

Supplemental Text 1. Detailed Vessel Shape Class Descriptions

Type A1 (Figure 5)

N = 14; common.

Unrestricted, simple-contour shallow bowls or plates with rounded, spherical bases. In this sample, the angle of the rim to a horizontal plane averages 42° (range: 17–65°). In Cuban usage, these very shallow bowls are sometimes called *platos*, *escudillas* or *vasijas llanas*. Flattened lips may be decorated with a row of punctations (as in the type specimen). They never bear incised or appliqué decoration.

Lips are rounded, flattened, or tapered, may be slightly outflaring, thickened to the interior (*reborde*), or exhibit a “rolled” exterior lip treatment as in the type specimen. The form is distinguished from Type A2 by exhibiting height to diameter ratios of approximately .25 or less. The class corresponds to Agüero and Valcárcel’s (1994) Type II.2.

Maximum diameters (cm): range = 13.0–28.0, mean = 22.7, median = 22.0, std. = 4.6. These have the smallest mean diameter of the defined types. The data suggest at least two size classes: small (rare): about 13 cm diameter; and medium (most common): 17–28 cm diameter.

Type A2 (Figure 5)

N = 21; common.

Unrestricted, simple-contour bowls with rounded, spherical bases. As illustrated by the two type specimens, they range seamlessly from relatively shallow to deeper, almost hemispherical forms, with depths in the latter range approaching one-half the diameter and rim angles approaching a point of vertical tangency. No specimens bear decoration of any kind.

Some slight rim thickening below the lip occurs on occasion. Lips are quite variable: they may be rounded, flattened, or tapered; they may be outflared, as in the second type specimen, or “rolled” to the exterior or the interior. Height-to-diameter ratios vary from approximately .32 to .43. The form is distinguished from Type A1 by exhibiting height to diameter ratios greater than .25. The class corresponds to Agüero and Valcárcel’s (1994) Types II.1 and II.3.

Maximum diameters (cm): range = 11.0–39.0, mean = 22.8, median = 22.0, std. = 6.4. The data suggest three size classes: small: 11–13 cm diameter; medium (most common): 17–29 cm diameter; large (rare): > 34 cm diameter.

Type B (Figure 5)

N = 13; common.

Slightly to moderately restricted, simple-contour bowls with rounded bases. They are the only vessels in the sample with basically ellipsoid lower body profiles. The largest vessel in the entire sample, with an estimated orifice diameter of 46.1 cm, is of this class. Appliqué decoration

may occur at the lip. Lips are rounded or tapered. Agüero and Valcárcel (1994) do not describe a corresponding form.

Orifice diameters (cm): range = 10.0–46.1, mean = 24.4, median = 22.0, std. = 9.6. The paltry data suggest potentially three size classes: small (rare): 10–14 cm diameter; medium (most common): 18–28 cm diameter; large (rare): ca. 46 cm diameter.

Type C (Figure 5)

N = 18; common.

Strongly restricted, composite-contour bowls that have a relatively short (between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total depth) and straight upper body profile, inflecting inward from a strongly marked corner point at an angle greater than or equal to 30° from the vertical (range: $30\text{--}50^\circ$). Incised decoration may occur on the upper body.

Vessel walls in the sample tend to be somewhat thinner than those of comparable bowl types. Lips are distinctive in this class, in that over half the specimens (n = 10) have outflared or outwardly “rolled” lip treatments like the two type specimens. Other lips are rounded or tapered. The form is distinguished from Type D1 by the greater angle of the upper body from the vertical. The class corresponds in part to Agüero and Valcárcel Rojas’s (1994) Types IV.1 and IV.2.

Orifice diameters (cm): range = 11.0–42.3, mean = 23.3, median = 22.1, std. = 8.0. The data suggest three size classes: small: 11–15 cm orifice diameter; medium (most common): 17–27 cm orifice diameter; and large: 32–43 cm orifice diameter.

Type D1 (Figure 6)

N = 37; common.

Restricted, composite-contour bowls in which the upper body is relatively short (between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total depth) and straight or nearly so. The upper body angle is by definition less than 30° from the vertical (range: $11\text{--}29^\circ$). The upper body may be decorated by punctuation in rows or by incising.

Lips are rounded or flattened, and can be tapered or outflared; “rolled” lips occur. The form is distinguished from Type C in that the angle of the upper body from the vertical is not as great and from Types D2 and D3 in that the upper body is straight rather than curved. The class corresponds in part to Agüero and Valcárcel’s (1994) Type IV.1.

Orifice diameters (cm): range = 12.8–37.6, mean = 22.4, median = 20.5, std. = 5.5. The data indicate three size classes: small: 12–16 cm orifice diameter; medium (most common): 17–27 cm orifice diameter; and large: 28–38 cm orifice diameter.

Type D2 (Figure 6)

N = 18; common.

Restricted, composite-contour bowls in which the upper body is relatively short (between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total depth). The upper body is distinctly concave and reaches a point of vertical tangency, either at the lip or midway between the lip and the corner point. No specimens in the present sample possess decoration of the upper body.

Lips are rounded or acutely tapered; they may be very slightly outflared, rarely “rolled.” The form differs from the rare Type D3 in that the specimens have a marked corner point at the transition between the upper and lower body. The class corresponds in part to Agüero and Valcárcel’s (1994) Type IV.6.

Orifice diameters (cm): range = 11.0–31.5; mean = 22.3; median = 21.4; std. = 6.3. Together with the related Type D3, with which they should probably be grouped functionally, the data indicate three size classes: small: 11–15 cm orifice diameter; medium (most common): 17–26 cm orifice diameter; and large: 28–37 cm orifice diameter.

Type D3 (Figure 6)

N = 4; rare.

Restricted, composite-contour bowls in which the upper body is relatively short (between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total depth). The upper body is distinctly concave and reaches a point of vertical tangency at the lip. No specimens in the present sample possess decoration of the upper body.

Lips are rounded and can be tapered or slightly outflared. The form differs from the more common Type D2 in that the specimens lack a marked corner point at the transition between the upper and lower body. The class probably corresponds in part to Agüero and Valcárcel’s (1994) Type IV.6.

Orifice diameters (cm): range = 22.2–36.3, mean = 28.3; median = 27.4; std. = 6.9 cm. Three size classes are indicated (see Type D2).

Type D4 (Figure 6)

N = 8; relatively uncommon.

Restricted, composite-contour bowls in which the upper body is straight or nearly so and relatively tall, constituting $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total depth. The upper body has a tendency to be nearly vertical, inflecting inward a maximum of 20° from the vertical in the most restricted example. The tall, straight upper body constitutes a convenient decorative field on which oblique or alternating oblique incised designs sometimes occur.

Lips are rounded, rarely flattened, and may be “rolled” to the exterior. The form is distinguished from Type D1 in having a much taller upper body relative to the total depth, with a corner point falling just above the middle of the vertical axis. It is further distinguished from Type D5 by having a marked corner point at the transition between the upper and lower body. The class corresponds in part to Agüero and Valcárcel’s (1994) Type IV.5.

Orifice diameters (cm): range = 20.5–36.3; mean = 28.7; median = 28.2; std. = 5.8. Together with the more common Type D5, the data indicate three size modes: small (rare): < 13 cm orifice diameter; medium: 19–27 cm orifice diameter; large: 28–37 cm orifice diameter. In

the combined category there is a distinct emphasis on larger sizes, with 38 percent of specimens having orifice diameters greater than 28 cm.

Type D5 (Figure 6)

N = 13; common.

Restricted, composite-contour bowls in which the upper body is straight to slightly convex and relatively tall, constituting $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total depth. The corner point at the change in contour from the upper to the lower body is unmarked. Appliqué decoration may occur on the upper body.

Lips are rounded, flattened, beveled, or more rarely “rolled” to the exterior. The form is similar in upper and lower body proportions to Type D4, but differs in lacking a marked corner point and in the tendency for the upper body profile to be somewhat more convex, yielding a “softer” profile overall. The class probably corresponds in part to Agüero and Valcárcel’s (1994) Type IV.5.

Orifice diameters (cm): range = 12.8–33.9; mean = 23.8; median = 22.2; std. = 5.9. Three size modes are indicated (see Type D4).

Type D6 (boat-shaped vessels; Figure 7)

Restricted, composite-contour bowls that are asymmetrical around the vertical axis, such that the outline as seen from above approaches an ogival shape. Typically the lip does not lie on an even plane, but rises gradually toward both extreme points. Referring to their boatlike aspect, they are known in Spanish as *naviculares*.

Type E (Figure 7)

N = 8; relatively uncommon.

Unrestricted to slightly restricted, composite-contour bowls in which the upper body is quite short (about $\frac{1}{4}$ or slightly more of the total depth) and straight or nearly so. The upper body tends to be nearly vertical, ranging from very slightly inslanting to very slightly outslanting. As with the type specimen, there can be a hint of concavity in the upper body profile, but not so marked as in Classes D2 and D3. The corner point may be more rounded than strongly marked. Appliqué decoration may occur on the upper body.

Lips are rounded, flattened, or tapered. The form is distinguished from Types D4 and D5 in its lack of restriction and relatively short upper body. The class is somewhat similar to Agüero and Valcárcel’s (1994) rare Type IV.4, but is evidently not as shallow and the upper body has a more vertical profile.

Orifice diameters (cm): range = 15.2–46.0, mean = 26.9, median = 28.0, std. = 9.9. The sample diameters are too erratic to indicate distinct size classes, but the range is relatively large and in line with other composite-contour bowl types.

Type F1 (Figure 7)

N = 3; rare.

Restricted, simple-contour pots having an overall spherical or globular vessel shape, a height-to-maximum-diameter ratio of about .9, and an orifice diameter about half the maximum diameter. Together with Type F2, these rare forms are the only relatively tall containers in the collection.

Lips are rounded in this very small sample. The form differs from Type F2 in having a basically spherical rather than ovaloid profile, presenting a somewhat higher center of gravity than the latter class. The class probably corresponds in part to Agüero and Valcárcel's (1994) Type I.1.

Orifice diameters (cm): range = 13.4–19.7, mean = 16.6; median = 16.6; std. = 3.2. The sample size is too small to permit differentiation of size classes.

Type F2 (Figure 7)

N = 2; very rare.

Restricted, simple-contour pots having an ovaloid vessel shape, a height-to-maximum-diameter ratio of about .9, and an orifice-diameter-to-maximum-diameter ratio of about .65.

The lip in the type specimen is tapered, while that of the second specimen is flattened. The form differs from Type F1 in having an ovaloid rather than spherical profile, yielding a somewhat lower center of gravity than the latter class. The class probably corresponds in part to Agüero and Valcárcel's (1994) Type I.1.

Orifice diameters of the two specimens in the collection are 13.0 cm and 28.3 cm, suggesting at least two size modes.