**Supplemental Tables**

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|  | **Mesoamerica** | **Valley of Oaxaca** | **Mixteca Alta** |
| 1500 |   |   |   |   |
| 1400 | Late Postclassic | Chila | Monte Alban  | Late Natividad |
| 1300 |   |   | V (Late) |   |
| 1200 |   |   |   |   |
| 1100 | Early | Liobaa | Monte Alban  |   |
| 1000 | Postclassic |   | V (Early) | Early Natividad |
| 900 |   |   |   |   |
| 800 |   |   | Monte Alban |   |
| 700 | Late Classic | Xoo | IIIb-IV | Late Las Flores |
| 600 |   | Peche |   |   |
| 500 | Early Classic | Pitao |   |  |
| 400 |   |  | Monte Albán | Early Las Flores  |
| 300 |   | Tani | IIIa  |  |
| 200 | Terminal |   | Monte Albán | Transition |
| 100 | Formative | Nisa |  II |  |
| AD/BC |   |   |   | Late Ramos  |
| 100 |   |   | Monte Albán | Early Ramos |
| 200 | Late Formative | Pe | Late I |   |
| 300 |   | Danibaan | Monte Albán | Yucuita |
| 400 |   | Early I |   |
| 500 | Middle | Rosario | Cruz D |
| 600 | Formative |   | (Late Cruz) |
| 700 |   | Guadalupe | Cruz C |
| 800 |   | (Middle Cruz) |
| 900 |   | San José |   |
| 1000 |   | Cruz B |
| 1100 |   | (Early Cruz) |
| 1200 | Early | Tierras Largas |   |
| 1300 | Formative | Cruz A |
| 1400 |   | (Early Cruz) |
| 1500 |   | Espiridión |  |
| 1600 |   |  |
| 1700 |   |  |
| 1800 |   |  |
| 1900 |   |  |  |  |
| 2000 | Archaic |  |  |  |

Supplemental Table 1. Mesoamerican, Valley of Oaxaca, and Mixteca Alta chronologies adapted from Joyce 2010:16, Kowalewski et alia 2009:411, and Zborover 2015. This report focuses on the Late and Terminal Formative periods (Ramos phase) and the “Transition” into the Las Flores phase (Kowalewski et al. 2009: 372, 411). This period dates to 200-300 CE, the end of the Terminal Formative and the start of the Classic period. Scholars have differing opinions on the precise date for this chronological shift, however. For the sake of consistency with the work of other scholars we refer hereafter to this time as the “Transition period.”

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| **Compositional group** | **Compositional group characteristics** | **Subgroup** | **Ceramic samples found in each group or sub-group** |
| Group 1 | Elevated concentrations of Al and Na | 1a | Tan wares, few fine brown wares, yellow wares, and locally-made grays |
|  | Correspond with Café 1 pastes described in Joyce et alia (2006) | 1b | Fine brown wares |
|  | Widely-distributed in the Central Mixteca Alta | 1c | Yellow wares, hard paste variety |
|  Group 2 | Calcium-rich clay | 2a | Yellow wares (fine paste) and locally-made gray wares |
|  | Aligns closely with the Café 2 group identified in Joyce et alia (2006)More restricted distribution, from Yucunama to northern Nochixtlán Valley sites | 2b | Coarser utilitarian tan wares |
| Valley of Oaxacagray wares | Calcarious. Correspondance with materials manufactured along the eastern Valle Grande area | Decorated gray wares |

Supplemental Table 2. Summary of INAA results presented in Minc and others (2016a). Cerro Jazmín samples were subjected to INAA after undergoing irradiation and gamma spectroscopy protocols outlined in Minc and Sherman (2011). Subgroups within the two compositional groups 1 and 2 were identified after performing a series of data analyses that included bivariate plots, compositional profile plots and cluster analysis. The sample size was too small for additional multivariate refinement and statistical testing. In addition, the Cerro Jazmín samples were compared to reference data established for contemporanous Late and Terminal Formative period sites in the Valley of Oaxaca (Minc et al. 2016b), which allowed for the identification of Valley of Oaxaca gray wares at the Mixtec site. Finally, although additional research is needed to geo-reference the origin of clays from Group 1 and 2, the available chemical and geological evidence suggests that these clays may be locally available in the Mixteca Alta (Minc et al. 2016a).