**Supplemental Text 1.** **Cerro Amole Ceramic Chronology.**

Due to the condition of ceramics collected on Cerro Amole and changes in personnel classifying sherds through time, some forms and pastes have been combined for developing the ceramic chronology. It was difficult to separate small pitcher sherds from small olla sherds, so they have been grouped into a single pitcher/olla category. In addition, there was enough uncertainty about differentiating sandy café from sandy orange sherds that they have been grouped into a sandy café-orange category.

The Natividad phase (AD 900/950-1520/1535) is well represented on Cerro Amole. As Kowalewski and others (2009:317) stated, “The ceramic chronology still does not allow routine field and lab assignment even to Early and Late with surface assemblages of commonly occurring wares.” Ceramics with fine cream paste are equivalent to Yanhuitlán Fine Cream. Teozacoalco Red-on-Cream, represented by 35 sherds on Cerro Amole, is a common variety encountered on the ground surface throughout the area shown on the *Mapa de Teozacoalco* and appears to be the local variant of Yanhuitlán Red-on-Cream. López Zárate (Whittington 2016) dated Teozacoalco Red-on-Cream fine cream and fine gray hemispherical bowls to the Early Postclassic based on similar varieties found elsewhere. Michael Lind (personal communication 2004) found nothing like them in his Late Postclassic/Colonial Nochixtlán Valley excavations and suggested they were either Early Postclassic or unique to the area around San Pedro Teozacoalco.

Ceramics with sandy cream paste are equivalent to Chachoapan Sandy Cream. Sandy cream pitchers/ollas with combed exteriors or an orange slip may represent the Epiclassic (ca. AD 800-900; Kowalewski et al. 2009).

Some fine gray sherds probably are Miguelito Hard Gray: hemispherical bowls (one Teozacoalco Red-on-Cream), pitchers/ollas, and one Mixteca Graphite-on-Orange pitcher/olla sherd. Pastes Kowalewski and others did not associate with Natividad contexts occasionally have traits that date them to the Natividad phase on Cerro Amole: fine orange and fine café conical supports (one possibly polychrome); fine café and sandy café-orange pedestal braziers; and two sandy gray Mixteca Graphite-on-Orange sherds.

The Late Las Flores phase (AD 550-900/950) is not well represented in survey areas adjacent to the area of the *Mapa de Teozacoalco.* Some sandy gray bowls and pitchers/ollas, sandy café-orange hemispherical bowls with bolstered rims, and a fine gray apaxtle, dated AD 600-800 in the Valley of Oaxaca (Martinez López et al. 2000:242), may pertain to this time on Cerro Amole.

For the Transición/Early Las Flores phases (AD 200-550) most fine orange sherds are equivalent to Anita Fine Orange. Fine gray conical bowls may be Noxchixtlán Graywares from this time. One Late/Terminal Formative fine gray G12 sherd, dating to the Ramos and Transition phases (300 BC-AD 350) at Cerro Jazmín (Pérez Rodríguez et al. 2017), was identified.

Dates for most fine café and sandy café-orange sherds are uncertain. Some fine café and sandy café-orange sheds might be Yucuita Tan from the Transición/Early Las Flores phases, but their anomalous café and gray slips may be particular to Cerro Amole. The large number of sandy café-orange olla/pitcher sherds found on the ground surface suggests that many of them date to the Natividad phase.

Fine-paste ceramics comprise 32% of sherds with identifiable pastes out of the collected sherds. Sandy-paste ceramics, most of which represent utilitarian wares, comprise 68%. Bowls comprise 29% of the sherds whose forms could be determined, while pitchers/ollas comprise 66%. Sherds from pitchers/ollas with sandy pastes are the most common utilitarian varieties and probably were used to hold liquids (Lind 1987). Sherds from conical and hemispherical bowls, probably used to serve food or drink (Lind 1987), are the most common fine-ware varieties.

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