle placed on two cordons (*Pl. 2*, no. 3) and a cordoned jar equipped with a lug (*Pl. 2*, no. 2) or with a vertical handle and two lugs (*Pl. 2*, nos. 4-8) were present (Rey, in prep.).

Table 12 – Bitsch ‘Massaboden’ ceramic findings by chronology and by category.

	CHRONOLOGY					Total	%
	FN?	BB	BB?	BB or EBA	unknown		
Bitsch, Massaboden	Str.Unit	Str.Unit	Str.Unit	Str.Unit	Str.Unit		
	UT11	UT1, UT2, UT3, UT5, UT6, UT7, UT8, UT9, UT11, UT11.1, UT12, UT16, UT39, UTA8, UTA11, UTA39,	UT1, UT2, UT3, UT4, UT6, UT7, UT8, UT9, UT11, UT16, UT37, UT39, UT49, UTA2, UTA11, UTA39,	UT9	UT11, UTA11		
		unknown	unknown				
POT	-	-	-	-	-	0	0%
RIM	-	10	11	-	-	21	4,69%
HANDLE	-	-	-	-	-	0	0%
BASE	-	1	1	-	-	2	0,45%
BODY FRAGMENT	1	199	116	1	108	425	94,87%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 3.7. Bitsch 'Massaboden'

The pottery included in the obtained inventory for the site of Bitsch 'Massaboden' was selected following the chronological attribution provided in the original list of archaeological findings and in the publication, i.e. Meyer et al. 2012. Since the BB ceramic material was not found *in situ*, this classification was mainly based on typological aspects together with surface and paste features (Mariéthoz 2005a; Meyer et al. 2012). However, the decision was made to exclude some sherds possibly dating to the EBA (Meyer et al. 2012) as their chronological determination was based on surface and paste features only.

The obtained final inventory accounts for 449 potsherds, classified as follows: 21 rims, 2 bases, and 426 body fragments (Tab. 12). The total weighs 1.42 kg.

The typological description of relevant diagnostic sherds is provided in Meyer et al. (2012). The presence of one appliqué button decoration on one single potsherd may date to the FN or to BB common ware (types 23 and 24 in Besse 2003) (Pl. 3, no. 1)<sup>2</sup>. The BB pottery primarily presents decorated and undecorated rims with flared lips (Pl. 3, nos. 2, 5, 9, 10). The decorated potsherds include comb-impressed linear, maritime, and geometric motifs located on the collar, on the throat, and/or on the body (Pl. 3, nos. 5-13; Pl. 5, nos. 6, 7). One rim sherd is flat and seems to bear a finger-impressed decoration on its lip (Pl. 3, no. 14), while two others seem to have very small circular impressions (Pl. 3, nos. 15, 16). One of the latter also displays a button decoration (Pl. 3, no. 16). However, its chronological attribution to the BB period is unsure. Regarding the decorated body fragments, one potsherd bears the so-called "rice grain" impressions (Pl. 3, no. 22; Pl. 5, no. 5), one may have two incised lines (Pl. 3, no. 17), others bear a finger-impressed cordon (Pl. 3, no. 23), and another one presents two triangular impressions (Pl. 3, 18). One decoration consists of a circular plastic application (*ocelle*) (Pl. 3, no. 19) which, according to Meyer et al. (2012), finds comparisons within BB and EBA archaeological contexts. Therefore, its chronological attribution remains unclear. Regarding the prehension elements, only one rim fragment exhibits a strap handle attachment (Pl. 3, no. 20), possibly part of a cup dating to the BB period. Finally, the two base fragments of the ceramic assemblage are flat.

<sup>2</sup> The terminology used in Meyer et al. (2012) varies throughout the publication. Although the term "Spätneolithikum" is indicated as referring to the Final Neolithic (3300-2500 BCE) and "Endneolithikum" as referring to the Bell Beaker period (2450-2200 BCE), the first term is found in most plate captions next to pottery that Meyer et al. (2012) classify as Bell Beaker common ware. This does not indicate the existence of a Final Neolithic occupation at Bitsch, as only one sherd bearing an appliqué button could be typologically characteristic of this period.

### 3.8. Ayent 'Le Château'

The ceramic assemblage of the EBA site of Ayent 'Le Château' is composed of 1 vase (a cup) and 8 potsherds (3 rims and 5 body fragments), for a total weight of 112.9 g (Tab. 13).

The only fragmented pot is a Roseaux-type cup (Pl. 2, no. 13; David-Elbiali 1990). All the other potsherds come from the same type of vessel, except for one jar rim with a cordon placed directly under the lip (Pl. 2, no. 14) (David-Elbiali 1990).

### 3.9. Vex 'Le Château'

The ceramic assemblage of the EBA site of Ayent 'Le Château' is composed of 10 potsherds (7 rims, 1 base fragment, and 2 body fragments), for a total weight of 259.2 g (Tab. 14).

From a typological standpoint, two vessel shapes have been identified for this EBA ceramic assemblage: a vase similar to the Roseaux-type cup (Pl. 2, no. 9) and the jar (Pl. 2, nos. 10, 11). The latter is decorated with a cordon placed under the rim, which in one case is finger-impressed (Pl. 2, nos. 12, 13). The only base fragment is flat (Pl. 2, no. 14) (David-Elbiali 1990).

Table 13 – Ayent 'Le Château' ceramic findings by chronology and by category.

	CHRONOLOGY		
	EBA	Total	%
<i>Ayent, Le Château</i>	Str.Unit 4		
POT	-	0	0%
CUP	1	1	11%
RIM	3	3	33%
PREHENSION	-	0	0%
BASE	-	0	0%
BODY FRAGMENT	5	5	56%
<b>Total</b>	9	9	100%

Table 14 – Vex 'Le Château' ceramic findings by chronology and by category.

	CHRONOLOGY		
	EBA	Total	%
<i>Vex, Le Château</i>	Str.Unit 3		
POT	-	0	0%
RIM	7	7	70%
PREHENSION	-	0	0%
BASE	1	1	10%
BODY FRAGMENT	2	2	20%
<b>Total</b>	10	10	100%

Table 15 – Rarogne ‘Heidnischbühl II’ ceramic findings by chronology and by category.

Rarogne, Heidnischbühl II	CHRONOLOGY					Total	%
	EBA? Str.Unit 4	EBA? Str.Unit P39	EBA? Str.Unit P42	EBA? Str.Unit F5c	EBA? Str.Unit F13		
POT	-	-	-	-	-	0	0%
JAR	-	1	-	-	-	1	7%
RIM	3	-	1	1	-	5	36%
HANDLE	-	-	-	-	-	0	0%
BASE	-	-	-	-	-	0	0%
BODY FRAGMENT	6	-	1	-	1	8	57%
<b>Total</b>	9	1	2	1	1	14	100%

### 3.10. Rarogne ‘Heidnischbühl II’

Layer 4 of Rarogne ‘Heidnischbühl II’ contained most of the ceramic material from the site. As it was not possible to subdivide the layer more precisely, Pignat and Crotti (1980) classified the pottery as MN, EBA, and FBA based on typological and ceramic paste aspects. Regarding the EBA specifically, this determination settled mainly on the presence of a cordon, which narrowed the assemblage to 15 potsherds/vessels (Pignat & Crotti 1980) (with one sherd currently missing, Appendix 1). Following the current inventory, the EBA ceramic assemblage of Rarogne ‘Heidnischbühl II’ is thus composed of 1 jar, 5 rims, and 8 body fragments, for a total weight of 1.15 kg (Tab. 15). Nevertheless, the authors consider that the presence of a cordon is not a fully reliable criterion to classify the potsherds as EBA. Therefore, one has to be careful in considering this ceramic assemblage as study material for the EBA period.

This assemblage includes a cordoned jar equipped with at least two lugs (Pl. 5, no. 8), cordoned rims and body fragments, as well as one small lug. In a single case, the cordon under the rim was accompanied by a button.

### 3.11. Naters ‘Altersheim’

According to obtained inventory, the ceramic corpus of Naters ‘Altersheim’ comprised 138 potsherds (5 rims, 6 base fragments, and 127 body fragments) (Tab. 16) for a total weight of 1.13 kg. 4 rather thin body fragments decorated with an engraved “X” likely date to the BB period (Pl. 2, no. 16), due to their typological features (Mariéthoz 2006).

After examining both the pottery and the drawings, the authors are able to provide general information on the EBA diagnostic sherds. Among the shapes, we find a jar bearing a lug inserted in a cordon placed on the shoulder (Pl. 2, no. 15), a closed shape with a small lug under the lip (Pl. 2, no. 17), and one iso-

lated lug is finger-impressed (Pl. 2, no. 18). All base fragments are flat. Finally, a single body fragment presented an incised or impressed motif on the inner surface (Pl. 2, no. 19), which could represent an anthropomorphic figure (Mariéthoz 2006).

### 3.12. Sion ‘Petit-Chasseur III’

The inventory work on the ceramic assemblage of Sion ‘Petit-Chasseur III’ allowed for the identification of 4 vessels and 1287 potsherds, for a total weight of 12.75 kg. The corpus accounts for 1 amphora, 3 jars, 31 rims, 9 handles, 8 bases, and 1239 body fragments (Tab. 17). The recalibration and recombination of the radiocarbon dates available confirmed the EBA chronological attribution of this pottery (see 4.3.8), with the exception of a subset of 66 very small body fragments from layers 5b and 5a. Layer 5b is considered to be related to the ruin of dolmen MXII, and layer 5a possible evidence of an eventual BB or EBA occupation of the site. Therefore, those potsherds might date back to one of these two periods (Favre & Mottet 2011).

The ceramic assemblage of Sion ‘Petit-Chasseur III’ comprises various types of closed and open shapes, as well as different kinds of handles.

Diagnostic sherds found in sub-layer 4e2 yielded fragmented vessels and rims related to cordoned jars (Pl. 4, no. 1), which probably possessed lugs, and

Table 16 – Naters ‘Altersheim’ ceramic findings by chronology and by category.

Naters, Altersheim	CHRONOLOGY		Total	%
	BB? Str.Unit 38	EBA Str.Unit 7		
POT	-	-	0	0%
RIM	-	5	5	4%
HANDLE	-	-	0	0%
BASE	-	6	6	4%
BODY FRAGMENT	4	123	127	92%
<b>Total</b>	4	134	138	100%

Table 17 – Sion ‘Petit-Chasseur III’ ceramic findings by chronology and by category.

	CHRONOLOGY				Total	%
	BB or EBA Str.Unit 5a, 5b	EBA Str.Unit 4e1-4e2	EBA Str.Unit 4e2	EBA Str.Unit 4d		
<i>Sion, Petit-Chasseur III</i>						
AMPHORA	-	-	1	-	1	0.08 %
JAR	-	-	1	2	3	0.23%
RIM	-	-	22	9	31	2.40%
HANDLE	-	-	8	1	9	0.70%
BASE	-	-	7	1	8	0.62%
BODY FRAGMENT	66	801	9	363	1239	95.97%
<b>Total</b>	66	801	48	376	1291	100%

small jars with a rounded or flattened and thickened rim (*Pl. 4*, nos. 2-4). In addition, several fragments belonged to an ovoidal amphora decorated with three cordons and circular plastic applications (*ocelles*), which also had two strap handles and four lugs (*Pl. 4*, no. 7; *Pl. 5*, no. 10). The open shapes included ellipsoid, S-profiled, and straight-profiled bowls as well as a strap-handled cup (*Pl. 4*, nos. 5, 6, 8, 9). The lugs may be simple, finger-impressed or concave (*Pl. 4*, nos. 10-12). In general, small cordons are present under the rim and on the body of the vessels (*Pl. 4*, nos. 13-15). The base fragments are always flat (*Pl. 4*, no. 16) (Favre & Mottet 2011).

The pottery found in layer 4d comprised cordoned and barrel-shaped jars (*Pl. 4*, nos. 17, 18). The latter was decorated with a flat, circular button on the upper part of the vessel (*Pl. 4*, no. 18; *Pl. 5*, no. 9). A few rim fragments indicated the presence of small cups (*Pl. 4*, nos. 19-21), one of which could be classified as a Roseaux-type cup (*Pl. 4*, no. 21). The cordon was generally placed under the rim or on the vessel body (*Pl. 4*, nos. 22, 23). Small lugs are also present (*Pl. 4*, no. 25) and the bases are all flat (*Pl. 4*, nos. 17, 18, 24) (Favre & Mottet 2011).

#### 4. Revised absolute chronology: new calibrations and Bayesian analyses

This section will now focus on the absolute chronology of the sites, based on the 37 radiocarbon dates available in the literature. The general chronological sequence of the Upper Rhône valley between the FN and the EBA will then be revised and updated accordingly.

##### 4.1. Documentation and methods

The revision work took place in three steps. First, the authors searched for all the existing radiocarbon dates, either published or recorded in excavation reports, corresponding to the selected sites and the

chronological framework of this study. Following notes and remarks on certain published dates, the list was narrowed by excluding the ones considered aberrant because they were too ancient or too recent for their stratigraphic level. The authors documented the remaining radiocarbon dates with regard to the nature of the samples, the stratigraphic level and/or archaeological structure to which they belonged, and their published calibration.

The second step involved the homogenization of the corpus. As some dates were calibrated in the 1980s and others as recently as in 2019, the applied calibration curves were not the same and had since changed substantially (e.g. curves IncCal98.14C (Stuiver et al. 1998), IntCal04.14c (Reimer et al. 2004), IntCal09 (Bronk Ramsey 2009)). Some authors also published dates with a certainty of one sigma. We recalibrated all the dates using the software OxCal (v4.3.2; © Bronk Ramsey 2017) with the calibration curve IntCal13 (Reimer et al. 2013) and a certainty of two sigma (95.4%).

The third step concerned the assessment of each site's chronology and occupation phases. We were able to perform a set of statistical analyses for a restricted number of sites from which several radiocarbon dates were available. When these dates belonged to the same stratigraphic layer or the same archaeological phase, we performed a chi-squared test (“R-combine” in OxCal) to assess whether they were chronologically coherent – in other terms, whether they were a part of the same event<sup>3</sup>. When the dates pertained to different layers or phases that were stratigraphically correlated and for which a Harris diagram could be drawn, we performed a Bayesian analysis to reduce the <sup>14</sup>C dates (Bronk Ramsey 2009; 2017). This was done in OxCal using

<sup>3</sup> If, when put together, dates have a chi-squared value above the upper statistical limit, they are considered too different. They thus cannot be seen as being part of the same event (Walanus 2006).

Table 18 – Corpus of radiocarbon dates spanning over the Final Neolithic, the Bell Beaker Culture, and the Early Bronze Age. They correspond to 9 archaeological sites, and 10 occupations.

Site	Layer	Structure	Sample nr	Nature	BP date	Published 2 sigma calibration (cal BC)	New 2 sigma calibration (95.4%)	New 1 sigma calibration (68.2%)	References
Bitsch 'Massaboden'	OC8	/	UIC-12064	charcoal	3722 ± 37	2272-1980	2275-1983	2196-2040	Meyer et al. 2012, p. 33
Bramois 'Pranoé D'	OI5, INC176	building 3	Poz-38794	charcoal	4360 ± 40	3091-2900	3090-2900	3015-2916	Mottet et al. 2011, p. 35
Bramois 'Pranoé D'	OI8, BA1.1	building 1	Poz-27151	charcoal	4325 ± 35	3023-2889	3023-2888	3010-2895	Mottet et al. 2011, p. 35
Bramois 'Pranoé D'	OI8, B1	building 1	Poz-38797	charcoal	4275 ± 35	3011-2761	3011-2761	2912-2882	Mottet et al. 2011, p. 35
Bramois 'Pranoé D'	OI8, BA1.4	building 1	Poz-38800	animal bone	4165 ± 35	2882-2631	2882-2631	2874-2680	Mottet et al. 2011, p. 35
Bramois 'Pranoé D'	REMB130	building 1	Poz-38801	animal bone	4155 ± 35	2879-2624	2879-2625	2871-2674	Mottet et al. 2011, p. 35
Bramois 'Pranoé D'	OI8, BA1.1	building 1	Poz-38799	animal bone	4145 ± 35	2877-2620	2877-2620	2866-2637	Mottet et al. 2011, p. 35
Bramois 'Pranoé D'	OI8, ANT168	building 2	Poz-27150	charcoal	4115 ± 35	2871-2575	2871-2575	2856-2601	Mottet et al. 2011, p. 35
Bramois 'Pranoé D'	OI8, BA2	building 2	Poz-38798	animal bone	4110 ± 35	2870-2506	2870-2506	2853-2584	Mottet et al. 2011, p. 35
Naters 'Altersheim'	UT7	pit	UIC-13954	charcoal	3708 ± 48	2200-1950	2275-1955	2196-2031	Mariéthoz 2006, p. 6
Saint-Léonard 'Villa Roux/Bartoloni-Coia'	US10	hearth	Poz-25552	charcoal	4190 ± 40	2895-2634	2895-2635	2886-2697	Giozza & Mottet 2010, app. 6
Salgesch 'Mörderstein'	PHA13	FOY499	Poz-30633	charcoal	4450 ± 35	3337-2939	3337-2939	3322-3025	Gentizon Haller et al., in prep.
Salgesch 'Mörderstein'	PHA13, OC26	FOY27	Poz-30641	charcoal	4420 ± 35	3325-2920	3325-2920	3262-2936	Gentizon Haller et al., in prep.
Salgesch 'Mörderstein'	PHA14, OC27	FOY49	UIC-13451	charcoal	4310 ± 45	3085-2876	3086-2876	3010-2887	Gentizon Haller et al., in prep.
Salgesch 'Mörderstein'	PHA15, OC39	AFC524	Poz-76977	charcoal	4200 ± 35	2897-2671	2897-2671	2887-2704	Gentizon Haller et al., in prep.
Salgesch 'Mörderstein'	PHA15, AFC129	FOY115	Poz-30644	charcoal	4085 ± 35	2862-2493	2862-2493	2838-2506	Gentizon Haller et al., in prep.
Salgesch 'Mörderstein'	PHA16, OI37	AFC522	Poz-30654	charcoal	4010 ± 35	2620-2466	2620-2466	2570-2482	Gentizon Haller et al., in prep.
Salgesch 'Mörderstein'	PHA16, OI29	FOY265	Poz-30622	charcoal	3980 ± 35	2580-2349	2580-2349	2566-2469	Gentizon Haller et al., in prep.
Salgesch 'Mörderstein'	PHA16, OI37	AFC522	Poz-30653	charcoal	3940 ± 35	2567-2306	2567-2306	2546-2348	Gentizon Haller et al., in prep.
Salgesch 'Mörderstein'	PHA16, OI37	US106 FOY	UIC-14209	charcoal	3933 ± 47	2570-2289	2570-2289	2487-2344	Gentizon Haller et al., in prep.
Salgesch 'Mörderstein'	PHA16sup, OI29	US158 OCCUL	Poz-95577	charcoal	3740 ± 35	2279-2033	2279-2033	2201-2051	Gentizon Haller et al., in prep.
Salgesch 'Mörderstein'	PHA16sup, OI29	US158 OCCUL	Poz-95575	charcoal	3730 ± 35	2276-2028	2276-2028	2198-2044	Gentizon Haller et al., in prep.
Savièse 'Château de la Soie'	US4	A29	B-6325	charcoal	4426 ± 30	/	3324-2924	3264-2943	Baudais & Honegger 1995, p. 68
Sion 'La Gillière' 1	US3	S52	CRG 1235	charcoal	3995 ± 75	/	2861-2289	2828-2350	Baudais & Honegger 1995, p. 69
Sion 'La Gillière' 1	US4	S36	ETH 9042	charcoal	3920 ± 65	/	2574-2206	2483-2297	Baudais & Honegger 1995, p. 69
Sion 'La Gillière' 1	US4	S37	CRG 1233	charcoal	3975 ± 95	/	2864-2203	2621-2307	Baudais & Honegger 1995, p. 69
Sion 'La Gillière' 2	/	F217-A1	CRG 1318	charcoal	3749 ± 57	/	2346-1977	2278-2040	Baudais & Honegger 1995, p. 69
Sion 'La Gillière' 2	/	F217 Sud	CRG 1319	charcoal	3854 ± 65	/	2487-2136	2456-2211	Baudais & Honegger 1995, p. 69
Sion 'Petit-Chasseur III'	4d	/	CRG 970	charcoal	3205 ± 75	1665-1312	1657-1291	1607-1411	Favre & Mottet 2011, p. 109
Sion 'Petit-Chasseur III'	4d	/	CRG 971	charcoal	3570 ± 90	2194-1688	2196-1687	2032-1772	Favre & Mottet 2011, p. 109
Sion 'Petit-Chasseur III'	4e1-4e2	/	CRG 972	charcoal	3815 ± 145	2835-1785	2839-1831	2468-2042	Favre & Mottet 2011, p. 109
Sion 'Petit-Chasseur III'	4e1-4e2	/	CRG 973	charcoal	3510 ± 120	2189-1528	2194-1531	2016-1687	Favre & Mottet 2011, p. 109
Sion 'Sous-le-Scex Est/Garage Turbo'	/	Grave 5	ETH 16199	human bone	3320 ± 60	1745-1455	1746-1454	1681-1527	Honegger 2011, p. 36
Sion 'Sous-le-Scex Est/Garage Turbo'	/	structure 34	ARC 571	charcoal	4190 ± 85	/	3008-2494	2892-2640	Baudais & Honegger 1995, p. 68
Sion 'Sous-le-Scex Est/Garage Turbo'	/	structure 31	ARC 568	charcoal	3995 ± 75	/	2861-2289	2828-2350	Baudais & Honegger 1995, p. 69
Sion 'Sous-le-Scex' « Sondage profond »	US12	/	CRG 568	charcoal	4310 ± 65	3310-2680	3309-2696	3020-2882	Honegger 2011, p. 36
Sion 'Sous-le-Scex' « Sondage profond »	US11	/	CRG 572	charcoal	4020 ± 140	2900-2145	2903-2146	2860-2348	Honegger 2011, p. 36

the features “Sequence” and “Phase”. For some sites, it was even possible to combine the Bayesian modeling with chi-squared tests, inserting the “R-combine” feature in the sequence. This process allowed us to reduce significantly certain intervals, and to identify possible sub-phases.

#### 4.2. The radiocarbon dates and their new calibration

The corpus of <sup>14</sup>C dates identified for this study comprises 37 samples from 10 occupations. Table 18 details each sample along with its previous calibration and associated reference. Figure 3 then presents them in chronological order with both two- (black) and one-sigma (light grey) certainties.

The results of this recalibration work in OxCal varied from one site to the other. Four scenarios unfolded when comparing the new calibrations to the published dates.

The first was simply the absence of a two-sigma calibration in the first place. This was the case for the sample from Savièse ‘Château de la Soie’ (B-6325), for two samples from Sion ‘Sous-le-Scex’ “Sous-le-Scex Est/Garage Turbo” (ARC 568 and ARC 571), for all the samples from Sion ‘La Gillière 1’ (CRG 1235, ETH 9042, and CRG 1233) and ‘La Gillière 2’ (CRG 1318 and CRG 1319). Their calibrations thus provided more reliable dates.

The second scenario concerned calibrations that did not change, or did so only slightly, broadening the chronological range. This was mostly the case for samples recently dated and calibrated, such as the ones from Bitsch ‘Massaboden’, Bramois ‘Pranoé D’, Saint-Léonard ‘Villa Roux/Bartoloni-Coia’, Salgesch ‘Mörderstein’, and Sion ‘Petit-Chasseur III’ (CRG 970, CRG 971, CRG 973). Two dates from Sion ‘Sous-le-Scex’ “Sondage profond” (CRG 572) and “Sous-le-Scex Est/Garage Turbo” (ETH 16199) also did not change much.

The third scenario involves one case in which the calibration changed quite a lot. The date from Naters 'Altersheim' (UtC-13954) increased by 80 years.

Finally, the fourth scenario concerned samples for which the new calibration reduced the overall time span of the date. This was the case for Sion 'Petit-Chasseur III' CRG 972 (-42 years) and for Sion 'Sous-le-Scex' "Sondage profond" CRG 568 (-17 years).

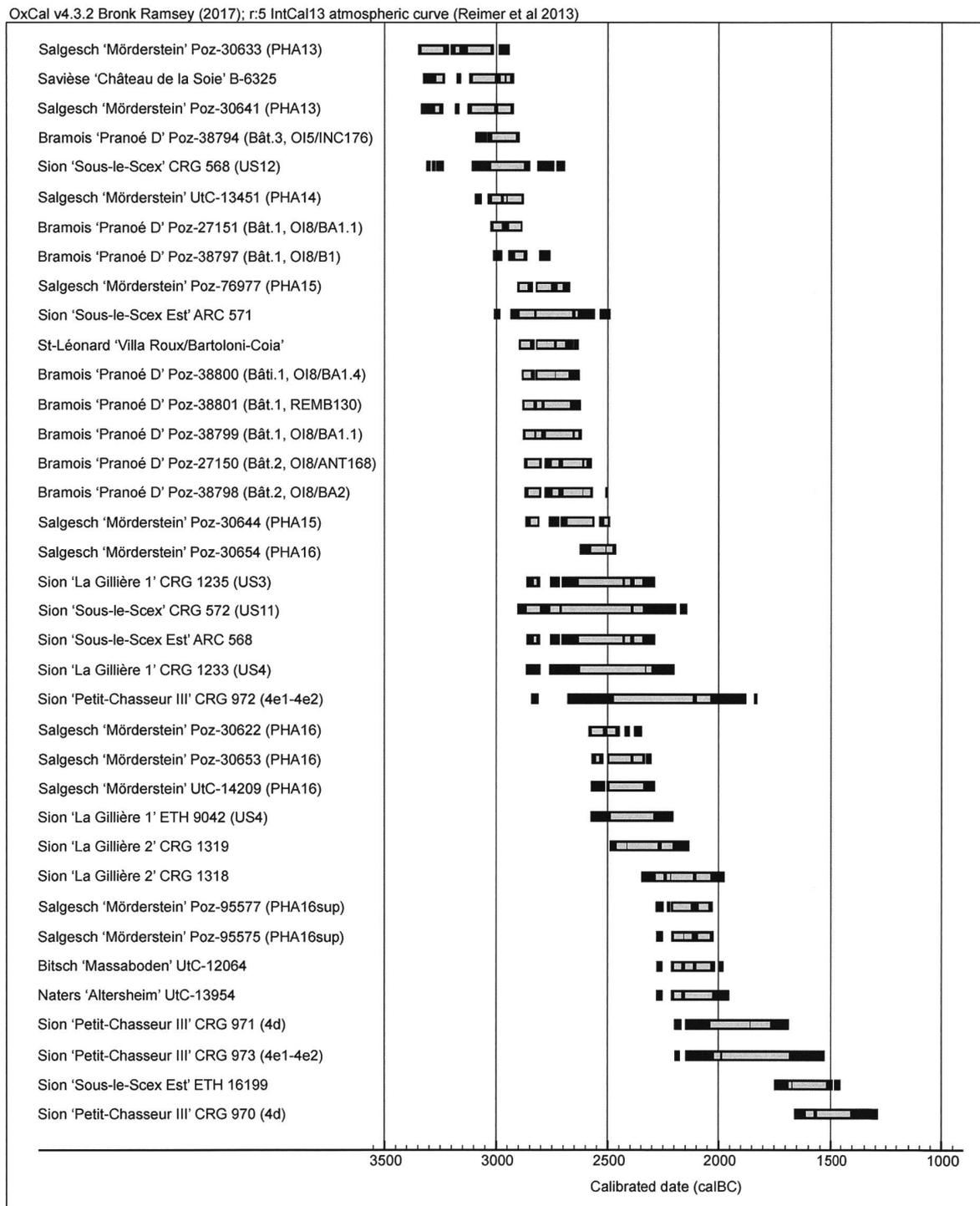


Figure 3 – The obtained radiocarbon chronological sequence of the Upper Rhône valley (3300-1300 cal BC) after recalibration of the 37 published <sup>14</sup>C dates with OxCal v4.3.2 Bronk Ramsey (2017); r5 IntCal13 (Reimer et al. 2013). Black rectangles: two-sigma certainty (95.4%). Grey rectangles: one-sigma certainty (68.2%).

Table 19 – Summary of the available radiocarbon dating information and the analyses performed for each of the sites.

Site	<sup>14</sup> C date	Chi-squared Test	Bayesian modeling
Bitsch 'Massaboden'	x	-	-
Bramois 'Pranoé D'	x	x	x
Naters 'Altersheim'	x	-	-
Saint-Léonard 'Villa Roux/Bartoloni-Coia'	x	-	-
Salgesch 'Mörderstein'	x	x	x
Sion 'La Gillière 1'	x	x	x
Sion 'La Gillière 2'	x	x	-
Sion 'Petit-Chasseur III'	x	x	x
Sion 'Sous-le-Scex' «Sondage profond»	x	-	x
Sion 'Sous-le-Scex' «Est/Garage Turbo»	x	-	-
Ayent 'Le Château'	-	-	-
Rarogne 'Heidnischbühl II'	-	-	-
Vex 'Le Château'	-	-	-

### 4.3. Intra-site chronology and phase subdivision using chi-squared tests and Bayesian analyses

After the recalibration, we studied each site individually to assess its chronology and its internal subdivision into phases when applicable. Whenever possible, we also performed Bayesian analyses and chi-squared tests. The results of these assessments appear in the above table for the 10 occupations for which radiocarbon dates were available (Tab. 19).

#### 4.3.1. Bitsch 'Massaboden'

The sample from Bitsch yielded a radiocarbon date corresponding to the very end of the BB period and the beginning of the EBA. However, as the Bell Beaker pottery from the site was not found *in situ*, but mixed up with Middle Neolithic sherds, the potential correlation between this <sup>14</sup>C date and the Bell Beaker ceramic assemblage should be considered with caution. This issue was already raised by Meyer et al. (2012) in the original publication.

#### 4.3.2. Bramois 'Pranoé D'

One of the sites for which the Bayesian modeling gave interesting results was Bramois 'Pranoé D'. This was mainly due to the fact that three buildings were clearly identified, both spatially and stratigraphically, and that multiple layers within these buildings were sampled and dated with <sup>14</sup>C analyses.

However, the Bayesian modeling could not take into account the three buildings at the same time as their exact stratigraphic positioning could not be sequenced in relationship to each other. In fact, building 1 and building 2 were located in different sectors of the dig and, from a stratigraphic point of view, it was impossible to determine whether they were contemporaneous or not

(Mottet et al. 2011). Nevertheless, the stratigraphic positioning of building 3 indicated that it was clearly built and occupied before buildings 1 and 2 (Mottet et al. 2011). Its radiocarbon date (Poz-38794) was thus used in the two separate models for building 1 and building 2 as *terminus post quem*.

The model for building 3 and building 1 (Tab. 20 and Fig. 4) included 5 radiocarbon dates, two of which corresponded to the occupation phase BA1.1 of building 1. As the chi-squared test (R-combine) failed for these two dates, and as its original publication (Mottet et al. 2011) already classified one of them (Poz-27151) as erroneous, we removed it from the model, leaving only Poz-38799 to represent phase BA1.1.

When considering the modeled two-sigma calibration of sample Poz-38794 in both models, the results suggest that the use of building 3 spanned between ca. 3100 and 2900 cal BC (Tab. 2 and Fig. 2). The construction of building 1 then occurred around 2900

Table 20 – Results of the Bayesian modeling on the radiocarbon dates of Bramois 'Pranoé D', specifically regarding building 3 and building 1. The calibrated dates are presented with a one- (68.2%) and two-sigma certainty (95.4%).

Site	Event/Phase	Sample(s)	BP date	Unmodeled 2 sigma (cal BC)	Modeled 2 sigma (cal BC)	Modeled 1 sigma (cal BC)
Bramois 'Pranoé D'	Building 3	Poz-38794	4360 ± 40	3090-2900	<b>3025-2892</b>	2966-2902
Bramois 'Pranoé D'	Building 1: construction B1	Poz-38797	4275 ± 35	3011-2761	<b>2925-2872</b>	2908-2885
Bramois 'Pranoé D'	Building 1: occupation BA1.1	Poz-38799	4145 ± 35	2877-2620	<b>2887-2746</b>	2880-2807
Bramois 'Pranoé D'	Building 1: occupation BA1.4	Poz-38800	4165 ± 35	2882-2631	<b>2877-2697</b>	2871-2755
Bramois 'Pranoé D'	Building 1: post-occupation dump REMB130	Poz-38801	4155 ± 35	2879-2625	<b>2869-2636</b>	2859-2695

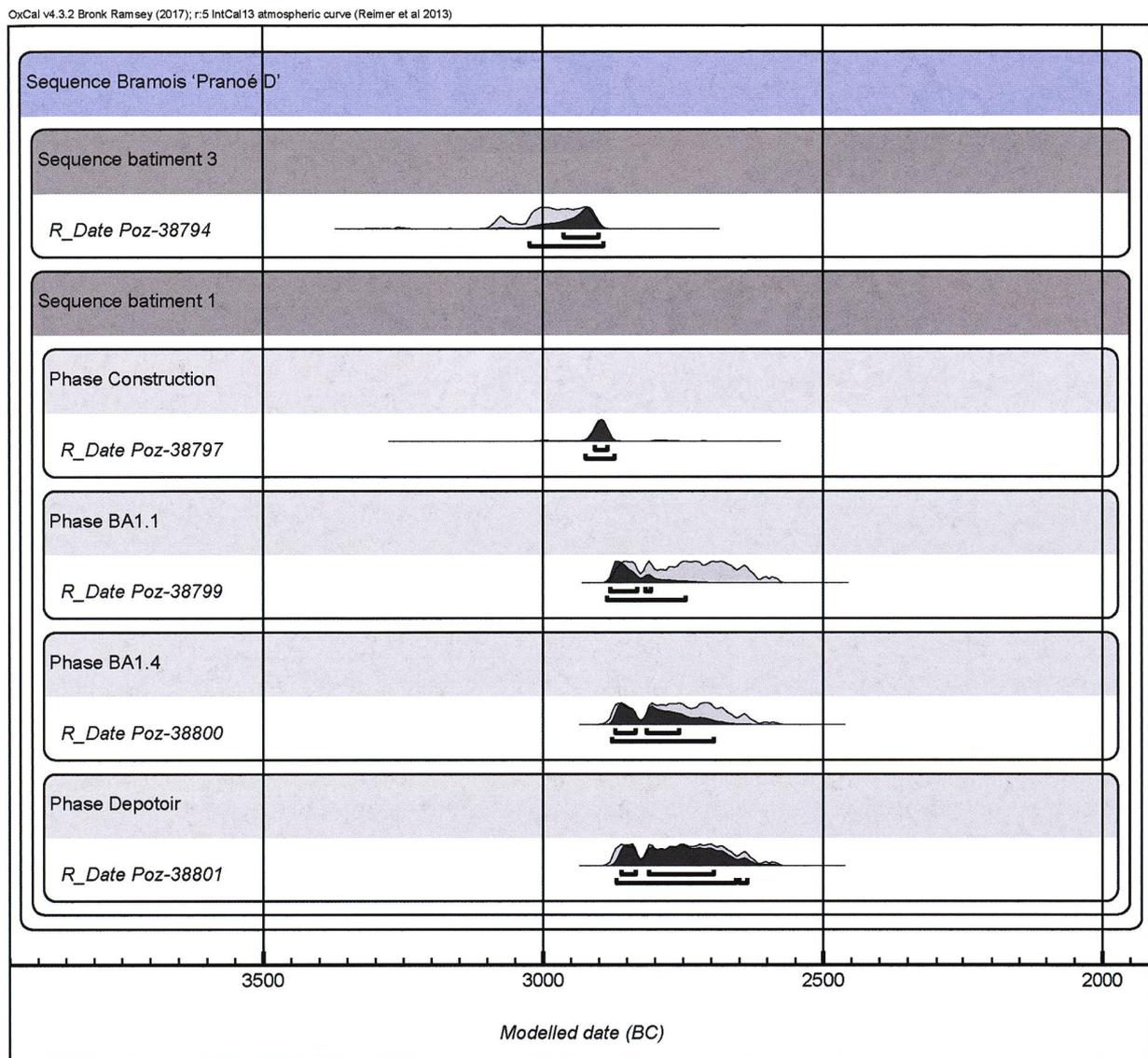


Figure 4 – Results of the Bayesian modeling on the radiocarbon dates of Bramois 'Pranoé D', specifically regarding building 3 and building 1. The unmodeled dates appear in light grey, and the modeled dates in dark grey. The modeled one-sigma certainty (68.2%) corresponds to the upper brackets, and the two-sigma certainty (95.4%) to the lower brackets.

cal BC and experienced occupations during the 29<sup>th</sup> and possibly the 28<sup>th</sup> centuries cal BC. Its use during the 27<sup>th</sup> century cal BC, as the unmodeled dates could have suggested, now seems much less likely.

The model for buildings 3 and 2 (*Tab. 21* and *Fig. 5*) included 3 radiocarbon dates. The samples corresponding to building 2 came from an occupation layer and the abandon layer.

The results indicate that building 2 was also probably in-use between the 29<sup>th</sup> and the 27<sup>th</sup> centuries cal BC. Occupation during the 26<sup>th</sup> century cal BC, suggested by the unmodeled date attributed to occupation BA2 (Mottet et al. 2011), seems less likely.

The modeled dates for buildings 1 and 2 remain very similar, and a contemporaneous use of the two houses is possible.

The site of Bramois therefore saw a first occupation with at least one building (No. 3) built and used before 2900 cal BC. After its abandonment, two new buildings (Nos. 1 and 2) emerged in the same area. Their uses likely spanned the 29<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup> and/or the 27<sup>th</sup> centuries cal BC.

#### 4.3.3. Naters 'Altersheim'

The only radiocarbon date for Naters (UtC-13954) corresponds to the end of the BB period and the

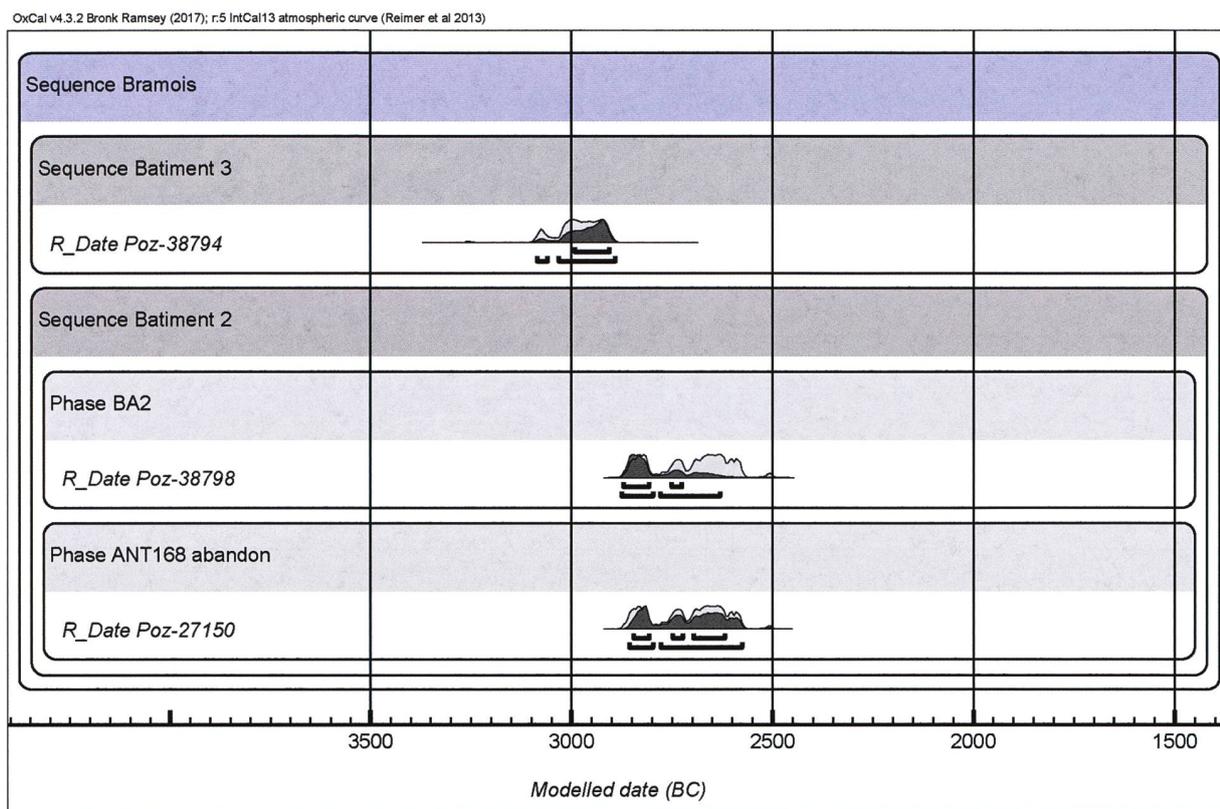


Figure 5 – Results of the Bayesian modeling on the radiocarbon dates of Bramois ‘Pranoé D’, specifically regarding building 3 and building 2. The unmodeled dates appear in light grey, and the modeled dates in dark grey. The modeled one-sigma certainty (68.2%) corresponds to the upper brackets, and the two-sigma certainty (95.4%) to the lower brackets.

beginning of the EBA (phase BzA1). Its calibrated two-sigma certainty ranges from 2275 to 1955 cal BC.

**4.3.4. Saint-Léonard ‘Villa Roux/Bartoloni-Coia’**

Hearth US10 of Saint-Léonard ‘Villa Roux/Bartoloni-Coia’ was dated from the first half of the third millennium BCE (Poz-25552, 2895-2635 cal BC) and can thus be assuredly attributed to the FN.

**4.3.5. Salgesch ‘Mörderstein’**

The site of Salgesch ‘Mörderstein’ presented much documentation with regard to absolute chronology. 11 samples from phases 13 to 16sup yielded dates corresponding to the FN-EBA transition (Tab. 22 and Fig. 6). As for Bramois, the first step in the modeling process was the chi-squared testing of dates attributed to the same phase, which was the case for all phases except PHA14.

Table 21 – Results of the Bayesian modeling on the radiocarbon dates of Bramois ‘Pranoé D’, specifically regarding building 3 and building 2. The calibrated dates are presented with a one- (68.2%) and two-sigma certainty (95.4%).

Site	Event/Phase	Sample(s)	BP date	Unmodeled 2 sigma (cal BC)	Modeled 2 sigma (cal BC)	Modeled 1 sigma (cal BC)
Bramois ‘Pranoé D’	Building 3	Poz-38794	4360 ± 40	3090-2900	3086-2892	2988-2905
Bramois ‘Pranoé D’	Building 2: occupation BA2	Poz-38798	4110 ± 35	2870-2506	2877-2631	2871-2727
Bramois ‘Pranoé D’	Building 2: abandon ANT168	Poz-27150	4115 ± 35	2871-2575	2858-2577	2847-2619

Table 22 – Results of the Bayesian modeling on the radiocarbon dates of Salgesch ‘Mörderstein’. The calibrated dates are presented with a one- (68.2%) and two-sigma certainty (95.4%).

Site	Event/Phase	Sample(s)	BP date	Unmodeled 2 sigma (cal BC)	Modeled 2 sigma (cal BC)	Modeled 1 sigma (cal BC)
Salgesch ‘Mörderstein’	PHA 13 (R-combine)	Poz-30633; Poz-30641	/	3327-2932	<b>3308-2927</b>	3099-3020
Salgesch ‘Mörderstein’	PHA 14	UtC-13451	4310 ± 45	3086-2876	<b>3021-2880</b>	3007-2887
Salgesch ‘Mörderstein’	PHA 15a	Poz-76977	4200 ± 35	2897-2671	<b>2897-2676</b>	2889-2707
Salgesch ‘Mörderstein’	PHA 15b	Poz-30644	4085 ± 35	2862-2493	<b>2851-2496</b>	2676-2571
Salgesch ‘Mörderstein’	PHA 16 (R-combine)	Poz-30654; Poz-30622; Poz-30653; UtC-14209	/	2567-2462	<b>2567-2462</b>	2552-2467
Salgesch ‘Mörderstein’	PHA 16sup (R-combine)	Poz-95577; Poz-95575	/	2205-2036	<b>2275-2040</b>	2201-2070

OxCal v4.3.2 Bronk Ramsey (2017); r5 IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013)

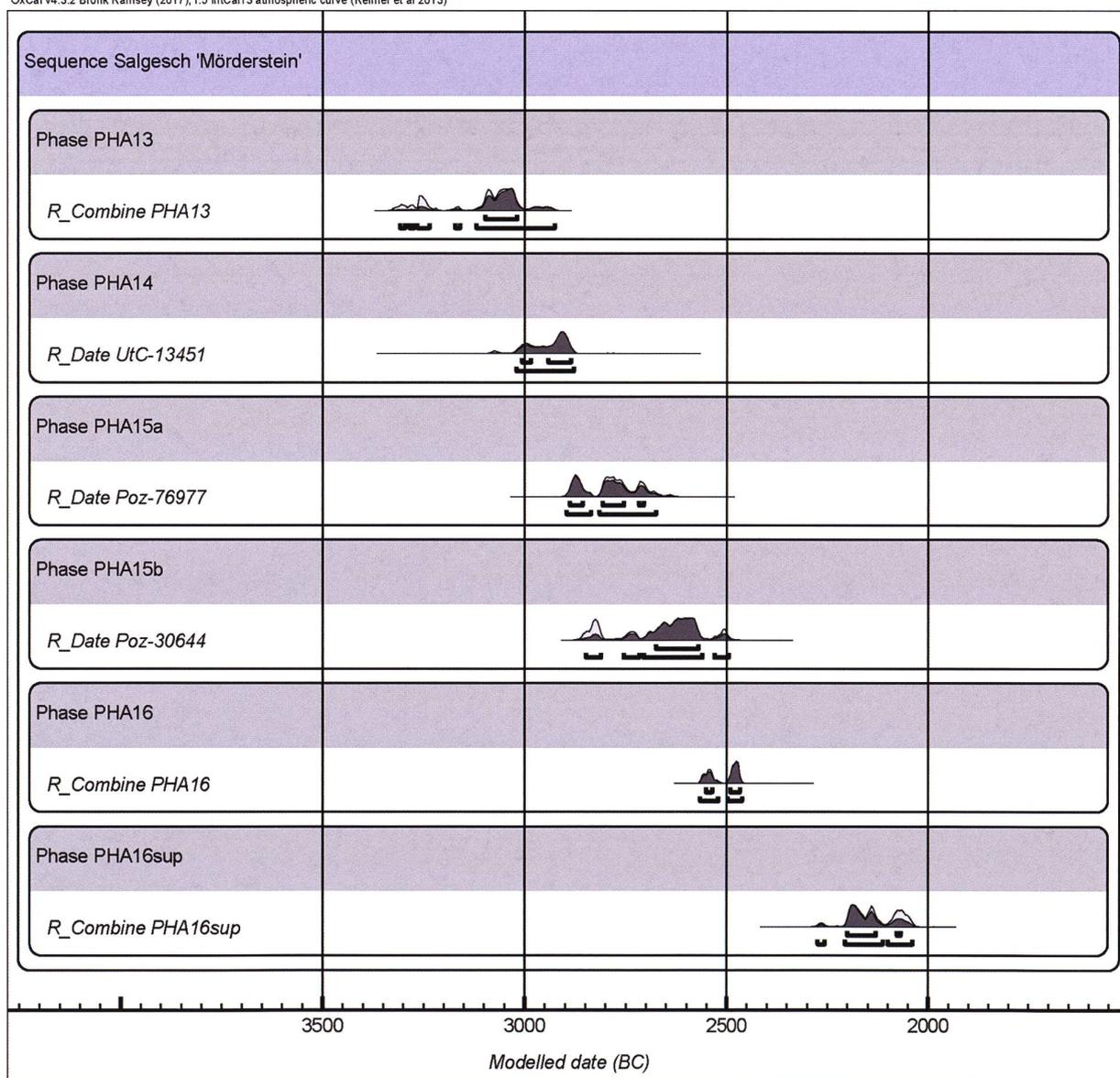


Figure 6 – Results of the Bayesian modeling on the radiocarbon dates of Salgesch ‘Mörderstein’. The unmodeled dates appear in light grey, and the modeled dates in dark grey. The modeled one-sigma certainty (68.2%) corresponds to the upper brackets, and the two-sigma certainty (95.4%) to the lower brackets.

Table 23 – Results of the Bayesian modeling on the radiocarbon dates of Sion ‘La Gillière 1’. The calibrated dates are presented with a one- (68.2%) and two-sigma certainty (95.4%).

Site	Event/Phase	Sample(s)	BP date	Unmodeled 2 sigma (cal BC)	Modeled 2 sigma (cal BC)	Modeled 1 sigma (cal BC)
Sion ‘La Gillière 1’	US 4 (R-combine)	ETH 9042; CRG 1233	/	2576-2236	<b>2584-2317</b>	2571-2408
Sion ‘La Gillière 1’	US 3	CRG 1235	3995 ± 75	2861-2289	<b>2569-2241</b>	2541-2343

The chi-squared value for PHA15 was the only one to surpass the upper statistical limit, suggesting that this phase could contain two sub-phases that we labeled PHA15a and PHA15b.

The full Bayesian model allowed to distinguish a sequence of 6 phases. As the dates corresponding to each phase were already distinct, with minor overlapping, they were only slightly reduced.

PHA13 probably corresponded to the beginning of the FN between ca. 3300 and 3000 cal BC. The occupation PHA14 followed, spanning between ca. 3000 and 2900 cal BC. PHA15 and its two sub-phases are the last FN occupation of the ‘Mörderstein’ shelter, which occurred during the first half of the third millennium BCE. The earlier sub-phase PHA15a lasted from 2900 to 2700 cal BC, and PHA15b from 2700 to 2500 cal BC.

Combining the four dates attributed to PHA16, the model then suggests a short occupation phase set between 2550 and 2450 cal BC.

The last occupation, PHA16sup, corresponded to BzaA1, the earliest EBA phase, set between ca. 2250 and 2000 cal BC (David-Elbiali & David 2009).

**4.3.6. Savièse ‘Château de La Soie’**

The sample from Savièse (B-6325) yielded the oldest date in this corpus, ranging from 3324 to 2925 cal BC. However, its one-sigma certainty seems to indicate a range starting at ca. 3100 cal BC.

**4.3.7. Sion ‘La Gillière 1’ and ‘La Gillière 2’**

As there was not a defined stratigraphic correlation between the two sectors of Sion ‘La Gillière’, we performed separate Bayesian models for each.

At Sion ‘La Gillière 1’ (Tab. 23 and Fig. 7), the occupations in layers No. 4 and No. 3 covered a time span between 2600 and 2250 cal BC. The one-sigma certainties further suggest an occupation set between 2550 and 2350 cal BC.

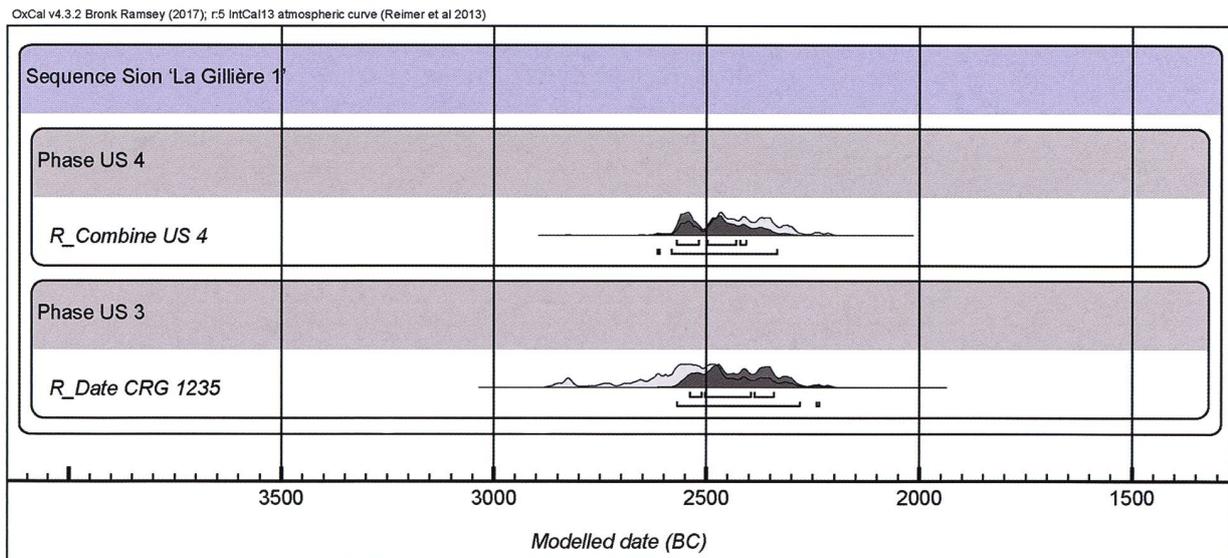


Figure 7 – Results of the Bayesian modeling on the radiocarbon dates of Sion ‘La Gillière 1’. The unmodeled dates appear in light grey, and the modeled dates in dark grey. The modeled one-sigma certainty (68.2%) corresponds to the upper brackets, and the two-sigma certainty (95.4%) to the lower brackets.

Table 24 – Results of the chi-squared test (R-combine) on the radiocarbon dates of Sion ‘La Gillière 2’. The calibrated dates are presented with a one- (68.2%) and two-sigma certainty (95.4%).

Site	Event/Phase	Sample(s)	BP date	Unmodeled 2 sigma (cal BC)	Unmodeled 1 sigma (cal BC)	Modeled 2 sigma (cal BC)
Sion ‘La Gillière 2’	F217 (R-Combine)	CRG 1318; CRG 1319	/	2452-2047	2291-2144	/

As the two dates of ‘La Gillière 2’ (Tab. 24 and Fig. 8) were attributable to the same event (ditch F217), we simply combined them through a chi-squared test. Together, they covered the period set between 2450 and 2050 cal BC. The one-sigma certainty shortens this time span to around 2300-2150 cal BC.

The results of this model indicate that Sion ‘La Gillière’ was occupied during the second half of the third millennium BCE, specifically during the transition between the BB period and the EBA. The occupation in ‘La Gillière 1’ spanned an earlier phase, before 2300 cal BC, while the ditch in ‘La Gillière 2’ was probably used during the last centuries of the millennium.

#### 4.3.8. Sion ‘Petit-Chasseur III’

The EBA settlement levels of Sion ‘Petit-Chasseur III’ (4e and 4d) yielded four <sup>14</sup>C dates (Tab. 25 and Fig. 9). As seen in Table 18, they all had important uncertainties – between ± 75 and ± 145 BP –, which did not allow for a precise dating of these occupations.

The chi-squared test for level 4e confirmed the homogeneity of this phase, and its span from 2250-1800 cal BC. On the contrary, the chi-squared value for level 4d was above the upper statistical limit, indicating that the latter could probably be divided into two

sub-phases. The earlier sub-phase (1) covered the time span between ca. 2000 and 1600 cal BC, while the more recent one (sub-phase 2) probably centered around the middle of the second millennium BCE, between ca. 1700 and 1300 cal BC.

Strictly based on the radiocarbon information, level 4e corresponded to the BzA1-BzA2a phases of the alpine EBA. Sub-phase 1 of level 4d coincided broadly to the BzA2 and sub-phase 2 of level 4d would correspond to the BzB-BzC phases (David-Elbiali 2000; David-Elbiali & David 2009; David-Elbiali 2013, 2014).

#### 4.3.9. Sion ‘Sous-le-Scex’ ‘Sondage profond’

For the site of Sion ‘Sous-le-Scex’, Bayesian modeling could only be applied to the “Sondage profond” sector, as “Sous-le-Scex Est/Garage Turbo” is not yet published. Following the analysis, the sequence involving levels 11 and 12 can be classified as belonging to the third millennium BCE (Tab. 26 and Fig. 10).

The modeled two-sigma certainty for level 12 covers the 3100-2700 cal BC time span, but the one-sigma certainty points towards an occupation during the very first centuries of the millennium, probably between ca. 3000 and 2850 cal BC.

With its uncertainty of ± 140 BP, the sample from level 11 produced a very large range between ca. 2900 and 2250 cal BC. However, the one-sigma certainty suggested an occupation around 2900-2500 cal BC, at the very end of the FN.

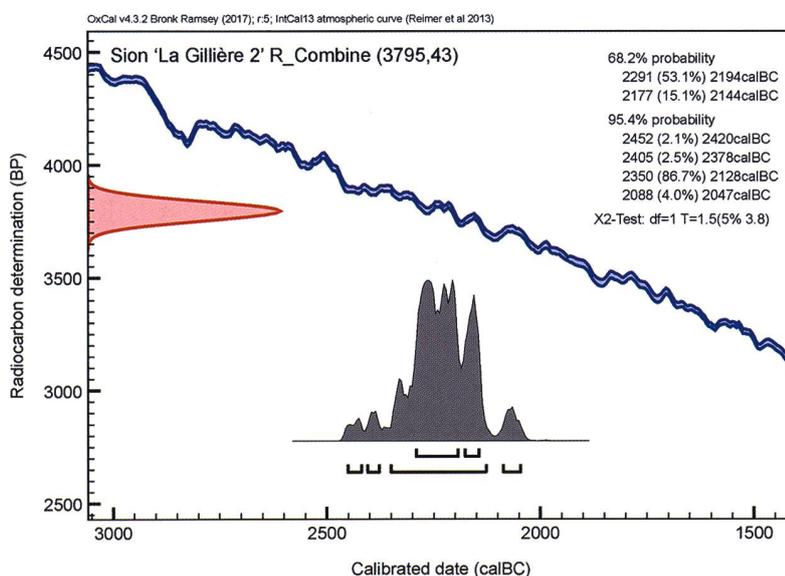


Figure 8 – Results of the chi-squared test (R-combine) on the two radiocarbon dates of Sion ‘La Gillière 2’, from ditch F217. The one-sigma certainty (68.2%) corresponds to the upper brackets, and the two-sigma certainty (95.4%) to the lower brackets.

Table 25 – Results of the Bayesian modeling on the radiocarbon dates of Sion ‘Petit-Chasseur III’. The calibrated dates are presented with a one- (68.2%) and two-sigma certainty (95.4%).

Site	Event/Phase	Sample(s)	BP date	Unmodeled 2 sigma (cal BC)	Modeled 2 sigma (cal BC)	Modeled 1 sigma (cal BC)
Sion ‘PC III’	Level 4e1-4e2 (R-combine)	CRG 972; CRG 973	/	2286-1750	<b>2274-1772</b>	2130-1899
Sion ‘PC III’	Level 4d (sub-phase 1)	CRG 971	3570 ± 90	2196-1687	<b>2053-1657</b>	1956-1749
Sion ‘PC III’	Level 4d (sub-phase 2)	CRG 970	3205 ± 75	1657-1291	<b>1732-1306</b>	1614-1428

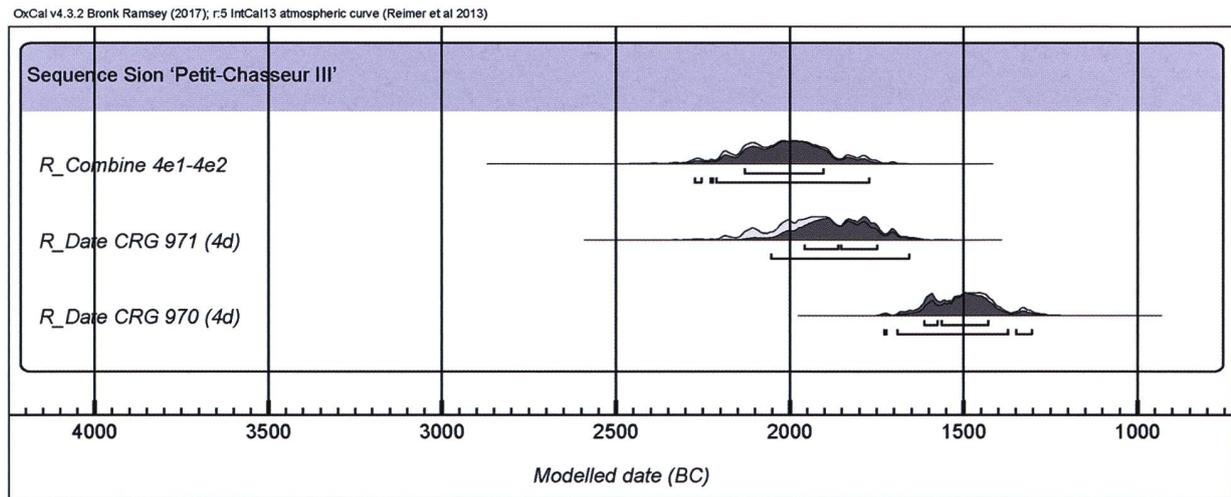


Figure 9 – Results of the Bayesian modeling on the radiocarbon dates of Sion ‘Petit-Chasseur III’. The unmodeled dates appear in light grey, and the modeled dates in dark grey. The modeled one-sigma certainty (68.2%) corresponds to the upper brackets, and the two-sigma certainty (95.4%) to the lower brackets.

#### 4.3.10. Sion ‘Sous-le-Scex’ “Sous-le-Scex Est/ Garage Turbo”

The samples from “Sous-le-Scex Est/Garage Turbo” sector yielded dates that point towards at least two very distinct phases of occupation: one from the FN (ARC 571, 3008-2494 cal BC) and another one from the Bronze Age towards the middle of the second millennium BCE (ETH 16199, 1746-1454 cal BC). The third date (ARC 568, 2861-2289 cal BC) could belong both to the FN and the BB period as its range is quite large (572 years).

#### 4.4. Conclusions on the revised absolute chronology of the Upper Rhône valley

The recalibration of selected <sup>14</sup>C dates, the Bayesian analyses, and the obtained intra-site relative chronologies allow for a reassessment of the general chronological sequence of the FN, BB period, and EBA occupation of the Upper Rhône valley. To this end, we produced a modified version of Figure 3, which takes into account the dates obtained by

Bayesian modeling and those belonging to the same phase that were merged through the chi-squared test (R-combine). This new concise and reorganized sequence (Fig. 11) allows us to identify 6 groups of dates that could correspond to contemporaneous occupations.

##### 4.4.1. Group 1: 3300-2900 cal BC

This first group corresponds to the beginning of the FN, which saw the establishment of communities in several areas. The oldest radiocarbon date of the corpus coincided with pit A29 of Savièse ‘Château de La Soie’. The date attributed to PHA13 of the rock shelter of Salgesch ‘Mörderstein’ was almost equivalent, although slightly more recent. It is therefore possible that occupations of these two sites were contemporary.

Three other occupations showcase similar time frames, although with slightly more recent dates: level 12 of Sion ‘Sous-le-Scex’ “Sondage profond”, PHA14 of Salgesch ‘Mörderstein’, and building 3 of Bramois ‘Pranoé D’.

Table 26 – Results of the Bayesian modeling on the radiocarbon dates of Sion ‘Sous-le-Scex’ “*Sondage profond*”. The calibrated dates are presented with a one- (68.2%) and two-sigma certainty (95.4%).

Site	Event/Phase	Sample(s)	BP date	Unmodeled 2 sigma (cal BC)	Modeled 2 sigma (cal BC)	Modeled 1 sigma (cal BC)
Sion ‘Sous-le-Scex’ “ <i>Sondage profond</i> ”	US 12	CRG 568	4310 ± 65 BP	3309-2696	<b>3100-2693</b>	3010-2881
Sion ‘Sous-le-Scex’ “ <i>Sondage profond</i> ”	US 11	CRG 572	4020 ± 140 BP	2903-2146	<b>2920-2231</b>	2886-2521

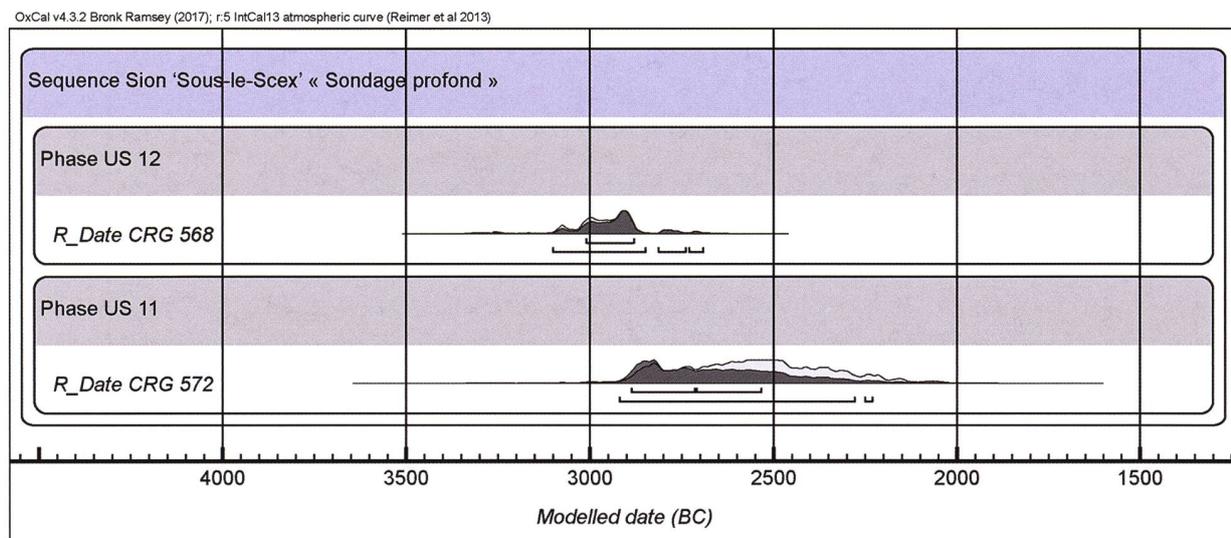


Figure 10 – Results of the Bayesian modeling on the radiocarbon dates of Sion ‘Sous-le-Scex’ “*Sondage profond*”. The unmodeled dates appear in light grey, and the modeled dates in dark grey. The modeled one-sigma certainty (68.2%) corresponds to the upper brackets, and the two-sigma certainty (95.4%) to the lower brackets.

At least two settlements were located in the central area of the valley, near the modern city of Sion: Savièse ‘Château de La Soie’ and Bramois ‘Pranoé D’ (building 3). Level 12 of Sion ‘Sous-le-Scex’ “*Sondage profond*” is difficult to characterize, but it is possibly a third settlement occupation in the same area. An occupation was also present in a rock shelter about 20 km farther east, in Salgesch.

#### 4.4.2. Group 2: 2900-2500 cal BC

A second group of sites yielded dates corresponding to the first half of the third millennium BCE. This group included PHA15a and PHA15b of Salgesch ‘Mörderstein’s rock shelter, buildings 1 and 2 of Bramois ‘Pranoé D’, the occupation of Saint-Léonard ‘Villa Roux/Bartoloni-Coia’, and an occupation of Sion ‘Sous-le-Scex’ “*Sous-le-Scex Est/Garage Turbo*” (sample ARC 571).

This group might also have included level 11 of Sion ‘Sous-le-Scex’ “*Sondage profond*”, but the date is too uncertain ( $\pm 140$  years BP) to place this sample here with confidence.

#### 4.4.3. Group 3: 2600-2250 cal BC

A third group ranged from ca. 2600 to 2250 cal BC. It included PHA16 of Salgesch ‘Mörderstein’ and the site of Sion ‘La Gillière 1’. Although the radiocarbon dates clearly fall within the BB period as defined by Besse (2012), the time span begins at ca. 2600 cal BC so it is therefore not possible to exclude an occupation limited to the very end of the FN.

#### 4.4.4. Group 4: 2300-1950 cal BC

A fourth group of sites provided dates corresponding to the last centuries of the third millennium BCE, at the transition between the BB period and the first phase of the EBA (Bza1). These include PHA16sup of Salgesch ‘Mörderstein’, the stratigraphic unit OC8 of Bitsch ‘Massaboden’, Naters ‘Altersheim’, and level 4e1-4e2 of Sion ‘Petit-Chasseur III’.

Of all these sites, Bitsch ‘Massaboden’ is the only one that yielded decorated Bell Beaker pottery. However, it is important to note that this pottery was not found *in situ*, but rather in Middle Neolithic layers. This

material probably came from eroded levels of an occupation located farther up the hill. The attribution of the radiocarbon date to the actual Bell Beaker occupation thus remains unsure.

but the one-sigma certainty points to an occupation between ca. 2300-2150 cal BC, which is why we chose to classify this site as the fourth group.

This group includes a fifth site, Sion 'La Gillière 2', that is slightly earlier chronologically. The combined dates for ditch F217 range from 2450 to 2050 cal BC,

**4.4.5. Group 5: 2050-1650 cal BC**

One settlement occupation of Sion 'Petit-Chasseur III' yielded a date fully corresponding to the EBA

OxCal v4.3.2 Bronk Ramsey (2017); r:5 IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013)

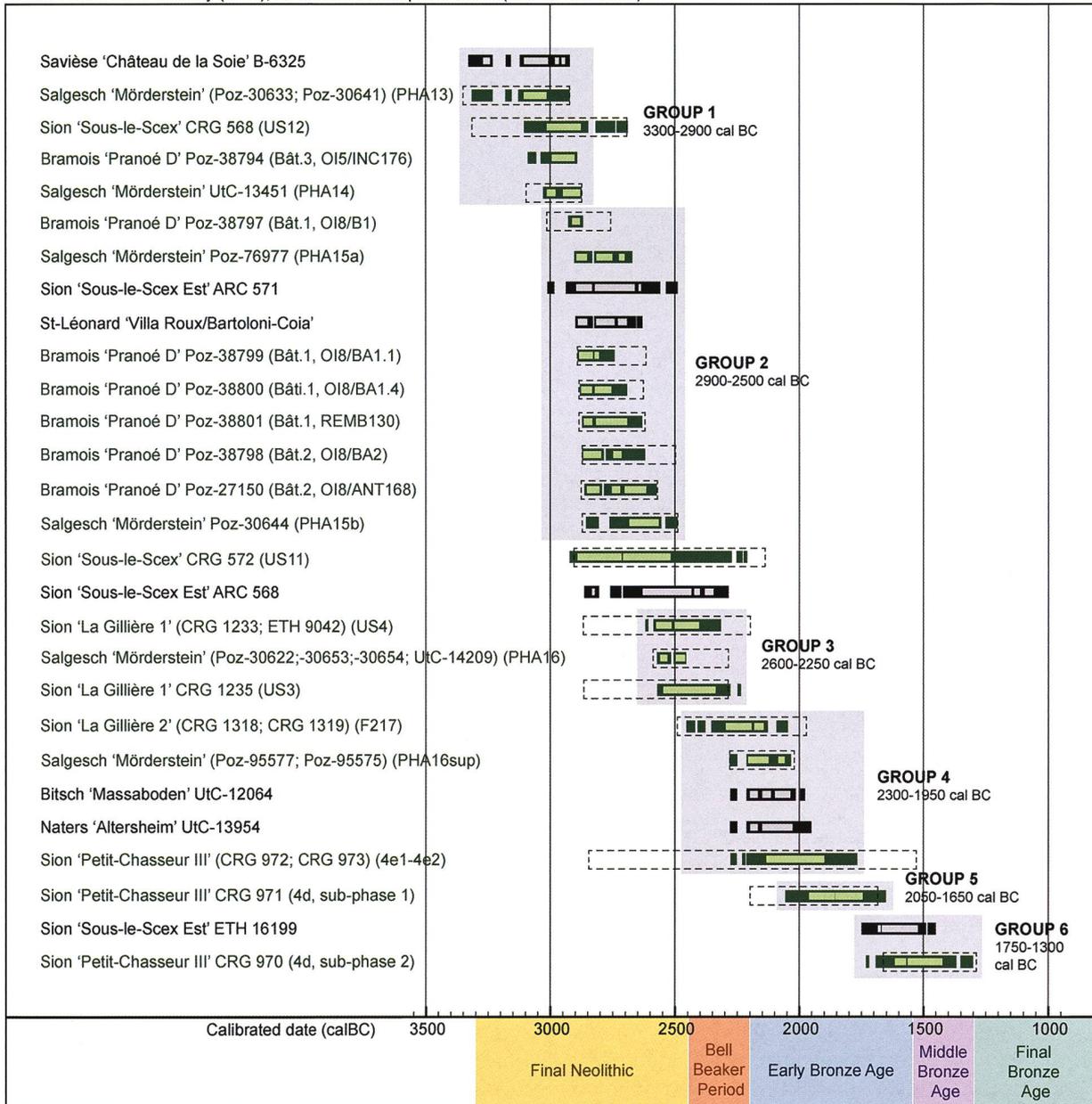


Figure 11 – The revised radiocarbon chronological sequence of the Upper Rhône valley (3300-1300 cal BC) after recalibration of all the published 14C dates and their statistical analysis (Bayesian modeling, chi-squared tests) with OxCal v4.3.2 Bronk Ramsey (2017); r5 IntCal13 (Reimer et al. 2013). Black rectangles: two-sigma certainty (95.4%). Grey rectangles: one-sigma certainty (68.2%). In green: the newly obtained dates after Bayesian modeling and/or R-combine. The dotted-line rectangles indicate the extent of the corresponding radiocarbon dates before any further statistical analysis. When several dates were combined, the dotted-line rectangle covers the largest time span, from the oldest to the most recent two-sigma calibrated date.

(BzA2a-BzA2b), i.e. sub-phase 1 of level 4d. As this occupation was the only one undoubtedly dating back to the EBA, we singled it out in this chronological sequence for the region.

#### 4.4.6. Group 6: 1750-1300 cal BC

Finally, a last group of occupations seemed to span over the transition from the Early to the Middle Bronze Age, covering BzA2b-A2c, BzB, and BzC. These include sub-phase 2 of 'Petit-Chasseur III' level 4d and grave No. 5 of Sion 'Sous-le-Scex' "*Sous-le-Scex Est/Garage Turbo*".

### 5. Linking the ceramic assemblages to the absolute chronology

The aim of this section is to assess the status of the chronological attribution of each assemblage in view of the stratigraphic and radiocarbon evidence, following the 6 groups of dates identified in Section 4.4.

#### 5.1. Pottery typology corresponding to Group 1 – 3300-2900 cal BC

Group 1, corresponding to the beginning of the FN (3300-2900 cal BC) includes the following sites: Savièse 'Château de la Soie', PHA13 and PHA14 of Salgesch 'Mörderstein', layer 12 of 'Sous-le-Scex' "*Sondage profond*", and building 3 of Bramois 'Pranoé D'. Unfortunately, building 3 of Bramois 'Pranoé D' was only identified in cross-section and could not be excavated (Mottet et al. 2011). Additionally, PHA13 of Salgesch 'Mörderstein' yielded no diagnostic sherds. Therefore, it is not possible to draw comparisons with the other sites in regard to these ceramic assemblages.

The ceramic assemblage of Savièse comprises ovoid vases and open shapes with a straight profile. In general, the thin cordon seems to have been a common decorative solution of the pottery found at Savièse, while the bases are always flat. These two features denote a discontinuity with the Middle Neolithic tradition «*Cortailod de type Saint-Léonard*», which does not decorate the pottery using appliqué cordons and which is characterized by rounded bases (Baudais & Honegger 1995). According to Baudais and Honegger (1995), the thin cordon and the flat bases might be considered exogenous cultural elements from an unidentified origin, but probably not from the Lake Geneva basin. Rey (in prep.) point out that these elements may be comparable with the material culture of the Tamins-Carasso group identified in the Upper Rhin valley and in the Trentino area (Italy). Nevertheless, the thin cordon was also

found in layer 12 of 'Sous-le-Scex' "*Sondage profond*" (Pl. 1, no. 27, 28). Furthermore, the appliqué button under the rim (Pl. 1, no. 4) in the Savièse ceramic assemblage compares to the Lüscherz tradition (Baudais 1995). This marks the older phase of the FN in the Lake Neuchâtel region and, therefore, cultural contacts with that area (Baudais & Honegger 1995). However, the "Lüscherz button" cannot be found in level 12 of Sion 'Sous-le-Scex' "*Sondage profond*" and the only button known for Salgesch 'Mörderstein' (Pl. 1, no. 40; PHA14, PHA15) is rather large and is more similar to a prehension element than a decorative one. Notably, the shapes of PHA14 of Salgesch 'Mörderstein' are peculiar and present no comparisons with the other documented FN ceramic assemblages of the Upper Rhône valley. We found a conical pot with a flat base and two types of jars that might be attributable to PHA14 and PHA15 (Pl. 1, nos. 35-37, 40). According to Rey (in prep.) the conical pot (Pl. 1, no. 35; Pl. 5, no. 2) and one of the jars (Pl. 1, no. 37) attest to the influence of the late Horgen/Siplingen material culture, while the other jar (Pl. 1, no. 40; Pl. 5, no. 1) is reminiscent of the pottery of the Tamins-Carasso group.

The absolute chronology of this group indicates that it is contemporary to the use of dolmen MXII of 'Petit-Chasseur III', from which a radiocarbon date obtained from human remains yielded a chronological range of 3339-2891 cal BC (Derenne et al. 2020). Although the dolmen provided no FN ceramic material (Favre & Mottet 1990), Baudais (1995) stated that the lithic industry of Savièse shows clear similarities with that of MXII.

#### 5.2. Pottery typology corresponding to Group 2 – 2900-2500 cal BC

The archaeological contexts yielding dates corresponding to the first half of the third millennium BCE are the following: PHA15a and PHA15b of Salgesch 'Mörderstein's rock shelter, building 1 and 2 of Bramois 'Pranoé D', the occupation of Saint-Léonard 'Villa Roux/Bartoloni-Coia', and an occupation of Sion 'Sous-le-Scex' "*Sous-le-Scex Est/Garage Turbo*" (sample ARC 571). As stated in Section 4.3.9. the date corresponding to level 11 of Sion 'Sous-le-Scex' "*Sondage profond*" is too uncertain ( $\pm 140$  years BP) to be placed confidently in this group. However, the open shape with a straight profile already seen in the ceramic assemblage of Savièse (Pl. 1, nos. 2-4) may be found in layer 11 of Sion 'Sous-le-Scex' "*Sondage profond*" (Pl. 1, no. 27). In this case, the decoration consists of a thin cordon under the rim (Pl. 1, no. 27), which is very similar to the one observed on the body fragment from layer 12 of the same site (Pl. 1, no. 28).

Undecorated rims belonging to pots likely having straight profiles also emerge at Bramois 'Pranoé D' (*Pl. 1*, no. 6) and at 'Petit-Chasseur I' dolmen MVI (Bocksberger 1976). This is the case for the lug from layer 11 of Sion 'Sous-le-Scex' "*Sondage profond*" (*Pl. 1*, no. 29) as well, which is comparable to the one found in building 1 of Bramois 'Pranoé D' (*Pl. 1*, no. 8) and may be compared with two potsherds from dolmen MVI at 'Petit-Chasseur I' (Bocksberger 1976). Other shapes from 'Sous-le-Scex' "*Sondage profond*", attributed to the FN by Honegger (2011), draw no comparisons with the other sites of the corpus of similar chronology. These are the closed shapes with a tapered and slightly flared lip and the conical bowls (*Pl. 1*, nos. 22-26, 30). This is not the case for the lug placed under the rim, which is similar to the one found at 'Sous-le-Scex' "*Sous-le-Scex Est/Garage Turbo*" (*Pl. 1*, no. 19), although the distance from the rim is not the same. At "*Sous-le-Scex Est/Garage Turbo*", we also identify a cordon under the rim of a straight-profiled vessel and the use of appliqué buttons as typical decoration (*Pl. 1*, nos. 16-18, 20). Unfortunately, because of the strong fragmentation of the vessels, we cannot tell if the buttons consistently appear in groups of three (or even more) or if they could also stand alone as it has been suggested for the pottery of Savièse (see section 5.1.). The cordon is observable on a body fragment of building 1 of Bramois 'Pranoé D' (*Pl. 1*, no. 7). Notably, the cordon has not been identified on the FN sherds of 'Petit-Chasseur I' (Bocksberger 1976). With reference to Salgesch 'Mörderstein' we already discussed in Section 5.1. the singularity of the two types of jar attributed to PHA14 and PHA15. They draw no comparisons with the stylistic traits of other assemblages in this group. It should therefore be taken into account that the shape of Vase No. 1 of dolmen MVI at 'Petit-Chasseur I' (Bocksberger 1976) is peculiar, and that no comparison can be made with Salgesch 'Mörderstein', nor with other sites of the Upper Rhône valley.

### 5.3. Pottery typology corresponding to Group 3 – 2600-2250 cal BC

The archaeological sites of 'La Gillière I' and PHA16 of Salgesch 'Mörderstein' likely represent the very end of the FN or the BB period (2600-2250 cal BC). With reference to the ceramic assemblage of 'La Gillière I', the only diagnostic sherds are two rounded rims for which the attitude cannot be determined with certitude. Therefore, the evidence is too poor to allow any further considerations. Regarding PHA16 of Salgesch 'Mörderstein' we will discuss the typological features of the pottery in the next section as the attribution to the BB Culture or the EBA is uncertain.

### 5.4. Pottery typology corresponding to Group 4 – 2300-1950 cal BC

This group of radiocarbon dates corresponds to the ceramic assemblages of Bitsch 'Massaboden', Sion 'La Gillière 2', Salgesch 'Mörderstein' (PHA16sup), Naters 'Altersheim', and Sion 'Petit-Chasseur III' (level 4e1-4e2).

The pottery from Bitsch is the only one that is clearly attributable to the BB Culture as it presents typical decorated beakers with linear (*Pl. 3*, nos. 5-8), maritime (*Pl. 3*, nos. 9-12; *Pl. 5*, nos. 6, 7), and geometric impressed patterns (*Pl. 3*, no. 13). These find comparisons in the ceramic assemblage of 'Petit-Chasseur I' (e.g. Bocksberger 1976. Gallay 1989). Several other elements of this assemblage also resemble the Bell Beaker common ware as classified by Besse (2003). These include "rice grain" impressed decorations (type No. 9 of Besse's classification; *Pl. 3*, no. 22; *Pl. 5*, no. 5), buttons on the neck or under the rim (types No. 23 and No. 24; *Pl. 3*, no. 16), open shapes (*Pl. 3*, nos. 3, 4), a flattened rim bearing an impressed decoration on its lip (type No. 28; *Pl. 3*, no. 14), a finger-impressed cordon (type No. 22; *Pl. 3*, no. 23), a circular plastic decoration (type No. 83; *Pl. 3*, no. 19), and flat bases (*Pl. 3*, no. 21). Meyer et al. (2012) considered the circular plastic decoration as possible evidence of an EBA occupation in the area because of similarities with the amphora uncovered in layer 4e1-4e2 of Sion 'Petit-Chasseur III' (*Pl. 4*, no. 7; *Pl. 5*, no. 10). The cup bearing a strap handle (*Pl. 3*, no. 20) also parallels other similar BB Culture containers from 'Petit-Chasseur I', especially one potsherd from dolmen MV (Gallay 1989). Some elements cannot be attributed to a clear chronological phase or material culture, like a sherd with incised lines and another one with triangular impressions (*Pl. 3*, nos. 17, 18). However, the latter finds comparisons in the tool-impressed types No. 31 and No. 9 of Besse (2003).

The chronological attribution is less clear for 'La Gillière 2'. One shape is the jar with a straight profile, decorated with appliqué buttons (*Pl. 1*, nos. 9, 11; *Pl. 5*, no. 4). It is not possible to state if the buttons were always put under the rim in groups of three (or even more) or could also stand alone (see section 5.2.). Nevertheless, such an ensemble of buttons placed under a rim could correspond to type No. 24 of the Bell Beaker common ware classification (Besse 2003) and finds comparisons in the "*Sous-le-Scex Est/Garage Turbo*" ceramic assemblage (*Pl. 1*, nos. 17, 18, 20). Two other typological elements are ubiquitous: flat bases (*Pl. 1*, nos. 14-15) and large cordons placed on the rim and on the body (*Pl. 1*, nos. 12-13).

The pottery assemblage of Salgesch 'Mörderstein' includes typological elements pointing towards an

EBA occupation, which is confirmed by the radiocarbon analyses (PHA16sup). These are mainly cordoned jars with a flat base very similar to the ceramics discovered in ‘Petit-Chasseur I’ (e.g. Gallay & Chaix 1984). An earlier occupation might have taken place around the very beginning of the BB period (PHA16), but only a few shapes could correspond to such a chronological attribution. These include a large globular cup with a closed rim and a handle (*Pl. 1*, no. 36), and a set of sherds decorated with “rice grain” impressions (*Pl. 1*, nos. 38, 39). The latter is similar to type No. 9 of the BB common ware classification (Besse 2003) and could compare to a sherd found at Bitsch ‘Massaboden’. However, an EBA classification cannot be completely excluded for these two elements. With reference to the globular cup (*Pl. 1*, no. 36; *Pl. 5*, no. 3), Rey (in prep.), although preferring an attribution to the BB Culture, pointed out that excellent and more abundant comparisons could be found with EBA contexts in the Middle Rhône valley and in Northern Italy. Finally, a barrel-shaped jar with a flared rim underlined by a cordon and a strap handle (vase 31) could correspond to both periods (*Pl. 2*, no. 1). An EBA categorization is slightly preferred, as good comparisons can be found with EBA jars from Sion ‘Petit-Chasseur I’ (e.g. Gallay & Chaix 1984). This type could be derived from meridional BB Culture shapes (Rey, in prep.).

The potsherds suspected to date back to the BB period came from Naters ‘Altersheim’ and included four small sherds decorated with engravings and a rim indicating a closed shape decorated with a button (*Pl. 2*, nos. 16, 17). The four engraved sherds could belong to the BB Culture, but this remains uncertain. In the ceramic assemblage of ‘Petit-Chasseur I’ some “X” motifs may be observed, but they were inserted in horizontal bands and impressed rather than engraved, which seems to have been the case for the ones from Naters. Finally, the rim decorated with a button could correspond to the BB common ware type No. 24 (Besse 2003).

Two archaeological contexts certainly date back to the EBA: Naters ‘Altersheim’ and the level 4e1-4e2 of Sion ‘Petit-Chasseur III’. The cordoned jars with or without the lug appear in both contexts (*Pl. 2*, no. 15; *Pl. 4*, nos. 1, 7), as well as the finger-impressed lug (*Pl. 4*, no. 11). Additionally, one lug from Sion ‘Petit-Chasseur III’ bears a circular impression (*Pl. 4*, no. 12) and the cordons are ubiquitous (*Pl. 4*, nos. 1, 13-15). All these typological features find clear comparisons in the assemblage of Sion ‘Petit-Chasseur I’ (e.g. Gallay & Chaix 1984). In addition, level 4e1-4e2 of Sion ‘Petit-Chasseur III’ yielded some shapes that are less known in the Upper Rhône valley, such as S-profiled, ellipsoid, straight-profiled bowls, and a cup with a strap handle (*Pl. 4*, nos. 5, 6, 8, 9). This

type of cup is straight-profiled and seems different from the Bell Beaker ones found at Bitsch and ‘Petit-Chasseur I’; however, Favre and Mottet (2011) also state that it is not a Roseaux-type cup. Another exceptional shape is the amphora bearing a handle, a lug, and circular plastic decorations (*Pl. 4*, no. 7; *Pl. 5*, no. 10) that could extend the use of BB common ware type No. 83 (Besse 2003) during this period. As already seen for Bitsch, this decoration may be present in BB Culture contexts. However, the shapes bearing such decorations find several comparisons in EBA contexts (Favre & Mottet 2011).

Lastly, a sherd from Naters ‘Altersheim’ with an impressed or incised motif on its inner surface – described in the excavation report as an “anthropomorphic figure” (*Pl. 2*, no. 19) (Mariéthoz 2006) – does not find any comparison in the area.

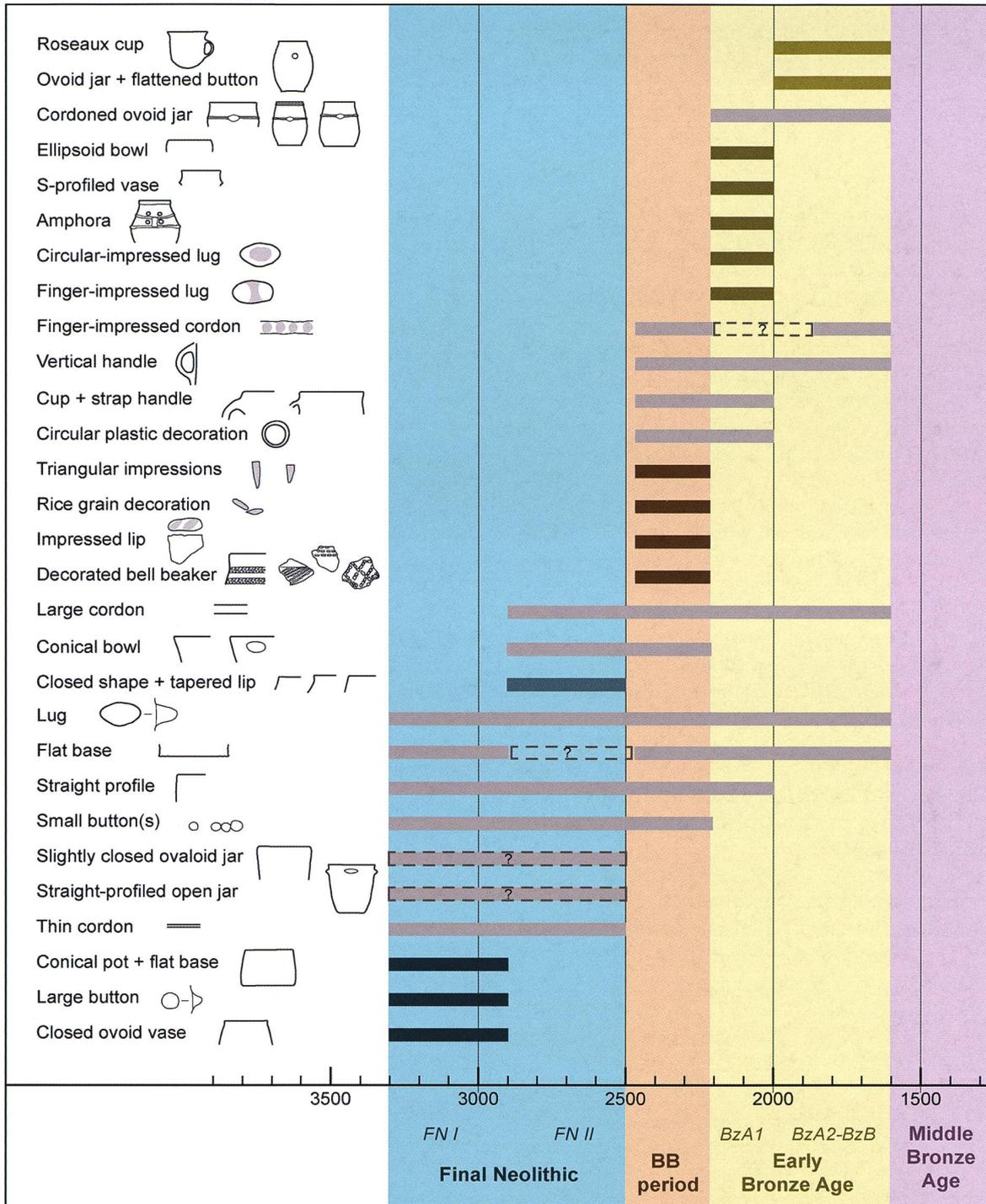
### 5.5. Pottery typology corresponding to Group 5 – 2050-1650 cal BC – and Group 6 – 1750-1300 cal BC

The pottery from level 4d from ‘Petit-Chasseur III’ was also broadly attributed to the EBA. As stated earlier, the radiocarbon dates seem to indicate that level 4d actually encompassed two separate occupations that could not be identified during the excavations. These were sub-phase 1 and sub-phase 2, the latter of which spanned towards the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age. Regarding the pottery, most typological elements could correspond to EBA types: a cordoned jar, a probable fragment of Roseaux cup, lugs, and flat bases (*Pl. 4*, nos. 17, 19-21, 24). One barrel-shaped jar bearing a flattened button (*Pl. 4*, no. 18; *Pl. 5*, no. 9) did not compare to anything known for the region, but it still remains possible that this type is also linked to the EBA. In fact, Favre and Mottet (2011) state that this decorative solution is common in EBA contexts in the northern part of Switzerland. No typological element of the pottery from level 4d can thus link to the MBA particularly, although some EBA types might have persisted during this period. The main problem is that the MBA material culture is likely unknown for the Upper Rhône valley (Favre & Mottet 2011).

In “*Sous-le-Scex Est/Garage Turbo*”, a human bone from burial No. 5 yielded a date at the transition between the EBA and the MBA. However, no pottery was found in the grave, which is consistent with what is known in ‘Petit-Chasseur I’ for the EBA single grave necropolis (Bocksberger 1976; Favre & Mottet 2011).

Figure 12 – Proposed chrono-typology for the ceramic assemblages of the settlements of the Upper Rhône valley during the FN, the BB period, and the EBA (3300-1600 cal BC).





### 5.6. Pottery typology from sites with no radiocarbon dates

Four sites were not documented with radiocarbon dates. Their pottery can however be compared to other assemblages from a typological standpoint, helping to propose chronological attributions.

The site of Ayent 'Le Château' yielded a rim underlined by a cordon, and a Roseaux-type cup (*Pl. 2*, nos. 13, 14). The latter can be associated with phase BzA2b from the EBA (David-Elbiali & David 2009). An attribution of this assemblage to the last centuries of the EBA (Group 6) is thus the most probable.

The cordoned jar with a lug found at Rarogne 'Heidnischbühl II' (*Pl. 5*, no. 8) is comparable to examples known in the EBA assemblage of 'Petit-Chasseur I' (Gallay & Chaix 1984). We therefore favor an attribution to Group 5 or 6 for this occupation as well.

Similar observations apply to the pottery assemblage of Vex 'Le Château' (*Pl. 2*, nos. 9-12). It includes a rim underlined by a cordon, a finger-impressed cordon that compares to EBA jars of phase IV of 'Petit-Chasseur I' (Gallay & Chaix 1984, doc. 104), and a fragment of a cup that could be of the Roseaux-type (David-Elbiali 1990). The pottery from Vex could even be attributed to Group 6, slightly later during the EBA.

## 6. Proposed chrono-typology for the settlements of the Upper Rhône valley (3300-1600 BCE)

The synthesis of this data on ceramic typology together with the updated chronological framework allows us to propose a 5-phase chrono-typology for

the 3300-1600 cal BC time frame (*Fig. 12, Appendix 2*). Each phase is characterized by highly discriminant typological traits, which are also accompanied by pottery types used over a longer period of time – some over two or three phases, and others so ubiquitous that they cover the entire chronological range studied in this article.

### 6.1. Final Neolithic (3300-2500/2450 cal BC)

The FN can be divided into two phases: an earlier one that we titled 'Final Neolithic I' (FN I), and a later one, 'Final Neolithic II' (FN II).<sup>4</sup> Several typological elements covered both these phases. These included lugs, small buttons, straight profiles, thin cordons, and flat bases.<sup>5</sup>

Two pottery types belonged to either the FN I or the FN II: the slightly closed ovoid jar and straight-profiled open jar. As they were discovered in disturbed contexts, their exact stratigraphic attribution remained unclear and they could only be broadly attributed to the FN.

#### 6.1.1. Final Neolithic I (3300-2900 cal BC)

This earlier phase of the FN was particularly characterized by large buttons, conical pots, and closed ovoid vases.<sup>6</sup> The settlement occupations corresponding to this phase were the ones of Sion 'Sous-le-Scex' (layer 12), Salgesch 'Mörderstein' (PHA14), and Savièse 'Château de la Soie'.

#### 6.1.2. Final Neolithic II (2900-2500/2450 cal BC)

The most discriminant pottery type for this later phase of the FN was the closed shape with a tapered lip. The conical bowl and the large cordon were two more types also in use during this phase. The settlement occupations which yielded these typological elements were the ones of Bramois 'Pranoé D' (building 1 and 2), Salgesch 'Mörderstein' (PHA15a and PHA15b), Sion 'Sous-le-Scex' "*Sondage profond*" (layer 11), and possibly layer I from Sion "*Sous-le-Scex Est/Garage Turbo*" (linked to sample ARC 571).

### 6.2. Bell Beaker period (2500/2450-2200 cal BC)

The highly discriminant pottery types for the BB Culture in the Upper Rhône valley were the decorated bell beakers, the impressed lip, the triangular impressions, and the "rice grain" decorations. Cups with a vertical strap handle, circular plastic decorations (*ocelles*), and finger-impressed cordons also first appeared during the 2500/2450-2200 cal BC time frame. More ubiquitous typological traits also in

<sup>4</sup> Honegger (2011, fig. 72, p. 115) subdivided the Final Neolithic into three phases: a first phase with influences from the Tamins and Clairvaux groups (3000-2700 BC), a second phase with influences from the Tamins group and Auvergnier culture (2700-2400 BC), and a third phase distinguishable by the presence of Bell Beaker pottery (2400-2200 BC). We chose to individualize the latter as the "Bell Beaker period" and to base our subdivision of the Final Neolithic on the revised absolute chronology presented in this article.

<sup>5</sup> No base fragments were discovered in the FN II layers known to this day, but we suspect that they were flat as well, as rounded bases disappeared after the Middle Neolithic in Western Switzerland (Baudais & Honegger 1995). The only documented case may be the straight profiled open jar from Salgesch 'Mörderstein' (*Pl. 1*, no. 40), which may date to the Final Neolithic II.

<sup>6</sup> The ovoid vase was discovered in Savièse 'Château de la Soie', which is only documented through one radiocarbon date. The site's stratigraphy being complex – and not yet fully published – we cannot exclude that the use of this type also continued during the Final Neolithic II.

use during this phase included conical bowls, small buttons, lugs, flat bases, and straight profiles. The settlement occupations of Bitsch 'Massaboden' and Salgesch 'Mörderstein' (PHA16) were the two ones that yielded Bell Beaker material<sup>7</sup>.

### 6.3. Early Bronze Age BzA1-BzA2 (2200-1600 cal BC)

As for the FN, the work done on absolute chronology, together with the study of pottery typology linked to the corresponding stratigraphic layers, allowed us to divide the EBA into two phases: EBA BzA1 and EBA BzA2. We titled them from the already existing, more precise typo-chronological framework for this period, which was based on metal artefacts (see *Tab. 1*). Several typological traits were in use during both these phases: large cordons, vertical handles, cordoned ovoid jars, lugs, and flat bases.

The settlement occupations of Rarogne 'Heidnischbühl II' and Sion "Sous-le-Scex Est/Garage Turbo" (layer I) can be attributed to one or both of these phases. These two occupations were difficult to date with precision. Firstly, no radiocarbon date was produced for the first one, and secondly, the only EBA <sup>14</sup>C date from Sion 'Sous-le-Scex' came from a grave which did not yield any pottery, and whose stratigraphic link with the EBA layer I remained unclear.

#### 6.3.1. Early Bronze Age BzA1 (2200-2000 cal BC)

Highly discriminant pottery types for BzA1 included the ellipsoid bowl, the s-profiled vase, the amphora, the circular-impressed lug, and the finger-impressed lug. Typological traits also in use during this phase were the cup with a vertical strap handle, the circular plastic decoration (*ocelle*), and the straight profile. The settlements of Sion 'Petit-Chasseur III' (layer 4e1-4e2) and Naters 'Altersheim' are the ones linked to this material.

#### 6.3.2. Early Bronze Age BzA2 (2000-1600 cal BC)

During this later phase of the EBA, the most discriminant ceramic typological traits were the 'Roseaux' cup and the ovoid jar with a flattened button. The impressed cordon was also in use during BzA2. The

settlement occupations corresponding to this phase were the ones of Sion 'Petit-Chasseur III' (layer 4d), Ayent 'Le Château', and Vex 'Le Château'.

## 7. Conclusion

This article establishes a new reference point for researchers working on the transition between the FN and the EBA in the Upper Rhône valley, particularly regarding domestic pottery. It offers a detailed presentation of the settlement occupations corresponding to this time frame, the full data on each pottery assemblage – published here for the first time –, and a recalibrated and refined version of the available <sup>14</sup>C dates. Based on this information, it proposes a detailed chrono-typology for domestic pottery in the region, with the identification of 5 phases and their corresponding ceramic typology. This chrono-typology demonstrates that the FN-EBA ceramic material cultures of the Upper Rhône valley display peculiar traits, as well as exogenous influences. The location of the valley, at the crossroads of many transalpine routes, certainly played a part in the development of this cultural entanglement. In a broader sense, this article brings new insights into the much-discussed cultural transition that occurred during the 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BCE in Western Europe, including the Bell Beaker phenomenon.

This extensive work will hopefully allow to develop more specific analyses and reflections on the evolution of the occupation of the Upper Rhône valley between 3300 and 1600 cal BC. It will also allow to discuss the insertion of the megalithic necropolis of Sion 'Petit-Chasseur I' in this general context, to achieve a complete overview of its ceramic material culture. Finally, it will facilitate comparisons with both future discoveries in the valley and pottery from neighboring regions around the Alps (e.g. Northern Italy, South and Eastern France, and the Swiss Plateau) thanks to a clear, absolute chronological framework and to an overview of the available ceramic assemblages. Future research could focus on enlarging the radiocarbon date dataset by analyzing new samples from undated sites (e.g. Ayent 'Le Château', Rarogne 'Heidnischbühl II', and Vex 'Le Château'). It will also have to focus on the links between the pottery discovered in the megalithic necropolis of Sion 'Petit-Chasseur I', the available radiocarbon dates for that site, and the chrono-typological framework outlined in this paper.

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<sup>7</sup> Sion 'La Gillière 2' could also be linked to this phase, through several sherds presenting small buttons, which could correspond to the Bell Beaker common ware type No. 24 (Besse 2003). However, the small buttons are not highly discriminant from a chronological point of view and are also found in FN contexts. It is important to note that these <sup>14</sup>C dates were taken from ditch F217, for which we have no precise information on the internal stratigraphy. Actually, this ditch could have been used over a long period.

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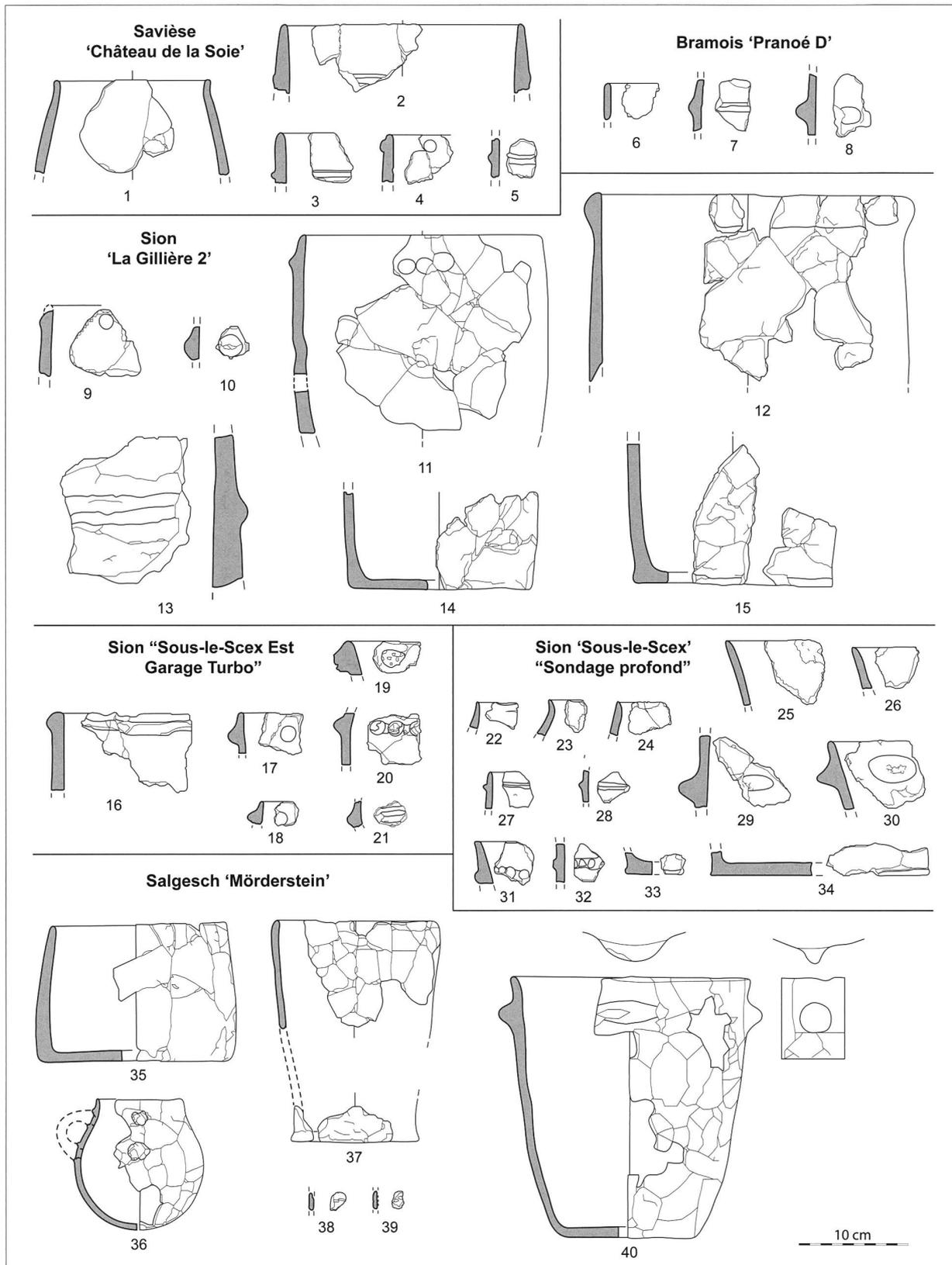


Plate 1 – Selected pottery types from Upper Rhône valley settlements (3300-1600 BC). 1-5. Savièse ‘Château de la Soie’ (Baudais 1995); 6-8. Bramois ‘Pranoé D’ (Mottet et al. 2011); 9-15. Sion ‘La Gillière 2’ (Baudais & Schmidt 1995); 16-21. Sion ‘*Sous-le-Scex Est / Garage Turbo*’ (Brunier 1990; Honegger 2011; additional unpublished drawings, D. Baudais); 22-34. Sion ‘*Sous-le-Scex*’ ‘*Sondage profond*’ (Honegger 2011); 35-40. Salgesch ‘Mörderstein’ (Gentizon Haller et al., in prep.).

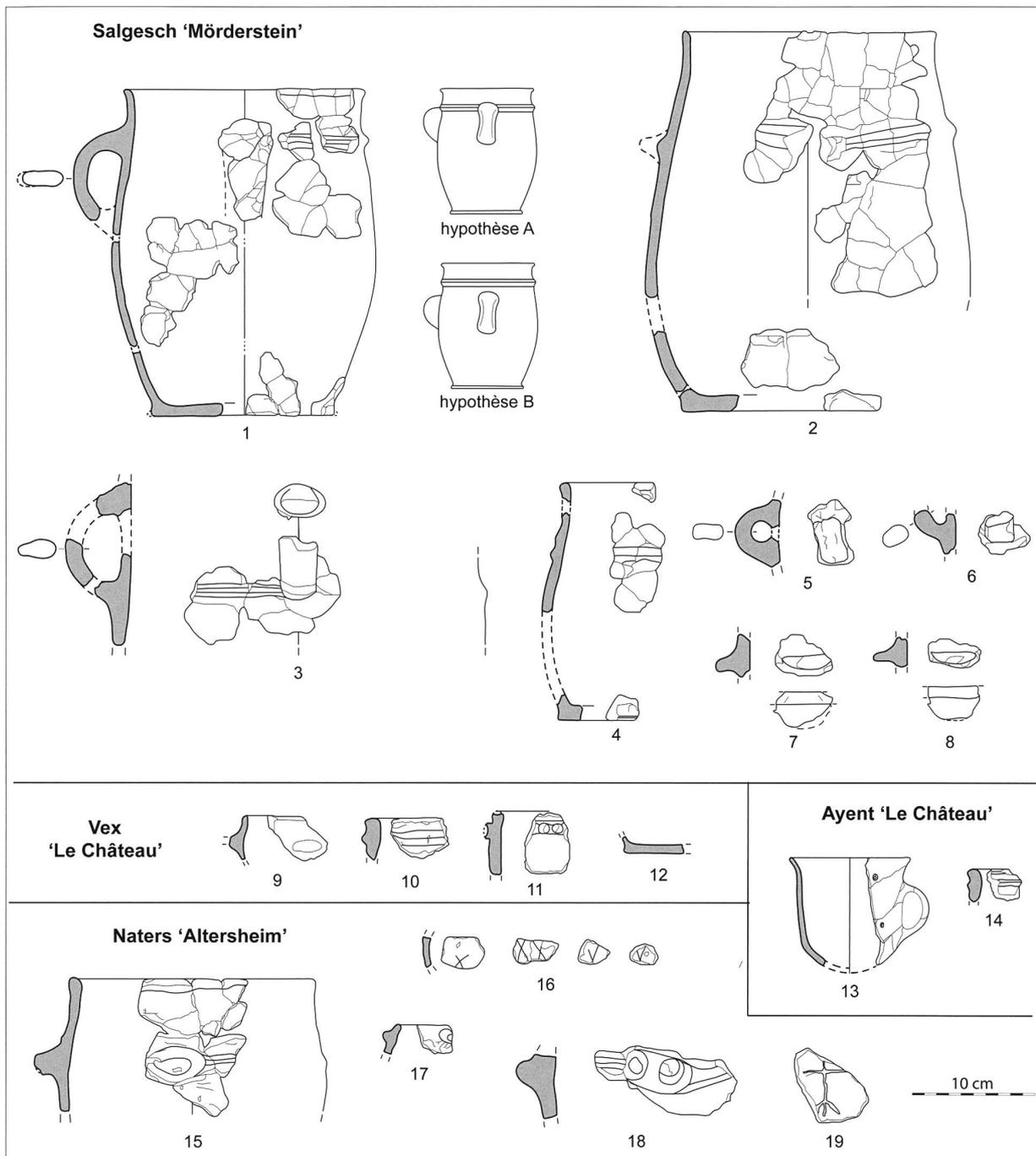


Plate 2 – Selected pottery types from Upper Rhône valley settlements (3300-1600 BC). 1-8. Salgesch 'Mörderstein' (Gentizon-Haller et al., in prep.); 9-12. Vex 'Le Château' (David-Elbiali 1990); 13-14. Ayent 'Le Château' (David-Elbiali 1990); 15-19. Naters 'Altersheim' (unpublished drawings, Ch. Gaudillière).

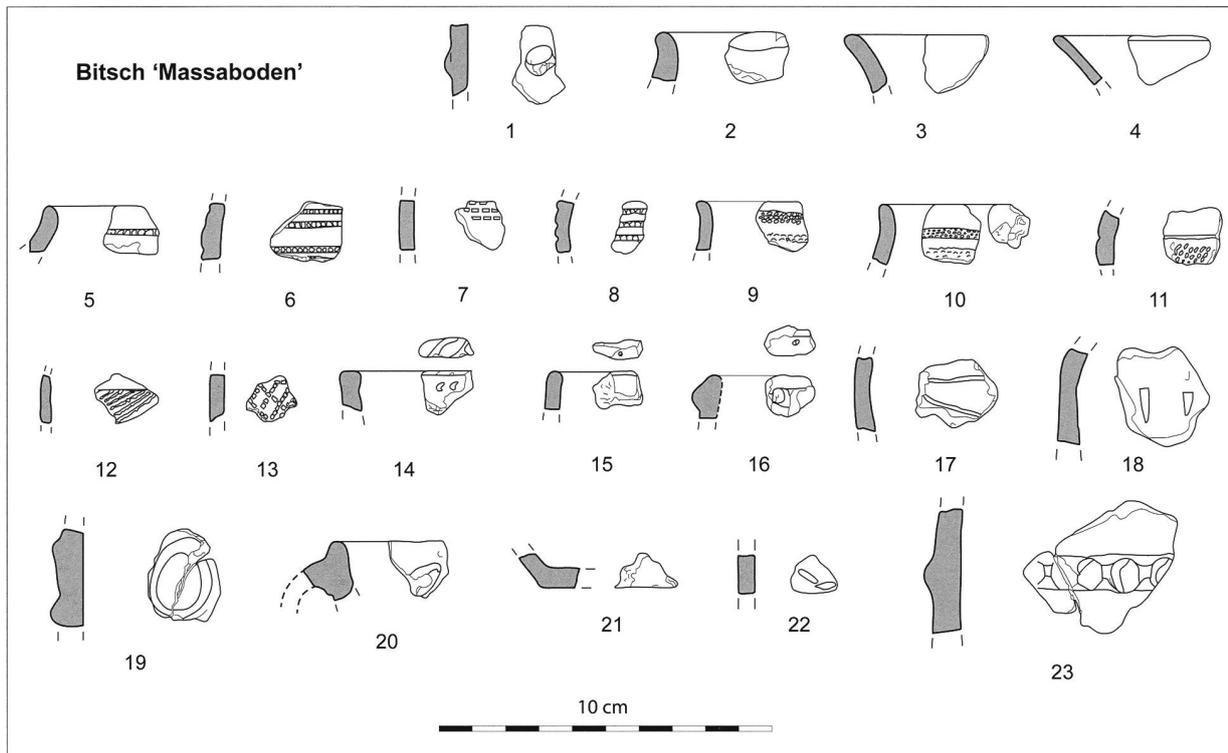


Plate 3 – Selected pottery types from Upper Rhône valley settlements (3300-1600 BC). 1-23. Bitsch 'Massaboden' (Meyer et al. 2012).

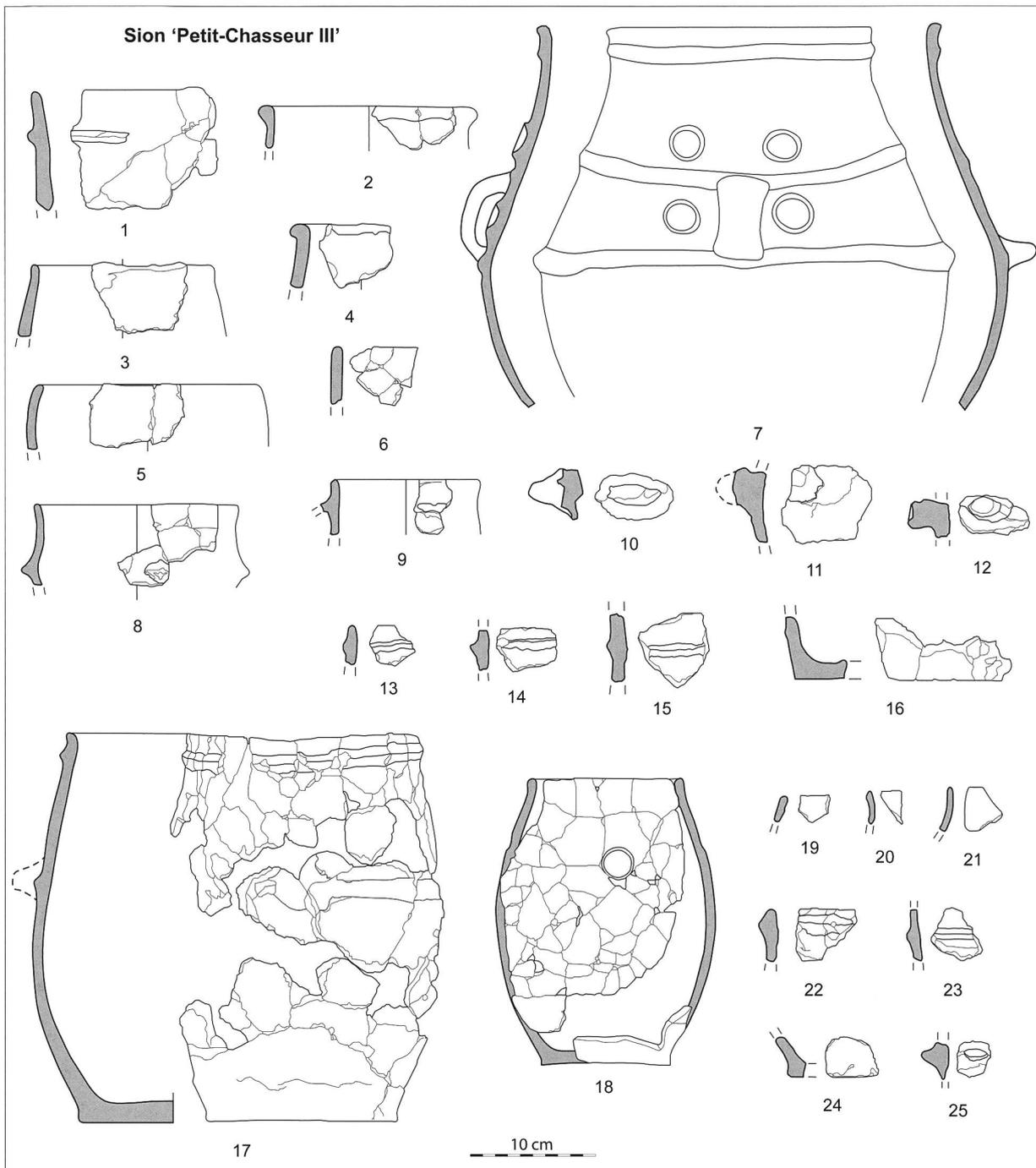


Plate 4 – Selected pottery types from Upper Rhône valley settlements (3300-1600 BC). 1-16. Sion ‘Petit-Chasseur III’, layer 4e2 (Favre & Mottet 2011); 17-25. Sion ‘Petit-Chasseur III’, layer 4d (Favre & Mottet 2011).



Plate 5 – Selected vases from Upper Rhône valley settlements (3300-1600 cal BC). 1-2. Final Neolithic. 3-4. Final Neolithic or Bell Beaker Culture. 5-7. Bell Beaker Culture. 8-10. Early Bronze Age. Sites: 1-3. Salgesch 'Mörderstein'. 4. Sion 'La Gillière 2'. 5-7. Bitsch 'Massaboden'. 8. Rarogne 'Heidnischbühl II'. 9-10. Sion 'Petit-Chasseur III'. Photos: E. Derenne.

Appendix 1

**The ceramic assemblages from the FN, BB period, and EBA settlements of the Upper Rhône valley (3300-1600 BCE): typology, radiocarbon dating, and regional chronological sequence**  
 D. Carloni<sup>1</sup>, È. Derenne<sup>1</sup>, M. Piquet<sup>1</sup>, M. Besse<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>These authors have contributed to the article equally.

Laboratory of Prehistoric archaeology and anthropology, University of Geneva, Uni Carl-Voc, Boulevard Carl-Voc 66, CH-1211 Genève 4

**Appendix 1**

**Abbreviations**  
 Valaisian Cantonal Service for Archaeology (VCSA) - Valaisian History Museum (VHM)  
 Storage (STORE) - Structure (STRUCT.) - Stratigraphic unit (ST. UNIT) - Additional inventory (ADD. INVENT.) - Chronology (CHRONO.) - Body fragment (BODY FRAGM.) - Decoration (DECO.)  
 Mesolithic (MESO) - Final Neolithic (FN) - Bell Beaker (BB) - Early Bronze Age (EBA)

Savièse 'Château de la Soie'																
STORE N° BOX	STRUCT.	ST. UNIT	INVENTORY	ADD. INVENT.	CHRONO.	NOTES	JAR	BEAKER	POT	RIM	HANDLE	BASE	BODY FRAGM.	WEIGHT TOTAL (g)	DECO	PUBLISHED DRAWING
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV/V	SO93 031-7	C0002	FN ?										
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV/V	SO93 031-8	C0002	FN ?								1	5,3	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV/V	SO93 031-10	C0002	FN ?								1	8,8	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 031-1	C0001	FN								1	3	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 031-5	C0001	FN								1	1,2	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 031-6	C0001	FN								1	0,7	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 031-11	C0004	FN								1	6	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV/V	SO93 033-7	C0007	FN ?					1			1	5,8	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A3	IV	SO93 032-14	C0007	FN								2	6,2	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV/V	SO93 033-8	C0011	FN ?								1	2,5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 034-15	C0015	FN								1	8	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 034-16	C0015	FN								1	8,2	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 034-7	C0015	FN								1	9,5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 034-8	C0015	FN								1	1,5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 033-4	C0010	FN								1	7,8	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A16	IV/V	SO93 033-6	C0010	FN ?								1	3	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 P32-2	C0028	FN								1	6	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 P32-3	C0028	FN								1	28	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 P32-10	C0029	FN								1	9	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 P32-11	C0028	FN								2	46,2	Baudais 1995, fig. 44-14
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 P32-8	C0029	FN					1			1	24	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 P32-6	C0029	FN								1	11,5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV ?	SO93 035-4	C0020	FN ?					1			1	12,4	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV ?	SO93 035-2	C0021	FN ?								1	6,7	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A6	IV	SO93 035-9	C0021	FN					1			1	11	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A6	IV	SO93 035-13	C0021	FN								1	3,8	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A6	IV	SO93 035-14	C0021	FN								1	6	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 P33-9	C0030	FN								1	11,5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 P33-6	C0030	FN								1	1,5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 P33-dec. 6	C0030	FN								2	18	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A16	IV	SO93 P33-12	C0031	FN								1	11,7	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A16 ?	IV	SO93 P33-15	C0031	FN								1	6,2	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 P33-13	C0031	FN					1			1	10,5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 P31-1	C0026	FN								1	10	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 P31-2	C0026	FN								1	10	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 P31-10	C0027	FN								1	6,7	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 P31-11	C0027	FN								1	3,8	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 P31-9	C0027	FN								1	2,4	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 P31-21	C0027	FN								2	7	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV/V	SO93 P31-12	C0027	FN								1	1,3	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV ?	SO93 P34-5	C0032	FN ?								1	7,1	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV ?	SO93 P34-6	C0032	FN ?								1	8	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV ?	SO93 P34-10	C0033	FN ?								1	31,4	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 P34-12	C0033	FN								1	8,8	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 P34-14	C0034	FN								1	12,3	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 P34-16	C0034	FN								1	1,9	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 P34-17	C0034	FN								1	8	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 P34-18	C0034	FN								1	13,9	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV/V	SO93 P34-19	C0034	FN ?								1	18	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV/V	SO93 P34-20	C0034	FN ?								1	6,9	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A32 ?	IV ?	SO93 033-6	C0036	FN ?								1	3,5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A32 ?	IV ?	SO93 033-7	C0036	FN ?								1	2,8	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A32 ?	IV ?	SO93 033-4	C0036	FN ?								1	5,4	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A32 ?	IV ?	SO93 033-8	C0036	FN ?								1	35,5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 034-5	C0037	FN								1	1,6	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV/V	SO93 034-6	C0037	FN ?								1	8,7	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV/V	SO93 034-9	C0037	FN ?								1	3,2	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A29	IV	SO93 034-10	C0038	FN								1	9	Baudais 1995, fig. 44-16
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A29	IV	SO93 034-12	C0038	FN								1	4,6	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A29	IV	SO93 034-13	C0038	FN								3	5,2	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A29	IV	SO93 034-A29	C0038	FN								2	8,1	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A29	IV	SO93 035-9	C0040	FN								1	10,3	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A29	IV	SO93 035-10	C0040	FN					1			1	4	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 R34-1	C0044	FN								1	10,4	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 R34-4	C0044	FN								1	7,9	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 R35-1	C0048	FN								1	3,5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 R35-2	C0048	FN								1	8,9	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 R35-4	C0048	FN								1	2	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 R35-5	C0048	FN								1	5,5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 R33-1	C0041	FN						1		1	5,5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 R33-3	C0041	FN								1	4,5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 R33-4	C0041	FN								1	6,2	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 R33-7	C0042	FN								1	12,2	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV ?	SO93 R33-11	C0043	FN ?								1	4,6	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV ?	SO93 R33-12	C0043	FN ?								1	17,5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV ?	SO93 R33-15	C0043	FN ?								1	28,5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 R34-7	C0045	FN								1	15,9	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV ?	SO93 R34-8	C0045	FN ?								1	16	
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VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV ?	SO93 R34-11	C0046	FN ?								1	5,1	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV ?	SO93 R34-12	C0046	FN ?								1	4,5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 R34-15	C0047	FN								1	7,1	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 R35-11	C0049	FN								1	2,6	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 R35-13	C0049	FN								1	14,2	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 R35-22	C0049	FN								4	20,3	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO93 R35-10	C0049	FN								1	7,2	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 S31-17	C0051	FN					1			1	17,6	
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VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 S31-37	C0050	FN								1	7,7	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 S31-42	C0050	FN								1	1,9	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 S31-44	C0050	FN								1	1,4	
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VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 S31-64	C0050	FN								1	5,8	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 S31-61	C0050	FN								1	2,4	
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VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 S33-11	C0053	FN								1	8,7	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 S33-14	C0053	FN								1	5,9	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 S35-6	C0054	FN								1	4	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 S35-8	C0054	FN								1	3,4	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 S35-9	C0054	FN								1	2,8	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A29	IV	SO94 S35-76	C0055	FN					1			1	4,1	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A														

STORE	N° BOX	STRUCT.	ST. UNIT	INVENTORY	ADD. INVENT.	CHRONO.	NOTES	JAR	BEAKER	POT	RIM	HANDLE	BASE	BODY FRAGM.	WEIGHT TOTAL (g)	DECO.	PUBLISHED DRAWING
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 T31-33	C0058	FN									1	3,3	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 T31-69	C0058	FN									1	2,6	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 T32-18	C0059	FN									1	3,1	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 T33-19	C0060	FN					1				1	2,5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 T33-16	C0060	FN									1	5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 T33-17	C0060	FN									1	3,2	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 T33-23	C0060	FN									1	11,1	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A140	IV	SO94 T34-13	C0061	FN									1	2,8	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 T34-18	C0061	FN									1	2,4	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 T34-23	C0061	FN									1	5,3	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A122	IV	SO94 T35-7	C0062	FN									1	2,1	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 U31-11	C0064	FN					1				1	10,1	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 U31-17	C0064	FN									1	7,4	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 U31-20	C0064	FN									1	12,8	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 U31-24	C0064	FN									1	7,4	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 U31-26	C0064	FN									1	5,3	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 U31-28	C0064	FN									1	8,5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 U31-30	C0065	FN									1	18	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 U31-30	C0065	FN									1	3,1	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A99	IV	SO94 U31-36	C0065	FN									1	2,3	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 U31-41	C0065	FN									1	5,9	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 U31-61	C0065	FN									1	3,8	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A126	IV	SO94 U31-34	C0066	FN									1	5,8	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A126	IV	SO94 U31-35	C0066	FN									1	5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A99	IV	SO94 U32-47	C0067	FN					1				1	2,6	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A99	IV	SO94 U32-47	C0067	FN									1	4,5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A99	IV	SO94 U32-18	C0067	FN									1	3,9	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A99	IV	SO94 U32-22	C0067	FN									1	28,4	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 2	A99	IV ?	SO94 U32-27	C0067	FN ?									1	4,8	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A119	IV	SO94 U32-14	C0068	FN									1	1,2	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 U33-15	C0070	FN									1	7,5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 U34-3	C0071	FN									1	3,8	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 U34-4	C0071	FN									1	10,5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 U34-7	C0071	FN									1	1,5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 U34-12	C0071	FN									1	3,2	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 U35-36	C0072	FN									1	17,2	Baudais 1995, fig. 44-21
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 U35-36	C0072	FN									4	23,5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 V31-9	C0073	FN									1	13,7	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 V31-28	C0073	FN									1	3,4	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 V31-31	C0073	FN									1	15	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 V31-34	C0073	FN									1	3	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 V31-35	C0073	FN									1	2,9	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 V32-20	C0075	FN									1	1,5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 V33-10	C0077	FN									1	2,8	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 V33-12	C0077	FN									1	8,5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 V33-20	C0077	FN									1	2,4	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 V33-20	C0077	FN									1	49,6	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 V34-3	C0078	FN	carination								1	5,4	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 V34-18	C0079	FN									1	2,2	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 V34-19	C0079	FN									1	5,8	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 V34-21	C0079	FN									1	1,5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A157	IV	SO94 V35-16	C0082	FN									1	4,1	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A157	IV	SO94 V35-19	C0082	FN									1	6	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A157	IV	SO94 V35-21	C0082	FN									1	2,8	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A157	IV	SO94 V35-25	C0082	FN									1	3,6	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A157	IV	SO94 V35-26	C0082	FN									1	8,4	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A157	IV	SO94 V35-34	C0082	FN					1				1	6,7	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A157	IV	SO94 V35-34	C0082	FN									2	3,8	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A157	IV ?	SO94 V35-23	C0082	FN ?									2	9,3	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A157	IV ?	SO94 V35-27	C0082	FN ?									1	2	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A157	IV ?	SO94 V35-27	C0082	FN ?									1	36,7	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A157	IV ?	SO94 V35-28	C0082	FN ?									1	15,5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A157	IV ?	SO94 V35-29	C0082	FN ?									1	7,2	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 V35-4	C0081	FN									1	3,2	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 V35-9	C0081	FN									1	4,9	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 V35-14	C0081	FN									1	2	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 W34-3	C0087	FN									1	1,9	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 W34-2	C0087	FN									1	5,9	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 W33-6	C0086	FN									1	4,8	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 W34-5	C0085	FN									1	5,8	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 W32-6	C0085	FN									1	22,9	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 W32-9	C0085	FN									1	14	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 W32-10	C0085	FN									1	4,7	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 W32-11	C0085	FN									1	5,5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 W32-15	C0085	FN									1	3,9	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV/V	SO94 W32-18	C0085	FN ?									1	7,9	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 W31-9	C0084	FN					1				1	3	Baudais 1995, fig. 44-6
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 W31-12	C0084	FN									1	5,3	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 W31-15	C0084	FN									1	2,8	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 Q33-10	C0101	FN					1				1	3,5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 S33-12	C0119	FN									1	15,4	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A203	IV/V	SO94 S35-20	C0122	FN ?									1	27	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 T34-26	C0131	FN									1	5,6	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV/V	SO94 V31-39	C0145	FN ?									1	4,8	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV/V	SO94 V31-37	C0145	FN ?					1				1	2,6	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV/V	SO94 V31-37	C0145	FN ?									1	1,2	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A152	IV/V	SO94 V32-23	C0147	FN ?					1				1	30,6	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV/V	SO94 V33-29	C0148	FN ?									1	8,7	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV/V	SO94 V33-30	C0148	FN ?									1	2,6	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV/V	SO94 V33-34	C0148	FN ?									1	9,3	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV/V	SO94 W33-8	C0154	FN ?									1	3	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A157	IV	SO94 U35-12	C0158	FN									1	6,2	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A157	IV	SO94 U35-19	C0158	FN									1	4,8	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A157	IV	SO94 U35-22	C0158	FN									1	2,5	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A157	IV	SO94 U35-30	C0159	FN									1	12,4	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A157	IV	SO94 U35-31	C0159	FN									1	11,8	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A157	IV	SO94 U35-37	C0159	FN									1	9,6	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1		IV	SO94 T35-78	C0161	FN					1				1	2,4	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A157	IV	SO94 U35-38	C0160	FN									5	19,6	
VCSA	SO86-94 TC1 1	A157	IV	SO94 V35-33	C0162	FN									1	5,8	
VCSA	SO86-94 D1		IV	SO93 Q35-4	C0559	FN					1				5	100	
VCSA	SO86-94 D1		IV	SO93 U34-20	C0071	FN									1	62,8	Baudais 1995, fig. 44-1
VCSA	SO86-94 D1		IV	SO9													

STORE	N° BOX	STRUCT.	ST. UNIT	INVENTORY	ADD. INVENT.	CHRONO.	NOTES	JAR	BEAKER	POT	RIM	HANDLE	BASE	BODY FRAGM.	WEIGHT TOTAL (g)	DECO.	PUBLISHED DRAWING
VCSA	SG91 D1	La Gillière 1	L7	SG91A7-10		FN									1	2,3	
VCSA	SG91 D1	La Gillière 1	S52	SG91S52-7		FN					1				2	23	
VCSA	SG91 D1	La Gillière 1	S48	SG91S48-1+2		FN									2	8,5	
VCSA	SG91 D1	La Gillière 1	S48	SG91CP5-1		FN									1	3,6	
VCSA	SG91 D1	La Gillière 1	S48	SG91CP5-2		FN									1	2,2	
VCSA	SG91 D1	La Gillière 1	S48	SG91CP5-3		FN									1	0,4	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>37</b>						<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>138,3</b>		
<b>Sion 'La Gillière 2'</b>																	
STORE	N° BOX	STRUCT.	ST. UNIT	INVENTORY	ADD. INVENT.	CHRONO.	NOTES	JAR	BEAKER	POT	RIM	HANDLE	BASE	BODY FRAGM.	WEIGHT TOTAL (g)	DECO.	PUBLISHED DRAWING
VCSA	SG93 D1	La Gillière 2	F217	SG93F217-Y-A3		FN									1	25,7	
VCSA	SG93 D1	La Gillière 2	F217	SG93F217-Y-A2		FN									4	29,6	
VCSA	SG93 D1	La Gillière 2	F217/C6	SG93F217-Y-A2		FN									8	49,7	
VCSA	SG93 D1	La Gillière 2	F217	SG93F217-Y-A2		FN								1	9	57,5	
VCSA	SG93 D1	La Gillière 2	F217	SG93F217-Z-A2		FN									1	155	
VCSA	SG93 D1	La Gillière 2	F217	SG93F217-Z-A1		FN									3	86,3	
VCSA	SG93 D1	La Gillière 2	F217	SG93F217-Z-A1		FN									4	30,4	
VCSA	SG93 D1	La Gillière 2	F217	SG93F217-V-A1		FN									8	151,4	
VCSA	SG93 D1	La Gillière 2	F217/C6	SG93F217-V-A2		FN									2	27,9	
VCSA	SG93 D1	La Gillière 2	F217	SG93F217		FN	unlabelled sherds								2	27,8	
VCSA	SG93 D1	La Gillière 2	F217	SG93F217-Y-A1		FN									12	75,8	
VCSA	SG93 D1	La Gillière 2	F217	SG93C6-Y-A1		FN ?									1	20,2	
VCSA	SG93 D1	La Gillière 2	F217	SG93F217-Y-A2		FN								1	23		
VCSA	SG93 D1	La Gillière 2	F217	SG93F217-C9-sud		FN									2	100,8	
VCSA	SG93 D1	La Gillière 2	F217	SG93F217-Y-A1		FN									6	98,6	
VCSA	SG93 D1	La Gillière 2	F217	SG93F217-Z-A2		FN									1	208	
VCSA	SG93 TC1	La Gillière 2	F217	SG93F217-Y-A2		FN		1							1	299,8	Baudais & Sch. 1995 fig. 49-1
VCSA	SG93 TC1	La Gillière 2	F217	SG93C6-V-A1		FN					1				1	19,6	Baudais & Sch. 1995 fig. 49-6
VCSA	SG93 TC1	La Gillière 2	F217	SG93C6-V-A1		FN									1	6,7	yes Baudais & Sch. 1995 fig. 49-4
VCSA	SG93 TC1	La Gillière 2	F217	SG93F217-Z-A1		FN									1	12	Baudais & Sch. 1995 fig. 49-5
VCSA	SG93 TC1	La Gillière 2	F217	SG93F217-C9-sud		FN									1	38,8	yes Baudais & Sch. 1995 fig. 49-3
VCSA	SG93 TC1	La Gillière 2	F217	SG93F217-C9-sud		FN									1	34,5	yes Baudais & Sch. 1995 fig. 49-2
VCSA	SG93 TC1	La Gillière 2	F217	SG93F217-Z-A2		FN						2			3	177,8	Baudais & Sch. 1995 fig. 49-9
VCSA	SG93 TC1	La Gillière 2	F217	SG93C6-A2		FN					1				3	59,4	yes Baudais & Sch. 1995 fig. 49-7
VCSA	SG93 TC1	La Gillière 2	F217	SG93F217-Z-A1		FN									1	28,1	yes Baudais & Sch. 1995 fig. 49-8
VCSA	SG93 TC1	La Gillière 2	F217	SG93F217-C3-sud		FN									1	92,7	yes Baudais & Sch. 1995 fig. 50-12
VCSA	SG93 TC1	La Gillière 2	F217	SG93F217-Z-A1		FN									1	340,6	yes Baudais & Sch. 1995 fig. 50-11
VCSA	SG93 TC1	La Gillière 2	F217	SG93F217-Y-A2		FN									1	274	yes Baudais & Sch. 1995 fig. 50-10
VCSA	SG93 TC1	La Gillière 2	F217	SG93F217-Z-A1		FN		1							1	149	Baudais & Sch. 1995 fig. 50-13
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>80</b>						<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>2698,7</b>		
<b>Bramois 'Pranéo D'</b>																	
STORE	N° BOX	STRUCT.	ST. UNIT	INVENTORY	ADD. INVENT.	CHRONO.	NOTES	JAR	BEAKER	POT	RIM	HANDLE	BASE	BODY FRAGM.	WEIGHT TOTAL (g)	DECO.	PUBLISHED DRAWING
VCSA	BC07 TC1	1-AO103	UT155 REMB130	BC07 170		FN									4	27,3	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	1-AO103	UT155 REMB130	BC07 171		FN									1	3,2	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	1-AP102	UT155 REMB130	BC07 169		FN					1				7	63	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	1-AM105	UT157 REMB130	BC07 185		FN									1	19,8	yes Mottet et al. 2011 fig. 201
VCSA	BC07 TC1	1-AM105	UT157 REMB130	BC07 184		FN									8	94,3	yes Mottet et al. 2011 fig. 201
VCSA	BC07 TC1	1-AL103	UT153 REMB130	BC07 150		FN	glued with sticktape								2	112,9	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	1-AL103	UT153 REMB130	BC07 149		FN	glued with sticktape								2	91	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	1-AL104	UT157 REMB130	BC07 148		FN	glued with sticktape								3	106,7	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	1-AL104	UT153 REMB130	BC07 147		FN									14	157,3	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	1-AL104	UT157 REMB130	BC07 146		FN					1				10	150	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	1-AO102	UT155 REMB130	BC07 143		FN									18	68,6	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	1-AM104	UT153 REMB130	BC07 140		FN									3	19,7	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	1-AM102	UT155 REMB130	BC07 136		FN									23	234	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	1-AL104	UT153 REMB130	BC07 133		FN									9	81,5	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	1-AL103	UT155 REMB130	BC07 132		FN									7	37,6	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	1-AM102	UT155 REMB130	BC07 126		FN									9	32,8	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	1-AM106	UT153 REMB130	BC07 115		FN									2	11,3	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	1-AM105	UT157 REMB130	BC07 113		FN									5	10	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	1-AL104	UT153 REMB130	BC07 108		FN									8	20,8	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	Bra1	UT154 REMB130?	BC07 93,54		FN									7	28	/
VCSA	BC07 TC1	/	UT152	BC07 92		?	UT116								14	71	/
VCSA	BC07 TC1	/	UT154 REMB130?	BC07 91		?	UT116, dec.3				2				46	251,7	/
VCSA	BC07 TC1	2-AC105	UT214 REMB166	BC07 602		FN									4	15,6	/
VCSA	BC07 TC1	2-Z102	UT214 REMB166	BC07 600		FN									1	16,3	/
VCSA	BC07 TC1	2-AA105	UT214 REMB166	BC07 592		FN									1	15,9	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	2-AB104	UT214 REMB166	BC07 585		FN									4	8,3	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	2-AB104	UT214 REMB166	BC07 589		FN									7	11	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	2-AA102	UT214 REMB166	BC07 583		FN									3	6,9	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	2-Z101	UT212 RUS164	BC07 566		FN									1	1,2	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	2-Z101	UT212 RUS164	BC07 564		FN									4	17,4	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	2-AA105	UT214 REMB166	BC07 591		FN									1	13,4	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	2-AA101	UT212 RUS164	BC07 562		FN									5	3,9	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	2-AA103	UT211 RUS164	BC07 554		FN									1	1,6	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	2-AC105	UT212 RUS164	BC07 550		FN									4	10,6	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	2-AC103	UT214 REMB166	BC07 547		FN									1	1,5	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	2-Z101	UT204 REMB163	BC07 541		FN									4	5	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	2-AA101	UT204 REMB163	BC07 539		FN									1	0,7	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	2-Z101	UT204 REMB163	BC07 533		FN									1	4	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	2-Z101	UT204 REMB163	BC07 532		FN									1	3	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	2-AB104	UT204 REMB163	BC07 530		FN									2	5	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	2-Z101	UT204 REMB163	BC07 523		FN									3	6	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	2-AA102	UT204 REMB163	BC07 522		FN									1	1,5	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	2-Z103	UT204 REMB163	BC07 520		FN									1	2	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	2-AA101	UT205 REMB160	BC07 496		FN									1	1	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	2-AA101	UT1	BC07 475		FN	UT coupe 22								1	2,8	
VCSA	BC07 TC1	2-Z105	UT212 RUS164	BC07													



Sion 'Sous-le-Scox' - Sondage profond																	
STORE	N° BOX	STRUCT.	ST. UNIT	INVENTORY	ADD. INVENT.	CHRONO.	NOTES	JAR	BEAKER	POT	RIM	HANDLE	BASE	BODY FRAGM.	WEIGHT TOTAL (g)	DECO.	PUBLISHED DRAWING
VHM	CAR 125.2	/	10-dec.50	SSS/C7-3		EBA								1	73.3		Honegger 2011, pl. 28
VHM	CAR 125.2	/	9 ou 10-dec.4-5	SSS 84/D4.4		EBA									5.2		Honegger 2011, pl. 28
VHM	CAR 125.2	/	11-dec.52	SSS 84/C7-9		EBA								1	11.6	yes	Honegger 2011, pl. 28
VHM	CAR 125.2	/	10 ou 11-dec.10	SSS/C5-16		EBA								1	6.9	yes	Honegger 2011, pl. 28
VHM	CAR 125.2	/	10-dec.4	SSS 84/C3-3		EBA								1	12.3		Honegger 2011, pl. 28
VHM	CAR 125.2	/	10-dec.4	SSS 86/F10-1		EBA								1	11.1	yes	Honegger 2011, pl. 28
VHM	CAR 125.2	/	dec.17	SSS 86/E9-119		FN								1	7.4		Honegger 2011, pl. 28
VHM	CAR 125.2	/	10-dec.5	SSS 84/D4-11		FN								1	3.3		Honegger 2011, pl. 28
VHM	CAR 125.2	/	10	SSS 85/C5-2		FN								1	3.7		Honegger 2011, pl. 28
VHM	CAR 125.2	/	10-dec.12	SSS 84/D6-3		FN								1	5.6		Honegger 2011, pl. 28
VHM	CAR 125.2	/	10-dec.16	SSS 86/E9-105		FN								1	13.2		Honegger 2011, pl. 28
VHM	CAR 125.2	/	13-dec.5	SSS 85/F8-11		FN ?								1	10.1		Honegger 2011, pl. 28
VHM	CAR 125.2	S34	dec.8	SSS 86/E10-2		FN								1	2.1		Honegger 2011, pl. 28
VHM	CAR 125.2	/	13-dec.13	SSS 84/C5-27		FN								1	2.7	yes	Honegger 2011, pl. 28
VHM	CAR 125.2	S31	11-dec.5	SSS 85/E7-1		FN								1	31.2		Honegger 2011, pl. 28
VHM	CAR 125.2	S12	13-dec.4	SSS 85/S12-2		FN								1	44.2		Honegger 2011, pl. 28
VHM	CAR 125.2	S21	12-dec.16	SSS 84/D6-dec.16		FN								1	3.7	yes	Honegger 2011, pl. 28
VHM	CAR 125.2	/	10-11-dec.51	SSS 84/C7-6		FN								1	4.7	yes	Honegger 2011, pl. 28
VHM	CAR 125.2	/	11-dec.11	SSS 84/D5-34		FN								1	5.3	yes	Honegger 2011, pl. 28
VHM	CAR 125.2	/	12-dec.4	SSS 85/B3-5		FN ?								1	11.2	yes	Honegger 2011, pl. 28
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	9 ou 10-dec.5	SSS /C4		EBA								2	7.4		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10-dec.1	SSS 87/F11		EBA								8	34.5		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10 ou 11-dec.0	SSS 85/E9		EBA/FN								3	1.5		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10 ou 11-dec.3	SSS 84/C3		EBA/FN								3	8		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10 ou 11	SSS 84/C7		EBA/FN								4	33.4		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10 ou 11-dec.5	SSS /C4		EBA/FN								1	3.8		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10 ou 11	SSS 84/D3		EBA/FN								3	14.3		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10-dec.0	SSS 86/F9		EBA								2	8.6		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	9a-dec.5-6	SSS 84/D4		EBA								6	24.2		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	Tranch. zone t.11	9	SSS 84/D3		EBA								1	10		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	9-dec.4-5	SSS 84/D5		EBA								6	77.5		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	9 7-dec.86	SSS 84/D4		EBA ?								2	2.7		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10-dec.1	SSS 85/F8		EBA								19	60.4		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10-dec.1	SSS 85/B5		EBA								1	9.5		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10-dec.80	SSS 84/C11		EBA								2	5.5		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10-dec.4-5	SSS /C3		EBA								1	4		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10-dec.5	SSS /D4		EBA								1	1.3		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10-dec.15	SSS 84/C6		EBA								2	3.5		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10-dec.9-10	SSS /D5		EBA								13	51.5		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10-dec.15	SSS /C6		EBA								1	4.2		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10-dec.1	SSS 85/F7		EBA								1	5.8		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10-dec.3+50	SSS /C7		EBA								2	16.3		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10-dec.2	SSS 86/E-F10		EBA								1	7		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10-dec.81	SSS 84/C11		EBA								1	3		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10-dec.9-10	SSS 85/B5		EBA								1	1		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10-dec.4-5	SSS /C4		EBA								3	21.6		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10-dec.1	SSS /B7		EBA								4	11.2		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10-dec.1	SSS 85/C5		EBA								4	36		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10	SSS 85/C5		EBA								4	5		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10-dec.1	SSS 86/C11		EBA								4	9		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10-dec.1	SSS 86/C11		EBA								2	0.9		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10-dec.10	SSS 84/D5		EBA								1	0.7		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10	SSS 84/D3		EBA								2	11.5		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10-dec.2	SSS 86/C10		EBA								4	2.4		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10-dec.1	SSS 85/B5		EBA								2	14.8		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10-dec.1	SSS 85/E8		EBA								12	55.2		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10-dec.12	SSS 84/D6		EBA								1	1.6		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec.8	SSS 86/E-F9		FN								10	36.8		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	11	SSS 84/D4		FN								8	17.9		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec.9	SSS 86/E-F9		FN								10	60		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec.6	SSS /C4		FN								2	5		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec.12	SSS 84/D5		FN								2	7.8		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec.10	SSS 86/F9		FN								2	35		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec.13	SSS /D6		FN								1	49		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec.2	SSS 85/E8		FN								10	17.3		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec.2	SSS 85/E8		FN								3	17		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec.2	SSS 84/C7		FN								1	5		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec.2	SSS 85/B-C5		FN								3	15.6		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	11	SSS 85/E5		FN								1	11.5		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec.5	SSS 86/E-F10		FN								5	22		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec.9	SSS 84/D3		FN								1	11.4		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec.13	SSS 84/D6		FN								1	21		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec.7	SSS 86/E-F10		FN								2	16		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec.4	SSS 86/E-F9		FN								7	13.8		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec.1	SSS 85/C8		FN								4	17		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec.9	SSS 86/C9		FN								1	13.4		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec.16	SSS /C6		FN								1	2.4		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec.2	SSS 85/B6		FN								4	8.2		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec.15	SSS 84/C6		FN								4	4		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	10-dec.1	SSS 85/E8		EBA ?								5	6.4		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec.4	SSS 85/B-C5		FN								2	2		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec.7	SSS 86/E-F9		FN								2	3.5		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec.5	SSS 85/B-C5		FN								3	11		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec.15	SSS 84/D6		FN								1	5		
VHM	SSS84 c. 3 a 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec.1	SSS 86/D9		FN								1	12.5		

STORE	N° BOX	STRUCT.	ST. UNIT	INVENTORY	ADD. INVENT.	CHRONO.	NOTES	JAR	BEAKER	POT	HRM	HANDLE	BASE	BODY FRAGM.	WEIGHT TOTAL (g)	DECO.	PUBLISHED DRAWING	
VHM	SS84 c. 3 à 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec 8	SSS 87/E12		FN									5	22.8		
VHM	SS84 c. 3 à 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec 7	SSS 87/F12		FN									6	18.8		
VHM	SS84 c. 3 à 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec 7	SSS 87/E12		FN									10	17.3		
VHM	SS84 c. 3 à 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec 9	SSS 87/E12		FN									3	7.6		
VHM	SS84 c. 3 à 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec 6	SSS 87/E12		FN									3	14.4		
VHM	SS84 c. 3 à 6 + Str 1	/	11-rectif strat	SSS 87/B11		FN									1	1.3		
VHM	SS84 c. 3 à 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec 5	SSS 87/E12		FN									1	6.1		
VHM	SS84 c. 3 à 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec 5	SSS 87/F11		FN									5	15.6		
VHM	SS84 c. 3 à 6 + Str 1	/	11+12+13-dec.7	SSS 84/E3		FN - MN ?									8	22		
VHM	SS84 c. 3 à 6 + Str 1	/	11+12+13-dec.7	SSS 84/F3		FN - MN ?									3	5.5		
VHM	SS84 c. 3 à 6 + Str 1	/	11+12+13-dec.9	SSS 84/E4		FN - MN ?									5	7		
VHM	SS84 c. 3 à 6 + Str 1	/	Retour dec.15	SSS 87/D11		FN									1	5.1		
VHM	SS84 c. 3 à 6 + Str 1	/	11+12-dec.12	SSS 84/C5		FN - MN ?									2	3		
VHM	SS84 c. 3 à 6 + Str 1	/	11+12-dec.15	SSS /C6		FN - MN ?									4	17.5		
VHM	SS84 c. 3 à 6 + Str 1	/	11+12-dec.9	SSS 84/D5		FN - MN ?									5	15.8		
VHM	SS84 c. 3 à 6 + Str 1	/	11-dec 8?	SSS 87/E-F12		?									3	3.3		
TOTAL	577							0	0	0	10			3	2	562	2294.3	

Salgesch 'Mordenstein'

STORE	N° BOX	STRUCT.	ST. UNIT	INVENTORY	ADD. INVENT.	CHRONO.	NOTES	JAR	BEAKER	POT	HRM	PREHENSION	BASE	BODY FRAGM.	WEIGHT TOTAL (g)	DECO.	PUBLISHED DRAWING	
ARIA SA	FOY27		PHA 13	FM 5079		FN (PHA 13)									1	5.8		
ARIA SA	US262		PHA 18	FM Vase 11		FN (PHA 14)						1				1629.1	Gentzton-Haller et al., in press	
ARIA SA	REMB4/US18																	
ARIA SA	FOS135		PHA 15	FM06-3351		FN (PHA 14)							1			12.9	Gentzton-Haller et al., in press	
ARIA SA	FOY28		PHA 14	FM 3963		FN (PHA 14)									1	6.7		
ARIA SA	ZEMP350		PHA 14	FM 1177		FN (PHA 14)									3	7.4		
ARIA SA	FOY49		PHA 14	FM 3781		FN (PHA 14)									1	0.6		
ARIA SA	ZEMP350		PHA 14	FM 4889		FN (PHA 14)									1	5.9		
ARIA SA	ZEMP350		PHA 14	FM 5077		FN (PHA 14)									1	0.1		
ARIA SA	ZEMP350		PHA 14	FM 5586		FN (PHA 14)									1	0.6		
ARIA SA	/		PHA 14	FM 4135		FN (PHA 14)									3	6.4		
ARIA SA	/		PHA 14	FM 3836		FN (PHA 14)									1	1.8		
ARIA SA	US346		PHA 14-PHA 26	FM Vase 6		FN ? (PHA 14, PHA15)					1					449.7	Gentzton-Haller et al., in press	
ARIA SA	OCCUL/ZEMP350																	
ARIA SA	/ZEMP343/FO81																	
ARIA SA	35/FOY434/AF01																	
ARIA SA	48/FOY176																	
ARIA SA	CO40/REMB433		CO40/REMB433	FM Vase 2		FN ? (PHA 14, PHA15)					1					1377.1	yes	Gentzton-Haller et al., in press
ARIA SA	/		PHA 14-PHA 15	FM 4069		FN ? (PHA 14, PHA15)										1	0.7	
ARIA SA	/		PHA 14-RUS345	FM 3864		FN-BB ? (PHA14)										2	2.3	
ARIA SA	FOS135		PHA 15	FM 3538		FN (PHA 15)									4	6.9		
ARIA SA	FOS135		PHA 15	FM 3539		FN (PHA 15)									2	1.2		
ARIA SA	ZEMP343		PHA 15	FM 3754		FN (PHA 15)									2	0.7		
ARIA SA	/		PHA 15-RUS345	FM 3383		FN-BB ? (PHA 15)									10	12.5		
ARIA SA	/		PHA 15-RUS345	FM 3642		FN-BB ? (PHA 15)									1	0.3		
ARIA SA	CO40		CO40	FM Vase 83		BB ?					2				12	5.3	yes	Gentzton-Haller et al., in press
ARIA SA	OCC438/US339F		PHA 15-PHA 29	FM Vase 4		BB-EBA ? (PHA15/PHA16)					1					331.7		Gentzton-Haller et al., in press
ARIA SA	OCC438-RUS345		PHA 15-RUS345	FM Vase 53		EBA ? (PHA15/PHA16)									1	54.6		
ARIA SA	FOY265/FOY434		PHA 16-REMB433	FM Vase 31		BB-EBA ? (PHA 16)					1					1096.7		Gentzton-Haller et al., in press
ARIA SA	OCCUL																	
ARIA SA	US158/CO40/REMB341/REMB433																	
ARIA SA	FOY265		PHA 16	FM 3235		BB ? (PHA 16)									1	14.9		
ARIA SA	/		PHA 16	FM 3236		BB ? (PHA 16)									1	3		
ARIA SA	/		PHA 16	FM 3530		BB ? (PHA 16)									3	4.4		
ARIA SA	REMB294		PHA 16	FM 6297		BB ? (PHA 16)									1	4.4		
ARIA SA	REMB294		PHA 16	FM 6347		BB ? (PHA 16)									1	2.8		
ARIA SA	REMB294		PHA 16	FM 6353		BB ? (PHA 16)									1	4.1		
ARIA SA	REMB294		PHA 16	FM 6375		BB ? (PHA 16)									1	1.6		
ARIA SA	REMB294		PHA 16	FM 6402		BB ? (PHA 16)									1	6.1		
ARIA SA	FOY434		PHA 16	FM 6830		BB ? (PHA 16)									3	1.8		
ARIA SA	/		PHA 16	FM 6889		BB ? (PHA 16)									1	0.6		
ARIA SA	/		PHA 16	FM 6896		BB ? (PHA 16)									1	2.4		
ARIA SA	/		PHA 16	FM 6946		BB ? (PHA 16)									1	2.7		
ARIA SA	/		PHA 16	FM 6978		BB ? (PHA 16)									2	6.2		
ARIA SA	/		PHA 16	FM 6979		BB ? (PHA 16)									2	3.4		
ARIA SA	/		PHA 16	FM 7019		BB ? (PHA 16)									1	2.6		
ARIA SA	REMB294		PHA 16	FM 2069		BB ? (PHA 16)									6	17.9		
ARIA SA	REMB294		PHA 16	FM 2078		BB ? (PHA 16)									2	3.1		
ARIA SA	REMB294		PHA 16	FM 2083		BB ? (PHA 16)									1	1.9		
ARIA SA	REMB294		PHA 16	FM 2084		BB ? (PHA 16)									1	1.5		
ARIA SA	REMB294		PHA 16	FM 2085		BB ? (PHA 16)									1	1.1		
ARIA SA	REMB294		PHA 16	FM 2087		BB ? (PHA 16)									1	0.2		
ARIA SA	REMB294		PHA 16	FM 2088		BB ? (PHA 16)									1	0.5		
ARIA SA	REMB294		PHA 16	FM 2241		BB ? (PHA 16)									3	0.5		
ARIA SA	REMB294		PHA 16	FM 2242		BB ? (PHA 16)									5	3.6		
ARIA SA	REMB294		PHA 16	FM 2257		BB ? (PHA 16)									1	8.8		
ARIA SA	REMB294		PHA 16	FM 2406		BB ? (PHA 16)									2	0.7		
ARIA SA	REMB294		PHA 16	FM 1073		BB ? (PHA 16)									1	0.6		
ARIA SA	REMB294		PHA 16	FM 1207		BB ? (PHA 16)									1	0.6		
ARIA SA	FOY434/CO40/R		PHA 16-RU34	FM Vase 12		EBA (PHA 16)					1					496		Gentzton-Haller et al., in press
ARIA SA	EMB433/RU34																	
ARIA SA	CO40/REMB433		CO40/REMB433	FM Vase 33		EBA (PHA 16)									9	153.2		
ARIA SA	ZEMP343/US158		PHA 15-PHA 20	FM Vase 56		EBA (PHA 16)					1				7	109.3		Gentzton-Haller et al., in press
ARIA SA	OCCUL/RUS345/ANT146																	
ARIA SA	OCC438-RUS345-REMB341/OCC43		PHA 15-RUS345/Vase 19	FM Vase 64		EBA (PHA 16)									6	76.1		
ARIA SA	REMB295		PHA 19	FM Vase 25		EBA (PHA 16)					1					301.5		Gentzton-Haller et al., in press
ARIA SA	FOS135/CO40/FOS199/REMB433		PHA 15 / CO40 / PH	FM Vase 27		EBA (PHA 16)						1			20	169.3		Gentzton-Haller et al., in press
ARIA SA	/REMB433/RU34																	
ARIA SA	CO40/REMB433		CO40/REMB433	FM Vase 26		EBA (PHA 16)									1	50.8		Gentzton-Haller et al., in press
ARIA SA	REMB433/RU34		REMB433-RU34	FM Vase 105		EBA ? (PHA 16 ?)									1	9.8		Gentzton-Haller et al., in press
ARIA SA	REMB295		PHA 19	FM Vase 103		EBA ? (PHA 16 ?)									7	55.7	yes	Gentzton-Haller et al., in press
ARIA SA	REMB295		PHA 19	FM Vase 104		EBA ? (PHA 16 ?)									2	6.9	yes	Gentzton-Haller et al., in press
ARIA SA	OCC553		PHA 15	FM 5053		MESO-BB									1	0.3		
ARIA SA	OCC553		PHA 15	FM 5056		MESO-BB									5	1.9		
ARIA SA	OCC553		PHA 15	FM 5056		MESO-BB									2	3.6		
ARIA SA	OCC553		PHA 15	FM 5057		MESO-BB									2	1.1		
ARIA SA	OCC553		PHA 15	FM 5058		MESO-BB									1	0.4		
ARIA SA	OCC553		PHA 15	FM 5062		MESO-BB									1	1.6		
ARIA SA	OCC553		PHA 15	FM 5064		MESO-BB									1	2.7		
ARIA SA	OCC553		PHA 15	FM 5066		MESO-BB									1	4		
ARIA SA	OCC553		PHA 15	FM 5091		MESO-BB									3	2.7		
ARIA SA	OCC553		PHA 15	FM 5116		MESO-BB									1	0.7		
ARIA SA	OCC553		PHA 15	FM 5118		MESO-BB									3	2.8		
ARIA SA	AFCS24		PHA 15	FM 5119		MESO-BB									1	3.1		
ARIA SA	AFCS24		PHA 15	FM 5120		MESO-BB												

STORE	N° BOX	STRUCT.	ST. UNIT	INVENTORY	ADD. INVENT.	CHRONO.	NOTES	JAR	BEAKER	POT	RIM	HANDLE	BASE	BODY FRAGM.	WEIGHT TOTAL (g)	DECO.	PUBLISHED DRAWING
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	Z4	/	BH 02/1032-6		BB					1				5,6	yes	Meyer et al. 2012, pl. 8
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	Z4	/	BH 02/1032-4		BB								1	5,6	yes	Meyer et al. 2012, pl. 8
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	Z4	UT11	BH 02/1032-8		BB								1	3,3	yes	Meyer et al. 2012, pl. 8
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	Z1	UT11.1	BH 02/348-4		BB								1	1	yes	Meyer et al. 2012, pl. 8
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	Z1-T7	UT11	BH 02/281		BB					1				5,1	yes	Meyer et al. 2012, pl. 8
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	Z1-V7	UTA11	BH 02/282		BB								1	1,3	yes	Meyer et al. 2012, pl. 8
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	Z1-T7	UT11	BH 02/276		BB								1	5,3	yes	Meyer et al. 2012, pl. 8
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	Z4	/	BH 02/1027-2		BB					1				2,3	yes	Meyer et al. 2012, pl. 8
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	/	/	BH 02/1032-3		BB								1	3,2	yes	Meyer et al. 2012, pl. 8
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	Z1-U7	UT11.1	BH 02/363		BB								1	1,1	yes	Meyer et al. 2012, pl. 8
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	Z1-U7	UT11.1	BH 02/359		BB					1				1,6	yes	Meyer et al. 2012, pl. 8
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	Z1	UT11	BH 02/425-2		BB					1				4	yes	Meyer et al. 2012, pl. 8
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	Z1-U7	UTA11	BH 02/271		BB								1	2,4	yes	Meyer et al. 2012, pl. 8
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	Z1-S7	UT11	BH 02/185		BB								1	1,8	yes	Meyer et al. 2012, pl. 8
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	Z1-S7	UT11	BH 02/289		BB								1	2,2	yes	Meyer et al. 2012, pl. 8
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	Z1-T7	UTA11	BH 02/330		BB					1				2,5	yes	Meyer et al. 2012, pl. 8
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	Z1-T7	UT11	BH 02/331		BB								1	1,7	yes	Meyer et al. 2012, pl. 8
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	Z1-S18	UT11	BH 02/117		BB								1	1,3	yes	Meyer et al. 2012, pl. 8
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	/	/	BH 02/870-2		BB								1	2,8	yes	Meyer et al. 2012, pl. 7
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	/	/	BH 02/871-1		BB								1	2,9	yes	Meyer et al. 2012, pl. 7
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	/	/	BH 02/372-2		BB								1	2	yes	Meyer et al. 2012, pl. 7
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	Z3-M11	UT1	BH 02/858		BB								1	2,2	yes	Meyer et al. 2012, pl. 7
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	Z3-L7	UT1	BH 02/884-2		BB								1	5,3	yes?	Meyer et al. 2012, pl. 7
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	Z3-L11	UT1	BH 02/868		BB								1	7,8	yes	Meyer et al. 2012, pl. 7
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	S7-H14	UT1	BH 02/372-1		BB								1	1,6	yes	Meyer et al. 2012, pl. 7
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	Z3-L9	UT1	BH 02/870-4		BB								1	1,8	yes	Meyer et al. 2012, pl. 7
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	Z3-N9	/	BH 02/877		BB								1	9,1	yes?	Meyer et al. 2012, pl. 7
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	Z3-O10	UT2	BH 02/923-1		BB								1	1,9	yes	Meyer et al. 2012, pl. 7
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	Z3-L5	UT6	BH 02/955-2		BB								1	3,2	yes	Meyer et al. 2012, pl. 6
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	Z3-O4	UT6	BH 02/926		BB								1	13,7	yes	Meyer et al. 2012, pl. 6
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z3-T10	UT3	BH 02/48		BB								3	2		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	SD6-SUD	UT6	BH 02/9		BB								1	1,5	yes	
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-R12	UT1	BH 02/15		BB								1	1,2		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-S13	UT3	BH 02/18		BB								1	2,8		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-R8	UTA11	BH 02/94		BB								1	5,2		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-R8	UTA11	BH 02/95		BB								1	1,9		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-R9	UTA11	BH 02/96		BB								1	0,8		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-S7	UT11	BH 02/99		BB								1	0,7		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-	UT11	BH 02/100		BB	not found										
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-S7	UT11	BH 02/101		BB								1	0,8		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-T7	UT11	BH 02/104		BB								1	1,3		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-T7	UT11	BH 02/109		BB								1	3		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-T7	UT11	BH 02/110		BB								1	1,7		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-T7	UT11	BH 02/111		BB								1	0,7		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-U7	UT11	BH 02/113		BB								1	1,3		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-T8	UT11	BH 02/120-2		BB								1	1,8		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-V8	UT11	BH 02/124		BB							1		1,1		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-S9	UT11	BH 02/127		BB								1	1,8		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-U9	UT11	BH 02/130		BB								1	4,7		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-U9	UT11	BH 02/131		BB								1	2,2		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-V9	UTA11	BH 02/134		BB								3	2,2		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-T11	UT11	BH 02/141		BB								1	1,8		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-S11	UTA11	BH 02/144		BB								3	3,8		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-J11	UTA11	BH 02/147		BB								1	3,8	yes?	
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-S7	UT11	BH 02/183		BB								1	0,8		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-S7	UT11	BH 02/186		BB								1	1,8		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	SD7-K14	UT2	BH 02/195		BB								2	1,7		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-R7	UT11	BH 02/241		BB								1	2,7		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-T7	UT11	BH 02/242		BB								1	1,8		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-T7	UT11	BH 02/245		BB								2	3		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-T7	UT11	BH 02/247		BB								2	1,4		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-U8	UT11	BH 02/253		BB								1	1,9		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-U7	UT11	BH 02/254		BB								1	1,1		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-V7	UT11	BH 02/258		BB								4	9,5		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-U8	UT11	BH 02/259		BB								1	0,6		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-T7	UT11	BH 02/268		BB								7	11,5		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-U7	UT11	BH 02/271		BB	not found									yes	
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-T7	UT11	BH 02/273		BB								1	4,7		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-T7	UT11	BH 02/276		BB	not found									yes	
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-T7	UT11	BH 02/281		BB	not found									yes	
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-	UT11	BH 02/289		BB	not found									yes	
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-S7	UT11	BH 02/32		BB								1	2,4		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-U7	UT11	BH 02/324		BB								1	5,9		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-T7	UT11	BH 02/327		BB								1	3		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-T7	UT11	BH 02/328		BB								1	2,1		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-	UT11	BH 02/330		BB	not found									yes	
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-	UT11	BH 02/331		BB	not found									yes	
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-S7	UT11	BH 02/332		BB								8	16,2		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-U7	UT11	BH 02/333		BB								1	2,8		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-U7	UT11	BH 02/336		BB								1	2,1		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-U7	UT11	BH 02/337		BB								1	1		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-S8	UT11	BH 02/340		BB								1	0,9		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-T8	UT11	BH 02/347		BB								3	4,5		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-U7	UT11	BH 02/348		BB								5	14,5		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-S7	UT11	BH 02/356		BB					1				1		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-	UT11	BH 02/359		BB	not found										
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-	UT11	BH 02/363		BB	not found									yes	
VHM	Bštsch 02 C1	Z1-U7	UT11	BH 02/364		BB								1	10,4		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C2	Z1-U7	UT11	BH 02/367		BB								1	6,4		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C2	SD7-H14	UT1	371		BB								2	3,2		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C2	SD7-H14	UT1	374		BB								1	4,3		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C2	SD7-O15	UT5	384		BB								1	2,1		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C2	SD7-G13	UT2	415		BB								1	2,1		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C2	SD7-G13	UT2	419		BB								4	9		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C2	Z1-R7	UT11	422		BB								1	3		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C2	Z1-R7	UT11	425		BB								3	3,6		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C2	Z1-R8	UT11	BH 02/437		BB								1	9		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C2	Z1-R8	UT11	BH 02/438		BB								1	3		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C2	Z1-V8	UT11	BH 02/455		BB								4	8,5		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C2	SD7-H12	UT7	BH 02/463		BB								5	10,5		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C2	SD7-H14	UT7	BH 02/474		BB								1	2,3		
VHM	Bštsch 02 C2	SD7-K14	UT8	BH 02/487		BB								1	4,7		
V																	

STORE	N° BOX	STRUCT.	ST. UNIT	INVENTORY	ADD. INVENT.	CHRONO.	NOTES	JAR	BEAKER	POT	RIM	HANDLE	BASE	BODY FRAGM.	WEIGHT TOTAL (g)	DECO.	PUBLISHED DRAWING
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	Z7-K15	UTA2	BH 02/218		BB ?					1				3.8		Meyer et al. 2012, pt. 6
VHM	BH 02 - CAR 127 1	Z7-K14	UTA2	BH 02/189		BB ?					1				17.4		Meyer et al. 2012, pt. 6
VHM	Bšsch 02 C1	Z1-U11	UT9	BH 02/40		BB ?									8.3		
VHM	Bšsch 02 C1	SD1-ND	UT6	BH 02/50		BB ?									2	16.8	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C1	SD1-ND	UT6	BH 02/57		BB ?									1	6.2	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C1	SD1-ND	UT6	BH 02/58		BB ?									1	2.8	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C1	SD1-ND	UT6	BH 02/59		BB ?									1	6.7	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C1	SD1-ND	UT6	BH 02/67		BB ?									1	5.2	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C1	SD1-ND	UT6	BH 02/69		BB ?									1	7.4	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C1	SD6-NORD	UT3	BH 02/75		BB ?									1	6.8	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C1	Z1-U12	UT9	BH 02/83		BB ?									1	5	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C1	Z1-U9	UTA11	BH 02/132		BB ?									1	2.8	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C1	Z1-U11	UTA39	BH 02/163		BB ?									1	2	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C1	Z1-T11	UTA39	BH 02/164		BB ?									1	5.8	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C1	Z1-T9	UTA11	BH 02/177		BB ?									1	2.7	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C1	SD7-J15	UT2	BH 02/200		BB ?									1	6	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C1	SD7-J15	UT2	BH 02/201		BB ?									1	0.6	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C1	SD7-K15	UTA2	BH 02/215		BB ?									1	2.6	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C1	SD7-K15	UTA2	BH 02/220		BB ?									1	11.6	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C1	SD7-L15	UTA2	BH 02/229		BB ?									1	3	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C1	SD8-Q21	UT1	BH 02/231		BB ?									1	1.8	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C1	Z1-S8	UT11	BH 02/240		BB ?									1	2.2	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C1	Z1-T7	UT11	BH 02/246		BB ?									1	1.8	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C1	Z1-T8	UT11	BH 02/250		BB ?									2	3.4	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C1	Z1-V7	UT11	BH 02/256		BB ?									1	1.3	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C1	Z1-U8	UT11	BH 02/267		BB ?									1	1.2	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C1	Z1-T7	UT11	BH 02/274		BB ?									1	7.2	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C1	Z1-U7	UT11	BH 02/265		BB ?									1	1.3	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C2	SD7-RH3	UT1	381		BB ?									1	5.7	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C2	SD7-G13	UT2	409		BB ?									2	4	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C2	Z1-R11	UT39	426		BB ?									1	3	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C2	Z1-S8	UT11	BH 02/444		BB ?									1	19	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C2	SD7-G13	UT7	BH 02/469		BB ?									1	2.9	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C2	SD7-L14	UT9	BH 02/520		BB ?									1	10	yes
VHM	Bšsch 02 C2	SD7-L14	UT9	BH 02/522		BB ?									1	4.2	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C2	SD7-M15	UT2	BH 02/534		BB ?									1	9.3	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C2	SD1-N22	UT8	BH 02/554		BB ?									6	20.5	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C2	Z1-T10	UT39	BH 02/571		BB ?									1	0.9	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C2	Z1-T10	UT39	BH 02/575		BB ?									1	1.3	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C2	Z1-T10	UT39	BH 02/586		BB ?									1	2.8	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C2	Z1-S10	UT39	BH 02/587		BB ?									1	0.9	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C2	Z1-T9	UT39	BH 02/595		BB ?									1	0.7	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C2	Z1-U7	UT16	BH 02/624		BB ?	carination ? base ?								1	3.1	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C2	Z1-T7	UT39	BH 02/628		BB ?									2	2.4	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C2	SD7-J14	UT8	BH 02/689		BB ?									2	1.6	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C2	SD7-L15	UT9	BH 02/728-1		BB ?									1	3.5	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z1-S9	UT39	BH 02/782		BB ?									1	6.3	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z1-T7	UT1	BH 02/884		BB ?									1	0.9	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-U9	UT49	BH 02/885		BB ?									1	1.8	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-K10	UT2	BH 02/912		BB ?									4	19.6	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-O9	UT2	BH 02/921		BB ?									5	8	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-O8	UT8	BH 02/935		BB ?					1				1	4.6	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-O10	UT8	BH 02/976		BB ?									1	7.2	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-N11	UT8	BH 02/991		BB ?					1				2	2.5	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-N11	UT8	BH 02/993		BB ?									2	11.5	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z4-R6	UT37	BH 02/1027-1		BB ?									1	13.8	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-P13	UT8	BH 02/1056		BB ?									1	2.2	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-P13	UT8	BH 02/1058		BB ?									1	2.6	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-L13	UT8	BH 02/1075		BB ?									1	4	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-J13	UT8	BH 02/1085-5		BB ?									1	0.8	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-L13	UT8	BH 02/1087		BB ?									5	7	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-N14	UT8	BH 02/1089		BB ?									2	7.4	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-M14	UT8	BH 02/1097		BB ?									1	5.6	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-M14	UT8	BH 02/1098-2		BB ?									1	2.8	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-M14	UT8	BH 02/1099		BB ?									1	10.2	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-L14	UT8	BH 02/1108-1		BB ?									1	2	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-H14	UT8	BH 02/1113		BB ?	not found				1				1	4	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-H11	UT8	BH 02/1128-1		BB ?									1	4	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-L14	UT8	BH 02/1162		BB ?									1	1.6	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-L14	UT8	BH 02/1163		BB ?									1	1.8	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-L14	UT8	BH 02/1167		BB ?									1	3	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-L14	UT8	BH 02/1168		BB ?									1	1.9	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-L16	UT2	BH 02/1201		BB ?									3	18.8	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	SD10-T-U18-19	UT4	BH 02/1209-11+12, 15+16		BB ?									4	10.5	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-O9	UT8	BH 02/1220		BB ?									1	2.2	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-L9	UT7	BH 02/1221		BB ?									1	2.4	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-K11	UT7	BH 02/1236		BB ?									1	4.5	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-O10	UT8	BH 02/1242		BB ?									2	4	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-O12	UT8	BH 02/1261		BB ?									1	4.4	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-O12	UT8	BH 02/1265		BB ?									1	2.7	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-N13	UT8	BH 02/1275-2		BB ?									1	1.1	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-M14	UT8	BH 02/1296		BB ?									1	5.8	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-K13	UT8	BH 02/1312		BB ?	not found				1						
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z4-V6	UT4	BH 02/1361		BB ?									1	7.8	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	Z3-M13	UT3	BH 02/1368		BB ?									2	9.5	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C3	SD8-Q21	UT1	BH 02/1396-4		BB ?									1	6	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C1	Z1-U7, dec.2	UT11	BH 02/76		BB ?									1	2.7	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C1	Z1-V7	UT11	BH 02/79		BB ?									1	5.6	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C1	Z1-U10	UT3	BH 02/82		BB ?	not found								1	2.9	
VHM	Bšsch 02 C1	Z1-V10	UT3	BH 02/84		BB ?									1	2.9	
VHM																	



STORE	N° BOX	STRUCT.	ST. UNIT	INVENTORY	ADD. INVENT.	CHRONO.	NOTES	JAR	BEAKER	POT	HRM	HANDLE	BASE	BODY FRAGM.	WEIGHT TOTAL (g)	DECO.	PUBLISHED DRAWING
VCSA	NA04 TC1		str 7	NA04-34.10		EBA	Label on minigrip should be UT/str 7							2	18,5		
VCSA	NA04 TC1		str 7	NA04-34.11		EBA	Label on minigrip should be UT/str 7							1	21,2	yes	unpubl. drawing Gaudillière
VCSA	NA04 TC1		str 7	NA04-34.12		EBA	Label on minigrip should be UT/str 7							1	5,5	yes	
VCSA	NA04 TC1		str 7	NA04-34.13		EBA	Label on minigrip should be UT/str 7							1	6	yes?	
VCSA	NA04 TC1		str 7	NA04-35		EBA	anthropomorphic fig.							1	35,8	yes	unpubl. drawing Gaudillière
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>138</b>						<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>1130,7</b>		
<b>Sion 'Petit-Chasseur III'</b>																	
STORE	N° BOX	STRUCT.	ST. UNIT	INVENTORY	ADD. INVENT.	CHRONO.	NOTES	JAR	BEAKER	POT	HRM	HANDLE	BASE	BODY FRAGM.	WEIGHT TOTAL (g)	DECO.	PUBLISHED DRAWING
VHM	CAR 123 1		4e2	PC3/G11-65		EBA								1	49,6		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 31-19
VHM	CAR 123 1		4e2	PC3/F12-111		EBA								1	48,3	yes	Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 31-12
VHM	CAR 123 1		4e2	PC3/H16-151		EBA					1				54,4		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 31-4
VHM	CAR 123 1		4e2	PC3/G14-60		EBA					1				46,7		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 33-6
VHM	CAR 123 1		4e2	PC3/F13-38		EBA					1				54,8		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 31-20
VHM	CAR 123 1		4e2	PC3/G13-95		EBA					1				13,9		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 31-22
VHM	CAR 123 1		4e2	PC3/H16-133		EBA								1	22	yes	Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 31-21
VHM	CAR 123 1		4e2	PC3/I16-55		EBA								1	34,8	yes	Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 31-14
VHM	CAR 123 1		4e2	PC3/D13-66		EBA					1				31		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 31-3
VHM	CAR 123 1		4e2	PC3/G16-21		EBA						1			38,6		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 31-11
VHM	CAR 123 1		4e2	PC3/G14-45		EBA								1	15,3	yes	Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 31-17
VHM	CAR 123 1		4e2	PC3/H16-40		EBA								1	7,3	yes	Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 31-15
VHM	CAR 123 1		4e2	PC3/H15-126		EBA								1	17,3	yes	Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 31-16
VHM	CAR 123 1		4e2	PC3/F13-104		EBA								1	5,4	yes	Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 31-9
VHM	CAR 123 1		4e2	PC3/E12-52		EBA					1				4,9		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 31-18
VHM	CAR 123 1		4e2	PC3/K14-27		EBA					1				9,8		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 31-8
VHM	CAR 123 1		4e2	PC3/I16-52		EBA					1				8,6		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 31-6
VHM	CAR 123 1		4e2	PC3/G13-135		EBA					1				4,9		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 31-7
VHM	CAR 123 1		4e2	PC3/E12-42		EBA								1	3,8	yes	Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 31-10
VHM	CAR 123 1		4e2	PC3/Vase 4		EBA	amphora				1				892,2	yes	Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 32
VHM	CAR 123 1		4e2	PC3/D13-94		EBA								1	24,1	yes	Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 31-13
VHM	CAR 123 2		4e2	PC3/Vase 2		EBA		1							2 287,90		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 33-1-3,5
VHM	CAR 123 2		4e2	PC3/I15-130		EBA						1			85		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 33-4
VHM	CAR 123 2		4e2	PC3/G12-156		EBA									2,4		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 33-18
VHM	CAR 123 2		4e2	PC3/E14-60		EBA					1				2,7	yes	Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 33-19
VHM	CAR 123 2		4e2	PC3/H16-96		EBA					1				7,1	yes	Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 33-21
VHM	CAR 123 2		4e2	PC3/K15-38		EBA									3,6	yes	Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 33-22
VHM	CAR 123 2		4e2	PC3/H14-137		EBA					1				3,4	yes	Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 33-15
VHM	CAR 123 2		4e2	PC3/F12-94		EBA						1			3,4		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 33-14
VHM	CAR 123 2		4e2	PC3/H16-82		EBA					1				7,1		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 33-9
VHM	CAR 123 2		4e2	PC3/G11-110		EBA								1	10,1	yes	Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 33-17
VHM	CAR 123 2		4e2	PC3/F14-23		EBA									14,2	yes	Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 33-20
VHM	CAR 123 2		4e2	PC3/G14-16		EBA								1	4,7		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 33-16
VHM	CAR 123 2		4e2	PC3/E13-61		EBA						1			12,3		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 33-23
VHM	CAR 123 2		4e2	PC3/G11-104		EBA	handle attachment					1			13,5		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 33-13
VHM	CAR 123 2		4e2	PC3/I16-170		EBA						1			15,6		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 33-7
VHM	CAR 123 2		4e2	PC3/G11-100		EBA								1	30,9	yes	Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 33-12
VHM	CAR 123 2		4e2	PC3/K15-65		EBA									11,6		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 33-8
VHM	CAR 123 2		4e2	PC3/I15-134		EBA									22,8		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 33-11
VHM	CAR 123 2		4e2	PC3/K15-57		EBA									6,1		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 33-10
VHM	CAR 123 2		4e2	PC3/I15-107		EBA								1	52,4		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 33-6
VHM	CAR 123 3		4e2	PC3/F14-118		EBA								1	28,6		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 34-2
VHM	CAR 123 3		4e2	PC3/F16-1		EBA								1	187,2		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 34-1
VHM	CAR 123 3		4e2	PC3/H15-101		EBA								1	133,9		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 34-7
VHM	CAR 123 3		4e2	PC3/F10-1		EBA									1,5		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 34-3
VHM	CAR 123 3		4e2	PC3/F12-83		EBA							1		10,8		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 34-6
VHM	CAR 123 3		4e2	PC3/F11-76		EBA								1	8,9		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 34-4
VHM	CAR 123 3		4e2	PC3/F11-90		EBA								1	12,5		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 34-5
VHM	CAR 123 3		4d	PC3/V32-5		EBA					1				3,4		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 35-7
VHM	CAR 123 3		4d	PC3/V32-4		EBA								1	8		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 35-8
VHM	CAR 123 3		4d	PC3/V32-3		EBA								1	14,9	yes	Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 35-3
VHM	CAR 123 3		4d	PC3/N14-19		EBA					1				3,3		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 35-11
VHM	CAR 123 3		4d	PC3/G12-47		EBA							1		12,2		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 35-5
VHM	CAR 123 3		4d	PC3/G12-39		EBA						1			6,6	yes	Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 35-6
VHM	CAR 123 3		4d	PC3/K15-32		EBA								1	2,3		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 35-10
VHM	CAR 123 3		4d	PC3/K15-25		EBA						1			2,2		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 35-12
VHM	CAR 123 3		4d	PC3/H13-58		EBA							1		22,9		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 35-6
VHM	CAR 123 3		4d	PC3/H13-55		EBA								1	14,6	yes	Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 35-4
VHM	CAR 123 3		4d	PC3/I12-2		EBA									4,1		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 35-13
VHM	CAR 123 3		4d	PC3/H11-25		EBA						1			23,3		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 35-2
VHM	CAR 123 3		4d	PC3/Vase 3		EBA		1							509,6		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 35-1
VHM	CAR 123 7		4d	PC3/Vase 1		EBA		1							2498,1		Favre & Mottet 2011, pl. 34-13
VHM	PCIII MALMO		4d	PC3 céramique 4d non publiée		EBA									74	289,5	
VHM	PCIII MALMO		4d	PC3 céramique 4d 1987 panses		EBA									287	1663,9	
VHM	PCIII MALMO	MXII	5a et 5b	PC3 couche 5a et 5b (MXII)		BB or EBA									66	44,4	
VHM	PCIII MALMO		4e1, 4e2	PC3 couches 4e1 et 4e2		EBA									229	271	
VHM	PCIII MALMO		4e1, 4e2	PC3 couches 4e1 et 4e2 (1987)		EBA									315	1649,2	
VHM	PCIII MALMO		4e1, 4e2	PC3 fragm. panse 4e1-4e2		EBA									120	792,9	
VHM	PCIII MALMO		4e1, 4e2	PC3 1987 4e1-4e2 frag. panse		EBA									137	646,3	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1291</b>						<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1239</b>	<b>12951,7</b>		

Appendix 2

The ceramic assemblages from the Final Neolithic, Bell Beaker period, and Early Bronze Age settlements of the Upper Rhône valley																		
typology, radiocarbon dating, and regional chronological sequence																		
D. Carloni* <sup>1</sup> , E. Derenne* <sup>1</sup> , M. Piguet <sup>1</sup> , M. Besse <sup>1</sup>																		
<sup>1</sup> Laboratory of Prehistoric archaeology and anthropology, University of Geneva, Uni Carl-Vogt, Boulevard Carl-Vogt 66, CH-1211 Genève 4																		
Appendix 2																		
Radiocarbon groups																		
Typology/Site																		
		1 - FN I	1 or 2	2 - FN II	3 and/or 4	4 - BB or EBA (BzA1)	5 and 6 - EBA											
		Savièse 'Château de la Soie'	Sous-le-Scex' layer 12	Salgesch PHA14	Salgesch PHA14 or PHA15	Bramois 'Pranoé D' bât.1-2	Sous-le-Scex Est' (ARC 571)	Sous-le-Scex' layer 11	Salgesch PHA16/16sup	Bitsch 'Massaboden'	Sion 'La Gillière 2'	Naters 'Altersheim'	Petit-Chasseur III level 4e1-4e2	Petit-Chasseur III' level 4d	Rarogne 'Heidnisch Bühl II'	Vex 'Le Château'	Ayent 'Le Château'	Sous-le-Scex', Age du Bronze ancien
Roseaux cup																		
ovoid jar with flattened button																		
ellipsoid bowl																		
S-profiled																		
amphora																		
circular impressed lug																		
finger-impressed lug																		
vertical handle																		
large cordon																		
finger-impressed cordon																		
cordoned ovoid jar																		
triangular impressions																		
cup + strap handle																		
circular plastic decoration																		
rice grain																		
impressed lip																		
decorated bell beaker																		
conical bowl																		
small button(s)																		
slightly closed ovaloid jar																		
straight-profiled open jar																		
conical pot + flat base																		
large button																		
thin cordon																		
closed shape + tapered lip																		
closed ovoid vase																		
lug																		
flat base																		
straight profile																		