**Supplemental Materials Captions**

Supplemental Figure 1. Additional photographs of Tiltepec yellow wares. Photographs by CJAP.

Supplemental Table 1. Mesoamerican, Valley of Oaxaca, and Mixteca Alta chronologies adapted from Joyce 2010:16, Kowalewski et al. 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.”

Supplemental Table 2. Summary of INAA results presented in Minc et al. (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).