

Appendix 2.

Supplementary Figures and Model Diagnostics

The Age of Death and Fire. Dating Burial Customs by Radiocarbon and Correspondence Analysis at the Late Bronze Age Cemetery of Inzersdorf, Austria

Michaela Fritzl
Lukas Waltenberger
Hannah Skerjanz
Katharina Rebay-Salisbury

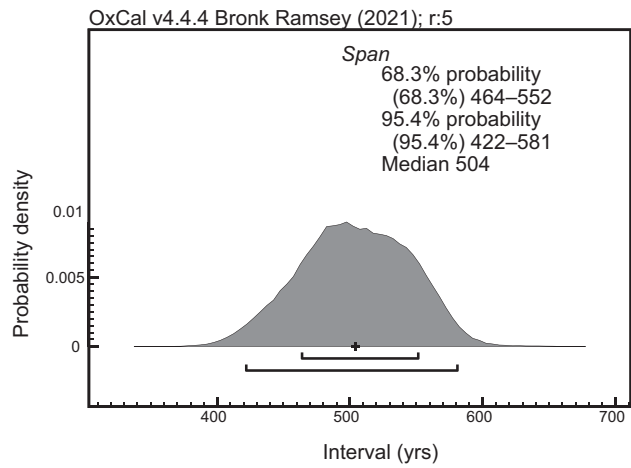
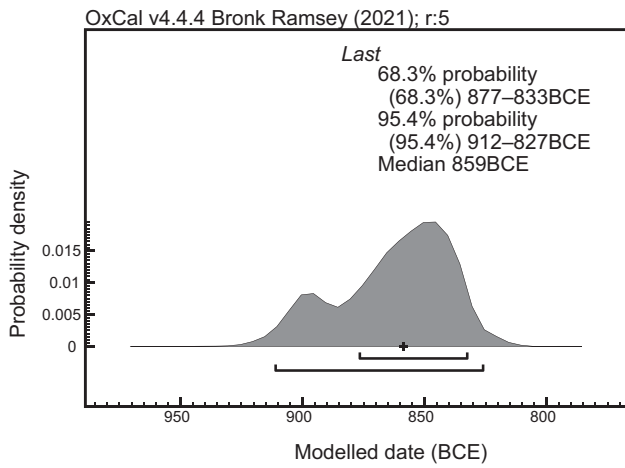
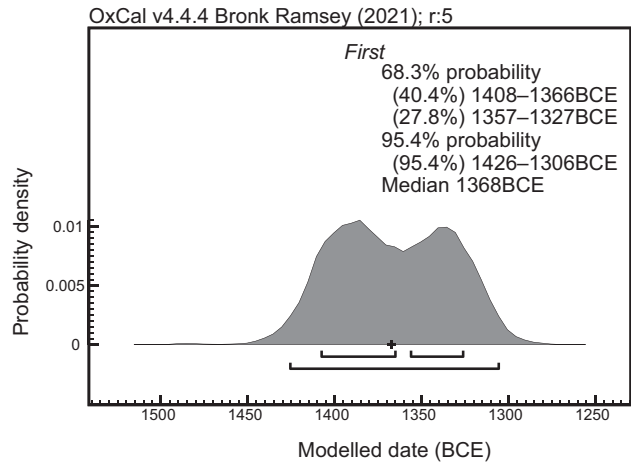
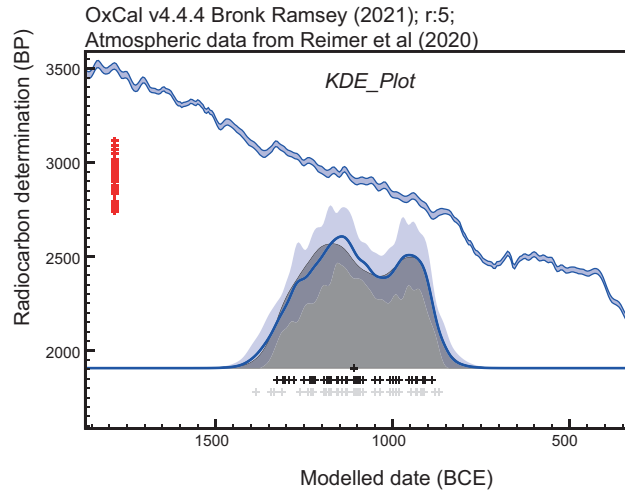
The first figure presents a kernel density estimation (KDE) plot of all modelled radiocarbon dates from Inzersdorf. The second figure displays the modelled date of the first event, calculated using the *first()* function in OxCal 4.4.4. The third figure shows the modelled date of the last event in Inzersdorf, based on the *last()* function. The fourth plot illustrates the total duration of site use, calculated via the *span()* function, also within OxCal 4.4.4.

Following these are the semivariograms and regression plots related to the cokriging model. Here, radiocarbon dates served as the primary variable, with the eigenvalues of the first axis from the correspondence analysis included as a covariate. These plots assess how good a fit the model is.

Subsequent figures present the empirical Bayesian kriging (EBK) results based exclusively on radiocarbon data, demonstrating a relatively good model fit. The final set of plots shows EBK applied to the first axis of the correspondence analysis. The data appear to separate into two distinct clusters (upper and lower). When these clusters are examined independently, the model fit deteriorates – particularly in the upper cluster – suggesting potential spurious correlations.

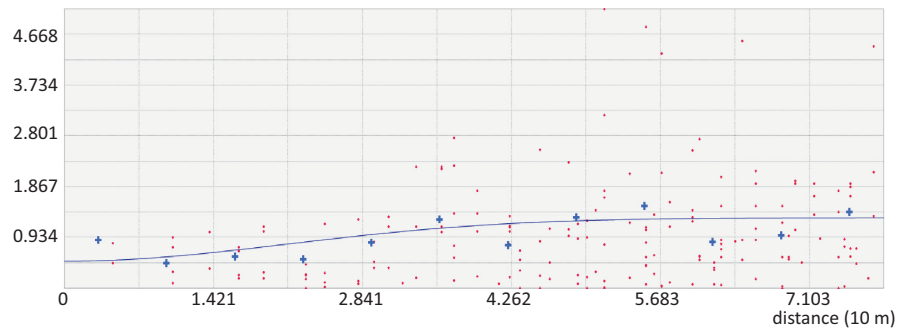
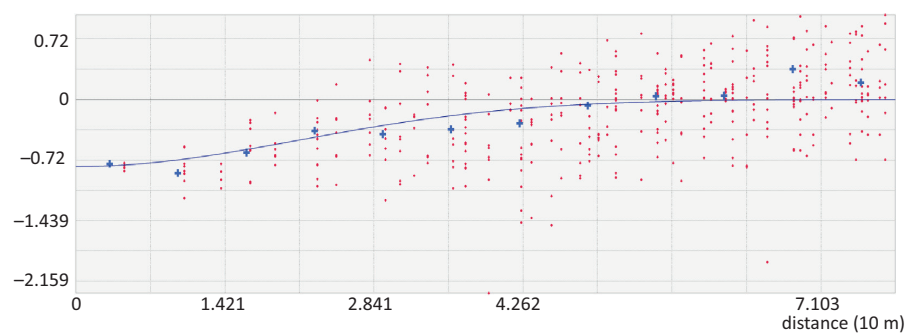
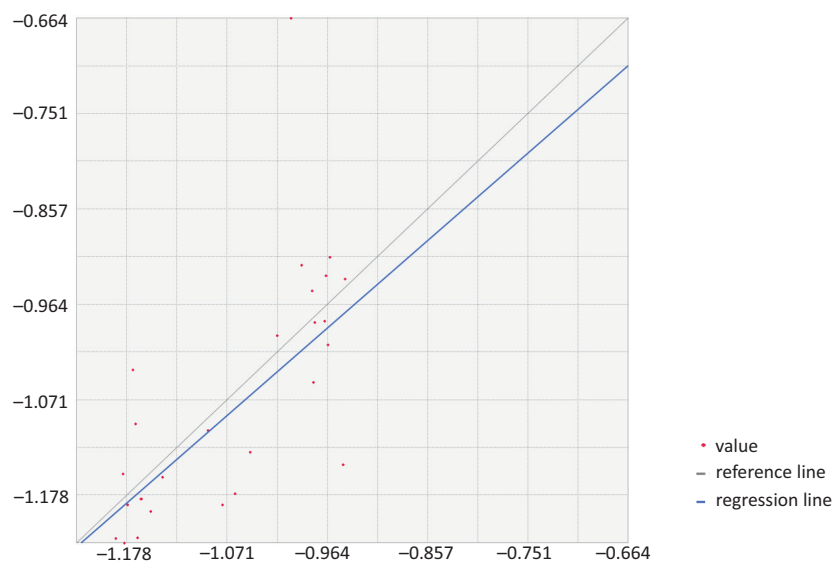
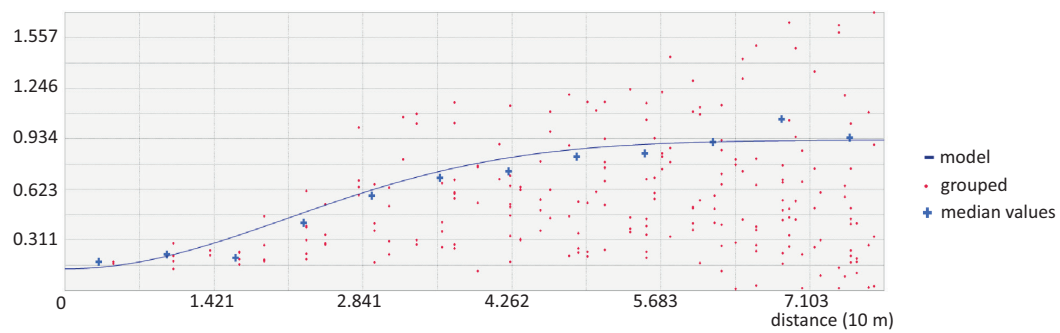
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Kernel density estimation (KDE) plot of all modelled radiocarbon dates

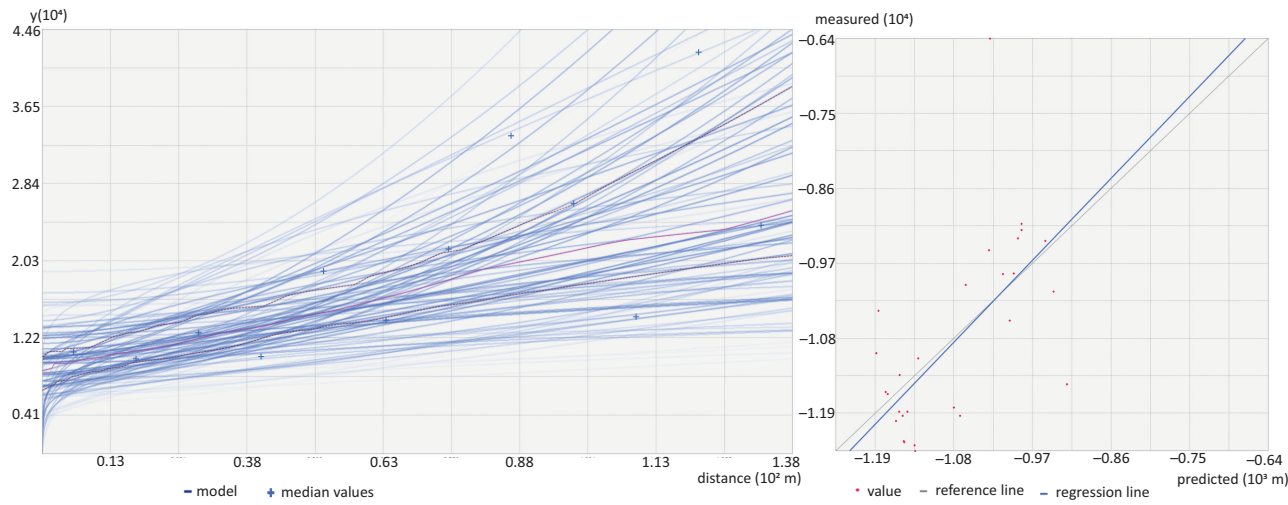


Semi-variograms and regression graph CoKriging

EV AX 1-EV AX1

EV AX 1- ^{14}C Median ^{14}C Median- ^{14}C Median

Semi-variogram and regression graph ¹⁴C EBK



Semi-variogram and regression graph CA EBK

