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Pots, Pans, and Politics: Feasting in Early Horizon Nepeña, Peru

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POTS, PANS, AND POLITICS:
FEASTING IN EARLY HORIZON NEPEÑA, PERU

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DEDICATION

I wrote this thesis in memory of my great-grandparents, Sarah Inez Spence Brewer, Lillian Doucet Miller, and Augustine J. Miller, whom I was lucky enough to know during my youth. I also wrote this thesis in memory of my friends Heather Marie Guidry and Christopher Allan Trauth, who left this life too soon. I wrote this thesis in memory of my grandparents, James Edward Brewer, Matthew Roselius Sutherland, Bonnie Lynn Gaffney Sutherland, and Eloise Francis Miller Brewer, without whose support and encouragement I would not have returned to academic studies in the face of earlier adversity.

Finally, I dedicate this thesis especially to the memory of Eloise Francis Miller Brewer, who passed away while I was writing, and to the future of Adrien Chicoine, who was born only a few short weeks later. These events serve as a reminder that our past brings us to this moment, and that our future is determined by the actions that we take.

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LIST OF TERMS

Aclla - chosen women.

Balde - bucket, pail.

Botella - bottle.

Cántaro - jug, pitcher, jar.

Chaîne opératoire - operational sequence.

Chaupiyunga - narrow zone above the desert but below the *quechua* zone which is the prime coca-growing region along the western side of the Andes.

Chicha - maize drink, maize liquor.

Cuenco - bowl, cup.

Faena - labor for group projects.

Mit'a - required communal labor as a form of taxation.

Olla sin cuello - pot, pan, neckless jar.

Pachamancas - barbeque

Suka kollus - flooded raised field agriculture.

Tazón - bowl, cup.

Tinaja - large earthenware jar, clay jar.

ABSTRACT

This thesis explores Early Horizon (900 – 200 BCE) feasting practices visible through the pottery assemblage at three archaeological complexes in the lower Nepeña Valley, north-central coast of Peru. Ceramic vessels were used for production, transportation, and storage of foods consumed for daily subsistence and during feasting events at the settlement of Caylán, a large town or city interpreted as the primary center of a multi-tiered polity. Secondary settlements at Samanco, a small coastal town, and Huambacho, an elite ceremonial center, indicate the complexity of this polity. Analysis of ceramic rim sherds reveals the types of vessels used at these sites, their function in storing, preparing, cooking, and serving foods, the frequency of their decoration, their distribution at particular locations within each site, and the volumetric capacities of cooking, storage, and serving vessels.

Between 2003 and 2013, excavations occurred at Huambacho (2003-2004), Caylán (2009-2010), and Samanco (2012-2013). At Caylán, six areas and sixteen test pits documented the architecture and material remains of stone and mortar multi-functional housing complexes. Indications are that Caylán served as an urban population center during the Early Horizon period, with walled neighborhoods connected to communal plazas, adjacent patios, and rooms used for storage, production, and residence. Spatial analysis and site mapping helped reconstruct the layout of the site and the distribution of material remains within Caylán.

Archaeologists have focused on qualitative aspects of feasting such as the presence or absence of certain features while quantitative aspects of feasting remain understudied. Questions involving how much beer was brewed, how much stew was cooked, and relationships between scales of food preparation for households compared to feasts need to be addressed.

This thesis compares ceramic assemblages from different compounds at each site, interpreted as multi-functional residences of coeval Early Horizon groups. Results indicate that vessels were produced at households but discarded in public areas, suggesting that vessels and their contents were transported and used outside of individual households. I argue that variations in volumetric capacities of storage, cooking, and serving vessels at residences of different groups and in public areas serve as indicators of feasting events containing sociopolitical importance.

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

In this thesis, I analyze pottery fragments discovered at the archaeological sites of Caylán (800 – 1 BCE), Huambacho (600 – 200 BCE), and Samanco (500 – 1 BCE) in the lower Nepeña Valley of coastal Ancash, Peru. Caylán was potentially the center of a stratified sociopolitical structure that exerted influence over Huambacho and Samanco in the lower coastal drainage during the Early Horizon (900 – 200 BCE). I examine the shapes and types of ceramic vessels recovered from the archaeological record at each of the three sites by identifying features of rim sherds, which constitute only a fraction of the total pottery fragments recovered. The goal of this research is to expand our understanding of the role of feasting in sociopolitical developments at these sites during this period. The forms, distributions, and purposes of ceramics recovered from the archaeological record; the correlation between ceramic remains and spatial arrangement of architectural structures; and the trends concerning ceramic and architectural remains between the three sites are the primary methods used for understanding feasts and their impact upon sociopolitical development in the Nepeña Valley during the Early Horizon.

1.1 Context

An assortment of culture groups coalesced in the Central Andes through the course of human prehistory. The development of ceramics allowed for the preservation of information about the production and consumption of certain foods, ceramic types and decorations, religious and artistic iconography, and the spread of cultural influences by various culture groups to different areas due to the tendency of pottery to preserve well in the archaeological record. The development of pottery also led to entanglements between culture groups and their surrounding regions and settlements with regard to exchange of agricultural and marine resources in addition to ceramics and other trade goods. The Early Horizon has traditionally been associated with the development and diffusion of Chavín cultural influence from the ceremonial center of Chavín de Huantar throughout the highlands and coastal river valleys of northern Peru and beyond. Recent research indicates that some groups did not succumb to the advance of Chavín social, political, and religious influences, but instead developed their own sociopolitical structure and cultural identity. In the lower Nepeña Valley in coastal Ancash, the early urban settlement of Caylán appears to have been the center of a mutli-tiered sociopolitical entity that incorporated several communities including Huambacho and Samanco.

Feasting serves an important function within complex societies, especially as a mechanism of social and political competition. Entanglements between complex societies and agrarian practices such as agricultural irrigation can manifest in feasting behaviors as they pertain to the emergence of urban settlements and polities, such as those seen at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco. This thesis examines feasting practices in the context of incipient urbanism which developed in the lower Nepeña Valley during the Early Horizon.

Archaeologists have focused on qualitative aspects of feasting such as the presence or absence of certain foods, objects, or features while its quantitative aspects remain understudied. Questions involving how much food and drink were prepared and relationships between scales of food preparation for households compared to feasts remain to be addressed. This is particularly significant since the involvement of households and larger corporate groups in feasts, as well as the scale and intensity of such involvement, have significant connections to the political economies of ancient complex societies. This thesis analyzes the ceramic assemblage at three contemporary sites of different scale with shared architecture, ceramics, and sociopolitical structure. I focus on patterns of daily life, ritual activity, and communal events such as feasting.

Volumetric analyses of ceramic vessels used in the storage, production, cooking, and serving of foods consumed in feasting activities at particular locations within a site provide insight into the types of feasting events held, their purpose, and their scale. The use of multiple contemporary sites in the study allows for the inclusion of research questions that would not be possible through analysis of a single site.

In this study, the relative frequencies of vessels at each site provide details on the ratio of production and consumption vessels recovered in the archaeological record. Volumetric analysis of *ollas sin cuellos*, or neckless jars, provides information on the capacities of vessels used for cooking and production of foods, while analysis of the volumes of bowls and bottles provides information on the capacities of vessels used for serving and consumption of food and drink. Neckless jars are the primary vessel form linked to storage and cooking activities in Early Horizon Nepeña and are particularly important since they were used as multi-purpose storage, cooking, and fermenting vessels. At Caylán, the total Number of Individual Specimens (NISP) of pottery sherds is over 48,000, while the NISP of Early Horizon rim sherds is 1,133. Of these, 773 sherds are from neckless jars and 25 are from bottles. At Huambacho, the total NISP of vessel ceramic sherds is near 4,000, while the NISP of Early Horizon rim sherds is 1,142. Of these, 663 sherds are from neckless jars and 35 are from bottles. And at Samanco, the total NISP of vessel ceramic sherds is over 27,000, while the NISP of Early Horizon rim sherds is 1,374. Of these, 963 sherds are from neckless jars and 37 are from bottles. These ratios suggest that ceramics were used with greater frequency for production than consumption and support the importance of neckless jars at these sites. The relatively low ratio of consumption vessels such as bottles suggests that containers which do not preserve as well in the archaeological record, such as hollow gourds, were also used for the consumption of liquids at these sites.

1.2 A Framework for Feasting

The sharing of food and drink between individuals for special purposes beyond the daily requirements of sustenance is a universal behavior amongst human cultures which we call feasting. Feasts can occur as celebrations of special occasions, remembrances of individuals or events, strategies for gaining or maintaining prestige among members of a group, or for numerous other reasons. The many culture groups that have occupied the coastal regions, river valleys, and mountain highlands of the Andes Mountains have a history of feasting spanning thousands of years which has been partially preserved in the archaeological record due in large part to the arid conditions of the coastal Pacific region.

The consumption of food is a universal behavior of all human cultures, and understanding the significance of foods and feasting to members of a particular culture provides insight into the beliefs and practices of that culture which are important not only in archaeological studies, but also in broader anthropological studies as well. The classification of various foods as delicacies, prestige foods, or taboos to be avoided can vary between different culture groups. According to the structuralist perspective of Claude Lévi-Strauss (1962), plants and animals are chosen for consumption because they are "good to think" rather than because they are "good to eat." Mary Douglas (1972:62) applies a symbolic anthropological perspective and states that analysis of foods consumed in feasts and other events are determined by the encoded meanings of those foods and categories of foods relative to the feasting participants' perspective. Marvin Harris (1998) argues from a cultural materialist perspective that cultural food preferences or avoidances that might seem strange to people from other cultures are actually influenced by economic, political, or specific necessities. Despite their different approaches, all three perspectives display the importance of food in understanding cultural development and preferences.

Studies of feasting in the Andes, including the roles of alcohol production and consumption, can aid in understanding the development of early urban communities and the corresponding development of sociopolitical complexity both regionally and generally. In this section, I review and evaluate several definitions of feasting to provide a frame of reference. I highlight several forms of feasting and feasting contexts which have been proposed. I then discuss various functions of feasting, their contexts, and associated behaviors. Next, I examine the roles of alcohol production and consumption in feasting. I conclude the chapter by discussing gender roles in feasting contexts.

1.2.1 Definitions

In order to understand feasting in the Andes, we must first establish what feasting means. Feasting is defined by Michael Dietler (2001:67) as "a form of public ritual activity centered around the communal consumption of food and drink" and by Brian Hayden (2001:28) as "any sharing between two or more people of special foods (i.e., foods not generally served at daily meals) in a meal for a special purpose or occasion." Marc Lalonde (1992) suggests that meals are social events associated with expression which have meaning, and meals consumed in feasting contexts certainly possess such qualities. Chris Gosden (1999:2-3) suggests that "food is culture as well as nutrition" and that the emphasis on consumption related to feasting practices allows for the investigation of cultural categories, including material culture, which are related to different foods and drink consumed in feasting practices.

1.2.2 Forms

Multiple forms of feasting have been proposed to explain the purposes of feasting and the contexts within which feasting activity is observed or discovered. Dietler and Hayden (2001:4) propose different ways to categorize the "differences and similarities" concerning practices designated as feasts. Hayden (2001:37-38) suggests examining the emic description, function, and size of feasts to best understand the purpose of the wide variety of feasting activities including funerals, work feasts, and competitive feasting events. Dietler proposes three primary types of feasting which embody commensal politics and are particularly useful for examining the political economy of feasts: (1) entrepreneurial or empowerment feasts, (2) patron-role feasts, and (3) diacritical feasts. Empowerment feasts involve "the manipulation of commensal hospitality toward the acquisition and maintenance of certain forms of symbolic capital" (Dietler 2001:76). Patron-role feasts involve "the formalized use of commensal hospitality to symbolically reiterate and legitimize institutionalized relations of asymmetrical social power" (Dietler 2001:82-83). Diacritical feasts involve "the use of differentiated cuisine and styles of consumption as a diacritical symbolic device to naturalize and reify concepts of ranked differences in the status of social orders or classes" (Dietler 2001:85). Work feasts are a particular form of empowering feasts where a group of people provide labor for a project and are reciprocated with food and drink (Dietler and Herbich 2001).

1.2.3 Functions

Feasts hold social, political, and economic meaning for the participants. Different forms of feasts hold varying sociopolitical implications for both hosts and guests. Understanding the social functions of feasting and identifying feasting behavior requires examination of foodstuffs, vessels associated with production and consumption of food and drink, and both physical and social structures related to feasting practices. Items in the archaeological record that might indicate feasting events with sociopolitical implications include special foods, special vessels, distinctive features, prestige items, specialized burial goods, facilities for production and consumption of foodstuffs, and structures devoted to feasting activities (Hayden 1996:137-141). The presence of specialty and luxury foods in feasting could serve to impress guests or highlight differences in political power amongst feasting participants (Hayden 2003; van der Veen 2003).

1.2.4 Contexts

Prehistoric societies had diverse methods of food acquisition and usage and, in addition to the presence of specialty foodstuffs or vessels, the dietary adaptations which gave rise to modern foodways may be visible in feasting contexts (Gremillion 2011:3-4). An abundance of certain foodstuffs beyond the daily dietary nutritional needs of individuals, such as maize used in brewing *chicha* beer, may also be indicative of feasting behavior (Danforth 1999). Determining the means of production and consumption of foods are important for understanding feasting behaviors. While consumption is shaped by the production and preparation of food, "consumption is only the end result" (Pollock 2003:34).

Identifying contexts of both the serving vessels, trash middens, and abandoned spaces used during feasting events and the cooking vessels, food preparation and disposal areas, and other artifacts associated with food preparation are necessary to understand feasting behaviors (Klarich 2010). Identifying the contexts of food storage areas and storage vessels are also important to understand feasting. Evidence of feasting does not always indicate a successful feasting event, and feasts may be complete or partial successes or failures for some or all participants before, during, or after the feasting event occurs (Smith 2015). It is also important to note that archaeologists do not necessarily need to identify an individual feasting event in the archaeological record in order to study feasting at a site or amongst a culture group, but rather they identify the festive landscape associated with a site (Dietler 1996; Rosenswig 2007).

1.2.5 Alcohol

Alcoholic beverages served an important role in ancient Andean feasting. Identifying the means of production and consumption of alcoholic beverages used in feasting provides insight into the scale of feasting events and their impacts on sociopolitical dynamics. Understanding the operational sequence, or *chaîne opératoire*, involved in the production of alcoholic beverages can help archaeologists to identify such production in the archaeological record. Such an operational sequence for the production of *chicha* maize beer has been proposed (Jennings et al. 2005). Archaeologists must be careful when using such sequences to identify alcohol production contexts because beverages produced using different foodstuffs may follow similar steps. For example, an over emphasis on the importance of *chicha* in archaeological studies could have led to misidentification of the production of *molle* beer in the Ayacucho Valley (Valdez 2012).

Alcoholic beverages are unlikely to preserve in the archaeological record, so floral evidence, specialized ceramics, and structures dedicated to the production and storage of such beverages must be identified. A Wari culture structure on the summit of Cerro Baúl in the Moquegua Valley shows evidence of alcohol production through separate rooms dedicated to milling, boiling, and fermentation as well as the presence of grinding slabs, large ceramic boiling vessels, hearths, drinking cups, and molle drupes and maize kernels (Biwer and VanDerwarker 2015). It is not clear whether maize beer and molle beer were both produced in the Cerro Baúl brewery or if molle was used as an ingredient in the maize beer (Moseley et al. 2005). Alcohol production facilities of the Lima culture have also been documented at Cajamarquilla in the Jicamarca Valley near Lima (Segura Llanos 2001).

Evidence of alcohol consumption is more prevalent than evidence of production. The consumption of *chicha de maíz* in feasting contexts has been discovered in the archaeological record of the Chimú, Moche, Recuay, Tiwanaku, Wanka, Wari, and possibly Chavín culture groups (Jennings 2005). Wari vessels for serving, consuming, and producing *chicha* maize beer have been found in elite dwellings, plazas, temples, and funerary contexts (Nash 2013). Consumption of *chicha* and hallucinogenic snuff by Wari groups has been proposed at Conchopata near Ayacucho, Peru (Knobloch 2000). Elaborately decorated dot-band jars indicate feasting with *chicha* by the Nasca culture at La Tiza in the Nasca desert (Conlee 2016:190).

While *chicha* can be produced using foodstuffs such as peanuts and manioc, *chicha* maize beer was the most widely produced and consumed alcoholic beverage of the Inka and provided the most prestige (Morris 1979). In Early Horizon Nepeña, a shift from the production of manioc beer to *chicha de maíz* is coincident with changes in the ceramic assemblage, the structure of ritual spaces, differentiation of social status, and political strategies of gaining status and power by hosting feasting events using *chicha* (Atalay and Hastorf 2006; Brennan 1982; Chicoine 2011b; Goldstein 2003; Ikehara and Chicoine 2011; Ikehara et al. 2013; Seki and Yoneda 2005). Alcohol consumption in the Inka Empire occurred in ceremonial public spaces and in agricultural terraces in ritual and group work contexts (Goodman-Elgar 2009). *Chicha* consumption by the Inka was observed in work feasts ranging in purpose from cultivating fields to construction of massive public works (Bray 2009). Inka work parties would be provided with tools, food, and alcoholic beverages in reciprocation for their labor (Murra 1980).

1.2.6 Gender

Gender influenced the roles of individuals in feasting events in the ancient Andes. Women were - and still are - influential in feasting contexts due to their control over production and distribution of food and beverages consumed during feasts (Allen 2002). In household feasting contexts in the Central Andes, smaller pots are used for *chicha* production because they are easier to make, are more portable than large pots, and provide women control over production and distribution of *chicha* during feasts (Jennings and Chatfield 2009). Indicators of women of high status serving *chicha* to feastgoers were discovered in an Early Intermediate Period (200 BCE – 600 CE) feasting context at Queyash Alto in the north central highlands of Peru (Gero 1992). In Wari feasting contexts at Conchopata near Ayacucho, Peru, women may have been producers and distributors of alcohol during feasts as well as ritual sacrifices after the feast was concluded (Isbell and Groleau 2010).

Women played an important role in feasting and ritual in the Inka Empire. As seen through early chronicles, married men were selected to participate in the communal labor that was owed to the Empire and were provided with tools, food, and alcoholic beverages at work feasts in reciprocation, and their wives were directly involved in the preparation of the work feasts (Cieza de León 1959[1540]). At the Inka city of Huánuco Pampa in the north central highlands of Peru, "chosen women" who served the Sun God Inti participated in ritual feasts by preparing ritual foods, serving *chicha* to feasting participants, and sometimes serving as human sacrifices (Morris and Thompson 1985). The importance of gender roles in feasting contexts has continued beyond the Spanish conquest of the Inka, as evidenced by the production of *chicha* consumed in feasts in the Bolivian village of Pocona in the highland Cochabamba Valley.

Traditionally, women produce *chicha* served in work feasts at the household level and rely on the labor of their daughters in *chicha* production to maintain economic power (Perlov 2009).

The production of *chicha* was an important component in the political economy of Early Horizon settlements in Nepeña, and the roles of women in feasting contexts involving alcoholic beverages provide insights into their potential involvement in the development of social distinctions within an incipient urban society. The spatial syntax and architectural organization of enclosed walled compounds could provide significant insights into additional gender roles in feasting contexts depending on whether settlements and compounds were organized using matrilocal, patrilocal, or neolocal structures.

1.3 Research Questions

The research questions posed in this thesis concern the analysis of shapes, forms, types, and functions of pots, their distribution amongst architectural structures, and the volumetric capacity of neckless jars at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco. The questions which this thesis seeks to answer are:

Does the presence of different forms of ceramic vessels at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco indicate different levels of production or types of feasting activities at these three sites?

How do decorations on different types of ceramic vessels used in daily and feasting contexts at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco inform about the social status of individuals or sociopolitical structures at these three sites?

Do differences in volumetric capacities of neckless jars at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco inform about types, scales, and purposes of feasts held at each site?

How does the distribution of ceramic vessels within and between certain types of architectural structures at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco inform about the social dynamics at play during festive events at each site?

Do feasting contexts present at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco shed light on the role of foodways in the political economy of the Caylán polity and development of sociopolitical complexity in Early Horizon Nepeña?

1.4 Organization of Thesis

This thesis is organized into six chapters. In Chapter 1, I established the context for the thesis. I presented a framework for understanding feasting and the context of coastal Ancash, Peru. I discussed several definitions of feasting and how food relates to feasting practices. I reviewed the forms and organizational variability of feasts which have been proposed to explain how feasting and feasting contexts are related to political economy. I established the social, political, and economic functions of feasting. I then described the contexts within which feasts and feasting behaviors are identified and recognized archaeologically. I examined the roles of alcohol production and consumption in feasting practices. I explored the role that gender plays in feasting. I concluded the chapter by presenting several research questions which the thesis seeks to answer and by providing the basic organizational structure of the thesis.

In Chapter 2, I discuss the geography and chronology of cultural developments in coastal Peru and the Central Andes. I first provide details of the geographic setting in which human groups developed in the region. I then describe a regional chronology for coastal Ancash and conclude with an overview of the cultural sequence in the Nepeña Valley.

In Chapter 3, I summarize archaeological research that has been conducted in the Nepeña Valley. I first examine settlement surveys and excavations of individual settlements in proximity to the Nepeña Valley. I then focus on research undertaken at sites within the Nepeña Valley itself. I conclude by providing details of the archaeological research conducted at the sites of Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco.

In Chapter 4, I explain the methods used to understand potential feasting activities which can be determined by the archaeological record at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco. I detail the forms, types, and functions of ceramic remains discovered in the archaeological record. I explore their distribution, discuss their use and discard, and examine the volumetric capacity and functional purpose of the original, intact vessels. I conclude the chapter by indicating potential sources of error in the methods and analysis.

In Chapter 5, I present and discuss the ceramic analysis, spatial analysis, and volumetric analysis of archaeological data from Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco which could be related to feasting. I conclude the chapter by providing cross-site analysis of ceramic vessel sherds found in the archaeological record of the three sites.

In Chapter 6, I conclude the thesis by recapitulating the research that has been done and summarizing the results of the analysis in light of the research questions posed at the beginning of this thesis. I discuss the implications of the identified feasting behaviors with regard to social and political change in the Nepeña Valley during the Early Horizon. I discuss the impact of this thesis upon similar sites in the region as well as in the broader contexts of archaeology and anthropology in general. I mention the problems and complications in the methods and analysis of this research. Next, I examine the potential for future research in the region, including: additional excavation at sites in the Nepeña Valley or which are related to these Early Horizon sites; analysis of residues found on ceramic remains; analysis of the remains of floral, microfloral, and faunal remains discovered at a settlement; development of a more detailed and extensive cross-site pottery typology in the Nepeña Valley; and the use of three-dimensional imaging of artifacts and sites for further archaeological study and for dissemination of research to the public. I conclude by stating my thoughts concerning feasting practices in the Nepeña Valley.

CHAPTER 2. GEOGRAPHIC SETTING AND REGIONAL CHRONOLOGY

Human cultures have developed in diverse geographic settings throughout human prehistory. The natural environment near human settlements provides sources of food for sustenance and the materials used to create tools and shelter. Social, economic, and political factors influence the relationships between a culture group, the immediate and distant environment, and other cultures via trade, subsistence strategies, warfare, and other human activities. In this chapter, I explain the geographic setting in which culture groups developed in the coastal and highland regions of Peru. I provide a regional chronology for the development of culture groups, with a focus on coastal Ancash. I conclude the chapter by establishing a chronology for the Ceramic prehistory of the Nepeña Valley.

2.1 Geographic Setting

The profusion of culture groups which existed in the Andes during the Ceramic cultural periods (post-1800 BCE) inhabited a variety of geographic locations including mountain highlands, river valleys, and coastal regions. The cold waters of the Humboldt, or Peru, Current in the Pacific Ocean to the west and the close proximity and tall peaks of the Andes Mountains to the east inhibit rainfall and contribute to more arid conditions than would be expected in both the tropical savannah of southern Ecuador and northern Peru and the subtropical desert of southern and central coastal Peru and northern Chile (Moseley 1992).

The creation of the Andes Mountains resulted from the continental and oceanic tectonic activity of the Cenozoic, 65 million years ago (Grosjean et al. 2007). During the Pleistocene, 12 thousand years ago, glacial activity created the foothills which separate the Nepeña Valley from neighboring river valleys (Lanning 1967). The current geographic and geological structure in the

Andes was entrenched by roughly 2000 BCE (Grosjean et al. 2007). In the Ancash Region of Peru, two parallel mountain chains known as the Cordillera Blanca and Cordillera Negra Mountains separate the coastal river valleys to the west from the inland jungle lowlands to the east. The Santa River runs between them in a corridor called the Callejón de Huaylas.

The north coast of the central Andes consists of river valleys separated by tropical savannah, subtropical desert, and the Andean foothills (Moseley 1992). The north coast encompasses the region from the Jequetepeque Valley in the north to the Casma Valley in the south, including the Chicama, Moche, Virú, Chao, Santa, Nepeña, Casma, Seco, Huarmey, and Culebras river valleys (Willey 1953). Distinctions are usually made between the upper and lower valley, with the lower valley running from the foothills to the coast.

The inland areas reaching the Amazon Basin on the eastern side of the Andes Mountains receive more rainfall than the coastal valleys on the western side. Water from glacial and snow melt in the Cordillera Blanca facilitated irrigation and terraced agriculture in mountain highlands and river valleys. The Cordillera Negra, which forms the eastern border of the Nepeña Valley, has no permanent glaciers and thus provides less water for irrigation. The coastal waters of the Pacific Ocean supply one of the most bountiful sources of marine life in the world. These geographic conditions and food sources provided a framework for the development of complex agrarian societies exploiting the rich marine resources available in coastal regions while irrigating inland territories.

2.2 Regional Chronology

A multitude of culture groups existed in the Andes throughout prehistory. Julio C. Tello, the father of Peruvian archaeology and the first indigenous archaeologist in the Americas

(Burger 2009), provided an early framework for the progression of culture groups in Peru (Tello 1922). Additional early sequencing of cultures was performed by Friedrich Max Uhle based on textile and pottery design (Rowe 1954). Various other chronological sequences have been proposed, including those by John Rowe (1945), Edward Lanning (1967), and Luis Lumbreras (1974). While specific chronologies vary, a general sequence of culture groups in the Andes has been created, describing over 10,000 years and divided into Preceramic and Ceramic distinctions. The six Preceramic cultural periods include dates from an undetermined point in the distant past through 1800 BCE, and the six Ceramic cultural periods encompass dates from 1800 BCE to 1534 CE (Table 2.1).

Archaeological evidence shows that feasting occurred in the region prior to the introduction of ceramics (Pozorski et al. 2016; Vega-Centeno 2007). Construction of buildings at Cerro Lampay occurred in multiple small-scale events that were accompanied by feasts. These feasting events were necessary to concentrate the labor needed for construction, and they served to reinforce ties between groups and to support incipient leadership capable of organizing labor. The authority of this leadership needed to be repeatedly reinforced, and feasting was the tool used to accomplish this task (Vega-Centeno 2007). A chronological sequence specific to the culture groups and ceramic types of the Nepeña Valley also exists (Proulx 1985; Figure 2.1). Here, I summarize the major cultural developments associated with each of the ceramic periods.

2.2.1 Initial Period

The Initial Period (1800 – 900 BCE) marked the rise of various cultures including the Cupisnique, Sechín, and Manchay in coastal Peru (Fung 1988). More broadly, the period is associated with the introduction of ceramic production, monumental architecture, and construction of U-shaped ceremonial centers (Haas 1987; Pozorski and Pozorski 1987). Irrigation-based agriculture was developed, but irrigation technique limitations constricted population growth. Coastal and inland populations relied on marine resources for most of the animal proteins in their diet (Moseley 2001; Pozorski 1976; Pozorski 1979; Quilter 1992). Trade of agricultural goods and maritime resources between inland and coastal population centers occurred (Pozorski and Pozorski 1979).

The Cupisnique culture developed from roughly 1500 to 500 BCE in river valleys along the north coast of Peru (Elera 1998; Larco 1941; Nesbitt 2012; Pozorski 1982; Shimada 1994b). Their social organization and subsistence strategies remain largely unknown, but the spatial arrangement of Cupisnique sites suggests a stratified sociopolitical structure with some level of labor specialization (Cordy-Collins 1992). Cupisnique artwork and architecture indicate that their society was tied together by religious belief, and there is evidence that their beliefs were passed on to later cultures (Isbell and Cook 1987; Mackey and Hastings 1982; Rowe 1971). Cupisnique architecture has been found at the archaeological sites of Caballo Muerto and Los Reyes in the Moche Valley (Nesbitt et al. 2008; Pozorski 1982), Cerro Blanco and Punkurí in the Nepeña Valley (Shibata 2010; Tello 1933), Cerro Sechín and Moxeke in the Casma Valley (Pozorski and Pozorski 1986), and Garagay in the Rímac Valley (Chauchat et al. 2006; Cordy-Collins 1992). Mounds at Moxeke are arranged in the U-shaped configuration found in many coastal river valleys (Pozorski and Pozorski 1986).

Changes in settlement patterns and sociopolitical structures in coastal areas signify the transition from the Initial Period to the Early Horizon (Burger 1992). A decrease of Cupisnique cultural influence and the emergence and proliferation of the Chavín culture marked the end of the Initial Period and the beginning of the Early Horizon.

2.2.2 Early Horizon

The Early Horizon (900 – 200 BCE) is a period of time which began with the introduction of Chavín influence in the Ica Valley and ended with the introduction of a new ceramic style (Rowe 1962). This period corresponds to the spread of Chavín cultural influence, increased trade, use of camelids in economy, cultivation of maize, technological advances, and centralized religious governance (Burger 1988; Chicoine 2006b; Kembel and Rick 2004; Pozorski and Pozorski 1987; Proulx 1985; Rick 2017). Initial Period population centers were abandoned in the Casma and Nepeña river valleys as a symptom of socio-cultural changes (Burger 1993; Burger and Salazar-Burger 1991; Chicoine 2011b; Shibata 2011). Large U-shaped mound-and-plaza ceremonial centers were superseded by smaller walled-enclosure compounds (Daggett 1987b).

The Chavín culture flourished from roughly 1100 to 500 BCE in northern Peru. The major ceremonial center, Chavín de Huantar, was a religious and political ceremonial center located at the confluence of the Mosna and Huachecsa rivers in the central Andes (Burger 1992; Rick 2006b, 2017). Chavín cultural influence stretched from the Piura Valley on the north coast to Paracas on the south coast, and inland from Pacopampa in the north highlands to Pukara in the south highlands (Bennett 1943; Rosas and Shady 1970; Tello 1943). Chavín ceramics, art, and architecture have been found at sites such as Pacopampa near the Chotano River, Caballo Muerto in the Moche Valley, Cerro Blanco in the Nepeña Valley, and Garagay in the Rímac Valley (Burger 1992). The Chavín culture underwent three stages of development, with increasing populations that moved to surround ceremonial centers. Subsistence strategies shifted from relying upon deer hunting, maritime resources, and agriculture to reduced hunting and increased exchange with other civilizations. Ceramic production shifted from dispersed production locations at dispersed population centers to intense and diversified ceramic production at population centers with additional production at regional settlements (Burger 2008; Druc 2004; Miller and Burger 1995).

Evidence of communal feasting during the Early Horizon Period at Chavín de Huantar has been excavated from midden contexts in repeated deposits of large volumes of ceramics, faunal remains, and drug consumption paraphernalia (Mesía 2014). Feasting events potentially occurred at large U-shaped ceremonial civic centers. Chavín feasts reinforced the sociopolitical power of the social elite and attracted new followers without the need for coercion by physical force. The importance of Chavín de Huantar as a ceremonial and social center was also strengthened through feasting, with social hierarchy being reinforced through the order in which food was received similar to modern *pachamancas* (Mesía 2014). Feasting served to convert participants from their ancestral traditions to a new religious tradition with a sense of cultural continuity which was led by the social elites (Kembel and Rick 2004; Rick 2006a). The consumption of *chicha* in Chavín feasting contexts is visible in the archaeological record (Jennings 2005).

Between 800 and 500 BCE, Initial Period settlements in the lower Nepeña Valley such as Cerro Blanco and Huaca Partida were abandoned (Shibata 2010) and new settlements were created on valley margins at sites such as Caylán (Chicoine and Ikehara 2010), Samanco (Daggett 1999; Helmer 2015), Sute Bajo (Cotrina et al. 2003), and Huambacho (Chicoine 2006b, 2008, 2010). Some settlements do not show evidence of Chavín religious influence and developed their own types of ceremonial architecture (Burger 1993). Ceremonial architecture in these settlements differed in magnitude from that found in earlier population centers. Initial Period population centers tended to construct and renovate a single large building or monumental structure to serve as a regional center (Burger 1992), but multiple smaller enclosed ceremonial spaces served local purposes at Huambacho (Chicoine 2006b). Evidence of feasting at Huambacho depicts different feasting types and contexts and shows that maize was popularized during the Early Horizon (Chicoine 2011b). Starch-grain residue analyses from Cerro Blanco also points to a shift to the fermenting of maize in the production of alcoholic beverages at the beginning of the Early Horizon from previous emphases on manioc as a privileged source of fermented alcoholic beverage (Ikehara et al. 2013).

The transition from the Early Horizon to the Early Intermediate Period materialized in the appearance of new ceramic styles and assemblages, including widespread popularization of painting as a decorative technique, such as polychrome styles in southern Peru and white-on-red styles in northern Peru (Rowe 1962). Conflict between communities in northern Peru led to construction of defensive fortifications (Vega 2009). Vast changes in social, political, and economic organization led to the cessation of trade in prestige goods and abandonment or modification of monumental ceremonial centers and ritual spaces (Arkush and Tung 2013; Billman 1999; Daggett 1985; Ikehara 2016; Ikehara and Chicoine 2011). The decline of Chavín culture and the emergence and proliferation of the Moche, Recuay, and Tiwanaku cultures marked the end of the Early Horizon and the beginning of the Early Intermediate Period.

2.2.3 Early Intermediate Period

The Early Intermediate Period (200 BCE – 600 CE) corresponds to the development and spread of Moche and Recuay cultural influence in northern Peru. Technological developments arose in metallurgy (Jones 2001; Swenson and Warner 2012), ceramic molds (Jackson 2002, 2008; Quilter 2002), and irrigation systems (Donnan 1968; Eling 1987; Wilson 1985). Multiple centers of leadership at dispersed settlements allowed for the development of more salient social stratification, inequalities of wealth, trade of prestige goods, and rituals of power that tied the population to a shared cultural tradition (Castillo and Uceda 2008). In the Nepeña Valley, based on surface survey data, Moche settlements in the lower valley appear to have coexisted with Recuay settlements in the upper valley (Proulx 1982).

The Moche culture, also known as the Mochica, developed in coastal northern Peru from roughly 100 to 800 CE (Bawden 1996; Shimada 1994b). The capital city of Huacas de Moche was located in the Moche Valley (Chapdelaine 2003; Uceda 2010). Two monumental pyramidal structures were built here, La Huaca del Sol and La Huaca de la Luna, which served a range of civic and religious functions (Bourget 2001b). Moche cultural influence expanded into coastal river valleys in north Peru, from the upper Piura Valley in the north (Castillo and Uceda 2008) to the Nepeña Valley in the south (Proulx 1973). Pañamarca was the largest Moche settlement in the Nepeña Valley (Schaedel 1951; Trever et al. 2013). The Moche developed a dispersed system of governance with local rulers controlling river valleys, as seen at Sipán (Alva 2001) and Huaca Cao Viejo at El Brujo (Mujica 2007). The addition of these rulers increased the size of the Moche social elite, which influenced intensified social stratification, inequalities of wealth, and manufacture and trade of prestige goods (Castillo and Uceda 2008). An alternative interpretation is that the Moche were not an organized society but rather a shared elite religious belief system which was adopted by different groups on the north coast of Peru, and that dispersed kin groups were the source of political authority which could coalesce or disperse when needed (Quilter and Koons 2012:137).

The Moche developed improved irrigation and canal systems which were able to support larger urban populations. Intensive agriculture occurred in the Santa Valley because it was the most reliable water source in the southern Moche river valleys (Donnan 1968; Eling 1987; Wilson 1985). New metallurgical techniques allowed for the creation of more intricate metal goods (Donnan 2001; Jones 2001; Swenson and Warner 2012). The Moche potentially made use of guano as a source of fertilizer, although there is not yet direct evidence of this (Shimada 1994a). *Caballitos de totora*, reed watercraft used for fishing, were constructed at Huanchacho near the Moche River. Development of ceramic mold technology allowed for larger scale production of ceramics (Jackson 2002, 2008). Ceramic art portraying sexual activities became a prestige item (Weismantel 2004). Moche pottery featured greater realism than contemporary cultures, which increased opportunities for generational transfer of knowledge (Chapdelaine et al. 1995).

Moche religion contained themes of human sacrifice, torture, and ritual cannibalism (Bourget 2001a; Cordy-Collins 2001; Popson 2002). Religious iconography included images of decapitation reminiscent of Cupisnique culture (Cordy-Collins 1992). Sociopolitical changes strengthened the importance of religious ceremonies that portrayed ritual combat and sacrifice of enemy warriors, larger and more elaborate temples, and ritual items that reinforced social stratification and Moche rulers' power and control over their territory (Bourget 2001b; Donnan 1988; Earle 1987, 1997). Other rituals which connected the population to a shared cultural tradition and promoted social exchange of goods and technologies would have been important for maintaining cultural cohesion between population centers (Castillo and Uceda 2008).

Feasts may have served both purposes in Moche culture. Study of ceramic vessels, food preparation methods, and types of foodstuffs at coastal settlements can provide insight into the types of feasting that occurred (Gumerman 2010). *Chicha* consumption in Moche feasting contexts has been observed (Jennings 2005). Floral and faunal remains may indicate the types of foodstuffs involved in feasting when ceramic evidence related to feasting is scarce, as seen at the farming village of Santa Rosa-Quirihuac in the Moche Valley (Gumerman and Briceño 2003). Non-foodstuffs associated with feasting contexts can inform about a culture as evidenced by the use of copper metallurgy at Huaca Colorada in the Jequetepeque Valley (Swenson and Warner 2012). Feasting contexts frequently focus on cultural elites, but insight into the lives of non-elites can be gained by examining the remains of food production and consumption in everyday domestic life, such as those seen in Late Moche foodways at Huaca Colorada (Duke 2013).

The Recuay culture developed in the north central mountain highlands of Peru from around 200 BCE to 600 CE. Much less is known about the Recuay than the coastal Moche (Lau 2011). There is no known single Recuay capital. Rather, multiple population centers have been identified in the highlands of Ancash including Yayno (Lau 2010), Pashash (Grieder 1978), and Chinchawas (Lau 2002a). Early settlements appear to have been largely independent from centralized rule, but social stratification appears to have occurred and may have been a response to competition with neighboring cultures (Proulx 1982; Shady Solis 1988; Shimada 1999; Topic and Topic 1983). Recuay ceramic styles have been found in the Callejón de Huaylas at the site of Aija (Bennett 1944) and at Chavín de Huantar (Rick et al. 2009). In the Nepeña Valley, the Recuay occupied the upper valley at the same time that the Moche occupied the lower valley. The site of the Huancarpón at the confluence of the Salitre River and the Nepeña River contains evidence of Recuay ceramics and architecture in the form of "two terraced pyramids separated by a walled courtyard" (Proulx 1982:86).

Changes in settlement patterns, technologies, and art, architectural, and ceramic styles indicate an increase in the importance and political authority of social elites (Bawden 1994, 1996; Gero 2001; Shimada 1994a; Silverman 1993). Recuay artwork stresses the importance of ancestor veneration and warfare, and would suggest that settlements were ruled by elite warriors (Lau 2002b). At Chinchawas, feasting events related to funerary practices and ancestor veneration could be indicators of commensal politics (Lau 2002a). The consumption of *chicha* in Recuay feasting contexts has been identified in the archaeological record (Jennings 2005).

The transition from the Early Intermediate Period to the Middle Horizon was portended by an extended period of climate changes due to El Niño Southern Oscillation weather events which caused extensive drought (Fagan 1999; Keys 2000). Famine caused by the drought may have led to social unrest, warfare between neighboring cultures for control of scarce resources, or revolts against the social elite (Bawden 1996; Pillsbury 2001; Shimada 1994a). Regardless of the exact combination of social, political, or environmental influences, cultural collapse occurred because strategies that had previously successfully expanded cultural influence failed under external pressures (Castillo and Uceda 2008). In coastal northern Peru, the decline of the Moche culture led to the rise of the Lambayeque, or Sicán, culture in the north and the Chimú culture in the south. In the highlands, decline of the Recuay culture coincided with the expansion of the Wari culture from the south. The decline of the Moche and Recuay cultures and the emergence and proliferation of the Tiwanaku and Wari cultures marked the end of the Early Intermediate Period and the beginning of the Middle Horizon.

2.2.4 Middle Horizon

The Middle Horizon (600 – 1000 CE) began with the development and spread of Tiwanaku and Wari cultural influences in Bolivia and south-central Peru. The Tiwanaku and Wari simultaneously adopted shared religious iconography that diffused from their respective capitals (Isbell 2008). Both cultures developed corporate ceramic assemblages, constructed breweries (Biwer and VanDerwarker 2015; Goldstein 2003), and implemented terrace agriculture and irrigation (Isbell 2008; Kolata 1993, 1996). The two cultures had similar religious iconography and certain aspects of material culture but different public and ceremonial architectural styles (Cook 2001; Isbell 2008; Isbell and Vranich 2004; Isbell et al. 1991; Kolata 2003; Vranich 1999, 2002), refuse disposal patterns, and clothing manufacture methods (Isbell 2008). Both cultures colonized remote settlements and established provincial administration, but evidence of imperial organization has not been discovered (Isbell 2008). Despite the cohabitation of the Moquegua Valley, with the Tiwanaku in the middle valley and the Wari in the upper valley, there is little evidence of conflict between the cultures (Goldstein 2005; Williams and Nash 2005).

The Tiwanaku culture formed in Bolivia near the Titicaca Basin from roughly 350 to 1150 CE. The capital city of Tiahuanaco was located near Lake Titicaca. Tiwanaku cultural influence extended from the Tacna Region of Peru in the north through Bolivia to Argentina and Chile in the south (Berenguer and Daulesberg 1989; Torres 2002). The Tiwanaku developed terrace and *suka kollus*, or flooded-raised field, agriculture that allowed for increased populations (Kolata 1993, 1996). The religious iconography of the Tiwanaku and Wari cultures portrays three supernatural, anthropomorphic figures or sets of figures. The art style appeared in both cultures simultaneously and seems to be synthesized from cultural styles to the south, although the nature of its diffusion is uncertain (Isbell and Knobloch 2006; Stübel and Uhle 1892).

The Tiwanaku constructed monumental pyramids as ceremonial centers which were aligned with sacred phenomena (Isbell and Vranich 2004; Vranich 1999, 2002). The Pumapunku Temple Complex at Tiahuanaco contains typical Tiwanaku architecture of stone enclosures, pyramids, platforms, gateways, and plazas that divide ritual spaces (Goldstein 1993;

Manzanilla and Woodard 1990; Vranich 2006). Several compounds excavated near the center of Tiahuanaco may have been palaces (Couture 2004; Kolata 1993, 2003). A provincial capital in the Moquegua Valley with a monumental temple or palace has been identified, but no other provincial capitals have been identified by monumental architecture. Unlike the Wari, the Tiwanaku disposed of trash in deep pits, used grindstones with a push-pull mano, frequently possessed wooden snuff tablets and other drug-snuffing paraphernalia, and depicted their religious iconography on monumental stone structures (Isbell 2008).

Tiwanaku cultural influence spread through the trade of ceramics and absorption of other cultures rather than through colonization or political conquest (Berenguer 2000; Berenguer and Daulesberg 1989; McAndrews et al. 1997). Tiwanaku social cohesion was impacted by feasting activities including consumption of *chicha* (Jennings 2005). There is evidence for development and rapid dissemination of a corporate ceramic assemblage geared towards mass production and consumption of *chicha* during feasting and domestic contexts (Goldstein 2003).

The Wari culture formed in southern Peru from around 500 to 1000 CE. The capital city of Huari was located in the Ayacucho Valley. Wari cultural influence extended from the Ocoña-Cotahuasi and Sihuas Valleys in the south through the highlands to Cajamarca and the Chotano River and along the coast from Moquegua to at least the Lambayeque Valley in the north (Jennings and Yépez 2002; Rowe 1956). Wari religious iconography was developed simultaneously with and is similar to Tiwanaku (Isbell and Knobloch 2006; Stübel and Uhle 1892).

The Wari did not construct megalithic pyramids but did construct administrative centers throughout their territory as evidenced at Cerro Blanco in the Huanangue Valley, Pikillacta, Huaro, and Viracochapampa (Glowacki 2002; Isbell and McEwan 1991; McEwan 2005;

Schreiber 1992; Topic 1991; Topic and Topic 2001). Wari public architecture consisted of four-sided compounds subdivided into rectangular structures (Isbell 1991). Ceremonial structures were constructed in a D-shape (Cook 2001). The same masonry and materials were used to construct palaces, temples, and domestic residences (Isbell and Vranich 2004). Elite Wari tombs have been found at Cheqo Wasi and Monjachayoq in Huari, at Huaro, and San José de Moro in the Jequetepeque Valley (Castillo 2001; Isbell 2008; Zapata 1997). Unlike the Tiwanaku, the Wari haphazardly disposed of trash in abandoned houses, used stone grindstones, did not widely use snuff tablets, and depicted their religious iconography on oversized ceramic vessels (Isbell 2008). In the Nepeña Valley, the reoccupation of Pañamarca showed Wari architectural and ceramic influence (Schaedel 1951).

Wari cultural influence in northern Peru may have spread through the trade of ceramics and agricultural technology as well as political conquest, warfare, and voluntary adaptation by local populations (Bawden 1996; Chapdelaine 2002; Jennings and Yépez 2001; Topic and Topic 1987). Refuse at the Moraduchayuq temple in Huari contained luxury goods and large quantities of ceramics for serving large amounts of food, which suggests ceremonial feasting. The archaeological remains of the kitchens at the temple were near normal household size, which suggests that food served during feasting events may have been prepared at other sites. These factors suggest that residents of the temple were members of Wari sociopolitical structure who offered feasts to those they managed (Isbell et al. 1991). The best-known Wari presence on the north central coast of Peru was found at Castillo de Huarmey, where tombs of Wari elite, including elite adult females, have been discovered (Knudson et al. 2017).

Feasting and the consumption of *chicha* were important for Wari social cohesion. Viracochapampa and Pikillacta may have been used to convert local populations to the Wari sociopolitical structure through feasts and other rituals (McEwan 1998; Topic and Topic 1992). Wari consumption of *chicha* in feasting contexts has been suggested based on the discovery of specialized serving vessels, including drinking cups (Jennings 2005). Vessels for serving, consuming, and producing *chicha* have been found in elite dwellings, plazas, temples, and funerary contexts (Nash 2013). The Wari held feasts in open patios enclosed by narrow chambers (Cook and Glowacki 2003) and used specialized serving vessels for feasting in both production and consumption contexts as seen in the Upper Moquegua drainage basin (Nash 2010) and at Huamachuco (Topic and Topic 1985). Consumption of hallucinogenic snuff and *chicha* has been proposed at Conchopata, where women may have been producers and distributors of alcohol during feasts as well as ritual sacrifices after the feast was concluded (Isbell and Groleau 2010; Knobloch 2000). A Wari structure on Cerro Baúl in the Moquegua Valley shows evidence of alcohol production via separate rooms dedicated to milling, boiling, and fermentation as well as the presence of grinding slabs, large ceramic boiling vessels, hearths, drinking cups, and molle drupes and maize kernels (Biwer and VanDerwarker 2015).

The transition from the Middle Horizon to the Late Intermediate Period is indicated by an extended drought event that severely reduced agricultural production and led to the collapse of Tiahuanaco and the gradual abandonment of Huari (Kolata 2003). Reduced agricultural capacity could have weakened the political and ritual power of the elite by limiting their ability to provide *chicha* and other goods (McEwan 2006). The effect of the drought on agricultural capacity is debated, but the religious iconography, population centers, and political structures of the Wari and Tiwanaku did disappear from the central and south highlands (Erickson 2003; Isbell 2008; Kolata 1993, 2003). The collapse of the Tiwanaku and Wari cultures and the rise of the

Lambayeque/Sicán and Chimú cultures marked the end of the Middle Horizon and the start of the Late Intermediate Period.

2.2.5 Late Intermediate Period

The Late Intermediate Period (1000 – 1476 CE) corresponds to the development and spread of Lambayeque/Sicán and Chimú cultural influence in northern Peru. The Lambayeque/Sicán and the Chimú established sociopolitical structures which spanned multiple river valleys, maintained expansive irrigation systems, built monumental architectural complexes, produced ceramics and metalcrafts, and developed large-scale trade networks. Sicán and Chimú ceramics and architecture are visible at settlements of the contemporary highland Cajamarca and Huamachuco cultures, but the extent of Sicán and Chimú sociopolitical influence over their neighbors is not known (Dulanto 2008).

The Sicán culture, also known as the Lambayeque, formed in northern Peru from roughly 750 to 1375 CE. Sicán cultural influence stretched from the Piura Valley in the north to the Jequetepeque Valley in the south with a core territory of the La Leche, Lambayeque, and Zaña river valleys (Dulanto 2008). The capital city, Sicán, was located in the Batán Grande area of the La Leche Valley (Shimada 1981, 1990, 1995, 2000). The capital city served as the religious and ceremonial center of Sicán culture, and monumental pyramidal mounds were constructed (Bruhns 1994; Shimada 2000). Túcume, located at the confluence of the La Leche Valley and the Lambayeque Valley, became the capital after the old capital was burned (Heyerdahl et al. 1995). The Sicán developed new mining and copper-arsenic metallurgy technologies (Shimada and Craig 2013). Canals were constructed at Pampa de Chaparri to support increased mining and agriculture that fueled the growth of their settlements (Hayashida 2006).

The Sicán had a stratified sociopolitical structure. Wealthy elites controlled agriculture, irrigation, and industrial production. Labor specialization such as the production and distribution of fish in coastal locations could provide limited political independence from inland population centers as observed at Pacatnamú in the Jequetepeque Valley (Gumerman 2002). Feasting at Huaca Sialupe is evident from the presence of hearths, macrobotanical remains, and communal food production and storage contexts (Goldstein and Shimada 2010). Huaca Sialupe was also a production site of black ceramics and metalworking (Shimada and Wagner 2001).

The Chimú culture developed from approximately 900 to 1470 CE in northern Peru. Chimor, the political aspect of Chimú culture, had its capital city at Chan Chan located in the Moche Valley. Chimú cultural influence stretched from the Tumbes Valley in the north to the Huarmey Valley in the south, with the Chicama, Moche and Virú river valleys as core territory. In the Nepeña Valley, Chimú influence arose at the administrative center of Huacatambo, Pan de Azúcar, Maquina Vieja, and the reoccupations of Samanco, Huambacho, and other sites (Chicoine 2006a; Helmer 2015; Proulx 1968). Chimor conquered the Sicán circa 1375 CE before being conquered in turn by the Inka circa 1470 CE (Dulanto 2008; Rowe 1948). The Chimú developed a four-level hierarchical sociopolitical structure (Christie and Sarro 2006). Existing elite in remote locations were absorbed into lower hierarchal levels, and management of canals, irrigated fields, and labor occurred in remote locations (Keating and Conrad 1983).

Extensive archaeological research has been conducted at Chan Chan during the Chan Chan-Moche Valley Project (Moseley and Cordy-Collins 1990; Moseley and Day 1982; Moseley and Mackey 1973, 1974). Chan Chan was a massive settlement with centers of craft production, storerooms, and ceremonial structures that were able to support an urban populace (Keatinge and Day 1973; Klymyshyn 1987). Complexes divided by large walls served as both social and architectural barriers, and reinforced Chimú social stratification (Conklin 1990; Moseley 1975; Rowe 1948). Raw materials were transported to Chan Chan and transformed into prestige goods by artisans (Christie and Sarro 2006). Artisans were grouped by specialization and were forbidden to change their profession (Moseley and Cordy-Collins 1990). The centralization of labor at Chan Chan led to the development of an elite bureaucracy (Topic 2003). Chimú agricultural capacity was extensive enough to support crop specialization, such as the growing of cotton at Cerro de la Virgen (Pozorski 1982).

Plazas at Chan Chan hosted large feasts and ritual celebrations as part of a reciprocal system (Moore 1996b; Morris and Thompson 1985; Uceda 1997). Chimú expansion included warfare conquest such as at the Lambayeque center of Farfán (Mackey and Jáuregui 2002, 2004), establishment of new settlements such as Talambo and Algarrobal de Moro (Briceño 1996; Castillo et al. 1997; Mackey 2004), establishment of work sites, and collection of surplus goods as part of a focused imperial strategy (Conlee et al. 2004; Mackey 2009; Moore 1988, 1991). After its capture, Farfán may have been used for trade and feasting rather than production based on the large amount of storage space and the lack of craft production (Mackey 2009). Labor management of canal building or agricultural activities probably included work feasts provided to laborers by the state, as suggested by numerous broken bowls at Quebrada del Oso (Keatinge 1974). Chimú consumption of *chicha* in feasting contexts has been documented (Jennings 2005).

The transition from the Late Intermediate Period to the Late Horizon occurred with the defeat of Chimor by the Inka circa 1470 CE. The Chimor heirs served as local administrators under Inka control until the Inka were conquered by Spain (Moore and Mackey 2008). The Inka built new regional administration centers at Chiquitoy Viejo between Chan Chan and the

Chicama Valley (Moseley 1990) and in the Cajamarca Valley in the highlands (Moseley and Mackey 2008). The collapse of the Chimú culture and the rise of the Inka marked the end of the Late Intermediate Period and the beginning of the Late Horizon.

2.2.6 Late Horizon

On the north coast of Peru, the Late Horizon (1476 – 1534 CE) began with the defeat of Chimor by the Inka. The Inka Empire was the largest empire in Pre-Colonial America and possibly the largest in the 16th century world, spreading agricultural, artistic, architectural, and religious influences through its territory (McEwan 2006; Moseley 2001; Murra 1960). The decimation of population caused by exposure to foreign disease, instability caused by civil war, and conquest of the Inka by the Spanish marked the end of the Late Horizon and the Ceramic Pre-Hispanic cultural period in the Andes.

The Inka empire existed from 1438 to 1534 CE and extended into parts of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, and Argentina at its greatest extent. The capital city of Cuzco was located near the Urubamba Valley in southeastern Peru. During imperial expansion, regional rulers were required to build a house and live in Cuzco for part of the year to show subservience to the suzerain Inka lords (Morris and von Hagen 2011). The Inka had a striated sociopolitical structure with the ruling elite deemed Children of the Sun, descended from the sun god Inti. Inka imperial architecture incorporated aspects of earlier Andean ceremonial architecture on a larger scale, with both large public plazas and segregated elite spaces (Covey 2008; Isbell 2004; Pillsbury and Leonard 2004). Inka styles of art and architecture were incorporated in some regions, but other remote regions maintained local influences that make it difficult to determine

Inka settlement in the archaeological record (Bauer 2004; Canziani 1992; Grosboll 1993; Rowe 1946; Schreiber 1993; Sillar and Dean 2002; Topic and Topic 1993; Valdez 2002).

Inka imperial expansion resulted from conquest and assimilation of local cultures into the social structure. The Inka built imperial enclaves in important cities (Marcus et al. 1983; Menzel 1959; Morris 2004), secondary facilities outside administrative center influence at locations along road networks (Alcina 1978; Bauer and Stanish 2001; Bürgi 1993; D'Altroy 2002; Earle 1994; Hayashida 1999; Schjellerup 1997), and new administrative centers (D'Altroy et al. 2001; González Carré et al. 1981; Hyslop 1990; Idrovo 1985; Julien 1983; Matos 1994; Morris and Thompson 1985). These settlements served administrative, economic, military, and religious functions including being residences for labor parties and strategic defensive locations. Archaeologists have yet to document an Inka administrative center in the Nepeña Valley during the Late Horizon, but Inka-Chimú cultural influence did occur (Carter and Helmer 2015; Helmer 2015; Proulx 1973).

The Inka economy was based on reciprocity between rulers and subjects, with subjects owing a tax of labor and services to the rulers and the rulers hosting work feasts by providing food and alcoholic beverages in return (Covey 2008). This reciprocal labor was performed through the practices of *mit'a*, or communal labor as a form of taxation, and *faena*, or labor for group projects. These sources of labor were utilized during imperial expansion to construct road networks which, in turn, allowed for greater control of territories and further expansion (Hyslop 1984). Feasting and alcohol consumption played an important role in maintaining sociopolitical cohesion. Inka political elite held empowering feasts in ceremonial centers to entertain and honor other elites and work feasts in agricultural contexts to reciprocate laborers for their work (Bray 2003). Alcohol consumption occurred not only in ceremonial public spaces but also in agricultural terraces in ritual and group work contexts (Goodman-Elgar 2009). *Chicha* consumption was observed in work feasts ranging in purpose from cultivating fields to construction of massive public architecture (Bray 2009). Inka work parties would be provided with tools, food, and alcoholic beverages in reciprocation for their labor (Murra 1980). After the conquest of the Wanka culture, the Inka shifted ceremonial power from local Wanka elites to the state by using state-sponsored feasting and providing increased access to maize and meat for the common Wanka peoples (Costin and Earle 1989).

Women played an important role in feasting and ritual in the Inka Empire. As written in early Spanish chronicles, married men were selected to participate in communal labor that was owed to the Empire and were provided with tools, food, and alcoholic beverages at work feasts in reciprocation while their wives were directly involved in the preparation of the work feasts (Cieza de León 1959[1540]). At Huánuco Pampa, *acllas*, or "chosen women," who served the sun god Inti participated in ritual feasts by preparing ritual foods, serving *chicha* to feasting participants, and sometimes serving as human sacrifices (Morris and Thompson 1985).

2.3 Nepeña Valley Chronology

Multiple culture groups inhabited or influenced art, architecture, ceramics, and structures at settlements in the Nepeña Valley throughout the Ceramic cultural period. Understanding the sequence of occupations and the changing social, political, and economic influences of those cultures can provide insight into the sociopolitical dynamics experienced through feasting events in the Nepeña Valley during this time.

The Initial Period (1800 – 900 BCE) saw Cupisnique and Chavín architectural influences occur at Cerro Blanco and Huaca Partida (Cordy-Collins 1992; Ikehara and Shibata 2007;

Shibata 2010). During the Early Horizon (900 – 200 BCE), Chavín influence over ceramics, art, and architecture was evident at Cerro Blanco (Burger 1992; Daggett 1987a; Vega-Centeno 2000) and new settlements which did not exhibit Cupisnique or Chavín influences were founded at Caylán (Chicoine and Ikehara 2010), Huambacho (Chicoine 2006b, 2010a, 2010b), Samanco (Daggett 1999; Helmer 2015; Helmer and Chicoine 2015), and Sute Bajo (Cotrina et al. 2003).

In the Early Intermediate Period (200 BCE – 600 CE), Recuay culture influenced ceramics at Huancarpón (Proulx 1982) in the upper valley and Moche influence over ceramics, architecture, and art materialized in the lower valley at Pañamarca (Trever et al. 2013) and the reoccupation of Huambacho (Chicoine 2004, 2011a). Amidst the Middle Horizon (600 – 1000 CE), Wari architectural and ceramic influence appears limited to the reoccupation of Pañamarca (Schaedel 1951).

During the Late Intermediate Period (1000 – 1476 CE), Chimú influence arose at the administrative centers of Huacatambo, Pan de Azúcar, and Maquina Vieja (Proulx 1968) and at the reoccupation of Samanco and Huambacho (Chicoine 2006a; Helmer 2015; Proulx 1968). Archaeologists have yet to identify an Inka administrative center in the Nepeña Valley during the Late Horizon (1476 – 1534 CE), but Inka cultural influence did occur in the form of Chimú-Inka ornaments (Carter and Helmer 2015; Helmer 2015; Proulx 1973).

This is not an exhaustive list of the culture groups that occupied the coastal and highland river valleys of Peru during the Ceramic cultural periods (Figure 2.2). Emphasis has been placed on the north coast of Peru to provide a greater understanding of the changing sociopolitical dynamics, especially those concerned with feasting behaviors, which might be discovered in the archaeological record in the region surrounding settlements in the lower Nepeña Valley.

CHAPTER 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE NEPEÑA VALLEY

This chapter provides a brief introduction to the history of archaeological research in coastal Peru. I first discuss river valley surveys and excavations of individual settlements. I then describe the history of research in the Nepeña Valley. I conclude with review of research that has been undertaken at the Nepeña Valley settlements of Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco.

3.1 River Valley Surveys and Settlement Excavations

The rich history and diversity of human settlement along the Pacific coast has provided ample opportunity for study. Archaeological research has been conducted in many of the coastal river valleys of Peru. Perhaps the most famous research is Gordon Willey's Virú Valley Project in La Libertad Region, which was a survey of the valley as a whole instead of individual settlements and which focused on the interaction between villages and the impact of social, political, and economic factors upon past cultures (Willey 1953). Willey's research led to more intensive study of particular areas in the Virú Valley as well as individual sites of the Virú culture such as Huaca El Gallo/La Gallina (Zoubek 1998).

Analogous surveys of entire valleys and individual sites were undertaken in river valleys throughout Peru including the Casma Valley (Collier 1962; Fung and Williams 1977; Pozorski and Pozorski 1988; Thompson 1961; Thompson 1974), the Huallaga Valley (Daggett 2007:95), the Jequetepeque Valley (Dillehay et al 1999; Kosok 1965; Kroeber 1930), the Moche Valley (Moseley and Mackey 1970), and the Santa Valley (Wilson 1988). The Nepeña Valley in the Ancash Region was originally surveyed in the 1960s and 1970s by Donald Proulx and Richard Daggett (Daggett 1984; Proulx 1968, 1973, 1985). More recently, Ikehara (2016) carried out a problem-oriented survey in the middle valley around the Moro Pocket.

3.2 Nepeña Valley

Archaeological research has been conducted at a variety of locations in the Nepeña Valley (Figure 3.1). Excavations have occurred at sites such as Kushipampa (Ikehara 2010), Cerro Blanco (Shibata 2010), Punkurí (Salas and Paredes 2005), Huaca Partida (Shibata 2010), Sute Bajo (Cotrina et al. 2003), Pañamarca (Trever et al. 2013), Huambacho (Chicoine and Pimentel 2004; Chicoine and Navarro 2005), Caylán (Chicoine and Ikehara 2009, 2011), and Samanco (Navarro and Helmer 2013, 2014).

A chronological sequence has been proposed to describe events in the Nepeña Valley during the Initial Period and the Early Horizon based on excavations at Cerro Blanco that showed evidence of changes in ceramic and architectural styles. The sequence includes four phases, with the Huambocayán (1500 – 1100 BCE) and Cerro Blanco (1100 – 800 BCE) phases corresponding to the Initial Period and the Nepeña (800 – 450 BCE) and Samanco (450 – 150 BCE) phases corresponding to the Early Horizon (Ikehara and Shibata 2007; Shibata 2010). The Samanco phase also coincides with the Salinar cultural period (500 – 1 BCE) used in some literature to describe changes in material culture, architecture, and settlement patterns following the decline of Chavín cultural influence (Ikehara and Chicoine 2011; Larco 1944).

Research in the Nepeña Valley that is not devoted to a particular settlement has been conducted on a variety of topics. One such study has explored the use of *Manihot esculenta* and *Zea mays* in feasting from the late Initial Period to the Early Intermediate Period (Ikehara et al. 2013). Another has examined the emergence of irrigation use in agriculture and resulting settlement patterns (McNabb 2013). The development of urbanism, religious monuments, and neighborhoods during the Early Horizon has been reviewed (Chicoine et al. 2017; Helmer and Chicoine 2015). Studies concerning defensive structures, warfare, violence, and cooperation between settlements during the Early Horizon (Treloar 2014) and the Early Intermediate Period (Ikehara 2016) have been performed. Studies have also been conducted concerning the management of camelids during the Early Horizon (Szpak et al. 2016).

Research has been performed at individual settlements in the Nepeña Valley. Studies concerning murals painted on temples (Bonavia 1959) and a Moche feathered shield found within a painted temple (Trever et al. 2013) have been conducted at Pañamarca. Reevaluation of a burial offering at Punkurí (Falcón 2009) and placement of Punkurí in the Early Intermediate Period has occurred (Vega-Centeno 1999), although the dating of Punkurí is problematic. Research concerning the site of Kushipampa during the Early Intermediate Period has been undertaken (Ikehara 2010). Studies have taken place at Cerro Blanco (Bischof 1997; Shibata 2010) focusing on feasting and social integration (Ikehara and Shibata 2007) and reconstructing previous archaeological research (Daggett 1987). At Cerro Castillo, social and political structures within Moche settlements during the Middle Horizon have been detailed (Rengifo 2014). While all of this research is important to understanding ancient life in the Nepeña Valley, this thesis focuses on the sites of Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco.

3.3 Caylán

Caylán is an archaeological site located in the lower Nepeña Valley in the Ancash Region on the north central coast of Peru. The Proyecto de Investigación Arqueológica Caylán (PIAC) is an effort to understand the spatial, architectural, ritual, and ceramic contexts in the occupation of and the development of urbanism at Caylán. Directors David Chicoine and Hugo Ikehara completed 16 weeks of field work at Caylán in 2009 and 2010, conducting excavations of units, digging test pits, and completing topographic surveys of structures and natural features (Chicoine and Ikehara 2009, 2011).

3.3.1 Site Description

The archaeological site of Caylán (PV31-30) is located 15 km from the Pacific coastline. It is one of the largest archaeological complexes in the valley. Its primary occupation during the Early Horizon is currently radiocarbon dated between 800 to 10 cal BCE (2σ). The site is situated on a flat pampa enclosed by Cerro Caylán and other hills in a location from which Huambacho, Sute Bajo, and the temple mounds at Cerro Blanco, Huaca Partida, and Pañamarca are all visible. Proximity to the river valley floor, marshlands, and a lagoon to the east provided agricultural opportunities and access to aquatic resources (Chicoine and Ikehara 2014).

Caylán developed with different religious and sociopolitical structures than the Initial Period Cupisnique or the contemporary Early Horizon Chavín. Instead of a settlement pattern of monumental ceremonial architecture surrounded by a population center, Caylán featured a large urban layout with walled compounds and enclosures connected by a network of streets, corridors, and pathways (Chicoine and Ikehara 2014; Daggett 1987b, 1999; Pozorski and Pozorski 1987; Wilson 1988). Ritual and public ceremonies shifted from earlier U-shaped monumental structures to smaller plaza settings, and there were correlated changes in the styles of ceramics and prestige items. Adoption of a large urban environment with walled enclosure compounds allowed for social interactions which enabled the mediation of leadership and status-based segregation (Chicoine and Ikehara 2011, 2014). Reduced levels of social stratification compared to later culture groups in urban settlements did not require extreme labor specialization and resulted in ceramic production that occurred at the family level and which lacked production standardization. Ceramic use did not appear to be limited by social status (Miller 2016).

Caylán is divided into different sectors based on walled compound orientation (Whitten 2015). Architecture in the pampa area is located in four quadrants divided by two main perpendicular streets. Structure orientation may be the result of multiple construction activities that occurred either coeval or in phases, but the sequence is ambiguous at this stage of research. With the exception of monumental benched plazas (Helmer et al. 2012), buildings within compounds do not appear to have been renovated or altered much after their initial construction. Baffled entrances between spaces were located in the corners of rooms to provide a measure of privacy and potentially defense. The urban layout and size of Caylán may indicate that it functioned as a regional center for contemporary Nepeña Valley sites which lacked Chavín influence such as Huambacho, Samanco, and Sute Bajo. Huambacho shows evidence of a similar enclosed compound architectural style as Caylán, but on a much smaller scale (Chicoine 2006b; Chicoine and Ikehara 2014; Whitten 2015).

The construction of defensive walls with parapets and the location amongst the hills of Cerro Caylán indicate that defense was a consideration for the residents of Caylán (Treloar 2014). Some of the defensive walls were constructed with materials from Early Horizon residences, and carbon dating of materials beneath a parapet indicates that the walls were probably constructed late in the Early Horizon occupation of the site. The construction of such monumental defensive infrastructure requires a large amount of labor (Ikehara 2016). The existence of these defensive structures and the size, scope, and layout of the settlement are indicators of the development of an organized urban community at Caylán (Chicoine and Ikehara 2014).

3.3.2 Site Extent

The archaeological site of Caylán sits at an elevation 105 to 150 meters above sea level (masl) and covers an area of roughly 90 hectares (ha) with a core architectural area of roughly 50 ha. Cerro Caylán, which is located next to the site, has peak heights roughly 340 masl. A ridgetop known as Cerro Cabeza de León adjacent to the urban core is surrounded by stone walls and also contains multiple stone structures including what is potentially a fortress or refuge. Areas to the north and east of the urban core exhibit irregular architecture and abundant Early Horizon debris, seemingly indicating a residential area of lower status. Much of this area is now situated under cultivated fields, so methods other than area excavations such as test units or non-invasive ground penetrating techniques will be needed to survey them (Chicoine and Ikehara 2009, 2014).

The hills to the north, west, and south and the river valley floor, marshlands, and lagoon to the east established Caylán as a defensible position and provided access to natural resources including industrial and food sources. They also served as geographic boundaries to expansion and presented limits for the maximum size and population of the site. Even though the physical extent of Caylán was limited, it was still the largest Early Horizon settlement in the lower Nepeña Valley.

Caylán was divided into nine sectors based on the orientation of the walled compounds within the sector to compass directions for fieldwork purposes (Figure 3.2). Forty-three compounds have been identified and delimited at Caylán based on surface surveys, ranging in area from 800 m^2 to 8500 m^2. Additional compounds are inferred based on the presence of surface ceramic scatters and destroyed architectural remains. Each compound consisted of 0 to 20 rooms, and some contained mounds and plazas. Plazas and mounds were given a letter designation to coincide with the compound which they were located within, and individual rooms were designated by a combination of the excavation unit they were located within and a room number (Chicoine and Ikehara 2014; Whitten 2015).

Larger compounds obviously required more labor to construct, which implies that their residents potentially had a higher status than those who lived in smaller compounds (Figure 3.3). Plazas served as the public entrance into a compound, a public space for compound residents, and the location of hypothesized feasting events discussed here. Patios connected to plazas via hidden or baffled entrances were more private than plazas, and served as a common area for a family, group, or household (Figure 3.4). Formal workshops have yet to be identified at Caylán, and it is hypothesized that patios served as production locations for tools, ceramics, and crafts. Smaller rooms connected to patios were usually roofed or covered and served as sleeping and storage areas. Compounds may have functioned like neighborhoods with multiple households, and the patios may have served as households (Chicoine and Ikehara 2014; Helmer and Chicoine 2015; Whitten 2015; Wilk and Rathje 1982).

The site has a general stratigraphy of five levels (from top to bottom): (1) a layer of windblown sand on the surface; (2) a layer of debris from toppled architectural structures; (3) a layer of sand, silt, and dirt deposited by wind, water, or occupation; (4) a layer of plaster floors associated with Early Horizon buildings and contexts; (5) and a layer of sterile sand and gravel. The floor level marks the occupation of the site, with the sterile layer below it dating from before the occupation and the layers of sand, dirt, and debris above it dating from during or after the occupation. Some areas within the site have additional stratigraphic levels depending upon their reuse or the construction of additional floor levels (Chicoine and Ikehara 2014). Fill layers in those cases typically contain trash from neighboring activities, including work feasts and other communal events.

3.3.3 Excavation Units and Test Pits

During two seasons of fieldwork in 2009 and 2010, six excavation units, sixteen test pits, and one looter's pit were excavated. Three excavation units, five test pits, and the looter's pit were excavated in 2009, and three excavation units and eleven test pits were excavated in 2010. Additional extensions of excavation units and test pits were excavated to investigate particular contexts which were otherwise not contained within the scope of an excavation unit or test pit. In 2009, 144 m^2 were excavated and 420 m^2 were excavated in 2010 for a total excavation size of 564 m^2 during the two years of fieldwork (Chicoine and Ikehara 2009, 2011).

Excavations units were located near the Main Mound, Plaza A, a potential domestic area, and the various spaces of Compound E. Test pits were located in the center of the Plaza Mayor, on two of the main streets, in a side corridor connecting to a compound, in open air middens on the outskirts of the urban core, in a defensive wall, in colonnaded patios associated with walled enclosure compounds, and in raised platforms and correlated construction fill (Warner 2015). The locations included an incomplete low platform, a complete low platform, the entrance to Plaza A, between Plaza A and Plaza B, courtyards south of Plaza A, the east end and the west end of a major avenue, and a material extraction zone (Chicoine and Ikehara 2009, 2011).

The data collected from these excavations has provided insight into the spatial arrangement of Caylán such as the placement of dumping locations and differences in social status based on compound location and size. Issues such as the degree of sociopolitical stratification at the site, movement of population to and from the site, and the role of commensal feasting in organizing labor at Caylán require additional consideration (Chicoine and Ikehara 2009, 2011). Over 48,000 sherds of ceramic vessels were excavated during the two years of fieldwork, the majority of which indicate domestic instead of ceremonial use. Of the 1,133 Early Horizon vessel rim sherds recovered, 778 were from neckless jars and only 14 of those were decorated. Finewares are less prevalent in the archaeological record than vessels used for daily purposes, and are usually found in the archaeological record as associated with ritual libations, offerings, and mortuary contexts. Analysis of these ceramic vessels, their distribution within the site, and their functions and volumetric capacities can serve to expand our understanding of feasting activities at Caylán.

3.3.4 Floral and Faunal Remains

Analysis of materials recovered from excavations at Caylán has led to the identification of various types of floral and faunal remains. These plants, animals, birds, fish, and mollusks were potential sources of foods that could have been consumed in daily contexts, feasting contexts, or both. The presence of a species does not necessarily indicate its use as food, since items such as spondylus shells were used for personal adornment (Chicoine 2006a) and cane was used for some construction purposes (Chicoine and Ikehara 2014; Helmer 2015).

While this thesis does not analyze the particular types of remains or species which are present at Caylán, it is important to recognize the variety of botanical (Table 3.1), animal (Table 3.2), avian (Table 3.3), fish (Table 3.4), and molluscan (Table 3.5) species which have been discovered there. Further research into which types of remains were present at a given settlement will help identify potential food preferences, regional patterns of exchange for marine and agricultural resources, and types of meals that were prepared and served. The variety of fish and mollusks recovered at Caylán, which was an inland site, suggest that exchange or trade activities with coastal settlements such as Samanco occurred. Several botanical goods such as bananas, peaches, and plums were only recovered at Caylán, which may be indicative of food preferences or possibly a greater concentration of elite individuals at Caylán if those foods were considered prestige goods.

3.3.5 Additional Research

Additional research pertaining to Caylán has been conducted on topics related to food resources and diet, architecture and use of space, production of ceramics, and refuse patterns. Beverly Clement (2012) has written on macrobotanical remains and human feces recovered from the archaeological record at Caylán. Further study of the macrobotanical remains excavated at Caylán identified the uses of both food and non-food plants (Chicoine et al. 2016). A study of the use of molluscan seafood resources for consumption and ritual purposes based on the remains of shells has been conducted (Chicoine and Rojas 2013). The examination of the human-environment interactions, including consumption, between Early Horizon residents of Caylán, cultivated and domestic plants, and maritime seafood resources provides information on the subsistence strategies used during the period of sociopolitical development and change in the region. Identification of specialty or prestige food goods could aid in identification of ritual behavior and feasting contexts.

Studies of architecture and the use of space can provide insight into the daily lives, ritual and ceremonial activities, and sociopolitical structure of residents. Activities and performances which took place in compound plazas, such as playing music, feasting, and small-scale social interactions, helped create and maintain a sense of community in an urban environment (Helmer et al. 2012). The shift from U-shaped ceremonial centers to enclosed plaza environments in the lower Nepeña Valley during the Nepeña Phase changed how residents experienced music, conversation, and sound compared to previous spatial arrangements (Helmer and Chicoine 2013). Densely constructed neighborhood compounds, intersecting roads, and abundant refuse suggest a large urban population at Caylán (Chicoine and Ikehara 2014; Warner 2015). Spatial analysis of residential architecture, including compound mounds and plazas, provides details on the lives of individuals at Caylán and further evidence for sociopolitical differentiation amongst its populace (Whitten 2015).

Similar studies of labor specialization and neighborhood contexts exist that indicate differing levels of social status of the Chimú, Wari, and Moche (Lumbreras 1979; Topic 1982; Uceda 2010; Van Gijseghem 2001; West 1970). These studies raise the question of whether compounds at Caylán could be more specialized than previously thought, and if administrative or production centers existed within the site. It is currently not known whether Caylán contained hierarchical, vertical social differentiation based on layered social classes or heterarchical, horizontal power structures based on relationships within kin or corporate groups. Studies of the spatial arrangements of compounds and their architecture could aid in understanding and identifying feasting activities at Caylán and their role within the social structure of its residents.

The study of ceramic vessels used at Caylán can provide insight into the daily and ritual lives of its residents. Research concerning ceramic technologies and minerals used in the production of ceramics recovered from the Main Mound, Plaza A, and Compound E yields insights into the scale and activity of ceramic production at Caylán (Miller 2016). Ceramic vessels are generally divided into three classifications based on their function for storage, processing or cooking, and transfer (Rice 1987). A detailed study of the excavation of

Compound E and the ceramic assemblage recovered from the archaeological record there has provided a base ceramic typology that can be used to analyze ceramic assemblages at other Early Horizon sites in the lower Nepeña Valley which were not affected by Chavín cultural influences (Ortiz 2012). Examination of the patterns of production, discard, and flow of garbage and refuse at Caylán provide insight into the daily and ritual life of residents and the functional organization of spaces at the site (Warner 2015). Analysis of the production, consumption, and post-use deposit contexts of ceramics at Caylán could aid in identification of feasting contexts.

3.4 Huambacho

Huambacho is an archaeological site located in the lower Nepeña Valley in the Ancash Region on the north central coast of Peru. The Proyecto Arqueológico Huambacho aimed at understanding the spatial, architectural, ritual, and ceramic contexts during the occupation of Huambacho. Directors David Chicoine and Victor Pimentel Spissu completed fieldwork at Huambacho in 2003, conducting excavations of units, digging test pits, and completing topographic surveys of structures and natural features (Chicoine and Pimentel 2004). Directors David Chicoine and Jeisen Navarro Vega completed additional fieldwork at Huambacho in 2004, expanding upon the work conducted in 2003 (Chicoine and Navarro 2005).

3.4.1 Site Description

The archaeological site Huambacho (PV31-103), also known as Huambacho Viejo, is located 8 km from the Pacific Ocean coastline, roughly 7 km from Caylán and 6 km from Samanco. The primary occupation of Huambacho occurred during the Early Horizon from 600 to 200 BCE (Chicoine 2010b). Huambacho is situated on a flat sandy pampa on the southern side of the Nepeña River at the limit of the cultivated river valley floor. The Rio Viejo provides a seasonal source of water to the northwest of the site (Chicoine 2006b; Chicoine and Pimentel 2004).

Huambacho consists of two architectural compounds, the Main Compound and the North Compound, separated by a 75 m stone wall. The compounds at Huambacho are walled enclosures with sunken plazas different from the earlier construction of U-shaped monumental structures found in other regions and culture groups and similar to the enclosure compounds found at Caylán, though obviously fewer in number. The smaller size does not indicate the development of urbanism at Huambacho, but the similar architecture and spatial organization suggests sociopolitical interaction between Huambacho and Caylán (Chicoine 2006b).

3.4.2 Site Extent

The archaeological site of Huambacho sits at an average elevation of 65 masl and covers a surface area of roughly 8.4 ha. The site originally covered around 12 ha before the destruction of much of the North Compound by modern agricultural developments. The nearby Cerro Popo stands nearly 200 masl to the southwest and contains the remains of some structures that may be related to the occupation of Huambacho (Chicoine 2006b). Defensive structures on the Popo hill are interpreted as a possible refuge for the inhabitants of the site (Treloar 2014).

Determining the geographic limits of Huambacho is difficult due to the encroachment of modern agriculture. The Rio Viejo may have marked the northwest boundary of the site, although the area between the North Complex and the Rio Viejo is covered in cultivated fields. A modern cemetery and the Pan-American Highway mark the southwest boundary of the site, but Cerro Popo is located further southwest so if it is related to the occupation of Huambacho then the total area of the Early Horizon settlement would be larger than currently assumed (Chicoine 2006b).

Huambacho was divided into five sectors based on visible surface features: South, Central, North, North Extension, and Huaca A (Figure 3.5). Two large sunken plazas and two compounds of raised platforms comprise the architectural core of the Main Compound (Figure 3.6). Individual rooms were identified and designated with a number and the abbreviation for the sector within which they were located (Chicoine 2006b).

The site has a general stratigraphy of five levels (from top to bottom): (1) a layer of windblown sand; (2) a layer of debris from toppled architectural structures; (3) a layer of sand, dirt, and debris deposited by wind, water, or occupation; (4) a layer of clay floors associated with Early Horizon buildings and contexts; and (5) a layer of sterile sand and gravel. The floor level marks the occupation of the site, with the sterile layer below it dating from before the occupation and the layers of sand, dirt, and debris above it dating from during or after the occupation. Additional stratigraphic levels indicated fill and construction techniques at raised platforms, and the construction of additional floor levels were discovered in some places (Chicoine 2006b).

3.4.3 Excavation Units and Test Pits

During two seasons of fieldwork in 2003 and 2004, 29 excavation units were completed over 23 weeks. The walls of most structures at the Main Compound are visible from surface survey, so creation of a site plan was possible (Figure 3.7). Excavation units were selected based upon the location of architectural features, and the site plan was updated with additional structural details such as entrances and support pillars. The total excavation size was roughly

4500 m^2 during the two years of fieldwork (Chicoine 2006b; Chicoine and Navarra 2005; Chicoine and Pimentel 2004).

Excavation units were located near the Main Plaza, the Main Platform, an adjacent compound, and Plaza A in the Central Sector, the mound comprising Huaca A Sector, Plaza B in the North Extension Sector, and various environments of interest in all five sectors (Figure 3.8). The fewest excavation units were placed in the South Sector and the North Sector and the most excavation units were placed in the Central Sector and Huaca A Sector (Chicoine 2006b). Nearly 4,000 sherds of ceramic vessels were excavated. Of the 1,142 Early Horizon vessel rim sherds recovered, 663 were from neckless jars and only 17 of those were decorated.

The data collected from these excavations have provided insight into the architectural layout of Huambacho as well as the practice of ritual and feasting activities within its compounds. Similar to the architecture at Caylán, sunken plazas, attached patios, storage rooms, and rooms for living and sleeping were identified. The Main Compound included two raised platforms and two sunken plazas which comprised the ceremonial core of the site. The Early Horizon settlement was followed by several phases of reoccupation and intrusive burials which led to the deposit of later period ceramic artifacts at the site such as Gallinazo, Moche, and Chimú wares (Chicoine 2006b, 2011a).

3.4.4 Floral and Faunal Remains

Analysis of materials recovered from excavations at Huambacho has led to identification of various types of floral and faunal remains. These plants, animals, and mollusks were potential sources of foods that could have been consumed in daily contexts, feasting contexts, or both. The presence of a species does not necessarily indicate its use as food, since items such as spondylus shells and cane were used for personal adornment (Chicoine 2006a) and some construction purposes (Chicoine and Ikehara 2014; Helmer 2015), respectively.

While this thesis does not analyze the particular types of remains or species which are present at Huambacho, it is important to recognize the variety of botanical (Table 3.6), animal (Table 3.7), and molluscan (Table 3.8) species which have been discovered there. Further research into which types of remains were present at a given settlement will help identify potential food preferences, regional patterns of exchange for marine and agricultural resources, and types of meals that were prepared and served. No unique species of plants, animals, or mollusks have been identified at Huambacho, suggesting that the regional agricultural output near the site was either also grown at or exchanged with Caylán or Samanco. Relatively few bird and fish bones have been identified at Huambacho, perhaps due to their size and fragility or perhaps because of food preferences. There are relatively few cooking hearths and burned and cracked animal bones but a large amount of production vessels and molluscan remains, suggesting that mollusks may have been pickled or processed similar to modern techniques used to make ceviche and then included in soups or stews (Chicoine 2011b).

3.4.5 Additional Research

Additional research related to Huambacho has been conducted on topics related to architecture (Chicoine 2010b), society, the chronology of site occupation (Chicoine 2010a), funerary practices (Chicoine 2011a), shellfish resources (Chicoine and Rojas 2012), political economy, and feasting (Chicoine 2011b). An analysis of architectural structures and spaces at Huambacho shows how residents used those spaces for ritual, ceremonial, and sociopolitical purposes (Chicoine 2006a). Further study of the architecture and use of space at Huambacho provides an understanding of the development of a complex sociopolitical and ceremonial structure that differs from earlier Initial Period and coeval Early Horizon culture groups (Chicoine 2006b) (Figure 3.9; Figure 3.10).

Evaluation of this enclosed compound architectural style, building sequences, and forms and decorations of ceramic remains at Huambacho has been used to refine and redefine the chronological sequence of developments outside of Chavín cultural influence in the lower Nepeña Valley during the Early Horizon (Chicoine 2010a). The study of Moche funerary practices at Huambacho during the reoccupation of the site in the Early Intermediate Period provides insight into sociopolitical changes and new ceramic styles which influenced the site after the Early Horizon occupation (Chicoine 2011a).

Examination of the architectural layout and the remains of food and ceramic vessels informs on the use of commensal hospitality during feasting events at Huambacho to celebrate communal identity and prosperity while also reinforcing inequalities in social status amongst participants as seen through the use of special spaces and prestige items (Chicoine 2011b). A study of the use of molluscan seafood resources at Huambacho for consumption and ritual purposes and their implications for trade activities supporting the maritime economy has also been conducted (Chicoine and Rojas 2012).

3.5 Samanco

Samanco is an archaeological site located in the lower Nepeña Valley in the Ancash Region on the north central coast of Peru. Matthew Helmer and Jeisen Navarro Vega completed 16 weeks of fieldwork at Samanco in 2012 and 2013, conducting excavations of units, digging test pits, and completing topographic surveys of structures and natural features (Navarro and Helmer 2013, 2014).

3.5.1 Site Description

The archaeological site Samanco (PV31-4) is located 2 km from the Pacific Ocean coastline, roughly 13 km from Caylán and 6 km from Huambacho. The primary occupation of Samanco occurred during the Early Horizon from 500 to 1 BCE. Samanco is situated on sloping hillsides and flat pampa to the north of a former path of the Nepeña River which is currently marshland. The proximity of Samanco to the Pacific Ocean and Samanco Bay provided its residents with access to abundant marine resources which could be used for subsistence, crafting prestige items, or trade. The domestication of camelids, practice of animal husbandry, and development of complex agricultural practices provided the residents of Samanco with access to other sources of food and trade (Helmer 2015).

Samanco consists of dense residential architecture composed of stone-walled enclosure compounds connected by large avenues and containing central patios surrounded by smaller rooms connected by winding passages. Ritual and ceremonial activities occurred at the Plaza Mayor, a structure similar to contemporary sites in the lower Nepeña Valley but different from U-shaped monumental centers associated with the Cupisnique and Chavín groups. Hilltop defensive structures, stone walls, and the natural environment surrounding the site provided the residents of Samanco with some measure of protection from invasion (Treloar 2014). The site is similar to Caylán but with a maritime-oriented focus, and the planned architecture, similar orientation of structures, and amount of refuse indicate that it functioned as an urban town (Helmer 2015).

3.5.2 Site Extent

The archaeological site of Samanco sits at an average elevation between 55 and 70 masl and covers a surface area of roughly 40 ha with a dense architectural core of roughly 20 ha. The architectural structures of Samanco are built on the slopes of Cerro Samanco and continue onto a lower pampa. The area to the south has been destroyed by modern developments including quarrying and farming (Helmer 2015:62).

Arid desert mountain terrain to the north, hillsides leading to Samanco Bay and the Pacific Ocean to the west, and freshwater and brackish wetlands and marsh formed from a previous path of the Nepeña River to the south form the boundaries of Samanco. The site is located on the northern margin of the river valley and has not been destroyed by sea level rises or shifts in the course of the Nepeña River (Helmer 2015:42).

Samanco was divided into six compound sectors comprised of groups of central patios surrounded by associated rooms and separated into three geographic areas (Figure 3.11). East Samanco contained Compounds 1 and 2 as well as the monumental Plaza Mayor (Figure 3.12), with ruins of defensive walls forming the eastern and southern borders. Central Samanco contained the largest compound, Compound 3, and a monumental Corral. West Samanco contained Compounds 4, 5, and 6, as well as the largest refuse dump in the site, and also features ruins of a defensive wall which may have connected with those to the east. Compound 6 and an additional potential refuse dump have been destroyed by sugarcane cultivation and other modern development (Helmer 2015).

The site has a general stratigraphy of five levels (from top to bottom): (1) a layer of windblown sand on the surface; (2) a layer of debris from toppled architectural structures; (3) an abandonment layer of sand, silt, and dirt deposited by wind, water, or reoccupation; (4) a layer of plaster floors associated with Early Horizon buildings and contexts; and (5) a layer of sterile sand and gravel. The floor level marks the primary occupation of the site, with the sterile layer below it dating from before the occupation and the layers of sand, dirt, and debris above it dating from during or after the occupation. Some areas within the site have additional stratigraphic levels depending upon their reuse or the construction of additional floor levels (Helmer 2015:64).

3.5.3 Excavation Units and Test Pits

During two seasons of fieldwork in 2012 and 2013, seven excavation units, ten test pits, and eight burials were excavated. The majority of the excavation locations were chosen based on comparisons of Compounds 2 and 3 which showed concurrent occupation in the site focused on daily subsistence and spanning two main construction phases. A total of roughly 500 m^2 were sampled, with each compound receiving a minimum of 4 m^2 of test excavations (Helmer 2015; Navarro and Helmer 2013, 2014).

Excavation units were located in the Plaza Mayor, the monumental Corral, Compound 2, Compound 3, and two looted tomb structures dating from a Chimú-Inka reoccupation. Test pits were located near a low terrace in Compound 1, the monumental Corral, Compounds 3 4, 5, and 6, the terraced southern pampa near the marshlands, and the dense refuse to the northwest (Figure 3.13).

The data collected from these excavations shows that all compounds in Samanco were occupied during the Early Horizon. Over 27,000 sherds of ceramic vessels were excavated. Of the 1,374 vessel rims sherds recovered, 996 were from neckless jars and only 23 of those were decorated. The ceramic assemblage was similar to that determined at Caylán (Ortiz 2002). The high volume of large jars and *tinajas* located near the Plaza Mayor suggest the occurrence of sponsored feasting events which served similar purposes of sociopolitical stratification as those held at Huambacho and Caylán (Helmer 2015:100).

3.5.4 Floral and Faunal Remains

Analysis of materials recovered from excavations at Samanco has led to identification of various types of floral and faunal remains. These plants, animals, birds, fish, and mollusks were potential sources of foods that could have been consumed in daily contexts, feasting contexts, or both. The presence of a species does not necessarily indicate its use as food, since items such as spondylus shells and cane were used for personal adornment (Chicoine 2006a) and some construction purposes (Chicoine and Ikehara 2014; Helmer 2015), respectively.

While this thesis does not analyze the particular types of remains or species which are present at Samanco, it is important to recognize the variety of botanical (Table 3.9), animal (Table 3.10), avian (Table 3.11), fish (Table 3.12), and molluscan (Table 3.13) species which have been discovered there. Further research into which types of remains were present at a given settlement will help identify potential food preferences, regional patterns of exchange for marine and agricultural resources, and types of meals that were prepared and served. More species of fish, mollusks, and water-adapted birds have been identified at Samanco than at Caylán or Huambacho, as well as species of rushes, grasses, bamboo and certain foods such as tomato and potato. The proximity of the Pacific Ocean provided the residents of Samanco with access to marine resources that were not available to residents of Caylán and Huambacho. Further research could be performed to determine if Samanco residents selected and consumed the best specimens of marine life or if those specimens were primarily transported to inland sites.

3.5.5 Additional Research

Additional research related to Samanco has included research into the performance of daily life by residents, the formation of community at the site, life in Samanco neighborhoods, and the dress and identity of residents during a later Chimú-Inka reoccupation. The study on the performance of daily life concerned the sights, sounds, smells, and spatial experiences that residents of Samanco would have experienced in different spaces within the site and how it impacted their sense of community (Helmer 2015).

Research concerning the use of ceramic beads and other prestige goods in elite Chimú-Inka burials at Samanco reveals details of groups and individual identity at the reoccupied site of Samanco during the Late Horizon (Carter and Helmer 2015). Examination of the Early Horizon occupation of Samanco, its relationship with contemporary lower Nepeña Valley sites such as Caylán and Huambacho, and the role that urban development played in the social structure and labor practices of its residents informs on patterns of exchange of maritime, agrarian, camelid, and prestige items both at the site and in the region (Helmer and Chicoine 2015b). These interactions at sites of different scope but having similar architectural, ceramic, and sociopolitical structure help reveal patterns of daily life, ritual activity, and communal events such as feasting.

CHAPTER 4. METHODS IN POTTERY ANALYSIS

The remains of ceramic vessels recovered from the archaeological record can provide details concerning the storage, preparation, cooking, and serving of foods in both daily and ceremonial contexts. Ceramic sherds recovered from a site provide a sample of the assemblage of ceramic vessels which were present during the site's occupation. These assemblages can reveal details concerning the practices and lives of residents. Identification of large quantities of ceramic vessels created using the same typologies, designs, and decorations can indicate shared social, political, economic, and cultural connections amongst the creators, owners, and users of the vessels. The discovery of similar ceramic assemblages at multiple sites can inform about potential relationships of trade or exchange between the residents of those sites.

Various efforts have been made to describe and categorize the ceramic sherds excavated on the north coast of Peru. Ceramic analyses performed by Strong and Evans (1952), Proulx (1968), Chicoine (2006a), Ikehara (2007), Miller (2016), and others provide descriptions and classifications of the wares and pastes used to create ceramic assemblages found at sites in the Nepeña Valley. Jessica Ortiz (2012) created a ceramic typology from her study of vessel forms from Compound E at Caylán. This typology was heavily inspired by similar studies in the Nepeña Valley at Cerro Blanco by Ikehara (2007) and by Shibata (2004, 2006, 2010, 2011). Helmer (2015) adapted Ortiz' typology for his research at Samanco. Chicoine (2006a) developed an alternate system of classification in which bottles, jars, and bowls were assigned to numerical groupings based on their overall morphological differences in his research at Huambacho. I used these influences to create a general ceramic typology applicable to Early Horizon sites in the Nepeña Valley which allows for vessel identification via the shape, size, and lip curvature of ceramic rim sherds.

As stated in the introduction, the purpose of this thesis is to analyze a sample of the ceramic sherds recovered at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco to improve our understanding of feasts and their impact on sociopolitical development at sites in the lower Nepeña Valley during the Early Horizon. The data used in this thesis was obtained by accessing the databases and archives of the archaeological projects conducted at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco in order to compile lists of the rim sherds, types, and diameters of vessel sherds recovered at these sites. Analysis was limited to sherds associated with the Early Horizon occupation of the sites based on style and decoration for materials collected from surface deposition and on stratification of deposition for materials collected from excavated contexts.

Images of the ceramic sherds were hand drawn by fieldwork participants at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco. Rim diameters were estimated by comparing the physical sherds to circles of different sizes printed on paper and then extrapolated from the angle and curvature of each sherd. The strength of the diameter measurement is dependent on the size of the rim sherd. Drawings were then scanned and traced using Adobe Illustrator tools. Sherds were also photographed. Vessel shapes and forms were determined by comparing the photographs, drawings, or scans of the rim sherds with shapes and names used in north coastal Peruvian archaeology (Figure 4.1).

In this chapter, I explain the methods used to understand potential feasting activities that can be determined from the archaeological record at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco. I first detail the shapes and sizes of ceramic vessels determined from rim sherds. I determine the form of the rim to identify the type of vessel from which the sherds originated. Next, I divide vessels according to functional purpose. I then discuss the designs and decorations visible on the sherds if any are visible. I denote the distribution of sherds across excavation units. I then determine the volumetric capacity of neckless jars found in the ceramic sample. I conclude the chapter by stating the potential sources of error in the data collection, data processing, and data analysis performed during this study.

4.1 Shapes

The ceramic typology based on the work of Ortiz (2012), Chicoine (2006a), Helmer (2015), and Ikehara (2007) is used to identify the shapes, forms, and sizes of vessels recovered from excavations at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco. Ortiz determined six primary vessel shapes: *botellas*, *cántaros*, *cuencos*, *ollas sin cuellos*, *tazones*, and *tinajas*. *Botellas*, or bottles, are smaller vessels possessing necks that are at least twice as long as the diameter of their mouth opening. *Cántaros*, or neck jars, are vessels possessing generally spherical bodies and necks that are less than twice as long as the diameter of their mouth opening. *Cuencos*, or bowls, are vessels possessing open mouths and curved walls and bases. *Ollas sin cuellos*, or neckless jars, are vessels possessing partially open mouths that are smaller in diameter than the curved walls of their body. *Tazones*, or cups, are vessels possessing open mouths that are greater in diameter than the straight walls and base of their body. *Tinajas* are very large vessels possessing partially open mouths which are smaller in diameter than the curved walls of their body (Ortiz 2012:101-111).

In my analysis, I condense these six primary vessel shapes into four shapes: bottles, jars, bowls, and neckless jars. My classification differs from Ortiz by focusing on the function of the vessel shape and combining categories that appear functionally similar yet dimensionally different. *Tinajas* are categorized as jars, with the primary difference being the larger size of *tinajas* compared to other jars. *Tazones* are categorized as bowls, with the primary difference being the less rounded, more rectangular shape of *tazones* compared to other bowls. I then separate these four primary vessel shapes based primarily on differences in function into distinct vessel forms based partially on differences in size. The forms used in my analysis are neckless jars, small jars, medium jars, large jars, *tinajas*, small bowls, medium bowls, large bowls, *tazones,* and bottles.

Neckless jars have neck openings with diameters in a wide range of sizes. Generally, the mouth opening of small jars is between 4 and 10 cm in diameter, the mouth opening of medium jars is between 11 and 20 cm in diameter, and the mouth opening of large jars is between 21 and 30 cm in diameter. *Tinajas* possess mouth openings with similar diameters as large jars. Also generally, the mouth opening of small bowls is between 4 and 15 cm in diameter, the mouth opening of medium bowls is between 16 and 25 cm, and the mouth opening of large bowls is between 26 and 40 cm in diameter. *Tazones* possess mouth openings with similar diameters as larger medium bowls or smaller large bowls (Table 4.1).

4.2 Types

The lower Nepeña Valley ceramic typology created by Ortiz (2012), with one modification based on the work of Ikehara (2007), is used to identify the type of vessels recovered from excavations at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco. The type of curvature of the walls of the ceramic rim sherds and variations in the shape of the lip of the rim determine the vessel type. Each vessel form is associated with multiple vessel types, and some vessel types appear in the assemblage for multiple vessel forms. The terms convex, straight, and concave denote whether the vessel walls curve away from, are parallel to, or curve towards the center of the vessel mouth, respectively. Compound walls change the direction of curvature of the vessel wall at least once. The terms divergent, vertical, and convergent denote if the vessel mouth aperture is widening, remaining constant, or closing. Some vessel types may be carinated, or have a rounded base joined to an inward curving vessel.

In this thesis, I divide neckless jars into four types: O1, O2, O3, and O4 (Figure 4.2). Departing from Ortiz' tripartite classification (O1, O2, and O3), I added a fourth type of *olla sin cuello* (O4). The types of *olla sin cuello* are defined by the rim lip shape as well as the angle of rim curvature measured from the upper edge of the rim at the mouth opening to a point of curvature on the exterior vessel wall. In Ortiz' typology, type O1 has an inclination between 0º and 20º, type O2 has an inclination between 21º and 40º, and type O3 has an inclination between 41º and 61º (Ortiz 2012:109-110). Following Ikehara (2007), I modified this typology to include a fourth type of neckless jar, O4, and the ranges of inclination were modified for all four types. In my analysis, the inclination of type O1 is between 0º and 14º, type O2 is between 15º and 24º, type O3 is between 25º and 40º, and type O4 is between 41º and 61º (Table 4.2).

Small jars are divided into six types: convex divergent, slightly convex divergent, slightly convex vertical divergent, slightly convex vertical, slightly convex convergent, and compound walls (Figure 4.3). Medium jars are divided into five types: convex divergent, slightly convex divergent, slightly convex vertical divergent, slightly convex vertical, and convex convergent (Figure 4.4). Large jars are divided into three types: convex divergent, slightly convex convergent, and very convex (Figure 4.5). *Tinajas* are divided into two types: very convex and concave divergent (Figure 4.6).

Small bowls are divided into four types: concave divergent, concave divergent carinated, concave vertical, and concave vertical carinated (Figure 4.7). Medium bowls are divided into three types: concave divergent, concave vertical, and straight divergent (Figure 4.8). Large bowls are divided into three types: concave divergent, concave vertical, and straight divergent (Figure 4.9). *Tazones* are divided into three types: convex divergent, straight divergent, and straight vertical (Figure 4.10). Bottles are divided into four types: straight vertical, straight divergent, concave vertical, and convex divergent (Figure 4.11).

These are not the only types of vessels which exist. Indeed, vessels of other forms and types have been identified in the archaeological record at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco. The forms and types described in this chapter are the varieties of vessels which comprise the ceramic assemblage established in the vessel typology developed by Ortiz (2012).

The method used to identify vessel types is visual identification of ceramic rim sherds from digitized images, drawings, photographs, or scans. The mouth diameter of each vessel was determined using the method described in the introduction to this chapter. The angle of inclination of the rim of each neckless jar was determined by measuring the angle from the upper edge of the rim at the mouth opening to a point of curvature on the exterior vessel wall. Angles in digitized images, drawings, photographs, and scans were determined using the Measurement tool in the Inkscape application. Angles on printed images and drawings were measured using a protractor and a straight edge.

4.3 Functions

Ceramic vessels can serve a range of functions including the storage, preparation, cooking, and serving of grains, produce, foods, liquids, and beverages as well as being used for decoration or as symbols. The lower Nepeña Valley ceramic typology divides vessels by two primary functions: serving and production. Bottles, bowls, *tazones*, and jars were classified as serving vessels, *tinajas* were classified as production vessels for storage, and neckless jars were deemed production vessels for processing and cooking (Ortiz 2012). Helmer (2015) classified neckless jars, jars, and *tinajas* as cooking-storage vessels and bottles, bowls, and *tazones* as serving vessels in his ceramic analysis at Samanco.

In my analysis, I use the classification adopted by Helmer. Neckless jars and neck jars are considered vessels used for cooking, preparation, and storage of foods and beverages. Bowls and bottles are considered vessels used for serving foods and beverages. Jars may have actually fulfilled both purposes, but they needed to be categorized for vessel analysis. The method used to identify vessel functions is the identification of the shapes, forms, and types of individual vessels. Spatial analysis of the use and discard of vessels at Early Horizon sites and other research may affect the classification of particular vessel types.

4.4 Decoration

Ceramic vessels of similar form or type can have different appearances based on the materials and processes used in their creation. Vessel design may be modified by application of surface finish techniques or intentional patterns of decoration. Surface finish techniques used in the Early Horizon Nepeña ceramic assemblage include smoothing, burnishing, polishing, combing, and impression of nets, shells, cactus thorns, or textiles into the surface of a vessel (Figure 4.12). Decorations which appear in the assemblage include painting, incision, perforation, stamping, molding, modeling, punctate, appliqué, and the addition of false handles (Miller 2016; Ortiz 2012) (Figure 4.13). Decorations appearing on both vessel rim sherds and other non-rim fragments were excavated at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco (Figure 4.14; Table 4.3).

Decorations can be used to change the appearance of the surface of a vessel. Paints of different colors can be applied before or after firing (Figure 4.15; Figure 4.16; Figure 4.17). Stamping is an impression of a design. Modeling is the addition of thickness to particular areas of a vessel. Press or two-piece molding can be used to produce a particular shape in a vessel. Punctate is the impression of multiple small points into the surface of a vessel. Appliqué is the addition of a raised element to a vessel. Incisions are lines of different thicknesses impressed into a vessel. Perforations are holes punched through a vessel. Combinations of different decorations can produce easily identifiable differentiations in decorated ceramics. Some examples of decorations which appear in the Early Horizon Nepeña assemblage are Stamped Circle and Dot, Zoned Punctate, either straight or curved Incised Lines, and Linear Punctate (Ortiz 2012:112-114) (Figure 4.18).

The majority of ceramic vessels recovered at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco are not decorated but do feature surface finish techniques based upon their form and type (Table 4.4). Neckless jars tend to have a partially burnished exterior surface and a somewhat smoothed interior surface (Figure 4.19). Jars tend to have a smoothed or polished exterior surface and a smoothed interior surface. *Tinajas* fall in between, generally having a smoothed or somewhat burnished exterior surface and a smoothed interior surface. Bottles tend to have a polished exterior surface (Figure 4.20). Bowls tend to have polished or finely burnished interior and exterior surfaces. *Tazones* tend to have burnished interior and exterior surfaces (Ortiz 2012).

The method used to identify vessel decorations is visual identification of decorated rim sherds and ceramic fragments or photographs, drawings, or scans of the sherds and fragments.

4.5 Distribution

The location of ceramic vessel sherds which were recovered from the archaeological record can provide information on the use and discard of the original vessels. Identification of the discard context as primary, secondary, or de facto refuse can also help determine the usage contexts of the original vessel (Schiffer 1972). Analysis of discard and usage contexts needs to account for the functions of the architectural structures during site occupation and the performance of daily or ceremonial tasks by the occupants who used the vessels (Warner 2015).

Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco were divided into sectors based on the architectural structures visible at the site. Similarly, the stratigraphy of different areas in Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco was determined during excavations, and the strata from which ceramic sherds were excavated was documented during fieldwork. Excavation units and test pits were placed at architectural structures or places of interest such as streets, middens, open plazas, and fill used in construction of raised platforms and walls. Certain locations within each site were the targets of thorough excavations based on the research goals of each project, such as determining the functional purpose of a structure, the density of occupation, or the presence of artifacts. The method used to identify vessel distribution is the use of the location and stratum data from the excavations during fieldwork.

4.6 Volumetrics

The volume of a ceramic vessel can provide information about the intended use of the vessel as well as the scale of food storage, preparation, cooking, and serving which the vessel can be used for. Vessels of a similar form or type may have a similar functional purpose, but vessels with larger volumes are likely to be used for purposes involving more people than vessels with smaller volumes. Knowledge of the use of a vessel combined with intra-site patterns of distribution can help understand the context in which pots were affecting foodways.

Neckless jars are the most frequently observed vessel form at archaeological sites in the lower Nepeña Valley during the Early Horizon, constituting 2,404 of 3,649, or 65.88%, of all identified rim sherds. During the late Initial Period, buckets, or *baldes*, were the primary vessels for processing or fermenting foods, most likely manioc (*Manihot esculenta*) (Ikehara et al. 2013). In his study of Cerro Blanco, Ikehara (2007) developed a formula to determine the volume of neckless jars which followed a particular typology that included specific variations of rim lip types. The formula used measurements of the diameter of the mouth opening, the angle of inclination of the vessel rim, and constants derived from common features of neckless jars of different types. Ikehara defined four types of neckless jars and thus used four different instances of the volumetric formula.

In my analysis, I modified the Early Horizon Nepeña typology to use these four types of neckless jars. I compared the variations of rim lips between the two typologies and determined that they were generally similar. I then used the volumetric formulas, measurements of vessel mouth diameters, and measurements of rim inclination to determine the volumes of the ceramic vessels from which the vessel rim sherds originated (Ikehara 2007, personal communication 2017; Ortiz 2012).

Bottles are serving vessels that are directly related to consumption of beverages. Bottles were found at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco, constituting 97 of 3,649, or 2.66%, of all identified rim sherds. It is important to note that other vessels used for consuming beverages, such as hollowed bottle gourds (*Lagenaria siceraria*), do not preserve as well as ceramics in the archaeological record, and the relative frequency of consumption vs production vessels will reflect this. Bottles were generally consistent in both body and spout size, with the primary difference being the type of neck and spout of each bottle. In my analysis, I made multiple measurements of the volume of replica Early Horizon bottles with stirrup spout necks to determine the general volume of bottles. I measured the volume of both the body and the neck as well as the volume of only the body to simulate the volumes of bottles with different types of necks.

The method used to identify neckless jar volumes was a formula that considered vessel type, mouth diameter, angle of rim curvature, rim lip variations, and constant features among vessels sharing that typology. The method used to identify bottle volumes was the measurement of the volume of replica bottles. Other methods could be used to determine volumes for vessels of other forms. One such method is the creation of similar type-dependent formulas to the one used for neckless jars. A second potential method is the use of geometric estimations of vessel forms combined with the use of volumetric formulas based on geometric shapes. Another possible method would be measurement of the volumes and mouth diameters of complete vessels of a given form combined with measurements of mouth diameters of vessel rim sherds and assumptions of the shared relative geometry and proportions between vessels of that form.

4.7 Sources of Error

Any data analysis should take potential sources of error into account to identify areas where analysis could be improved or which may have produced unexpected results. Variances in data recording methods by different individuals could introduce systematic errors to a portion of the sample or specific errors for individual data points. Measurements made using instruments include errors dependent on the smallest unit of measurement. Calculations dependent upon measurements will compound these errors. Measurements and calculations used in this analysis should be considered as estimates and not indicative of the properties of any specific vessel.

The accuracy of the initial drawing of a vessel during fieldwork is determined by the skill of the artist, materials used to create the drawing, and the environment in which the drawing is made. Inaccuracies introduced during this stage can compound into larger errors during later stages of measurement and analysis. One such example is error that can be introduced during the digitization of drawings. If digitization does not occur at an adequate resolution, compression artifacts and image distortion can cause pixels to shift which can affect later interpretation and measurements of features.

Measurements of rim angles of neckless jars from printed drawings were made using a plastic protractor and a straight edge, with an imprecision of one degree. Angles measurements were occasionally within one degree of different types of neckless jars, so vessels may have been miscategorized as a type O2 instead of O1 neckless jar or vice versa. Measurements of vessel mouth opening diameters were made by comparing rim sherds to printed circles and not from measurements of intact vessel rims. Diameters also depended on rim sherd size, with smaller sherds more difficult to measure. These procedures introduced an unknown amount of error, as the original completed vessels were not necessarily symmetrical and measurements could have varied from vessel to vessel and from different positions on the rim of the same vessel.

Vagaries in formulas used to calculate properties of vessels can introduce sources of error. The volumetric formula used in this analysis has a problem with scaling, where volumes of neckless jars of a particular type are affected by measurements of the diameter of the mouth opening but are not affected by measurements of the angle of rim inclination. For example, two type O3 neckless jars with measured rim angles of 25º and 40º will have the same calculated volume if the diameters of their respective vessel mouths are the same. These estimates are not problematic over large sample sizes, but can cause large variance in individual results. Adjusting the formula to account for different angles would reduce error in the calculation and provide a more accurate range of volumes based on measurements of rim sherds.

Another potential source of error is simple mistakes in data entry. This analysis used data which was the result of fieldwork at three different sites by three different groups of people over a period of ten years, and the incorrect entry of even a few data points could create large differences in the analysis of the aggregated data. A similar potential source of error is a misinterpretation of data, such as the shape, form, or type of a vessel. Interpreting whether a rim sherd represented a small jar or a bottle was sometimes difficult, as was interpreting whether a bowl with similar curvature and a diameter near both forms was a medium bowl or a large bowl. Vessels of similar form to the Early Horizon Nepeña typology that actually originated from a later reoccupation of the site would be difficult to discern from only measurements of diameter and curvature of vessel rims. Different individuals may also interpret a particular vessel sherd as originating from a different form or type of vessel. All of these types of errors of interpretation of data could affect the overall interpretation of the data sample. The results of the data analysis in this thesis should be considered with these potential sources of error in mind.

CHAPTER 5. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

French epicurean and gastronome Jean Anthelme Brillat-Savarin famously stated "Tell me what you eat, and I will tell you what you are" (Brillat-Savarin 1948:ix). Understanding of the amounts, functions, locations, and decorations of ceramic vessels possessed and utilized by a culture group provides insight into the performance of daily and ceremonial practices and relationships those peoples had with food and beverage. A detailed analysis of the types of ceramic vessels recovered at an archaeological site, their location in relation to architectural structures, and their size and capacity to perform a function can reveal details of the sociopolitical structure, ritual behavior, and feasting activities experienced by residents of the site. Changes in ceramic styles or locations of deposit can indicate changes in the social, political, economic, and feasting activities.

The pottery fragments analyzed in this study are limited to Early Horizon sherds and are only a sample of the total assemblage of ceramics which were recovered from the archaeological record at each site. Each of the three sites in this study contained multiple locations which were used for different purposes. Each site was also reoccupied to some degree, often for mortuary purposes, which potentially introduced artifacts from later periods into Early Horizon contexts. Due to these factors, some sherds contained in the data sets from each site which were identified via stylistic screening as belonging to later periods were not included in the analysis.

The material record of vessels related to production and consumption of foods, including both household vessels and specialized vessels, can serve as indicators of feasting events (Adams 2004:67). The size and volumetric capacities of cooking vessels and food storage receptacles can indicate the ability of a household or compound to hold feasts (Adams 2004:72; Clarke 1998, 2001). Feasts held to establish and reinforce solidarity and symbolic capital within the sociopolitical structure of the community (Adams 2004:61), including empowerment feasts and patron-role feasts, are structurally similar and vary primarily in scale. Work feasts provided in conjunction with the construction of public architecture, including defensive structures, serve to reinforce sociopolitical ties between the community and an emerging class of social elites who are capable of mobilizing such labor (Vega-Centeno 2005). Community and sociopolitical structure is built and maintained through such labor projects and feasts (Adams 2004:60), and the scale of these feasts can indicate the extent of sociopolitical power of the cultural elite at a site (Vega-Centeno 2005).

In this analysis, neckless jars are considered as cooking, storage, and production vessels and bottles are considered to be serving and consumption vessels. The 3,649 Early Horizon rim sherds represent 4.56% of the nearly 80,000 sherds recovered at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco. Of those 3,649 rim sherds, 2,404 were from neckless jars and 97 were from bottles, representing 65.88% and 2.66% of rim sherds in the analysis, respectively. The volumetric capacities of production vs. consumption vessels are examined to provide insight into feasting activities. For the volumetric analysis, I only include neckless jar rims for which I have access to images, photographs, drawings, or scans. A visual representation of the rim is required for volumetric analysis of neckless jars because the angle of inclination of the rim needed to be measured.

Specialized feasting vessels and prestige items such as decorated vessels can serve as indicators of feasting events, including diacritical feasts, which display and reinforce differences in social status or which are used for promotional purposes (Adams 2004:61). Only 159 of the 3,649 Early Horizon rim sherds were decorated, representing 4.36% of all rim sherds and only 0.2% of all recovered sherds, indicating that decorated vessels were not common amongst the

Early Horizon ceramic assemblage at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco. This is in stark contrast with assemblages from mortuary contexts where most pots are typically finely decorated.

In addition to similarities in ceramic assemblages, the three sites included in this analysis feature similar architectural structures of enclosed walled residential compounds and public spaces with sunken plazas and raised platforms and mounds. Both public structures and walled compounds at these sites were too large to be constructed by individual households, suggesting the existence of supra-household sociopolitical structures such as corporate groups, neighborhoods, or districts (Vega-Centeno 2010:118). The excavated ceramic assemblage from three locations at each site, including both public and private spaces, are analyzed to determine if distinct feasting practices can be identified.

In this chapter, I analyze the ceramic assemblages from Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco. I focus on the spatial relation between rim sherds and architectural structures, as well as assess volumetric capacities of neckless jars and bottles. After examining data from each site individually, I perform a cross-site analysis of the ceramic assemblage. I conclude the chapter by reviewing the research questions posed in the introduction and determining if the results of the analysis can provide answers to those questions.

5.1 Caylán

Caylán is the largest of the three archaeological sites examined in this thesis. Due to the methods used for the ceramic and volumetric analyses, Caylán features the smallest sample of Early Horizon rim sherds of the three sites. Spatial analysis at Caylán focuses on the distribution of the ceramic assemblage recovered at the Main Mound (EU-1 and EU-4), Plaza A (EU-2, EU-

5, and TP-8), and Compound E (EU-6). The locations of grindstones were mapped at Caylán, providing additional information which can inform about food production in relation to the Main Mound, Plaza A, and Compound E, including potential feasting behaviors.

5.1.1 Ceramic Analysis

The largest sample of ceramic remains in this study were recovered at Caylán, totaling 48,837 sherds. Of the 1,344 sherds analyzed in this study, 1,133 are vessel rim sherds and 211 are decorated fragments. This section of the analysis reviews the shape, form, and type of ceramic vessels, their function, and their decoration.

The most numerous shape or form of vessel is neckless jars, with 778 sherds representing 68.67% of the rim sherds recovered (Figure 5.1; Table 5.1). The second most numerous shape is neck jars (n=182; 16.06%), followed by bowls (n=148; 13.06%) and bottles (n=25; 2.21%) (Figure 5.2).

Amongst neckless jars, the most numerous type is O3 (n=448; 57.58% of neckless jars). This is the most numerous type of vessel identified at Caylán. The second most numerous type of neckless jars is O2 (n=128; 16.45%), followed by O4 (n=127; 16.32%) and O1 (n=30; 3.86%). There are also 45 neckless jar sherds which cannot be identified as one of these four types, constituting 5.78% of neckless jar sherds (Figure 5.3).

Small jars are the second most numerous form of vessel identified at Caylán and the most numerous form of neck jar (n=101; 8.01% of all rim sherds), followed by medium neck jars (n=49; 4.32%), large neck jars (n=24; 2.12%), and *tinajas* (n=8; 0.71%). *Tinajas* are the second least numerous form of vessel identified at Caylán (Figure 5.4).

Medium bowls are the most numerous form of bowl at Caylán (n=80; 7.06%), followed by small bowls (n=38; 3.35%), large bowls (n=24; 2.12%), and *tazones* (n=6; 0.53%). *Tazones* are the least numerous form of vessel identified at Caylán (Figure 5.9).

Having examined vessel shape, type, and form, I now consider vessel function at Caylán. Nine hundred sixty vessel rim sherds are associated with vessels used for cooking and storage purposes, comprising 84.73% of the ceramic assemblage. One hundred seventy-three vessel rim sherds are associated with vessels used for serving purposes, comprising 15.27% of the ceramic assemblage. If the primary function of jars is changed to serving functions instead of cooking and storage functions, 778 sherds would represent cooking and storage vessels and 355 sherds would represent serving functions, which shows a 68.67% to 31.33% ratio of use. The relatively low ratio of serving vessels to production vessels suggests that ceramic bottles were relatively rare and served as prestige items and that serving vessels made from gourds may have been common. Another possibility is that decorated bottles and bowls were discarded in mortuary contexts as opposed to fill and midden contexts and have yet to be discovered.

Having examined vessel function, I now consider vessel decoration at Caylán. Only 35 of 1,133 rim sherds, or 3.09%, are decorated. Of the 201 non-rim fragments in the sample, 171 are decorated, giving a total of 206 decorated sherds. Compared to the total number of ceramic fragments recovered at Caylán, over 48,000, only 0.43% of sherds feature decoration. This low percentage indicates that decorated vessels are special items not owned by everyone. Of the 1,344 rim and non-rim fragments analyzed, 206 sherds are decorated and 1,138 sherds are not decorated, showing a 15.33% to 84.67% ratio of decoration (Figure 5.18).

The most numerous form of decorated vessel is bowls (n=15; 42.87%), followed by neckless jars (n=14; 40%), neck jars (n=4; 11.43%), and bottles (n=2; 5.71%) (Figure 5.19).

Tinajas are the most frequently decorated vessel (25.00%), followed by small bowls (23.68%), bottles (8.00%), medium bowls (7.50%), large neck jars (4.17%), neckless jars (1.80%), and small neck jars (0.99%). No decorated medium neck jars, large bowls, or *tazones* are identified (Figures 5.19-5.22; Table 5.10). The high relative frequency of decorated small bowls, medium bowls, and bottles suggests their importance as prestige goods.

5.1.2 Spatial Analysis

Having examined vessel decoration, I next consider the distribution of vessel shapes at three locations within Caylán. The Main Mound (EU-1 and EU-4), one of the larger mounds at Caylán, was constructed in several phases. Plaza A (EU-2, EU-5, and TP-8) was a large space within Compound A open to the sky, connected to covered patios and other rooms, and used for both feasting and daily activities. Compound E (EU-6) was a walled complex which displayed evidence of domestic occupation including food, pottery, and textile production (Chicoine and Ikehara 2014:344-346).

Rim sherds of 152 vessels were recovered at the Main Mound: 138, or 90.79%, of those rims are from cooking and storage vessels, while 14, or 9.21%, are from serving vessels. Neckless jar rims are the most numerous at the Main Mound (n=120; 78.95%). At Plaza A, 306 rim sherds were recovered: 251, or 82.03%, are from cooking and storage vessels, while 55, or 17.97%, are from serving vessels. Neckless jar rims are the most numerous form of vessel (n=197; 64.38%). Four hundred forty-four rim sherds were recovered at Compound E, the most of the three locations: 373, or 84.01%, are from cooking and storage vessels, while 71, or 15.99%, are from serving vessels. Neckless jar rims are again the most numerous form (n=305;

68.69%). An additional 231 rim sherds were recovered at other locations within Caylán (Table 5.4).

The Main Mound has the largest ratio of production to consumption vessels, 90.79% to 9.21%. Plaza A and Compound E display similar frequencies of production vessels, 82.03% and 84.01%, respectively. The higher frequency of serving vessels is due to higher frequency of bowls at Plaza A and Compound E. Bowls constitute a larger percentage of the vessels found at Plaza A (16.67%) and Compound E (13.74%) than at the Main Mound (7.24%), and bottles represent a similar percentage (~2%) of the assemblage at each location (Table 5.4).

There is no significant difference between the assemblages excavated at these three locations. This could be due to the lack of specialized refuse deposits at these locations, with a mix of feasting and daily refuse included in the associated fill and midden contexts. This could also be indicative of heterarchical power structures at Caylán which would support similar ratios of production and capacities between compounds, as opposed to hierarchical power structures with social stratification which would display differences in the capacity for production and consumption between compounds based on differences in social status and power.

The distribution of decorated vessels at Caylán shows similarities between the Main Mound and Plaza A with regard to production vessels and similarities between the Main Mound and Compound E with regard to serving vessels. No decorated production vessels were recovered at Compound E, and only a single decorated serving vessel was recovered at Plaza A. The majority of decorated vessel sherds were recovered from contexts not associated with the Main Mound, Compound A, or Compound E (Table 5.5).

5.1.3 Volumetric Analysis

Having considered vessel location, I now consider the volumes of neckless jars. Volumetric examination of neckless jars provides the maximum cooking or storage capacity of the most numerous shape of vessels which appear in the ceramic assemblage. Volumetric analysis was performed on each type of neckless jar as well as on the entire collection of neckless jars recorded in the sample.

The mean, or average, volume of O1 neckless jars at Caylán is 16.53 liters. The median, or middle, value of O1 neckless jars is 8.66 liters. The minimum value is 1.8 liters and the maximum value is 94.67 liters. The standard deviation (σ) of O1 neckless jars is 21.74 liters. The minimum value falls well within 2σ of both the mean and median values while the maximum is within 4σ of the mean and median values.

The variance between the O1 neckless jars with the largest and second largest volumes is greater than the variance between the smallest and second smallest volumes. This means that there is a greater difference between the value of the largest and second largest volume than between the value of the smallest and second smallest volume. The largest O1 neckless jar volume is 94.67 liters, while the second largest volume is 76.97 liters. The smallest volume is 1.80 liters while the second smallest is 3.51 liters.

The mean volume of O2 neckless jars at Caylán was 8.39 liters. The median value was 4.69 liters, while the minimum value was 0.46 liters and the maximum value was 57.68 liters. The σ of O2 neckless jars was 10.20 liters. The minimum value fell within 2σ of both the mean and median values while the maximum value fell within 5σ of the mean and 6σ of the median.

The variance between the O2 neckless jars with the largest and second largest volumes is greater than the variance between the smallest and second smallest volumes. The largest O2 neckless jar volume is 57.68 liters, while the second largest volume is 52.10 liters. The smallest volume is 0.46 liters while the second smallest is 0.73 liters.

The mean volume of O3 neckless jars at Caylán was 11.39 liters. The median value was 5.26 liters, while the minimum value was 0.52 liters and the maximum value was 177.26 liters. The σ of O3 neckless jars was 21.98 liters. The minimum value fell within 2σ of both the mean and median values while the maximum value fell within 8σ of the mean and median values.

The variance between the O3 neckless jars with the largest and second largest volumes is greater than the variance between the smallest and second smallest volumes. The largest O3 neckless jar volume is 177.26 liters, while the second largest volume is 153.12 liters. The smallest volume is 0.52 liters while the second smallest is 0.82 liters. There are 9 O3 vessels with volumes greater than 100 liters, the most of any type of neckless jars recovered at Caylán.

The mean volume of O4 neckless jars at Caylán was 17.62 liters. The median value was 7.80 liters, while the minimum value was 0.29 liters and the maximum value was 117.14 liters. The σ of O4 neckless jars was 23.05 liters. The minimum value fell within 2σ of both the mean and median values while the maximum value fell within 5σ of the mean and median values.

The variance between the O4 neckless jars with the largest and second largest volumes is greater than the variance between the smallest and second smallest volumes. The largest O4 neckless jar volume is 117.14 liters, while the second largest volume is 99.15 liters. The smallest volume is 0.29 liters while the second smallest is 0.50 liters. The difference between the largest and second largest O4 neckless jar is smaller than that of any other type of neckless jar recovered at Caylán.

The mean volume of the total sample of neckless jars at Caylán was 12.15 liters. The median value was 5.26 liters, while the minimum value was 0.29 liters and the maximum value was 177.26 liters. The σ of the total sample of neckless jars was 20.78 liters. The minimum value fell within 2σ of both the mean and median values while the maximum value fell within 8σ of the mean and 9σ of the median values. It is expected that the total sample would deviate the furthest from average values because the volumetric formula for each type of neckless jar includes a different constant based on physical or geometric features generally found in neckless jars of each particular type (Table 5.11).

The 778 neckless jars at Caylán had the capacity to produce or store a total estimated volume of 8,909.32 liters. The 25 bottles had the capacity to serve a total estimated volume of 31.25 liters. Additional production and serving capacity would be available from other types of vessels.

5.1.4 Results

The ceramic, spatial, and volumetric analysis for the sample of ceramic vessel sherds recovered from Caylán informed on the use of vessels for certain purposes within the site. The ceramic analysis revealed potential links between vessel forms, vessel decorations, and social status differences within feasting contexts. It also informed on the function of neck jars as production instead of consumption vessels. The spatial analysis revealed a slightly higher ratio of serving vessels within compounds compared to the Main Mound. The volumetric analysis of neckless jars and bottles provided insight into serving, storage, and cooking capacities of vessels used in feasting contexts.

With regard to ceramic analysis, bowls were the most decorated vessel shape at Caylán, and small and medium bowls were the most decorated forms of vessels. These vessels functioned as serving vessels, so we can infer that decorated small and medium bowls were probably serving vessels. This may have been done as a display of status and prestige of the host who provided the decorated vessel, the guest who was served using the decorated vessel, or both host and guest if some guests received decorated vessels while other guests received undecorated vessels during the same feasting event. Such disparity in access to prestige goods could be representative of diacritical feasting events.

Jars were decorated much less frequently than bowls, supporting the argument that the primary function of jars was for cooking, storage, and production instead of serving and consumption. Several neckless jars and *tinajas* were decorated even though they are considered storage vessels. This suggests that they may have served as storage vessels that were placed within view in a feasting space with the intended function of refilling individual serving vessels such as small and medium bowls, similar to a keg or an amphora.

Bottles are potentially underrepresented in the analysis of vessel decorations due to some decorated bottle sherds being classified as decorated fragments and bottles frequently being included as grave goods. Reclassification would shift the ratio between decorated vessel rims and fragments, the frequency of bottle types, and the frequency of vessel forms in the analysis.

With regard to spatial analysis, the Main Mound displays a higher frequency of cooking and storage vessels than Plaza A or Compound E. This is due to the higher frequency of bowls, which are serving vessels, at Plaza A and Compound E compared to the Main Mound. Feasts are hypothesized to have occurred at locations such as the Main Mound, Plaza A, and Compound E (Helmer et al. 2012) and prestige items such as decorated vessels are often indicative of feasting activities (Adams 2004; Clarke 1998, 2001), but 57.14% of decorated vessels recovered at Caylán were in distributions other than the Main Mound, Plaza A, and Compound E. Only 20% of decorated vessels were recovered at the Main Mound, and 11.43% at each of Plaza A and

Compound E. The ratio of decorated production vs consumption vessels was 7 to 8 at all three locations and 18 to 17 across all of Caylán, showing no trend for decorated production or consumption vessels. The Main Mound had 4 decorated cooking and storage vessels and 3 decorated serving vessels, Plaza A had 3 decorated cooking and storage vessels and 1 decorated serving vessel, and Compound E had no decorated cooking and storage vessels and 4 decorated serving vessels (Table 5.5).

Other data which could aid in identifying feasting locations at specific structures within the site include hearths, non-vessel ceramics, and grindstones (Figure 5.15). The location of concentrations of non-vessel ceramics such as panpipes, whistles, and figurines could indicate sites of ritual or feasting activities (Figure 5.16). Concentrations of grindstones located in proximity to concentrations of cooking and storage vessels could indicate large scale preparation of foods that would be needed to support feasting activities. Grindstones are less visible near the monumental core due to being covered by debris and fallen walls, but their distribution throughout the urban core indicates that processing of plant materials using grindstones occurred throughout the site. The limited number of anvils compared to mortars indicates shared use by residents of different compounds (Munro and Chicoine 2013) (Figure 5.17).

With regard to volumetric analysis, most of the volumes calculated for each type of neckless jar were within reasonable ranges of around 5σ of the mean and median values. The maximum value of type O3 neckless jars had similar divergences of around 8σ from the mean and median values, which are slightly high. The maximum value of the total sample of neckless jars diverged from the mean and median values more than any particular type, as expected.

The mean volume of neckless jars was 12.15 liters and the median volume was 5.26 liters, with a maximum value of 177.26 liters and a minimum value of 0.29 liters. The mean volume of bottles was 1.25 liters, with measurements ranging from roughly 1.5 to 1.0 liters. This suggests that cooking and storage vessels had volumes 5 to 10 times greater than those of serving vessels on average, and that larger cooking and storage vessels could accommodate over 100 individual servings. These volumes include vessels used for both household cooking contexts and feasting contexts. It should be expected that vessels with volumetric capacities larger than the calculated mean would be used to prepare foods and beverages consumed at feasts.

If 1 liter of stew or *chicha* were to be considered a normal serving size, five cooking vessels of these volumes would be capable of providing over 60 servings of food or beverage. Ten such vessels would be capable of providing well over 100 servings, and ten vessels with volumes approaching 100 liters would be able to feed hundreds of people. Foods in those amounts would not be consumed in the daily meals of an individual household of fewer than 10 occupants, and would rather suggest the occurrence of both small and large-scale feasting events.

The 778 neckless jars at Caylán could produce an estimated total of 8,909.32 liters of food or beverage. Roughly 1,950 liters of production capacity were located at the Main Mound, 2,500 liters of capacity were located at Plaza A, and roughly 3,150 liters of capacity were located at Compound E. Compound E, which held an estimated 14 to 20 permanent residents and roughly 46 to 68 related inhabitants comprising two co-resident groups with more than one nuclear family each, provides the best demographic estimate currently available for compounds at Caylán (David Chicoine, personal communication 2017; Whitten 2015:68).

For a feasting event with 50 individuals, the available neckless jar production capacity at Compound E could provide 63 liters per individual. If that feasting event were to take place for an entire week and none of the neckless jars were used to prepare additional food during the entire event, 9 liters of material per individual per day could be provided. For a feasting event with 70 individuals, 45 liters per individual or 6.43 liters per individual per day over a week could be provided. This amount of production would be more than adequate to support empowerment feasts with many guests to highlight and maintain the status of residents of Compound E, patron-role feasts to reaffirm the communal bond and different roles of individuals within the compound, and diacritical feasts to reaffirm and expand differences in the social status of elite individuals within the compound.

5.2 Huambacho

Huambacho is the smallest of the three archaeological sites examined in this thesis. Although its structures covered the least surface area, Huambacho features the second largest sample of Early Horizon rim sherds of the three sites. Spatial analysis at Huambacho focuses on the distribution of the ceramic assemblage recovered at Plaza A (EU-2, EU-3, EU-4, EU-5, EU-10, EU-11, EU-12, EU-14, EU-17, EU-18, EU-29), Plaza B (EU-6, EU-7, E-15, EU-25), and Huaca A (EU-1, EU-19, EU-20, E-21, EU-22, EU-23, EU-24, EU-26, EU-27, EU-28). The presence or absence of carbonization on the interior, exterior, or both surfaces of vessel sherds was recorded at Huambacho. This information can shed light on the function of vessels related to cooking, discard in fires, and potential related feasting behaviors.

5.2.1 Ceramic Analysis

The smallest sample of ceramic sherds in this study was recovered at Huambacho, approximately 4,000 sherds. Of the 1,288 sherds analyzed in this study, 1,142 were vessel rim sherds and 146 were decorated fragments. This section of the analysis reviews the shape, form, and type of ceramic vessels, their function, and their decoration.

The most numerous vessel shape is neckless jars, with 663 sherds representing 58.06% of the rim sherds recovered (Figure 5.1; Table 5.2). The second most numerous shape is neck jars (n=332; 29.07%), followed by bowls (n=112; 9.81%) and bottles (n=35; 3.06%) (Figure 5.2).

Amongst neckless jars, the most numerous type are sherds which had rim angles of inclination that could not be measured due to the lack of an image or drawing of the rim (n=429; 64.71% of neckless jar sherds). The second most numerous type of neckless jars are O3 (n=118; 17.80%), followed by O2 (n=65; 9.80%), O4 (n=47; 7.09%), and O1 (n=4; 0.60%) (Figure 5.3).

Small jars are the second most numerous form of vessel identified at Huambacho and the most numerous form of neck jar (n=150; 13.13% of all rim sherds), followed by medium neck jars (n=108; 9.46%), large neck jars (n=44; 3.85%), and *tinajas* (n=30; 2.63%) (Figure 5.4).

Medium bowls are the most numerous form of bowl at Huambacho (n=62; 5.43%), followed by small bowls (n=33; 2.89%), large bowls (n=12; 1.05%), and *tazones* (n=5; 0.44%). Large bowls and *tazones* are the least numerous forms of vessels identified at Huambacho (Figure 5.9).

Having examined vessel shape, type, and form, I now consider vessel function at Huambacho. Nine hundred ninety-five vessel rim sherds are associated with vessels used for cooking and storage purposes, comprising 87.13% of the ceramic assemblage. One hundred forty-seven vessel rim sherds are associated with vessels used for serving purposes, comprising 12.87% of the ceramic assemblage. If the primary function of jars is changed to serving functions instead of cooking and storage functions, 663 sherds represent cooking and storage vessels and 479 sherds represent serving functions, showing a 58.06% to 41.94% ratio of use. As mentioned in the ceramic analysis for Caylán, the relatively low ratio of serving vessels to production vessels suggests that ceramic bottles were relatively rare and served as prestige items and that serving vessels made from gourds may have been common. Another possibility is that decorated bottles and bowls were discarded in mortuary contexts as opposed to fill and midden contexts and have yet to be discovered.

Having examined vessel function, I now consider vessel decoration at Huambacho. Only 49 of 1,142 rim sherds, or 4.29%, are decorated. Ninety-one of 146 non-rim fragments in the sample are decorated, giving a total of 140 decorated sherds. Compared to the total number of ceramic fragments recovered at Huambacho, nearly 4,000, 3.5% of sherds featured decoration. This percentage reinforces the fact that decorated vessels were special items not owned by everyone. Of the 1,288 rim and non-rim fragments analyzed, only 140 sherds are decorated and 1,148 sherds are not decorated, showing a 10.87% to 89.13% ratio of decoration (Figure 5.18).

The most numerous form of decorated vessel is bowls (n=26; 53.06%), followed by neckless jars (n=17; 34.69%) and neck jars (n=6; 12.24%). Small bowls are the most frequently decorated vessel (48.48%), followed by medium bowls (16.13%), small neck jars (3.33%), neckless jars (2.56%), and medium neck jars (0.93%). No decorated large neck jars, *tinajas*, large bowls, *tazones*, or bottles are identified (Figures 5.19-5.22; Table 5.10). The high relative frequency of decorated small bowls and medium bowls suggest their importance as prestige goods. The lack of decorated bottles at Huambacho attributed to the Early Horizon is surprising based on the results of previous studies (Chicoine 2006a, 2011b).

5.2.2 Spatial Analysis

Having examined vessel decoration, I now consider the distribution of vessel shapes at three locations within Huambacho. Plaza A and the Main Platform Complex (EU-2, EU-3, EU-4, EU-5, EU-10, EU-11, EU-12, EU-14, EU-17, EU-18, and EU-29) consist of an open air sunken plaza which had covered benches to the west and several associated enclosed structures of a more private nature to the east. Plaza B (EU-6, EU-7, E-15, and EU-25) consists of an open air sunken plaza which had covered benches to the west and eight associated patio rooms to the east, and was a later addition to the site than Plaza A and its associated structures. Huaca A (EU-1, EU-19, EU-20, E-21, EU-22, EU-23, EU-24, EU-26, EU-27, and EU-28) was a raised mound structure similar to the Main Platform Complex and was likely linked to Plaza B through an adjoining patio room (Chicoine 2006a:65-83).

Rim sherds of 71 vessels were recovered at Plaza A: 64, or 90.14%, of those rims are from cooking and storage vessels, while 7, or 9.86%, are from serving vessels. Neckless jar rims are the most numerous at Plaza A (n=22; 30.99%). At Plaza B, 147 rim sherds were recovered: 124, or 84.35%, are from cooking and storage vessels, while 23, or 15.65%, are from serving vessels. Neckless jar rims are the most numerous form of vessel (n=86; 58.50%). At Huaca A, 764 rim sherds were recovered, the most of the three locations: 673, or 88.09%, are from cooking and storage vessels, while 91, or 11.91%, are from serving vessels. Neckless jar rims are again the most numerous form (n=522; 68.32%). One hundred sixty additional rim sherds were recovered at other locations within Huambacho (Table 5.6).

Plaza A and Huaca A display similar frequencies of production vessels, 90.14% and 88.09% respectively. Plaza B has the largest ratio of production to consumption vessels, 84.35% to 15.65%. The higher frequency of serving vessels at Plaza B is due to higher frequency of bowls found at Plaza B (13.61%) compared to Plaza A (8.45%) and Huaca A (4.97%). Bottles also represent 1.41% of the assemblage at Plaza A, 2.04% at Plaza B, and 3.01% at Huaca A (Table 5.6).

The distribution of decorated vessels at Huambacho shows similarities between Plaza A and Plaza B with regard to both production and consumption vessels, while the vast majority of decorated vessels were recovered at Huaca A. No decorated production vessels were recovered at Plaza A, and only two decorated serving vessels were recovered at Plaza B (Table 5.7).

Regarding carbonization of vessels, 842 of 1,142 rim sherds, or 73.73%, show no carbonization on either the interior or exterior surface. Two hundred seventy-two of 1,142, or 23.82%, show carbonization on the exterior surface, possibly indicating that the vessel was used for cooking over an open fire. Thirty-four of 1,142, or 2.98%, show carbonization either on the interior surface or both the interior and exterior surface, possibly indicating that the vessel was broken and then burnt or that food was burned inside the vessel before discard.

Of the 272 sherds which show carbonization on the exterior, 215 (79.04%) were recovered at Huaca A, 8 (2.94%) at Plaza A, 31 (11.40%) at Plaza B, and 18 (6.62%) at other distributions. Two hundred sixteen of the 272 sherds, or 79.41%, are from neckless jars. Thirty-four (12.5%) are from neck jars, 20 (7.35%) are from bowls, and 2 (0.74%) are from bottles.

One hundred eighty-one of the 522 neckless jar rims at Huaca A, or 34.67%, show carbonization on the exterior. Five of the 22 neckless jar rims at Plaza A (22.73%), 24 of the 86 at Plaza B (27.91%), and 6 of the 33 at other distributions (18.18%) show carbonization on the exterior. Two hundred sixteen of 663 neckless jars (32.58%), 34 of 332 neck jars (10.24%), 20 of 32 bowls (15.15%), and 2 of 35 bottles (5.71%) at Huambacho show carbonization on the exterior surface.

5.2.3 Volumetric Analysis

Having considered vessel distribution, I now consider the volumes of neckless jars. Volumetric examination of neckless jars provides the maximum cooking or storage capacity of the most numerous shape of vessels which appear in the ceramic assemblage. Volumetric analysis is performed on each type of neckless jar as well as on the entire collection of neckless jars recorded in the sample.

The mean, or average, volume of O1 neckless jars at Huambacho is 8.94 liters. The median, or middle, value of O1 neckless jars is 8.95 liters. The minimum value is 3.51 liters and the maximum value is 14.36 liters. The standard deviation (σ) of O1 neckless jars is 5.02 liters. Both the minimum value and the maximum value fall within 2σ of both the mean and median values.

The variance between the O1 neckless jars with the largest and second largest volumes is greater than the variance between the smallest and second smallest volumes. The largest O1 neckless jar volume is 14.36 liters, while the second largest volume is 11.83 liters. The smallest volume is 3.51 liters while the second smallest is 6.06 liters.

The mean volume of O2 neckless jars at Huambacho is 10.20 liters. The median value is 7.21 liters, while the minimum value is 2.13 liters and the maximum value is 52.10 liters. The σ of O2 neckless jars is 9.08 liters. The minimum value falls within 2σ of both the mean and median values while the maximum value falls within 5σ of both the mean and median values.

The variance between the O2 neckless jars with the largest and second largest volumes is greater than the variance between the smallest and second smallest volumes. The largest O2 neckless jar volume is 52.10 liters, while the second largest volume is 33.38 liters. The smallest volume is 2.13 liters while the second smallest is 2.14 liters.

The mean volume of O3 neckless jars at Huambacho is 14.65 liters. The median value is 8.07 liters, while the minimum value is 0.52 liters and the maximum value is 111.62 liters. The σ of O3 neckless jars is 19.32 liters. The minimum value falls within 2σ of both the mean and median values while the maximum value falls within 6σ of the mean and median values.

The variance between the O3 neckless jars with the largest and second largest volumes is greater than the variance between the smallest and second smallest volumes. The largest O3 neckless jar volume is 111.62 liters, while the second largest volume is 85.98 liters. The smallest volume is 0.52 liters while the second smallest is 1.22 liters.

The mean volume of O4 neckless jars at Huambacho is 36.59 liters. The median value is 31.97 liters, while the minimum value is 2.31 liters and the maximum value is 126.89 liters. The σ of O4 neckless jars is 28.09 liters. The minimum value falls within 2σ of both the mean and median values while the maximum value falls within 4σ of the mean and median values.

The variance between the O4 neckless jars with the largest and second largest volumes is greater than the variance between the smallest and second smallest volumes. The largest O4 neckless jar volume is 126.89 liters, while the second largest volume is 90.89 liters. The smallest volume is 2.31 liters while the second smallest is 4.00 liters.

The mean volume of the total sample of neckless jars at Huambacho is 17.72 liters. The median value is 8.07 liters, while the minimum value is 0.52 liters and the maximum value is 126.89 liters. The σ of the total sample of neckless jars is 21.45 liters. The minimum value falls within 2σ of both the mean and median values while the maximum value falls within 6σ of both the mean and the median values. It is expected that the total sample deviates the furthest from average values because the volumetric formula for each type of neckless jar includes a different constant based on physical or geometric features generally found in neckless jars of each particular type (Table 5.12). The 234 out of 663 neckless jars at Huambacho which were able to be used in volumetric analysis had the capacity to produce or store a total estimated volume of 4,147.46 liters. The 35 bottles had the capacity to serve a total estimated volume of 43.75 liters. Additional production and serving capacity would also be available from other types of vessels.

5.2.4 Results

The ceramic, spatial, and volumetric analysis for the sample of ceramic vessel sherds recovered from Huambacho produced positive results regarding the use of vessels for certain functions within the site. The ceramic analysis revealed potential links between vessel forms, vessel decorations, and differences in social status within feasting contexts. It also informed on the function of neck jars which had been questioned. The spatial analysis revealed a slightly higher ratio of serving vessels within Plaza B compared to Plaza A and Huaca A. The volumetric analysis of neckless jars provided insight into serving capacities of vessels used in feasting contexts.

With regard to ceramic analysis, bowls were the most decorated vessel shape at Huambacho, and small bowls, neckless jars, and medium bowls were the three most decorated forms of vessels. Small and medium bowls functioned as serving vessels, so we can infer that they were presented to feasters. This may have been done as a display of status and prestige of the host who provided the decorated vessel, the guest who was served using the decorated vessel, or both host and guest if some guests received decorated vessels while other guests received undecorated vessels during the same feasting event. Chicoine (2011b) has suggested that small decorated carinated bowls were special individual serving vessels.

Similar to Caylán, jars were decorated much less frequently than bowls, supporting the argument that the primary function of jars was for cooking and storage instead of service. Several neckless jars were decorated even though they are considered storage vessels. This suggests that they may have served as storage vessels that were placed within view in a feasting space with the intended function of refilling serving vessels such as small and medium bowls, similar to a keg or an amphora.

Bottles are potentially underrepresented in the analysis of vessel decorations due to some decorated bottle sherds being classified as decorated fragments and the fact that bottles are frequently included as grave goods. Reclassification would shift the ratio between decorated vessel rims and fragments, the frequency of bottle types, and the frequency of vessel forms in the analysis.

The abundance of unidentified neckless jars and other vessel types in the sample is due to a lack of images and drawings for some rim sherds. Neckless jar types are determined by the angle of rim inclination, and in order to measure that angle an image or drawing is required. The unidentified vessels were included in the sample so that the relative frequencies of each type of Early Horizon vessel could be more accurately determined. The majority of the Huambacho data came from paper records created during fieldwork and an SPSS database, and not every vessel sherd was drawn, photographed, or otherwise digitized. Neckless jars which did not have a measurement of the angle of rim inclination were not included in the volumetric analysis, since the formula used to calculate volumes requires both the diameter of the mouth opening and a classification into one of four types based on the angle of rim inclination.

With regard to spatial analysis, Huaca A and Plaza A display higher frequencies of cooking and storage vessels than Plaza B due to the higher frequency of bowls, which are serving vessels, at Plaza B compared to Plaza A and Huaca A. Feasts are hypothesized to have occurred at locations such as Plaza A, Plaza B, and Huaca A (Chicoine 2011b) and prestige items such as decorated vessels are often indicative of feasting activities (Adams 2004; Clarke 1998, 2001).

Seventy-five point five one percent of decorated vessels recovered at Huambacho were at Huaca A, 6.12% were at Plaza A, and 8.16% were at Plaza B, while 10.20% were at other distributions. The ratio of decorated production vs consumption vessels was 19 to 25 at the three locations and 23 to 26 across all of Huambacho, showing only a slight trend for decorated consumption vessels at the site. Huaca A had 17 decorated cooking and storage vessels and 20 decorated serving vessels, Plaza A had no decorated cooking and storage vessels and 3 decorated serving vessels, and Plaza B had 2 decorated cooking and storage vessels and 2 decorated serving vessels (Table 5.7).

Other data which informs on feasting locations at specific structures within the site include hearths, non-vessel ceramics, and grindstones (Figure 5.15). The location of concentrations of non-vessel ceramics such as panpipes, whistles, and figurines could indicate sites of ritual or feasting activities (Figure 5.16). Patron-role and potluck style feasts have been hypothesized at Huambacho, where farmers could have provided food and drink in the form of offering or tribute (Chicoine 2001b).

The presence of grater bowls at Huambacho suggest manipulation and preparation of agricultural foods instead of meat from game. The small mean diameter of neckless jar openings suggests that household vessels were used in preparation of foods and beverages for feasts, which would indicate that these feasts were performed for purposes of solidarity and included empowerment and patron-role feasts (Adams 2004; Chicoine 2011b). Decorated neckless jars for cooking and storage and specialized serving vessels such as stone bowls, stirrup spout bottles, and carinated bowls suggest different levels of social status and prestige of festival participants at Huambacho (Chicoine 2011b:442-447).

Carbonization on vessel sherds at Huambacho indicated that roughly 25% of the vessels at the site were potentially used for cooking and food preparation. Vessels at Huaca A showed carbonization on their exterior surface more frequently than at Plaza A or Plaza B, suggesting that cooking occurred more frequently at the residential complex than at their sunken plazas and associated patios and rooms. Across the site, neckless jars were the form of vessel which most frequently displayed carbonization on the exterior surface, followed by bowls, jars, and bottles. The higher frequency of carbonization on the exterior of bowls compared to jars is somewhat surprising since jars are considered to be storage and cooking vessels and bowls are considered to be serving vessels.

With regard to volumetric analysis, most of the volumes calculated for each type of neckless jar were within reasonable ranges of around 5σ of the mean and median values. The maximum value of type O3 neckless jars had similar divergences of around 6σ from the mean and median values, which are slightly higher than the other types of neckless jars. The maximum value of the total sample of neckless jars diverged from the mean and median values more than any particular type, as expected.

The mean volume of neckless jars was 17.72 liters and the median volume was 8.07 liters, with a maximum value of 126.89 liters and a minimum value of 0.52 liters. The mean volume of bottles was 1.25 liters, with measurements ranging from roughly 1.5 to 1.0 liters. This suggests that cooking and storage vessels had volumes 5 to 15 times greater than those of serving vessels on average, and that larger cooking and storage vessels could accommodate over 100 individual servings. These volumes include vessels used for both household cooking contexts and feasting contexts. It should be expected that vessels with volumetric capacities larger than the calculated mean would be used to prepare foods and beverages consumed at feasts.

If 1 liter of stew or *chicha* were to be considered a normal serving size, five cooking vessels of these volumes would be capable of providing over 100 servings of food or beverage. Ten such vessels would be capable of providing well over 150 servings, and ten vessels with volumes approaching 100 liters would be able to feed hundreds of people. Foods in those amounts would not be consumed in the daily meals of an individual household of fewer than 10 occupants, and would rather suggest the occurrence of both small and large-scale feasting events.

The 234 out of 663 neckless jars at Huambacho which were able to be used in volumetric analysis had the capacity to produce or store a total estimated volume of 4,147.46 liters. Roughly 2,850 liters of production capacity were located at Huaca A, 300 liters of capacity were located at Plaza A, and 700 liters of capacity were located at Plaza B. The number of residents at Huambacho is unknown, so analysis of these capacities with regard to demographics of the settlement are not possible. Due to the larger volumetric capacity measured from rim sherds at Huambacho compared to Caylán, it appears that Huambacho residents were more concerned with production capacity than Caylán residents. This seems to agree with the hypothesis that Huambacho was an elite center where most refuse was related to feasting, while Caylán had a larger permanent population where refuse was a mixture of domestic and feasting materials.

5.3 Samanco

Samanco is the second largest of the three archaeological sites examined in this thesis but features the largest sample of Early Horizon rim sherds of the three sites. Spatial analysis at

Samanco focused on the distribution of the ceramic assemblage recovered at the Plaza Mayor (EU-1 and EU-7F), Compound 2 (EU-7), and Compound 3 (EU-2, EU-3, and TP-3). The volumetric analysis in this study was affected by the lack of drawings from the 2013 data. Images and drawings were used in this analysis to measure the angle of inclination of neckless jar rim sherds which were then used to classify the sherd as one of four types. The 2013 data already classified neckless jar sherds as types O1, O2, and O3, so the neckless jar sherd data was fit to the existing formulas for volume calculations. As a result, type O2 neckless jars will be underrepresented and the relative frequency of type O1, O3, and O4 neckless jars will be shifted.

5.3.1 Ceramic Analysis

The second largest sample of ceramic sherds in this study was recovered at Samanco, over 27,000 sherds. Of the 1,635 sherds analyzed in this study, 1,374 are vessel rim sherds and 261 are decorated fragments. This section of the analysis reviews the shape, form, and type of ceramic vessels, their function, and their decoration.

The most numerous shape or form of vessel is neckless jars, with 963 sherds representing 70.09% of the rim sherds recovered (Figure 5.1; Table 5.3). The second most numerous shape is neck jars (n=203; 14.77%), followed by bowls (n=171; 12.45%) and bottles (n=37; 2.69%) (Figure 5.2).

Amongst neckless jars, the most numerous type is O3 (n=581; 60.33% of neckless jars). This is the most numerous type of vessel identified at Samanco. The second most numerous type of neckless jars is O1 (n=131; 13.60%), followed by O4 (n=122; 12.98%) and O2 (n=122; 12.67%). There are also 4 neckless jar sherds which cannot be identified as one of these four types, constituting 0.42% of neckless jar sherds (Figure 5.3).

Small jars are the second most numerous form of vessel identified at Samanco and the most numerous form of neck jar (n=98; 7.13% of all rim sherds), followed by medium neck jars (n=67; 4.88%), *tinajas* (n=29; 2.11%), and large neck jars (n=9; 0.66%). Large jars are the least numerous form of vessel identified at Samanco (Figure 5.4).

Medium bowls are the most numerous form of bowl at Samanco (n=95; 6.91%), followed by small bowls (n=53; 3.86%), large bowls (n=12; 0.87%), and *tazones* (n=11; 0.80%). *Tazones* are the second least numerous form of vessel identified at Samanco (Figure 5.9).

Having examined vessel shape, type, and form, I now consider vessel function at Samanco. One thousand one hundred sixty-six rim sherds are associated with vessels used for cooking and storage purposes, comprising 84.86% of the ceramic assemblage. 208 vessel rim sherds are associated with vessels used for serving purposes, comprising 15.14% of the ceramic assemblage.

If the primary function of jars is changed to serving functions instead of cooking and storage functions, 963 sherds represent cooking and storage vessels and 411 sherds represent serving functions, showing a 70.09% to 29.91% ratio of use.

Having examined vessel function, I now consider vessel decoration at Samanco. Only 74 of 1,374 rim sherds, or 5.39%, are decorated. Two hundred thirty-three of 261 non-rim fragments in the sample are decorated, giving a total of 307 decorated sherds. Compared to the total number of ceramic fragments recovered at Samanco, over 27,000, 1.14% of sherds feature decoration. This low percentage indicates that decorated vessels are special items not owned by everyone. Of the 1,635 rim and non-rim fragments analyzed, only 307 sherds are decorated and 1,328 sherds are not decorated, showing a 18.78% to 81.22% ratio of decoration (Figure 5.18). As mentioned in the ceramic analysis for Caylán and Huambacho, the relatively low ratio of serving vessels to production vessels suggests that ceramic bottles were relatively rare and served as prestige items and that serving vessels made from gourds may have been common. Another possibility is that decorated bottles and bowls were discarded in mortuary contexts as opposed to fill and midden contexts and have yet to be discovered.

The most numerous form of decorated vessel is bowls (n=34; 45.95%), followed by neckless jars (n=23; 31.08%), bottles (n=10; 13.51%), and neck jars (n=7; 9.46%). Small bowls are the most frequently decorated vessel (45.28%), followed by bottles (27.03%), medium bowls (10.53%), medium neck jars (4.48%), *tinajas* (3.45%), small neck jars (3.06%), and neckless jars (2.39%). No decorated large bowls or *tazones* are identified (Figures 5.19-5.22; Table 5.10). The high relative frequency of decorated small bowls, medium bowls, and bottles suggests their importance as prestige goods.

5.3.2 Spatial Analysis

Having examined vessel decoration, I now consider the distribution of vessel shapes at three locations within Samanco. The Plaza Mayor (EU-1 and EU-7F), located in East Samanco, was a terraced plaza constructed during a single event late in the Early Horizon occupation. Compound 2 (EU-7), located in East Samanco near the Plaza Mayor, was an enclosed walled compound with adjoining patios and other rooms, including one hypothesized to be a kitchen. Compound 3 (EU-2, EU-3, and TP-3), located in Central Samanco, was the largest walled compound at Samanco and contained adjoining patios and other rooms (Helmer 2015:65-78).

Rim sherds of 236 vessels were recovered at Plaza Mayor: 192, or 81.36%, of those rims are from cooking and storage vessels, while 44, or 18.64%, are from serving vessels. Neckless jar rims are the most numerous at Plaza Mayor (n=153; 64.83%). At Compound 2, 408 rim sherds were recovered: 368, or 90.20%, are from cooking and storage vessels, while 40, or 9.80%, are from serving vessels. Neckless jar rims are the most numerous form of vessel (n=297; 72.79%). At Compound 3, 490 rim sherds were recovered, the most of the three locations: 387, or 78.98%, are from cooking and storage vessels, while 103, or 21.02%, are from serving vessels. Neckless jar rims are again the most numerous form (n=326; 66.53%). An additional 240 rim sherds were recovered at other distributions within Samanco.

Compound 2 has the largest ratio of production to consumption vessels, 90.20% to 9.80%. Plaza Mayor and Compound 3 display similar frequencies of production vessels, 81.36% and 78.98% respectively. The higher frequency of serving vessels at Plaza Mayor and Compound 3 was due to higher frequency of bowls found at Plaza Mayor (15.25%) and Compound 3 (16.73%) compared to Compound 2 (8.82%). Bottles also represent 3.39% of the assemblage at Plaza Mayor, 0.98% at Compound 2, and 4.29% at Compound 3 (Table 5.8).

Similarly to the locations examined at Caylán, there is no significant difference between the assemblages excavated at these three locations. This could be due to the lack of specialized refuse deposits at these locations, with a mix of feasting and daily refuse included in the associated fill and midden contexts. This could also be indicative of heterarchical power structures at Samanco which would support similar ratios of production and capacities between compounds, as opposed to hierarchical power structures with social stratification which would display differences in the capacity for production and consumption between compounds based on differences in social status and power.

The distribution of decorated vessels at Samanco shows similarities between all three locations with regard to production and consumption vessels. Decorated production and consumption vessels were recovered at the Plaza Mayor, Compound 2, and Compound 3, as well as in contexts not associated with these three locations (Table 5.9).

5.3.3 Volumetric Analysis

Having considered vessel location, we now consider the volumes of neckless jars. Volumetric examination of neckless jars provides the maximum cooking or storage capacity of the most numerous shape of vessels which appear in the ceramic assemblage. Volumetric analysis was performed on each type of neckless jar as well as on the entire collection of neckless jars recorded in the sample.

The mean, or average, volume of O1 neckless jars at Samanco is 4.69 liters. The median, or middle, value of O1 neckless jars is 4.67 liters. The minimum value is 0.76 liters and the maximum value is 17.23 liters. The standard deviation (σ) of O1 neckless jars is 2.59 liters. The minimum value falls within 2σ of both the mean and median values while the maximum value falls with 5σ of both the mean and median values.

The variance between the O1 neckless jars with the largest and second largest volumes is greater than the variance between the smallest and second smallest volumes. The largest O1 neckless jar volume is 17.23 liters, while the second largest volume is 11.83 liters. The smallest volume is 0.76 liters while the second smallest is 1.2 liters.

The mean volume of O2 neckless jars at Samanco is 4.36 liters. The median value is 2.84 liters, while the minimum value is 0.73 liters and the maximum value is 29.53 liters. The σ of O2 neckless jars is 4.35 liters. The minimum value falls within 2σ of both the mean and median values while the maximum value falls within 6σ of the mean and 7σ of the median values.

The variance between the O2 neckless jars with the largest and second largest volumes is greater than the variance between the smallest and second smallest volumes. The largest O2 neckless jar volume is 29.53 liters, while the second largest volume is 22.75 liters. The smallest volume is 0.73 liters while the second smallest is 1.09 liters.

The mean volume of O3 neckless jars at Samanco is 6.10 liters. The median value is 4.13 liters, while the minimum value is 0.52 liters and the maximum value is 58.35 liters. The σ of O3 neckless jars is 6.31 liters. The minimum value falls within 2σ of both the mean and median values while the maximum value falls within 9σ of the mean and median values.

The variance between the O3 neckless jars with the largest and second largest volumes is greater than the variance between the smallest and second smallest volumes. The largest O3 neckless jar volume is 58.35 liters, while the second largest volume is 52.35 liters. The smallest volume is 0.52 liters while the second smallest is 0.82 liters.

The mean volume of O4 neckless jars at Samanco is 27.14 liters. The median value is 21.41 liters, while the minimum value is 1.18 liters and the maximum value is 117.14 liters. The σ of O4 neckless jars is 20.62 liters. The minimum value falls within 2σ of both the mean and median values while the maximum value falls within 5σ of the mean and median values.

The variance between the O4 neckless jars with the largest and second largest volumes is greater than the variance between the smallest and second smallest volumes. The largest O4 neckless jar volume is 117.14 liters, while the second largest volume is 99.15 liters. The smallest volume is 1.18 liters while the second smallest is 2.31 liters.

The mean volume of the total sample of neckless jars at Samanco is 8.44 liters. The median value is 4.13 liters, while the minimum value is 0.52 liters and the maximum value is 117.14 liters. The σ of the total sample of neckless jars is 11.65 liters. The minimum value falls within 2σ of both the mean and median values while the maximum value falls within 10σ of both the mean and the median values. It is expected that the total sample deviates the furthest from average values because the volumetric formula for each type of neckless jar includes a different constant based on physical or geometric features generally found in neckless jars of each particular type (Table 5.13). The 963 neckless jars at Samanco had the capacity to produce or store a total estimated volume of 8,061.16 liters. The 37 bottles had the capacity to serve a total estimated volume of 46.25 liters. Additional production and serving capacity would also be available from other types of vessels.

5.3.4 Results

The ceramic, spatial, and volumetric analysis for the sample of ceramic vessel sherds recovered from Samanco produced positive results regarding the use of vessels for certain functions within the site. The ceramic analysis revealed potential links between vessel forms, vessel decorations, and differences in social status within feasting contexts. It also informed on the function of neck jars which had been questioned. The spatial analysis revealed a slightly higher ratio of serving vessels at Compound 2 (10.20%) compared to the Plaza Mayor (5.36%) and Compound 3 (4.76%). The volumetric analysis of neckless jars provided insight into serving capacities of vessels used in feasting contexts.

With regard to ceramic analysis, bowls were the most decorated vessel shape at Samanco, and small bowls, neckless jars, medium bowls, and bottles were the most decorated forms of vessels. These bowls and bottles functioned as serving vessels, so we can infer that decorated small bowls, medium bowls, and bottles were probably serving vessels that were presented to feasters. This may have been done as a display of the status and prestige of the host who provided the decorated vessel, the guest who was served using the decorated vessel, or both host and guest if some guests received decorated vessels while other guests received undecorated vessels during the same feasting event.

As also seen at Caylán and Huambacho, jars were decorated much less frequently than bowls, supporting the argument that the primary function of jars was for cooking and storage instead of service. Several neckless jars and one *tinaja* were decorated even though they are considered storage vessels. This suggests that they may have served as storage vessels that were placed within view in a feasting space with the intended function of refilling serving vessels such as small and medium bowls, similar to a keg or an amphora.

Bottles are potentially underrepresented in the analysis of vessel decorations due to some decorated bottle sherds being classified as decorated fragments and bottles frequently being included as grave goods. Reclassification would shift the ratio between decorated vessel rims and fragments, the frequency of bottle types, and the frequency of vessel forms in the analysis.

With regard to spatial analysis, Compound 2 displays a higher frequency of cooking and storage vessels than Plaza Mayor or Compound 3. This is due to the higher frequency of bowls and bottles, which are serving vessels, at Plaza Mayor and Compound 3 compared to Compound 2. Feasts are hypothesized to have occurred at locations such as the Plaza Mayor (Helmer 2015), and prestige items such as decorated vessels are often indicative of feasting activities (Adams 2004; Clarke 1998, 2001). Forty point five four percent of decorated vessels recovered at Samanco were in Compound 3, 24.32% were in the Plaza Mayor, 18.92% were in Compound 2, and 16.22% were in other distributions.

The ratio of decorated production vs consumption vessels was 23 to 39 at all three locations and 30 to 44 across all of Samanco, showing a trend for decorated consumption vessels instead of production vessels. The Plaza Mayor had 6 decorated cooking and storage vessels and 12 decorated serving vessels, Compound 2 had 5 decorated cooking and storage vessels and 9 decorated serving vessels, and Compound 3 had 12 decorated cooking and storage vessels and 18 decorated serving vessels (Table 5.5).

Other data which informs on feasting locations at specific structures within the site include hearths, non-vessel ceramics, and grindstones (Figure 5.15). Distributions of non-vessel ceramics such as panpipes, whistles, and figurines could indicate sites of ritual or feasting activities (Figure 5.16). Panpipes are the most numerous non-vessel ceramic objects recovered at Samanco, and a high concentration of panpipes and discs recovered in the Plaza Mayor suggest their importance in public spaces (Helmer 2015:210-211).

With regard to volumetric analysis, volumes calculated for O1 and O4 types of neckless jars were within reasonable ranges of 5σ of the mean and median values. The maximum value of type O2 neckless jars had divergences of 6σ from the mean and 7σ median values and type O3 neckless jars had divergences of 9σ from both the mean and median values, which are slightly high. This extra divergence is potentially a result of having to fit 2013 data to the volumetric formulas, skewing results for all four types. The maximum value of the total sample of neckless jars diverged from the mean and median values more than any particular type, as expected.

The mean volume of neckless jars was 8.44 liters and the median volume was 4.33 liters, with a maximum value of 117.14 liters and a minimum value of 0.52 liters. The mean volume of bottles was 1.25 liters, with measurements ranging from roughly 1.5 to 1.0 liters. This suggests that cooking and storage vessels had volumes 3 to 5 times greater than those of serving vessels on average, and that larger cooking and storage vessels could accommodate over 100 individual servings. These volumes include vessels used for both household cooking contexts and feasting contexts. It should be expected that vessels with volumetric capacities larger than the calculated mean would be used to prepare foods and beverages consumed at feasts.

If 1 liter of stew or *chicha* were to be considered a normal serving size, five cooking vessels of these volumes would be capable of providing over 40 servings of food or beverage. Ten such vessels would be capable of providing well over 75 servings, and ten vessels with volumes approaching 100 liters would be able to feed hundreds of people. Foods in those amounts would not be consumed in the daily meals of an individual household of fewer than 10 occupants, and would rather suggest the occurrence of both small and large-scale feasting events.

The 963 neckless jars at Samanco had the capacity to produce or store a total estimated volume of 8,061.16 liters. Roughly 875 liters of production capacity were located at the Plaza Mayor, 2,500 liters of capacity were located at Compound 2, and 3,250 liters of capacity were located at Compound 3. The number of residents at Samanco is unknown, so analysis of these capacities with regard to demographics of the settlement is not possible. The lower average volumetric capacity measured from rim sherds at Samanco compared to Caylán seems to agree with the hypothesis that Samanco was an industrial town which held fewer feasts and whose residents may have travelled to Caylán to participate in feasting contexts. However, the specific volumetric capacities at Compound 2 (2,500 liters) and Compound 3 (3,250 liters) are similar to those measured at Compound A (2,500 liters) and Compound E (3,150) at Caylán. Depending on the number of residents at Compound 3 at Samanco, there appears to be enough volumetric capacity to support feasting events of comparable size or length to those that could be held at Compound E at Caylán.

5.4 Cross-Site Analysis

Analysis of the assemblage of Early Horizon ceramic vessels from the sites of Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco can reveal similarities or differences of consumption and production in inter-site and intra-site contexts. Comprehension of the assemblage, function, decoration, distribution, and volumetric capacities of ceramic vessels at three interrelated sites of different scope which have similar architecture, ceramics, and sociopolitical structure helps reveal patterns of daily life, ritual activity, and communal events such as feasting. Communal relationships and disparate levels of social status are established and maintained through feasting activities, forming bonds which can be called upon for social, political, and economic purposes (Adams 2004:57). Differences in feasting practices and ceramic distributions may inform about the sociopolitical relationships within and between these sites and the shifting social status of the residents who lived there. Understanding quantitative aspects of feasts at these sites, such as the volumetric capacity of vessels used for production and consumption of food and beverages, can provide insight into the types of feasting events which took place at these sites and the purposes that they served.

5.4.1 Ceramic Analysis

This section of the analysis reviews the shape, form, type, function, and decoration of ceramic vessels at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco. Differences and similarities in the frequency of appearance of certain shapes, types, or forms of vessels between the three sites is highlighted. Based on the ratios of recovered sherds, Huambacho has the highest relative frequency of neck jars (29.07%) and bottles (3.06%), Caylán has the highest frequency of bowls (13.06%), and Samanco has the highest frequency of neckless jars (70.09%) (Figure 5.1).

Caylán and Samanco exhibit similar frequency of ceramic vessels by shape, while the vessel distribution at Huambacho contains a higher proportion of jars (Figure 5.2). The frequency of neckless jars by type varies between the sites due in part to the large ratio of unidentified types at Huambacho (64.71%) and the skewing of types at Samanco due to issues with fitting the 2013 data to the volumetric formulas (Figure 5.3). The frequency of neck jars by form is similar at all three sites, but Caylán shows a higher frequency of small neck jars while Huambacho and Samanco show a higher frequency of medium neck jars (Figure 5.4). The frequency of bowls by form is similar at all three sites, with only minor variations (Figure 5.9).

The ratios of types of small neck jars (Figure 5.5), medium neck jars (Figure 5.6), large neck jars (Figure 5.7), and *tinajas* (Figure 5.8) provide fine detail on the types of vessels used at each site, as do the ratios of small bowls (Figure 5.10), medium bowls (Figure 5.11), large bowls (Figure 5.12), *tazones* (Figure 5.13), and bottles (Figure 5.14).

The assemblage at Caylán shows a higher frequency of large neck jars and large bowls than at Samanco, potentially suggesting that Samanco did not have feasting events on the same scale as Caylán (Figure 5.4; Figure 5.9). Huambacho, a site focused on agricultural production, features a higher frequency of neck jars than Caylán or Samanco, possibly because neck jars were storage vessels which were smaller and more mobile than *tinajas* (Figure 5.2). Feasts at Huambacho mainly included agricultural produce and shellfish instead of meat, which is reflected in the presence of grater bowls and deeper consumption vessels and the absence of cutting tools and shallow plates (Chicoine 2011b:449).

Neck jars were used for storage of foods and liquids and possibly for intra-site transport of consumables. Due to their size and ability to be moved, neck jars were potentially used for inter-site exchange of goods after the introduction of camelid trade caravans. This is supported by long distance trade of shellfish and other goods between Samanco and inland locations including Caylán and Huambacho (Chicoine and Rojas 2012, 2013; Helmer 2015; Szpak et al. 2016). Thus, both functional ceramics such as neck jars used for storage as well as decorated ceramics used as prestige items and potentially present in feasting activities would have been transported via trade networks.

Samanco, located further away from Caylán than Huambacho, features a higher frequency of *tinajas* than Caylán or Huambacho (Figure 5.4). *Tinajas* were large vessels used for storage, supporting the theory that Samanco was focused on industrial activities such as the production and storage of agricultural and maritime food surpluses which were then traded with other sites, including Caylán (Helmer 2015). Large public feasting events held at Caylán to maintain and enhance sociopolitical power through commensal politics may have been attended by residents of Samanco who travelled to Caylán to bring maritime resources for trade.

The presence of commensal feasts utilizing large neck jars and large bowls at Caylán and their absence at Samanco, combined with the travel of Samanco residents to Caylán for purposes of exchange and commensal feasting hosted by the Caylán social elite, supports the view of Caylán as the central location of sociopolitical organization in the lower Nepeña Valley during the Early Horizon. If the exchange of goods between Samanco and Caylán occurred in a "general market," such feasts would be expected to be held in spaces for public feasting such as the Main Mound. If the exchange of goods occurred between particular wealthy individuals or neighborhood compounds, such feasts would be expected to be held in plazas at residential compounds such as Plaza A and in Compound E.

Vessel function at all three sites skewed heavily towards cooking and storage instead of serving. Vessels used for storage, production, and cooking of food comprised more than 84.50%

at each site, with the lowest frequency at Caylán (84.73%) and the highest frequency at Huambacho (87.13%). Vessels used for serving and consumption of food comprised less than 15.50% at each site, with the highest frequency at Caylán (15.27%) and the lowest frequency at Huambacho (12.87%).

Particular styles of vessel decoration or production of specific types of vessels could be the result of the skills and production methods of individual potters. Localized production by individual potters could be indicated by the appearance of clusters of vessels made with specific decorations, designs, and materials at different locations within a site. A large cluster of a particular decoration style on particular types of vessels at one site and a scattering of similar decorations on the same types of vessels at other sites could serve as indicators of potential exchange of ceramic goods between sites (Miller 2016).

Small bowls (39.52%), bottles (12.37%), and medium bowls (10.97%) were the most frequently decorated vessels by form across all three sites. *Tazones* (0.00%), large bowls (0.00%), and large jars (1.30%) were the least frequently decorated vessel types, although only a single decorated large jar and no decorated *tazones* or large bowls were identified at all three sites combined (Table 5.10). Samanco (5.39%) had the highest frequency of decorated vessels identified, followed by Huambacho (4.29%) and Caylán (3.09%) (Figure 5.18). The lack of decorated *tazones* and large bowls at any of the three sites implies that they were used for daily purposes and not as ceremonial or high-status feasting serving vessels.

The frequency of decorated vessels by form varies between each site, with Caylán having the highest frequency of decorated neckless jars (40.00%), Huambacho having the highest frequency of decorated neck jars (12.24%) and decorated bowls (53.06%), and Samanco having the highest frequency of decorated bottles (13.51%) (Figures 5.19-5.22). Caylán has the highest ratio of decorated production vessels compared to consumption vessels (51.43% to 48.57%), followed by Huambacho (46.94% to 53.06%) and Samanco (40.54% to 59.46%). This result could be indicative of a greater number of social elites residing at Caylán than at Huambacho or Samanco, which supports the hypothesis that Caylán was the sociopolitical center of a regional polity that included Huambacho and Samanco.

Small bowls, medium bowls, and bottles were decorated more frequently than other vessel forms, suggesting their function as serving vessels made them important tools of status and prestige during feasting events. Bowls and neckless jars were the most frequently decorated vessels at all three sites. At Caylán, more than 50% of decorated vessels recovered were in distributions other than the Main Mound, Plaza A, and Compound E. At Huambacho, over 75% of decorated vessels were recovered at Huaca A, while under 10% were recovered at each of Plaza A and Plaza B. At Samanco, roughly 40% of decorated vessels were recovered at Compound 3, 25% at the Plaza Mayor, and 20% at Compound 2. These frequencies suggest that decorated vessels, which were probably used during feasting events as signs of status and prestige, were not usually stored at locations of public feasting events but rather at other locations in residential compounds or dedicated storage spaces.

The trend towards decorated consumption vessels over production vessels was greatest at Samanco (59.46% to 40.54%), less pronounced at Huambacho (53.06% to 46.94%), and actually reversed at Caylán (48.57% to 51.43%). If decorated vessels serve as indicators of diacritical feasting events which function as promotional events to reinforce social stratification and hierarchies of status amongst the elite, this data goes against assumptions that feasting events at Samanco were less concerned with sociopolitical status and more concerned with building solidarity within neighborhood compounds through empowerment feasts or organizing labor through work feasts (Helmer 2015). Huambacho is theorized to have held different types of feasting events, including diacritical feasts which would have utilized decorated vessels and patron-role feasts which would have used production vessels with large capacities, so a trend towards decorated consumption vessels is not surprising (Chicoine 2011b).

The presence of a higher concentration of decorated production vessels than decorated consumption vessels at Caylán could be indicative of the use of decorated production vessels such as *tinajas* and large neck jars during feasting events at Caylán to raise the status of all attendees. Such feasts would be different than feasts held at Huambacho, where there were no decorated large production vessels, or at Samanco, where only one decorated large neck jar was found at Compound 3. However, the decorated large production vessels at Caylán were recovered at distributions other than the Main Mound, Plaza A, and Compound E – the types of architectural structures where feasting events are hypothesized to have occurred. Further excavation and increased data sample are needed to clarify this supposition.

Another explanation for the higher frequency of decorated vessels at Samanco than at Caylán, as well as the higher observed frequency of decorated vessels at private residential compounds than at open public plazas and mounds, is that residents of Samanco who brought maritime and agricultural products to Caylán for trade and exchange procured decorated vessels, transported them back to Samanco, and displayed them within their residences as prestige items and displays of wealth. Over time, such material wealth would manifest disparities of wealth between households and residential compounds and increased differences in social status at Samanco. This exchange could provide insight into the interactions and negotiation of power between elites and commoners within an increasingly complex society (Vaughn 2009).

The reliance upon Caylán and other inland population centers as markets for exchange of goods resulting from expanded trade networks after the introduction of camelid domesticates, the continued reinforcement through feasting events of Caylán as the sociopolitical center of a regional polity involving the sites of Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco, and the necessity for inter-site relationships and defense networks against increasing threats from outside invaders or competing trade networks would provide incentives for the materially wealthy and socially elite of Samanco to maintain such a regional sociopolitical structure and to reinforce their own social, political, and economic power through empowerment feasts and patron-role feasts at Samanco.

The consistency in the ratios of production and consumption vessels suggests that people at that these Early Horizon settlements utilized a similar assortment of pottery that included a small percentage of decorated bowls and bottles. The small number but relatively high frequency of decorated small bowls, medium bowls, and bottles in the ceramic assemblage at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco supports their suggested use as prestige and status items which were displayed and gifted at feasts for purposes of commensal politics.

5.4.2 Spatial Analysis

The sites of Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco display similar types of architectural structures on different scales of construction which suggest different levels of cultural connections and sociopolitical interactions. Each site contained similar enclosed wall compounds, plazas, patios, storerooms, and sleeping rooms, but their specific frequencies of occurrence or importance of function in daily and ritual life varied.

The ceramic distribution at three locations at each site was analyzed to evaluate ratios of cooking, production, and storage vessels compared to serving and consumption vessels as well as ratios of vessel decorations within those contexts. Each site contained at least one location which could be considered to be a ceremonial public space and one location which could be considered to be a more private residential compound.

At Caylán, the Main Mound (EU-1 and EU-4) was a public space while Plaza A (EU-2, EU-5, and TP-8) and Compound E (EU-6) were part of residential or neighborhood compounds. At Huambacho, Plaza A (EU-2, EU-3, EU-4, EU-5, EU-10, EU-11, EU-12, EU-14, EU-17, EU-18, and EU-29) and Plaza B (EU-6, EU-7, EU-15, and EU-25) were public spaces while Huaca A (EU-1, EU-19, EU-20, EU-21, EU-22, EU-23, EU-24, EU-26, EU-27, and EU-28) is interpreted as a residential compound. And at Samanco, the Plaza Mayor (EU-1 and EU-7F) was a public space while Compound 2 (EU-7) and Compound 3 (EU-2, EU-3, and TP-3) conform to patterns of residential compounds.

Each site has one location with a relative frequency of vessels used for cooking, storage, and production greater than 90%: the Main Mound at Caylán (90.79%), Plaza A at Huambacho (90.14%), and Compound 2 at Samanco (90.20%). Only one location has a relative frequency of production vessels less than 80%: Compound 3 at Samanco (78.98%). The remaining locations have frequency of production vessels between 90% and 80%: Huaca A at Huambacho (88.09%), Plaza B at Huambacho (84.35%), Compound E at Caylán (84.01%), Plaza A at Caylán (82.03%), and the Plaza Mayor at Samanco (81.36%). Locations which featured relatively lower frequencies of production vessels compared to consumption vessels included higher frequencies of bowls in their assemblage: Plaza A at Caylán (16.67%), Compound E at Caylán (13.74%), Plaza B at Huambacho (13.61%), the Plaza Mayor at Samanco (15.23%), and Compound 3 at Samanco (16.73%). There is no clear correlation between public or private locations and the frequency of production versus consumption vessels (Table 5.4; Table 5.6; Table 5.8).

Two locations have a higher frequency of decorated cooking, storage, and production vessels than serving and consumption vessels: the Main Mound at Caylán (57.14%) and Plaza A at Caylán (75.00%). One location has an even frequency of decorated production and consumption vessels: Plaza B at Huambacho (50.00% to 50.00%). The remaining six locations have a lower frequency of decorated vessels used for production than for consumption: Compound E at Caylán (0.00%), Plaza A at Huambacho (0.00%), Huaca A at Huambacho (45.95%), the Plaza Mayor at Samanco (33.33%), Compound 2 at Samanco (35.71%), and Compound 3 at Samanco (30.00%). There is no clear correlation between public and private locations and the frequency of decorated production versus consumption vessels (Table 5.5; Table 5.7; Table 5.9).

These data suggest that vessels which are used for serving and consumption are decorated more frequently than vessels used for cooking, storage, and production. Material goods such as decorated vessels are used in feasts to indicate the status or prestige of the recipient of the vessel, the host of the feast, of both. The wealthier people are, the more resources they tend to invest into feasting (Adams 2004:75). Ritual feasts at Huambacho were important for building and maintaining communal cohesion, but exclusive feasting locations and the use of prestige goods in certain types of feasts served to reinforce and strengthen emerging differences in sociopolitical status and power (Chicoine 2011b).

The fieldwork from Caylán contained data on the placement of grindstones throughout the site and in relation to locations such as the Main Mound, Plaza A, and Compound E, which informs on places where large capacities of food preparation which did not utilize grater bowls could have occurred. The fieldwork from Huambacho contained data on the presence or absence of carbon from fires on the interior and exterior surfaces of ceramic sherds, which informs on the use of vessels in cooking and potentially in episodes of ritual discard within fires. Further survey, excavation, and analysis at each of the three sites could focus on gathering the requisite data for associated cross-site analysis of these factors to be performed.

5.4.3 Volumetric Analysis

The largest mean and medium volumes were calculated for vessels recovered at Huambacho, with Caylán having the largest maximum value and the smallest minimum value. The largest standard deviation was also calculated at Huambacho, with the second largest at Caylán.

The largest maximum volume of O1, O2, and O3 neckless jars were identified at Caylán, while the largest O4 neckless jars were identified at Huambacho. The lowest minimum volume O2 and O4 neckless jars were identified at Caylán, while the lowest minimum volume O1 neckless jar was identified at Samanco. All three sites had the same minimum volume for O3 neckless jars.

The minimum value for each type of neckless jar at each site fell within 2σ of both the mean and median values, indicating good measurements of volume. The maximum value for O1 neckless jars at Huambacho also fell within 2σ of both the mean and median values. O1 neckless jars from Caylán and O4 neckless jars from Huambacho fell within 4σ of those values, also indicating good measurements of volume. O2 and O4 neckless jars at Caylán, O2 and O3 neckless jars at Huambacho, and O1 and O4 neckless jars at Samanco all had maximum values within 5σ or 6σ of both the mean and median values, indicating acceptable measurements of volume. O3 neckless jars at Caylán had maximum values which fell within 8σ of both the mean and median values, O2 neckless jars at Samanco had maximum values which fell within 6σ of the mean and 7σ of the median values, and O3 neckless jars at Samanco had maximum values which fell within 9σ of both the mean and median values, indicating somewhat questionable measurements of volume. The questionable values at Samanco are possibly due to the fitting of 2013 data to the volumetric formulas.

Type O3 neckless jars displayed the largest divergence of the maximum volume from the mean and median values at all three sites, with divergences of 8σ at Caylán, 6σ at Huambacho, and 9σ at Samanco. As mentioned above, the Samanco values may have been affected by the need to fit all of the neckless jars included in the 2013 data to only O1, O3, and O4 type neckless jars. Another possible explanation is that rim sherds which were categorized as type O3 neckless jars were actually from a different vessel with a similar lip form and angle of rim inclination such as a neckless *tinaja*. If this supposition is correct, it might also resolve the issue of extremely high calculated volumes for some neckless jar rim sherds which were excluded from the volumetric analysis due to improbable volume calculations of over 300 liters per vessel. The exclusion of those vessels from the volumetric analysis lowered the maximum volumes, standard deviations, and divergences of maximum values from mean and median values. If there were additional misidentified vessels in the analysis, their removal would be expected to improve the agreement of the remaining vessels with calculated standard deviation values.

Mean, or average, values of volumes of neckless jars by type vary widely between each site. The largest mean O1 neckless jars were at Caylán, while the largest mean O2, O3, and O4 neckless jars were at Huambacho. The smallest mean O1, O2, and O3 neckless jars were at Samanco and the smallest O4 neckless jars were at Caylán. Based on the total sample from each site, Huambacho had the largest vessels on average, followed by Caylán and Samanco.

The largest vessels might be expected to have been found at Caylán since it is the proposed center of an Early Horizon lower Nepeña Valley multi-site polity and feasting events at that site might have been expected to hold greater importance than at the other two sites. The data suggests that feasting events at Huambacho had neckless jars with the largest volumetric capacities, on average. This may have resulted from Huambacho, a small elite center, having refuse that is mainly relating to feasting events and Caylán, a large town or incipient city with a permanent population, having a mixture of refuse from both domestic and feasting contexts. This could also have resulted from different types of feasting events being held for different purposes at each site. Large public work feasts designed to encourage labor associated with regional agricultural activities were held at the smaller, elite center of Huambacho. Diacritical feasts restricted to cultural elites and highlighting differences in social status and prestige were also held at Huambacho (Chicoine 2011b).

Work feasts to construct structures at the compound level and defensive walls and structures at the site level probably took place at Caylán. Empowerment feasts and patron-role feasts at the compound level would not necessarily feature decorated vessels or prestige items, but would rather have served to reinforce a sense of community and solidarity while also reaffirming the emerging sociopolitical structure at Caylán. Diacritical feasts at Caylán would be marked by restricted access to spaces, prestige goods, special foods, and decorated serving vessels and would have served to strengthen the political power of the ruling social elite who controlled the resources needed to manifest these events. Intra-site and inter-site visitors of empowerment and patron-role feasts held at public spaces such as the Main Mound would serve to strengthen the sense of identity, networks of exchange, and shared defensive commitments while expanding the sociopolitical influence of Caylán to other Early Horizon settlements in the lower Nepeña Valley. Feasts at Samanco may have occurred on a more local scale, reinforcing the sociopolitical structure and gathering labor for construction but not intended to establish or reinforce new levels of social stratification.

Regarding the volumetric capacities of neckless jars, Huambacho had the highest mean volume (17.72 liters) and median volume (8.07 liters), followed by Caylán with a mean volume of 12.15 liters and a median volume of 5.26 liters. Samanco had the lowest mean volume (8.44 liters) and median volume (4.33 liters). Bottles are assumed to have had similar sized bodies with different types of necks, and the volumetric capacity of bottles of all types is calculated as 1.25 liters per bottle. Neckless jars were used for cooking, storage, and production purposes while bottles were used for serving and consumption purposes, so based on the calculated data we can assume a roughly 10 to 1 ratio in volumes between production and consumption vessels.

If we assume a serving size of around 1 liter for both foods and beverages, an average neckless jar could produce between 8 and 17 servings of soup, stew, or *chicha*. One or two such vessels could be used to prepare enough food to meet daily household requirements. Neckless jars with volumes approaching the maximum calculated volumes at Caylán (177.26 liters), Huambacho (126.89 liters), and Samanco (117.14 liters) could be used to produce and store hundreds of servings of stews or *chicha* at a time, indicating that they were used in the cooking, storage, and production of foods and beverages for feasting events. Three or four such vessels would provide the capacity to serve hundreds of feasting participants, and a dozen such vessels would provide the capacity to hold large intra-site feasting events with over 1,000 servings of food or beverage.

Serving sizes of 1 liter may also be an overestimation. There is no consensus on the size of one serving of soup or stew, but a suggested serving size between 10 and 12 oz would mean that 1 liter would provide roughly 3 servings. The volume of one bottle is roughly 1.25 liters, which is more than 2 pints of liquid and which might be considered to be 2 servings of beverage. While we do not know what constituted a serving size for Early Horizon residents at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco, these examples help place vessel sizes in a relatable context. It should also be noted that while the contents of bottles can be consumed individually, bottles can also be passed around and shared by multiple individuals. Current day Andean peoples consider drinking from a bottle alone to be rude, and bottles are always shared (David Chicoine, personal communication 2017).

CHAPTER 6. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Pottery sherds provide valuable sources of information for the archaeological study of ancient agrarian societies. In the Central Andes, complex societies have been making pots to cook, store, and serve food and drink since the Initial Period, some 4,000 years ago. Study of pots, their functions, volumes, forms, and levels of decoration can provide insights into feasting practices and commensal politics. In this thesis, I analyzed the ceramic assemblages excavated at the Early Horizon sites of Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco in the lower Nepeña Valley. This analysis identified variations between the ceramic assemblage at each site, the functions of particular types of vessels, and the use of different types of vessels in daily food consumption or ritual, ceremonial, and civic feasting contexts.

Differences in the ceramic assemblage at each site helped identify variations in feasting which occurred at each site, revealing differences in the social status of individuals and the purposes of different types of feasts with regard to sociopolitical complexity, commensal hospitality, securing of labor, and reinforcement of social heterarchy. Differences in the architectural layout, ceramic assemblage, and commensal dynamics of these sites compared to previous, contemporary, and future culture groups reinforces the continuity of architectural and ceramic design between these sites and points towards their function as part of a local, multi-site polity which did not adapt influences from the contemporary Chavín culture, even when such influences were visible in a different area of the same river valley.

Expansion of the volumetric analysis used in this study could provide further details into the specific uses of different types of ceramic vessels at these sites during the Early Horizon. The development of a broader ceramic typology for sites in the Nepeña Valley could illustrate similarities and differences in the use of certain vessel types at different periods of time. This could serve to further illustrate the sociopolitical structures which existed, the feasting events which supported them, and the evident changes to both which potentially occurred with changes to the ceramic assemblages. Further volumetric analysis could also be used to help gauge populations present at the different types of sites featured in this study.

Study of the complete data set from each site, additional excavations to provide more data points from more locations, and excavations at other contemporary Early Horizon lower Nepeña Valley sites would allow for a more detailed, finer analysis of the importance of vessel form, function, location, decoration, and volumetric capacity. Combined with additional study of food resources and potential trade networks, a more detailed understanding of the sociopolitical structure and the feasting activities could be attained. A modification of methods, including the use of three-dimensional scanning and analysis of ceramic sherds, could also provide a broader understanding of ceramic production and usage in the lower Nepeña Valley during the Early Horizon.

There is more to be learned from the sites discussed in this thesis. The analysis performed here was based on data and results from numerous other studies, and the results of this analysis still leave additional questions to be answered. Future research at Caylán, Huambacho, Samanco, and other sites within the lower Nepeña Valley and the surrounding region of Peru can aid in our understanding of the development of urbanism, sociopolitical complexity, ceramic designs, and feasting practices. In this chapter, I review a summary of the results of the research in this thesis. Next, I detail some of the problems and complications with the research in this thesis. I then examine potential opportunities for further research based on this thesis. I describe the potential impact of this thesis on regional studies and, more broadly, on anthropology and archaeology. I conclude the chapter by providing my final comments on the thesis.

6.1 Summary of Results

The intra-site analysis of ceramic vessels at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco, as well as inter-site analysis amongst all three sites, has yielded answers to the research questions posed in this thesis. Not every answer is clearly affirmative or determinate, and some questions may require future research or alternate methods of analysis to extrapolate more useful information from the available data. The answers to the research questions are as follows.

1. Does the presence of different forms of ceramic vessels at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco indicate different levels of production or types of feasting activities at these three sites?

The large frequency of neckless jars present at each site indicates the capacity for cooking and storing large quantities of foods and beverages. Each site also had a significant frequency of neck jars, which my analysis indicates were used primarily for cooking and storage. Considered together and compared with the frequency of bowls and bottles at each site, there were greater quantities of cooking and storage vessels than serving vessels at each site. This indicates that large amounts of foods and beverages could be prepared and utilized in feasting contexts at each of the three sites.

The consistency in the ratios of production and consumption vessels at each site suggests that a standard assortment of pottery that included a small percentage of decorated bowls and bottles was used by residents at each settlement. The small number but relatively high frequency of decorated small bowls, medium bowls, and bottles in the ceramic assemblage supports the hypothesis that they were used as prestige and status items which were displayed and given to guests at certain types of feasting events for purposes of commensal politics. The lack of identificed decorated Early Horizon bottles recovered at Huambacho is surprising based on the results of previous studies (Chicoine 2006a, 2011b). The similarity in ratios of production and consumption vessels at different locations at the intra-site level could be indicative of local heterarchical power structures as opposed to hierarchical power structures with social stratification which would display differences in the capacity for production and consumption between compounds based on differences in the social status and political power of the residents who lived there.

Conversely, the frequency of large bowls and large neck jars compared to the intra-site assemblage of bowls and jars suggests potential inter-site differences in the size of feasting events. Caylán had the highest frequency of large bowls (16.22%) and the second highest frequency of large jars (13.19%). Huambacho had the second highest frequency of large bowls (10.71%) and the highest frequency of large jars (13.25%). Samanco had the lowest frequency of large bowls (7.01%) and large jars (4.43%) of the three sites. These differences in the frequencies of large vessels used for production and consumption indicate that feasting events with larger amounts of food and beverage could be held at Caylán and Huambacho than at Samanco. The volumetric capacities of production and consumption vessels at specific sites are addressed below.

The relative frequency of different types of vessels at these settlements may support the hypothesized functions of each site within the Caylán polity: Caylán was a large town or incipient city with a permanent population with the largest number of elites which served as a nexus of a regional style of ceramics and architectural structures; Huambacho was a small elite center which hosted feasts to tie agricultural laborers to the polity, reinforced and expanded differences in social status between commoners and elites, provided agricultural resources for exchange with other sites, but was dependent on other sites for an outlet for its produce; Samanco was a small industrial town located near the coast which focused on the production of maritime and agricultural resources and networks of exchange, but which was interdependent with Caylán as an exchange partner for maritime resources and prestige and status items which were bestowed as a means of commensal politics at certain types of feasting events which were held at Caylán.

2. How do decorations on different types of ceramic vessels used in daily and feasting contexts at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco inform about the social status of individuals or sociopolitical structures at these three sites?

The presence of small and medium decorated bowls and the lack of decoration on *tazones* at each of the three sites suggest that *tazones* were plainware serving vessels used in daily consumption and that decorated small and medium bowls were used by individuals of greater social status during feasting events. Gourd containers were also used as utilitarian serving vessels similarly to *tazones*. The majority of small and medium bowls recovered at the three sites were not decorated and could have been used both as daily serving vessels and as serving vessels for individuals of lower status during feasting events. The presence of decorated neckless jars, large neck jars, and *tinajas* at Caylán and decorated neckless jars at both Huambacho and Samanco may be indicative of feasting contexts where the social elites were served food or *chicha de maíz* in decorated bowls and bottles from decorated storage vessels as we might expect to see at diacritical feasts or empowerment feasts. Individuals of different status may have been served different quality or types of foods based on their commensal circles, or they may have been served foods in decorated vessels to reinforce their status and prestige. The presence of these decorated production vessels at Caylán may also be indicative of feasting events held to raise the status of all guests and to reinforce social, political, and economic ties.

The lack or lesser visibility of large bowls and large jars at Samanco could indicate that feasting events which occurred at that site were of a different scope and purpose than those held at Caylán or Huambacho. As mentioned earlier, the higher frequency of decorated vessels at Samanco could have resulted from trade and exchange of maritime and agricultural food resources for prestige items such as decorated ceramics. The residents of Samanco likely brought their goods to Caylán to trade, and empowerment or patron-role solidarity feasts of different scales would be held to reaffirm regional sociopolitical ties between groups at the inland population center and those in its coastal peripheries centered around Caylán. Indeed, social, political, and economic relations are evident in exchange networks and defense arrangements. As trade networks expanded with the domestication of camelids and their use in trade caravans, and increasing conflict in the region required defensive structures and strategies, feasts would have been important tools to reinforce the solidarity of residents in the lower portion of the Nepeña Valley.

3. Do differences in inter-site and intra-site volumetric capacities of cooking, storage, and production vessels compared to serving and consumption vessels at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco inform about types and purposes of feasts held at each site?

The neckless jars recovered at Huambacho had the highest volumetric capacity of all three sites (17.72 liters), followed by Caylán (12.15 liters) and Samanco (8.44 liters). Neckless jars at Huambacho held an average of nearly three times the volume as those at Samanco, and neckless jars at Caylán held an average of nearly twice the volume as those at Samanco. Huambacho, the smallest of the three sites, may have held work feasts with vessels utilizing the largest volumes in order to mobilize the large amount of agricultural labor which occurred near the site. Huambacho was also the location of diacritical feasts to establish and reinforce the differences in status of the social elite who lived at Huambacho and those who worked the agricultural lands nearby (Chicoine 2011b).

Bottles are assumed to have consistent volumes regardless of neck type, and the volumetric capacity of bottles is measured as 1.25 liters per bottle. Neckless jars were vessels used for cooking, storage, and production while bottles were used for serving and consumption purposes. The calculated volumetric capacities of neckless jars and bottles show a roughly 10 to 1 ratio of the volumetric capacity of production vessels compared to consumption vessels. If we assume a serving size of around 1 liter for both foods and beverages, an average neckless jar could produce around 10 servings of soup, stew, or *chicha*, and one bottle could contain 1 serving of *chicha*, water, or some other beverage. One or two such vessels could be used to prepare enough food to meet daily household requirements, and the use of ten such vessels could produce over 100 servings of food or beverage. This figure also does not consider that vessels used to prepare foods for feasting events may have had larger volumetric capacities than those used for household production. Ten production vessels with volumetric capacities near 100 liters, less than the maximum calculated value at each site, could be used to prepare over 1,000 servings of food or beverage. The volumetric capacities of these vessels confirm that food production capacity at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco was much greater than required for the household level and that large-scale feasting events could be held at these sites.

There is no clear correlation between public or private locations and the frequency of production versus consumption vessels. With the exception of larger public plazas such as the Main Mound at Caylán and the Plaza Mayor at Samanco, the residential Early Horizon enclosure compounds amalgamated the public and private spheres due to the inclusion of plazas which acted as semi-public courtyards and neighborhood meeting spaces. Each site has one location with a relative frequency of vessels used for cooking, storage, and production greater than 90%: the Main Mound at Caylán (90.79%), Plaza A at Huambacho (90.14%), and Compound 2 at Samanco (90.20%). Only one location has a relative frequency of production vessels less than 80%: Compound 3 at Samanco (78.98%). The remaining locations have a frequency of production vessels between 90% and 80%: Huaca A at Huambacho (88.09%), Plaza B at Huambacho (84.35%), Compound E at Caylán (84.01%), Plaza A at Caylán (82.03%), and the Plaza Mayor at Samanco (81.36%). Locations which featured relatively lower frequencies of production vessels compared to consumption vessels included higher frequencies of bowls in their assemblage: Plaza A at Caylán (16.67%), Compound E at Caylán (13.74%), Plaza B at Huambacho (13.61%), the Plaza Mayor at Samanco (15.23%), and Compound 3 at Samanco (16.73%).

There is also no clear correlation between public or private locations with regard to the location of volumetric capacity. At Caylán, the neckless jars with the highest volumetric capacity were located at the Main Mound (16.51 liters), followed by Plaza A (14.08 liters) and Compound E (10.75 liters). At Huambacho, Plaza A neckless jars had the highest capacity (23.85 liters), followed by Huaca A (17.94 liters) and Plaza B (15.45 liters). At Samanco, the highest capacity neckless jars were at Compound 3 (10.07 liters), followed by Compound 2 (8.43 liters) and the Plaza Mayor (5.8 liters). The three highest volumetric capacities are Plaza A at Huambacho, Huaca A at Huambacho, and the Main Mound at Caylán, while the three lowest capacities are all located at Samanco: Compound 3, Compound 2, and the Plaza Mayor.

Huambacho, the smallest settlement, consisted of 2 multifunctional residential compounds and households (Chicoine 2006b). Samanco contained 6 compounds, each with different numbers of households occupying patio groups and rooms (Helmer 2015). Caylán was the largest of the three sites with 43 identified multifunctional residential compounds of varying numbers of patios, rooms, and households (Whitten 2015). Demographic estimates of total populations and household sizes are not currently available for most locations at these sites, but the estimates based on Compound E at Caylán indicate that the volumetric capacities of production vessels would be adequate to support empowerment feasts, patron-role feasts, and diacritical feasts at the compound. If the residential population of Huaca A at Huambacho and Compound 3 at Samanco were of similar size to Compound E at Caylán, the volumetric capacity at each of those locations would also be adequate to support feasting events of similar size, form, and length.

4. How does the distribution of ceramic vessels at certain types of architectural structures at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco inform about the social status of individuals and feasting practices at each site?

As stated above, there is no clear correlation at any of the three sites between public or private locations and the frequency of production vessels versus consumption vessels, the frequency of decorated production vessels versus consumption vessels, or the distribution of volumetric capacity. At Huambacho, feasting events held for solidarity or to attract labor were important for building and maintaining communal cohesion, but exclusive feasting locations and the use of prestige goods in feasts held for promotion served to strengthen differences in sociopolitical status and power (Chicoine 2011b). The patio rooms to the east of Plaza B and in the Main Platform Complex to the east of Plaza A served as exclusive locations for feasting events. Surprisingly, over 75% of decorated vessels at Huambacho were recovered from the Huaca A residential compound, roughly 40% of decorated vessels at Samanco were recovered from Compound 3, and over 50% of decorated vessels at Caylán were recovered from distributions other than the Main Mound, Plaza A, and Compound E. This suggests that prestige items such as decorated vessels used for feasting events were not kept within public places when not being used.

The frequency of decorated production vessels is higher than consumption vessels at the Main Mound and Plaza A, suggesting that feasting events at these locations served to raise the status of all participants. This may reflect the use of public feasting events at Caylán to reinforce its role as the central location in a regional polity, especially if participants from other settlements such as Samanco were likely in attendance.

5. Do feasting contexts at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco shed light on the development of sociopolitical structure within the Early Horizon lower Nepeña Valley?

The results of the analysis performed in this thesis and the answers to the preceding research questions indicate that the presence of particular shapes, forms, and types of ceramic vessels recovered at these sites, as well as their functions, decorations, location of deposit, and volumetric capacities, show that feasting events of different types and purposes occurred at each of these three archaeological sites. The sociopolitical structure in the Early Horizon lower Nepeña Valley at the sites of Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco was a departure from previous Cupisnique and Chavín influences during the late Initial Period. At sites such as Cerro Blanco in the Nepeña Valley, U-shaped ceremonial centers had been used for religious rituals and civic purposes, feasts had been held in open plazas, and acquisition of foreign items was a sign of social status and prestige (Ikehara and Shibata 2007). Buckets, or *baldes*, were the primary production vessels for processing and fermenting foods, and manioc beer was the most frequently made alcoholic beverage consumed in feasting practices (Ikehara et al. 2013).

These sites were abandoned during the first half of the Early Horizon or local Nepeña Phase. In coastal Ancash, new architectural structures such as enclosed walled compounds with sunken plazas and ceremonial mounds were constructed, which brought ritual spaces inside the domain of residential or neighborhood compounds. Human activities, including feasting events of varying scale, were held in colonnaded patios which divided ritual spaces into more private, exclusive contexts (Chicoine 2010). This changed the experience of feasts for participants from large open spaces to segregated, enclosed spaces, which served to highlight differences in social status likely based on lineage affiliations and perhaps political allegiance. Agricultural changes such as the introduction of *Zea mays* irrigation farming led to an increase in the importance of *chicha* maize beer, perhaps gradually replacing the more time-consuming practice of fermenting manioc for consumption in feasting practices. The introduction of guinea pigs and camelids provided new food sources and allowed for increased exchange networks, which allowed for greater volumes of maritime resources to be transported to inland population centers (Chicoine 2011b; Chicoine and Rojas 2012, 22013; Ikehara et al. 2013; Szpak et al. 2016).

In a situation similar to the exchange of access to water for irrigation and marine resources between the Chancay and local *chaupiyunga* in the Huanangue Valley during the Late Intermediate Period (Szremski 2017), entanglements may have formed between residents of Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco and the resources available in the region. Caylán provided both a source of and a market for the exchange of goods as well as potential leadership, defense, and sociopolitical power. Samanco provided access to marine resources, agricultural produce, trade and exchange with highland groups evident from camelid diets (Szpak et al. 2016), and potential exchange of ceramics and other resources (Dietler 1998, 2010). Huambacho may have been too small to maintain its own exchange networks and as such was reliant on trade from

Caylán and Samanco to move its own produce and gain access to other goods, including maritime resources. Feasting events at Caylán or Huambacho which involved maritime resources could have served to build and maintain sociopolitical connections with Samanco, but would have also increased the dependence on exchange of maritime resources from Samanco, further strengthening the social, economic, and political entanglements between these settlements.

Access to new food resources and exchange of prestige items over long distances enabled increased diversification of feasting activities and opportunities for disparities in wealth to be visible in the material record. Repetitive hosting of feasts may have created a cyclical need to hold additional feasting events of increasing size and complexity, exhibiting potential entanglements between the residents of these sites and their agricultural and marine resources used in feasting contexts. The presence of defensive walls and structures at Caylán, Samanco, and Huambacho show that defense was a concern. Large amounts of labor would be needed to construct such structures, suggesting that social elites at each site held work feasts to organize the labor needed to complete these public works. Labor from work feasts was used in different ways, including construction of residential compounds and construction of public infrastructure such as irrigation canals, streets, defensive walls and structures, and large public spaces like the Main Mound at Caylán and the Plaza Mayor at Samanco. Empowerment feasts and patron-role feasts would serve to consolidate and reinforce communal relationships as well as social, political, and economic roles at each site.

The more frequently feasting events are held, the more likely individuals are to obtain the material resources used in them (Adams 2004:72). Increased access to material resources associated with feasts such as decorated vessels, prestige foods, musical instruments such as panpipes, and items used in production of foods such as grindstones and grater bowls would allow for further development of the sociopolitical structure in the region. The more wealth that individuals have, the more they are likely to spend on feasts (Adams 2004:75). Diacritical feasts would potentially serve to promote the status of an individual or group compared to other individuals, and as disparities in wealth increased such feasts would serve to reaffirm and further strengthen the social differentiation. The new architectural styles of colonnaded patios within walled compounds allowed for segregated spaces which provided a viable venue within which diacritical feasts could be held. The results of the analysis in this thesis do not indicate such differentiation within different locations at each settlement; instead, the similarity in ratios of production and consumption vessels at different locations within each settlement could indicate localized heterarchical power structures as opposed to hierarchical power structures.

At Huambacho, different types of feasts were held in different spaces. Public plazas like Plaza A and Plaza B could be used for work feasts to organize labor for construction of defensive structures or to celebrate successful harvests. Residential spaces in the Huaca A compound and the public plazas at Plaza A and Plaza B could be used for empowerment feasts and patron-role feasts to build solidarity amongst the members of the community and to reinforce the sociopolitical structure. Private spaces in the Main Platform Complex and colonnaded patios to the east of Plaza A and Plaza B could be used for diacritical feasts to maintain and strengthen lineage or corporate affiliations and the status and prestige of the social elite. The social elite at Huambacho may have been somewhat dependent on or tied to the residents of Caylán. More data are needed on the level of integration between the different settlements, but a model in which urban and rural household economies were entangled appears likely.

At Caylán, similar feasts could be held at public places like the Main Mound or plazas within enclosed residential compounds such as Plaza A or Compound E. Feasting events could also be held to build neighborhood solidarity within residential compounds, to maintain the sociopolitical importance of Caylán within the region, and to reinforce exchange systems and defensive agreements which were necessary due to increased threat from outside forces towards the end of the Early Horizon. The residents of Caylán may have been dependent on Huambacho and Samanco for their agricultural and maritime goods, and the Caylán social elite were able to manipulate this system of exchange to maintain and expand the regional sociopolitical structure with Caylán at the center.

At Samanco, the reliance upon inland population centers as partners for exchange of goods, the reinforcement of Caylán as the sociopolitical center of the regional polity, and the necessity for inter-site relationships and defense networks against increasing threats from outside invaders or competing trade networks would provide incentives for the materially wealthy social elite of Samanco to maintain the regional sociopolitical structure and to reinforce their own social, political, and economic power through empowerment feasts and patron-role feasts. The social elite at Samanco may have been reliant on the residents of Caylán as a source of exchange for their maritime goods which enabled them to obtain prestige items and social status.

Further research is needed to determine the specific roles that each site played in their interwove interactions, although there is enough evidence to speculate that Samanco served as a dense residential site focused on the production and trade of maritime resources, Huambacho served as a ceremonial site surrounded by agricultural production, and Caylán served as a dense urban site and the center of the sociopolitical structure of a multi-site polity in the lower Nepeña Valley during the Early Horizon which did not manifest influences from the Chavín culture.

6.2 Impact of Research

The results of the analysis in this thesis provide insight into the production capacity and scale of feasts which could be held at Early Horizon walled enclosure compounds in the lower Nepeña Valley. Similar analysis of pottery types, decorations, and volumetric production and consumption capacities could be performed on ceramic assemblages recovered from sites with an adequate sample size of vessel rim sherds from multiple locations, although such analysis would first require identification of vessel forms and functions and the development of relevant volumetric formulas. Differences in the ratios of production and consumption vessels, the volumetric capacities of production and consumption vessels, and the types of vessels found at disparate intra-site or inter-site locations could provide information concerning social differentiation, political authority, and the dynamics of feasting events.

At Cerro Lampay during the Preceramic periods, the necessity of repetition of small-scale work feasts to gather the labor required for construction projects served as evidence of temporary, non-centralized leadership (Vega-Centeno 2007). While ceramic analysis could obviously not be performed at a Preceramic site, differences in the numbers of preserved gourd containers or other material culture associated with production and consumption in feasts could potentially provide information on the form or function of feasting events and on the relationships of the political economies of the feasting participants at such a site.

During the transition from the Initial Period to the Early Horizon, there was a shift from large public religious ceremonial centers and feasting events where manioc beverages were consumed to plazas located within walled enclosure compounds and feasting events where *chicha de maíz* was consumed, as well as a change in ceramic vessels from *baldes* used for manioc fermentation to *ollas sin cuellos* used for food production and storage purposes

(Chicoine 2011b; Ikehara et al. 2013). This alteration of the types of ceramic vessels used for alcohol production and the alcoholic beverages which were being produced entailed changes in production capacity and in the scope and scale of feasting events which could be hosted. With the development of incipient urbanism at settlements such as Caylán, the role of feasting in commensal politics that were involved in the political economies of rural and urban settlements and households was enhanced.

The results of this thesis show that these residential walled enclosure compounds built in Early Horizon Nepeña settlements were capable of holding feasting events of significant size and duration due to the abundant use of neckless jars as production vessels, and also reinforced the hypothesis that decorated bowls and bottles were used as prestige items which were possibly given as gifts at feasting events. Ritual practices observed in earlier public feasting contexts were able to be transformed and performed in controlled spaces within residential spaces, allowing for the development of social elites who were capable of hosting feasts and providing prestige goods. Despite this development and reinforcement of social differentiation, the consistency of ratios of production and consumption vessels observed at different locations within each settlement indicates the existence of an heterarchical social structure instead of an hierarchical social structure with different social classes during the Early Horizon in the lower Nepeña Valley.

During the Early Intermediate Period, the Moche developed improved irrigation and canal systems which were able to support larger urban populations, particularly at Chan Chan (Keatinge and Day 1973; Klymyshyn 1987). Increased social stratification developed along with the larger urban populations, and feasting served to connect the peoples to a shared cultural tradition and to maintain cultural cohesion and social exchange between population centers

(Castillo and Uceda 2008). The development of ceramic mold technology allowed for larger scale production of ceramics (Jackson 2002, 2008), and ceramic art portraying sexual activities became prestige items (Weismantel 2004). The introduction of more standardized vessel sizes should make evaluation of volumetric capacities of production and consumption vessels easier to perform, and the existence of easily recognized prestige items should make identification of feasting landscapes or exchanges of political authority through feasts more readily discernable.

The use of *chicha* at feasting events of different types continued to be important through the formation of the Inka empire, as observed both through *mit'a* work feasts (Covey 2008) and elaborate, sustained elite feasting events detailed in ethnohistoric accounts (Garcilaso de la Vega 1987 [1609]; Molina 1943 [1573]). The addition of written accounts provides another source of information on the form, scope, and function of Inka feasting events as well as volumetric production and consumption capacities of vessels, the presence or absence of prestige items, and differences in the ceramic forms identified and present at multiple locations.

The importance of gender roles in the production and serving of *chicha* has been evident from the Early Intermediate Period at Queyash Alto (Gero 1992), through the Late Horizon as seen with Inka *acllas* who served *chicha* at feasts involving the sun god Inti (Morris and Thompson 1985), and into current practice in locations such as Pocona, Bolivia where *chicheras* require the labor of their daughters to continue to make their living from small-scale production and sale of *chicha* (Perlov 2009). The identification of vessels associated with the production of *chicha* may indicate the labor of women at a given location.

Commensal politics played an important role in the emergence and development of complex societies because they allowed for social and political competition between households, neighborhoods, kin groups, and larger corporate groups through feasting events which served to not only strengthen and reaffirm communal bonds but also establish and reinforce differences in social and political power and prestige amongst a developing social elite. Feasts of different scales, forms, and functions such as the empowerment, patron-role, and diacritical feasts posited by Dietler (2001) could be used to influence the political economies of both urban and rural households.

Exploitation of rich marine resources and irrigation of inland territories at the settlements studied in this thesis emphasized the complex entanglements which developed between urban and rural political economies at sites with different resources, populations, and capacities for exchange. Those entanglements can be studied archaeologically through pottery analyses of the relative importance of production and consumption vessels, the capacity for production and consumption available from vessels of different types, and the degree of decoration present in vessels of different types. The role of urban development and exchange of maritime resources, agricultural produce, and prestige items at sites of different scope but similar architectural, ceramic, and sociopolitical structure can reveal patterns of daily life, ritual activity, and communal events such as feasts.

Archaeologists have focused on qualitative aspects of feasting such as the presence or absence of certain features while quantitative aspects of feasting remain understudied. Questions involving how much beer was brewed, how much stew was prepared, and relationships between scales of food preparation for households compared to feasts need to be addressed. The results and analysis of this thesis address some of those quantitative questions, and also provide insights which can make it possible for research on the role of feasting in the development of complex societies at other sites and during other time periods to do the same.

6.3 Problems and Complications

There are several problems and complications with the analyses in this thesis that need to be addressed. First, the excavations at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco are not extensive enough to allow for detailed analysis of the contents and functions of different rooms within particular compounds or between different compounds. The existing data is also insufficient to identify the functions of specific areas with regard to food preparation, consumption, and disposal related to domestic or feasting contexts. Additional excavations need to be conducted before the contents and functions of compounds at a room level can be analyzed and certain questions pertaining to feasting activities which were raised in this thesis can be addressed.

Second, the analysis in this thesis does not examine or provide insight into the types of foods consumed during feasting events which occurred at these settlements. A more complete discussion of feasting events and contexts which occurred at these sites during the Early Horizon should include a discussion of food preferences and avoidances, common and prestige foods, quantities and seasonal varieties of available foods, and the types and composition of meals which were prepared and consumed during feasts. Residue analysis and additional analysis of floral and faunal remains could provide more information about particular foods which were consumed and dishes which were prepared at these sites.

Third, there were several issues with differences in the data records and archives which were used for analysis in this thesis. This was to be expected from three distinct projects which occurred over a ten-year period utilizing different methods and performed by individuals with different proficiencies and skills, but it required some adjustment of the methods used in analysis and introduced certain amounts of error into the process. The data from Huambacho included information on the presence of carbonization on the interior and exterior of vessel sherds, while the data from Caylán and Samanco did not. Some of the data from Caylán used for measurements of rim angles was printed on paper and some was digitized, so different methods and tools of measurement needed to be used. A portion of the data from Huambacho had no images of neckless jar rim sherds, which precluded measurement of the angle of the rim and thus prevented volumetric analysis of those particular sherds. The data from one year of fieldwork at Samanco had digitized drawings for measurements of rim angles, while the data from the other year had no drawings but had already classified neckless jars by type; however, that typology was different from the one used in the analysis in this thesis, so that data needed to be adjusted in order to perform volumetric analysis.

The ceramic typology used in this study was itself modified from other typologies, which resulted in different classifications of some vessel sherds. Some typologies only included three types of neckless jars, while this study and some others included four. The volumetric formula used in this study was created based on research and the ceramic assemblage at Cerro Blanco and was not designed to be used with ceramics from the Early Horizon sites analyzed in this study. As previously mentioned, the calculation of volumes using this formula does not take differences in the angle of vessel rims into account beyond classification into one of four types and only varies based on measurements of rim diameter. Also, the analysis in this thesis only measures volumes of neckless jars and bottles and does not provide information on the volumetric capacities of other forms of vessels present in the ceramic assemblage at these sites. The development of a more robust cross-site ceramic typology which could be applied to ceramic assemblages from different time periods could help reduce errors in the identification and classification of vessel sherds and could also aid in the development of additional formulas for volumetric analysis of vessels of varying forms.

Finally, the measurements of rim angles used in the calculation of volumetric capacities of neckless jars in this study were made from drawings and digitized images of rim sherds, so sherds which did not have an image or a drawing could not be included in the volumetric analysis. The method used to determine the rim diameter of vessels based on visual comparison of rim sherds to printed circles is dependent upon the skill of the technician performing the measurement. The use of three-dimensional imaging of ceramic sherds could provide more accurate measurements of the physical properties of sherds, which could then be used make more accurate calculations of properties such as volumetric capacity. Three-dimensional models of rim sherds could also allow for better identification of vessel type than is possible with a flat two-dimensional drawing or photograph.

6.4 Avenues for Future Research

Despite the problems discussed above, there is more to be learned from the sites that were observed in this thesis. The volumetric methods used in this study could be adapted to other types of vessels recovered at these sites or could be applied to other archaeological projects in the region and around the world. Further research can also be used to learn more about the residents of these sites, their daily and ritual lives, their food preferences and avoidances, and their experiences with dynamic social, political, and environmental conditions.

6.4.1 Additional Excavations in the Nepeña Valley

Collection of additional data points is a method which can always be used to reduce error in data analysis. Further excavations at the archaeological sites of Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco could provide larger samples of vessels for more detailed analysis of vessel shapes, forms, and types. Additional data at different types of locations within each site could serve as an aid to understanding activities within each site individually and between the sites as a whole. Room level excavations within compounds of similar sizes and construction types might provide insight into the usage of those spaces, and excavations at compounds of different sizes might reveal information concerning the similarities and differences of different types of compounds.

Excavations at other sites in the lower Nepeña Valley such as Sute Bajo, Tres Marías, and Pañamarca could provide information on whether they were occupied during the Early Horizon and whether such occupations were related to the multi-site polity centered at Caylán. The use of techniques such as ground penetrating radar could provide information about subsurface remnants of architectural structures where surface evidence has been obscured or destroyed by modern developments and agricultural activities, such as the North Compound at Huambacho.

6.4.2 Residue Analysis

The analysis of residues deposited on ceramic vessel sherds can provide information about the use of that vessel and that type of vessel at an archaeological site (Horiuchi et al. 2015; Morton and Schwarcz 2004; O'Keeffe 2000). Residue analysis can help determine what particular foods were stored, cooked, or served in what particular ceramic vessels, which can provide understanding of what foods were consumed in both daily and feasting contexts. Determining whether the same foods were present in feasting contexts at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco or whether certain prestige foods were only found at particular sites or in particular vessel types could provide insight on differences in consumption based on social status, access to particular foods, or functions of feasts at different sites.

Analysis of residue and traces of carbonization on interior and exterior surfaces of ceramic vessels could inform about which types of vessels were used for cooking and which types of vessels were potentially disposed of in fires. The collection of ceramic sherds recovered from Caylán and Samanco could undergo carbonization analysis similar to that performed on sherds recovered from Huambacho, and ceramic sherds from all three sites could undergo analysis of food residues.

6.4.3 Floral, Microfloral, and Faunal Analysis

Identification of the floral, microfloral, and faunal sources of food utilized at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco can provide information on dietary intakes and subsistence strategies experienced in daily and feasting contexts. Further analysis of the botanical (Table 3.14), animal (Table 3.15), avian (Table 3.16), fish (Table 3.17), and molluscan (Table 3.18) resources recovered at each site can provide insight into patterns of consumption and of exchange between these sites and other sites within the region.

Studies have already been performed on starch grain analysis in the use of *Zea mays* in feasting (Ikehara et al. 2013), the use of mollusks and maritime resources at Caylán (Chicoine and Rojas 2013) and Huambacho (Chicoine and Rojas 2012), and floral and faunal remains of all types at Samanco (Helmer 2015). Expansion of these studies to all three sites could provide a similar baseline for understanding food resources which were available and used at each site and comparing their usage between sites. Phytolith analysis could provide additional microfloral evidence of particular types of plants which were present and utilized at each site (Piperno 1988). A detailed comparative study of the distribution of fish bones by size and species could indicate whether the collection and production of maritime resources at Samanco led to consumption of the best fish and trade of less desirable fish to Caylán and Huambacho, or whether differences in sociopolitical status between producers at Samanco and elites at Caylán provided the Caylán elites with access to the best fish resources.

6.4.4 Cross-Site Ceramic Typology

Another potential avenue for research is the creation of a cross-site ceramic typology from all of the Early Horizon lower Nepeña Valley sites. A detailed analysis of the complete ceramic assemblage recovered from all Early Horizon lower Nepeña Valley sites may reveal additional vessel types or rim lip variations than the current typology supports. Such a study could also use volumetric analysis to determine similarities by volume in vessel types and decorative features such as bases or flourishes which are currently not considered to be included in the same typology. This research could expand our understanding of which vessels were created during the Early Horizon, and could be based on an expansion upon the typologies created by Ortiz (2012) and Ikehara (2007).

An expanded ceramic typology and associated ceramic and volumetric analysis could reveal similarities between ceramic assemblages at sites in the Nepeña Valley as well as contemporary sites in nearby coastal river valleys. Comparable volumetric capacities in vessels displaying different styles and decorations might suggest analogous functionality at multiple locations. Corresponding changes in volumetric capacities at contemporary sites could indicate shifts in the types of vessels used in production and consumption of foods, similar to the Initial Period use of *baldes* for manioc fermentation and the Early Horizon emphasis on neckless jars.

6.4.5 Three-Dimensional Digitization of Artifacts and Sites

The analysis of ceramic vessel sherds in this thesis and the creation of data sets from the fieldwork at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco relied on manual measurements, identifications, and classifications by human archaeologists. Automation of some of these procedures by the use of three-dimensional laser surface scans of ceramic fragments could aid in the collection and comparison of large samples of data such as those used in this study. Three-dimensional scanning has been used as a tool in lithic analysis and as a replacement to procedures of lithic drawings which vary widely in quality based on the skills of the artist (Magnani 2014; Shott and Trail 2012), and has also been used as a tool for purposes of museum conservation and scientific research, including the field of paleontology (Kuzminski and Gardner 2012).

The use of a portable surface laser scanner such as the NextEngine desktop scanner could create 3-D scans of ceramic sherds, and software could be developed to determine the likely shape, size, thickness, volume, and weight of a completed vessel based on the characteristics of the sherd. Wire-frame or three-dimensional object versions of the vessels could then be generated as virtual artifacts, and reproductions of the vessels could be created using 3-D printers and appropriate materials. Additional software could be used to create three-dimensional maps of archaeological sites which included detailed surface coordinates, reconstruction of architectural structures, and stratigraphic layers to visualize the locations from which artifacts were excavated. Virtual interactive maps could be used to visualize deposit locations and depth of all sherds of a particular vessel type at a site, allowing for fast comparisons of artifacts at different structures and sectors. Such technology would enable the creation of virtual museums of ceramic assemblages, the experience of virtual tours of archaeological sites, the visual determination of the origin of ceramic production of different types within a site, and other activities useful to archaeological studies.

6.5 Final Comments

Analysis of the Early Horizon ceramic assemblages from the archaeological sites of Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco in the lower Nepeña Valley of coastal Ancash, Peru provides an expanded understanding of the role of feasting in sociopolitical developments in the ancient Andes. Feasts serve as vessels for the production and sustenance of social, political, and economic relationships as well as individual power and prestige. Determining the means of production and consumption of foods is important for understanding feasting behaviors. Different types of feasts hold varying sociopolitical implications for both hosts and guests, and the presence or absence of specialty foods, luxury goods, prestige items, and alcoholic beverages serve to distribute political authority and social status to participants.

Investigation of the ceramic assemblage at different intra-site compounds, interpreted as multi-functional residences of coeval Early Horizon groups, indicate that vessels were produced at households but discarded in public areas, suggesting that vessels and their contents were transported and used outside of individual households. Maritime resources produced at Samanco and agricultural goods produced at Huambacho were part of a network of exchange with Caylán, which served as the primary center of a multi-tiered polity. Quantitative aspects of feasting, including the volumetric capacity of vessels used for production and consumption purposes within feasting contexts, serve as indicators of feasting events containing sociopolitical importance. Interactions at sites of different scope but similar architectural, ceramic, and sociopolitical structures help reveal patterns of daily life, ritual activity, and communal events such as feasting.

My results show that the average volumetric capacities of neckless jars used for the cooking, storage, and production of foods and beverages at these Early Horizon sites were large enough to produce enough servings of food for daily household consumption purposes, that the use of several neckless jars could produce hundreds of servings of food or beverage, and that the use of several larger neckless jars could produce enough servings to feed hundreds of people. The scale of production displayed in these results confirms that large intra-site feasting events could be held using relatively few production vessels. My results also showed that average volumetric capacities of bottles used for serving and consumption of beverages could contain at least one serving of liquid, affirming that bottles, particularly stirrup spout bottles, could be used as special serving vessels within feasting contexts as suggested by Chicoine (2011b) in his study of feasting at Huambacho.

Hypothetically, if a week-long feasting event were to be held for 100 people, and each person consumed an average of 6 pints (3 liters) and 6 servings (2 liters) of food per day for a total of 5 liters per person per day, 3,500 liters of production capacity would be required to provide the necessary food and drink. That value is larger than the total volumetric capacity of neckless jars at any of the locations analyzed in this thesis, with Compound 3 at Samanco (3,250 liters), Compound E at Caylán (3,150 liters), and Huaca A at Huambacho (2,850 liters) having the closest capacities. If the average volume of the neckless jars used for food production were 12.15 liters (the mean value at Caylán) and assuming that each neckless jar was only used to produce food or beverage one time for the entire feast, roughly 290 neckless jars would be needed to produce enough food. If the average neckless jar volume were 17.72 liters (the mean value at Huambacho), roughly 200 neckless jars would be required. It is reasonable to assume that as long as there was adequate storage capacity for additional food and water, neckless jars could be cleaned and reused for production of additional food or beverage during a week-long feast. It is also possible that the estimated values for consumption of foods and beverages are too low or too high, depending on the feast, the foods, and the participants. Regardless, this hypothetical feasting event can be used as a gauge for the capacity of these residential compounds to hold large-scale feasting events, and it supports the hypothesis that feasting events are limited in scope by the capacity for food and water storage.

Quantitative research of volumetric capacities can reveal information on feasting behaviors in other archaeological and anthropological areas of study. I suggest that future research utilize full sets of ceramic data including wares, paste groups, and production materials in order to reveal patterns of ceramic exchange between sites or between compounds within sites, helping to identify the location of manufacture of ceramic vessels. Such information could help determine details of particular feasting contexts and functions, especially when combined with studies of the foods which were produced and consumed. This would aid in understanding who these peoples were by identifying what foods and beverages were consumed in feasts and the ceramic vessels in which they were consumed.

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FIGURES

TABLE 1
NEPEÑA VALLEY CHRONOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

PERIOD	DATES	NEPEÑA VALLEY CULTURES	NEPEÑA VALLEY CERAMIC TYPES
COLONIAL	A.D. 1532		
LATE HORIZON	1460 – 1532 A.D.	INCA INCA-CHIMU	Inca-Chimu
LATE INTERMEDIATE PERIOD	1000–1460 A.D.	CHIMU LOCAL REMNANTS OF HUARI NORTEÑO CULTURE	Chimu Blackware Nepeña Black-on-White
MIDDLE HORIZON	650 – 1000 A.D.	HUARI NORTEÑO	Nepeña Black-White-Red Casma Incised Huari Norteño B Huari Norteño A
EARLY INTERMEDIATE PERIOD	100 B.C. – 650 A.D.	MOCHE III IV RECUAY	Moche Painted Moche Modeled Huancarpon Grey Painted Huancarpon White Painted
EARLY HORIZON	900 – 100 B.C.	KUSHI-PAMPA PHASE (late) "CHAVINOID" PHASE (early)	Kushi-Pampa Post Fired Scratched Kushi-Pampa Pattern Burnished Nepeña Banded Lozenge Nepeña Stamped Circle and Dot
INITIAL PERIOD	1800 – 900 B.C.	Local Cultures	Nepeña Cylinder Stamped Nepeña Broad Lined Incised
PRECERAMIC	?–1800 B.C.	LOS CHINOS	

Figure 2.1 - Chronology of Nepeña Valley Culture Groups (from Proulx 1985)

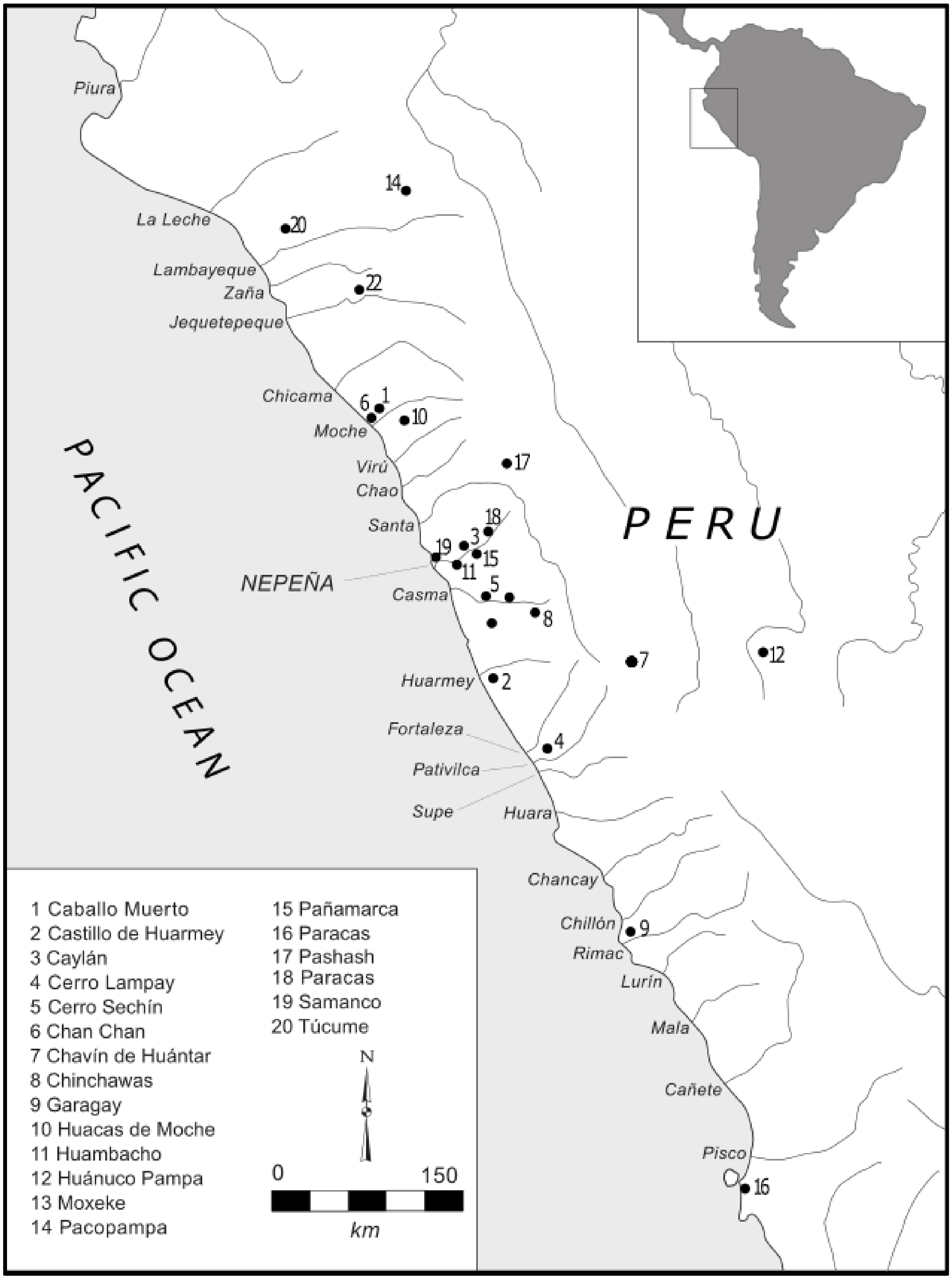


Figure 2.2 - River Valleys in Coastal Peru (Modified from Chicoine 2006a)

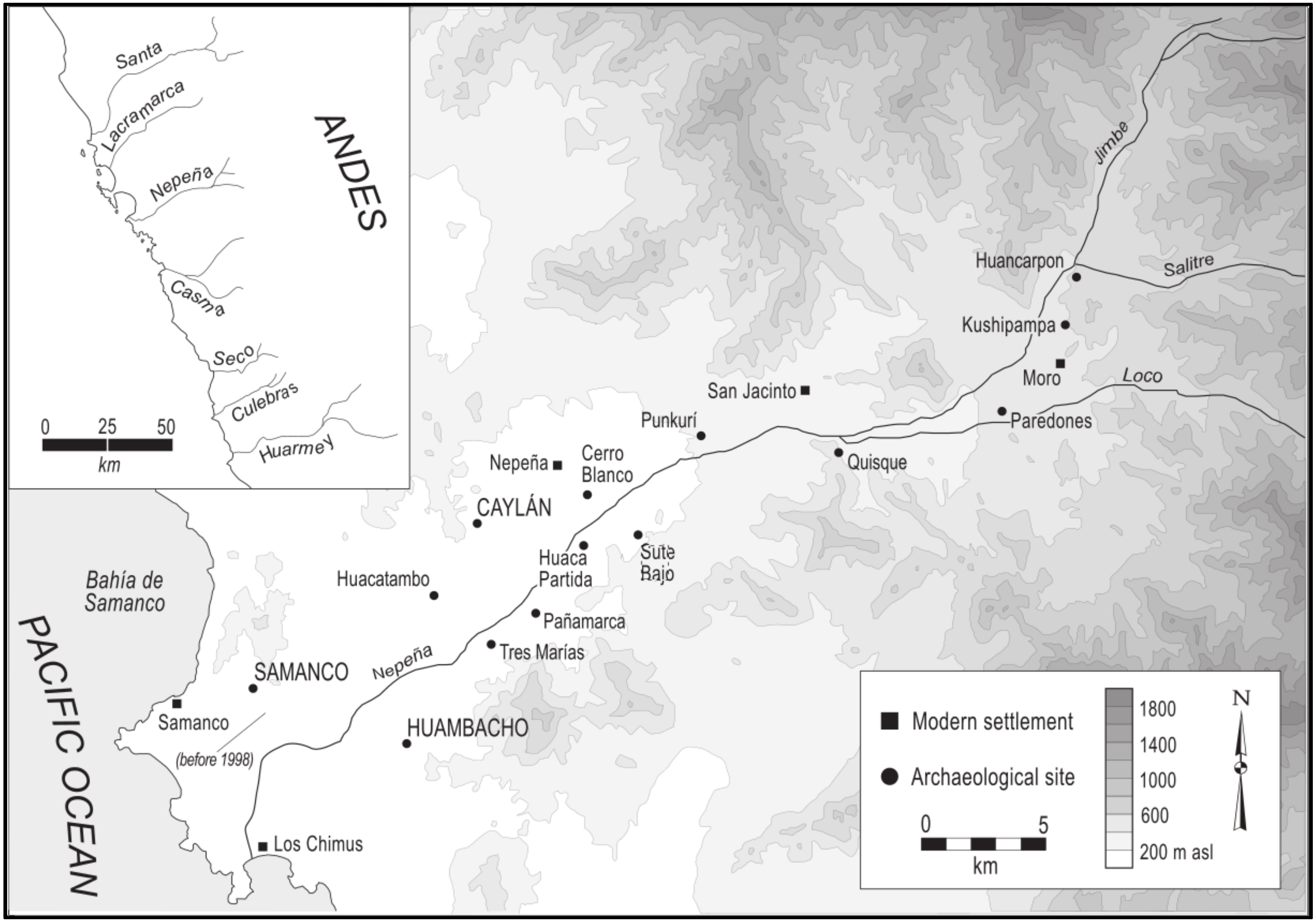


Figure 3.1 - Site Locations in the Nepeña Valley (Modified from Chicoine and Ikehara 2014)

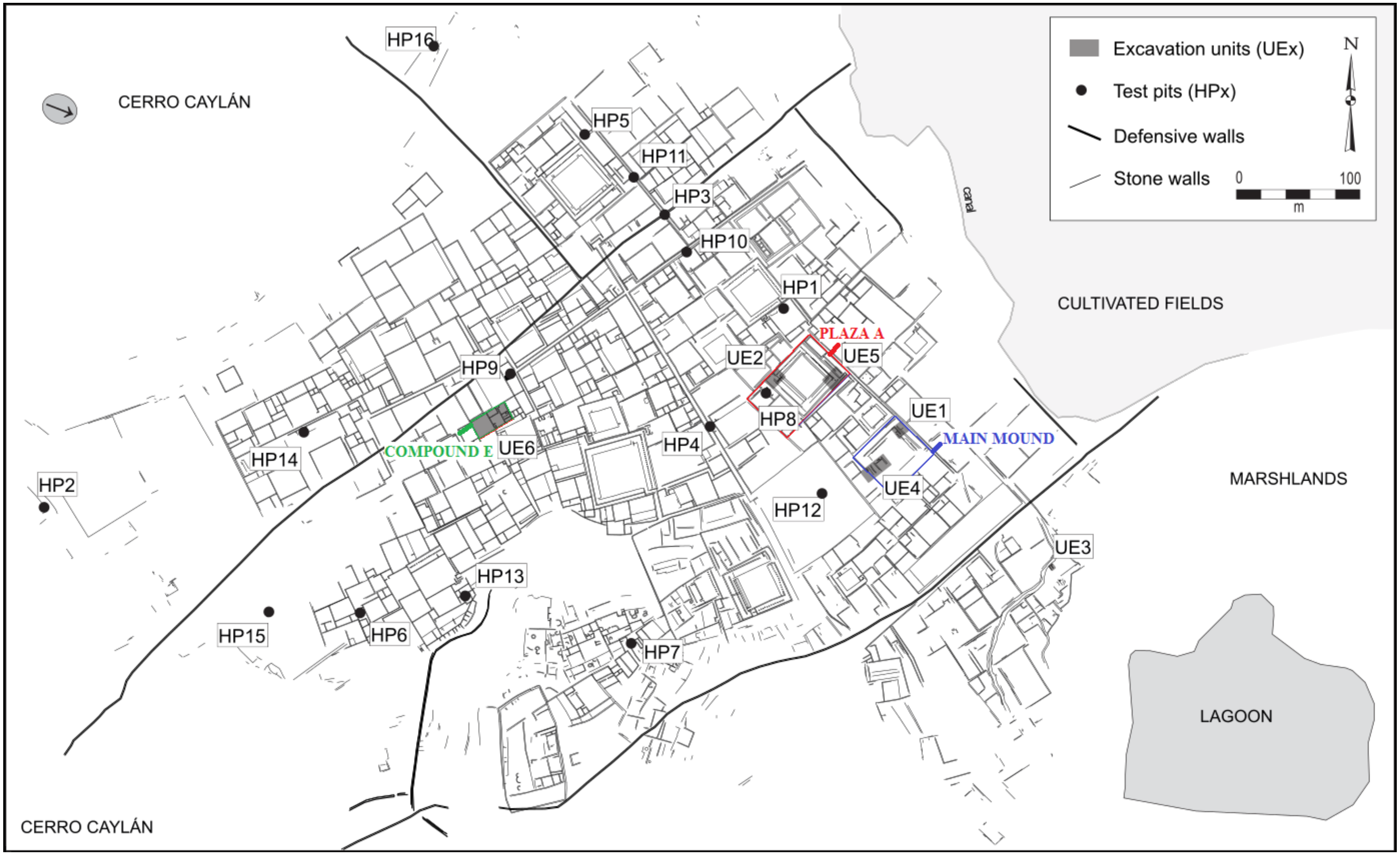


Figure 3.2 - Layout of Caylán (Modified from Chicoine and Ikehara 2014)

Figure 3.3 - View of Caylán from the West (Courtesy of David Chicoine)

Figure 3.4 - View of Caylán (Courtesy of David Chicoine)

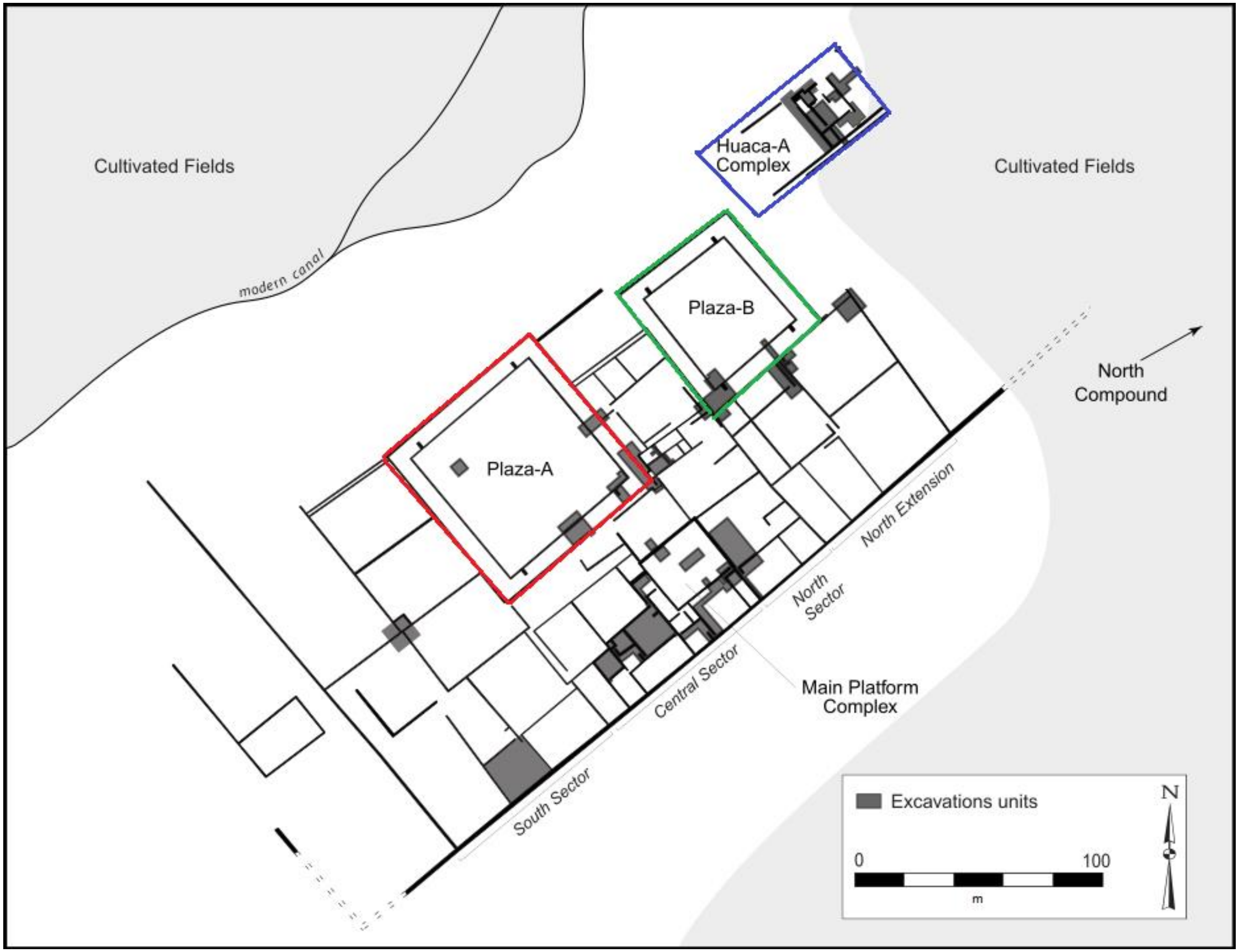


Figure 3.5 - Layout of Huambacho (Modified from Chicoine 2006b)

Figure 3.6 - View of Humabacho (Courtesy of David Chicoine)

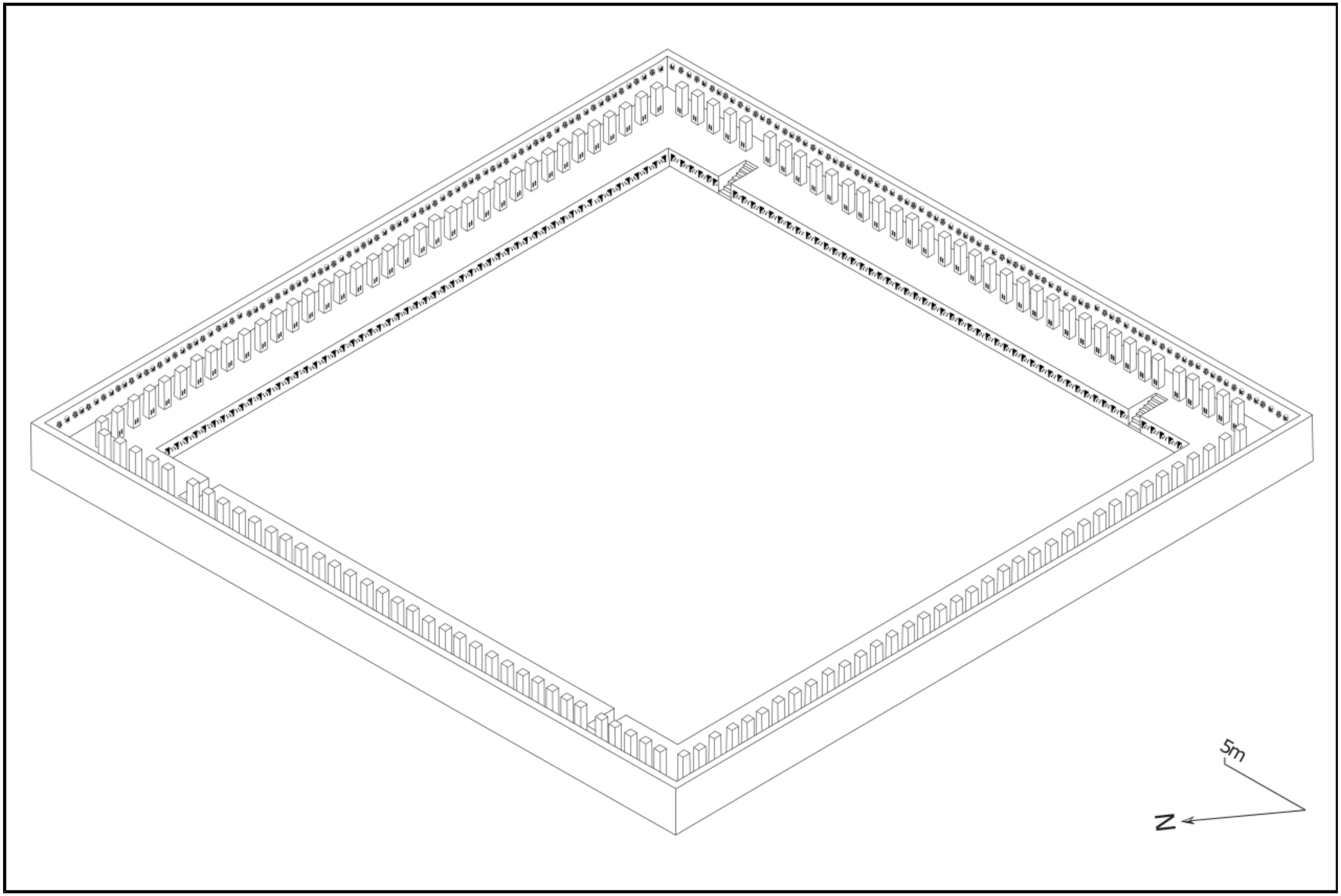


Figure 3.7 - Isometric Drawing of Plaza A at Huambacho (Modified from Chicoine 2006b)

Figure 3.8 - View of Plaza A at Huambacho (Courtesy of David Chicoine)

Figure 3.9 - View of Patio Excavation at Huambacho (Courtesy of David Chicoine)

Figure 3.10 - View of Colonnaded Patios at Huambacho (Courtesy of David Chicoine)

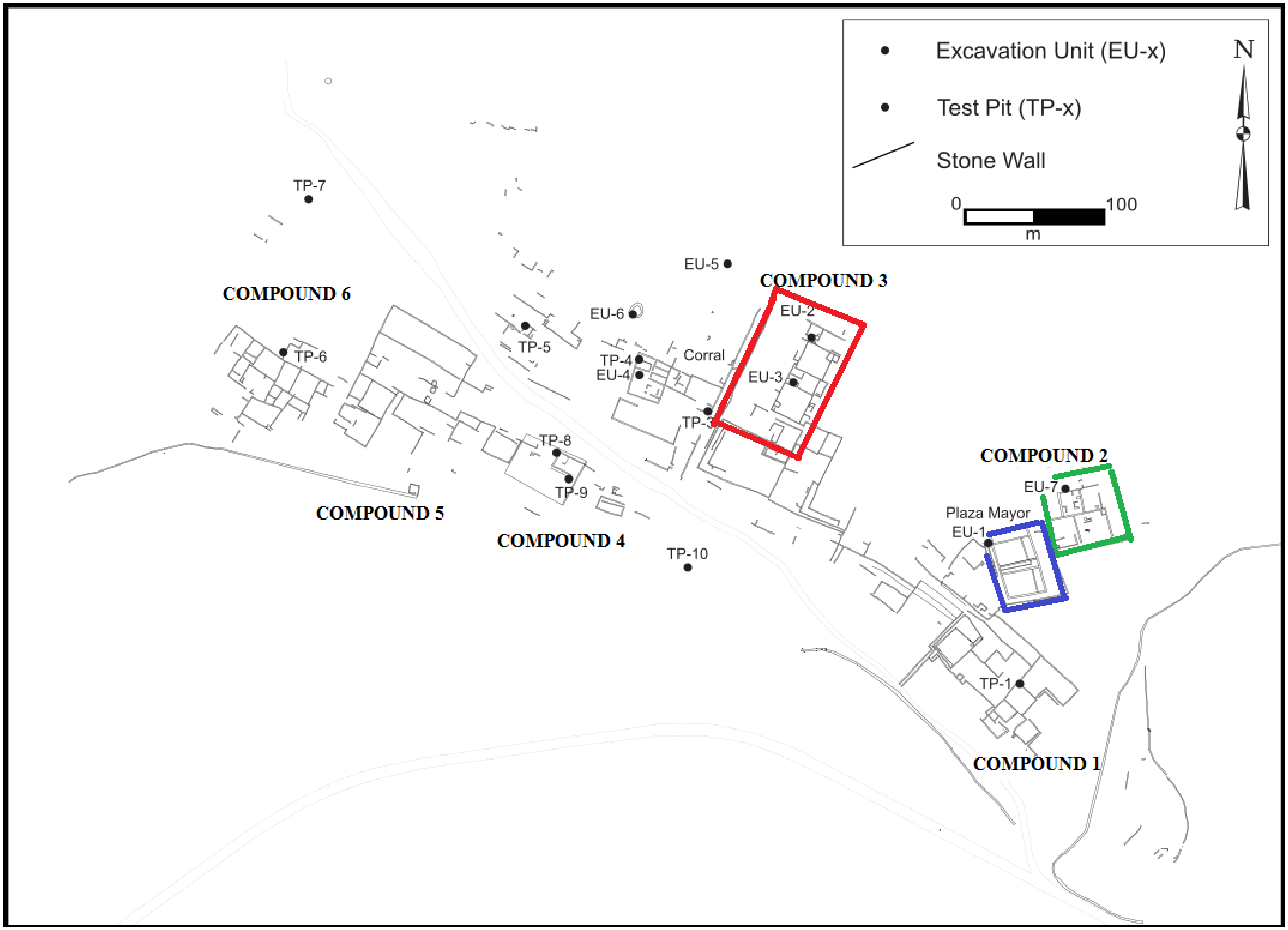


Figure 3.11 - Layout of Samanco (Modified from Helmer and Chicoine 2015)

Figure 3.12 - View of Plaza Mayor at Samanco (Courtesy of David Chicoine)

Figure 3.13 - View of Terrazas at Samanco (Courtesy of David Chicoine)

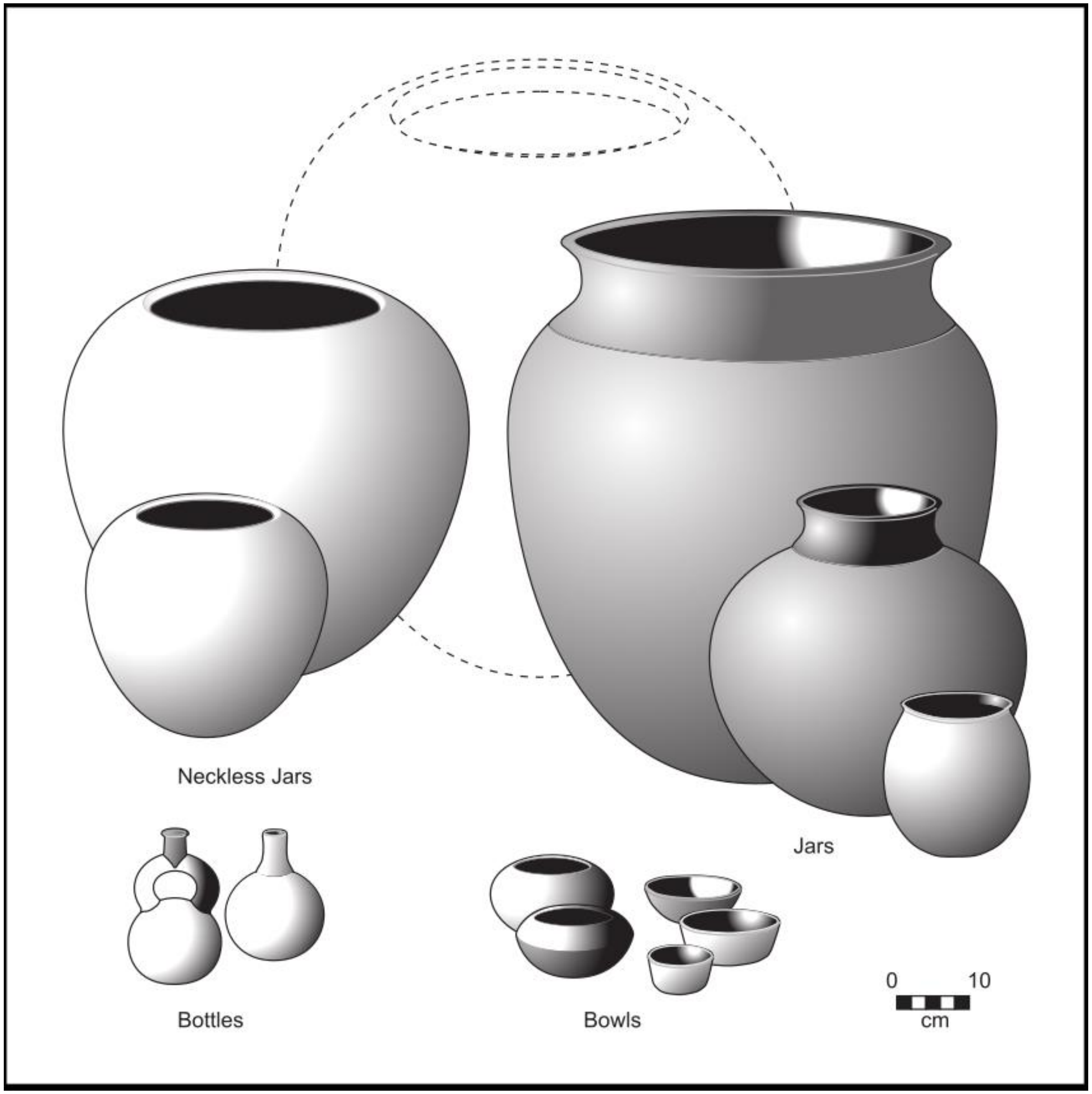


Figure 4.1 - Vessel Shapes in Ceramic Assemblage (Modified from Chicoine and Ikehara 2010)

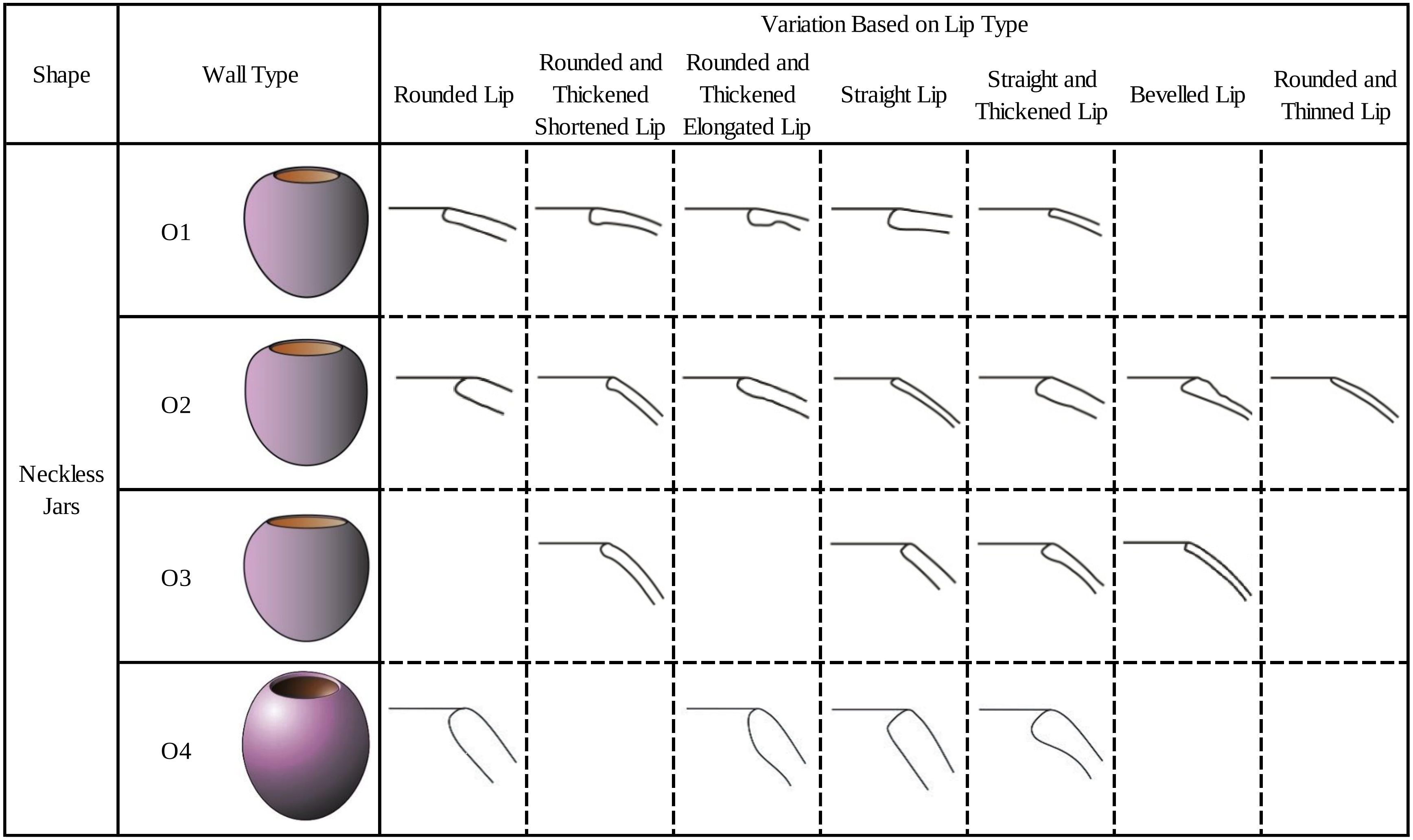


Figure 4.2 - Types of Neckless Jars (Modified from Ortiz 2012; Ikehara 2007)

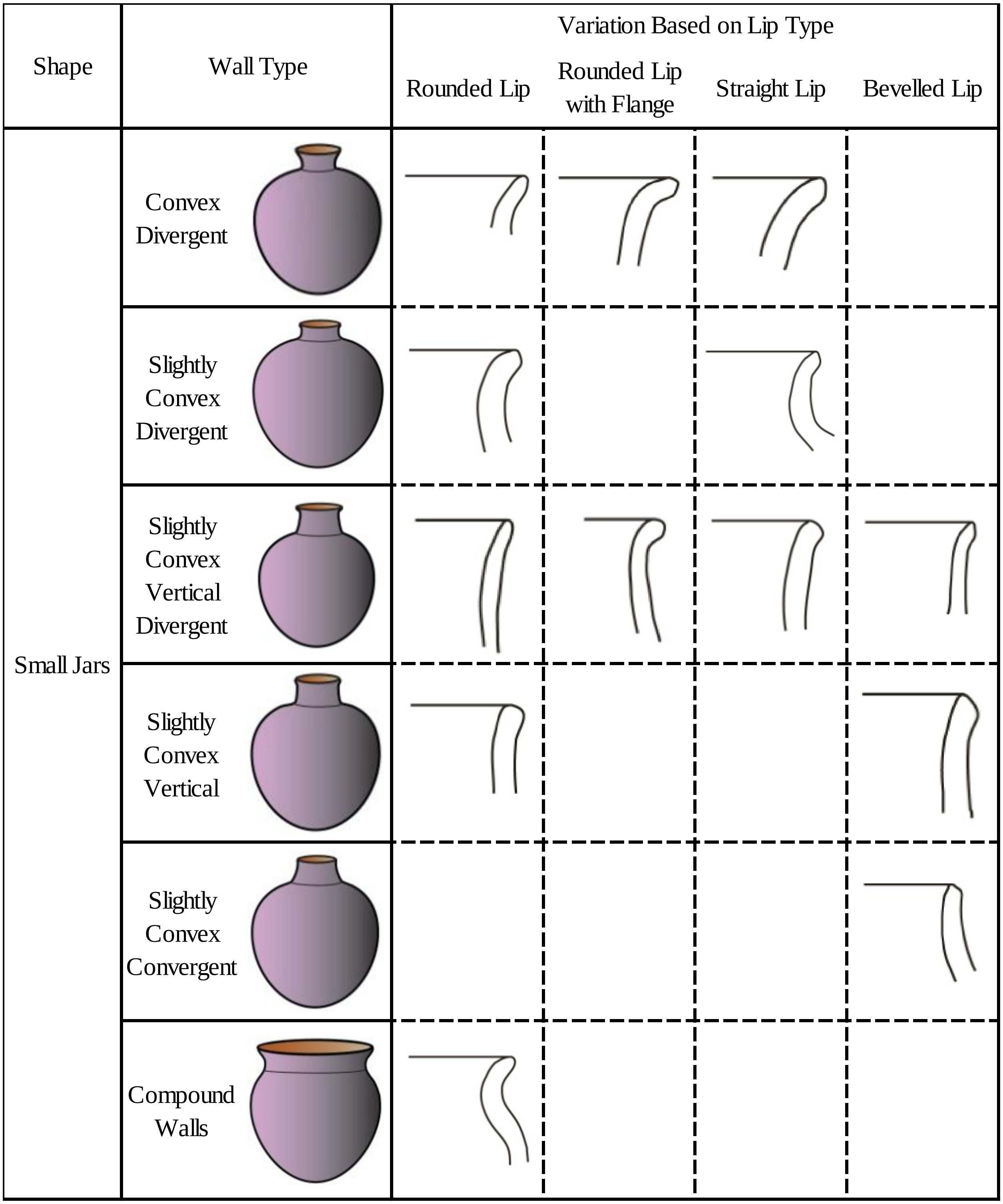


Figure 4.3 - Types of Small Jars (Modified from Ortiz 2012)

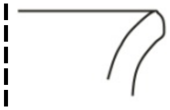
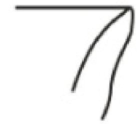
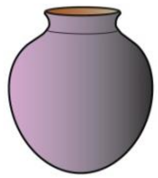
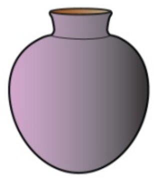
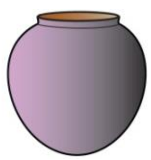
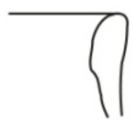
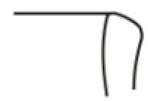
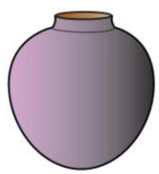
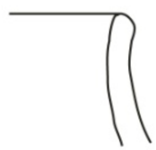
Shape	Wall Type	Variation Based on Lip Type				
		Rounded Lip	Rounded Lip with Flange	Straight Lip	Bevelled Lip	Rounded and Thinned Lip
Medium Jars	Convex Divergent 					
Medium Jars	Slightly Convex Divergent 					
Medium Jars	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent 					
Medium Jars	Slightly Convex Vertical 					
Medium Jars	Convex Convergent 					

Figure 4.4 - Types of Medium Jars (Modified from Ortiz 2012)

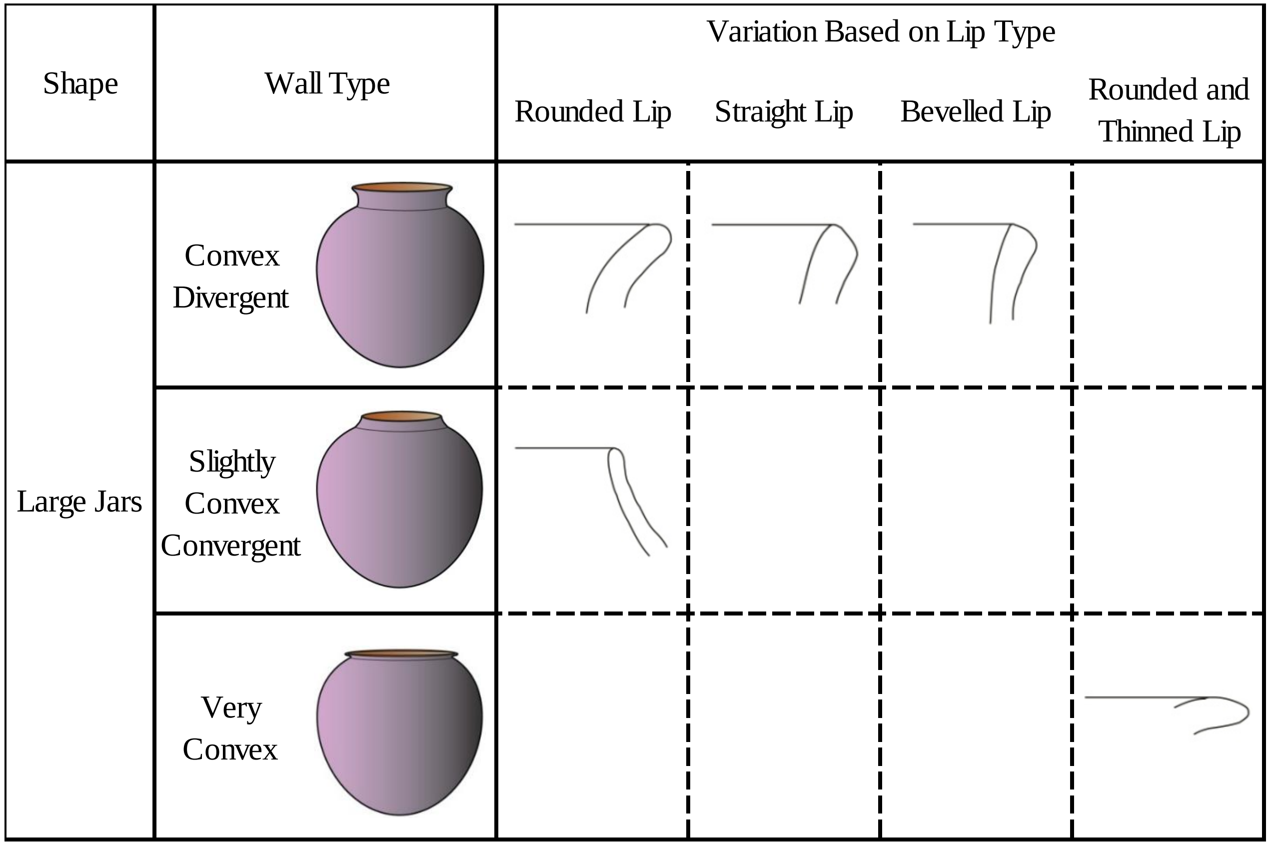


Figure 4.5 - Types of Large Jars (Modified from Ortiz 2012)

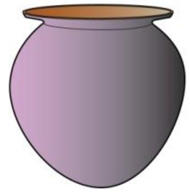
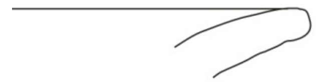
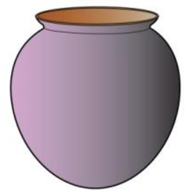
Shape	Wall Type		Variation Based on Lip Type Rounded Lip
Tinajas	Very Convex		
	Concave Divergent		

Figure 4.6 - Types of *Tinajas* (Modified from Ortiz 2012)

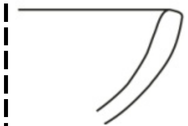
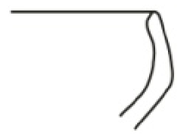
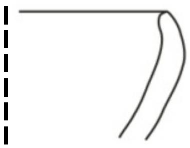
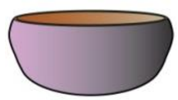
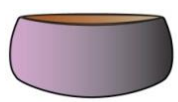
Shape	Wall Type	Variation Based on Lip Type				
		Rounded Lip	Straight Lip	Straight and Thickened Lip	Internally Beveled Lip	Straight and Thickened Lip
Small Bowls	Concave Divergent 					
	Concave Divergent, Carinated 					
	Concave Vertical 					
	Concave Vertical, Carinated 					

Figure 4.7 - Types of Small Bowls (Modified from Ortiz 2012)

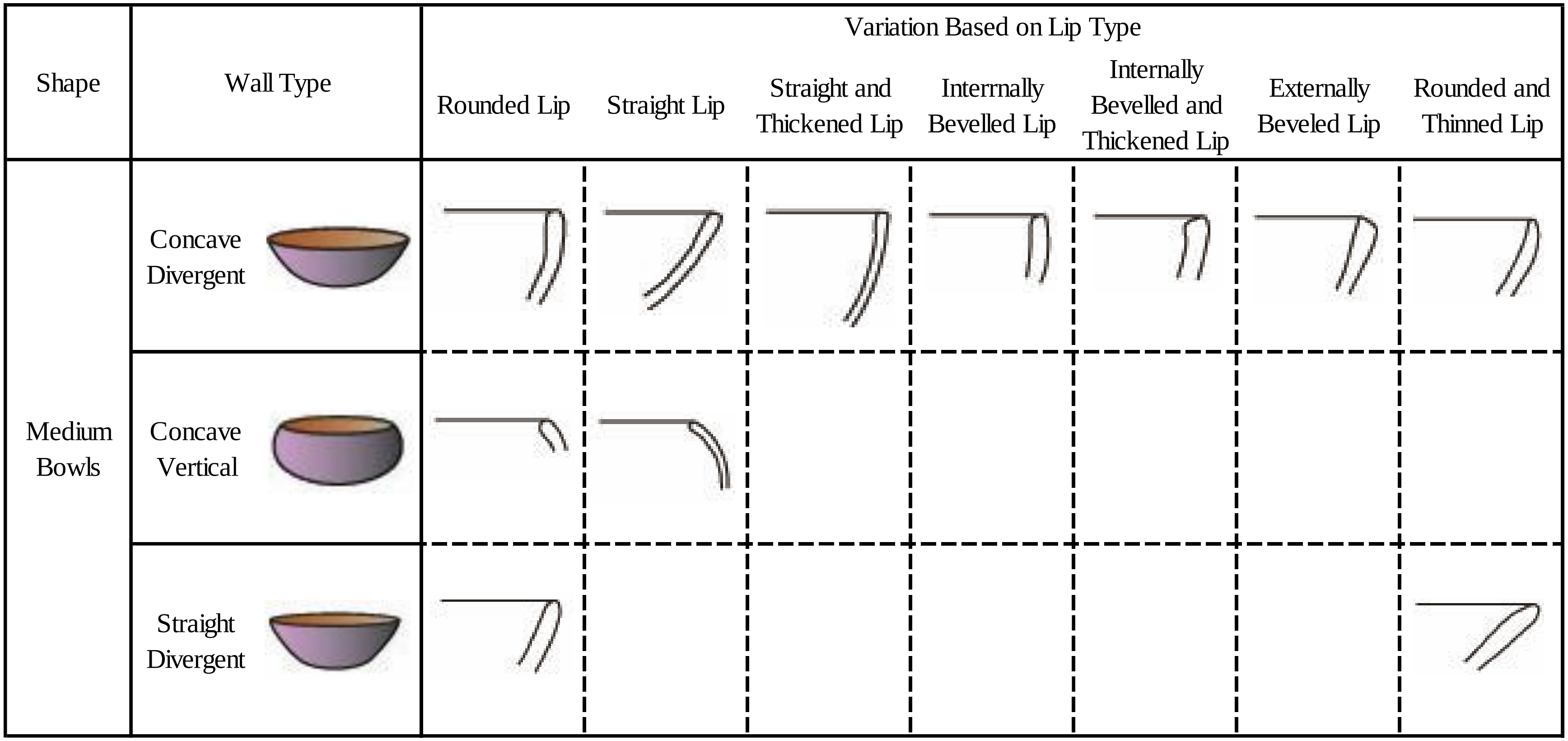


Figure 4.8 - Types of Medium Bowls (Modified from Ortiz 2012)

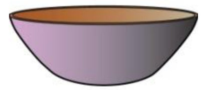
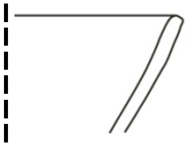
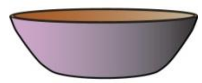
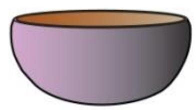
Shape	Wall Type		Variation Based on Lip Type		
			Rounded Lip	Straight Lip	Straight and Thickened Lip
Large Bowls	Straight Divergent				
	Concave Divergent				
	Concave Vertical				

Figure 4.9 - Types of Large Bowls (Modified from Ortiz 2012)

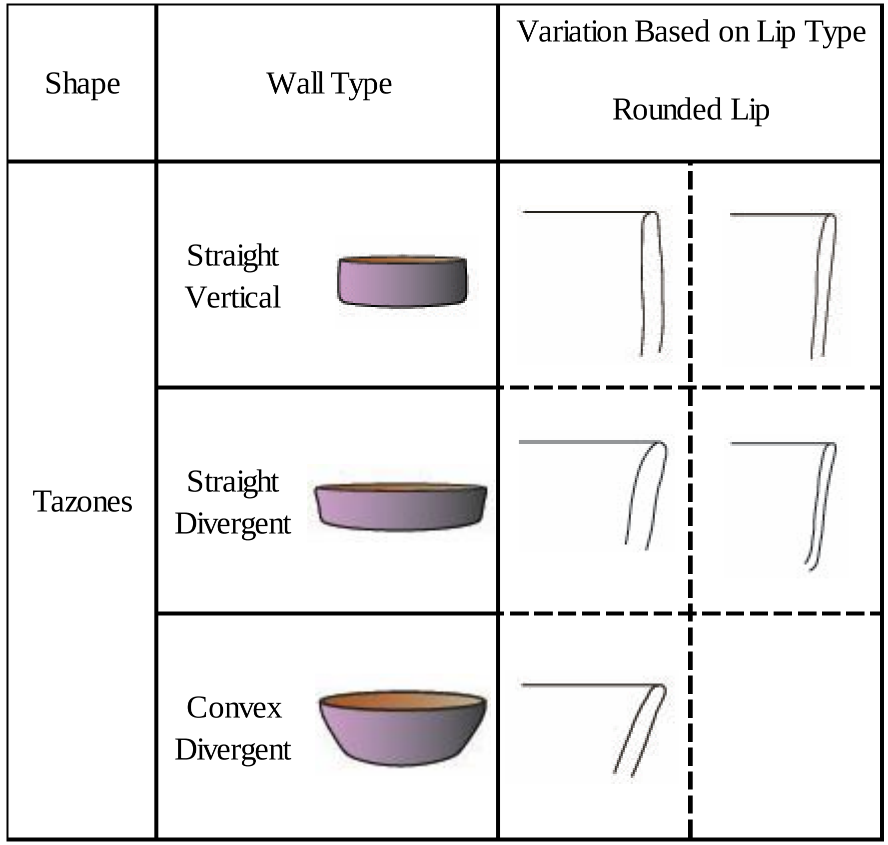


Figure 4.10 - Types of *Tazones* (Modified from Ortiz 2012)

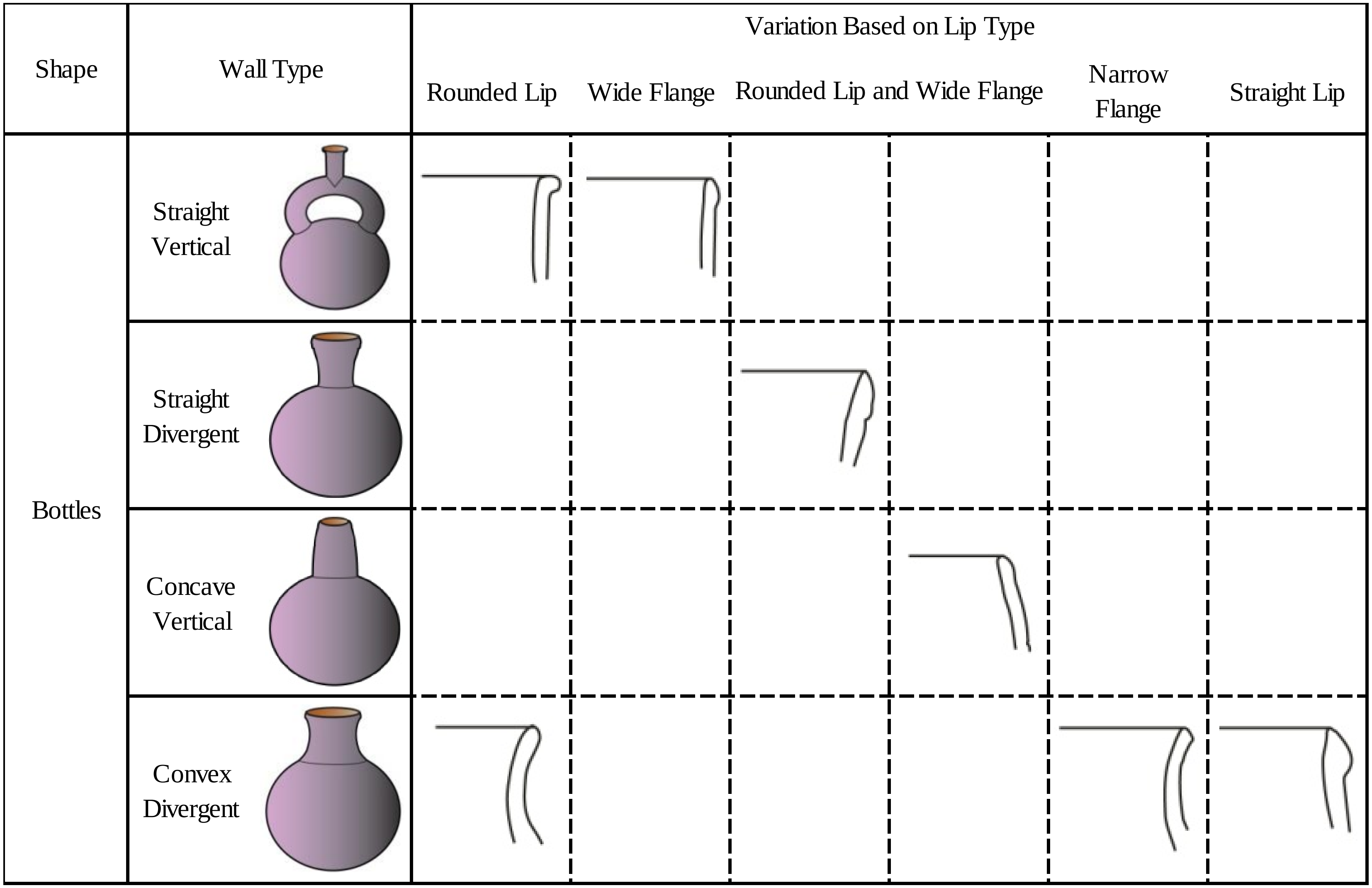


Figure 4.11 - Types of Bottles (Modified from Ortiz 2012)

Figure 4.12 - Pattern Burnished Decorated Ceramic Sherds at Huambacho (Courtesy of David Chicoine)

Figure 4.13 - Decorated Bottle Sherds at Huambacho (Courtesy of David Chicoine)

Figure 4.14 - Zoned Punctate *Olla Sin Cuello* Sherds at Huambacho (Courtesy of David Chicoine)

Figure 4.15 - Black *Olla Sin Cuello* Sherds at Huambacho (Courtesy of David Chicoine)

Figure 4.16 - Uncolored *Olla Sin Cuello* Sherds at Humabacho (Courtesy of David Chicoine)

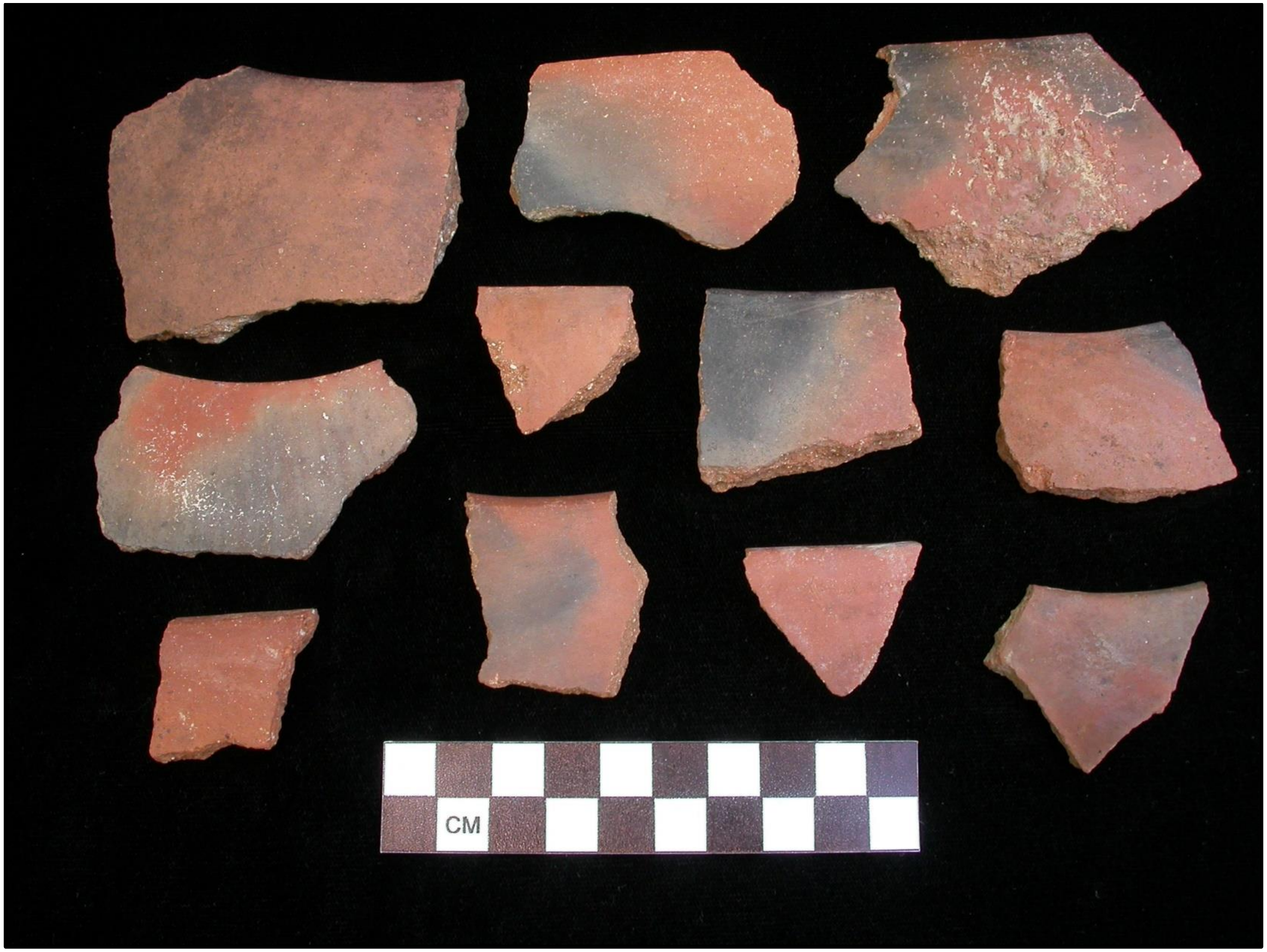


Figure 4.17 - Red *Olla Sin Cuello* Sherds at Huambacho (Courtesy of David Chicoine)

Figure 4.18 - Stamped Circle and Dot Decorated Sherds at Huambacho (Courtesy of David Chicoine)

Figure 4.19 - Plain Ceramic Sherds at Huambacho (Courtesy of David Chicoine)

Figure 4.20 - Bottle Spout Sherds at Huambacho (Courtesy of David Chicoine)

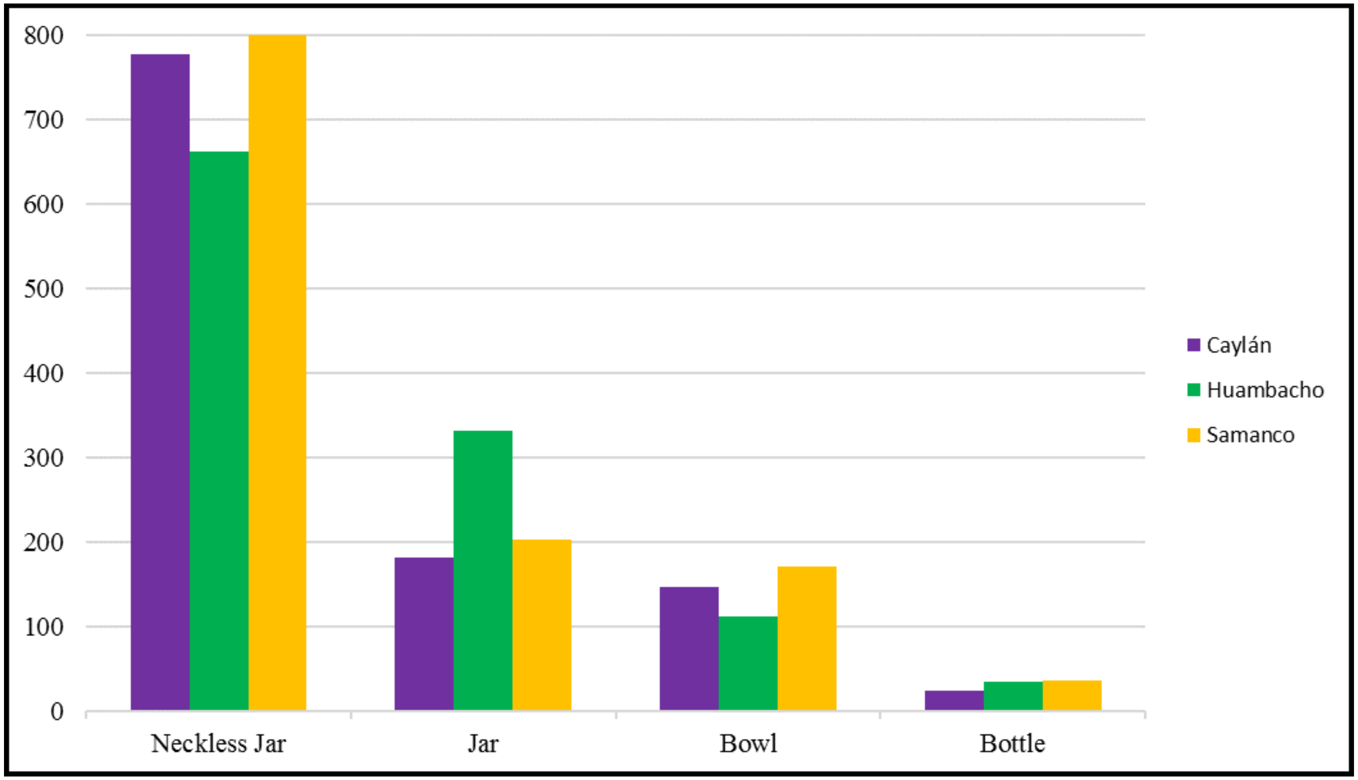


Figure 5.1 - Count of Ceramic Vessels by Shape at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

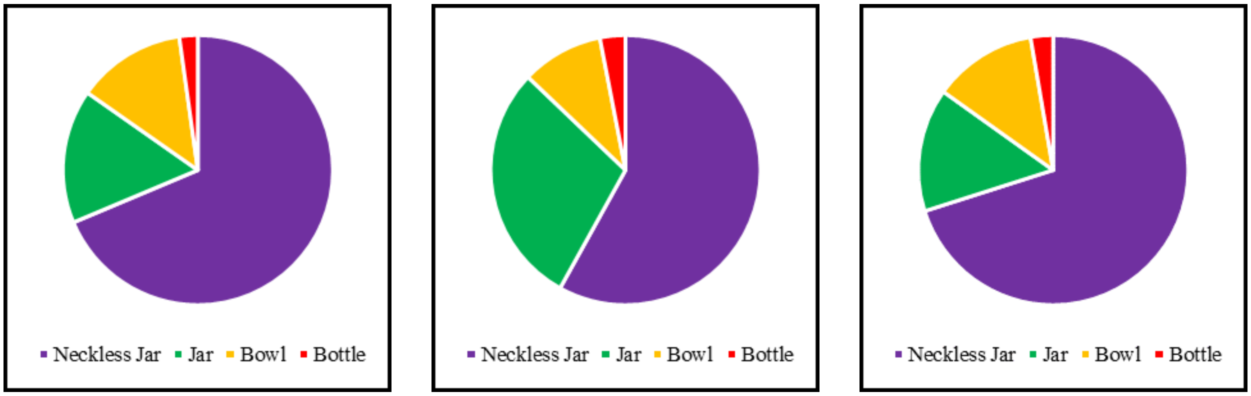


Figure 5.2 - Frequency of Ceramic Vessels by Shape at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

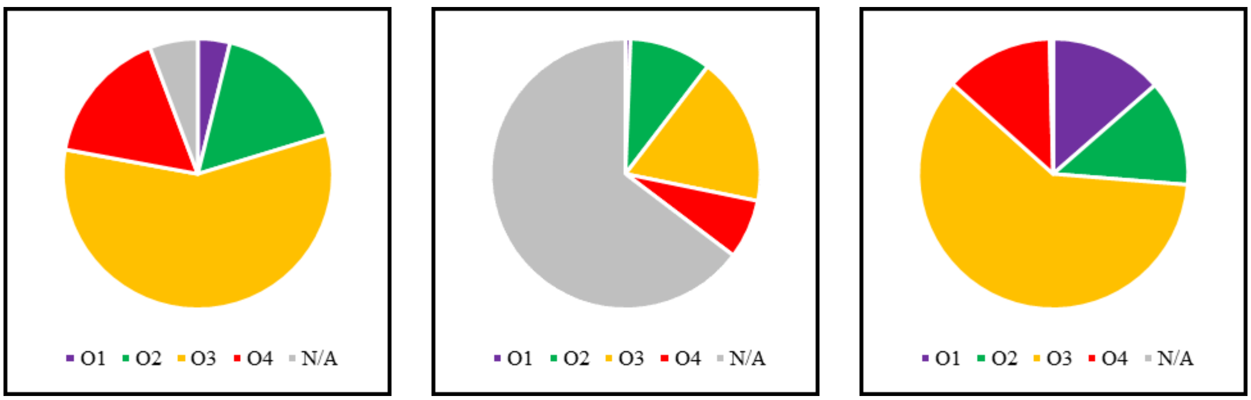


Figure 5.3 - Frequency of Neckless Jars by Type at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

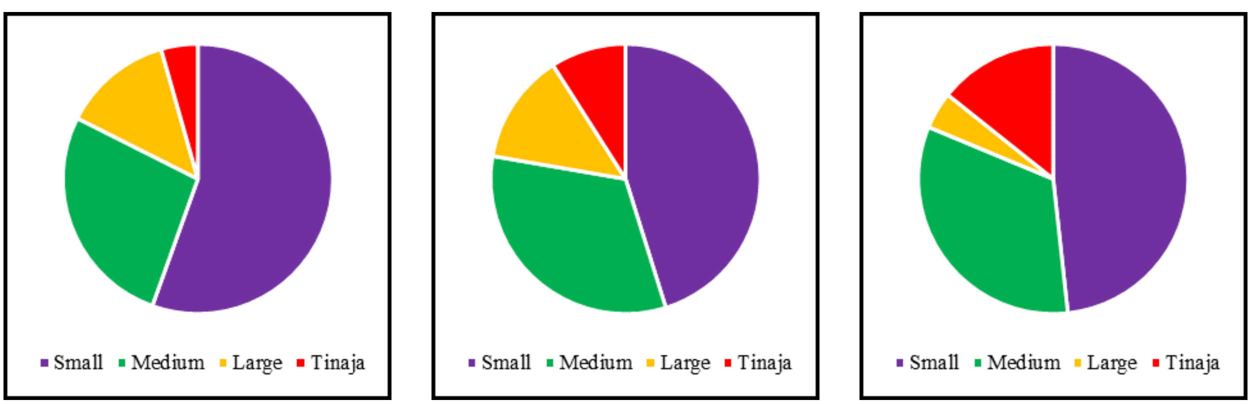


Figure 5.4 - Frequency of Jars by Form at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

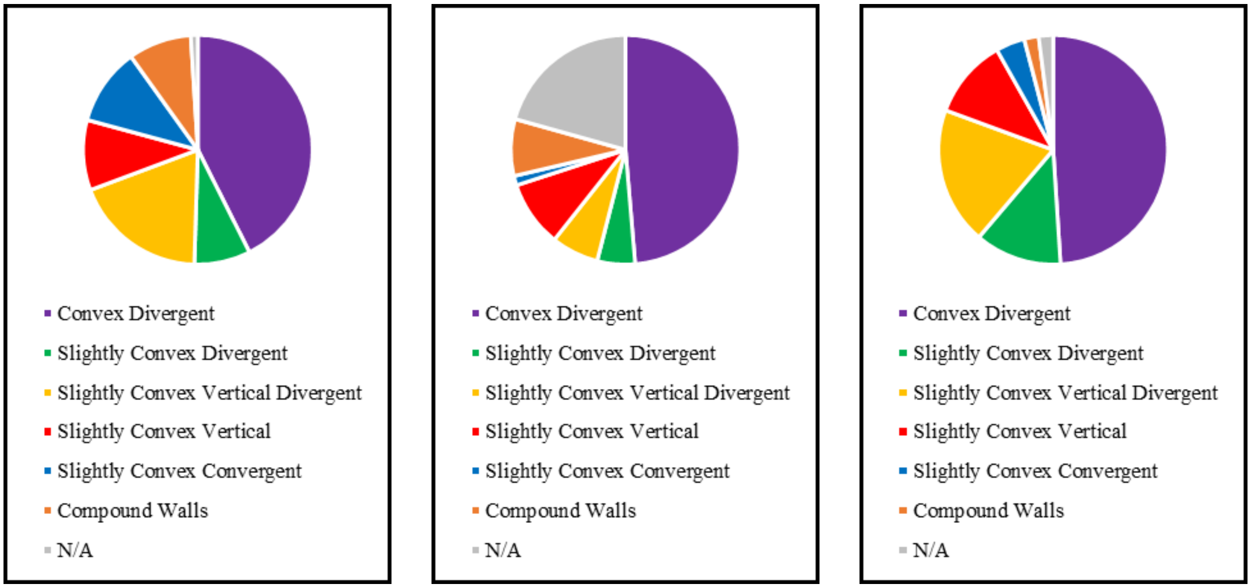


Figure 5.5 - Frequency of Small Jars by Type at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

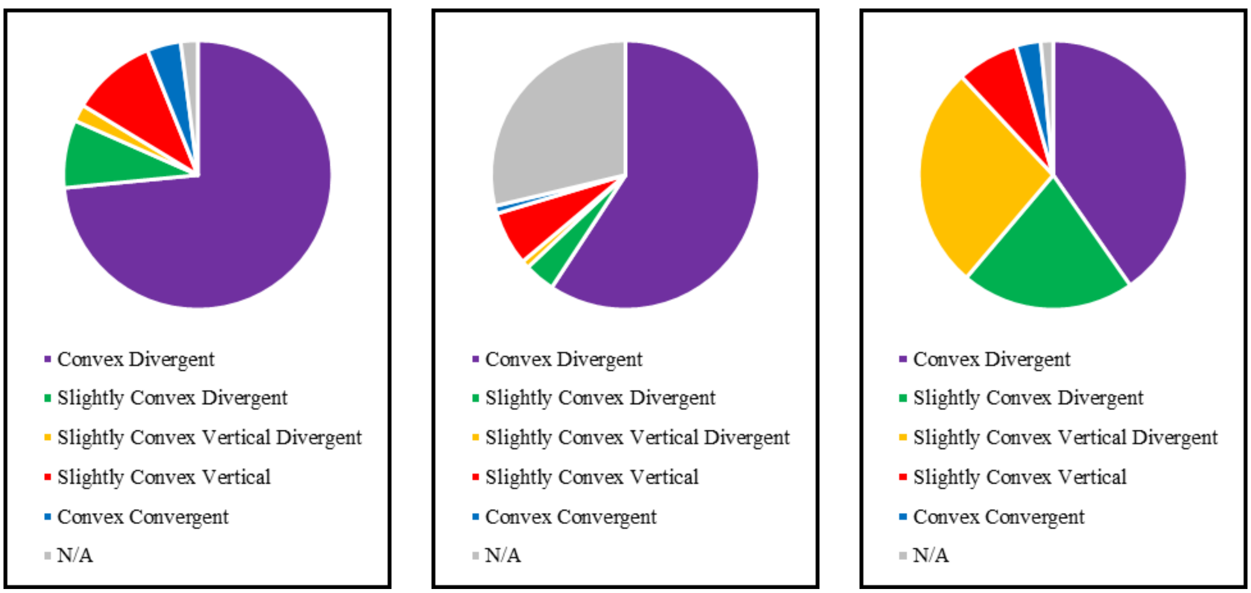


Figure 5.6 - Frequency of Medium Jars by Type at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

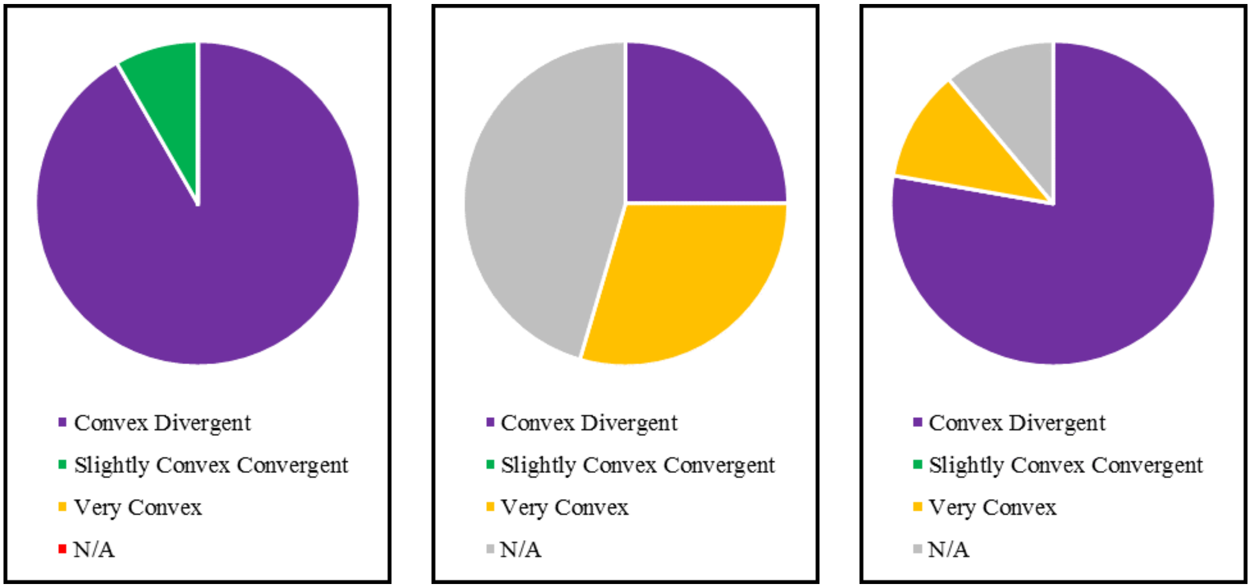


Figure 5.7 - Frequency of Large Jars by Type at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

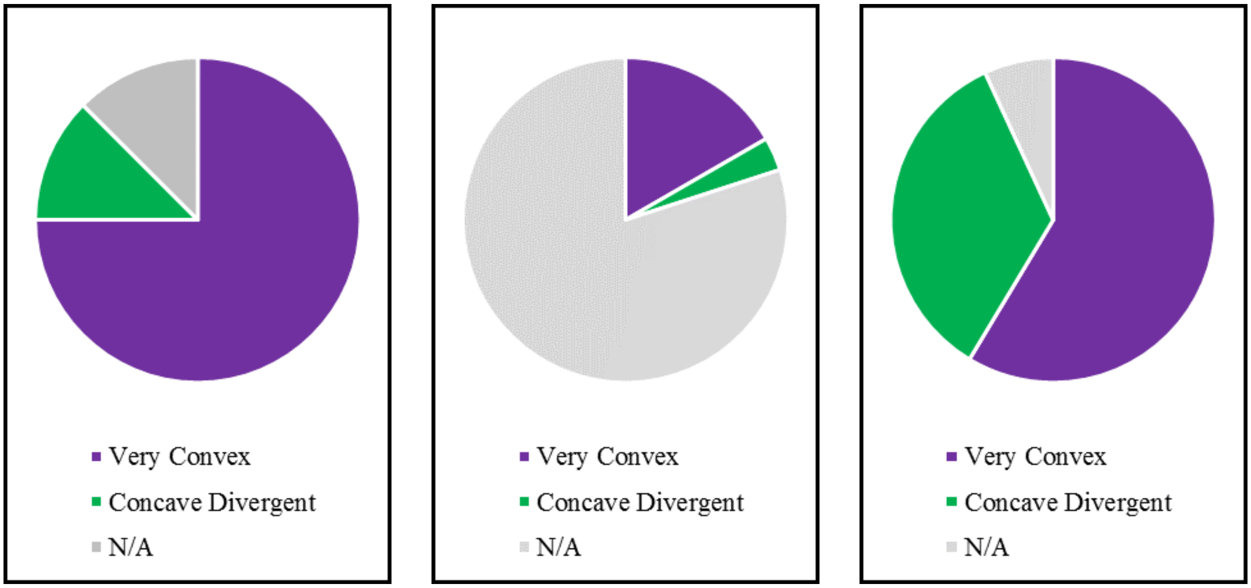


Figure 5.8 - Frequency of *Tinajas* by Type at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

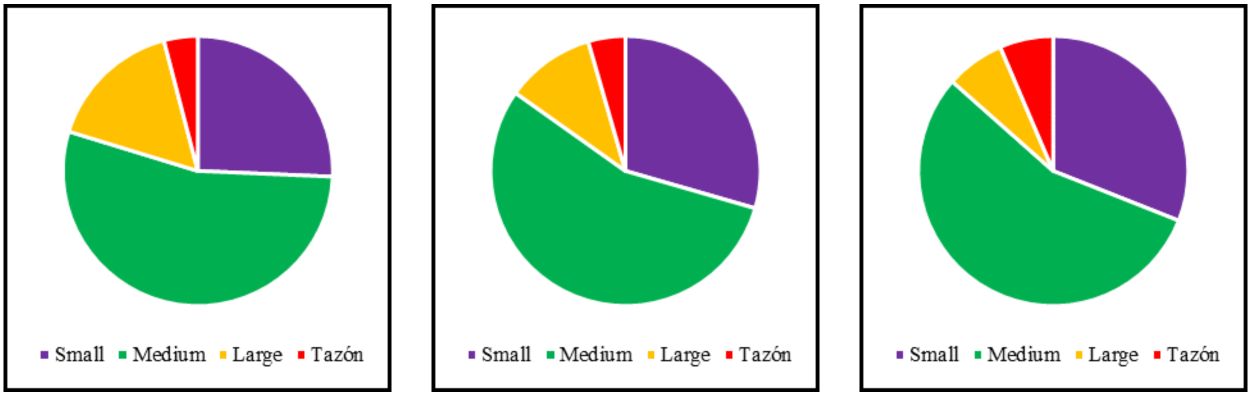


Figure 5.9 - Frequency of Bowls by Form at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

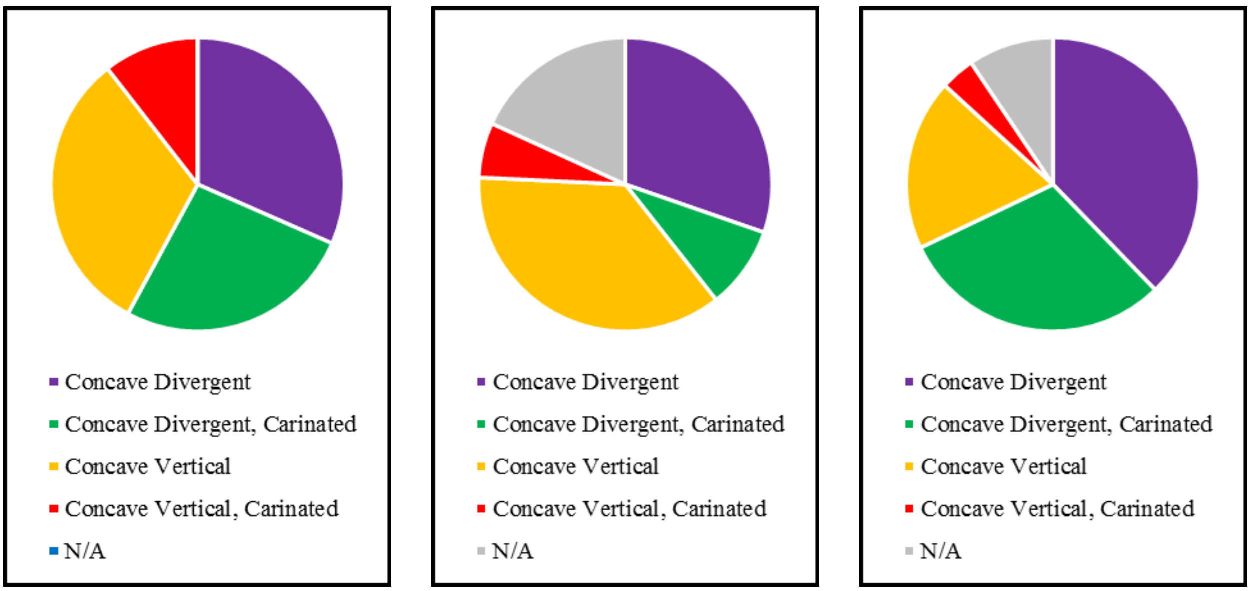


Figure 5.10 - Frequency of Small Bowls by Type at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

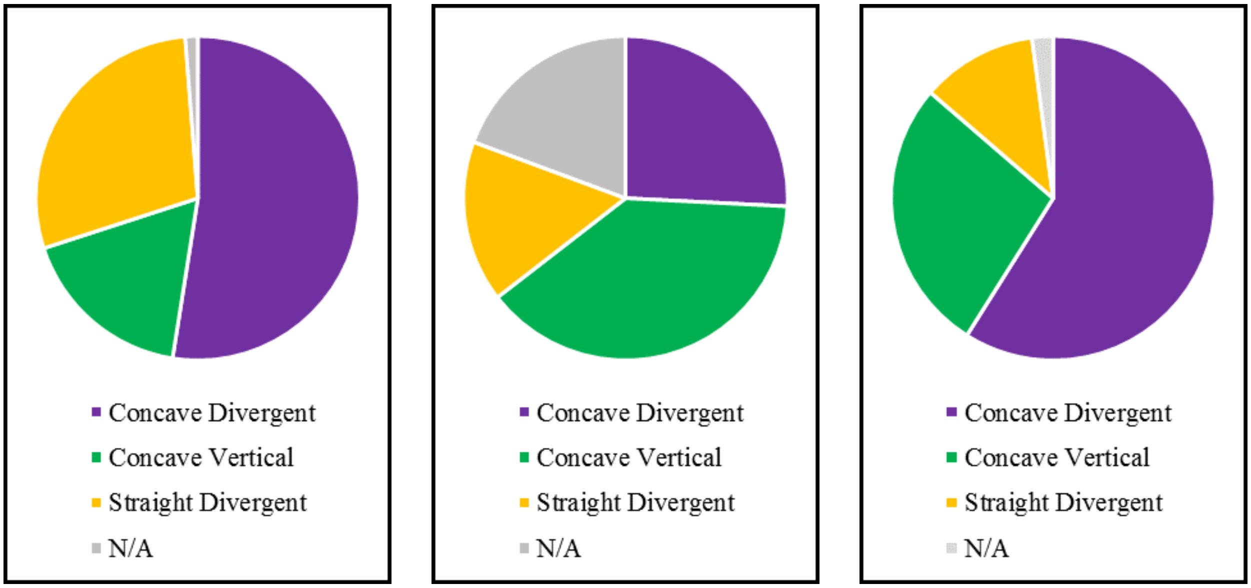


Figure 5.11 - Frequency of Medium Bowls by Type at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

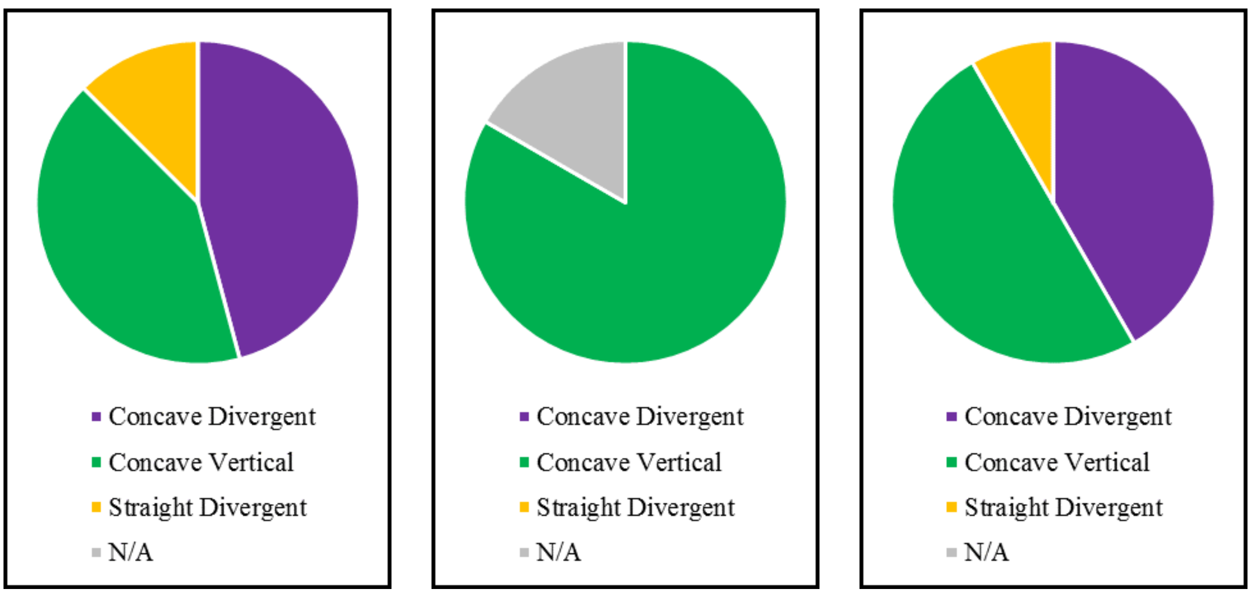


Figure 5.12 - Frequency of Large Bowls by Type at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

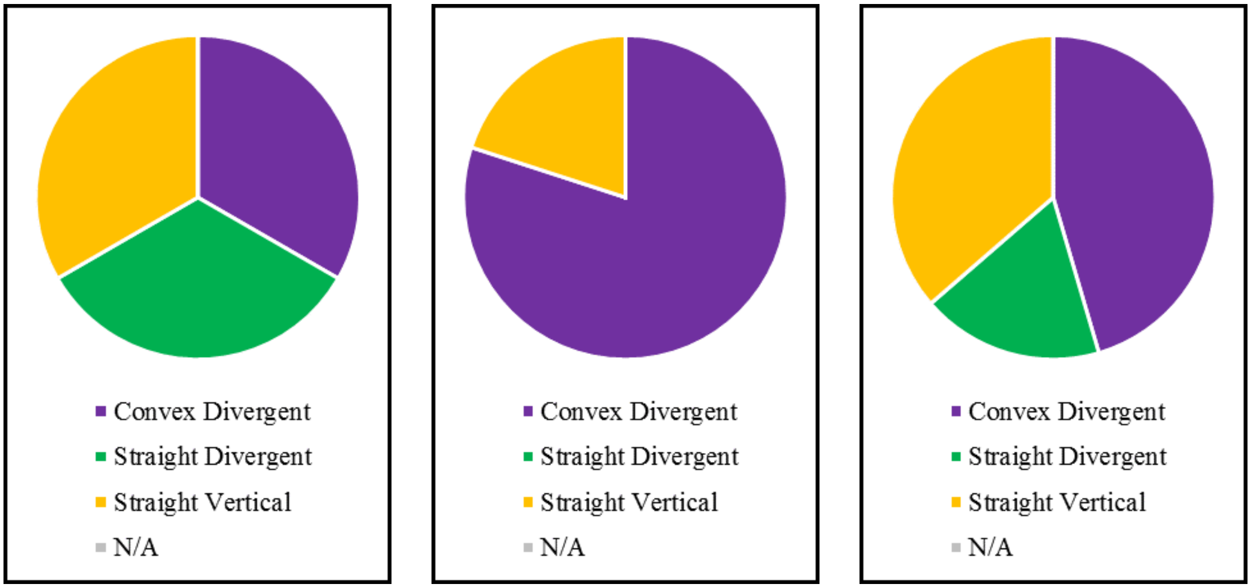


Figure 5.13 - Frequency of *Tazones* by Type at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

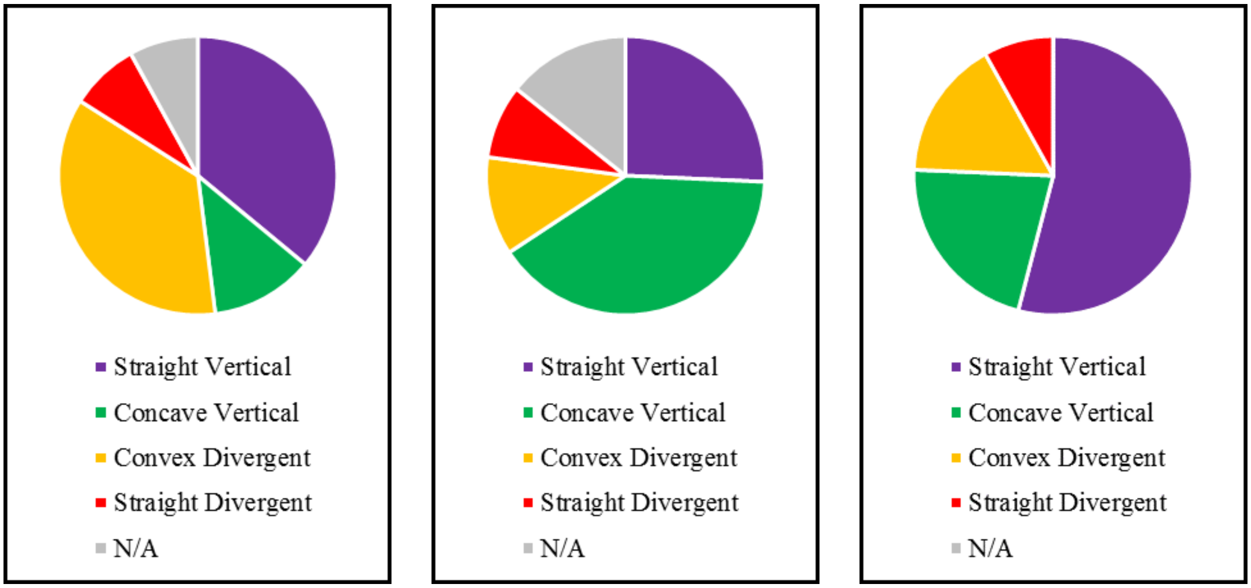


Figure 5.14 - Frequency of Bottles by Type at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

Figure 5.15 - Grindstone at Caylán (Courtesy of David Chicoine)

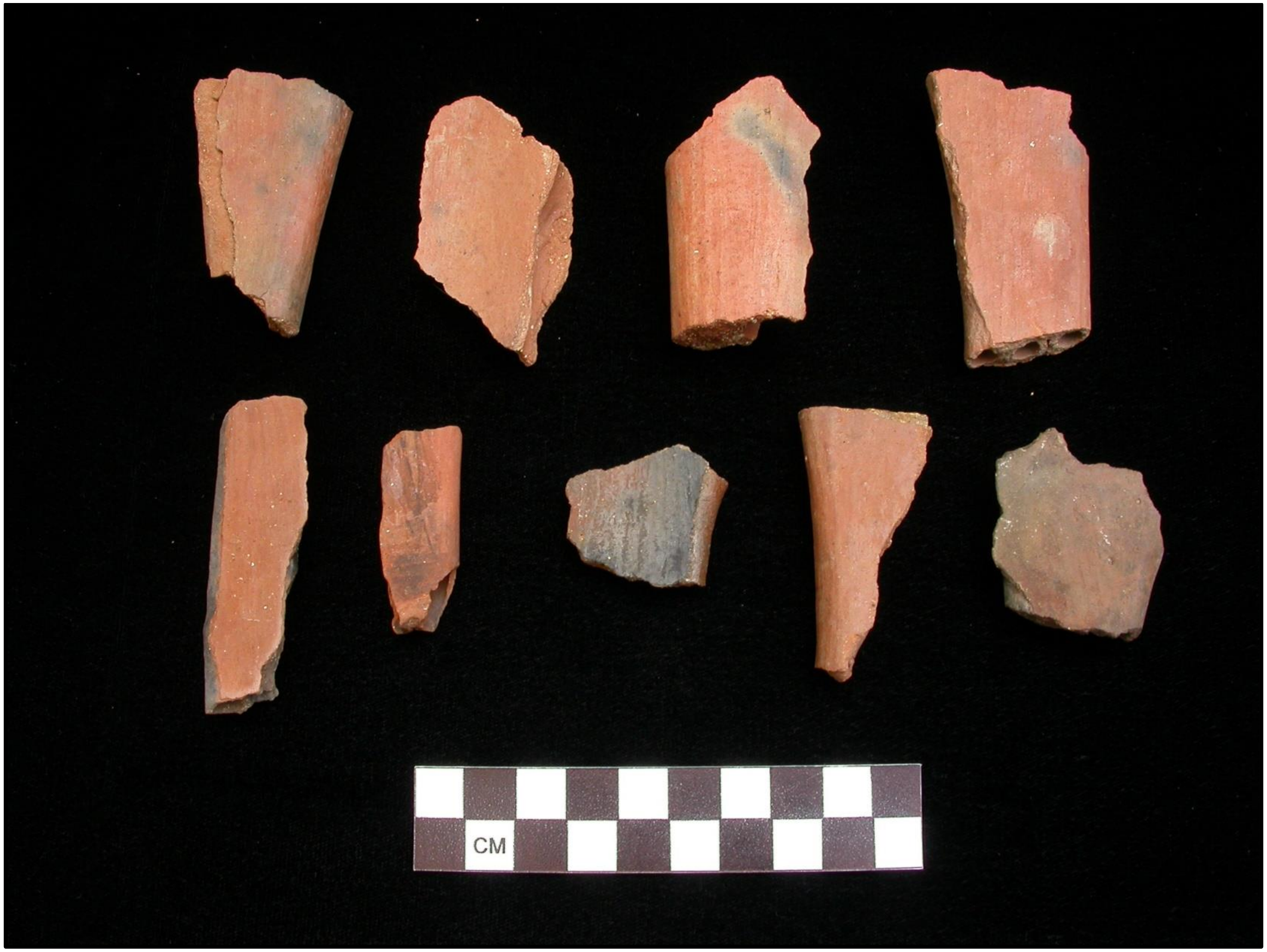


Figure 5.16 - Panpipe Sherds at Huambacho (Courtesy of David Chicoine)

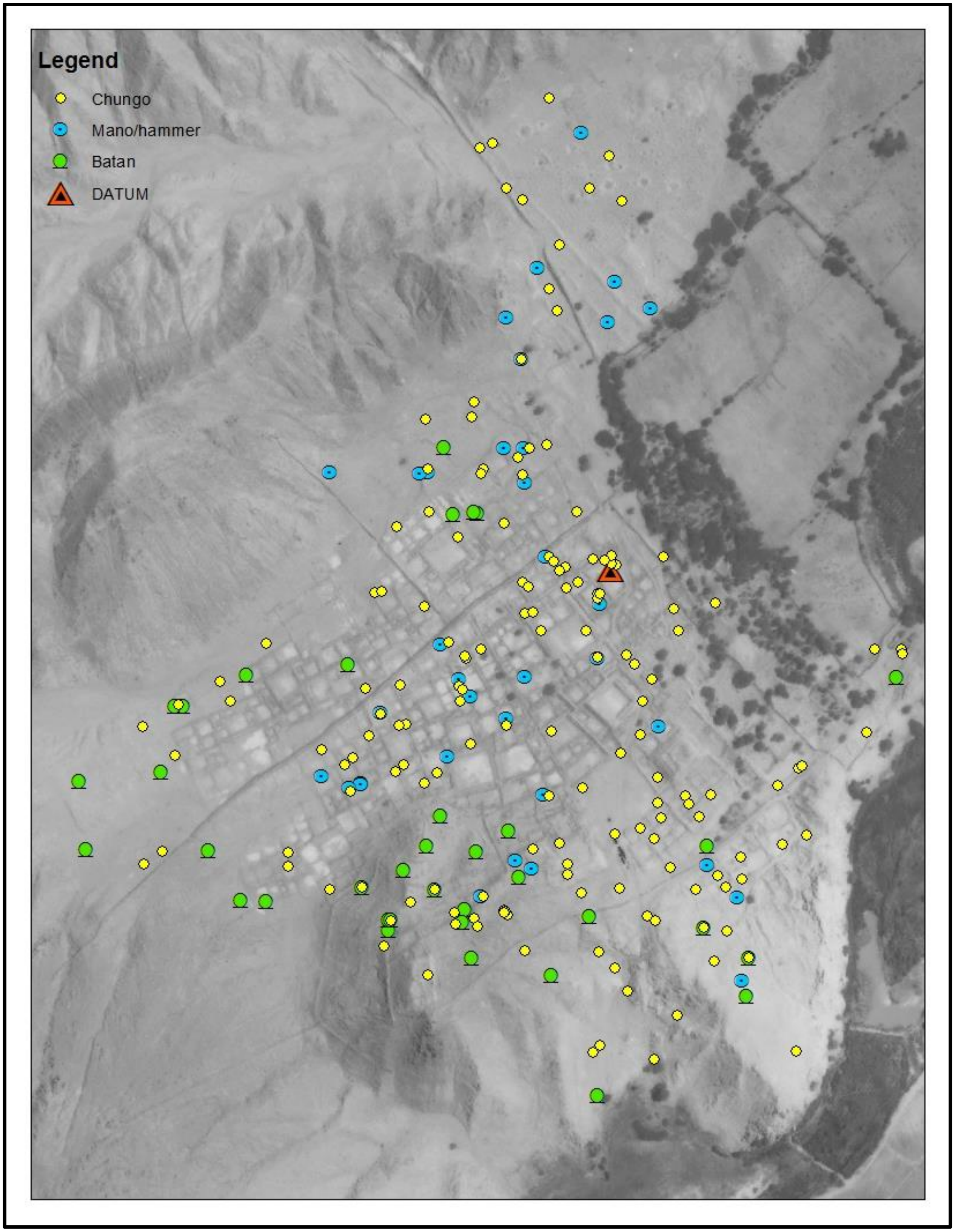


Figure 5.17 - Location of Grindstones at Caylán (from Munro and Chicoine 2013)

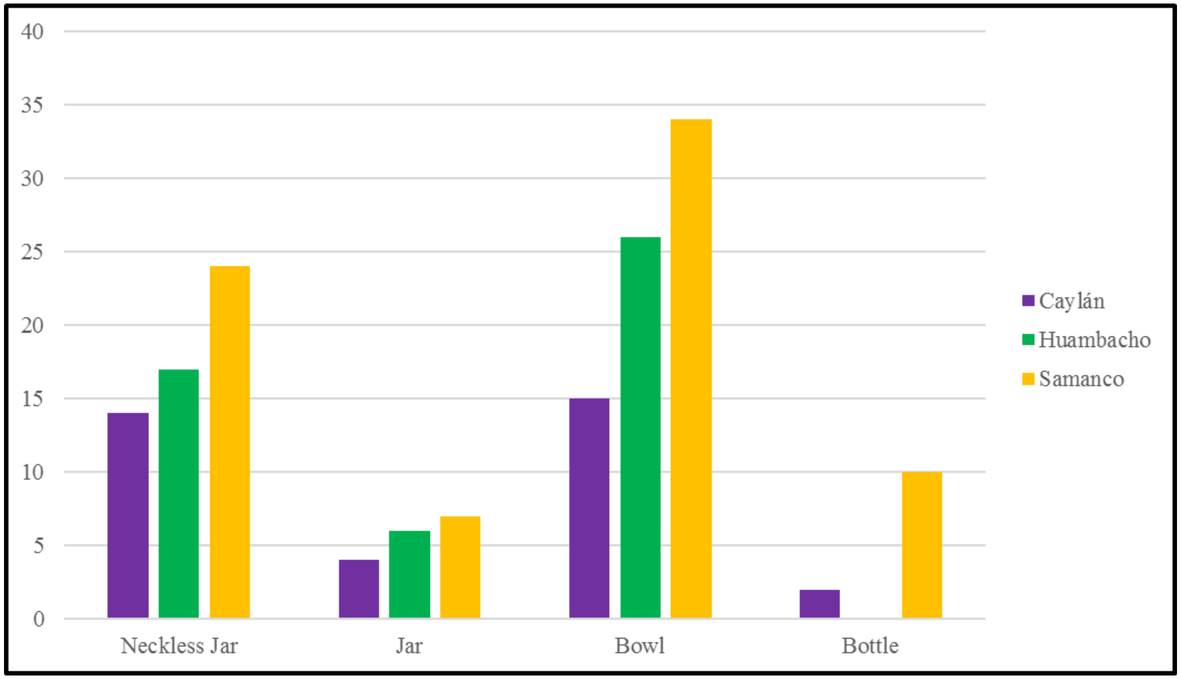


Figure 5.18 - Count of Decorated Ceramic Vessels by Shape at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

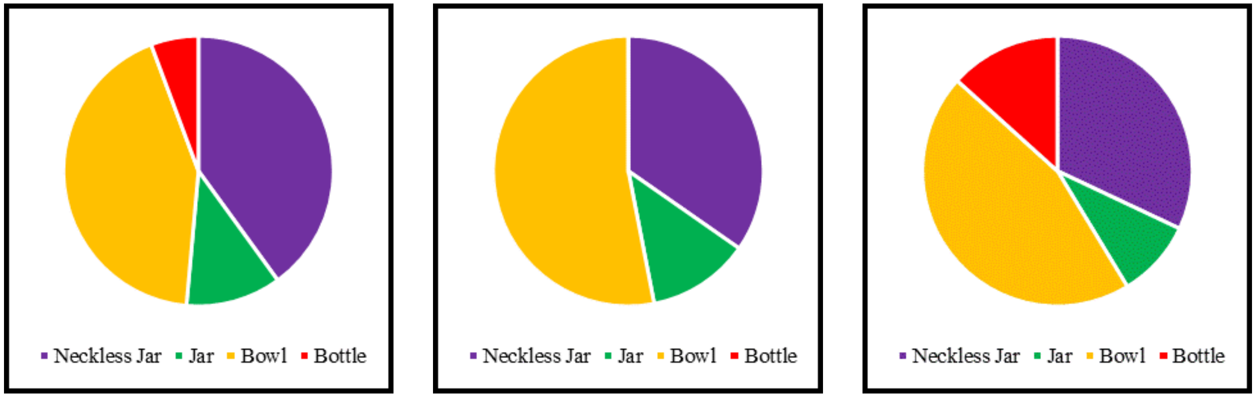


Figure 5.19 - Frequency of Decorated Ceramic Vessels by Shape at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

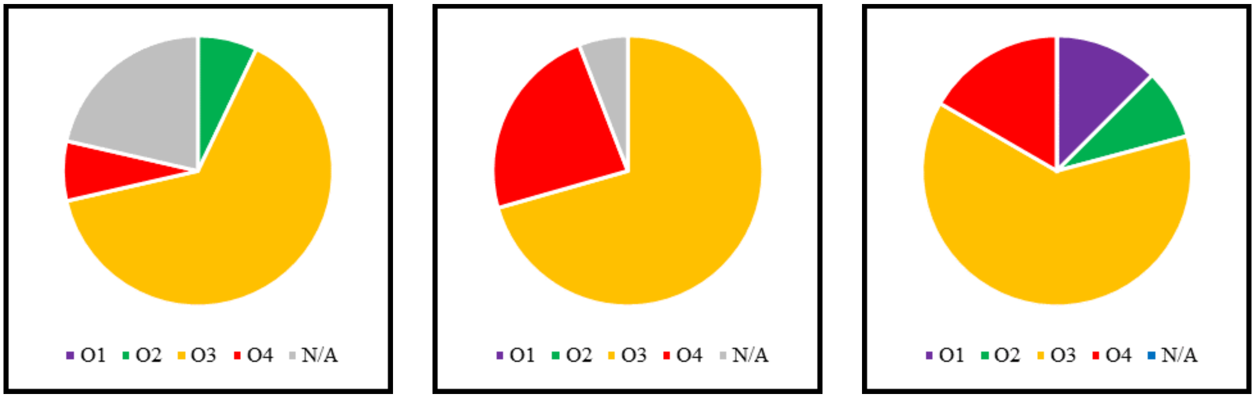


Figure 5.20 - Decorated Neckless Jars by Type at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

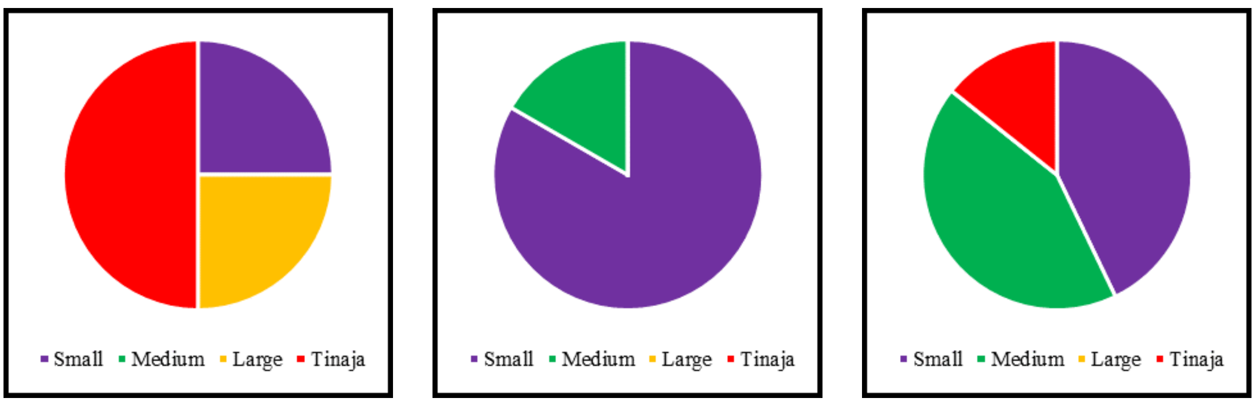


Figure 5.21 - Frequency of Decorated Jars by Form at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

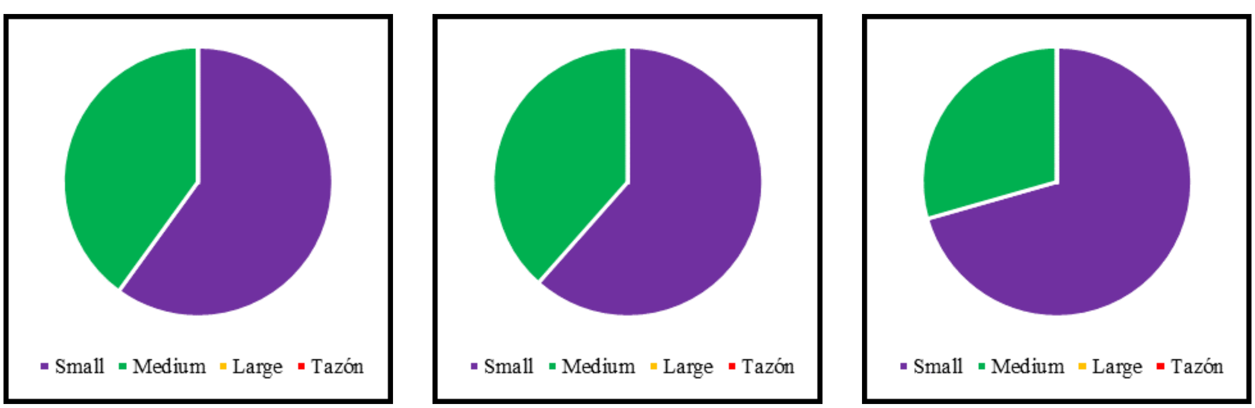


Figure 5.22 - Frequency of Decorated Bowls by Form at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

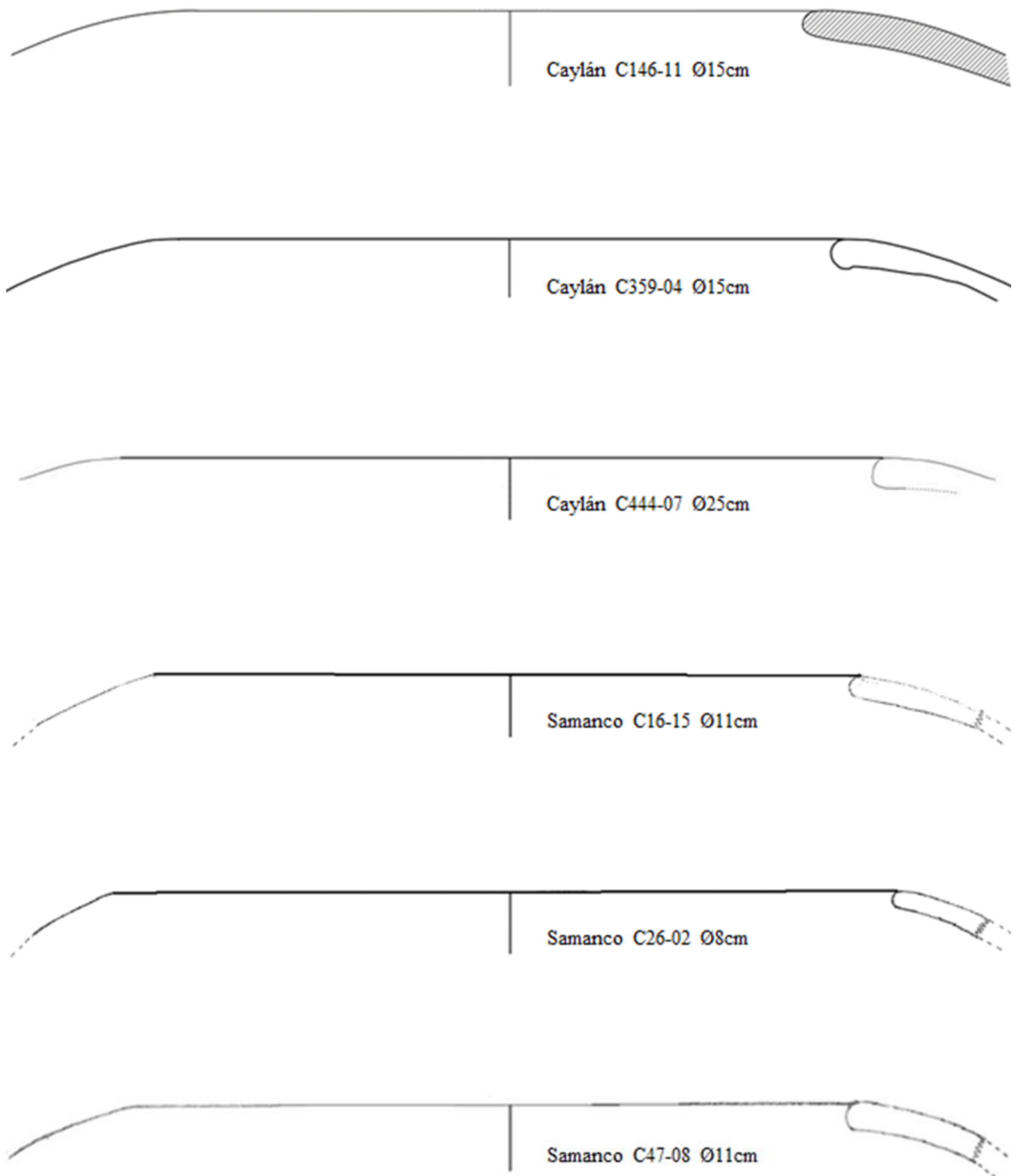


Figure 5.23 - O1 Neckless Jars at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

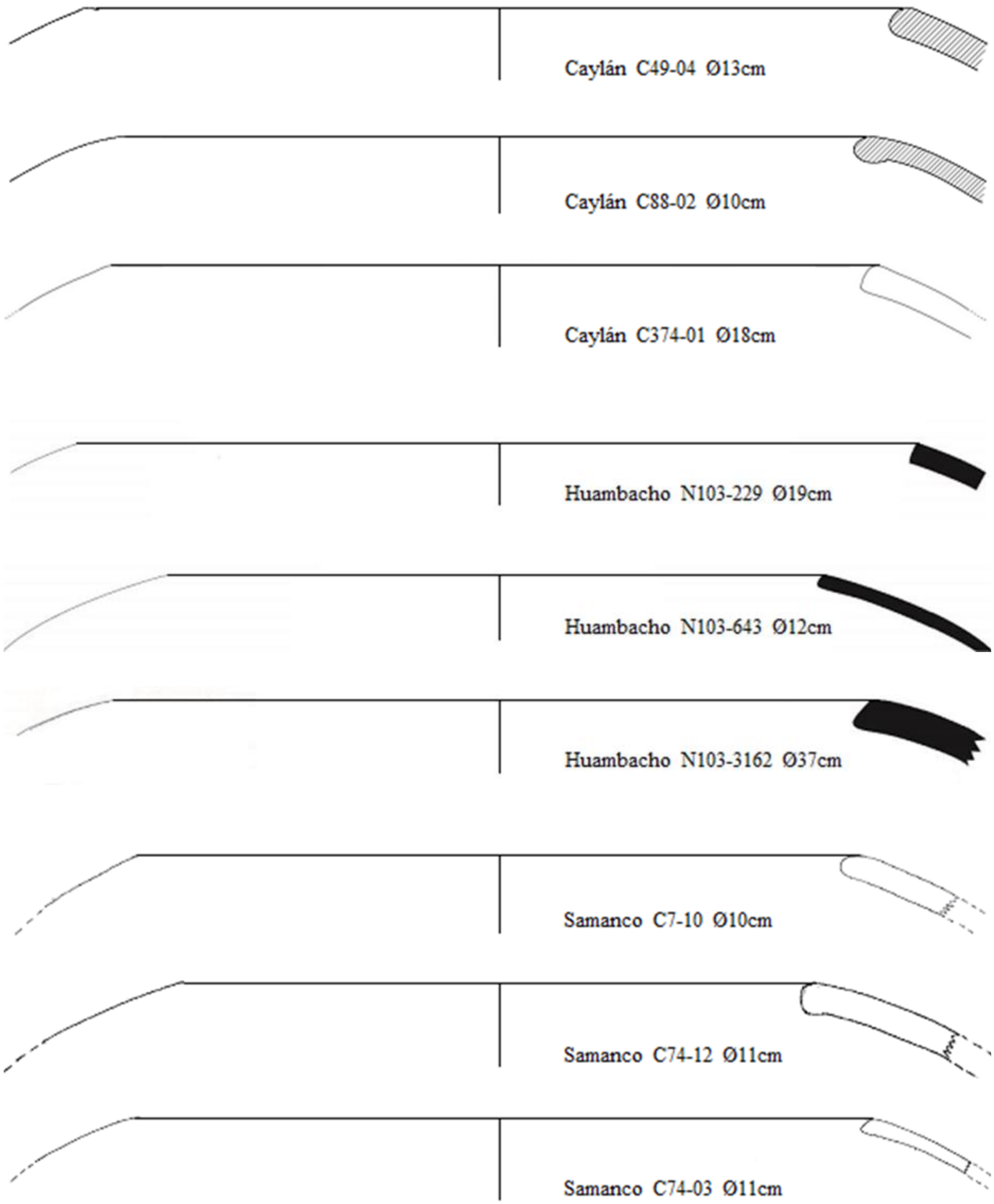


Figure 5.24 - O2 Neckless Jars at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

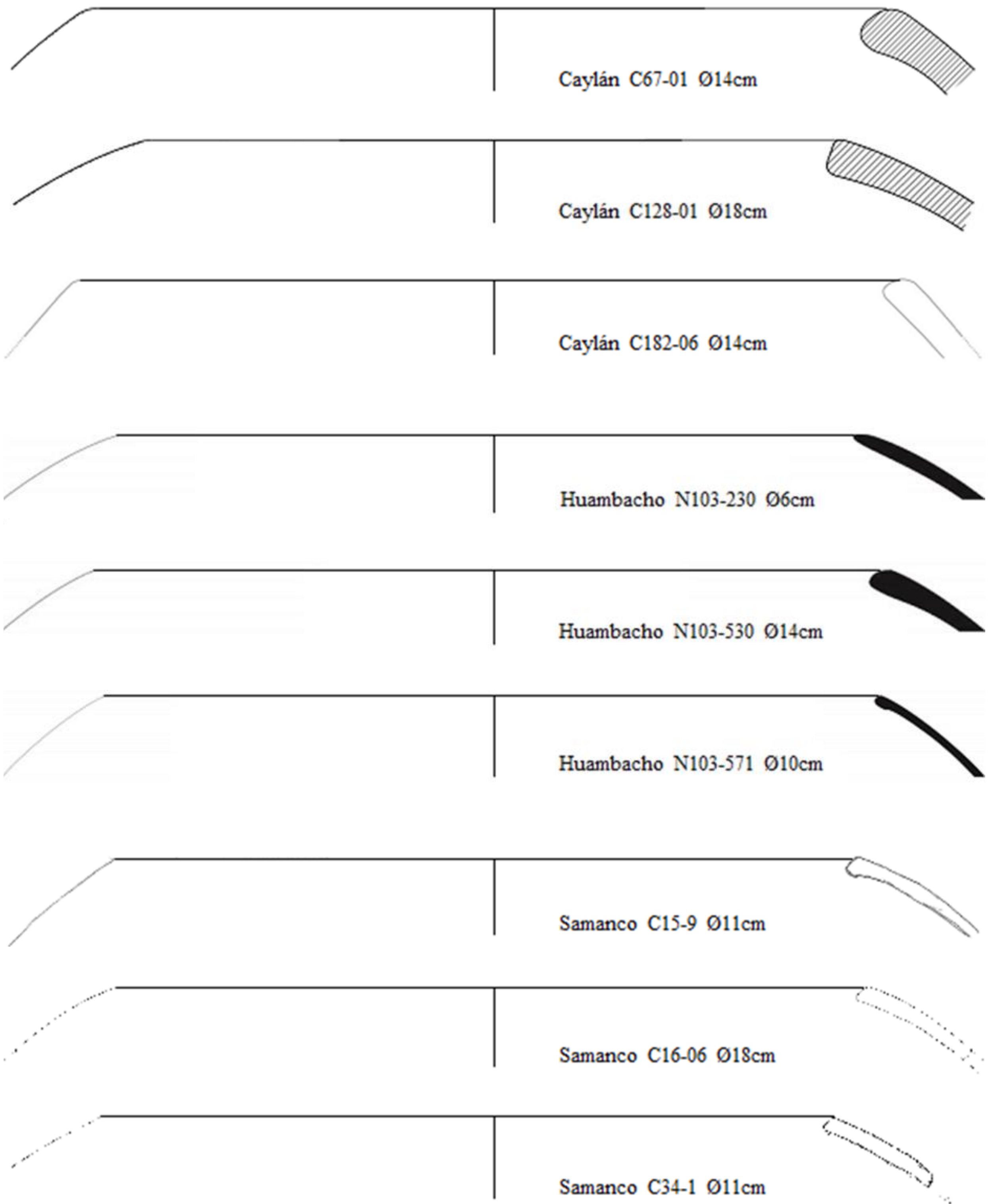


Figure 5.25 - O3 Neckless Jars at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

Figure 5.26 - O4 Neckless Jars at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

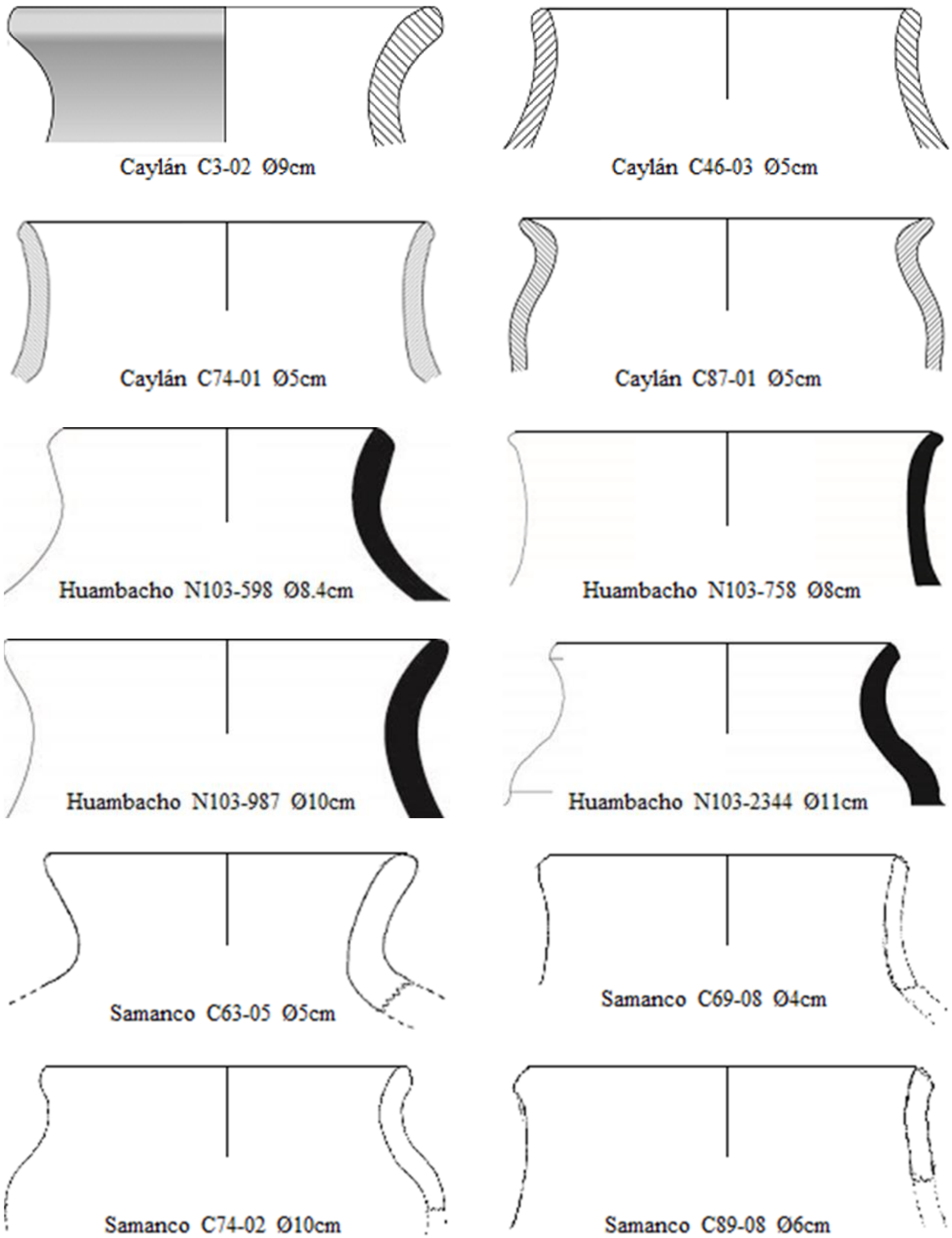


Figure 5.27 - Small Jars at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

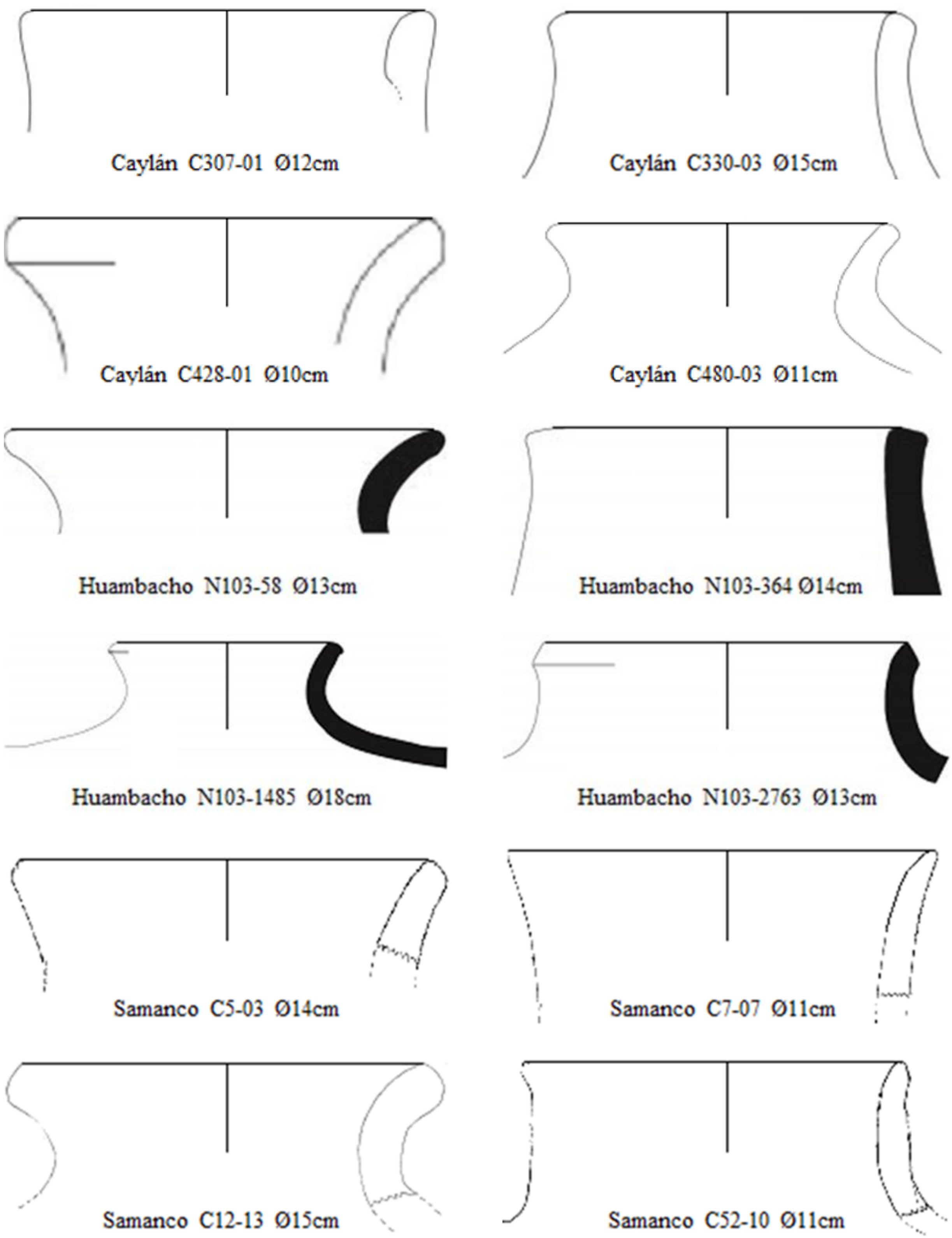


Figure 5.28 - Medium Jars at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

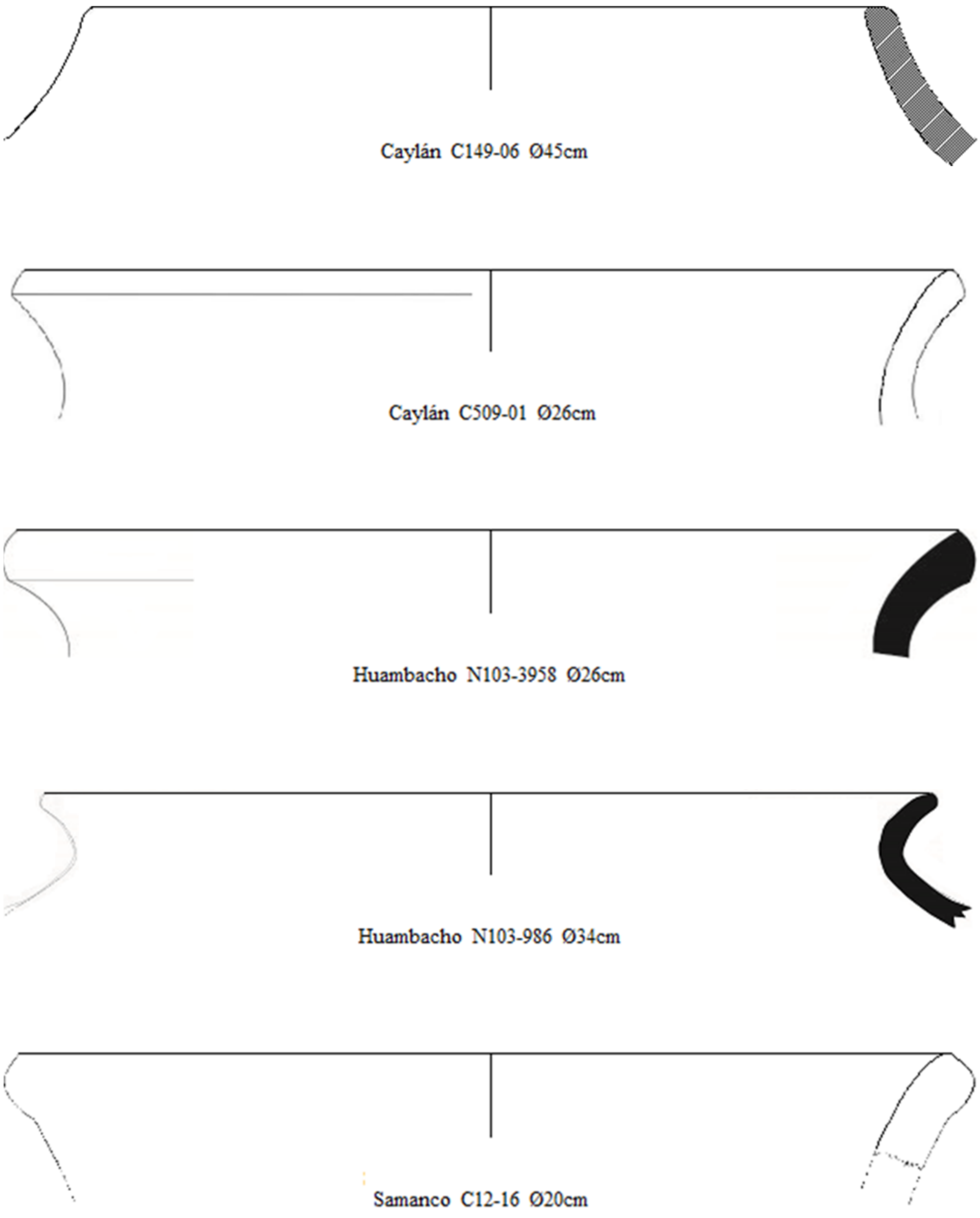


Figure 5.29 - Large Jars at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

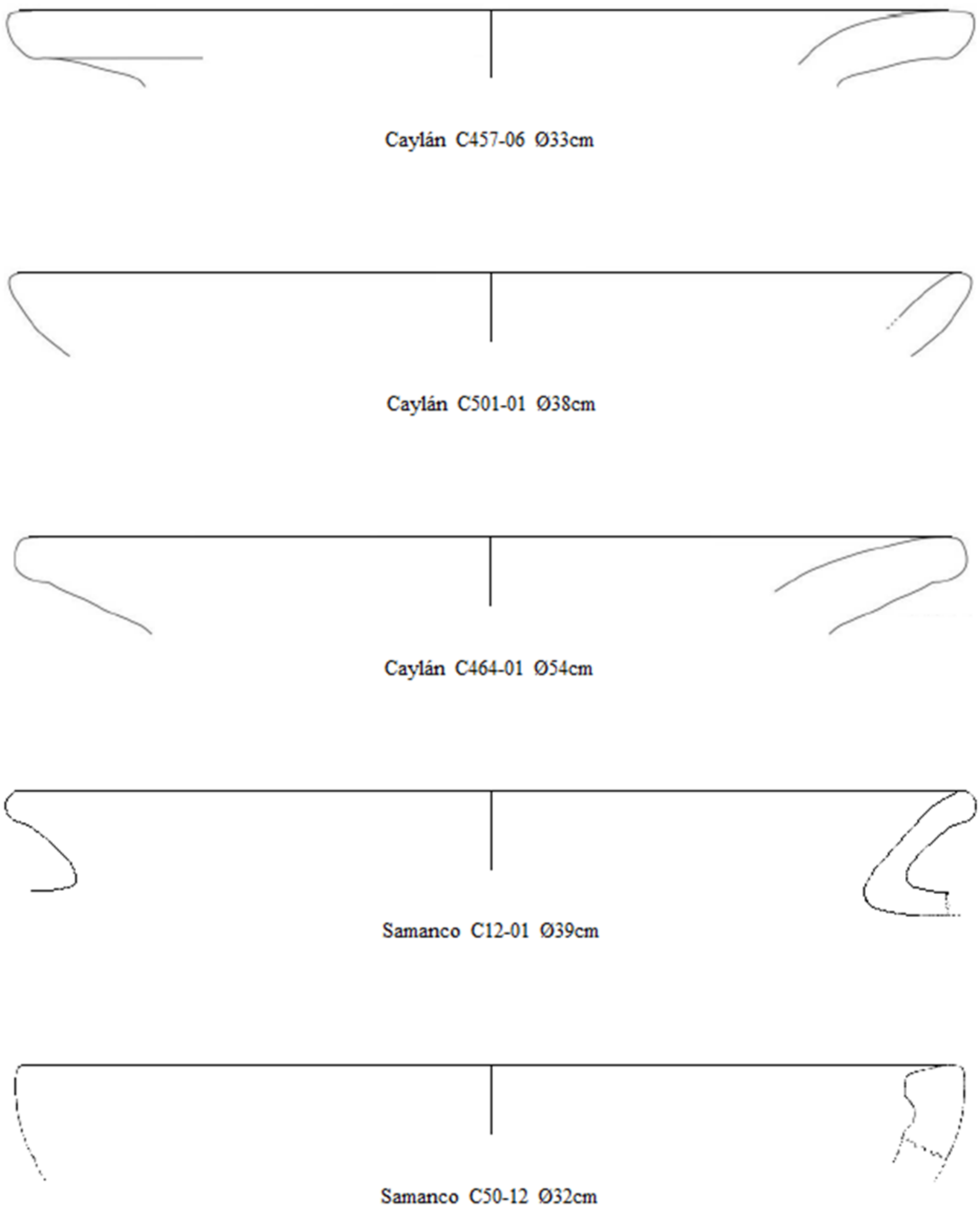


Figure 5.30 - *Tinajas* at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

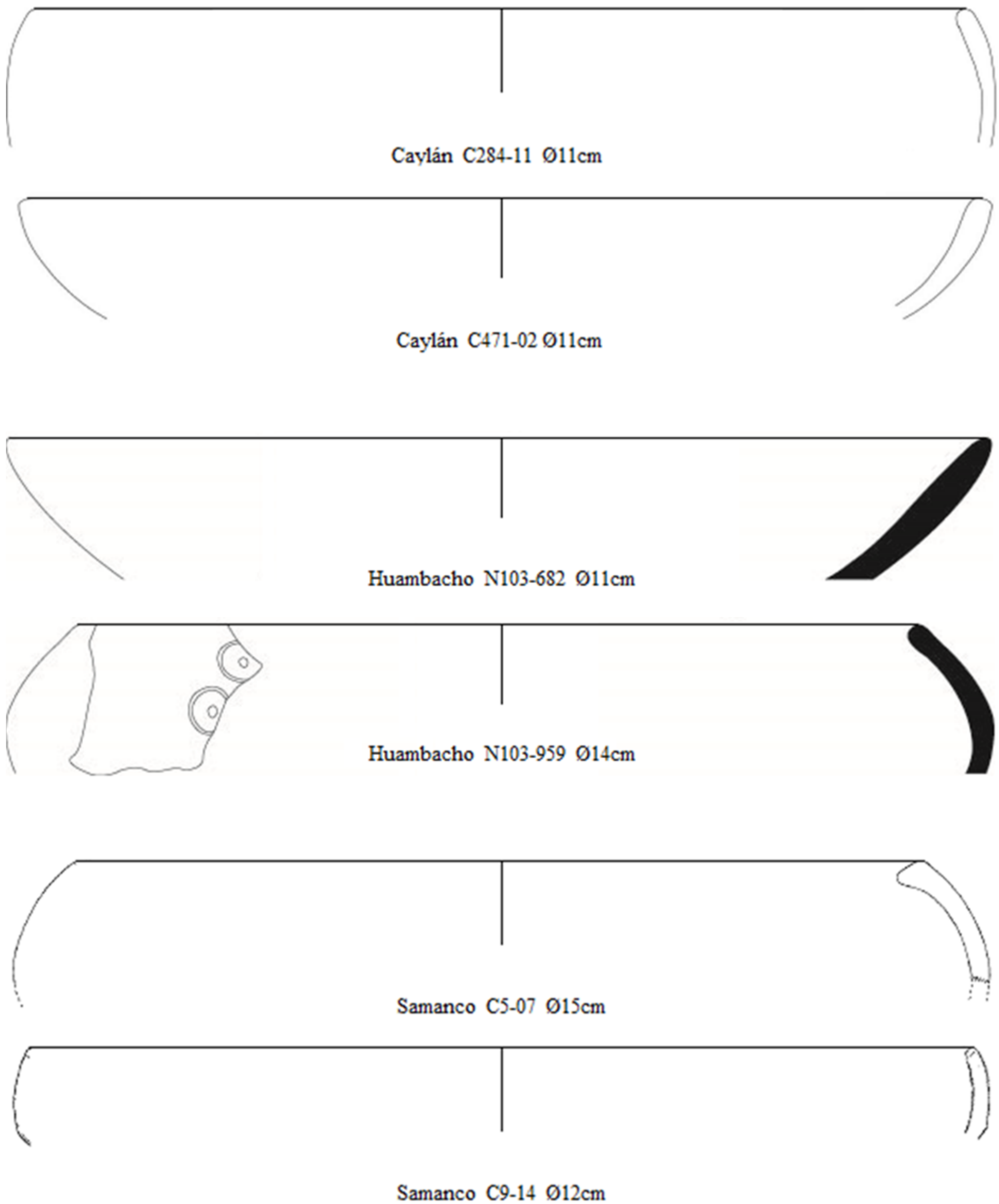


Figure 5.31 - Small Bowls at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

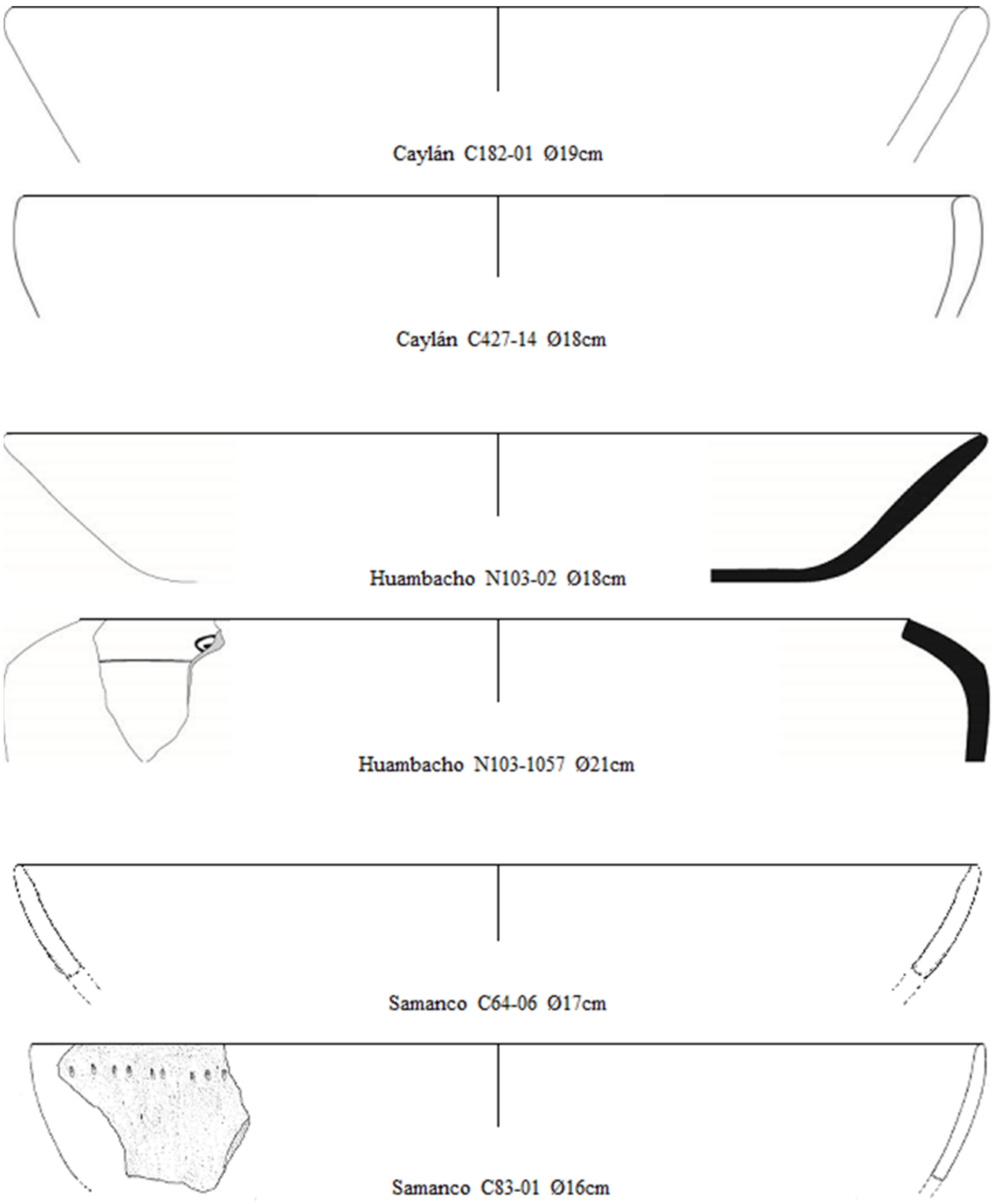


Figure 5.32 - Medium Bowls at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

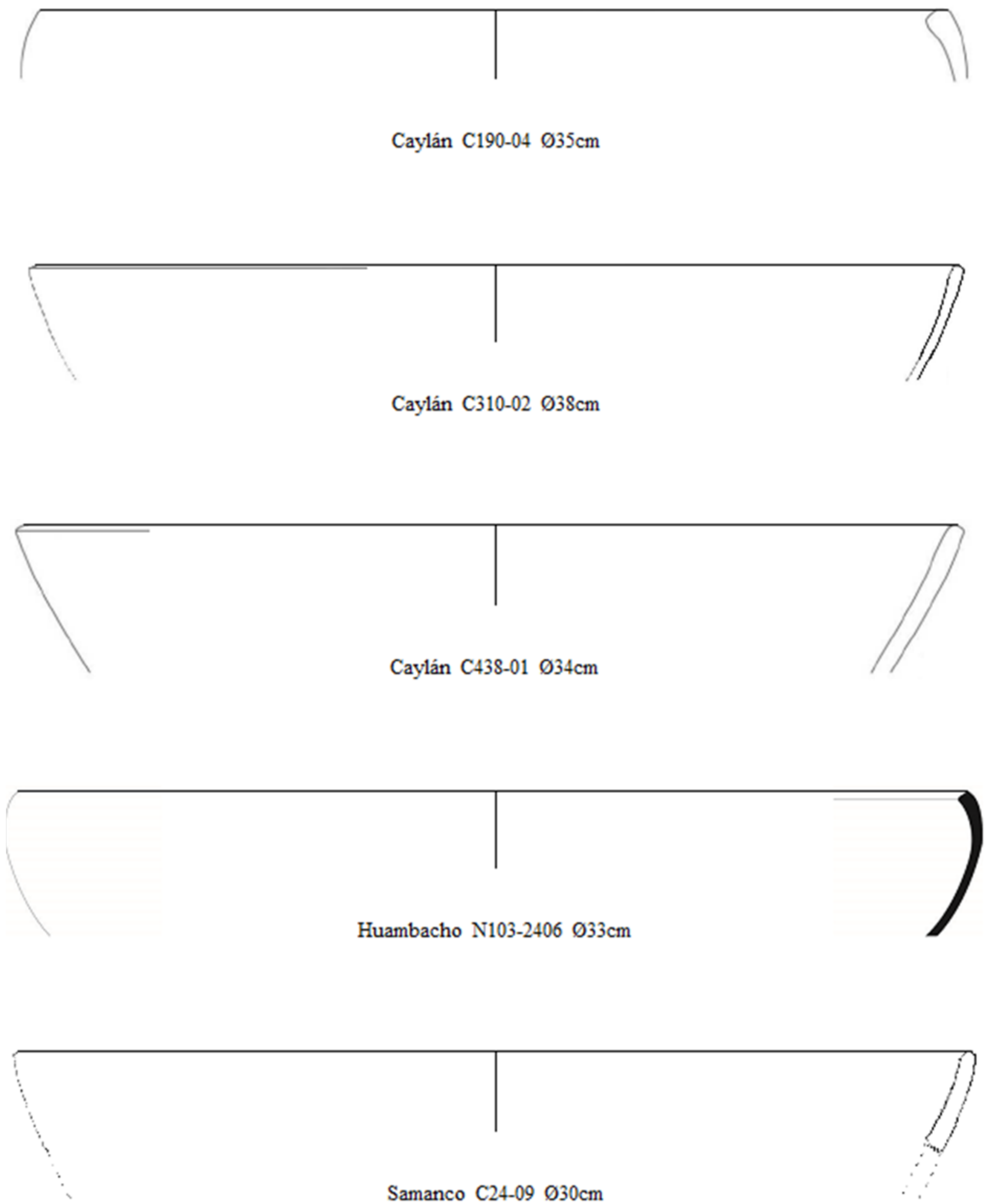


Figure 5.33 - Large Bowls at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

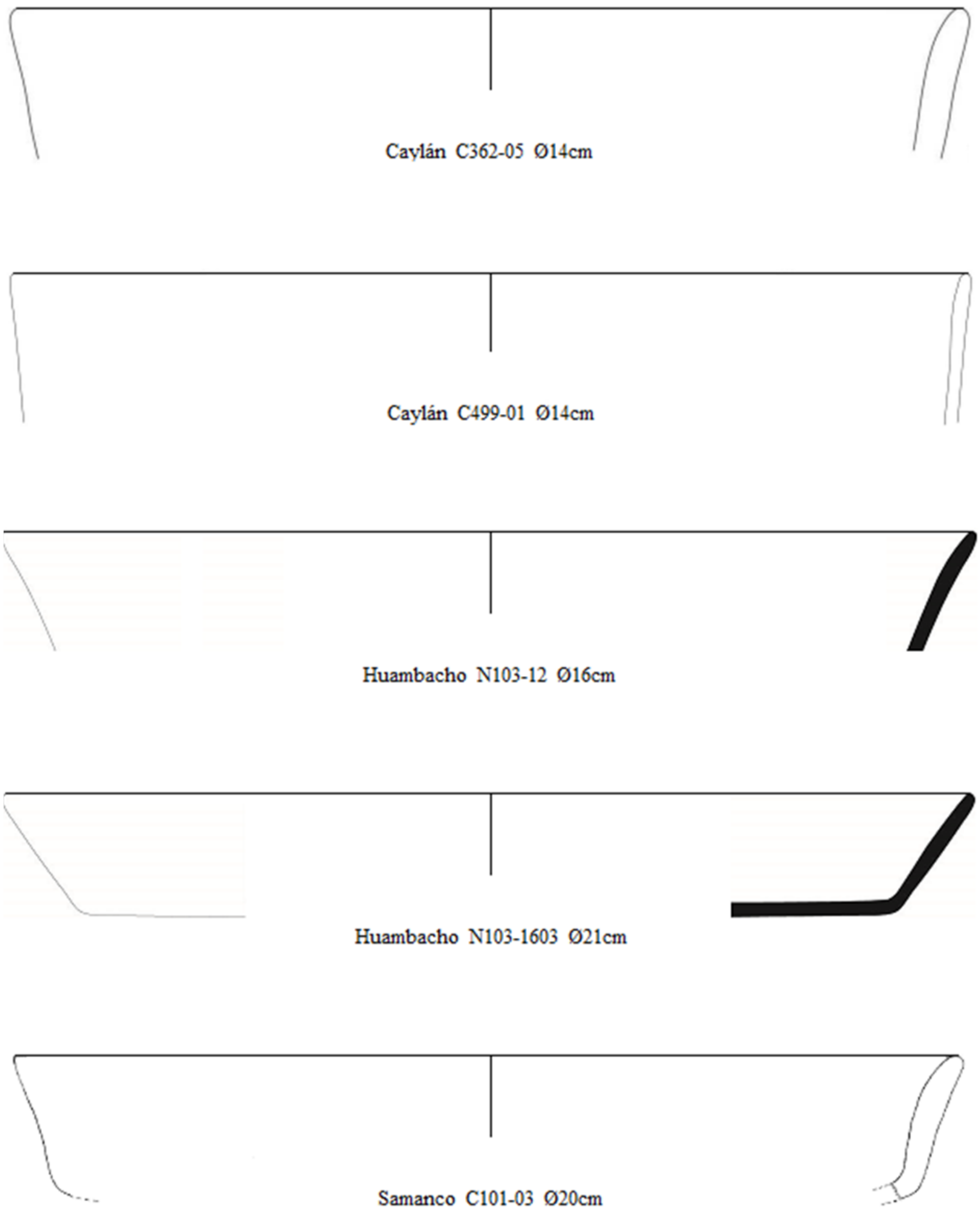


Figure 5.34 - *Tazones* at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

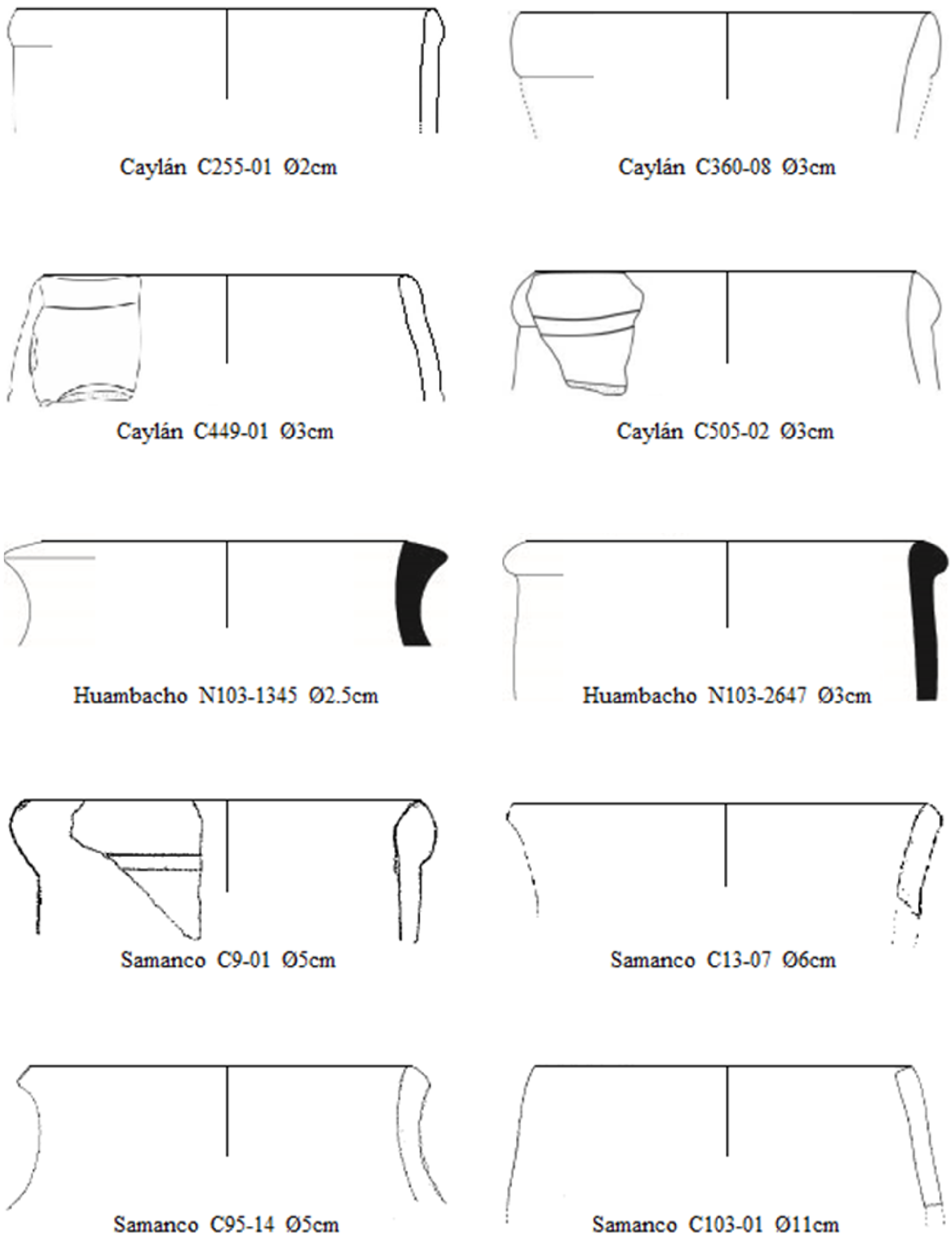


Figure 5.35 - Bottles at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

Figure 5.36 - Decorated Ceramic Fragments at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

TABLES

Table 2.1 - Chronology of Ceramic Cultural Periods and Corresponding Culture Groups

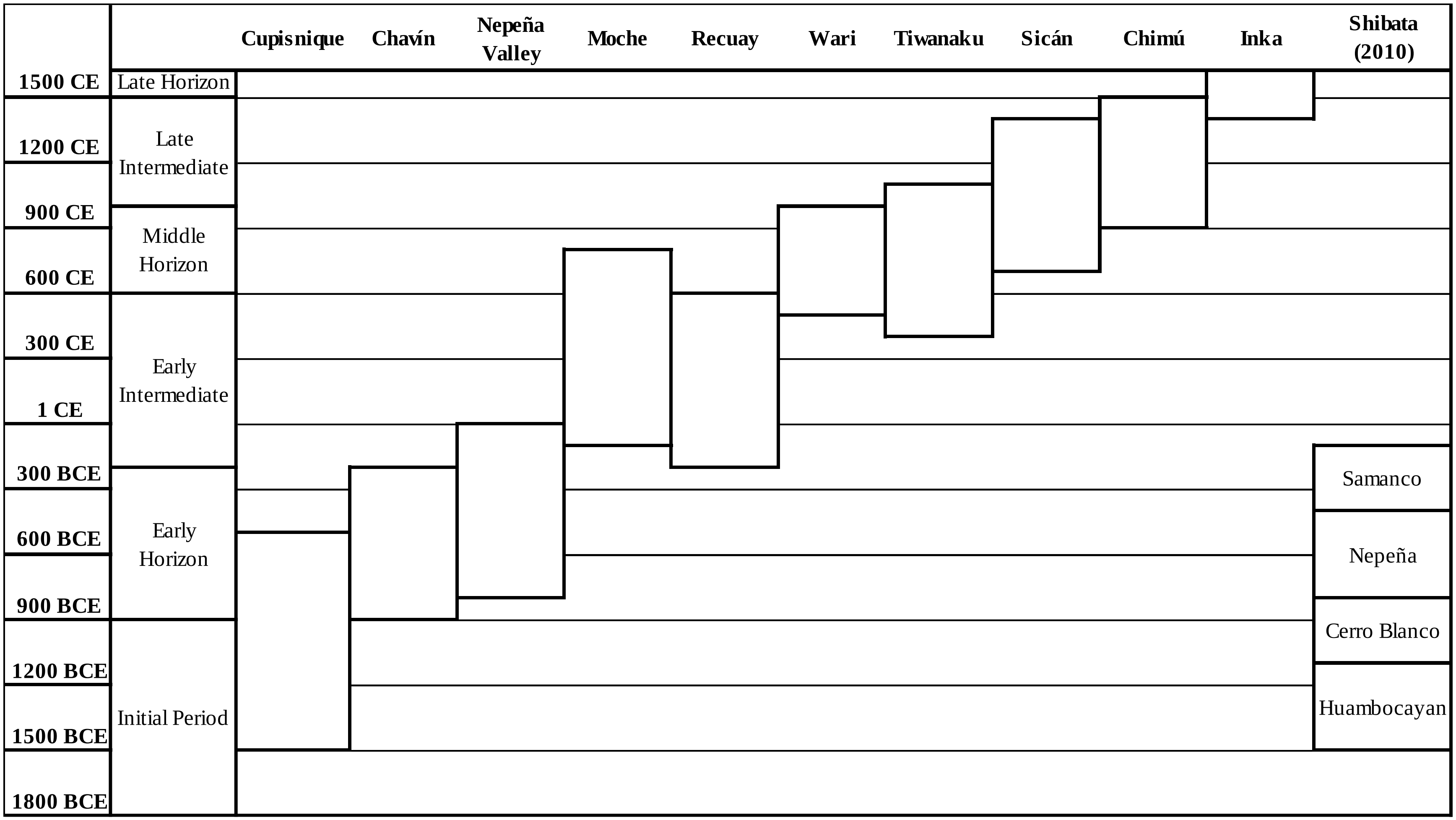


Table 3.1 - Botanical Remains at Caylán

Species Name	Common Name
Ahnfeltia sp.	algae
Annona cherimola	chirimoya (or custard apple)
Arachis hypogaea	peanut
Bunchosia armeniaca	cansa boca (or peanut butter fruit)
Canavalia sp.	jack bean
Canavalia maritima	coastal jack bean
Capparis sp.	caper shrubs
Capparis angulata	caper shrubs
Capparis ovalifolia	caper shrubs
Capsicum sp.	chili pepper
Cucurbita sp.	squash
Cucurbita moschata	calabaza
Cyperus sp.	sedge
Equisetum giganteum	southern giant horsetail grass
Gossypium barbadense	cotton
Guadua angustifolia	Guayaquil bamboo
Gymnogongrus furcellatus	algae
Gynerium sagittatum	wild cane
Inga feulleii	pacay
Ipomoea batatas	sweet potato
Lagenaria siceraria	gourd
Luffa operculata	sponge cucumber
Manihot esculenta	manioc
Musa paradisiaca	banana
Olea europaea	olive
Persea americana	avocado
Phaseolus lunatus	lima bean
Phaseolus vulgaris	snap bean
Phragmites australis	reed
Pouteria lucuma	lucuma
Prosopis sp.	mesquite
Prunus domestica	plum
Prunus persica	peach
Psidium guajava	guava
Schoenoplectus californicus	sedge
Tillandsia sp.	airplant
Typha angustifolia	narrowleaf cattail
Zea mays	maize

Table 3.2 - Animal Remains at Caylán

Species Name	Common Name
Bufo sp.	toad
Canis familiaris	dog
Cavia porcellus	guinnea pig
Felis sp.	cat
Lagidium peruanum	northern viscacha
Lama sp.	llama
Odocoileus virginianus	white-tailed deer
Otaria sp.	sea lion

Table 3.3 - Bird Remains at Caylán

Species Name	Common Name
Anas sp.	duck
Asio sp.	owl
Bartramia sp.	sandpiper
Columbina sp.	dove
Coragyps atratus	black vulture
Diomedea sp.	great albatross
Egretta sp.	egret
Gallinula chloropus	common moorhen
Hirundo sp.	swallow
Larus sp.	gull
Phalacrocorax bougainvillii	Guanay coromorant
Puffinus sp.	shearwater
Sturnella sp.	meadowlark
Vultur gryphus	Andean condor
Zenaida asiatica	white-winged dove
Zenaidura sp.	dove

Table 3.4 - Fish Remains at Caylán

Species Name	Common Name
Acanthistius sp.	wirrah
Anisotremus scapularis	Peruvian grunt
Calamus sp.	snapper
Carcharhinus sp.	requiem shark
Caulolatilus sp.	tilefish
Cynoscion sp.	weakfish
Engraulis ringens	anchovy
Ethmidium maculatum	Pacific menhaden
Galeichthys peruvianus	Peruvian sea catfish
Labrisomus philippi	Pacific blenny
Larimus sp.	drum
Menticirrhus sp.	kingfish
Merluccius gayi	Peruvian hake
Micropogonias altipinnis	croaker
Mugil cephalus	flathead mullet
Mustelus sp.	smooth-hound shark
Myliobatis sp.	eagle ray
Paralabrax sp.	kelp bass
Paralonchurus sp.	croaker
Paralonchurus peruanus	Peruvian banded croaker
Pareques sp.	Pacific highhat
Rhinobatos planiceps	Pacific guitarfish
Sarda chiliensis	Pacific bonito
Sardinops sagax	sardine
Sciaena sp.	drum
Sciaena deliciosa	lorna drum
Sciaena gilberti	corvina drum
Sciaena starksi	sea bass
Scomber sp.	mackerel
Sphyrna sp.	hammerhead shark
Stellifer minor	minor star drum
Trachinotus sp.	pompano
Trachurus murphyi	Chilean jack mackerel
Trachurus symmetricus	Pacific jack mackerel

Table 3.5 - Mollusc Remains at Caylán

Species Name	Common Name
Ancistromesus mexicanus	limpet
Argopecten sp.	scallop
Argopecten purpuratus	scallop
Aulacomya atra	ribbed mussel
Chiton sp.	chiton
Chiton acantepleura	chiton
Concholepas concholepas	Chilean abalone
Crepipatela dilatata	sea snail
Donax sp.	small clam
Donax obelusus	small clam
Fissurella sp.	limpet
Hipponix pilosus	sea snail
Mesodesma donacium	medium clam
Olivella columellaris	sea snail
Perumytilus purpuratus	small mussel
Platyanthus orbignii	crab
Prisogaster niger	sea snail
Prunum curtum	sea snail
Semimytilus algosus	thin-shelled mussel
Scutalus proteus	land snail
Tegula atra	sea snail
Tetrapygus niger	black sea urchin
Thais chocolata	locate (or sea snail)
Trachycardium sp.	scallop

Table 3.6 - Botanical Remains at Huambacho

Species Name	**Common Name**
Arachis hypogea	peanut
Cucurbita sp.	squash
Gossypium barbadense	cotton
Gynerium sagittatum	wild cane
Inga feuillei	pacay
Lagenaria siceraria	calabash (or bottle gourd)
Manihot esculenta	manioc (or cassava)
Persea americana	avocado
Phaseolus vulgaris	string bean
Pouteria lucuma	lucuma
Prosopis pallida	algarrobo (or American carob)
Sapindus saponaria	sulluku (or western soapberry)
Zea mays	maize

Table 3.7 - Animal Remains at Huambacho

Species Name	**Common Name**
Canus familiarus	dog
Cavia porcellus	guinea pig
Lama sp.	llama
Otaria sp.	sea lion
Odocoileus virginianus	white-tailed deer

Table 3.8 - Mollusc Remains at Huambacho

Species Name	**Common Name**
Argopecten sp.	scallop
Chione sp.	mud-flat clam
Chiton sp.	chiton
Choromytilus chorus	chorus mussel
Concholepas concholepas	Chilean abalone
Crepidula sp.	sea snail
Donax sp.	small clam
Fissurella sp.	limpet
Mesodesma sp.	medium clam
Perumytilus purpuratus	small mussel
Platyanthus orbignii	crab
Prisogaster niger	sea snail
Prunum curtum	sea snail
Scutalus sp.	land snail
Semele sp.	large clam
Semimytilus algosus	thin-shelled mussel
Tagelus peruvianus	razor clam
Tetrapygus niger	black sea urchin
Thais sp.	sea snail
Trachycardium procerum	scallop

Table 3.9 - Botanical Remains at Samanco

Species Name	Common Name
Acacia sp.	acacia
Algae	seaweed
Annona cherimola	chirimoya (or custard apple)
Arachis hypogaea	peanut
Bixa orellana	achiote
Bunchosia armeniaca	cansa boca (or peanut butter fruit)
Caesalpinia spinosa	tara
Campomanesia lineatifolia	palillo
Canavalia sp.	jack bean
Canna sp.	achira
Capsicum sp.	chili pepper
Chloris sp.	paja (or windmill grass)
Chusquea scandens	bamboo
Cucurbita sp.	squash
Cucurbita maxima	squash
Cucurbita moschata	squash
Cynodon sp.	dogtooth grass
Cyperus sp.	sedge
Eleusine indica	crowfoot grass
Equisetum sp.	horsetail grass
Erythrina edulis	pajuro (or basul)
Erythroxylum sp.	coca
Gossypium barbadense	cotton
Guadua angustifolia	Guayaquil bamboo
Gynerium sagittatum	wild cane
Inga feuillei	pacay
Ipomoea batatas	sweet potato
Juncus sp.	rush
Lagenaria siceraria	gourd
Manihot esculenta	manioc
Paspalum sp.	bahia grass
Persea americana	avocado
Phaseolus sp.	bean
Phaseolus lunatus	lima bean
Phaseolus vulgaris	snap bean
Phragmites australis	reed
Pouteria lucuma	lucuma
Prosopis sp.	mesquite
Prosopis pallida	algarrobo (or American carob)
Psidium guajaba	guava

(Table 3.9 continued)

Species Name	Common Name
Salix humboldtiana	sauce willow
Sapindus saponaria	sulluku (or western soapberry)
Sechium sp.	squash
Setaria sp.	foxtail grass
Schoenoplectus californicus	sedge
Scirpus sp.	bulrush sedge
Solanum sp.	tomato
Solanum tuberosum	potato
Tagetes sp.	sunflower
Tillandsia latifolia	airplant
Zea mays	maize

Table 3.10 - Animal Remains at Samanco

Species Name	Common Name
Canus familiarus	dog
Cavia porcellus	guinea pig
Lama sp.	llama
	marine otter
Otaria sp.	sea lion
Odocoileus virginianus	white-tailed deer

Table 3.11 - Bird Remains at Samanco

Species Name	Common Name
Buteo polyosoma	variable hawk
Cathartes aura	turkey vulture
Charadriiformes	
Columbina cruziana	croaking ground dove
Larosterna inca	Inca tern
Larus belcheri	Peruvian gull
Larus pipixcan	Franklin gull
Pelecaniformes	
Pelecanoides garnotii	Peruvian diving petrel
Pelicanus thagus	Peruvian pelican
Phalacrocorax sp.	coromorant
Phalacrocorax bougainvillii	Guanay coromorant
Phalacrocorax olivaceous	neotropic coromorant
Procellaria sp.	petrel
Puffinus griseus	sooty shearwater
Rallidae	rail
Scolopacidea	sandpiper
Spheniscus humboldti	Humboldt penguin
Strigiformes	owl
Sula variegata	Peruvian booby
Tyto alba	barn owl
Vultur gryphus	Andean condor

Table 3.12 - Fish Remains at Samanco

Species Name	Common Name
Anisotremus scapularis	Peruvian grunt
Carcharhinus sp.	requiem shark
Cheilodactylus variegatus	Peruvian morwong
Cilus gilberti	corvina drum
Coryphaena hippurus	mahi-mahi
Cynoscion analis	Peruvian weakfish
Engraulis ringens	anchovy
Ethmidium maculatum	Pacific menhaden
Galeichthys peruvianus	Peruvian sea catfish
Genypterus maculatus	black cusk eel
Labrisomus philippi	Pacific blenny
Menticirrhus ophicephalus	snakehead king croaker
Merluccius gayi peruanus	Peruvian hake
Mugil cephalus	flathead mullet
Mustelus sp.	smooth-hound shark
Myliobatis sp.	eagle ray
Odonthestes regia	pejerrey
Paralichthys sp.	large-tooth flounder
Paralonchurus peruanus	Peruvian banded croaker
Pralabrax humeralis	Peruvia rock seabass
Robaloscion wieneri	robalo
Sarda chiliensis	Pacific bonito
Sardinops sajax	sardine
Sciaena callaensis	large lorna drum
Sciaena deliciosa	lorna drum
Scomber japonicus	Pacific chub mackerel
Seriolella violácea	palm ruff
Stellifer minor	minor star drum
Trachurus murphyi	Chilean jack mackerel
Umbrina xanti	yellowtail croaker

Table 3.13 - Mollusc Remains at Samanco

Species Name	Common Name
Argopecten sp.	scallop
Argopecten circularis	scallop
Argopecten purpuratus	scallop
Aulacomya atra	ribbed mussel
Balanus sp.	barnacle
Calyptraea trochiformis	sea snail
Chione subrugosa	mud-flat clam
Chiton cumingsii	chiton
Chiton granosus	chiton
Choromytilus chorus	chorus mussel
Collisela orbigny	true limpet
Concholepas concholepas	Chilean abalone
Crepipatella dilatata	sea snail
Donax obesulus	small clam
Echinoidea	sea urchin
Fissurella sp.	limpet
Fissurella crassa	thick keyhole limpet
Fissurella limbata	keyhole limpet
Fissurella maxima	giant keyhole limpet
Glycymeris lintea	bivalve
Hipponix panamensis	sea snail
Hipponix pilosus	sea snail
Littorina peruviana	sea snail
Mesodesma donacium	medium clam
Nassarius dentifer	sea snail
Oliva peruviana	sea snail
Perumytilus purpuratus	small mussel
Prisogaster niger	sea snail
Protothaca thaca	mussel
Prunum curtum	sea snail
Scurria parasitica	true limpet
Scutalus proteus	land snail
Semele corrugata	large clam
Semimytilus algosus	thin-shelled mussel
Sinum cymba	concave ear moon snail
Solen sp.	bivalve
Spisula adamsi	bivalve
Spondylus princeps	bivalve
Tagelus dombeii	bivalve
Tegula atra	sea snail
Thais chocolata	locate (or sea snail)
Thais haemastoma	sea snail
Trachycardium procerum	scallop
Xanthidae	mud crabs
Xanthochorus buxea	sea snail

Table 3.14 - Botanical Remains at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

Species Name	Common Name	Caylán	Huambacho	Samanco
Acacia sp.	acacia			X
Ahnfeltia sp.	algae	X		X
Annona cherimola	chirimoya (or custard apple)	X		X
Arachis hypogaea	peanut	X	X	X
Bixa orellana	achiote			X
Bunchosia armeniaca	cansa boca (or peanut butter fruit)	X		X
Brugmansia sp.	angel's trumpets	X		
Caesalpinia spinosa	tara			X
Campomanesia lineatifolia	palillo			X
Canavalia sp.	jack bean	X		X
Canavalia maritima	coastal jack bean	X		
Canna sp.	achira	X		X
Capparis sp.	caper shrubs	X		
Capparis angulata	caper shrubs	X		
Capparis ovalifolia	caper shrubs	X		
Capsicum sp.	chili pepper	X		X
Chloris sp.	paja (or windmill grass)	X		X
Chusquea scandens	bamboo			X
Cucurbita sp.	squash	X	X	X
Cucurbita maxima	squash			X
Cucurbita moschata	calabaza	X		X
Cynodon sp.	dogtooth grass			X
Cyperus sp.	sedge	X		X
Eleusine indica	crowfoot grass			X
Equisetum sp.	horsetail grass			X
Equisetum giganteum	southern giant horsetail grass	X		
Erythrina edulis	pajuro (or basul)			X
Erythroxylum sp.	coca			X
Gossypium barbadense	cotton	X	X	X
Guadua angustifolia	Guayaquil bamboo	X		X
Gymnogongrus furcellatus	algae	X		
Gynerium sagittatum	wild cane	X	X	X
Inga feuillei	pacay	X	X	X
Ipomoea batatas	sweet potato	X		X
Juncus sp.	rush			X
Lagenaria siceraria	gourd	X	X	X
Luffa operculata	sponge cucumber	X		
Manihot esculenta	manioc	X	X	X
Musa paradisiaca	banana	X		
Olea europaea	olive	X		

(Table 3.14 continued)

Species Name	Common Name	Caylán	Huambacho	Samanco
Paspalum sp.	bahia grass			X
Persea americana	avocado	X	X	X
Phaseolus sp.	bean	X		X
Phaseolus lunatus	lima bean	X		X
Phaseolus vulgaris	snap bean	X	X	X
Phragmites australis	reed	X		X
Pouteria lucuma	lucuma	X	X	X
Prosopis sp.	mesquite	X		X
Prosopis pallida	algarrobo (or American carob)	X	X	X
Prunus domestica	plum	X		
Prunus persica	peach	X		
Psidium guajaba	guava	X		X
Salix humboldtiana	sauce willow			X
Sapindus saponaria	sulluku (or western soapberry)	X	X	X
Sechium sp.	squash			X
Setaria sp.	foxtail grass			X
Schoenoplectus californicus	sedge	X		X
Scirpus sp.	bulrush sedge			X
Solanum sp.	tomato			X
Solanum tuberosum	potato			X
Tagetes sp.	sunflower			X
Tillandsia sp.	airplant	X		
Tillandsia latifolia	airplant	X		X
Typha angustifolia	narrowleaf cattail	X		
Zea mays	maize	X	X	X

Table 3.15 - Animal Remains at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

Species Name	Common Name	Caylán	Huambacho	Samanco
Bufo sp.	toad	X		
Canus familiarus	canine	X	X	X
Cavia porcellus	guinea pig	X	X	X
Felis sp.	cat	X		
Lagidium peruanum	northern viscacha	X		
Lama sp.	llama	X	X	X
Odocoileus virginianus	white-tailed deer	X	X	X
Otaria sp.	sea lion	X	X	X
	marine otter			X
	shrimp	X		

Table 3.16 - Bird Remains at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

Species Name	Common Name	Caylán	Huambacho	Samanco
Anas sp.	duck	X		
Asio sp.	owl	X		
Bartramia sp.	sandpiper	X		
Buteo polyosoma	variable hawk			X
Cathartes aura	turkey vulture			X
Charadriiformes				X
Columbina sp.	dove	X		
Columbina cruziana	croaking ground dove			X
Coragyps atratus	black vulture	X		
Diomedea sp.	great albatross	X		
Egretta sp.	egret	X		
Gallinula chloropus	common moorhen	X		
Hirundo sp.	swallow	X		
Larosterna inca	Inca tern			X
Larus sp.	gull	X		
Larus belcheri	Peruvian gull			X
Larus pipixcan	Franklin gull			X
Pelecaniformes				X
Pelecanoides garnotii	Peruvian diving petrel			X
Pelicanus thagus	Peruvian pelican			X
Phalacrocorax sp.	coromorant			X
Phalacrocorax bougainvillii	Guanay coromorant	X		X
Phalacrocorax olivaceous	neotropic coromorant			X
Procellaria sp.	petrel			X
Puffinus sp.	shearwater	X		
Puffinus griseus	sooty shearwater			X
Rallidae	rail			X
Scolopacidea	sandpiper			X
Spheniscus humboldti	Humboldt penguin			X
Strigiformes	owl			X
Sturnella sp.	meadowlark	X		
Sula variegata	Peruvian booby			X
Tyto alba	barn owl			X
Vultur gryphus	Andean condor	X		X
Zenaida asiatica	white-winged dove	X		
Zenaidura sp.	dove	X		

Table 3.17 - Fish Remains at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

Species Name	Common Name	Caylán	Huambacho	Samanco
Acanthistius sp.	wirrah	X		
Anisotremus scapularis	Peruvian grunt	X		X
Calamus sp.	snapper	X		
Carcharhinus sp.	requiem shark	X		X
Caulolatilus sp.	tilefish	X		
Cheilodactylus variegatus	Peruvian morwong			X
Cilus gilberti	corvina drum			X
Coryphaena hippurus	mahi-mahi			X
Cynoscion sp.	weakfish	X		
Cynoscion analis	Peruvian weakfish			X
Engraulis ringens	anchovy	X		X
Ethmidium maculatum	Pacific menhaden	X		X
Galeichthys peruvianus	Peruvian sea catfish	X		X
Genypterus maculatus	black cusk eel			X
Labrisomus philippi	Pacific blenny	X		X
Menticirrhus sp.	croaker	X		
Menticirrhus ophicephalus	snakehead king croaker			X
Merluccius gayi peruanus	Peruvian hake	X		X
Mugil cephalus	flathead mullet	X		X
Mustelus sp.	smooth-hound shark	X		X
Myliobatis sp.	eagle ray	X		X
Odonthestes regia	pejerrey			X
Paralabrax sp.	kelp bass	X		
Paralichthys sp.	large-tooth flounder			X
Paralonchurus sp.	croaker	X		
Paralonchurus peruanus	Peruvian banded croaker	X		X
Pareques sp.	Pacific highhat	X		
Pralabrax humeralis	Peruvia rock seabass			X
Rhinobatos planiceps	Pacific guitarfish	X		
Robaloscion wieneri	robalo			X

(Table 3.17 continued)

Species Name	Common Name	Caylán	Huambacho	Samanco
Sarda chiliensis	Pacific bonito	X		X
Sardinops sajax	sardine	X		X
Sciaena sp.	drum	X		
Sciaena callaensis	large lorna drum			X
Sciaena deliciosa	lorna drum	X		X
Sciaena gilberti	corvina drum	X		
Sciaena starski	sea bass	X		
Scomber sp.	mackerel	X		
Scomber japonicus	Pacific chub mackerel			X
Seriolella violácea	palm ruff			X
Sphyrna sp.	hammerhead shark	X		
Stellifer minor	minor star drum	X		X
Trachinotus sp.	pompano	X		
Trachurus murphyi	Chilean jack mackerel	X		X
Trachurus symmetricus	Pacific jack mackerel	X		
Umbrina xanti	yellowtail croaker			X

Table 3.18 - Mollusc Remains at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

Species Name	Common Name	Caylán	Huambacho	Samanco
Ancistromesus mexicanus	limpet	X		
Argopecten sp.	scallop	X	X	X
Argopecten circularis	scallop			X
Argopecten purpuratus	scallop	X		X
Aulacomya atra	ribbed mussel	X		X
Balanus sp.	barnacle			X
Calyptraea trochiformis	sea snail			X
Chione sp.	mud-flat clam		X	
Chione subrugosa	mud-flat clam			X
Chiton sp.	chiton	X	X	
Chiton acantepleura	chiton	X		
Chiton cumingsii	chiton			X
Chiton granosus	chiton			X
Choromytilus chorus	chorus mussel		X	X
Collisela orbigny	true limpet			X
Concholepas concholepas	Chilean abalone	X	X	X
Crepidula sp.	slipper limpet		X	
Crepipatella dilatata	sea snail	X		X
Donax sp.	small clam	X	X	
Donax obesulus	small clam	X		X
Echinoidea	sea urchin			X
Fissurella sp.	limpet	X	X	X
Fissurella crassa	thick keyhole limpet			X
Fissurella limbata	keyhole limpet			X
Fissurella maxima	giant keyhole limpet			X
Glycymeris lintea	bivalve			X
Hipponix panamensis	sea snail			X
Hipponix pilosus	sea snail	X		X
Littorina peruviana	sea snail			X
Mesodesma sp.	medium clam		X	
Mesodesma donacium	medium clam	X		X
Nassarius dentifer	sea snail			X
Oliva peruviana	sea snail			X
Olivella columellaris	sea snail	X		
Perumytilus purpuratus	small mussel	X	X	X
Platyanthus orbignii	crab	X	X	
Prisogaster niger	sea snail	X	X	X
Protothaca thaca	mussel			X
Prunum curtum	sea snail	X	X	X

(Table 3.18 continued)

Species Name	Common Name	Caylán	Huambacho	Samanco
Scurria parasitica	true limpet			X
Scutalus sp.	land snail		X	
Scutalus proteus	land snail	X		X
Semele sp.	large clam		X	
Semele corrugata	large clam			X
Semimytilus algosus	thin-shelled mussel	X	X	X
Sinum cymba	concave ear moon snail			X
Solen sp.	bivalve			X
Spisula adamsi	bivalve			X
Spondylus princeps	bivalve			X
Tagelus dombeii	clam			X
Tagelus peruvianus	razor clam		X	
Tegula atra	sea snail	X		X
Tetrapygus niger	black sea urchin	X	X	
Thais sp.	sea snail		X	
Thais chocolata	locate (or sea snail)	X		X
Thais haemastoma	sea snail			X
Trachycardium sp.	scallop	X		
Trachycardium procerum	scallop		X	X
Xanthidae	mud crabs			X
Xanthochorus buxea	sea snail			X

Table 4.1 - Ceramic Vessel Forms, Shapes, and Sizes

Shape	Neckless Jar	Jar				Bowl				Bottle
Form	-	Small	Medium	Large	Tinaja	Small	Medium	Large	Tazón	-
Diameter (cm)	-	1 - 10	11 - 20	20 - 30	-	1 - 14	15 - 26	27 - 40	-	-

Table 4.2 - Types of Neckless Jars by Angle

Shape	Neckless Jar			
Type	O1	O2	O3	O4
Angle (°)	1 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 40	41 - 60

Table 4.3 - Count of Ceramics at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

	Caylán	Huambacho	Samanco	Total
Vessel Rims	1133	1142	1374	3649
Fragments	211	146	261	618
Total	1344	1288	1635	4267

Table 4.4 - Count of Decorated and Non-Decorated Ceramics at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

	Caylán		Huambacho		Samanco		Total
	Decorated	Non-Decorated	Decorated	Non-Decorated	Decorated	Non-Decorated	
Vessel Rims	35	1098	49	1093	74	1300	3649
Fragments	171	40	91	55	233	28	618
Total	206	1138	140	1148	307	1328	4267
	1344		1288		1635		

Table 5.1 - Rim Sherds at Caylán by Type

	Vessel Shape	Classification	Sherds (n=)	Shape Percent	Average Diameter (cm)	Average Volume (L)	TOTAL (n=; %)
Cooking - Storage Vessels	Neckless Jar	O1	30	3.86%	14.95	16.53	778; 68.67%
		O2	128	16.45%	14.28	8.39	
		O3	448	57.58%	14.36	11.39	
		O4	127	16.32%	16.72	17.62	
		N/A	45	5.78%	-	-	
	Small Jar	Convex Divergent	43	42.57%	7.15		101; 8.91%
		Slightly Convex Divergent	8	7.92%	7.75		
		Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent	19	18.81%	6.34		
		Slightly Convex Vertical	10	9.90%	6.15		
		Slightly Convex Convergent	11	10.89%	5.80		
		Compound Walls	9	8.91%	8.56		
		N/A	1	0.99%	10.00		
	Medium Jar	Convex Divergent	36	73.47%	14.06		49; 4.32%
		Slightly Convex Divergent	4	8.16%	13.00		
		Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent	1	2.04%	11.00		
		Slightly Convex Vertical	5	10.20%	13.40		
		Convex Convergent	2	4.08%	13.50		
		N/A	1	2.04%	12.00		
	Large Jar	Convex Divergent	22	91.67%	28.45		24; 2.12%
		Slightly Convex Convergent	2	8.33%	33.50		
		Very Convex	-	-	-		
		N/A	-	-	-		
	Tinaja	Very Convex	6	75.00%	39.33		8; 0.71%
		Concave Divergent	1	12.50%	38.00		
		N/A	1	12.50%	20.00		
Serving Vessels	Small Bowl	Concave Divergent	12	31.58%	11.45		38; 3.35%
		Concave Divergent, Carinated	10	26.32%	12.50		
		Concave Vertical	12	31.58%	12.08		
		Concave Vertical, Carinated	4	10.53%	11.50		
		N/A	-	-	-		
	Medium Bowl	Concave Divergent	42	52.50%	23.81		80; 7.06%
		Concave Vertical	14	17.50%	21.43		
		Straight Divergent	23	28.75%	19.17		
		N/A	1	1.25%	18.00		
	Large Bowl	Concave Divergent	11	45.83%	30.18		24; 2.12%
		Concave Vertical	10	41.67%	31.40		
		Straight Divergent	3	12.50%	30.33		
		N/A	-	-	-		
	Tazón	Convex Divergent	2	33.33%	15.50		6; 0.53%
		Straight Divergent	2	33.33%	15.50		
		Straight Vertical	2	33.33%	16.00		
		N/A	-	-	-		
	Bottle	Straight Vertical	9	36.00%	2.83		25; 2.21%
		Concave Vertical	3	12.00%	3.50		
		Convex Divergent	9	36.00%	4.67		
		Straight Divergent	2	8.00%	4.00		
		N/A	2	8.00%	3.25		

Table 5.2 - Rim Sherds at Huambacho by Type

	Vessel Shape	Classification	Sherds (n=)	Shape Percent	Average Diameter (cm)	Average Volume (L)	TOTAL (n=; %)
Cooking - Storage Vessels	Neckless Jar	O1	4	0.60%	13.25	8.94	663; 58.06%
		O2	65	9.80%	15.87	10.20	
		O3	118	17.80%	16.15	14.65	
		O4	47	7.09%	23.21	36.59	
		N/A	429	64.71%	16.20	-	
	Small Jar	Convex Divergent	73	48.67%	7.29		150; 13.13%
		Slightly Convex Divergent	8	5.33%	7.05		
		Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent	10	6.67%	6.96		
		Slightly Convex Vertical	14	9.33%	7.18		
		Slightly Convex Convergent	2	1.33%	9.00		
		Compound Walls	12	8.00%	9.21		
		N/A	31	20.67%	7.45		
	Medium Jar	Convex Divergent	64	59.26%	15.50		108; 9.46%
		Slightly Convex Divergent	4	3.70%	17.75		
		Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent	1	0.93%	15.00		
		Slightly Convex Vertical	7	6.48%	13.71		
		Convex Convergent	1	0.93%	12.00		
		N/A	31	28.70%	15.19		
	Large Jar	Convex Divergent	11	25.00%	26.82		44; 3.85%
		Slightly Convex Convergent	-	-	-		
		Very Convex	13	29.55%	38.23		
		N/A	20	45.45%	36.65		
	Tinaja	Very Convex	5	16.67%	24.00		30; 2.63%
		Concave Divergent	1	3.33%	23.00		
		N/A	24	80.00%	29.04		
Serving Vessels	Small Bowl	Concave Divergent	10	30.30%	12.20		33; 2.89%
		Concave Divergent, Carinated	3	9.09%	12.00		
		Concave Vertical	12	36.36%	13.17		
		Concave Vertical, Carinated	2	6.06%	12.50		
		N/A	6	18.18%	12.00		
	Medium Bowl	Concave Divergent	16	25.81%	19.56		62; 5.43%
		Concave Vertical	24	38.71%	20.08		
		Straight Divergent	10	16.13%	18.50		
		N/A	12	19.35%	17.18		
	Large Bowl	Concave Divergent	-	-	-		12; 1.05%
		Concave Vertical	10	83.33%	32.00		
		Straight Divergent	-	-	-		
		N/A	2	16.67%	43.50		
	Tazón	Convex Divergent	4	80.00%	16.75		5; 0.44%
		Straight Divergent	-	-	-		
		Straight Vertical	1	20.00%	18.00		
		N/A	-	-	-		
	Bottle	Straight Vertical	9	25.71%	3.78		35; 3.06%
		Concave Vertical	14	40.00%	4.39		
		Convex Divergent	4	11.43%	3.13		
		Straight Divergent	3	8.57%	7.00		
		N/A	5	14.29%	3.00		

Table 5.3 - Rim Sherds at Samanco by Type

	Vessel Shape	Classification	Sherds (n=)	Shape Percent	Average Diameter (cm)	Average Volume (L)	TOTAL (n=; %)
Cooking - Storage Vessels	Neckless Jar	O1	131	13.60%	10.54	4.59	963; 70.09%
		O2	122	12.67%	11.90	4.36	
		O3	581	60.33%	12.87	6.10	
		O4	125	12.98%	21.51	27.14	
		N/A	4	0.42%	-	-	
	Small Jar	Convex Divergent	48	48.98%	7.81		98; 7.13%
		Slightly Convex Divergent	12	12.24%	7.92		
		Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent	19	19.39%	7.58		
		Slightly Convex Vertical	11	11.22%	6.64		
		Slightly Convex Convergent	4	4.08%	6.25		
		Compound Walls	2	2.04%	8.50		
		N/A	2	2.04%	10.00		
	Medium Jar	Convex Divergent	27	40.30%	13.33		67; 4.88%
		Slightly Convex Divergent	14	20.90%	12.36		
		Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent	18	26.87%	12.59		
		Slightly Convex Vertical	5	7.46%	12.40		
		Convex Convergent	2	2.99%	13.00		
		N/A	1	1.49%	16.00		
	Large Jar	Convex Divergent	7	77.78%	22.57		9; 0.66%
		Slightly Convex Convergent	-	-	-		
		Very Convex	1	11.11%	24.00		
		N/A	1	11.11%	25.00		
	Tinaja	Very Convex	17	58.62%	37.47		29; 2.11%
		Concave Divergent	10	34.48%	32.60		
		N/A	2	6.90%	31.00		
Serving Vessels	Small Bowl	Concave Divergent	20	37.74%	13.15		53; 3.86%
		Concave Divergent, Carinated	16	30.19%	12.80		
		Concave Vertical	10	18.87%	11.20		
		Concave Vertical, Carinated	2	3.77%	11.50		
		N/A	5	9.43%	8.00		
	Medium Bowl	Concave Divergent	56	58.95%	20.04		95; 6.91%
		Concave Vertical	26	27.37%	21.04		
		Straight Divergent	11	11.58%	21.18		
		N/A	2	2.11%	18.00		
	Large Bowl	Concave Divergent	5	41.67%	33.20		12; 0.87%
		Concave Vertical	6	50.00%	31.67		
		Straight Divergent	1	8.33%	36.00		
		N/A	-	-	-		
	Tazón	Convex Divergent	5	45.45%	17.60		11; 0.80%
		Straight Divergent	2	18.18%	29.00		
		Straight Vertical	4	36.36%	21.00		
		N/A	-	-	-		
	Bottle	Straight Vertical	20	54.05%	3.45		37; 2.69%
		Concave Vertical	8	21.62%	4.79		
		Convex Divergent	6	16.22%	4.67		
		Straight Divergent	3	8.11%	5.17		
		N/A	-	-	-		

Table 5.4 - Rim Sherds at Caylán by Location

	Ceramic Type	Main Mound	Compound A	Compound E	Other	TOTAL
Cooking-Storage Vessel	Neckless Jar	120	197	305	156	778
	Small Jar	13	35	28	25	101
	Medium Jar	4	14	22	9	49
	Large Jar	-	3	15	6	24
	Tinaja	1	2	3	2	8
Serving Vessel	Small Bowl	5	10	12	11	38
	Medium Bowl	5	29	33	13	80
	Large Bowl	1	12	11	-	24
	Tazón	-	-	5	1	6
	Bottle	3	4	10	8	25

Table 5.5 - Decorated Rim Sherds at Caylán by Location

	Ceramic Type	Main Mound	Compound A	Compound E	Other	TOTAL
Cooking-Storage Vessel	Neckless Jar	4	3	-	7	14
	Small Jar	-	-	-	1	1
	Medium Jar	-	-	-	-	0
	Large Jar	-	-	-	1	1
	Tinaja	-	-	-	2	2
Serving Vessel	Small Bowl	1	-	3	5	9
	Medium Bowl	2	-	1	3	6
	Large Bowl	-	-	-	-	0
	Tazón	-	-	-	-	0
	Bottle	-	1	-	1	2

Table 5.6 - Rim Sherds at Huambacho by Location

	Ceramic Type	Huaca A	Plaza A	Plaza B	Other	TOTAL
Cooking-Storage Vessel	Neckless Jar	522	22	86	33	663
	Small Jar	85	13	23	29	150
	Medium Jar	45	17	9	37	108
	Large Jar	6	10	-	28	44
	Tinaja	15	2	6	7	30
Serving Vessel	Small Bowl	22	2	5	4	33
	Medium Bowl	34	3	14	11	62
	Large Bowl	9	1	1	1	12
	Tazón	3	-	-	2	5
	Bottle	23	1	3	8	35

Table 5.7 - Decorated Rim Sherds at Huambacho by Location

	Ceramic Type	Huaca A	Plaza A	Plaza B	Other	TOTAL
Cooking-Storage Vessel	Neckless Jar	14	-	2	1	17
	Small Jar	2	-	-	3	5
	Medium Jar	1	-	-	-	1
	Large Jar	-	-	-	-	0
	Tinaja	-	-	-	-	0
Serving Vessel	Small Bowl	12	2	2	-	16
	Medium Bowl	8	1	-	1	10
	Large Bowl	-	-	-	-	0
	Tazón	-	-	-	-	0
	Bottle	-	-	-	-	0

Table 5.8 - Rim Sherds at Samanco by Location

	Ceramic Type	Plaza Mayor	Compound 2	Compound 3	Other	TOTAL
Cooking-Storage Vessel	Neckless Jar	153	297	326	187	963
	Small Jar	21	28	30	19	98
	Medium Jar	8	35	17	7	67
	Large Jar	3	4	2	-	9
	Tinaja	7	4	12	6	29
Serving Vessel	Small Bowl	17	16	14	6	53
	Medium Bowl	15	19	53	8	95
	Large Bowl	-	1	10	1	12
	Tazón	4	-	5	2	11
	Bottle	8	4	21	4	37

Table 5.9 - Decorated Rim Sherds at Samanco by Location

	Ceramic Type	Plaza Mayor	Compound 2	Compound 3	Other	TOTAL
Cooking-Storage Vessel	Neckless Jar	5	4	9	5	23
	Small Jar	1	-	1	1	3
	Medium Jar	-	1	1	1	3
	Large Jar	-	-	-	-	0
	Tinaja	-	-	1	-	1
Serving Vessel	Small Bowl	8	6	7	3	24
	Medium Bowl	1	2	6	1	10
	Large Bowl	-	-	-	-	0
	Tazón	-	-	-	-	0
	Bottle	3	1	5	1	10

Table 5.10 - Frequency of Decorated Rim Sherds at Caylán, Huambacho, and Samanco

		Caylán		Huambacho		Samanco		Total	Percentage
Neckless Jars	**Decorated**	14	1.80%	17	2.56%	23	2.39%	54	2.25%
	Not Decorated	764		646		940		2350	
Small Jars	**Decorated**	1	0.99%	5	3.33%	3	3.06%	9	2.58%
	Not Decorated	100		145		95		340	
Medium Jars	**Decorated**	0	0.00%	1	0.93%	3	4.48%	4	1.79%
	Not Decorated	49		107		64		220	
Large Jars	**Decorated**	1	4.17%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	1.30%
	Not Decorated	23		44		9		76	
Tinajas	**Decorated**	2	25.00%	0	0.00%	1	3.45%	3	4.48%
	Not Decorated	6		30		28		64	
Small Bowls	**Decorated**	9	23.68%	16	48.48%	24	45.28%	49	39.52%
	Not Decorated	29		17		29		75	
Medium Bowls	**Decorated**	6	7.50%	10	16.13%	10	10.53%	26	10.97%
	Not Decorated	74		52		85		211	
Large Bowls	**Decorated**	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	Not Decorated	24		12		12		48	
Tazones	**Decorated**	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	Not Decorated	6		5		11		22	
Bottles	**Decorated**	2	8.00%	0	0.00%	10	27.03%	12	12.37%
	Not Decorated	23		35		27		85	

Table 5.11 - Statistical Analysis of Volumes at Caylán

	O1 (L)	O2 (L)	O3 (L)	O4 (L)	Total Sample (L)
Mean	16.53	8.39	11.39	17.62	12.15
Median	8.66	4.69	5.26	7.80	5.26
Minimum	1.80	0.46	0.52	0.29	0.29
Maximum	94.67	57.68	177.26	117.14	177.26
Standard Deviation	21.74	10.20	21.98	23.05	20.78

Table 5.12 - Statistical Analysis of Volumes at Huambacho

	O1 (L)	O2 (L)	O3 (L)	O4 (L)	Total Sample (L)
Mean	8.94	10.20	14.65	36.59	17.72
Median	8.95	7.21	8.07	31.97	8.07
Minimum	3.51	2.13	0.52	2.31	0.52
Maximum	14.36	52.10	111.62	126.89	126.89
Standard Deviation	5.02	9.08	19.32	28.09	21.45

Table 5.13 - Statistical Analysis of Volumes at Samanco

	O1 (L)	O2 (L)	O3 (L)	O4 (L)	Total Sample (L)
Mean	4.69	4.36	6.10	27.14	8.44
Median	4.67	2.84	4.13	21.41	4.13
Minimum	0.76	0.73	0.52	1.18	0.52
Maximum	17.23	29.53	58.35	117.14	117.14
Standard Deviation	2.59	4.35	6.31	20.62	11.65

Table 5.14 - Neckless Jars at Caylán

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
1	C6-01		5	1			O3	Post-Fire Scratched	10	29	2.39
2	C7-01	EU-1	4	2	Main Mound		O2		23	21	25.99
3	C9-01	EU-1	4	1	Main Mound		O4		5	55	0.29
4	C20-04		4	1			n/a	Zoned Punctate	n/a		
5	C21-01	EU-2	3	1	Plaza A		O3		11	32	3.18
6	C22-01	EU-1	4	2	Main Mound		O3		12	31	4.13
7	C22-02	EU-1	4	2	Main Mound		O3		12	31	4.13
8	C22-03	EU-1	4	2	Main Mound		O3		12	31	4.13
9	C23-01	EU-1	4	2	Main Mound		O3		9	38	1.74
10	C23-02	EU-1	4	2	Main Mound		O2		9	17	1.56
11	C23-03	EU-1	4	2	Main Mound		O4		16	52	9.47
12	C24-01	TP-2	9	2			O2		16	24	8.75
13	C24-02	TP-2	9	2			O4		10	43	2.31
14	C24-03	TP-2	9	2			O4		10	43	2.31
15	C24-04	TP-2	9	2			O4		10	43	2.31
16	C26-02	EU-1	4	2	Main Mound		O2		9	24	1.56
17	C26-03	EU-1	4	2	Main Mound		O3		11	36	3.18
18	C27-01	EU-1	4	2	Main Mound		O3		11	40	3.18
19	C27-02	EU-1	4	2	Main Mound		O2		14	24	5.86
20	C30-02	EU-1	4	3	Main Mound		O3		10	37	2.39
21	C32-01	EU-2	3	4	Plaza A		O3		11	27	3.18
22	C32-02	EU-2	3	4	Plaza A		O3		11	40	3.18
23	C34-01	EU-1	4	1	Main Mound		O3		11	33	3.18
24	C34-02	EU-1	4	1	Main Mound		O3		11	33	3.18
25	C34-04	EU-1	4	1	Main Mound		O3		11	31	3.18
26	C34-05	EU-1	4	1	Main Mound		O3		10	34	2.39
27	C34-06	EU-1	4	1	Main Mound		O3		7	40	0.82
28	C34-13	EU-1	4	1	Main Mound		O4		30	65	62.44
29	C35-01	TP-1	3	1			O4		23	61	28.14
30	C35-02	TP-1	3	1			O4		20	44	18.50

(Table 5.14 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
31	C37-01	TP-1	3	1			O3		11	31	3.18
32	C40-01	TP-3	3	2			O3	Stamped Circle and Dot	8	32	1.22
33	C40-03	TP-3	3	2			O3	Black Burnished	11	35	3.18
34	C43-01	EU-1	4	1	Main Mound		O3		11	34	3.18
35	C43-02	EU-1	4	1	Main Mound		O2		9	18	1.56
36	C43-03	EU-1	4	1	Main Mound		O2		12	16	3.69
37	C45-01	TP-1	3	4			O3		12	25	4.13
38	C45-02	TP-1	3	4			O3		11	34	3.18
39	C45-03	TP-1	3	4			O2		10	22	2.14
40	C46-06	TP-2	9	1			O3		10	36	2.40
41	C46-07	TP-2	9	1			O3		11	28	3.18
42	C47-05	EU-1	4	2	Main Mound		O3		11	36	3.18
43	C49-01	EU-2	3	1	Plaza A	Nicho 1 (north)	O3		11	33	3.18
44	C49-01	EU-2	3	1	Plaza A	Nicho 1 (north)	O3		13	28	5.26
45	C49-04	EU-2	3	1	Plaza A	Nicho 1 (north)	O2		13	21	4.69
46	C49-06	EU-2	3	1	Plaza A	Nicho 1 (north)	n/a		n/a		
47	C55-04	TP-4	3	3			O2		11	23	2.84
48	C55-07	TP-4	3	3			O3		15	31	8.10
49	C56-02	TP-2	9	2			O3		11	33	3.18
50	C56-03	TP-2	9	2			O3		11	28	3.18
51	C56-04	TP-2	9	2			n/a		n/a		
52	C56-05	TP-2	9	2			O3		15	34	8.07
53	C56-06	TP-2	9	2			O3		20	29	19.14
54	C56-07	TP-2	9	2			O3		11	28	3.18
55	C56-08	TP-2	9	2			O3		11	28	3.18
56	C56-09	TP-2	9	2			O3		12	28	4.13
57	C56-16	TP-2	9	2			O4		11	46	3.08
58	C61-01	EU-1	4	6	Main Mound		O3		12	39	4.13
59	C61-02	EU-1	4	6	Main Mound		O3		11	34	4.13
60	C63-01	TP-4	3	2			O3		20	40	4.13

(Table 5.14 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
61	C63-02	TP-4	3	2			O2		11	18	2.84
62	C66-01	TP-1	3	4			O3		11	32	3.18
63	C67-01	TP-1	3	1			O3		14	33	6.57
64	C71-01	EU-2	3	1	Plaza A		O3		13	38	5.26
65	C71-02	EU-2	3	1	Plaza A		n/a		n/a		
66	C72-01	EU-3	7	1			O4		16	41	9.47
67	C78-02	EU-2	3	1	Plaza A		O4	Stamped Circle and Dot	15	62	7.80
68	C79-01	EU-2	3	1	Plaza A		O3		11	37	3.18
69	C79-02	EU-2	3	1	Plaza A		O3		23	32	29.11
70	C79-03	EU-2	3	1	Plaza A		O3		7	38	0.82
71	C79-04	EU-2	3	1	Plaza A		O3		11	36	3.18
72	C81-01	TP-3	3	1			O3		10	27	2.39
73	C82-02	TP-2	9	2			O4		21	46	21.42
74	C85-02	TP-3	3	4			O3		11	37	3.18
75	C86-01	TP-3	3	1			O3		13	28	5.26
76	C86-02	TP-3	3	1			O3		13	29	5.26
77	C86-03	TP-3	3	1			O3		8	39	1.22
78	C86-04	TP-3	3	1			O4		15	48	7.80
79	C86-05	TP-3	3	1			O4		12	45	4.00
80	C86-06	TP-3	3	1			O3		15	32	8.07
81	C86-07	TP-3	3	1			O3		14	31	6.57
82	C86-08	TP-3	3	1			O3		14	33	6.57
83	C86-10	TP-3	3	1			O2		16	23	8.75
84	C86-11	TP-3	3	1			O3		13	27	5.26
85	C87-03	PH-1	7	1			n/a		n/a		
86	C87-04	PH-1	7	1			O3		14	34	6.57
87	C87-05	PH-1	7	1			O3		12	32	4.13
88	C87-09	PH-1	7	1			O3		13	33	5.26
89	C87-09x	PH-1	7	1			O4		13	45	5.08
90	C87-11	PH-1	7	1			O3		14	31	6.57

(Table 5.14 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
91	C87-12	PH-1	7	1			O3		12	40	4.13
92	C87-13	PH-1	7	1			O3		13	30	5.26
93	C87-14	PH-1	7	1			O2		12	21	3.69
94	C88-01	PH-1	7	1			O3		14	37	6.57
95	C88-02	PH-1	7	1			O2		10	21	2.14
96	C88-04	PH-1	7	1			O3		11	27	3.18
97	C89-06	EU-2	3	4	Plaza A		O3		19	30	16.41
98	C90-03	EU-2	3	6	Plaza A		O4		16	49	9.47
99	C90-04	EU-2	3	6	Plaza A		O4		17	49	11.36
100	C92-01	TP-5	1	4			O3		16	38	9.80
101	C93-01	EU-2	3	4	Plaza A		O4		24	60	31.97
102	C101-01	TP-5	1	2			O4		14	44	6.35
103	C102-01	EU-2	3	1	Plaza A		O4		22	60	24.62
104	C103-02	TP-5	1	8B			O3		10	26	2.39
105	C103-03	TP-5	1	8B			O3		15	40	8.07
106	C109-01	TP-5	1	6			O4		10	46	2.31
107	C110-01	EU-3	7	1			O3		15	38	7.80
108	C110-03	EU-3	7	1			O3		11	35	3.18
109	C110-05	EU-3	7	1			O2		12	19	3.69
110	C110-06	EU-3	7	1			O3		15	39	8.07
111	C110-07	EU-3	7	1			n/a		n/a		
112	C110-08	EU-3	7	1			O3		13	33	5.26
113	C110-09	EU-3	7	1			O2		15	21	7.21
114	C110-10	EU-3	7	1			O2		11	24	2.84
115	C111-01	EU-2	3	5	Plaza A		O3		12	35	4.13
116	C112-01	PH-1	7	1			O3		23	30	29.11
117	C112-02	PH-1	7	1			O4		30	63	62.44
118	C112-03	PH-1	7	1			O3		13	39	5.26
119	C112-04	PH-1	7	1			O3		16	25	9.80
120	C112-05	PH-1	7	1			O4		22	55	24.62

(Table 5.14 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
121	C113-02	EU-3	7	1			O3		22	38	25.48
122	C113-03	EU-3	7	1			O4		17	50	11.36
123	C113-05	EU-3	7	1			O2		13	24	4.69
124	C114-02	EU-3	7	1			O2		14	24	5.86
125	C114-06	EU-3	7	1			O4		13	41	5.08
126	C116-01	TP-5	1	8B			O4		14	41	6.35
127	C117-01	TP-5	1	8A			O4		32	43	75.78
128	C118-01	EU-3	7	1			O3		17	25	11.75
129	C118-02	EU-3	7	1			O4		20	41	18.50
130	C118-03	EU-3	7	1			O3		13	28	5.26
131	C121-01	EU-3	7	1			O2		14	20	5.86
132	C121-02	EU-3	7	1			O3		15	35	8.07
133	C121-03	EU-3	7	1			O4		17	70	11.36
134	C121-04	EU-3	7	1			O2		13	19	4.69
135	C122-105	EU-3	7	1			O2		12	19	3.69
136	C122-106	EU-3	7	1			O4		10	60	2.31
137	C122-109	EU-3	7	1			O1		13	12	7.70
138	C123-01	EU-3	7	1			O3		14	28	6.57
139	C124-02	EU-2	3	4	Plaza A		O4		19	50	15.86
140	C125-01	EU-3	7	1			O3		25	40	37.38
141	C125-02	EU-3	7	1			O2		24	21	29.53
142	C125-03	EU-3	7	1			O4		12	43	4.00
143	C125-04	EU-3	7	1			O2		28	15	46.89
144	C125-05	EU-3	7	1			O2		22	18	22.75
145	C126-01	EU-3	7	1			O4		27	55	45.52
146	C126-02	EU-3	7	1			O3		15	38	8.07
147	C126-04	EU-3	7	1			O3		16	32	9.80
148	C127-01	EU-3	7	1			O2		23	21	25.99
149	C127-02	EU-3	7	1			O2		16	20	8.75
150	C127-04	EU-3	7	1			O2		23	18	25.99

(Table 5.14 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
151	C127-05	EU-3	7	1			O3		23	28	29.11
152	C127-06	EU-3	7	1			O2		16	22	8.75
153	C128-01	EU-2	3	5?	Plaza A		O3		18	26	13.95
154	C133-01	EU-2	3	6?	Plaza A		O3		14	26	6.57
155	C133-02	EU-2	3	6?	Plaza A		O2		11	19	2.84
156	C134-01	EU-2	3	6?	Plaza A		O3		36	27	111.62
157	C134-02	EU-2	3	6?	Plaza A		O2		11	21	2.84
158	C134-03	EU-2	3	6?	Plaza A		O3		36	26	111.62
159	C134-04	EU-2	3	6?	Plaza A		O1		12	14	6.06
160	C134-05	EU-2	3	6?	Plaza A		O2		18	19	12.46
161	C134-06	EU-2	3	6?	Plaza A		O3		20	28	19.14
162	C134-07	EU-2	3	6?	Plaza A		O2		14	19	5.86
163	C135-01	EU-3	7	1			O3		9	31	1.74
164	C135-03	EU-3	7	1			O2		12	24	3.69
165	C135-06	EU-3	7	1			O3		13	31	5.26
166	C135-08	EU-3	7	1			O3		14	35	6.57
167	C135-09	EU-3	7	1			n/a		n/a		
168	C135-10	EU-3	7	1			O4		13	63	5.08
169	C135-11	EU-3	7	1			O3		13	31	5.26
170	C135-13	EU-3	7	1			O3		14	27	6.57
171	C135-14	EU-3	7	1			O4		12	63	4.00
172	C135-15	EU-3	7	1			O2		14.5	17	6.51
173	C135-16	EU-3	7	1			O1		14	13	9.62
174	C135-17	EU-3	7	1			O1		11	13	4.67
175	C136-01	EU-2	3	1	Plaza A		O1		12.5	10	6.85
176	C137-01	EU-3	7	1			O2		13	24	4.69
177	C137-02	EU-3	7	1			O3		13	40	5.26
178	C138-02	EU-3	7	1			O3	Punctate	11	29	3.18
179	C139-01	EU-2	3	5?	Plaza A		O2		13	15	4.69
180	C139-02	EU-2	3	5?	Plaza A		O3		24	26	33.07

(Table 5.14 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
181	C140-01	EU-2	3	3?	Plaza A		O1		16	11	14.36
182	C142-01	EU-2	3	7C	Plaza A		O2		15	21	7.21
183	C142-02	EU-2	3	7C	Plaza A		O2		11	24	2.84
184	C142-03	EU-2	3	7C	Plaza A		O2		15	16	7.21
185	C142-16	EU-2	3	7C	Plaza A		O2		11	25	3.18
186	C143-01	EU-2	3	7?	Plaza A		O1		12	12	6.06
187	C146-02	EU-3	7	1			O1		12	12	6.06
188	C146-02B	EU-3	7	1			O1		10	14	3.51
189	C146-03	EU-3	7	1			O3		13	37	5.26
190	C146-05	EU-3	7	1			O1		14	12	9.62
191	C146-06	EU-3	7	1			O1		10	10	3.51
192	C146-07	EU-3	7	1			O1		10	10	3.51
193	C146-09	EU-3	7	1			n/a		n/a		
194	C146-10	EU-3	7	1			O3		10	33	2.39
195	C146-11	EU-3	7	1			O1		15	12	11.83
196	C146-13	EU-3	7	1			O1		16	10	14.36
197	C146-14	EU-3	7	1			n/a		n/a		
198	C147-02	EU-3	7	1			O2		12	18	3.69
199	C147-03	EU-3	7	1			O2		11.5	21	3.25
200	C147-04	EU-3	7	1			O2		15	16	7.21
201	C147-05	EU-3	7	1			O2		22	17	22.75
202	C147-06	EU-3	7	1			O1		17	11	17.23
203	C147-09	EU-3	7	1			O4		22	55	24.62
204	C147-10	EU-3	7	1			O2		12	19	3.69
205	C147-11	EU-3	7	1			O2		14	22	5.86
206	C147-12	EU-3	7	1			O2		11	21	2.84
207	C147-13	EU-3	7	1			O2		15	21	7.21
208	C147-14	EU-3	7	1			O4		9.5	41	1.98
209	C148-03	EU-2	3	7A	Plaza A		O2		14.5	15	6.51
210	C149-02B	EU-3	7	1			O2		12	21	3.69

(Table 5.14 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
211	C149-03	EU-3	7	1			O2		16	16	8.75
212	C149-04	EU-3	7	1			O3		12	26	4.13
213	C149-05	EU-3	7	1			O3	Zoned Punctate	15	38	8.07
214	C149-05B	EU-3	7	1			O2		18	15	12.46
215	C149-08	EU-3	7	1			O4		24	65	31.97
216	C149-09	EU-3	7	1			O4		6	41	0.50
217	C149-10	EU-3	7	1			O1		13	11	7.70
218	C150-02	EU-2	3	6?	Plaza A		O2		24	20	29.53
219	C150-04	EU-2	3	6?	Plaza A		O2		12	23	3.69
220	C150-05	EU-2	3	6?	Plaza A		O1		13	14	7.70
221	C150-06	EU-2	3	6?	Plaza A		O2		17	20	10.50
222	C150-07	EU-2	3	6?	Plaza A		O2		12	23	3.69
223	C150-09	EU-2	3	6?	Plaza A		O3		21	39	22.16
224	C150-10	EU-2	3	6?	Plaza A		O2		16	24	8.75
225	C182-02	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O4		12	45	4.00
226	C182-03	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		20	32	19.14
227	C182-05	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		14	28	6.57
228	C182-06	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		14	36	6.57
229	C183-01	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 2	O3		11	34	3.18
230	C183-02	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 2	O3		10	31	2.39
231	C183-03	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 2	O4		12	53	4.00
232	C183-04	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 2	O3		7	37	0.82
233	C185-01	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A		O3		11	34	3.18
234	C185-02	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A		O3		16	27	9.80
235	C185-03	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A		n/a		n/a		
236	C187-01	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 3	O4		35	63	99.15
237	C189-01	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 1B	O2		16	21	8.75
238	C190-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		14	35	6.57
239	C190-02	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	n/a		n/a		
240	C190-03	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O4		9	44	1.69

(Table 5.14 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
241	C190-05	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		32	34	78.40
242	C190-06	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	n/a		n/a		
243	C191-01	TP-8	3	4	Plaza A	REC 1	O3		15	35	8.07
244	C191-02	TP-8	3	4	Plaza A	REC 1	O3		11	32	3.18
245	C196-01	TP-8	3	2	Plaza A	REC 1	O3		14	26	6.57
246	C197-01	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	P2	O4		22	58	24.62
247	C199-01	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A		O4		8	48	1.18
248	C200-02	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	P2A	O3		10	36	2.39
249	C201-02	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	P1	O2	Burnished Lines	28	20	46.89
250	C201-03	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	P1	O4		30	41	62.44
251	C202-01	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	P3	O4		37	56	117.14
252	C203-01	TP-8	3	1	Plaza A	REC 1	O3		11	30	3.18
253	C204-01	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	P1	O4		16	43	9.47
254	C207-01	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	P2A	O3		12	40	4.13
255	C207-02	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	P2A	O3		8	27	1.22
256	C208-01	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	P2A	O3		14	30	6.57
257	C211-01	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 1	O3		13	35	5.26
258	C211-02	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 1	O3		11	34	3.18
259	C211-03B	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 1	n/a		n/a		
260	C211-04	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 1	O2		15	20	7.21
261	C211-06	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 1	O3		15	28	8.07
262	C211-07	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 1	O3		11	31	3.18
263	C213-04	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A		O4		16	50	9.47
264	C213-06	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A		n/a		n/a		
265	C214-01	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	C1	O3		9	33	1.74
266	C215-01	EU-5	3	6	Plaza A		O3		31	39	71.27
267	C215-02	EU-5	3	6	Plaza A		n/a		n/a		
268	C217-01	EU-5	3	5	Plaza A		n/a	Incised	n/a		
269	C217-02	EU-5	3	5	Plaza A		O3		30	40	64.60
270	C218-01	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	C3	O3		12	30	4.13

(Table 5.14 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
271	C219-01	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	P1	O3		15	34	8.07
272	C219-02	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	P1	O3		18	31	13.95
273	C220-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O2		10	19	2.14
274	C220-03	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		11	38	3.18
275	C220-04	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		10	29	2.39
276	C220-05	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		14	37	6.57
277	C220-07	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O4		10	44	2.31
278	C221-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		13	29	5.26
279	C221-02	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		10	36	2.39
280	C221-04	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O4		9	48	1.69
281	C221-06	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O2		15	24	7.21
282	C221-07	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O2		13	23	4.69
283	C221-08	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		9	30	1.74
284	C221-09	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O4		16	53	9.47
285	C221-10	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O4		9	44	1.69
286	C221-11	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		13	34	5.26
287	C221-15	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		12	32	4.13
288	C222-02	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 1	O3		10	35	2.39
289	C222-03	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 1	O3		10	34	2.39
290	C222-06	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 1	O4		21	48	21.42
291	C222-07	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 1	O3		11	31	3.18
292	C222-08	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 1	O3		12	33	4.13
293	C222-09	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 1	O3		14	34	6.57
294	C223-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		12	27	4.13
295	C223-02	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		15	27	8.07
296	C223-03	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O2		11	17	2.84
297	C223-04	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		14	28	6.57
298	C223-05	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		9	26	1.74
299	C223-06	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O2		6	24	0.46
300	C225-01	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 3B	O3		17	34	11.75

(Table 5.14 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
301	C227-03	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	ramp	O3		14	39	6.57
302	C227-04	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	ramp	O3		30	28	64.60
303	C227-05	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	ramp	n/a		n/a		
304	C228-01	EU-6	3	4	Compound E	REC 1	O3		12	32	4.13
305	C228-02	EU-6	3	4	Compound E	REC 1	O3		11	39	3.18
306	C229-02	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 3B	O3		22	37	25.48
307	C229-03	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 3B	O2		13	21	4.69
308	C230-02	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 3B	O3		14	31	6.57
309	C230-03	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 3B	O3		13	35	5.26
310	C230-04	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 3B	n/a		n/a		
311	C230-06	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 3B	O4		11	46	3.08
312	C231-01	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 3B	O3		14	27	6.57
313	C231-02	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 3B	O3		12	35	4.13
314	C231-03	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 3B	n/a		n/a		
315	C232-02	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 3B	O4		13	43	5.08
316	C233-03	TP-8	3	2	Plaza A	REC 1	O3		14	38	6.57
317	C234-04	TP-8	3	1	Plaza A		n/a		n/a		
318	C239-01	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound	REC 2	O3		40	40	153.12
319	C240-01	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound	T-4	O3		38	39	131.28
320	C240-05	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound	T-4	O2		11	22	2.84
321	C244-01	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound	T-1	O3		38	35	131.28
322	C244-02	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound	T-1	O3	Punctate	6	26	0.52
323	C245-03	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound		O2		13	24	4.69
324	C249-01	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound	REC 2	O3		14	29	6.57
325	C250-01	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 1	O3		17	37	11.75
326	C250-02	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 1	O3		21	37	22.16
327	C251-02	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 4	O3		18	39	13.95
328	C251-03	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 4	O3		16	33	9.80
329	C252-01	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	T-1	O2		12	20	3.69
330	C252-02	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	T-1	O3	Stamped Circle and Dot	11	37	3.18

(Table 5.14 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
331	C252-04	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	T-1	O3		22	36	25.48
332	C252-05	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	T-1	O3		12	29	4.13
333	C252-06	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	T-1	O3		10	27	2.39
334	C252-07	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	T-1	O3		12	29	4.13
335	C252-08	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	T-1	O3		21	34	22.16
336	C252-09	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	T-1	O3		12	36	4.13
337	C253-02	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		12	34	4.13
338	C253-04	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O4		12	42	4.00
339	C258-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		8	36	1.22
340	C258-02	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O2		14	19	5.86
341	C258-03	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		15	26	8.07
342	C258-04	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		16	29	9.80
343	C258-06	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		11	32	3.18
344	C258-07	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O4		10	43	2.31
345	C259-01	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	REC 7	O3		14	31	6.57
346	C260-02	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O4		27	61	45.52
347	C261-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 5	O3		12	29	4.13
348	C261-02	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 5	O3		9	26	1.74
349	C261-03	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 5	O3		17	40	11.75
350	C261-04	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 5	O3		13	38	5.26
351	C262-01	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	REC 7	O3		33	38	85.98
352	C262-02	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	REC 7	O3		33	38	85.98
353	C262-03	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	REC 7	O2		27	23	42.05
354	C263-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		13	36	5.26
355	C264-01	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	REC 7	O4		31	44	68.89
356	C264-02	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	REC 7	O4		31	44	68.89
357	C264-03	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	REC 7	O4		31	44	68.89
358	C265-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		12	34	4.13
359	C265-02	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		12	27	4.13
360	C265-03	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		14	35	6.57

(Table 5.14 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
361	C265-04	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		12	31	4.13
362	C265-05	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		12	27	4.13
363	C265-06	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		10	26	2.39
364	C265-07	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		13	30	5.26
365	C265-09	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		15	33	8.07
366	C265-10	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		13	31	5.26
367	C265-14	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O4		16	42	9.47
368	C265-15	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		13	29	5.26
369	C266-05	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 2B	O4		11	42	3.08
370	C267-01	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound	T-2	O3		8	28	1.22
371	C267-03	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound	T-2	O3		20	31	19.14
372	C267-04	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound	T-2	O3		42	29	177.26
373	C269-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		17	37	11.75
374	C269-04	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		12	31	4.13
375	C269-05	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		8	35	1.22
376	C269-06	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		10	28	2.39
377	C269-07	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		10	34	2.39
378	C269-08	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		13	40	5.26
379	C270-02	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound		O3		19	27	16.41
380	C270-03	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound		O2		11	23	2.84
381	C270-04	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound		O3		18	39	13.95
382	C271-06	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	REC 1	O3		10	40	2.39
383	C271-07	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	REC 1	O3		12	33	4.13
384	C271-08	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	REC 1	O3		9	39	1.74
385	C271-09	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	REC 1	O4		11	47	3.08
386	C271-10	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	REC 1	O4		12	41	4.00
387	C271-11	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	REC 1	O4		13	44	5.08
388	C271-12	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	REC 1	O3		14	33	6.57
389	C271-13	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	REC 1	n/a		n/a		
390	C271-14	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	REC 1	n/a		n/a		

(Table 5.14 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
391	C272-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 5	O3		20	36	19.14
392	C272-02	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 5	O3		11	37	3.18
393	C272-03	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 5	O3		14	31	6.57
394	C272-05	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 5	n/a		n/a		
395	C272-06	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 5	O3		17	36	11.75
396	C273-04	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	REC 1	O2		14	24	5.86
397	C273-05	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	REC 1	O4		31	54	68.89
398	C273-06	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	REC 1	O3		10	33	2.39
399	C273-07	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	REC 1	O3		8	30	1.22
400	C273-08	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	REC 1	O3		15	37	8.07
401	C273-09	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	REC 1	O3		20	26	19.14
402	C273-10	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	REC 1	O3		11	25	3.18
403	C273-11	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	REC 1	n/a		n/a		
404	C274-01	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound	T-2	O3		10	30	2.39
405	C274-02	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound	T-2	n/a	Stamped Circle and Dot	n/a		
406	C275-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		11	35	3.18
407	C275-02	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O2		14	15	5.86
408	C275-03	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		15	35	8.07
409	C275-04	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		12	27	4.13
410	C275-06	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O4		10	47	2.31
411	C275-09	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O4		6	44	0.50
412	C275-10	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		38	32	131.28
413	C275-11	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	n/a		n/a		
414	C275-12	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		12	38	4.13
415	C277-05	TP-7	6	1			n/a		n/a		
416	C278-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		15	32	8.07
417	C278-02	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O4		9	42	1.69
418	C278-03	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		9	36	1.74
419	C278-04	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		9	30	1.74
420	C278-05	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		18	31	13.95

(Table 5.14 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
421	C278-07	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		21	37	22.16
422	C279-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		12	35	4.13
423	C279-02	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		12	37	4.13
424	C279-04	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O4		23	42	28.14
425	C279-05	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	n/a		n/a		
426	C279-06	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O2		12	23	3.69
427	C279-08	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O4		25	56	36.13
428	C279-11	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O4		17	45	11.36
429	C279-12	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		12	29	4.13
430	C279-16	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		9	33	1.74
431	C279-17	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		15	27	8.07
432	C281-01	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound	REC 2	O3		15	28	8.07
433	C282-01	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound	REC 2	O3		10	33	2.39
434	C283-02	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		6	35	0.52
435	C283-03	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O4		8	42	1.18
436	C283-04	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		9	30	1.74
437	C283-05	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O4		15	56	7.80
438	C284-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O4		18	43	13.49
439	C284-02	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O2		11	23	2.84
440	C284-03	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		16	32	9.80
441	C284-04	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O4		17	42	11.36
442	C284-05	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		16	28	9.80
443	C284-06	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		13	25	5.26
444	C284-07	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		16	25	9.80
445	C284-08	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		22	34	25.48
446	C284-09	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		12	28	4.13
447	C284-10	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O2		21	22	19.78
448	C284-13	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O2		8	22	1.09
449	C284-14	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	O3		12	30	4.13
450	C284-15	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	n/a		n/a		

(Table 5.14 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
451	C284-16	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	n/a		n/a		
452	C285-01	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 1	O3		15	34	8.07
453	C285-02	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 1	O3		13	31	5.26
454	C285-03	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 1	O3		14	33	6.57
455	C286-02	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 1	O3		8	34	1.22
456	C288-03	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	UE-5 COR-1B	O3		13	32	5.26
457	C288-04	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	UE-5 COR-1B	n/a		n/a		
458	C288-05	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	UE-5 COR-1B	O3		10	38	2.39
459	C288-06	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	UE-5 COR-1B	n/a		n/a		
460	C289-02	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound		O2		15	24	7.21
461	C289-04	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound		O3		14	29	6.57
462	C289-05	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound		O3		13	32	5.26
463	C289-06	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound		O3		12	26	4.13
464	C289-07	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound		O3		10	27	2.39
465	C289-08	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound		O3		12	28	4.13
466	C290-01	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	REC 1	O3		13	38	5.26
467	C290-03	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	REC 1	O3		16	39	9.80
468	C290-04	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	REC 1	O3		11	31	3.18
469	C290-06	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	REC 1	O3		11	32	3.18
470	C290-07	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	REC 1	O4		30	47	62.44
471	C290-09	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	REC 1	O4		10	45	2.31
472	C290-11	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	REC 1	O3		15	27	8.07
473	C290-15	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	REC 1	O3		15	27	8.07
474	C291-02	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	UE-5 COR-1B	O2		12	19	3.69
475	C291-03	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	UE-5 COR-1B	O3		16	39	9.80
476	C292-01	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound	T-3	O3		10	33	2.39
477	C292-02	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound	T-3	O2		30	22	57.68
478	C292-03	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound	T-3	O4		24	44	31.97
479	C292-04	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound	T-3	O3		22	29	25.48
480	C292-05	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound	T-3	O4		29	49	56.40

(Table 5.14 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
481	C292-06	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound	T-3	O4		25	66	36.13
482	C292-07	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound	T-3	O3		13	27	5.26
483	C292-09	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound	T-3	O3		21	34	22.16
484	C292-10	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound	T-3	O2		15	24	7.21
485	C292-11	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound	T-3	O3		21	29	22.16
486	C292-12	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound	T-3	O3		14	38	6.57
487	C292-13	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound	T-3	O3		13	38	5.26
488	C293-01	EU-4	3	3	Main Mound		O2		12.5	23	4.17
489	C293-04	EU-4	3	3	Main Mound		O4		8	48	1.18
490	C294-05	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	REC 1	O4		16	58	9.47
491	C294-06	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	REC 1	n/a		n/a		
492	C295-04	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Platform 3A / ramp	O4		25	53	36.13
493	C295-05	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Platform 3A / ramp	O4		13	43	5.08
494	C295-06	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Platform 3A / ramp	O3		16	36	9.80
495	C295-07	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Platform 3A / ramp	O3		15	32	8.08
496	C296-01	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound	REC 5	O3		12	25	4.13
497	C296-02	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound	REC 5	O3		9	33	1.74
498	C296-03	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound	REC 5	O2		9	21	1.56
499	C296-04	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound	REC 5	O2		11	19	2.84
500	C296-05	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound	REC 5	O2		11	19	2.84
501	C297-02	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Ramp 2	O3		11	30	3.18
502	C297-06	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Ramp 2	O3		19	30	16.41
503	C298-03	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	REC 6	O3		16	28	9.80
504	C298-05	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	REC 6	O4		15	65	7.80
505	C299-01	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	REC 7	O2		16	23	8.75
506	C299-04B	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	REC 7	O2		13	22	4.69
507	C299-05	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	REC 7	n/a		n/a		
508	C301-02	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A	REC 2	O3		31	27	71.27
509	C301-03	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A	REC 2	O3		31	27	71.27
510	C301-04	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A	REC 2	O3		31	27	71.27

(Table 5.14 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
511	C301-05	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A	REC 2	O3		31	27	71.27
512	C301-06	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A	REC 2	O3		13	32	5.26
513	C301-07	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A	REC 2	n/a		n/a		
514	C301-10	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A	REC 2	O3		9	27	1.74
515	C301-11	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A	REC 2	O4		22	60	24.62
516	C301-12	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A	REC 2	O3		15	29	8.07
517	C302-02	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	Ramp 2	O3		12	32	4.13
518	C305-01	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	REC 3	O3		10	29	2.39
519	C305-02	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	REC 3	O3		10	34	2.39
520	C305-03	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	REC 3	O4		14	42	6.35
521	C305-04	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	REC 3	O4		14	42	6.35
522	C305-05	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	REC 3	O3		11	35	3.18
523	C306-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 3	O3		11	26	3.18
524	C306-02	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 3	O1		30	4	94.67
525	C308-02	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound		O3		12	28	4.13
526	C310-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 6	O3		30	28	64.60
527	C311-01	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	REC 7	O3		12	25	4.13
528	C311-02	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	REC 7	O3		10	34	2.39
529	C311-03	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	REC 7	O4		13	45	5.08
530	C311-04	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	REC 7	O3		17	34	11.75
531	C311-05	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	REC 7	O4		13	43	5.08
532	C313-01	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	T-1	O3		19	27	16.41
533	C314-04	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Ramp 1	O3	Stamped Circle and Dot	9	35	1.74
534	C314-05	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Ramp 1	O4		10	44	2.31
535	C314-06	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Ramp 1	O3		19	36	16.41
536	C314-07	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Ramp 1	O3		10	25	2.39
537	C314-08	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Ramp 1	O3		14	30	6.57
538	C314-09	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Ramp 1	n/a		n/a		
539	C314-10	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Ramp 1	O3		11	27	3.18
540	C314-11	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Ramp 1	O3		12	35	4.13

(Table 5.14 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
541	C314-12	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Ramp 1	n/a		n/a		
542	C314-13	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Ramp 1	O3		15	29	8.07
543	C317-01	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	Ramp 1	O3		13	35	5.26
544	C318-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		14	34	6.57
545	C318-04	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O4		18	41	13.49
546	C318-05B	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O2		12	15	3.69
547	C318-06	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O1		21	14	32.47
548	C318-07	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		17	37	11.75
549	C318-08	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		19	27	16.41
550	C318-09	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		19	34	16.41
551	C318-10	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O1		13	13	7.70
552	C318-11	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O1		20	10	28.05
553	C318-13	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O3		11	38	3.18
554	C318-14	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	O1		17	11	17.23
555	C320-05	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A	REC 1	O4		21	42	21.42
556	C320-06	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A	REC 1	O3		15	33	8.07
557	C320-07	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A	REC 1	O3		12	34	4.13
558	C320-08	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A	REC 1	n/a		n/a		
559	C327-03	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Corredor 1	O3		17	26	10.50
560	C327-04	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Corredor 1	O3		11	35	3.18
561	C327-05	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Corredor 1	O4		9	51	1.69
562	C328-01	EU-6	3	1	Plaza E		O3		14	27	6.57
563	C328-02	EU-6	3	1	Plaza E		O2		10	17	2.14
564	C328-04	EU-6	3	1	Plaza E		O3		39	35	141.92
565	C330-04	EU-6	3	4	Compound E	REC 3	O3		22	30	25.48
566	C330-05	EU-6	3	4	Compound E	REC 3	O3		10	34	2.39
567	C330-06	EU-6	3	4	Compound E	REC 3	n/a		n/a		
568	C330-07	EU-6	3	4	Compound E	REC 3	n/a		n/a		
569	C330-08	EU-6	3	4	Compound E	REC 3	O3		15	32	8.07
570	C331-01	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Stairway	O3		12	35	4.13

(Table 5.14 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
571	C331-02	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Stairway	O3		12	35	4.13
572	C332-05	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Surface A	O3		11	27	2.84
573	C332-06	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Surface A	O3		13	30	5.26
574	C333-02	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Surface A	O3		19	31	16.41
575	C334-02	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Platform 3A	O3		13	39	5.26
576	C334-03	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Platform 3A	O2		14	19	5.86
577	C335-01	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 1B	O3		10	25	2.39
578	C335-02	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 1B	O3		14	35	6.57
579	C337-01	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 3	O2		15	22	7.21
580	C337-02	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 3	O1		12	13	6.06
581	C340-01	EU-4	3	3	Main Mound		O2		14	16	5.86
582	C340-02	EU-4	3	3	Main Mound		O3		24	28	33.07
583	C340-03	EU-4	3	3	Main Mound		O3		12	26	4.13
584	C340-04	EU-4	3	3	Main Mound		O3		10	29	2.39
585	C340-06	EU-4	3	3	Main Mound		O4		18	43	13.49
586	C340-07	EU-4	3	3	Main Mound		O3		15	36	8.07
587	C341-01	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Corredor 3B	O3		17	36	11.75
588	C343-02	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A	REC 1	O3		13	36	5.26
589	C343-03	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A	REC 1	O2		11	24	2.84
590	C344-07B	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Surface A	n/a		n/a		
591	C345-02	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Corredor 2-B2	O3		20	25	19.14
592	C345-03	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Corredor 2-B2	O3		20	25	19.14
593	C346-05	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 1B	O3		10	35	2.39
594	C346-06	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 1B	O3		10	35	2.39
595	C346-08	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 1B	O2		16	22	8.75
596	C347-03	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Corredor 2-B1	O4		12	43	4.00
597	C347-04	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Corredor 2-B1	O3		15	33	8.07
598	C347-05	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Corredor 2-B1	O3		15	33	8.07
599	C351-01	EU-4	3	3	Main Mound		O2		13	24	4.69
600	C351-03	EU-4	3	3	Main Mound		O4		13	51	5.08

(Table 5.14 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
601	C351-05	EU-4	3	3	Main Mound		O2		14	21	5.86
602	C351-06	EU-4	3	3	Main Mound		O3	Incised Combing	8	39	1.22
603	C351-09	EU-4	3	3	Main Mound		O3		14	40	6.57
604	C351-10	EU-4	3	3	Main Mound		O3		10	29	2.39
605	C351-13	EU-4	3	3	Main Mound		O4		11	48	3.08
606	C354-04	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	REC 1	O3		12	37	4.13
607	C355-01	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 4	O3		10	27	2.39
608	C355-02	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 4	O1		11	14	4.67
609	C355-03	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 4	O3		22	25	25.48
610	C355-04	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 4	O3		11	25	3.18
611	C359-02	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound	T-2	O3		26	34	42.05
612	C359-03	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound	T-2	O3		15	34	8.07
613	C359-04	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound	T-2	O1		15	13	11.83
614	C359-06	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound	T-2	O4		12	48	4.00
615	C359-07	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound	T-2	O4		13	49	5.08
616	C359-11	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound	T-2	O3		16	38	9.80
617	C359-12	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound	T-2	O4		12	41	4.00
618	C359-13	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound	T-2	O3		14	38	6.57
619	C360-01	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 6	O2		14	24	5.86
620	C360-03	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 6	O4		9	45	1.69
621	C360-07	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 6	O3		14	35	6.57
622	C362-02	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 4	O3		15	31	8.07
623	C362-03	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 4	O3		11	29	3.18
624	C362-06	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 4	n/a		n/a		
625	C362-07	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 4	O3		14	30	6.57
626	C362-08	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 4	n/a		n/a		
627	C362-09	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 4	O3		10	35	2.39
628	C362-10	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 4	O3		7	27	0.82
629	C362-12	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 4	O4		11	49	3.08
630	C363-02B	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 6	O3		11	35	3.18

(Table 5.14 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
631	C363-03	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 6	O3		14	33	6.57
632	C366-03	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Corredor 2-B1	O4		10	48	2.31
633	C373-01	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		12	38	4.13
634	C374-01	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 4	O3		18	27	13.95
635	C374-02	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 4	O3		12	36	4.13
636	C374-03	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 4	O3		12	34	4.13
637	C375-01	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 4	O3		28	39	52.52
638	C375-02	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 4	O3		24	31	33.07
639	C390-03	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	Stairway	O3		11	30	3.18
640	C390-04	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	Stairway	O3		13	37	5.26
641	C393-02	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	P2A	O3		14	34	6.57
642	C394-02	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Ramp 1	O2		18	24	12.46
643	C394-03	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Ramp 1	O2		15	23	7.21
644	C395-04	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Ramp 1	O3		18	25	13.95
645	C395-05	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Ramp 1	O3		13	34	5.26
646	C395-06	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Ramp 1	O3		11	40	3.18
647	C395-07	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Ramp 1	O3		10	34	2.39
648	C397-09	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Corredor 2-B1	O4		25	63	36.13
649	C397-10	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Corredor 2-B1	O3		26	27	42.05
650	C397-11	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Corredor 2-B1	O3		15	36	8.07
651	C397-12	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Corredor 2-B1	O3		13	37	5.26
652	C398-01	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 6	O2		13	23	4.69
653	C398-02	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 6	O3		12	34	4.13
654	C398-04	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 6	O2		7	17	0.73
655	C402-01	EU-6	3	4	Compound E	REC 6	O3		9	36	1.74
656	C403-02	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		12	35	4.13
657	C403-03	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		15	37	8.07
658	C403-04	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		11	39	3.18
659	C403-05	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O2		18	22	12.46
660	C412-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 6	O4		29	44	56.40

(Table 5.14 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
661	C412-02	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 6	O4		15	41	7.80
662	C412-04	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 6	O3		24	30	33.07
663	C412-06	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 6	O3		14	39	6.57
664	C412-07	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 6	O3		16	30	9.80
665	C412-08	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 6	O3		21	29	22.16
666	C412-09	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 6	O3		19	25	16.41
667	C412-10	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 6	O3		12	35	4.13
668	C412-11	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 6	O3		20	40	19.14
669	C412-12	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 6	O3		12	32	4.13
670	C412-13	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 6	O3		13	30	5.26
671	C412-14	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 6	O3		10	29	2.39
672	C412-16	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 6	O4		23	52	28.14
673	C412-18	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 6	O1		28	9	76.97
674	C413-01	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		13	35	5.26
675	C413-05	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O2		14	24	5.86
676	C413-06	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O2		11	16	2.84
677	C413-07	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		14	37	6.57
678	C413-08	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O2		18	22	22.75
679	C413-09	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	n/a		n/a		
680	C413-10	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	n/a		n/a		
681	C413-11	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		12	28	4.13
682	C413-12	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		15	27	8.07
683	C413-13	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O2		14	15	5.86
684	C413-14	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O4		9	45	1.69
685	C413-15	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O2		11	16	2.84
686	C416-01	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O2		13	24	3.69
687	C416-02	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		14	33	6.57
688	C416-03	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O4		10	42	2.31
689	C416-04	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		10	34	2.39
690	C416-05	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		11	35	3.18

(Table 5.14 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
691	C416-06	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		8	27	1.22
692	C419-01	EU-6	3	2	Plaza E		O3		11	34	3.18
693	C422-01	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		12	29	4.13
694	C422-02	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O4		20	61	18.50
695	C422-03	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		10	37	2.39
696	C422-04	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		10	32	2.39
697	C422-05	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		14	31	6.57
698	C422-06	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O2		16	15	8.75
699	C422-07	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		14	30	6.57
700	C425-02	EU-6	3	7	Compound E	REC 6	O3		10	31	2.39
701	C427-02	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		13	34	5.26
702	C427-03	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		13	34	5.26
703	C427-05	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		17	38	11.75
704	C427-08	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O2		9	24	1.56
705	C427-09	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		13	28	5.26
706	C427-10	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O2		16	24	8.75
707	C427-11	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		14	27	6.57
708	C427-12	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		11	31	3.18
709	C427-13	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		14	29	6.57
710	C427-15	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		11	34	3.18
711	C427-16	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O2		11	19	2.84
712	C427-17	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O1		14	12	9.62
713	C427-18	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O4		24	57	31.97
714	C427-19	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O2		13	23	4.69
715	C427-20	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		11	31	3.18
716	C427-21	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O2		13	16	4.69
717	C427-22	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O1		8	7	1.80
718	C427-24	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		13	34	5.26
719	C427-26	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O4		12	55	4.00
720	C430-02	TP-12	4	1	Plaza C	REC 1	O2		11	20	2.84

(Table 5.14 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
721	C430-03	TP-12	4	1	Plaza C	REC 1	O2		12	24	3.69
722	C430-04	TP-12	4	1	Plaza C	REC 1	O3		13	36	5.26
723	C430-05	TP-12	4	1	Plaza C	REC 1	O3		10	25	2.39
724	C433-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 4	O3		12	40	4.13
725	C433-02	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 4	O2		9	17	1.56
726	C433-03	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 4	O2		13	21	4.69
727	C435-01	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 6	O4		22	54	24.62
728	C436-01	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		15	35	8.07
729	C436-02	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		12	32	4.13
730	C436-03	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O4		12	49	4.00
731	C436-05	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		39	36	141.92
732	C438-02	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 3	O3		15	30	8.07
733	C440-01	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 4	O3		12	30	4.13
734	C440-02	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 4	O3		25	38	37.38
735	C444-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 4	O4		10	44	2.31
736	C444-02	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 4	O4		10	49	2.31
737	C444-03	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 4	O4		35	45	99.15
738	C444-04	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 4	O3		8	40	1.22
739	C444-06	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 4	O3		12	31	4.13
740	C444-07	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 4	O1		25	12	54.79
741	C444-08	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 4	O1		14	14	9.62
742	C449-02	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 6	O3		17	28	11.75
743	C457-01	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		16	26	9.80
744	C457-03	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		18	35	13.95
745	C457-05	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	O3		10	30	2.39
746	C471-03	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 3	O3		15	33	8.07
747	C472-01	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 4	O3		13	32	5.26
748	C474-02	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 3	O3		13	37	5.26
749	C474-03	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 3	O3		13	28	5.26
750	C474-04	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 3, Ext 4	O2		11	21	2.84

(Table 5.14 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
751	C474-05	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 3	O2		29	19	52.10
752	C481-01	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 6	O2		19	24	14.65
753	C481-02	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 6	O3		15	34	8.07
754	C481-03	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 6	O4		11	43	3.08
755	C481-04	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 6	O3		13	30	5.26
756	C483-01	EU-6	3	5	Compound E	REC 6	O4		21	54	21.42
757	C483-02	EU-6	3	5	Compound E	REC 6	O3		12	29	4.13
758	C483-03	EU-6	3	5	Compound E	REC 6	O4		16	41	9.47
759	C483-04	EU-6	3	5	Compound E	REC 6	O4		18	51	13.49
760	C483-05	EU-6	3	5	Compound E	REC 6	O3		14	27	6.57
761	C484-05	EU-6	3	6	Compound E	REC 6	O4		21	52	21.42
762	C484-07	EU-6	3	6	Compound E	REC 6	O2		10	24	2.14
763	C484-10	EU-6	3	6	Compound E	REC 6	O2		18	24	12.46
764	C486-01	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 4	O3		9	30	1.74
765	C487-01	EU-6	3	5	Compound E	REC 6	O3		21	35	21.56
766	C487-02	EU-6	3	5	Compound E	REC 6	O3		15	29	8.07
767	C487-03	EU-6	3	5	Compound E	REC 6	O3		8	38	1.22
768	C487-05	EU-6	3	5	Compound E	REC 6	O3		14	34	6.57
769	C487-06	EU-6	3	5	Compound E	REC 6	O3		12	32	4.13
770	C487-07	EU-6	3	5	Compound E	REC 6	O3		12	28	4.13
771	C487-08	EU-6	3	5	Compound E	REC 6	O3		11	34	3.18
772	C488-01	EU-6	3	6	Compound E	REC 6	O3		15	32	8.07
773	C488-02	EU-6	3	6	Compound E	REC 6	O2		20	21	17.09
774	C505-01	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 6	O2		12	22	3.69
775	C510-01	EU-6	3	6	Compound E	REC 6	O4		11	46	3.08
776	C513-01	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 6	O2		18	17	12.46
777	C513-02	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 6	O3		12	36	4.13
778	C513-03	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 6, Ext 7	O3		18	40	13.95

Table 5.15 - Neckless Jars at Huambacho

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
1	N103-28	EU-11	S	1	Plaza A	REC 8	n/a		16		
2	N103-41		S	1		REC 3	O3	Stamped Circle and Dot	16	37	9.80
3	N103-52		S	1		REC 9	n/a		25		
4	N103-92		S	1		REC 10	n/a		45		
5	N103-97		S	1		REC 10	n/a		14		
6	N103-105		N	1		REC 6	n/a		64		
7	N103-123		S	1		REC 10	n/a		29		
8	N103-124		S	1		REC 10	O4		20	43	18.50
9	N103-125		S	1		REC 10	n/a		n/a		
10	N103-130		S	1		REC 10	n/a		12		
11	N103-148		C	1			n/a		17		
12	N103-157		C	1			n/a		25		
13	N103-229		N	1		REC 15	O2		19	23	14.65
14	N103-230		N	1		REC 15	O3		6	26	0.52
15	N103-283		C	1		REC 1	n/a		24		
16	N103-467	EU-7	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	n/a		n/a		
17	N103-505		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		31		
18	N103-509		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 4	n/a		14		
19	N103-510		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 4	n/a		13		
20	N103-512		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 4	n/a		24		
21	N103-513		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 4	n/a		12		
22	N103-519		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 4	n/a		13		
23	N103-523		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 4	n/a		n/a		
24	N103-530	EU-10	C	1	Plaza A	REC 6	O3		14	31	6.57
25	N103-568	EU-1	N	1		REC 15	n/a		20		
26	N103-569		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 3	n/a		13		
27	N103-571		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 3	O3		10	38	2.39
28	N103-573		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 3	n/a		10		
29	N103-591		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	O3		12	30	4.13
30	N103-600	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		11		

(Table 5.15 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
31	N103-603	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		34		
32	N103-612	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		15		
33	N103-643	EU-1	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 1	O2		12	22	3.69
34	N103-660	EU-1	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 1	O3		14	28	6.57
35	N103-679	EU-1	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 4	O3		12	32	4.13
36	N103-693		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 1	O3		10	30	2.39
37	N103-799	EU-2	C	2	Plaza A	REC 1	n/a		23		
38	N103-804	EU-2	C	2	Plaza A	REC 1	n/a		13		
39	N103-844	EU-1	S	3		REC 2A	O3		14	32	6.57
40	N103-847	EU-9	S	3		REC 2A	n/a		n/a		
41	N103-863		Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 1	O3		18	39	13.95
42	N103-875	EU-10	C	1	Plaza A	REC 12A	n/a		n/a		
43	N103-876	EU-10	C	1	Plaza A	REC 12A	n/a		17		
44	N103-878	EU-10	C	3	Plaza A	REC 12A	O4		12	42	4.00
45	N103-879	EU-10	C	3	Plaza A	REC 12A	n/a		13		
46	N103-879A	EU-10	C	3	Plaza A	REC 12A	n/a		13		
47	N103-880	EU-10	C	3	Plaza A	REC 12A	n/a		19		
48	N103-941	EU-1	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 2	O3		12	29	4.13
49	N103-952	EU-1	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 2	O4		12	42	4.00
50	N103-953	EU-1	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 2	O3		12	29	4.13
51	N103-954		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	O3		14	35	6.57
52	N103-955	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O4		34	60	90.89
53	N103-964		Huaca A	5	Huaca A		O4		14	55	6.35
54	N103-969	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		12		
55	N103-971	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O3	Textile Impressed	12.6	39	4.79
56	N103-978		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 3	n/a		14		
57	N103-979		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 3	n/a		17		
58	N103-981		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 3	n/a		14		
59	N103-990	EU-2	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	O4		12	42	4.00
60	N103-991	EU-2	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	O3		18	29	13.95

(Table 5.15 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
61	N103-1052	EU-1	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	n/a		13		
62	N103-1055		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O2		13	22	4.69
63	N103-1059	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O2		22	23	22.75
64	N103-1117		Huaca A	5	Huaca A		O4		24	44	31.97
65	N103-1122		Huaca A	5	Huaca A		O2		19	17	10.50
66	N103-1150	EU-15	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	O3		22	32	25.48
67	N103-1163		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O2		13	23	4.69
68	N103-1180	EU-7	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	O2		17	23	10.50
69	N103-1183	EU-7	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	O2		11	23	2.84
70	N103-1211		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O3		10	26	2.39
71	N103-1212		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O2		16	15	8.75
72	N103-1214		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O3		16	27	9.80
73	N103-1216		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O2		14	20	5.86
74	N103-1231		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O3		13	31	5.26
75	N103-1281	EU-9	S	3		REC 2A	O4		16	43	9.47
76	N103-1284	EU-9	S	3		REC 2A	O2		15	22	7.21
77	N103-1289	EU-9	S	3		REC 2A	O3		15	32	8.07
78	N103-1347		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 5	O2		15	24	7.21
79	N103-1386	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O3		11	31	3.18
80	N103-1389	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O3		14	32	6.57
81	N103-1395	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O3		15	28	8.07
82	N103-1472		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 3	O3		14	35	6.57
83	N103-1475		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 3	O4		30	46	62.44
84	N103-1484	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O3		15	27	8.07
85	N103-1487	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O3		20	40	19.14
86	N103-1489	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O3		32	31	78.40
87	N103-1525	EU-7	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 4	O2		14	22	5.86
88	N103-1570	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O2		13	24	4.69
89	N103-1571	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O2		23	21	25.99
90	N103-1586	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O3		10	36	2.39

(Table 5.15 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
91	N103-1588	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O1		15	12	11.83
92	N103-1590	EU-8	N	5		REC 8	O3		14	40	6.57
93	N103-1600	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O3		20	30	19.14
94	N103-1604	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O4	Stamped Circle and Dot	16	48	9.47
95	N103-1605	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O2		14	15	5.86
96	N103-1613		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 4	O4	Stamped Circle and Dot	15	42	7.80
97	N103-1615		C	5	Plaza A	REC 4	O3		10	34	2.39
98	N103-1623	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O2		21	20	19.78
99	N103-1689	EU-15	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	O3		36	40	111.62
100	N103-1690	EU-15	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	O2		14	22	5.86
101	N103-1691	EU-15	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	O3		15	30	8.07
102	N103-1692	EU-15	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	O2		13	21	4.69
103	N103-1694	EU-15	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	O3		18	27	13.95
104	N103-1695	EU-15	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	O4		23	45	28.14
105	N103-1696	EU-15	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	O4		27	45	45.52
106	N103-1731	EU-17	N	1	Plaza A	REC 5	O4		24	57	31.97
107	N103-1751	EU-7	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 4	O3		15	32	8.07
108	N103-1759	EU-7	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 2	O3		14	25	6.57
109	N103-1764	EU-7	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 2	O2		14	20	5.86
110	N103-1765		Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 2	O2		14	19	5.86
111	N103-1769		Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 2	O3		14	27	6.57
112	N103-1855	EU-1	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 2	O3		25	33	37.38
113	N103-1945	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 2	O3		15	26	8.07
114	N103-1950	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 2	O3		22	27	25.48
115	N103-1951	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 2	O4		30	50	62.44
116	N103-1952	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 2	O3		23	36	29.11
117	N103-1953	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 2	O3		17	25	11.75
118	N103-1955	EU-7	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 2	O2		14	20	5.86
119	N103-1983			1			O2		14	22	5.86
120	N103-1986	EU-12	C	1	Plaza A	REC 2	O3		11	35	3.18

(Table 5.15 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
121	N103-2004	EU-7	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 2	O2		15	20	7.21
122	N103-2004A	EU-7	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 2	O2		18	22	12.46
123	N103-2005	EU-16	S	1		REC 7	O3		31	30	71.27
124	N103-2021	EU-10	C	3	Plaza A	REC 6	O2		18	24	12.46
125	N103-2029	EU-1	S	3		REC 9	O2		25	22	33.38
126	N103-2035	EU-16	S	3		REC 7	O3		16	33	9.80
127	N103-2039	EU-16	S	3		REC 7	O3		14.5	25	7.29
128	N103-2061	EU-16	S	3		REC 7	n/a		13		
129	N103-2063	EU-16	S	3		REC 7	O3		18	37	13.95
130	N103-2071	EU-16	S	3		REC 7	O2		14.5	24	6.51
131	N103-2130	EU-1	C	3	Plaza A	REC 8	O4		28	46	50.76
132	N103-2183	EU-11	S	1	Plaza A	REC 8	O2		19	20	14.65
133	N103-2184	EU-11	S	1	Plaza A	REC 8	O2		24	18	29.53
134	N103-2192		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 1	O3	Stamped Circle and Dot	16	35	9.80
135	N103-2203		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O2		16	19	8.75
136	N103-2211		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O3		23	27	29.11
137	N103-2230		C	1	Plaza A	REC 9	n/a		22		
138	N103-2250	EU-2	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 2	O3		23	25	29.11
139	N103-2254	EU-15	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 2	O2		25	24	33.38
140	N103-2257	EU-2	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 2	O3		8	26	1.22
141	N103-2258		N	1		REC 5	O4		28	60	50.76
142	N103-2273		S	1			O4		25	50	36.13
143	N103-2274		S	1			O2		15	16	7.21
144	N103-2306		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	O2		18	15	12.46
145	N103-2310		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	O3		15	26	8.07
146	N103-2532		Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		22		
147	N103-2534	EU-22	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		14		
148	N103-2538	EU-20	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 6	O3	Pattern Burnished	14	27	6.57
149	N103-2539	EU-20	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 6	O2	Pattern Burnished	16	21	8.75
150	N103-2540	EU-20	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 6	O3		15	28	8.07

(Table 5.15 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
151	N103-2541	EU-20	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 6	n/a		18		
152	N103-2546	EU-20	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 6	O2		12	24	3.69
153	N103-2549	EU-20	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 6	n/a		13		
154	N103-2550	EU-20	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 6	O3		11	25	3.18
155	N103-2552	EU-20	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 6	n/a		12		
156	N103-2558	EU-21	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 7	O3		13	31	5.26
157	N103-2564	EU-19	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 1	n/a		22		
158	N103-2567	EU-19	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 1	n/a		13		
159	N103-2568	EU-19	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 1	n/a	Pattern Burnished	17		
160	N103-2573	EU-19	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 1	n/a		26		
161	N103-2574	EU-19	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 1	n/a		17		
162	N103-2575	EU-19	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 1	n/a		12		
163	N103-2581	EU-19	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 1	n/a	Pattern Burnished	14		
164	N103-2586	EU-19	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 1	n/a		29		
165	N103-2588	EU-19	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 1	n/a		15		
166	N103-2589	EU-19	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 1	n/a		12		
167	N103-2590	EU-19	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 1	n/a		17		
168	N103-2591	EU-19	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 1	n/a	Pattern Burnished	11		
169	N103-2599	EU-19	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 1	n/a		15		
170	N103-2605	EU-19	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 1	n/a		16		
171	N103-2606	EU-19	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 1	n/a	Pattern Burnished	12		
172	N103-2609	EU-19	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 1	O4		29	45	56.40
173	N103-2620	EU-19	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 1	n/a		10		
174	N103-2656	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		14		
175	N103-2665	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		23		
176	N103-2666	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		24		
177	N103-2667	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	O2		22	20	17.09
178	N103-2676	EU-23	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a	Pattern Burnished	n/a		
179	N103-2679	EU-23	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		19		
180	N103-2680	EU-23	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 5	O4		18	51	13.49

(Table 5.15 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
181	N103-2681	EU-23	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		15		
182	N103-2684	EU-20	Huaca A	2	Huaca A	REC 3	n/a		18		
183	N103-2687	EU-20	Huaca A	2	Huaca A	REC 3	n/a	Pattern Burnished	13		
184	N103-2691	EU-20	Huaca A	2	Huaca A	REC 3	n/a		15		
185	N103-2693	EU-20	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 3	n/a		15		
186	N103-2696	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		14		
187	N103-2697	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		18		
188	N103-2698	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		15		
189	N103-2699	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a	Pattern Burnished	14		
190	N103-2835	EU-20	Huaca A	2	Huaca A	REC 3	n/a		27		
191	N103-2836	EU-20	Huaca A	2	Huaca A	REC 3	n/a		15		
192	N103-2701	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		19		
193	N103-2702	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a	Pattern Burnished	15		
194	N103-2705	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		16		
195	N103-2706	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		13		
196	N103-2707	EU-23	Huaca A	2	Huaca A		n/a		19		
197	N103-2708	EU-23	Huaca A	2	Huaca A		O3		14	31	6.57
198	N103-2709	EU-23	Huaca A	2	Huaca A		n/a		13		
199	N103-2710	EU-23	Huaca A	2	Huaca A		n/a		31		
200	N103-2714	EU-23	Huaca A	2	Huaca A		n/a		26		
201	N103-2719	EU-23	Huaca A	2	Huaca A		O3		17	29	11.75
202	N103-2721	EU-23	Huaca A	2	Huaca A		n/a		18		
203	N103-2724	EU-23	Huaca A	2	Huaca A		n/a		14		
204	N103-2725	EU-23	Huaca A	2	Huaca A		n/a		13		
205	N103-2728	EU-23	Huaca A	2	Huaca A		n/a		12		
206	N103-2729	EU-23	Huaca A	2	Huaca A		n/a		17		
207	N103-2730	EU-23	Huaca A	2	Huaca A		n/a		14		
208	N103-2733	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		13		
209	N103-2734	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		22		
210	N103-2735	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a	Pattern Burnished	11		

(Table 5.15 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
211	N103-2737	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		12		
212	N103-2738	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		10		
213	N103-2740	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		13		
214	N103-2741	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a	Pattern Burnished	12		
215	N103-2742	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a	Pattern Burnished	14		
216	N103-2743	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a	Pattern Burnished	13		
217	N103-2745	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		O3		16	31	9.80
218	N103-2746	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		13		
219	N103-2748	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		10		
220	N103-2753	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		O2		10	17	2.14
221	N103-2755	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a	Pattern Burnished	18		
222	N103-2756	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		16		
223	N103-2758	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		O2		14	21	5.86
224	N103-2759	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		O2		15	17	7.21
225	N103-2761	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		14		
226	N103-2764	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a	Pattern Burnished	23		
227	N103-2767	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a	Pattern Burnished	12		
228	N103-2768	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		19		
229	N103-2769	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		12		
230	N103-2770	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		13		
231	N103-2771	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		17		
232	N103-2773	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a	Pattern Burnished	11		
233	N103-2774	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		O3	Pattern Burnished	11	30	3.18
234	N103-2775	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		21		
235	N103-2776	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		26		
236	N103-2777	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		15		
237	N103-2780	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		17		
238	N103-2781	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		13		
239	N103-2782	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a	Pattern Burnished	13		
240	N103-2784	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		O3	Stamped Circle and Dot	13	34	5.26

(Table 5.15 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
241	N103-2786	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a	Pattern Burnished	13		
242	N103-2787	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a	Pattern Burnished	21		
243	N103-2788	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		12		
244	N103-2789	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		12		
245	N103-2790	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		21		
246	N103-2814	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		14		
247	N103-2817	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		17		
248	N103-2818	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		14		
249	N103-2823	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		14		
250	N103-2829	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		23		
251	N103-2831	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		12		
252	N103-2838	EU-24	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 4	n/a	Pattern Burnished	12		
253	N103-2839	EU-24	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 4	n/a		11		
254	N103-2858	EU-20	Huaca A	2	Huaca A	REC 3	n/a		18		
255	N103-2866	EU-20	Huaca A	2	Huaca A	REC 3	n/a		22		
256	N103-2867	EU-20	Huaca A	2	Huaca A	REC 3	O4	Stamped Circle and Dot	18	42	13.49
257	N103-2868	EU-20	Huaca A	2	Huaca A	REC 3	n/a		17		
258	N103-2871	EU-20	Huaca A	2	Huaca A	REC 3	n/a		10		
259	N103-2873	EU-20	Huaca A	2	Huaca A	REC 3	n/a		17		
260	N103-2875	EU-20	Huaca A	2	Huaca A	REC 3	n/a		22		
261	N103-2918	EU-26	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		23		
262	N103-2924	EU-26	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		14		
263	N103-2944	EU-26	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 7	O3		15	38	8.07
264	N103-2948	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		22		
265	N103-2952	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		17		
266	N103-2953	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	O2		13	23	4.69
267	N103-2962	EU-25	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		24		
268	N103-2964	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 4	O3		25	38	37.38
269	N103-2965	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		12		
270	N103-2967	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a	Pattern Burnished	14		

(Table 5.15 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
271	N103-2971	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		10		
272	N103-2974	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		13		
273	N103-2975	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		14		
274	N103-2977	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		O3		9	38	1.74
275	N103-2983	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a	Pattern Burnished	13		
276	N103-2987	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		24		
277	N103-2988	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		O3	Zoned Punctate	9	37	1.74
278	N103-2990	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		12		
279	N103-3004	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a	Pattern Burnished	16		
280	N103-3008	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		n/a		
281	N103-3010	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		13		
282	N103-3018	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		22		
283	N103-3019	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		13		
284	N103-3021	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		13		
285	N103-3022	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O3	Zoned Punctate	11	32	3.18
286	N103-3026	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		12		
287	N103-3027	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O4		26	50	40.64
288	N103-3029	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		14		
289	N103-3030	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		10		
290	N103-3032	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		14		
291	N103-3033	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		13		
292	N103-3034	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		17		
293	N103-3035	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O4		38	52	126.89
294	N103-3037	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		16		
295	N103-3039	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		13		
296	N103-3040	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O4		25	54	36.13
297	N103-3045	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O3	Zoned Punctate	9	38	1.74
298	N103-3046	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		16		
299	N103-3049	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		11		
300	N103-3050	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O3		33	32	85.98

(Table 5.15 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
301	N103-3051	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O2		16	23	8.75
302	N103-3052	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		13		
303	N103-3053	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		16		
304	N103-3055	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O4		20	48	18.50
305	N103-3063	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		17		
306	N103-3065	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O4		19	55	15.86
307	N103-3067	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		26		
308	N103-3068	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		15		
309	N103-3072	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		13		
310	N103-3073	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		15		
311	N103-3077	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		13		
312	N103-3079	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		16		
313	N103-3083	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		21		
314	N103-3084	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		17		
315	N103-3085	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		15		
316	N103-3086	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		13		
317	N103-3087	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		17		
318	N103-3088	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		13		
319	N103-3095	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		30		
320	N103-3096	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		13		
321	N103-3097	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		14		
322	N103-3098	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O3		9	30	1.74
323	N103-3101	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		12		
324	N103-3102	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O2		12	24	3.69
325	N103-3103	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		13		
326	N103-3104	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		n/a		
327	N103-3105	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		17		
328	N103-3106	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		13		
329	N103-3109	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		12		
330	N103-3110	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O2		21	24	19.78

(Table 5.15 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
331	N103-3116	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		20		
332	N103-3117	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		12		
333	N103-3120	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		18		
334	N103-3121	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		17		
335	N103-3122	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		12		
336	N103-3124	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		13		
337	N103-3126	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O4		14	43	6.35
338	N103-3127	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O3		21	40	22.16
339	N103-3132	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		10		
340	N103-3135	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		15		
341	N103-3138	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		13		
342	N103-3142	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		13		
343	N103-3143	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		17		
344	N103-3144	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		14		
345	N103-3148	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		14		
346	N103-3149	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		16		
347	N103-3150	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		12		
348	N103-3151	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		11		
349	N103-3153	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		21		
350	N103-3154	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		26		
351	N103-3155	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		11		
352	N103-3156	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		12		
353	N103-3157	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		12		
354	N103-3161	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		13		
355	N103-3164	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		20		
356	N103-3165	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O4		12	43	4.00
357	N103-3166	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		17		
358	N103-3167	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		14		
359	N103-3169	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O3	Stamped Circle and Dot	18	39	13.95
360	N103-3170	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		18		

(Table 5.15 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
361	N103-3171	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O2		13	24	4.69
362	N103-3172	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		17		
363	N103-3173	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		13		
364	N103-3176	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		13		
365	N103-3177	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		15		
366	N103-3179	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		11		
367	N103-3181	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O3		22	33	25.48
368	N103-3182	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		14		
369	N103-3184	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O2	Pattern Burnished	17	18	10.50
370	N103-3190	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		16		
371	N103-3191	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O3		14	25	6.57
372	N103-3193	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		17		
373	N103-3194	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		12		
374	N103-3196	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		14		
375	N103-3200	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O3		14	28	6.57
376	N103-3202	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O4		26	60	40.64
377	N103-3204	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		13		
378	N103-3211	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		n/a		
379	N103-3218	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O3		9	37	1.74
380	N103-3252	EU-23	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		13		
381	N103-3265	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		17		
382	N103-3266	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O4		34	41	90.89
383	N103-3270	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		13		
384	N103-3271	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O3	Stamped Circle and Dot	15	32	8.07
385	N103-3274	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		14		
386	N103-3275	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a	Handle	12		
387	N103-3277	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		13		
388	N103-3278	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		24		
389	N103-3280	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O3		21	32	22.16
390	N103-3281	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		16		

(Table 5.15 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
391	N103-3282	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		16		
392	N103-3283	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		16		
393	N103-3284	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		14		
394	N103-3285	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O4		27	45	43.52
395	N103-3286	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O4		24	42	31.97
396	N103-3289	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O3	Pattern Burnished	11	30	3.18
397	N103-3290	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		15		
398	N103-3291	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		17		
399	N103-3293	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		24		
400	N103-3300	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		17		
401	N103-3302	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		13		
402	N103-3303	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a	Pattern Burnished	14		
403	N103-3304	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		24		
404	N103-3305	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		13		
405	N103-3306	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		16		
406	N103-3307	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		16		
407	N103-3309	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		14		
408	N103-3310	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		15		
409	N103-3312	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O4		28	68	50.76
410	N103-3313	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a	Pattern Burnished	17		
411	N103-3314	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a	Pattern Burnished	13		
412	N103-3322	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		19		
413	N103-3324	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		13		
414	N103-3326	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O3	Post-Fire Scratched	13	35	5.26
415	N103-3328	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a	Pattern Burnished	17		
416	N103-3329	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a	Pattern Burnished	14		
417	N103-3331	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		19		
418	N103-3332	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		12		
419	N103-3334	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		13		
420	N103-3338	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		10		

(Table 5.15 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
421	N103-3361	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		16		
422	N103-3369	EU-27	Huaca A	2	Huaca A	REC 9	O2	Pattern Burnished	10	23	2.14
423	N103-3370	EU-27	Huaca A	2	Huaca A	REC 9	O4	Stamped Circle and Dot	18	45	13.49
424	N103-3372	EU-27	Huaca A	2	Huaca A	REC 9	n/a		n/a		
425	N103-3375	EU-24	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 4	O3	Pattern Burnished	12	31	4.13
426	N103-3377	EU-24	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 4	O4	Pattern Burnished	32	42	75.78
427	N103-3378	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O3		12	30	4.13
428	N103-3382	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		n/a		
429	N103-3384	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	O3		13.5	31	5.89
430	N103-3385	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	O3		18	34	13.95
431	N103-3386	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	O2		20	20	17.09
432	N103-3387	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	O4		28	41	50.76
433	N103-3388	EU-27	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 8	n/a		16		
434	N103-3389	EU-27	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 8	n/a		n/a		
435	N103-3391	EU-27	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 8	n/a		21		
436	N103-3393	EU-27	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 8	n/a		11		
437	N103-3394	EU-27	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 8	n/a		16		
438	N103-3395	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	O3		22	26	25.48
439	N103-3403	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a	Pattern Burnished	15		
440	N103-3404	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		11		
441	N103-3405	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		10		
442	N103-3419	EU-23	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a	Pattern Burnished	24		
443	N103-3421	EU-23	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		10		
444	N103-3422	EU-23	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		19		
445	N103-3424	EU-23	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		22		
446	N103-3425	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		14		
447	N103-3426	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		18		
448	N103-3427	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		16		
449	N103-3429	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		16		
450	N103-3430	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		O3	Stamped Circle and Dot	19	28	16.41

(Table 5.15 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
451	N103-3432	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		14		
452	N103-3433	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		13		
453	N103-3437	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a	Pattern Burnished	11		
454	N103-3440	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		14		
455	N103-3445	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		15		
456	N103-3447	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		20		
457	N103-3454	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		O4		10	43	2.31
458	N103-3456	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		13		
459	N103-3457	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		O4		29	50	56.40
460	N103-3458	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a	Pattern Burnished	14		
461	N103-3459	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a	Pattern Burnished	11		
462	N103-3461	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		16		
463	N103-3482	EU-19W	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 10	n/a		32		
464	N103-3483	EU-19W	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 10	n/a		16		
465	N103-3484	EU-19W	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 10	n/a		11		
466	N103-3485	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		10		
467	N103-3489	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		26		
468	N103-3491	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		18		
469	N103-3492	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		15		
470	N103-3493	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		n/a		
471	N103-3495	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		16		
472	N103-3496	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		16		
473	N103-3497	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O3		19	26	16.41
474	N103-3501	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		17		
475	N103-3517	EU-26W	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		10		
476	N103-3519	EU-26W	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		14		
477	N103-3558	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		15		
478	N103-3560		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		14		
479	N103-3564		Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 5	O2		29	23	52.10
480	N103-3565	EU-23	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		15		

(Table 5.15 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
481	N103-3566	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		n/a		
482	N103-3567	EU-23	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 5	O3	Pattern Burnished	26	33	42.05
483	N103-3568	EU-23	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 5	O3	Pattern Burnished	25	29	37.38
484	N103-3570	EU-26	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		13		
485	N103-3572	EU-26	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 7	O4	Pattern Burnished	21	60	24.42
486	N103-3573	EU-26N	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a	Pattern Burnished	14		
487	N103-3574	EU-22E	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		15		
488	N103-3575	EU-22E	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		16		
489	N103-3576	EU-22E	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		28		
490	N103-3577	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 4	O2	Pattern Burnished	14	20	5.86
491	N103-3579	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 4	O4		30	64	62.44
492	N103-3580	EU-26N	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 11	n/a		18		
493	N103-3581	EU-22E	Huaca A	2	Huaca A	REC 12	n/a		13		
494	N103-3583	EU-26W	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 7	O4		17	46	11.36
495	N103-3584	EU-26W	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		13		
496	N103-3585	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 2	O3		12	35	4.13
497	N103-3586	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 2	O3		14	30	6.57
498	N103-3588	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 2	n/a		28		
499	N103-3592	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 2	n/a		n/a		
500	N103-3594	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 2	O2	Pattern Burnished	23	19	25.99
501	N103-3595	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 2	O3		20	26	19.14
502	N103-3596	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 2	n/a		16		
503	N103-3601	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		24		
504	N103-3604	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	O2		16	22	8.75
505	N103-3608	EU-19W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 10	O4		33	63	83.10
506	N103-3610	EU-19W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 10	n/a		13		
507	N103-3611	EU-19W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 10	n/a		26		
508	N103-3618	EU-19W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 10	n/a		12		
509	N103-3621	EU-19W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 10	O3		11	33	3.18
510	N103-3623	EU-19W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 10	n/a		27		

(Table 5.15 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
511	N103-3625	EU-19W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 10	n/a	Pattern Burnished	15		
512	N103-3626	EU-19W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 10	n/a		11		
513	N103-3627	EU-19W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 10	n/a		16		
514	N103-3628	EU-19W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 10	n/a	Pattern Burnished	38		
515	N103-3629	EU-19W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 10	O2		15	20	7.21
516	N103-3631	EU-19W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 10	n/a		31		
517	N103-3633	EU-26N	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		14		
518	N103-3634	EU-26N	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		17		
519	N103-3635	EU-26N	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	O3		13	28	5.26
520	N103-3636	EU-26N	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		14		
521	N103-3637	EU-26N	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		26		
522	N103-3638	EU-26N	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	O3		16	30	9.80
523	N103-3639	EU-26N	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	O3		13	27	5.26
524	N103-3643	EU-26N	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		11		
525	N103-3650	EU-26N	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		13		
526	N103-3651	EU-26N	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		16		
527	N103-3658	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	O3		16	31	9.80
528	N103-3660	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	O3		17	28	11.75
529	N103-3665	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	O3		13	25	5.26
530	N103-3667	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	O3		10	27	2.39
531	N103-3671	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	O2		15	20	7.21
532	N103-3673	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	O2		12	24	3.69
533	N103-3674	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	O3		11	28	3.18
534	N103-3676	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		19		
535	N103-3677	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	O3		23	27	29.11
536	N103-3680	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	O4		29	57	56.40
537	N103-3688	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	O2		17	24	10.50
538	N103-3689	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	O2		10	16	2.14
539	N103-3691	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	O2		12	18	4.13
540	N103-3692	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	O2		14	18	6.57

(Table 5.15 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
541	N103-3693	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	O2		17	17	10.50
542	N103-3694	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	O1		16	12	14.36
543	N103-3696	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	O1		12	10	6.06
544	N103-3698	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	O1	Pattern Burnished	10	11	3.51
545	N103-3714	EU-26N	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		33		
546	N103-3715	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		16		
547	N103-3716	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		15		
548	N103-3717	EU-22E	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O4		22	64	24.62
549	N103-3718	EU-22E	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O3		15	26	8.07
550	N103-3719	EU-22E	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a	Pattern Burnished	16		
551	N103-3720	EU-22E	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O3	Pattern Burnished	13	30	5.26
552	N103-3721	EU-22E	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O3		12	26	4.13
553	N103-3722	EU-22E	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	O3		16	38	9.80
554	N103-3727	EU-28	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 1A	O2		13	24	4.69
555	N103-3730	EU-27	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 2	n/a		20		
556	N103-3731	EU-27	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 2	n/a	Pattern Burnished	13		
557	N103-3732	EU-27	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 2	n/a		17		
558	N103-3733	EU-27	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 2	n/a		13		
559	N103-3736	EU-27	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 2	n/a		11		
560	N103-3737	EU-27	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 2	n/a	Pattern Burnished	15		
561	N103-3738	EU-27	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 2	n/a		12		
562	N103-3739	EU-27	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 2	n/a		16		
563	N103-3749	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 2	n/a		17		
564	N103-3750	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 2	n/a		10		
565	N103-3752	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 2	n/a		16		
566	N103-3755	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 2	n/a		22		
567	N103-3756	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 2	n/a		13		
568	N103-3759	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 2	O2		15	22	7.21
569	N103-3760	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 2	O3	Pattern Burnished	12	39	4.13
570	N103-3773	EU-25	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		14		

(Table 5.15 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
571	N103-3774	EU-25	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		13		
572	N103-3777		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O2	Pattern Burnished	14	19	5.86
573	N103-3778		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		n/a		
574	N103-3779		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a	Pattern Burnished	12		
575	N103-3780		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		16		
576	N103-3781		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		21		
577	N103-3782		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		17		
578	N103-3783		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		19		
579	N103-3788		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		13		
580	N103-3789		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O3		17	25	11.75
581	N103-3790		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		13		
582	N103-3791		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		17		
583	N103-3796		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a	Pattern Burnished	25		
584	N103-3797		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		13		
585	N103-3801		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		12		
586	N103-3802		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a	Pattern Burnished	17		
587	N103-3807		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a	Pattern Burnished	20		
588	N103-3808		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a	Pattern Burnished	24		
589	N103-3811	EU-29	C	3	Plaza A	REC 1	O3		17	36	11.79
590	N103-3814	EU-29	C	3	Plaza A	REC 1	O3		30	30	64.60
591	N103-3815	EU-29	C	3	Plaza A	REC 1	O3		26	25	42.05
592	N103-3816	EU-29	C	3	Plaza A	REC 1	O4		25	70	36.13
593	N103-3858		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a	Pattern Burnished	10		
594	N103-3862		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		18		
595	N103-3864		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O3		31	35	71.27
596	N103-3866		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O3		32	34	78.40
597	N103-3869		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		13		
598	N103-3870		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		11		
599	N103-3871		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a	Pattern Burnished	13		
600	N103-3874		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		18		
601	N103-3876		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		14		

(Table 5.15 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
602	N103-3877		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a	Pattern Burnished	12		
603	N103-3880		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		10		
604	N103-3882		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		21		
605	N103-3883		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a	Pattern Burnished	22		
606	N103-3887	EU-29	C	3	Plaza A	REC 1	n/a	Pattern Burnished	12		
607	N103-3888	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a	Pattern Burnished	24		
608	N103-3889	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		13		
609	N103-3890	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		25		
610	N103-3892	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a	Pattern Burnished	17		
611	N103-3894	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	O2		10	21	2.13
612	N103-3896	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a	Pattern Burnished	20		
613	N103-3900	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		14		
614	N103-3901	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		16		
615	N103-3904	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a	Pattern Burnished	14		
616	N103-3905	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a	Pattern Burnished	16		
617	N103-3906	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		13		
618	N103-3907	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a	Pattern Burnished	16		
619	N103-3910	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a	Pattern Burnished	14		
620	N103-3911	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		12		
621	N103-3913	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		12		
622	N103-3916	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		9		
623	N103-3919	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		9		
624	N103-3920	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		14		
625	N103-3921	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a	Pattern Burnished	13		
626	N103-3927	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	n/a		19		
627	N103-3928	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	n/a		13		
628	N103-3929	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	n/a		28		
629	N103-3930	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	n/a		14		
630	N103-3933	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	n/a		17		
631	N103-3934	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	O3		13	27	5.26
632	N103-3937	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	n/a		18		

(Table 5.15 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
633	N103-3938	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	n/a		11		
634	N103-3939	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	n/a		18		
635	N103-3940	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	n/a		16		
636	N103-3941	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	O4		30	65	62.44
637	N103-3942	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	n/a		11		
638	N103-3945	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	n/a		25		
639	N103-3949	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	O3		25	31	37.38
640	N103-3952	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	n/a		17		
641	N103-3953	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	O3		17	28	11.75
642	N103-3954	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	O3		15	32	8.07
643	N103-3959	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	n/a		13		
644	N103-3960	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	O3		13	35	5.26
645	N103-3961	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	n/a		17		
646	N103-3962	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	n/a		17		
647	N103-3966	EU-23	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 5W	n/a		28		
648	N103-3967	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	n/a		22		
649	N103-3968	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	O4		19	68	15.86
650	N103-3969	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	n/a		13		
651	N103-3971	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	n/a		11		
652	N103-3975	EU-19W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 10	n/a	Pattern Burnished	15		
653	N103-3986		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		12		
654	N103-3987		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O2	Pattern Burnished	13	21	4.69
655	N103-3991		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		13		
656	N103-3992		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		12		
657	N103-3993		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a	Pattern Burnished	21		
658	N103-3997		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		10		
659	N103-4001		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		13		
660	N103-4004		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		16		
661	N103-4006		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		O3	Zoned Punctate	9	31	1.74
662	N103-4010		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		22		
663	N103-4021		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		13		

Table 5.16 - Neckless Jars at Samanco

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
1	C2-01	TP-2	3	2	Corral		O2		16	19	8.75
2	C2-02	TP-2	3	2	Corral		O4		16	42	9.47
3	C2-04	TP-2	3	2	Corral		O3		12	30	4.13
4	C2-07	TP-2	3	2	Corral		O3		14	32	6.57
5	C2-08	TP-2	3	2	Corral		O3		12	28	4.13
6	C2-09	TP-2	3	2	Corral		O4		22	49	24.62
7	C2-11	TP-2	3	2	Corral		O4		10	41	2.31
8	C3-01	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O3		16	27	9.80
9	C3-02	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O2		10	24	2.14
10	C3-03	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O3		15	28	8.07
11	C3-04	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O3		12	29	4.13
12	C3-05	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O3		10	32	2.39
13	C3-06	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O3		20	38	19.14
14	C3-07	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O3		10	28	2.39
15	C4-02	TP-1	1	2 (B)	Compound 1	REC 2	O2		12	18	3.69
16	C4-03	TP-1	1	2 (B)	Compound 1	REC 2	O4		13	44	5.08
17	C4-04	TP-1	1	2 (B)	Compound 1	REC 2	O3		12	27	4.13
18	C5-08	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O3		15	36	8.07
19	C5-09	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O3		15	36	8.07
20	C5-10	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O3		8	31	1.22
21	C5-11	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O3		10	37	2.39
22	C6-01	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O4	Stamped Circle and Dot	8	49	1.18
23	C6-02	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O3		10	36	2.39
24	C6-05	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O4		20	41	18.50
25	C6-06	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O3		12	29	4.13
26	C6-07	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O3		12	31	4.13
27	C6-10	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O3		13	34	5.26
28	C6-11	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O4		12	45	4.00
29	C7-01	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O3		12	40	4.13
30	C7-02	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O3		14	36	6.57

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
31	C7-03	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O3		18	28	13.95
32	C7-04	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O3		16	28	9.80
33	C7-05	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O3		12	31	4.13
34	C7-06	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O3		9	31	1.74
35	C7-08	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O2		14	20	5.86
36	C7-09	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O3		12	33	4.13
37	C7-10	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O2		10	20	2.14
38	C8-01	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O4		20	44	18.50
39	C8-02	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O2		12	23	3.69
40	C8-03	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O2		14	18	5.86
41	C8-04	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	n/a		n/a		
42	C9-10	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	n/a		n/a		
43	C9-11	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	n/a		n/a		
44	C9-13	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O2		12	21	3.69
45	C9-16	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O2		10	22	2.14
46	C9-17	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		12	30	4.13
47	C9-18	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		10	35	2.39
48	C9-19	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		11	31	3.18
49	C9-20	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		10	35	2.39
50	C9-22	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		6	27	0.52
51	C10-07	TP-3	4	3	Compound 3	REC 11	O3		16	26	9.80
52	C10-09	TP-3	4	3	Compound 3	REC 11	O3		12	37	4.13
53	C10-13	TP-3	4	3	Compound 3	REC 11	O3		10	30	2.39
54	C10-14	TP-3	4	3	Compound 3	REC 11	O4		27	47	45.52
55	C12-03	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3	Stamped Circle and Dot	9	36	1.74
56	C12-04	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3	Zoned Punctate	14	36	6.57
57	C12-07	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		12	35	4.13
58	C12-08	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		11	29	3.18
59	C12-09	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		11	33	3.18
60	C12-10	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		11	33	3.18

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
61	C12-11	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		11	27	3.18
62	C12-12	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		24	28	33.07
63	C12-14	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		11	36	3.18
64	C12-15	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O2		10	20	2.14
65	C12-17	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O2		9	19	1.56
66	C12-20	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O2		11	16	2.84
67	C12-22	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		16	25	9.80
68	C12-23	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O2		11	21	2.84
69	C12-24	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		11	25	3.18
70	C12-26	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O2		11	18	2.84
71	C13-01	TP-2	3	2	Corral		O3		11	36	3.18
72	C13-02	TP-2	3	2	Corral		O3		23	34	29.11
73	C13-03	TP-2	3	2	Corral		O3		14	26	6.57
74	C13-04	TP-2	3	2	Corral		O3		11	27	3.18
75	C13-05	TP-2	3	2	Corral		O3		14	30	6.57
76	C13-06	TP-2	3	2	Corral		O3		14	30	6.57
77	C13-08	TP-2	3	2	Corral		O2		9	18	1.56
78	C13-09	TP-2	3	2	Corral		O2		11	18	2.84
79	C13-10	TP-2	3	2	Corral		O2		9	21	1.56
80	C14-01	EU-1	2	6	Plaza Mayor		O3		13	30	5.26
81	C14-02	EU-1	2	6	Plaza Mayor		O2		9	20	1.56
82	C15-04	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor		O3		11	26	3.18
83	C15-05	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor		O3		11	40	3.18
84	C15-07	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor		O3	Pattern Burnished	13	29	5.26
85	C15-09	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor		O3		11	30	3.18
86	C15-10	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor		O4		22	59	24.62
87	C15-11	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor		O3		11	30	3.18
88	C15-12	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor		O2		12	22	3.69
89	C15-13	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor		O3		10	27	2.39
90	C15-14	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor		O3		10	37	2.39

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
91	C15-15	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor		O4		22	45	24.62
92	C15-16	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor		O2		13	16	4.69
93	C15-17	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor		O3		11	28	3.18
94	C15-18	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor		O3		9	30	1.74
95	C15-19	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor		O3		10	35	2.39
96	C15-21	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor		O3		11	27	3.18
97	C15-22	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor		O3		12	34	4.13
98	C16-01	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O3		12	39	4.13
99	C16-02	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O3		13	27	4.13
100	C16-03	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O1		12	9	6.06
101	C16-04	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O3		12	30	4.13
102	C16-05	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O3		12	39	4.13
103	C16-06	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O3		18	29	13.95
104	C16-08	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O3		12	29	4.13
105	C16-09	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O3		16	34	9.80
106	C16-10	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O2		10	15	2.14
107	C16-11	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O3		18	27	13.95
108	C16-12	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O1		7	14	1.20
109	C16-13	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O3		12	30	4.13
110	C16-14	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O3		11	25	3.18
111	C16-15	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O1		11	14	2.84
112	C17-02	TP-3	4	2	Compound 3	REC 11	O3		18	32	13.95
113	C17-03	TP-3	4	2	Compound 3	REC 11	O3		11	26	3.18
114	C17-04	TP-3	4	2	Compound 3	REC 11	O3		10	25	2.39
115	C17-05	TP-3	4	2	Compound 3	REC 11	O3		15	25	8.07
116	C17-08	TP-3	4	2	Compound 3	REC 11	O2		12	21	3.69
117	C17-11	TP-3	4	2	Compound 3	REC 11	O4		28	46	50.76
118	C18-03	EU-1	2	2	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O2		11	22	2.84
119	C18-04	EU-1	2	2	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O2		16	24	8.75
120	C18-05	EU-1	2	2	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O2		14	18	5.86

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
121	C18-06	EU-1	2	2	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O2		11	23	2.84
122	C18-07	EU-1	2	2	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O2		10	15	2.14
123	C18-08	EU-1	2	2	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		21	28	22.16
124	C18-09	EU-1	2	2	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O2	Perforation	8	21	1.09
125	C19-01	EU-1	2	3	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O2		13	16	4.69
126	C19-02	EU-1	2	3	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O2		9	23	1.56
127	C19-03	EU-1	2	3	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O2		12	23	3.69
128	C19-04	EU-1	2	3	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O2		12	21	3.69
129	C19-05	EU-1	2	3	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		18	30	13.95
130	C19-06	EU-1	2	3	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O2		11	21	2.84
131	C19-07	EU-1	2	3	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O2		11	21	2.84
132	C19-08	EU-1	2	3	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O2		10	21	2.14
133	C19-10	EU-1	2	3	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3	Zoned Punctate	11	30	3.18
134	C19-11	EU-1	2	3	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		10	32	2.39
135	C19-15	EU-1	2	3	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		12	29	4.13
136	C19-16	EU-1	2	3	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		15	25	8.07
137	C20-01	TP-3	4	2	Compound 3	REC 11	O2		17	18	10.50
138	C20-03	TP-3	4	2	Compound 3	REC 11	O2		9	20	1.56
139	C21-01	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O2		13	24	4.69
140	C21-02	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O3		21	25	22.16
141	C21-03	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O3		18	32	13.95
142	C21-05	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O2		12	22	3.69
143	C21-06	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O3		12	30	4.13
144	C21-07	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O3		11	30	3.18
145	C21-08	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O2		11	23	2.84
146	C21-09	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O3		12	29	4.13
147	C21-10	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O2		10	24	2.14
148	C21-11	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O2		11	22	2.84
149	C21-12	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O2		18	17	12.46
150	C21-13	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O2		12	19	3.69

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
151	C22-02	EU-1	2	2	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O2		13	24	4.69
152	C22-03	EU-1	2	2	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O2		12	22	3.69
153	C23-03	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O3	Patterned Burnished	11	38	3.18
154	C23-05	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O3		10	28	2.39
155	C23-06	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O2		20	23	17.09
156	C23-07	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O3		28	37	52.52
157	C23-08	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O4		12	44	4.00
158	C23-09	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O3		21	30	22.16
159	C23-10	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O3		12	27	4.13
160	C23-11	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O2		10	22	2.14
161	C23-12	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	O3		18	33	13.95
162	C24-02	TP-2	3	3	Corral		O3		13	25	5.26
163	C24-04	TP-2	3	3	Corral		O3		11	37	3.18
164	C24-06	TP-2	3	3	Corral		O3		11	28	3.18
165	C24-07	TP-2	3	3	Corral		O3		11	33	3.18
166	C24-08	TP-2	3	3	Corral		O2		16	19	8.75
167	C25-01	TP-3	4	2	Compound 3	REC 11	O3		27	28	47.09
168	C25-02	TP-3	4	2	Compound 3	REC 11	O2		9	24	1.56
169	C25-03	TP-3	4	2	Compound 3	REC 11	O2		12	22	3.69
170	C26-02	TP-4	4	2	Corral	REC 13	O1		8	14	1.80
171	C26-04	TP-4	4	2	Corral	REC 13	O2		11	21	2.84
172	C27-01	TP-2	3	2	Corral		O2		12	18	3.69
173	C28-01	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		11	25	3.18
174	C29-01	TP-2	3	3	Corral		O2		8	21	1.09
175	C31-01	TP-1	1	2 (B)	Compound 1	REC 2	O3		12	25	4.13
176	C32-01	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 1	O2		11	23	2.84
177	C33-02	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	O2		12	21	3.69
178	C34-01	EU-1	2	2	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		11	28	3.18
179	C34-02	EU-1	2	2	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		18	26	13.95
180	C39-01		1	2	Compound 1	REC 1	O3		16	26	9.80

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
181	C39-02		1	2	Compound 1	REC 1	O3		12	33	4.13
182	C39-03		1	2	Compound 1	REC 1	O2		12	18	3.69
183	C39-04		1	2	Compound 1	REC 1	O2		11	24	2.84
184	C39-05		1	2	Compound 1	REC 1	O3		12	27	4.13
185	C41-02	TP-4	4	2	Corral	REC 13	O3		20	34	19.14
186	C41-03	TP-4	4	2	Corral	REC 13	O4		25	45	36.13
187	C41-04	TP-4	4	2	Corral	REC 13	O3		14	38	6.57
188	C42-01	TP-4	4	2	Corral	REC 12	O4	Stamped Circle and Dot	24	42	31.97
189	C42-02	TP-4	4	2	Corral	REC 12	O2		10	22	2.14
190	C42-03	TP-4	4	2	Corral	REC 12	O2		12	20	3.69
191	C42-04	TP-4	4	2	Corral	REC 12	O2		8	17	1.09
192	C43-03	EU-1	2	6	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O2		11	24	2.84
193	C43-04	EU-1	2	6	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		11	25	3.18
194	C43-06	EU-1	2	6	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		11	30	3.18
195	C43-07	EU-1	2	6	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		15	27	8.07
196	C43-08	EU-1	2	6	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		16	28	9.80
197	C43-09	EU-1	2	6	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O2		16	20	8.75
198	C43-10	EU-1	2	6	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O2		12	23	3.69
199	C43-11	EU-1	2	6	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		11	32	3.18
200	C43-12	EU-1	2	6	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O2		11	23	2.84
201	C43-13	EU-1	2	6	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O2		12	24	3.69
202	C43-14	EU-1	2	6	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		16	25	9.80
203	C43-15	EU-1	2	6	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		12	28	4.13
204	C43-16	EU-1	2	6	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		18	25	13.95
205	C43-18	EU-1	2	6	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O2		16	21	8.75
206	C43-19	EU-1	2	6	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		12	29	4.13
207	C43-20	EU-1	2	6	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		11	30	3.18
208	C43-21	EU-1	2	6	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O2		12	18	3.69
209	C43-24	EU-1	2	6	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O2		12	22	3.69
210	C43-25	EU-1	2	6	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O2		7	24	0.73

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
211	C49-03	TP-2	3	3	Corral		O3		23	39	29.11
212	C49-04	TP-2	3	3	Corral		O2		10	24	2.14
213	C49-06	TP-2	3	3	Corral		O3		12	30	4.13
214	C50-02	TP-4	4	3	Corral	REC 12	O3		10	25	2.39
215	C50-04	TP-4	4	3	Corral	REC 12	O3		11	30	3.18
216	C50-06	TP-4	4	3	Corral	REC 12	O3		11	26	3.18
217	C50-07	TP-4	4	3	Corral	REC 12	O2		11	22	2.84
218	C50-08	TP-4	4	3	Corral	REC 12	O2		11	22	2.84
219	C50-09	TP-4	4	3	Corral	REC 12	O2		12	23	3.69
220	C50-10	TP-4	4	3	Corral	REC 12	O2		12	23	3.69
221	C50-11	TP-4	4	3	Corral	REC 12	O2		10	20	2.14
222	C52-01	TP-6	6	2	Compound 6	REC 17	O3		20	31	19.14
223	C52-02	TP-6	6	2	Compound 6	REC 17	O2		11	19	2.84
224	C52-03	TP-6	6	2	Compound 6	REC 17	O3		11	30	3.18
225	C52-04	TP-6	6	2	Compound 6	REC 17	O4		22	46	24.60
226	C52-05	TP-6	6	2	Compound 6	REC 17	O2		11	20	2.84
227	C52-06	TP-6	6	2	Compound 6	REC 17	O2		8	22	1.09
228	C52-08	TP-6	6	2	Compound 6	REC 17	O2		10	21	2.14
229	C52-09	TP-6	6	2	Compound 6	REC 17	O3		11	25	3.18
230	C53-01	TP-6	6	3	Compound 6	REC 16	O3	Handle	10	28	2.39
231	C53-02	TP-6	6	3	Compound 6	REC 16	O2		20	22	17.09
232	C53-03	TP-6	6	3	Compound 6	REC 16	O3		16	25	9.80
233	C53-04	TP-6	6	3	Compound 6	REC 16	O2		24	24	29.53
234	C53-05	TP-6	6	3	Compound 6	REC 16	O2		12	24	3.69
235	C53-06	TP-6	6	3	Compound 6	REC 16	O3		8	32	1.22
236	C53-08	TP-6	6	3	Compound 6	REC 16	O3		9	31	1.74
237	C53-09	TP-6	6	3	Compound 6	REC 16	O2		14	19	5.86
238	C53-10	TP-6	6	3	Compound 6	REC 16	O3		17	39	11.75
239	C55-01	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 4	O2		12	22	3.69
240	C55-04	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 4	O3		10	29	2.39

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
241	C55-05	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 4	O3		11	31	3.18
242	C58-01	EU-1	2	2	Plaza Mayor	REC 4	O2		10	20	2.14
243	C59-01	TP-2	3	3	Corral		O2		11	20	2.84
244	C60-05	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 4	O2		11	21	2.84
245	C60-06	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 4	O3		11	28	3.18
246	C60-07	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 4	O3		12	25	4.13
247	C60-08	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 4	O2		11	20	2.84
248	C60-10	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 4	O2		15	24	7.21
249	C60-11	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 4	O2		11	23	2.84
250	C60-14	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 4	O2		11	24	2.84
251	C60-15	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 4	O2		11	22	2.84
252	C60-16	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 4	O2		18	18	12.46
253	C60-17	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 4	O2		11	20	2.84
254	C61-02	TP-5	5	2	Compound 5	REC 15	O4		24	48	31.97
255	C61-03	TP-5	5	2	Compound 5	REC 15	O3		15	29	8.07
256	C61-04	TP-5	5	2	Compound 5	REC 15	O3		11	26	3.18
257	C61-05	TP-5	5	2	Compound 5	REC 15	O2		11	24	2.84
258	C61-06	TP-5	5	2	Compound 5	REC 15	O3		12	28	4.13
259	C62-03	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 10	O2		14	22	5.86
260	C62-04	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 10	O3		24	35	33.07
261	C62-05	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 10	O4		21	51	21.41
262	C62-06	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 10	O2		8	22	1.09
263	C62-07	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 10	O2		12	22	3.69
264	C62-09	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 10	O3		11	34	3.18
265	C62-10	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 10	O3		10	27	2.39
266	C62-11	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 10	O3		9	25	1.74
267	C62-12	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 10	O2		21	22	19.78
268	C62-13	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 10	O2		15	22	7.21
269	C63-03	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 10	O3		11	33	3.18
270	C63-04	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 10	O3		18	30	13.95

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
271	C63-07	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 10	O3		11	29	3.18
272	C63-08	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 10	O2		12	20	3.69
273	C63-10	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 10	O2		11	20	2.84
274	C74-03	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	O2		11	23	2.84
275	C74-04	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	O2		22	23	22.75
276	C74-05	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	O3		11	34	3.18
277	C74-06	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	O2		12	22	3.69
278	C74-07	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	O3		11	26	3.18
279	C74-08	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	O3		11	38	3.18
280	C74-09	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	O2		12	15	3.69
281	C74-10	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	O2		11	20	2.84
282	C74-11	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	O3		11	27	3.18
283	C74-12	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	O2		11	17	3.18
284	C74-14	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	O3	Stamped Circle and Dot	9	25	1.74
285	C75-01	EU-1	2	8	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		10	29	2.39
286	C75-03	EU-1	2	8	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		10	31	2.39
287	C78-02	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		11	25	3.18
288	C78-03	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 9	O2		11	23	2.84
289	C78-04	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		15	28	8.07
290	C78-05	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 9	O2		11	18	2.84
291	C79-01	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		11	31	3.18
292	C79-02	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		11	26	3.18
293	C79-03	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 9	O2		8	24	1.09
294	C80-02	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 8	O3		12	38	4.13
295	C80-03	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 8	O2		18	20	12.46
296	C81-01	TP-8	4	4	Compound 4	REC 21	O3		11	29	3.18
297	C82-01	EU-1	2	2	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	O3		11	25	3.18
298	C89-05	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	O3		10	25	2.39
299	C89-07	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	O3		24	27	33.07
300	C89-10	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	O4		22	47	24.62

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
301	C90-07	TP-9	9	3	Compound 4		O2		18	21	12.46
302	C90-08	TP-9	9	3	Compound 4		O3		10	27	2.39
303	C90-09	TP-9	9	3	Compound 4		O3		9	32	1.74
304	C90-10	TP-9	9	3	Compound 4		O2		12	20	3.69
305	C90-11	TP-9	9	3	Compound 4		n/a		n/a		
306	C90-14	TP-9	9	3	Compound 4		O2		9	22	1.56
307	C91-03	TP-8	4	3	Compound 4	REC 21	O3		11	31	3.18
308	C91-05	TP-8	4	3	Compound 4	REC 21	O2		11	24	2.84
309	C91-06	TP-8	4	3	Compound 4	REC 21	O3		14	29	6.57
310	C91-07	TP-8	4	3	Compound 4	REC 21	O3		14	26	6.57
311	C92-01	TP-7	6	1	Compound 6	REC 20	O3		10	25	2.39
312	C93-02	TP-7	6	1	Compound 6	REC 20	O3		11	28	3.18
313	C93-03	TP-7	6	1	Compound 6	REC 20	O3		11	26	3.18
314	C93-07	TP-7	6	1	Compound 6	REC 20	O3		11	29	3.18
315	C94-04	TP-7	4	2	Compound 6	REC 12	O3		13	37	5.26
316	C94-05	TP-7	4	2	Compound 6	REC 12	O2		11	19	2.84
317	C94-06	TP-7	4	2	Compound 6	REC 12	O4		13	41	5.08
318	C94-08	TP-7	4	2	Compound 6	REC 12	O3		16	35	9.80
319	C95-04	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	O2	Zoned Punctate	8	19	1.09
320	C95-06	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	O3		10	27	2.39
321	C95-07	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	O3		9	31	1.74
322	C95-08	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	O2		9	19	1.56
323	C95-09	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	O3		14	32	6.57
324	C95-10	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	O3		8	25	1.22
325	C95-11	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	O2		10	22	2.14
326	C95-12	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	O2		9	16	1.56
327	C96-01	EU-2	3	4	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		15	29	8.07
328	C96-02	EU-2	3	4	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		11	26	3.18
329	C96-03	EU-2	3	4	Compound 3	REC 9	O4		18	47	13.49
330	C104-01	TP-2	3	3	Corral		O3		10	28	2.39

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
331	C108-1	EU-3B	3	1	Compound 3		O1		10		3.51
332	C108-2	EU-3B	3	1	Compound 3		O1		13		7.70
333	C108-3	EU-3B	3	1	Compound 3		O4		29		56.40
334	C108-4	EU-3B	3	1	Compound 3		O1	Burnished Lines	14		9.62
335	C108-6	EU-3B	3	1	Compound 3		O4		20		18.50
336	C108-7	EU-3B	3	1	Compound 3		O4		23		28.14
337	C108-8	EU-3B	3	1	Compound 3		O3	Burnished Lines	n/a		
338	C108-9	EU-3B	3	1	Compound 3		O3	Burnished Lines	n/a		
339	C108-10	EU-3B	3	1	Compound 3		O3		13		5.26
340	C108-11	EU-3B	3	1	Compound 3		O1		15		11.83
341	C108-12	EU-3B	3	1	Compound 3		O4		28		50.76
342	C108-13	EU-3B	3	1	Compound 3		O3		15		8.07
343	C108-6	EU-3B	3	1	Compound 3		O4		20		18.50
344	C108-7	EU-3B	3	1	Compound 3		O4		23		28.14
345	C108-8	EU-3B	3	1	Compound 3		O3	Burnished Lines	n/a		
346	C108-9	EU-3B	3	1	Compound 3		O3	Burnished Lines	n/a		
347	C108-10	EU-3B	3	1	Compound 3		O3		13		5.26
348	C108-11	EU-3B	3	1	Compound 3		O1		15		11.83
349	C108-12	EU-3B	3	1	Compound 3		O4		28		50.76
350	C108-13	EU-3B	3	1	Compound 3		O3		15		8.07
351	C108-16	EU-3B	3	1	Compound 3		O3	Perforation	10		2.39
352	C109-1	EU-3B	3	5	Compound 3	Plataforma baja	O3	Burnished Lines	13		5.26
353	C109-2	EU-3B	3	5	Compound 3	Plataforma baja	O3		10		2.39
354	C109-3	EU-3B	3	5	Compound 3	Plataforma baja	O3	Burnished Lines	15		8.07
355	C109-4	EU-3B	3	5	Compound 3	Plataforma baja	O3	Burnished Lines	16		9.80
356	C109-5	EU-3B	3	5	Compound 3	Plataforma baja	O3	Burnished Lines	13		5.26
357	C109-6	EU-3B	3	5	Compound 3	Plataforma baja	O4		30		64.44
358	C110-1	EU-3A	3	2	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		12		4.13
359	C110-2	EU-3A	3	2	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		14		6.57
360	C110-3	EU-3A	3	2	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		16		9.80

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
361	C110-4	EU-3A	3	2	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		16		9.80
362	C111-4	EU-3B	3	4	Compound 3	Plataforma baja	O3		12		4.13
363	C111-5	EU-3B	3	4	Compound 3	Plataforma baja	O3		11		3.18
364	C112-2	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		12		4.13
365	C112-3	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		14		6.57
366	C112-4	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	O4		32		78.78
367	C112-5	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	O3	Burnished Lines	13		5.26
368	C112-7	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	O1		14		9.62
369	C112-8	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		16		9.80
370	C112-9	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		10		2.39
371	C112-10	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		16		9.80
372	C113-2	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O4	Broad Linear Incised	20		18.50
373	C113-3	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O1		11		4.67
374	C113-4	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O4		22		24.62
375	C113-5	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O1		17		17.23
376	C114-3	EU-3A	3	1	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		13		5.26
377	C114-4	EU-3A	3	1	Compound 3	REC 9	O4		22		24.62
378	C114-5	EU-3A	3	1	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		11		3.18
379	C114-7	EU-3A	3	1	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		16		9.80
380	C114-9	EU-3A	3	1	Compound 3	REC 9	O1		12		6.06
381	C115-1	EU-3B	3	5	Compound 3	Plataforma alta	O4		20		18.50
382	C115-2	EU-3B	3	5	Compound 3	Plataforma alta	O3		12		4.13
383	C115-3	EU-3B	3	5	Compound 3	Plataforma alta	O3		14		6.57
384	C115-4	EU-3B	3	5	Compound 3	Plataforma alta	O3		14		6.57
385	C116-1	EU-3B	3	5	Compound 3	Plataforma alta	O1	Burnished Lines	13		7.70
386	C116-2	EU-3B	3	5	Compound 3	Plataforma alta	O1		11		4.67
387	C116-3	EU-3B	3	5	Compound 3	Plataforma alta	O4	Burnished Lines	23		28.14
388	C116-4	EU-3B	3	5	Compound 3	Plataforma alta	O3		14		6.57
389	C117-1	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		13		5.26
390	C117-2	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O4		19		15.86

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
391	C117-4	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		15		8.07
392	C117-5	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		13		5.26
393	C117-6	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		10		2.39
394	C117-7	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		13		5.26
395	C117-8	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		10		2.39
396	C117-9	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		13		5.26
397	C117-10	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		11		3.18
398	C117-11	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O1		14		9.62
399	C117-12	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		13		5.26
400	C117-13	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		10		2.39
401	C117-14	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		13		5.26
402	C117-15	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		9		1.74
403	C117-16	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		14		6.57
404	C118-9	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O1		12		6.05
405	C118-10	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		15		8.07
406	C118-11	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O1	Burnished Lines	12		6.05
407	C118-12	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O1		15		11.83
408	C119-3	C3	Cercadura	1	Compound 3		O3	Deep Punctate	12		4.13
409	C119-8	C3	Cercadura	1	Compound 3		O3		12		4.13
410	C119-9	C3	Cercadura	1	Compound 3		O1	Burnished Lines	10		3.51
411	C119-10	C3	Cercadura	1	Compound 3		O3	Burnished Lines	11		3.18
412	C119-14	C3	Cercadura	1	Compound 3		O3		11		3.18
413	C119-15	C3	Cercadura	1	Compound 3		O3		9		1.74
414	C119-17	C3	Cercadura	1	Compound 3		O1		12		6.06
415	C119-18	C3	Cercadura	1	Compound 3		O1		12		6.06
416	C119-19	C3	Cercadura	1	Compound 3		O1		10		3.51
417	C120-1	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O4		32		75.78
418	C120-2	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O3	Burnished Lines	13		5.26
419	C120-4	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		29		58.35
420	C120-5	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		10		2.39

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
421	C120-6	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		11		3.18
422	C120-8	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O3	Burnished Lines	11		3.18
423	C120-9	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O1		11		4.67
424	C120-10	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O1	Burnished Lines	13		7.70
425	C120-11	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		14		6.57
426	C120-12	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O1		14		9.62
427	C120-13	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		11		3.18
428	C120-14	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		12		4.13
429	C120-15	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O1		10		3.51
430	C120-16	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		9		1.74
431	C120-17	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		14		6.57
432	C121-2	EU-3D	3	1	Compound 3	REC 1	O1		11		4.67
433	C121-3	EU-3D	3	1	Compound 3	REC 1	O3		9		1.74
434	C121-5	EU-3D	3	1	Compound 3	REC 1	O4		25		36.13
435	C122-1	EU-4	3	1	Corral		O3	Burnished Lines	16		9.80
436	C122-2	EU-4	3	1	Corral		O1	Burnished Lines	12		6.06
437	C122-3	EU-4	3	1	Corral		O3	Burnished Lines	21		22.16
438	C122-4	EU-4	3	1	Corral		O3		29		58.35
439	C122-5	EU-4	3	1	Corral		O3		11		3.18
440	C122-6	EU-4	3	1	Corral		O3		12		4.13
441	C123-3	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3	Burnished Lines	12		4.13
442	C123-4	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O1	Burnished Lines	12		6.06
443	C123-5	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O4	Burnished Lines	18		13.49
444	C123-7	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O4	Burnished Lines	25		36.13
445	C123-8	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3		11		3.18
446	C123-9	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O4		18		13.49
447	C123-10	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3	Burnished Lines	15		8.07
448	C123-11	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3		12		4.13
449	C123-13	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3	Burnished Lines	14		6.57
450	C123-14	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O4	Burnished Lines	20		18.50

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
451	C123-15	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O4		18		13.49
452	C123-16	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O1	Burnished Lines	13		7.70
453	C123-17	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3	Burnished Lines	11		3.18
454	C124-1	EU-4	3	3	Corral		O3		11		3.18
455	C124-2	EU-4	3	3	Corral		O3		13		5.26
456	C124-3	EU-4	3	3	Corral		O3		10		2.39
457	C124-4	EU-4	3	3	Corral		O4		35		99.15
458	C124-5	EU-4	3	3	Corral		O3		11		3.18
459	C125-1	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	O3	Burnished Lines	13		5.26
460	C125-2	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		13		5.26
461	C125-3	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		12		4.13
462	C125-4	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	O1		10		3.51
463	C125-6	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	O1		11		4.67
464	C125-7	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		11		3.18
465	C125-8	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		14		6.57
466	C125-10	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	O4	Burnished Lines	23		28.14
467	C125-11	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	O4		22		24.62
468	C125-12	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		15		8.07
469	C126-2	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	O4		20		18.50
470	C126-3	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	O3	Burnished Lines	8		1.22
471	C126-4	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		15		8.07
472	C126-5	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		20		19.14
473	C126-7	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		15		8.07
474	C126-8	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		25		37.38
475	C126-9	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	O4		37		117.14
476	C127-1	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		14		6.57
477	C127-2	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		26		42.05
478	C127-3	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	O3		14		6.57
479	C129-1	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O4		20		18.50
480	C129-2	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3		21		22.16

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
481	C129-3	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3		18		13.95
482	C129-4	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3		16		9.80
483	C129-5	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3		15		8.07
484	C129-6	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3		13		5.26
485	C129-7	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3		12		4.13
486	C129-8	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O1		9		2.56
487	C129-9	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3		12		4.13
488	C129-10	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3		10		2.39
489	C129-11	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3		13		5.26
490	C129-12	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3		11		3.18
491	C130-2	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente superior	O3		13		5.26
492	C130-3	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente superior	O4		21		21.42
493	C130-4	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente superior	O3		11		3.18
494	C131-2	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3	Burnished Lines	13		5.26
495	C131-3	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3	Burnished Lines	12		4.13
496	C131-4	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O4		27		45.52
497	C131-5	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O4		18		13.49
498	C131-6	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O1		10		3.51
499	C132-1	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente inferior	O1		14		9.62
500	C132-2	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente inferior	O3		8		1.22
501	C132-3	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente inferior	O1		11		4.67
502	C132-4	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente inferior	O3		13		5.26
503	C132-5	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente inferior	O3	Stamped Circle and Dot	9		1.74
504	C133-1	EU-4	3	3	Corral		O4	Burnished Lines	16		9.47
505	C133-2	EU-4	3	3	Corral		O4	Burnished Lines	31		68.89
506	C133-4	EU-4	3	3	Corral		O3	Burnished Lines	12		4.13
507	C133-5	EU-4	3	3	Corral		O3		8		1.22
508	C133-6	EU-4	3	3	Corral		O3	Burnished Lines	13		5.26
509	C133-7	EU-4	3	3	Corral		O3		11		3.18
510	C133-8	EU-4	3	3	Corral		O1		9		2.56

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
511	C133-10	EU-4	3	3	Corral		O3		9		1.74
512	C134-2	EU-3D	3	2	Compound 3	REC 1	O4		18		13.49
513	C134-3	EU-3D	3	2	Compound 3	REC 1	O4		33		83.10
514	C134-4	EU-3D	3	2	Compound 3	REC 1	O3		10		2.39
515	C134-5	EU-3D	3	2	Compound 3	REC 1	O1		12		6.06
516	C134-6	EU-3D	3	2	Compound 3	REC 1	O3		15		8.07
517	C134-8	EU-3D	3	2	Compound 3	REC 1	O3	Burnished Lines	15		8.07
518	C134-10	EU-3D	3	2	Compound 3	REC 1	O4		21		21.42
519	C134-11	EU-3D	3	2	Compound 3	REC 1	O3		18		13.95
520	C135-1	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3	Burnished Lines	11		3.18
521	C135-2	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3		9		1.74
522	C135-3	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3	Burnished Lines	10		2.39
523	C135-4	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3		10		2.39
524	C135-5	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3		11		3.18
525	C135-6	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O1	Burnished Lines	9		2.56
526	C135-7	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O1	Burnished Lines	11		4.67
527	C135-8	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3		12		4.13
528	C136-2	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	O3	Burnished Lines	12		4.13
529	C136-3	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	O3	Burnished Lines	14		6.57
530	C136-5	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	O3	Burnished Lines	11		3.18
531	C136-6	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	O3		8		1.22
532	C136-7	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	O3		11		3.18
533	C136-8	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	O3		8		1.22
534	C136-9	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	O3		11		3.18
535	C136-11	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	O1		10		3.51
536	C136-12	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	O3		12		4.13
537	C136-13	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	O3	Stamped Circle and Dot	10		2.39
538	C137-4	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	O3	Burnished Lines	13		5.26
539	C137-5	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	O3	Burnished Lines	13		5.26
540	C137-6	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	O3	Burnished Lines	13		5.26

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
541	C137-7	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	O3	Burnished Lines	13		5.26
542	C137-8	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	O1		12		6.06
543	C137-9	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	O4	Burnished Lines	20		18.50
544	C137-10	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	O3	Burnished Lines	14		6.57
545	C141-1	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3		13		5.26
546	C141-2	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3		13		5.26
547	C141-3	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3		12		4.13
548	C141-4	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3		12		4.13
549	C141-5	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3		13		5.26
550	C141-6	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3	Burnished Lines	11		3.18
551	C141-7	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O4	Burnished Lines	20		18.50
552	C141-8	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3	Burnished Lines	11		3.18
553	C141-9	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3		14		6.57
554	C142-1	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 1	O1	Burnished Lines	8		1.80
555	C142-2	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 1	O1		7		1.20
556	C142-3	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 1	O1		10		3.51
557	C142-4	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 1	O3		14		6.57
558	C142-5	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 1	O1		10		3.51
559	C143-1	EU-5	3	1	Tomb 1		O4	Burnished Lines	28		50.76
560	C144-1	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	O3	Burnished Lines	11		3.18
561	C144-2	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	O1		11		4.67
562	C144-3	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	O4	Burnished Lines	19		15.86
563	C144-5	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	O3		14		6.57
564	C145-1	EU-5	3	2	Corral		O3	Burnished Lines	12		4.13
565	C145-3	EU-5	3	2	Corral		O3		15		8.07
566	C145-4	EU-5	3	2	Corral		O1		13		7.70
567	C146-1	EU-5	3	1	Corral		O1	Burnished Lines	10		3.51
568	C147-1	EU-4	3	3	Corral		O1	Burnished Lines	11		4.67
569	C148-3	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	O3		11		3.18
570	C148-4	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	O3		10		2.39

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
571	C148-5	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	O3	Burnished Lines	11		3.18
572	C149-2	EU-6	4	1	Tomb 2		O1		12		6.06
573	C149-3	EU-6	4	1	Tomb 2		O1		10		3.51
574	C149-4	EU-6	4	1	Tomb 2		O1		11		4.67
575	C149-5	EU-6	4	1	Tomb 2		O3		12		4.13
576	C149-6	EU-6	4	1	Tomb 2		O4	Burnished Lines	25		36.13
577	C149-8	EU-6	4	1	Tomb 2		O1	Stamped Circle and Dot	11		4.67
578	C151-6	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente superior	O1		12		6.06
579	C151-8	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente superior	O3		16		9.80
580	C154-1	EU-7A	2	1	Compound 2	REC 1	O1		10		3.51
581	C154-2	EU-7A	2	1	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		12		4.13
582	C154-3	EU-7A	2	1	Compound 2	REC 1	O1		10		3.51
583	C154-4	EU-7A	2	1	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		11		3.18
584	C154-5	EU-7A	2	1	Compound 2	REC 1	O4		18		13.49
585	C154-6	EU-7A	2	1	Compound 2	REC 1	O4	Burnished Lines	26		40.64
586	C154-7	EU-7A	2	1	Compound 2	REC 1	O4	Burnished Lines	20		18.50
587	C154-8	EU-7A	2	1	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		15		8.07
588	C154-9	EU-7A	2	1	Compound 2	REC 1	O1		9		2.56
589	C154-10	EU-7A	2	1	Compound 2	REC 1	O4		23		28.14
590	C154-11	EU-7A	2	1	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		14		6.57
591	C154-15	EU-7A	2	1	Compound 2	REC 1	O1	Deep Punctate	7		1.20
592	C157-1	EU-5	3	1	Tomb 1	Recinto circular A	O3	Burnished Lines	12		4.13
593	C158-1	EU-3A	3	2	Compound 3	REC 9	O3	Incised Appliqueé	8		1.22
594	C160-10	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	O3		8		1.22
595	C167-1	EU-7A	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		14		6.57
596	C167-2	EU-7A	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O1	Burnished Lines	10		3.51
597	C167-3	EU-7A	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O4		26		40.64
598	C167-4	EU-7A	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O3	Burnished Lines	13		5.26
599	C167-5	EU-7A	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O1		9		2.56
600	C167-6	EU-7A	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O4	Burnished Lines	24		31.97

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
601	C167-7	EU-7A	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O3	Burnished Lines	12		4.13
602	C167-8	EU-7A	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		14		6.57
603	C167-9	EU-7A	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O3	Burnished Lines	13		5.26
604	C167-10	EU-7A	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O1	Burnished Lines	9		2.56
605	C168-2	EU-7C	2	1	Compound 2		O3		12		4.13
606	C168-3	EU-7C	2	1	Compound 2		O1		11		4.67
607	C168-4	EU-7C	2	1	Compound 2		O4		18		13.49
608	C171-4	EU-7B		1	Compound 2		O3		10		2.39
609	C171-5	EU-7B		1	Compound 2		O1	Burnished Lines	9		2.56
610	C175-4	EU-7B	2	2	Compound 2		O3	Burnished Lines	15		8.07
611	C175-6	EU-7B	2	2	Compound 2		O4		12		4.00
612	C175-7	EU-7B	2	2	Compound 2		O3		15		8.07
613	C175-8	EU-7B	2	2	Compound 2		O3		11		3.18
614	C175-9	EU-7B	2	2	Compound 2		O1		7		1.20
615	C175-10	EU-7B	2	2	Compound 2		O4		15		7.80
616	C175-11	EU-7B	2	2	Compound 2		O3		10		2.39
617	C175-12	EU-7B	2	2	Compound 2		O4		21		21.42
618	C175-13	EU-7B	2	2	Compound 2		O3		7		0.82
619	C175-14	EU-7B	2	2	Compound 2		O3		10		2.39
620	C176-1	EU-7C	2	2	Compound 2		O4		23		28.14
621	C176-2	EU-7C	2	2	Compound 2		O1		11		4.67
622	C176-3	EU-7C	2	2	Compound 2		O1		10		3.51
623	C176-4	EU-7C	2	2	Compound 2		O1		8		1.80
624	C176-5	EU-7C	2	2	Compound 2		O1		11		4.67
625	C176-6	EU-7C	2	2	Compound 2		O1	Burnished Lines	10		3.51
626	C176-7	EU-7C	2	2	Compound 2		O3	Burnished Lines	14		6.57
627	C177-2	EU-7B	2	4	Compound 2		O3	Burnished Lines	12		4.13
628	C177-3	EU-7B	2	4	Compound 2		O4		27		45.52
629	C177-4	EU-7B	2	4	Compound 2		O4		20		18.50
630	C178-1	EU-7B	2	2	Compound 2		O3	Burnished Lines	15		8.07

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
631	C178-2	EU-7B	2	2	Compound 2		O3		13		5.26
632	C179-2	EU-7B	2	5	Compound 2		O3	Burnished Lines	10		2.39
633	C182-1	EU-7B	2	3	Compound 2		O3		12		4.13
634	C182-2	EU-7B	2	3	Compound 2		O3	Burnished Lines	15		8.07
635	C182-3	EU-7B	2	3	Compound 2		O3		12		4.13
636	C182-4	EU-7B	2	3	Compound 2		O4	Burnished Lines	20		18.50
637	C182-5	EU-7B	2	3	Compound 2		O3		12		4.13
638	C182-6	EU-7B	2	3	Compound 2		O3		11		3.18
639	C182-7	EU-7B	2	3	Compound 2		O3		9		1.74
640	C182-8	EU-7B	2	3	Compound 2		O3	Burnished Lines	12		4.13
641	C184-4	EU-7A	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O1	Burnished Lines	9		2.56
642	C184-5	EU-7A	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		13		5.26
643	C185-1	EU-7A	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O3	Burnished Lines	11		3.18
644	C185-2	EU-7A	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		8		1.22
645	C185-3	EU-7A	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		13		5.26
646	C185-4	EU-7A	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		14		6.57
647	C185-5	EU-7A	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O1	Burnished Lines	9		2.56
648	C187-1	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O4	Burnished Lines	35		99.15
649	C187-2	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O1	Burnished Lines	10		3.51
650	C187-3	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O1	Burnished Lines	11		4.67
651	C188-1	EU-7B	2	5	Compound 2		O3		11		3.18
652	C188-2	EU-7B	2	5	Compound 2		O3	Burnished Lines	9		1.74
653	C189-2	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		12		4.13
654	C189-3	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3	Burnished Lines	15		8.07
655	C189-4	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3	Burnished Lines	14		6.57
656	C189-5	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O1		11		4.67
657	C189-6	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		16		9.80
658	C189-7	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O4		20		18.50
659	C189-8	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O4	Burnished Lines	23		28.14
660	C189-10	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3	Burnished Lines	13		5.26

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
661	C189-12	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O4		17		11.36
662	C190-1	EU-5	4	1	Tomb 1		O3	Burnished Lines	13		5.26
663	C190-2	EU-5	4	1	Tomb 3		O1		9		2.56
664	C191-1	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		11		3.18
665	C191-2	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3	Burnished Lines	13		5.26
666	C191-3	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O1		9		2.56
667	C191-4	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O1	Burnished Lines	11		4.67
668	C191-5	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3	Burnished Lines	14		6.57
669	C191-7	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3	Burnished Lines	13		5.26
670	C191-8	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3	Burnished Lines	12		4.13
671	C191-9	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3	Burnished Lines	12		4.13
672	C191-10	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3	Burnished Lines	13		5.26
673	C191-11	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		14		6.57
674	C191-12	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O1		9		2.56
675	C191-13	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O4		17		11.36
676	C192-2	EU-7F	2	1	Plaza Mayor		O3		13		5.26
677	C192-3	EU-7F	2	1	Plaza Mayor		O3		15		8.07
678	C193-1	EU-7E	2	1	Compound 2		O1		11		4.67
679	C193-2	EU-7E	2	1	Compound 2		O1		11		4.67
680	C193-3	EU-7E	2	1	Compound 2		O3		15		8.07
681	C194-3	EU-7E	2	1	Compound 2		O3	Burnished Lines	12		4.13
682	C194-4	EU-7E	2	1	Compound 2		O4		21		21.42
683	C194-5	EU-7E	2	1	Compound 2		O3		12		4.13
684	C194-6	EU-7E	2	1	Compound 2		O3		16		9.80
685	C194-7	EU-7E	2	1	Compound 2		O3		13		5.26
686	C195-3	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3		11		3.18
687	C195-4	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3	Burnished Lines	13		5.26
688	C195-5	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O4		26		40.64
689	C195-6	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3	Burnished Lines	13		5.26
690	C195-7	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3		13		5.26

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
691	C195-8	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3		15		8.07
692	C195-9	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O1	Burnished Lines	10		3.51
693	C195-10	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3		13		5.26
694	C195-11	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3		12		4.13
695	C197-2	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3		11		3.18
696	C197-3	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3	Burnished Lines	10		2.39
697	C197-4	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3		13		5.26
698	C197-9	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3		12		4.13
699	C198-2	EU-7F	2	2	Plaza Mayor		O1	Burnished Lines	11		4.67
700	C198-3	EU-7F	2	2	Plaza Mayor		O1		9		2.56
701	C198-4	EU-7F	2	2	Plaza Mayor		O3		15		8.07
702	C198-5	EU-7F	2	2	Plaza Mayor		O4		18		13.49
703	C201-1	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O1		11		4.67
704	C201-2	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O4	Burnished Lines	18		13.49
705	C201-4	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O4	Burnished Lines	18		13.49
706	C201-5	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O1	Burnished Lines	9		2.56
707	C201-6	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O1	Burnished Lines	9		2.56
708	C201-7	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		12		4.13
709	C202-1	EU-7C	2	3	Compound 2		O3		15		8.07
710	C202-2	EU-7C	2	3	Compound 2		O3		19		16.41
711	C204-1	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3		13		5.26
712	C204-2	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3		11		3.18
713	C204-3	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3		11		3.18
714	C204-4	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O4	Burnished Lines	22		24.62
715	C204-5	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3		15		8.07
716	C205-1	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3		13		5.26
717	C205-3	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3		11		3.18
718	C205-4	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3		12		4.13
719	C205-5	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O1		10		3.51
720	C205-6	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O4	Burnished Lines	20		18.50

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
721	C205-7	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3	Burnished Lines	13		5.26
722	C205-8	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3		10		2.39
723	C205-9	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3		13		5.26
724	C205-10	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3	Burnished Lines	14		6.57
725	C205-11	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O4		18		13.49
726	C205-12	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3		12		4.13
727	C205-13	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3	Burnished Lines	10		2.39
728	C206-3	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		O4		18		13.49
729	C206-6	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		O3	Burnished Lines	14		6.57
730	C206-7	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		O3		12		4.13
731	C206-8	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		O3		15		8.07
732	C206-9	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		O3		12		4.13
733	C207-2	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O1		12		6.06
734	C207-4	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3	Burnished Lines	14		6.57
735	C207-5	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O1	Burnished Lines	10		3.51
736	C207-6	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O4		20		18.50
737	C207-7	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O1		12		6.06
738	C207-8	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O1	Burnished Lines	9		2.56
739	C207-9	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		14		6.57
740	C207-11	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O1	Burnished Lines	8		1.80
741	C207-12	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O1	Burnished Lines	10		3.51
742	C207-13	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O1	Burnished Lines	9		2.56
743	C207-14	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3	Burnished Lines	14		6.57
744	C207-15	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O1		10		3.51
745	C207-18	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		14		6.57
746	C207-20	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O1	Burnished Lines	9		2.56
747	C207-21	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O4		25		36.13
748	C207-22	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O1		9		2.56
749	C207-23	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		11		3.18
750	C207-25	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3	Curvilinear Zoned Punctate	11		3.18

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
751	C208-6	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O4		18		13.49
752	C208-9	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O4		19		15.86
753	C208-10	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		18		13.95
754	C208-11	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		13		5.26
755	C208-12	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		17		11.75
756	C208-13	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		14		6.57
757	C208-14	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O1		10		3.51
758	C208-15	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O1		10		3.51
759	C208-16	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O4		20		18.50
760	C208-17	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O3	Burnished Lines	18		13.95
761	C208-19	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O3	Burnished Lines	14		6.57
762	C208-20	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		12		4.13
763	C208-21	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		16		9.80
764	C208-22	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O1		9		2.56
765	C208-23	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O1	Burnished Lines	11		4.67
766	C208-24	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O4		17		11.36
767	C208-25	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O3	Burnished Lines	16		9.80
768	C208-26	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		13		5.26
769	C208-27	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O1	Burnished Lines	8		1.80
770	C208-28	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		13		5.26
771	C208-29	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O3	Burnished Lines	16		9.80
772	C208-30	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O3	Burnished Lines	12		4.13
773	C208-31	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O4		22		24.62
774	C208-32	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O3	Burnished Lines	11		3.18
775	C209-10	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3	Burnished Lines	15		8.07
776	C209-11	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3	Burnished Lines	10		2.39
777	C209-12	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		10		2.39
778	C209-13	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		15		8.07
779	C209-14	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		11		3.18
780	C209-15	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O1	Burnished Lines	11		4.67

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
781	C209-16	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O4		17		11.36
782	C209-17	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		9		1.74
783	C209-18	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		10		2.39
784	C209-20	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		11		3.18
785	C210-3	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	Corredor	O3		11		3.18
786	C210-4	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	Corredor	O3		12		4.13
787	C210-5	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	Corredor	O3		15		8.07
788	C210-6	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	Corredor	O3		15		8.07
789	C210-7	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	Corredor	O3		18		13.95
790	C210-8	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	Corredor	O3		12		4.13
791	C210-9	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	Corredor	O3		18		13.95
792	C210-10	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	Corredor	O3		11		3.18
793	C212-3	EU-7D	2	3	Compound 2		O3	Zoned Curvilinear Punctate	9		1.74
794	C212-5	EU-7D	2	3	Compound 2		O3		14		6.57
795	C212-6	EU-7D	2	3	Compound 2		O1		12		6.06
796	C212-7	EU-7D	2	3	Compound 2		O3		11		3.18
797	C212-8	EU-7D	2	3	Compound 2		O1	Burnished Lines	10		3.51
798	C212-9	EU-7D	2	3	Compound 2		O3		11		3.18
799	C212-10	EU-7D	2	3	Compound 2		O3		12		4.13
800	C212-11	EU-7D	2	3	Compound 2		O3	Burnished Lines	11		3.18
801	C212-12	EU-7D	2	3	Compound 2		O1		9		2.56
802	C212-14	EU-7D	2	3	Compound 2		O4		31		68.89
803	C212-15	EU-7D	2	3	Compound 2		O3	Burnished Lines	13		5.26
804	C213-3	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		O3		11		3.18
805	C213-4	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		O3		10		2.39
806	C213-5	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		O3	Curvilinear Zoned Punctate	10		2.39
807	C213-6	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		O3		13		5.26
808	C213-7	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		O1	Burnished Lines	7		1.20
809	C213-8	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		O3	Burnished Lines	9		1.74
810	C214-1	EU-7G	2	1	Compound 2		O4	Burnished Lines	20		18.50

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
811	C214-2	EU-7G	2	1	Compound 2		O3	Burnished Lines	15		8.07
812	C214-3	EU-7G	2	1	Compound 2		O3	Burnished Lines	14		6.57
813	C214-4	EU-7G	2	1	Compound 2		O4		30		62.44
814	C214-5	EU-7G	2	1	Compound 2		O3	Burnished Lines	13		5.26
815	C214-6	EU-7G	2	1	Compound 2		O3		14		6.57
816	C214-7	EU-7G	2	1	Compound 2		O3		11		3.18
817	C215-4	EU-7G	2	2	Compound 2		O3		12		4.13
818	C215-5	EU-7G	2	2	Compound 2		O1	Burnished Lines	11		4.67
819	C215-6	EU-7G	2	2	Compound 2		O3	Burnished Lines	12		4.13
820	C215-7	EU-7G	2	2	Compound 2		O3	Burnished Lines	14		6.57
821	C215-8	EU-7G	2	2	Compound 2		O3		19		16.41
822	C216-2	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		O3	Burnished Lines	12		4.13
823	C216-3	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		O3		11		3.18
824	C216-4	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		O4	Burnished Lines	19		15.86
825	C217-3	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		13		5.26
826	C217-4	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O1		12		6.06
827	C217-5	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O4		15		7.80
828	C217-7	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O4		29		56.40
829	C217-8	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		18		13.95
830	C217-9	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		12		4.13
831	C217-10	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		13		5.26
832	C217-11	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		15		8.07
833	C218-2	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		O3		9		1.74
834	C218-3	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		O1		11		4.67
835	C219-4	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O3		18		13.95
836	C220-2	EU-7F	2	2	Plaza Mayor		O3		13		5.26
837	C220-3	EU-7F	2	2	Plaza Mayor		O3		11		3.18
838	C221-5	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	Corredor	O3		18		13.95
839	C221-6	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	Corredor	O4		25		36.13
840	C221-7	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	Corredor	O4	Burnished Lines	24		31.97

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
841	C221-8	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	Corredor	O3	Burnished Lines	12		4.13
842	C221-9	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	Corredor	O3		14		6.57
843	C221-11	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	Corredor	O3		11		3.18
844	C221-12	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	Corredor	O3		12		4.13
845	C221-14	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	Corredor	O3		8		1.22
846	C222-1	EU-7G	2	2	Compound 2		O3		14		6.57
847	C222-2	EU-7G	2	2	Compound 2		O3		10		2.39
848	C223-1	EU-7F	2	3	Plaza Mayor		O3		14		6.57
849	C223-2	EU-7F	2	3	Plaza Mayor		O3		11		3.18
850	C224-2	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		13		5.26
851	C224-3	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		16		9.80
852	C224-4	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		12		4.13
853	C224-6	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O4		20		18.50
854	C224-7	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		11		3.18
855	C224-8	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O1		12		6.06
856	C224-9	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O4		23		28.14
857	C224-10	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		14		6.57
858	C224-11	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		12		4.13
859	C224-12	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		15		8.07
860	C224-15	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O4		21		21.42
861	C224-16	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O1		13		7.70
862	C224-17	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O1		13		7.70
863	C224-18	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		13		5.26
864	C224-19	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		17		11.75
865	C224-20	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O1		15		11.83
866	C224-21	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O4		23		28.14
867	C224-22	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		12		4.13
868	C224-23	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		12		4.13
869	C224-24	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O1		10		3.51
870	C224-25	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		17		11.75

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
871	C225-1	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3		15		8.07
872	C225-2	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3		20		19.14
873	C225-3	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3	Burnished Lines	14		6.57
874	C225-4	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3		12		4.13
875	C225-5	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3		11		3.18
876	C225-6	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3	Burnished Lines	11		3.18
877	C225-8	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O3		16		9.80
878	C229-1	EU-3E	3	1	Compound 3		O3		13		5.26
879	C229-2	EU-3E	3	1	Compound 3		O3		18		13.95
880	C230-2	EU-7F	2	3	Plaza Mayor		O3		12		4.13
881	C230-3	EU-7F	2	3	Plaza Mayor		O3		11		3.18
882	C231-1	EU-7F	2	2	Plaza Mayor		O3		14		6.57
883	C232-1	EU-3E	3	1	Compound 3		O3		12		4.13
884	C233-1	EU-7G	2	2	Compound 2		O4	Burnished Lines	22		24.62
885	C234-6	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		O1	Burnished Lines	10		3.51
886	C235-2	EU-7F	2	4	Plaza Mayor		O3		16		9.80
887	C235-3	EU-7F	2	4	Plaza Mayor		O3	Burnished Lines	12		4.13
888	C235-4	EU-7F	2	4	Plaza Mayor		O1		12		6.06
889	C235-5	EU-7F	2	4	Plaza Mayor		O3		13		5.26
890	C236-1	EU-3E	3	1	Compound 3		O3		11		3.18
891	C236-2	EU-3E	3	1	Compound 3		O3		14		6.57
892	C238-1	EU-7A	2	5	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		13		5.26
893	C238-2	EU-7A	2	5	Compound 2	REC 1	O3		12		4.13
894	C240-1	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O4	Burnished Lines	17		11.36
895	C240-10	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O1	Stamped Circle and Dot, Zc	6		0.76
896	C240-12	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O4	Zoned Incised, Handle	10		2.31
897	C242-4	EU-3E	3	1	Compound 3		O1	Burnished Lines	13		7.70
898	C242-5	EU-3E	3	1	Compound 3		O3		14		6.57
899	C242-6	EU-3E	3	1	Compound 3		O3		10		2.39
900	C242-7	EU-3E	3	1	Compound 3		O3	Burnished Lines	13		5.26
901	C243-1	EU-3E	3	2	Compound 3		O3	Burnished Lines	13		5.26

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
902	C243-3	EU-3E	3	2	Compound 3		O3	Burnished Lines	12		4.13
903	C243-4	EU-3E	3	2	Compound 3		O1		12		6.06
904	C243-6	EU-3E	3	2	Compound 3		O3		10		2.39
905	C243-7	EU-3E	3	2	Compound 3		O3	Burnished Lines	9		1.74
906	C243-8	EU-3E	3	2	Compound 3		O3		10		2.39
907	C244-1	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O4		16		6.47
908	C244-2	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O3	Handle	12		4.13
909	C244-3	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O4		19		15.86
910	C244-4	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O4		24		31.97
911	C244-5	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O1		11		4.67
912	C244-6	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O3		11		3.18
913	C244-7	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O4		25		36.13
914	C244-8	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O1	Burnished Lines	12		6.06
915	C244-10	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O1		11		4.67
916	C244-12	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O3		11		3.18
917	C244-15	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O3		9		1.74
918	C244-16	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O3		13		5.26
919	C245-4	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O3	Burnished Lines	11		3.18
920	C245-5	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O4		18		13.49
921	C245-6	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O4		17		11.36
922	C245-7	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O3		12		4.13
923	C245-8	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O4		21		21.42
924	C245-12	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O3		11		3.18
925	C245-13	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O3		11		3.18
926	C245-14	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O3		14		6.57
927	C245-15	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O3		15		8.07
928	C246-1	EU-7G	2	3	Compound 2		O3		13		5.26
929	C246-2	EU-7G	2	3	Compound 2		O1		7		1.20
930	C246-3	EU-7G	2	3	Compound 2		O3		13		5.26
931	C246-4	EU-7G	2	3	Compound 2		O3		11		3.18
932	C247-1	EU-7F	2	3	Plaza Mayor		O3		19		16.41

(Table 5.16 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Angle	Volume
933	C249-3	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O3		11		3.18
934	C249-4	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O3		10		2.39
935	C249-5	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O3		13		5.26
936	C251-1	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O3		18		13.95
937	C251-2	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O3		20		19.14
938	C251-3	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O4		19		15.86
939	C251-4	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O1		10		3.51
940	C251-8	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O3	Burnished Lines	10		2.39
941	C251-9	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O3	Burnished Lines	12		4.13
942	C251-10	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O4	Burnished Lines	27		45.52
943	C251-11	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O3	Burnished Lines	11		3.18
944	C251-13	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O1		10		3.51
945	C251-14	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O3		15		8.07
946	C253-7	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O3		12		4.13
947	C253-8	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O3	Burnished Lines	12		4.13
948	C253-9	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		O1	Burnished Lines	11		4.67
949	C254-1	EU-3E	3	1	Compound 3		O3		11		3.18
950	C254-4	EU-3E	3	1	Compound 3		O3		15		8.07
951	C256-2	EU-3E	3	3	Compound 3		O1		11		4.67
952	C256-3	EU-3E	3	3	Compound 3		O3		12		4.13
953	C256-5	EU-3E	3	3	Compound 3		O3		22		25.48
954	C256-6	EU-3E	3	3	Compound 3		O3	Burnished Lines	18		13.95
955	C256-7	EU-3E	3	3	Compound 3		O4	Burnished Lines	24		31.97
956	C256-8	EU-3E	3	3	Compound 3		O4		20		18.50
957	C276-2	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		O3		12		4.13
958	C276-3	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		O4	Burnished Lines	18		13.49
959	C276-4	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		O3		14		5.26
960	C276-5	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		O1	Burnished Lines	13		7.70
961	C276-6	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		O3	Burnished Lines	11		3.18
962	C276-7	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		O3	Burnished Lines	12		4.13
963	C276-8	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		O3		12		4.13

Table 5.17 - Small Jars at Caylán

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
1	C3-02		3	1	Plaza A		Convex Divergent		9	
2	C8-01		3	1			Convex Divergent	Pattern Burnished	6	
3	C36-02		4	1			Convex Divergent		5.5	
4	C36-03		4	1			Convex Divergent		5.5	
5	C46-03	TP-2	9	1			Slightly Convex Convergent		5	
6	C46-04	TP-2	9	1			Slightly Convex Convergent		5	
7	C46-05	TP-2	9	1			Convex Divergent		9	
8	C52-01	EU-2	3	2	Plaza A	Banqueta 1 (N)	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		4	
9	C55-05	TP-4	3	3			Compound Walls		10	
10	C55-06	TP-4	3	3			Compound Walls		10	
11	C74-01	EU-2	3	1	Plaza A		Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		5	
12	C74-02	EU-2	3	1	Plaza A		Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		5	
13	C85-01	TP-3	3	4			Slightly Convex Convergent		9	
14	C85-04	TP-3	3	4			Slightly Convex Convergent		9	
15	C87-01	PH-1	7	1			Compound Walls		5	
16	C87-07	PH-1	7	1			Slightly Convex Convergent		n/a	
17	C87-08	PH-1	7	1			Convex Divergent		10	
18	C87-10	PH-1	7	1			Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		7	
19	C88-03	PH-1	7	1			Compound Walls		11	
20	C89-04	EU-2	3	4	Plaza A		Convex Divergent		6	
21	C89-05	EU-2	3	4	Plaza A		Convex Divergent		6	
22	C89-07	EU-2	3	4	Plaza A		Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		8	
23	C89-08	EU-2	3	4	Plaza A		Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		8	
24	C90-01	EU-2	3	6	Plaza A		Convex Divergent		4	
25	C90-02	EU-2	3	6	Plaza A		Convex Divergent		4	
26	C93-02	EU-2	3	4	Plaza A		Convex Divergent		6	
27	C110-02	EU-3	7	1			Slightly Convex Vertical		6	
28	C116-02	TP-5	1	8B			Convex Divergent		7	
29	C135-02	EU-3	7	1			Convex Divergent		9.5	
30	C138-01	EU-3	7	1			Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		3	

(Table 5.17 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
31	C145-02	EU-2	3	7B	Plaza A		Convex Divergent		5.5	
32	C146-01	EU-3	7	1			Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		4.5	
33	C147-07	EU-3	7	1			Convex Divergent		10.5	
34	C148-01	EU-2	3	7A	Plaza A		Convex Divergent		10	
35	C149-01	EU-3	7	1			Convex Divergent		10	
36	C149-02	EU-3	7	1			Slightly Convex Vertical		6.5	
37	C149-12	EU-3	7	1			Convex Divergent		6.5	
38	C150-01	EU-2	3	6?	Plaza A		Compound Walls		5	
39	C195-01	TP-8	3	2	Plaza A	REC 1	Convex Divergent		7	
40	C200-01	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	P2A	Slightly Convex Divergent		6	
41	C213-05	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A		Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		10	
42	C227-06	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Ramp 2	Convex Divergent		8	
43	C230-01	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 3B	Convex Divergent		10	
44	C245-01	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound		Slightly Convex Vertical		5	
45	C245-02	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound		Convex Divergent		6	
46	C252-03	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	T-1	Slightly Convex Vertical		8	
47	C266-04	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 2B	Convex Divergent		6	
48	C271-03	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	REC 1	Convex Divergent		6	
49	C272-04	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 5	Slightly Convex Divergent		9	
50	C272-09	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 5	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		10	
51	C279-15	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	Slightly Convex Vertical		8	
52	C285-04	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 1	Slightly Convex Vertical		5	
53	C286-01	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 1	Convex Divergent		9	
54	C288-02	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 1B	Convex Divergent		7	
55	C289-03	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound		Slightly Convex Divergent		8	
56	C289-09	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound		Slightly Convex Convergent		5	
57	C290-10	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	REC 1	Convex Divergent		5	
58	C292-08	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound	T-3	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		5	
59	C295-02	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	P3A Ramp	Convex Divergent		8	
60	C297-05	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Ramp 2	Convex Divergent		2.5	

(Table 5.17 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
61	C297-08	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Ramp 2	Convex Divergent		8	
62	C299-02	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	REC 7	Slightly Convex Convergent		8	
63	C301-09	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A	REC 2	Convex Divergent		9	
64	C305-06	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	REC 3	Slightly Convex Convergent		4	
65	C305-07	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	REC 3	Convex Divergent		5	
66	C313-02	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	T-1	Slightly Convex Convergent		4	
67	C314-14	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Ramp 1	Convex Divergent		6	
68	C318-03	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	Convex Divergent		4	
69	C318-05	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	Compound Walls		9	
70	C320-04	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A	REC 1	Compound Walls		10	
71	C328-03	EU-6	3	1	Plaza E		Slightly Convex Vertical		6	
72	C330-02	EU-6	3	4	Plaza E		Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		8	
73	C351-11	EU-4	3	3	Main Mound		Convex Divergent		6	
74	C359-01	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound	T-2	Convex Divergent		9	
75	C359-08	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound	T-2	Slightly Convex Convergent		4	
76	C360-04	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 6	Slightly Convex Vertical		5	
77	C360-05	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 6	Slightly Convex Vertical		6	
78	C362-04	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 4	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		5	
79	C383-01	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	Platform A	n/a		10	
80	C395-03	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Ramp 1	Convex Divergent		6	
81	C397-04	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Corredor 2-B1	Compound Walls		10	
82	C397-05	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Corredor 2-B1	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		7	
83	C397-06	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Corredor 2-B1	Convex Divergent		10	
84	C397-07	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Corredor 2-B1	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		5	
85	C402-02	EU-6	3	4	Compound E	REC 6	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		8	
86	C403-01	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	Slightly Convex Divergent		8	
87	C415-02	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	Slightly Convex Divergent		8	
88	C422-08	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	Slightly Convex Divergent		6	
89	C424-01	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 4	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		6	
90	C425-03	EU-6	3	7	Compound E	REC 6	Slightly Convex Convergent		5	

(Table 5.17 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
91	C427-25	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	Convex Divergent		8	
92	C428-01	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	Convex Divergent		10	
93	C430-06	TP-12	4	1	Plaza C	REC 1	Convex Divergent		7	
94	C435-03	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 3	Compound Walls		7	
95	C436-04	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	Slightly Convex Divergent		9	
96	C441-01	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 4	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		6	
97	C457-02	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	Convex Divergent		6	
98	C465-03	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 4	Convex Divergent		9	
99	C474-01	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 3	Slightly Convex Divergent		8	
100	C510-03	EU-6	3	6	Compound E	REC 6	Slightly Convex Vertical		6	
101	C510-05	EU-6	3	6	Compound E	REC 6, Ext 8	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		6	

Table 5.18 - Small Jars at Huambacho

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
1	N103-07	EU-11	S	1	Plaza A	REC 8	n/a		6	
2	N103-10	EU-11	S	1	Plaza A	REC 8	n/a		9	
3	N103-15	EU-11	S	1	Plaza A	REC 8	n/a		4	
4	N103-21	EU-11	S	1	Plaza A	REC 8	Compound Walls		8	
5	N103-25	EU-11	S	1	Plaza A	REC 8	n/a		3	
6	N103-47		S	1		REC 9	n/a		10	
7	N103-49		S	1		REC 9	n/a		5	
8	N103-143		S	1		REC 1	n/a		7	
9	N103-151		C	1			Convex Divergent		5	
10	N103-153		C	1			n/a		10	
11	N103-156		C	1			Convex Divergent		8	
12	N103-159		C	1			n/a		4	
13	N103-165	EU-10	C	3	Plaza A	REC 12	n/a		5	
14	N103-219		N	1		REC 15	Convex Divergent		7	
15	N103-221		N	1		REC 15	Slightly Convex Vertical		10	
16	N103-313		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 1	Convex Divergent		10	
17	N103-321		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 1	Slightly Convex Vertical		10	
18	N103-322		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		8	
19	N103-384		N	1		REC 13	Slightly Convex Vertical		7	
20	N103-385		N	1		REC 13	n/a		10	
21	N103-387		N	1		REC 13	Slightly Convex Vertical		10	
22	N103-388		N	1		REC 13	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		11	
23	N103-517		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 4	Convex Divergent		10	
24	N103-527		C	1	Plaza A	REC 8	n/a		8	
25	N103-562		N	1		REC 10	n/a		6	
26	N103-563		N	1		REC 10	Slightly Convex Divergent	Incised Appliqueé	7	
27	N103-593		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	n/a		6	
28	N103-598	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Slightly Convex Divergent		8.4	
29	N103-614	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Convex Divergent		6	
30	N103-719		N	1		REC 13	Slightly Convex Vertical		6	

(Table 5.18 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
31	N103-881	EU-10	C	3	Plaza A	REC 12A	Convex Divergent		8	
32	N103-957	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Convex Divergent		9	
33	N103-958	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		10	
34	N103-965	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Convex Divergent		10	
35	N103-974		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 3	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		10	
36	N103-987	EU-2	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	Convex Divergent		10	
37	N103-988	EU-2	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	Convex Divergent		5	
38	N103-1056		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Convex Divergent		10	
39	N103-1058		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Convex Divergent		9	
40	N103-1164		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Slightly Convex Divergent		9	
41	N103-1168	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Convex Divergent		7	
42	N103-1178	EU-7	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	Convex Divergent		5	
43	N103-1178A	EU-7	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	Convex Divergent		6	
44	N103-1203		N	1		REC 15	Convex Divergent	Punctate Appliqueé	9	
45	N103-1206		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent	Modeled	7.6	
46	N103-1227		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Convex Divergent		8	
47	N103-1346		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 5	Convex Divergent		7	
48	N103-1423	EU-10	C	3	Plaza A	REC 17	n/a		9	
49	N103-1476		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Slightly Convex Divergent		10	
50	N103-1488	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Convex Divergent		10	
51	N103-1763	EU-7	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 2	Convex Divergent		5	
52	N103-1956		N	3		REC 13	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		10	
53	N103-1984			1			Convex Divergent		6	
54	N103-2136		C	1	Plaza A	REC 1	Convex Divergent		9	
55	N103-2142		C	1	Plaza A	REC 1	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		8	
56	N103-2206		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Convex Divergent		10	
57	N103-2248		N	3		REC 10	Convex Divergent		9	
58	N103-2255	EU-15	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 2	Convex Divergent		n/a	
59	N103-2256	EU-2	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 2	Slightly Convex Convergent		4	
60	N103-2266		N	1		REC 5	Slightly Convex Vertical		8	

(Table 5.18 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
61	N103-2278		C	1	Plaza A	REC 1	Convex Divergent		10	
62	N103-2280	EU-11	C	1	Plaza A	REC 8	n/a		11	
63	N103-2284			1			n/a		6	
64	N103-2307		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	Convex Divergent		4	
65	N103-2314		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	Convex Divergent		5	
66	N103-2344	EU-15	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 2	Compound Walls		11	
67	N103-2352		N	1		REC 12	Compound Walls	Design	6	
68	N103-2367		N	1		REC 12	Convex Divergent		10	
69	N103-2465		N	1		REC 13	Compound Walls		8	
70	N103-2468		N	1		REC 13	n/a		6	
71	N103-2524		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		10	
72	N103-2543	EU-20	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 6	Convex Divergent		5	
73	N103-2544	EU-20	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 6	Convex Divergent		10	
74	N103-2548	EU-20	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 6	Convex Divergent		8	
75	N103-2556	EU-21	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 7	Convex Divergent		4	
76	N103-2557	EU-21	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 7	Convex Divergent		5	
77	N103-2580	EU-19	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 1	Convex Divergent		5	
78	N103-2587	EU-19	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 1	n/a		8	
79	N103-2648		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Compound Walls		11	
80	N103-2664	EU-25	N Ext	2	Plaza B	REC 1	Compound Walls		8	
81	N103-2668	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	Slightly Convex Vertical		4	
82	N103-2672	EU-23	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 5	Convex Divergent		6	
83	N103-2716	EU-23	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Convex Divergent		10	
84	N103-2720	EU-23	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Convex Divergent		8	
85	N103-2732	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		Slightly Convex Vertical		9	
86	N103-2793	EU-20	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Convex Divergent	Figurine	5	
87	N103-2832			1			n/a		8	
88	N103-2837	EU-24	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 4	Convex Divergent		9	
89	N103-2840	EU-24	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 4	Slightly Convex Divergent		4	
90	N103-2942	EU-26	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 7	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		4	

(Table 5.18 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
91	N103-2946	EU-26	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 7	Convex Divergent		4	
92	N103-2951	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	Convex Divergent		10	
93	N103-2954	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	Slightly Convex Vertical		8	
94	N103-2956	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		8	
95	N103-2958	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	Slightly Convex Divergent		4	
96	N103-2963	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 4	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		6	
97	N103-2966	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		10	
98	N103-2979	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		4	
99	N103-2991	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		Convex Divergent		9	
100	N103-3002	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		10	
101	N103-3023	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Convex Divergent		4	
102	N103-3047	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Compound Walls		9	
103	N103-3060	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Convex Divergent		10	
104	N103-3094	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Slightly Convex Vertical		8	
105	N103-3111	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		7	
106	N103-3140	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Slightly Convex Vertical		4	
107	N103-3146	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Compound Walls		10	
108	N103-3187	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Convex Divergent		8	
109	N103-3203	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		6	
110	N103-3262	EU-23	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 5	Convex Divergent		9	
111	N103-3267	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Compound Walls		10	
112	N103-3299	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Convex Divergent		3.5	
113	N103-3317	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Convex Divergent		6	
114	N103-3379	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Convex Divergent		10	
115	N103-3383			1			Convex Divergent		8	
116	N103-3406	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Convex Divergent		8	
117	N103-3428	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		Slightly Convex Divergent		8	
118	N103-3431	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		Slightly Convex Divergent		6	
119	N103-3436	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		Compound Walls		9	
120	N103-3441	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		6	

(Table 5.18 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
121	N103-3450	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		5	
122	N103-3498	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Convex Divergent		4	
123	N103-3499	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Convex Divergent		6	
124	N103-3590	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 2	Convex Divergent		5	
125	N103-3606	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	Convex Divergent		10	
126	N103-3612	EU-19W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 10	Convex Divergent		9	
127	N103-3614	EU-19W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 10	Convex Divergent		9	
128	N103-3615	EU-19W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 10	Convex Divergent		4	
129	N103-3619	EU-19W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 10	Convex Divergent		8	
130	N103-3620	EU-19W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 10	Convex Divergent		8	
131	N103-3622	EU-19W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 10	Convex Divergent		8	
132	N103-3641	EU-26N	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		3	
133	N103-3642	EU-26N	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	Convex Divergent		4	
134	N103-3723	EU-28	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 1A	Compound Walls		10	
135	N103-3751	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 2A	Convex Divergent		3	
136	N103-3754	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 2A	Slightly Convex Vertical		3.5	
137	N103-3787		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Convex Divergent		9	
138	N103-3800		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Convex Divergent		6	
139	N103-3873		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Slightly Convex Convergent		14	
140	N103-3902	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	Compound Walls		10.5	
141	N103-3914	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		10	
142	N103-3915	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	Convex Divergent		5	
143	N103-3923	EU-25	N Ext	5	Plaza B	REC 4B	Slightly Convex Vertical		9	
144	N103-3925	EU-29	C	3	Plaza A	REC 1	Convex Divergent		6.6	
145	N103-3935	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	Convex Divergent		3.5	
146	N103-3946	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	Slightly Convex Vertical		4	
147	N103-3948	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		6	
148	N103-3955	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	Convex Divergent		10	
149	N103-3965	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	Convex Divergent		6	
150	N103-3990		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Convex Divergent		9	

Table 5.19 - Small Jars at Samanco

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
1	C2-03	TP-2	3	2	Corral		Convex Divergent		7	
2	C2-06	TP-2	3	2	Corral		Convex Divergent		7	
3	C2-10	TP-2	3	2	Corral		Convex Divergent		9	
4	C3-08	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	Convex Divergent		9	
5	C5-02	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		6	
6	C5-04	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	Convex Divergent		5	
7	C6-03	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	Convex Divergent	Zoned Incised	10	
8	C6-12	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	Convex Divergent		4	
9	C6-13	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	Slightly Convex Vertical		10	
10	C9-21	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	Convex Divergent		10	
11	C12-18	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	Convex Divergent		6	
12	C12-25	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	Convex Divergent		6	
13	C15-06	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor		Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		9	
14	C16-16	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	Slightly Convex Divergent		11	
15	C17-06	TP-3	4	2	Compound 3	REC 11	Convex Divergent		9	
16	C19-12	EU-1	2	3	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	Slightly Convex Divergent		9	
17	C19-14	EU-1	2	3	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	Convex Divergent		6	
18	C20-02	TP-3	4	2	Compound 3	REC 11	Slightly Convex Vertical		6	
19	C21-14	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	Convex Divergent		6	
20	C21-15	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	Slightly Convex Vertical		4	
21	C21-16	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	Convex Divergent		8	
22	C22-05	EU-1	2	2	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	Slightly Convex Vertical		6	
23	C22-06	EU-1	2	2	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	Slightly Convex Vertical		6	
24	C29-02	TP-2	3	3	Corral		Convex Divergent		7	
25	C43-05	EU-1	2	6	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	Convex Divergent		5	
26	C43-22	EU-1	2	6	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	Convex Divergent		9	
27	C43-23	EU-1	2	6	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	Convex Divergent		9	
28	C50-01	TP-4	4	3	Corral	REC 12	Compound Walls		7	
29	C50-05	TP-4	4	3	Corral	REC 12	Convex Divergent		7	
30	C52-07	TP-6	6	2	Compound 6	REC 17	Convex Divergent		7	

(Table 5.19 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
31	C53-07	TP-6	6	3	Compound 6	REC 16	n/a		8	
32	C60-13	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 4	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		5	
33	C61-07	TP-5	5	2	Compound 5	REC 15	Slightly Convex Vertical		9	
34	C63-05	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 10	Convex Divergent		5	
35	C74-02	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	Compound Walls		10	
36	C89-06	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		7	
37	C89-08	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	Slightly Convex Vertical		6	
38	C89-09	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		6	
39	C90-13	TP-9	9	3	Compound 4		Convex Divergent		7	
40	C94-02	TP-7	4	2	Compound 6	REC 12	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent	Stamped Circle and Dot	7	
41	C95-05	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		5	
42	C109-8	EU-3B	3	5	Compound 3	Plataforma baja	Convex Divergent		6	
43	C111-6	EU-3B	3	4	Compound 3	Plataforma baja	Concave Convergent		5	
44	C111-7	EU-3B	3	4	Compound 3	Plataforma baja	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		10	
45	C112-11	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		9	
46	C113-1	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	Convex Divergent		7	
47	C114-6	EU-3A	3	1	Compound 3	REC 9	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		9	
48	C114-8	EU-3A	3	1	Compound 3	REC 9	Convex Divergent		9	
49	C114-10	EU-3A	3	1	Compound 3	REC 9	Convex Divergent	Zoned Linear Incised	9	
50	C116-6	EU-3B	3	5	Compound 3	Plataforma alta	Convex Divergent		6	
51	C117-17	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	Convex Divergent		8	
52	C117-18	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	Convex Divergent		6	
53	C118-8	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	Convex Divergent		7	
54	C119-12	C3	ercadura	1	Compound 3		Convex Divergent		9	
55	C119-16	C3	ercadura	1	Compound 3		Slightly Convex Vertical		7	
56	C121-4	EU-3D	3	1	Compound 3	REC 1	Slightly Vertical Divergent	Burnished Lines	9	
57	C123-18	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medic	Slightly Convex Divergent		9	
58	C123-19	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medic	Convex Divergent		8	
59	C134-7	EU-3D	3	2	Compound 3	REC 1	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		8	
60	C134-13	EU-3D	3	2	Compound 3	REC 1	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		7	

(Table 5.19 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
61	C134-14	EU-3D	3	2	Compound 3	REC 1	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		8	
62	C136-10	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	Slightly Convex Divergent		9	
63	C142-6	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 1	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		10	
64	C148-2	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	Convex Divergent		7	
65	C149-1	EU-6	4	1	Tomb 2		Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		8	
66	C152-2	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	Convex Divergent	Burnished Lines	10	
67	C154-12	EU-7A	2	1	Compound 2	REC 1	Convex Divergent		14	
68	C154-14	EU-7A	2	1	Compound 2	REC 1	Slightly Convex Divergent		6	
69	C167-11	EU-7A	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	Convex Divergent		9	
70	C182-9	EU-7B	2	3	Compound 2		Convex Divergent		6	
71	C184-2	EU-7A	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	Slightly Convex Divergent		6	
72	C184-3	EU-7A	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	Convex Divergent		8	
73	C187-4	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	Convex Divergent		6	
74	C189-11	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	Slightly Convex Vertical		5	
75	C195-18	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		Slightly Convex Convergent		10	
76	C197-5	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		Slightly Convex Divergent		10	
77	C197-7	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		Convex Divergent		11	
78	C197-8	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		Convex Divergent		10	
79	C201-8	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	Slightly Convex Convergent		5	
80	C204-7	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		Slightly Convex Divergent		5	
81	C205-14	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		Convex Divergent		7	
82	C205-15	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		Convex Convergent	Burnished Lines	5	
83	C206-2	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		Convex Divergent		10	
84	C207-24	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	Slightly Convex Divergent		8	
85	C208-35	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	Convex Divergent		7	
86	C208-38	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	Slightly Convex Divergent		8	
87	C209-5	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	Convex Divergent		9	
88	C209-9	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		9	
89	C209-21	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	n/a		12	
90	C210-2	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	Corredor	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		6	

(Table 5.19 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
91	C210-11	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	Corredor	Convex Divergent		9	
92	C214-10	EU-7G	2	1	Compound 2		Convex Divergent		9	
93	C225-7	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		Convex Divergent		10	
94	C227-1	EU-3E	3	1	Compound 3		Slightly Convex Vertical		7	
95	C229-3	EU-3E	3	1	Compound 3		Slightly Convex Vertical		7	
96	C230-4	EU-7F	2	3	Plaza Mayor		Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		6	
97	C234-5	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		Slightly Convex Divergent		9	
98	C253-11	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		Slightly Convex Divergent		5	

Table 5.20 - Medium Jars at Caylán

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
1	C30-06	EU-1	4	3	Main Mound		Convex Divergent		11	
2	C46-01	TP-2	9	1			Convex Divergent		12	
3	C48-01	EU-2	3	2	Plaza A	Banqueta 2 (N)	Convex Divergent		11.5	
4	C49-02	EU-2	3	1	Plaza A	Nicho 1 (N)	Convex Divergent		11	
5	C83-02	TP-4	3	5			n/a		12	
6	C84-01	TP-4	3	4			Slightly Convex Divergent		15	
7	C86-12	TP-3	3	1			Convex Divergent		16	
8	C121-06	EU-3	7	1			Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		11	
9	C124-01	EU-2	3	4	Plaza A		Slightly Convex Divergent		12	
10	C125-06	EU-3	7	1			Convex Divergent		11	
11	C126-05	EU-3	7	1			Slightly Convex Vertical		13	
12	C135-19	EU-3	7	1			Convex Divergent		14.5	
13	C146-04	EU-3	7	1			Convex Divergent		19	
14	C150-03	EU-2	3	6?	Plaza A		Slightly Convex Vertical		15	
15	C202-02	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	P3	Convex Divergent		14	
16	C221-14	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	Convex Divergent		13	
17	C227-07	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Ramp	Convex Divergent		12	
18	C260-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	Slightly Convex Vertical		16	
19	C265-11	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	Convex Divergent		18	
20	C265-12	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	Convex Divergent		13	
21	C265-13	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	Convex Divergent		16	
22	C273-03	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	REC 1	Convex Divergent		18	
23	C275-07	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	Convex Divergent		12	
24	C278-06	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	Convex Divergent		13	
25	C279-09	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	Convex Divergent		11	
26	C279-10	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	Convex Divergent		12	
27	C284-12	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	Convex Divergent		13	
28	C290-02	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	REC 1	Convex Divergent		19	
29	C290-08	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	REC 1	Convex Divergent		12	
30	C293-03	EU-4	3	3	Main Mound		Convex Divergent		15	

(Table 5.20 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
31	C299-03	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	REC 7	Convex Divergent		11	
32	C307-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	Slightly Convex Vertical		12	
33	C330-03	EU-6	3	4	Compound E		Convex Convergent		15	
34	C333-01	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Surface A	Convex Divergent		16	
35	C335-03	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 1B	Convex Divergent		12	
36	C343-01	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A	REC 1	Slightly Convex Divergent		14	
37	C346-04	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 1B	Convex Divergent		14	
38	C348-01	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Platform 3A	Convex Convergent		12	
39	C359-10	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound	T-2	Convex Divergent		15	
40	C360-06	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 6	Convex Divergent		16	
41	C402-04	EU-6	3	4	Compound E	REC 6	Convex Divergent		15	
42	C425-01	EU-6	3	7	Compound E	REC 6	Convex Divergent		14	
43	C427-23	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	Convex Divergent		13	
44	C432-04	EU-6	3	1	Plaza E		Convex Divergent		14	
45	C434-01	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 4	Convex Divergent		14	
46	C480-03	EU-6	3	4	Compound E	REC 4	Slightly Convex Divergent		11	
47	C483-06	EU-6	3	5	Compound E	REC 6	Convex Divergent		18	
48	C484-08	EU-6	3	6	Compound E	REC 6	Convex Divergent		17	
49	C484-09	EU-6	3	6	Compound E	REC 6	Slightly Convex Vertical		11	

Table 5.21 - Medium Jars at Huambacho

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
1	N103-06	EU-11	S	1		REC 8	Convex Divergent		18	
2	N103-13	EU-11	S	1		REC 8	Convex Divergent		12	
3	N103-39		S	1		REC 3	n/a		19	
4	N103-40		S	1		REC 3	n/a		16	
5	N103-44		S	1		REC 6	n/a		18	
6	N103-58		S	1		REC 2	Convex Divergent		13	
7	N103-64		S	1		REC 9A	Convex Divergent		16	
8	N103-69		S	1		REC 5	Convex Divergent		11	
9	N103-94		S	1		REC 10	n/a		14	
10	N103-98		S	1		REC 10	Convex Divergent		14	
11	N103-99		S	1		REC 10	Slightly Convex Vertical		12	
12	N103-101		S	1		REC 10	n/a		18	
13	N103-104		S	1		REC 10	n/a		13	
14	N103-137		S	1		REC 1	n/a		11	
15	N103-141		S	1		REC 1	n/a		12	
16	N103-146		S	1		REC 4	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		15	
17	N103-168	EU-10	C	1	Plaza A	REC 17	Convex Divergent		18	
18	N103-180		C	1	Plaza A	REC 10	Convex Divergent		16	
19	N103-201	EU-10	C	3	Plaza A	REC 17	Convex Divergent		18	
20	N103-284		C	1	Plaza A	REC 1	Convex Divergent		18	
21	N103-307		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		16	
22	N103-319		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		12	
23	N103-323		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		13	
24	N103-371		C	1	Plaza A	REC 18	n/a		20	
25	N103-453	EU-10	C	1	Plaza A	REC 13	n/a		23	
26	N103-586		C	3	Plaza A	REC 17	Convex Divergent		20	
27	N103-602	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Slightly Convex Vertical		12	
28	N103-828	EU-2	C	1	Plaza A	REC 1	Convex Divergent		16	
29	N103-836		C	1	Plaza A	REC 1	Slightly Convex Vertical		16	
30	N103-897		C	3	Plaza A	REC 12A	Slightly Convex Divergent		13	

(Table 5.21 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
31	N103-956	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Convex Divergent		13	
32	N103-986	EU-2	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	Slightly Convex Divergent		18	
33	N103-1073		S	1		REC 2A	n/a		12	
34	N103-1285	EU-9	S	3		REC 2A	Convex Divergent		20	
35	N103-1288	EU-9	S	3		REC 2A	Convex Divergent		20	
36	N103-1485	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Slightly Convex Divergent		18	
37	N103-1486	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Convex Divergent		14	
38	N103-1582		C	1	Plaza A	REC 1	Slightly Convex Vertical		12	
39	N103-1584		C	1	Plaza A	REC 1	Convex Divergent		14	
40	N103-1587	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Convex Divergent		20	
41	N103-1596	EU-4	C	1	Plaza A	REC 3	n/a		14	
42	N103-1607		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 1	Convex Divergent		12	
43	N103-1669	EU-17	C	3	Plaza A	REC 1	Convex Divergent		18	
44	N103-1670	EU-17	C	3	Plaza A	REC 1	Convex Divergent		16	
45	N103-1697	EU-15	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	Convex Divergent		12	
46	N103-1698	EU-15	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	Convex Divergent		11	
47	N103-1730	EU-2	N	1		REC 5	Convex Divergent		14	
48	N103-1733	EU-17	N	1		REC 5	Convex Divergent		17	
49	N103-1810	EU-17	C	3	Plaza A	REC 1	Convex Divergent		14	
50	N103-2012	EU-17	C	3	Plaza A	REC 1	Convex Divergent		14	
51	N103-2038	EU-16	S	3		REC 7	n/a		18	
52	N103-2070	EU-16	S	3		REC 7	Convex Divergent		17	
53	N103-2080	EU-16	S	3		REC 7	n/a		20	
54	N103-2081	EU-16	S	3		REC 7	Convex Divergent		19	
55	N103-2098	EU-16	S	3		REC 7	Convex Divergent		16	
56	N103-2115	EU-16	S	3		REC 7	n/a		19	
57	N103-2125	EU-16	S	3		REC 7	n/a		12	
58	N103-2172	EU-16	S	3		REC 7	n/a		18	
59	N103-2173	EU-16	S	3		REC 7	Convex Divergent		19	
60	N103-2178		S	1		REC 2	n/a		18	

(Table 5.21 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
61	N103-2204		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Convex Divergent		16	
62	N103-2223			1			n/a		12	
63	N103-2225			1			Convex Divergent		18	
64	N103-2270		S	1			n/a		16	
65	N103-2291		N	1		REC 15	n/a		18	
66	N103-2525	EU-20	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 3	Convex Divergent		12	
67	N103-2578	EU-19	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 1	Convex Divergent		15	
68	N103-2763	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		Slightly Convex Vertical		13	
69	N103-2772	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		Slightly Convex Vertical		15	
70	N103-2792	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		Convex Divergent		15	
71	N103-2826	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		11	
72	N103-2833			1			Slightly Convex Divergent		22	
73	N103-2834			1			Convex Divergent		13	
74	N103-2936	EU-26	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 7	Convex Divergent		19	
75	N103-2982	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		Convex Divergent		16	
76	N103-2985	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		Convex Divergent		12	
77	N103-3007	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	Convex Divergent		18	
78	N103-3011	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	Convex Divergent		11	
79	N103-3020	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Convex Divergent		20	
80	N103-3057	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Slightly Convex Vertical		16	
81	N103-3058	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Convex Divergent		18	
82	N103-3081	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Convex Divergent		13	
83	N103-3129	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		11	
84	N103-3145	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Convex Divergent		14	
85	N103-3158	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Convex Divergent		12	
86	N103-3195	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Convex Divergent		12	
87	N103-3330	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Convex Divergent		16	
88	N103-3333	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Convex Divergent		18	
89	N103-3392	EU-27	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 8	n/a		15	
90	N103-3420	EU-23	Huaca A	3	Huaca A		Convex Divergent	Linear Incised	18	

(Table 5.21 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
91	N103-3571	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	Convex Divergent		14	
92	N103-3616	EU-19W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 10	Convex Divergent		16	
93	N103-3624	EU-19W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 10	Convex Divergent		15	
94	N103-3640	EU-26N	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	Convex Divergent		17	
95	N103-3645	EU-26N	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		15	
96	N103-3649	EU-26N	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	Convex Divergent		15	
97	N103-3652	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	Convex Divergent		18	
98	N103-3655	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	Convex Divergent		13	
99	N103-3685	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	Convex Divergent		16	
100	N103-3697	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	Convex Divergent		11	
101	N103-3713	EU-26N	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		14	
102	N103-3725	EU-28	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 1A	n/a		12	
103	N103-3792		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Convex Divergent		16	
104	N103-3804		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Slightly Convex Convergent		12	
105	N103-3924	EU-25	N Ext	5	Plaza B	REC 4B	Convex Divergent		20	
106	N103-3951	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	n/a		11	
107	N103-3973	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	Convex Divergent		13	
108	N103-3992		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Convex Divergent		12	

Table 5.22 - Medium Jars at Samanco

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
1	C2-05	TP-2	3	2	Corral		Convex Divergent		11	
2	C5-01	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	Slightly Convex Divergent		12	
3	C5-03	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		14	
4	C5-12	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	Slightly Convex Divergent		11	
5	C6-04	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	Convex Divergent		12	
6	C7-07	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		11	
7	C10-11	TP-3	4	3	Compound 3	REC 11	Slightly Convex Vertical		14	
8	C12-13	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	Convex Divergent		18	
9	C52-10	TP-6	6	2	Compound 6	REC 17	Slightly Convex Vertical		11	
10	C74-01	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	Convex Divergent		11	
11	C75-02	EU-1	2	8	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		12	
12	C78-01	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 9	Convex Divergent		12	
13	C91-02	TP-8	4	3	Compound 4	REC 21	Convex Divergent		14	
14	C93-01	TP-7	6	1	Compound 6	REC 20	Convex Divergent	Perforation	11	
15	C93-04	TP-7	6	1	Compound 6	REC 20	Convex Divergent		12	
16	C96-04	EU-2	3	4	Compound 3	REC 9	Slightly Convex Vertical		12	
17	C101-02B	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3		Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		11	
18	C109-9	EU-3B	3	5	Compound 3	Plataforma baja	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		13	
19	C109-10	EU-3B	3	5	Compound 3	Plataforma baja	Slightly Convex Divergent		12	
20	C112-12	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		14	
21	C114-2	EU-3A	3	1	Compound 3	REC 9	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		n/a	
22	C116-5	EU-3B	3	5	Compound 3	Plataforma alta	Convex Convergent		15	
23	C119-13	C3	ercadura	1	Compound 3		Slightly Convex Divergent		11	
24	C123-12	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medic	Convex Divergent		19	
25	C126-10	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		19	
26	C130-1	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	mbiente superi	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		17	
27	C151-7	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	mbiente superi	Convex Divergent		18	
28	C154-13	EU-7A	2	1	Compound 2	REC 1	Convex Divergent		11	
29	C171-6	EU-7B		1	Compound 2		Convex Divergent		16	
30	C175-5	EU-7B	2	2	Compound 2		Convex Divergent		14	

(Table 5.22 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
31	C178-3	EU-7B	2	2	Compound 2		Convex Divergent		17	
32	C189-9	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	Slightly Convex Divergent		11	
33	C194-1	EU-7E	2	1	Compound 2		n/a	Linear Incised	16	
34	C191-14	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		12	
35	C195-13	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent	Burnished Lines	12	
36	C195-14	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		Slightly Convex Vertical		12	
37	C195-15	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		Slightly Convex Divergent		17	
38	C195-16	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		Slightly Convex Divergent		12	
39	C196-1	EU-7F	2	2	Plaza Mayor		Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		12	
40	C198-1	EU-7F	2	2	Plaza Mayor		Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent	Burnished Lines	11	
41	C207-1	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	Slightly Convex Divergent		11	
42	C207-3	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	Convex Divergent		11	
43	C207-10	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent	Burnished Lines	11	
44	C208-4	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	Convex Divergent		13	
45	C208-5	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	Slightly Convex Divergent		17	
46	C208-7	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		11	
47	C208-8	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		12	
48	C208-36	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	Convex Divergent		12	
49	C208-37	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	Convex Convergent		11	
50	C209-4	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	Slightly Convex Divergent		10	
51	C209-6	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	Convex Divergent		14	
52	C209-7	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	Convex Divergent		10	
53	C209-8	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	Convex Divergent		11	
54	C212-16	EU-7D	2	3	Compound 2		Convex Divergent		19	
55	C214-9	EU-7G	2	1	Compound 2		Slightly Convex Divergent		11	
56	C214-11	EU-7G	2	1	Compound 2		Slightly Convex Divergent		15	
57	C215-1	EU-7G	2	2	Compound 2		Slightly Convex Divergent		12	
58	C215-9	EU-7G	2	2	Compound 2		Convex Divergent		11	
59	C217-6	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	Convex Divergent		10	
60	C218-4	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent		11	

(Table 5.22 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
61	C221-1	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	Corredor	Slightly Convex Vertical		13	
62	C234-1	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		Slightly Convex Vertical Divergent	Burnished Lines	11	
63	C234-3	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		Convex Divergent		16	
64	C234-4	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		Convex Divergent		13	
65	C242-9	EU-3E	3	1	Compound 3		Convex Divergent		13	
66	C254-3	EU-3E	3	1	Compound 3		Slightly Convex Divergent		11	
67	C254-5	EU-3E	3	1	Compound 3		Convex Divergent	Textile Impressed, Incised	11	

Table 5.23 - Large Jars at Caylán

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
1	C2-01		3	1	Plaza B		Convex Divergent	Zoned Punctate	26	
2	C113-01	EU-3	7	1			Convex Divergent		36	
3	C121-05	EU-3	7	1			Convex Divergent		62	
4	C122-107	EU-3	7	1			Convex Divergent		56	
5	C123-02	EU-3	7	1			Convex Divergent		42	
6	C124-03	EU-2	3	4	Plaza A		Convex Divergent		20	
7	C143-03	EU-2	3	7?	Plaza A		Convex Divergent		26	
8	C149-06	EU-3	7	1			Slightly Convex Convergent		45	
9	C211-03	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 1	Convex Divergent		25	
10	C221-03	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	Convex Divergent		25	
11	C221-05	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	Convex Divergent		24	
12	C265-08	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	Convex Divergent		25	
13	C297-03	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Ramp 2	Slightly Convex Convergent		22	
14	C363-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 6	Convex Divergent		25	
15	C427-06	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	Convex Divergent		25	
16	C493-02	EU-6	3	8	Compound E	REC 6	Convex Divergent		22	
17	C493-03	EU-6	3	8	Compound E	REC 6	Convex Divergent		22	
18	C493-04	EU-6	3	8	Compound E	REC 6	Convex Divergent		22	
19	C493-05	EU-6	3	8	Compound E	REC 6	Convex Divergent		22	
20	C493-06	EU-6	3	8	Compound E	REC 6	Convex Divergent		22	
21	C493-07	EU-6	3	8	Compound E	REC 6	Convex Divergent		22	
22	C509-01	EU-6	3	8	Compound E	REC 6	Convex Divergent		26	
23	C509-03	EU-6	3	8	Compound E	REC 6	Convex Divergent		24	
24	C509-04	EU-6	3	8	Compound E	REC 6	Convex Divergent		27	

Table 5.24 - Large Jars at Huambacho

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
1	N103-46		S	1		REC 5	Very Convex		38	
2	N103-72		S	1		REC 5	n/a		30	
3	N103-73		S	1		REC 5	Convex Divergent		36	
4	N103-86		S	1		REC 10	Very Convex		34	
5	N103-87		S	1		REC 10	Very Convex		54	
6	N103-89		S	1		REC 10	Very Convex		28	
7	N103-93		S	1		REC 10	Very Convex		28.4	
8	N103-116		S	1		REC 10	n/a		30	
9	N103-175		C	1	Plaza A	REC 10	Very Convex		46	
10	N103-331	EU-10	C	1	Plaza A	REC 11	Very Convex		38	
11	N103-332	EU-10	C	1	Plaza A	REC 11	Very Convex		34.6	
12	N103-526	EU-10	C	3	Plaza A	REC 17	Convex Divergent		25	
13	N103-1119	EU-1	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		Very Convex		22	
14	N103-1166		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Convex Divergent		28	
15	N103-1357		C	1	Plaza A	REC 11	n/a		56	
16	N103-1358		C	1	Plaza A	REC 11	Convex Divergent		31	
17	N103-1399	EU-10	C	5	Plaza A	REC 17	n/a		28	
18	N103-1406		C	5	Plaza A	REC 17	n/a		43	
19	N103-1564		N	1		REC 3	Convex Divergent		23	
20	N103-1868	EU-16	S	1		REC 7	Very Convex		42	
21	N103-1870	EU-16	S	1		REC 7	n/a		32	
22	N103-1876	EU-16	S	3		REC 7	n/a		66	
23	N103-1877	EU-16	S	1		REC 7	n/a		47	
24	N103-2037	EU-16	S	3		REC 7	Very Convex		50	
25	N103-2047	EU-16	S	3		REC 7	n/a		46	
26	N103-2066	EU-16	S	3		REC 7	n/a		30	
27	N103-2077	EU-16	S	3		REC 7	Convex Divergent		22	
28	N103-2079	EU-16	S	3		REC 7	n/a		36	
29	N103-2085	EU-16	S	3		REC 7	n/a		31	
30	N103-2090	EU-16	S	3		REC 7	n/a		60	

(Table 5.24 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
31	N103-2091	EU-16	S	3		REC 7	n/a		32	
32	N103-2111	EU-16	S	3		REC 7	Very Convex		34	
33	N103-2120	EU-16	S	3		REC 7	n/a		30	
34	N103-2171	EU-10	C	3	Plaza A	REC 6	n/a		25	
35	N103-2219			1			n/a		37	
36	N103-2231		C	1	Plaza A	REC 9	n/a		27	
37	N103-2292		N	1		REC 15	n/a		25	
38	N103-2296		S	1			Very Convex		48	
39	N103-2491		N	1		REC 13	Convex Divergent		32	
40	N103-2566	EU-19	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 1	n/a		22	
41	N103-2611			1			Convex Divergent		24	
42	N103-3082	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Convex Divergent		24	
43	N103-3133	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Convex Divergent		24	
44	N103-3958	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	Convex Divergent		26	

Table 5.25 - Large Jars at Samanco

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
1	C12-16	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	Convex Divergent		20	
2	C134-1	EU-3D	3	2	Compound 3	REC 1	Convex Divergent		22	
3	C197-1	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		n/a		25	
4	C208-18	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	Convex Divergent		29	
5	C213-2	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		Very Convex		24	
6	C234-2	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		Convex Divergent		21	
7	C239-2	EU-7F	2	1	Plaza Mayor		Convex Divergent		25	
8	C242-10	EU-3E	3	1	Compound 3		Convex Divergent		20	
9	C247-3	EU-7F	2	3	Plaza Mayor		Convex Divergent		21	

Table 5.26 - *Tinajas* at Caylán

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
1	C1-02			1			Very Convex	Stamped Circle and Dot	30	
2	C97-01		2	1			Very Convex	Stamped Circle and Dot	56	
3	C291-01	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 1B	n/a		20	
4	C308-03	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound		Very Convex		31	
5	C334-04	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Platform 3A	Very Convex		32	
6	C457-06	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	Very Convex		33	
7	C464-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 3	Very Convex		54	
8	C501-01	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 4	Concave Divergent		38	

Table 5.27 - *Tinajas* at Huambacho

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
1	N103-08	EU-11	S	1		REC 8	n/a		18	
2	N103-11	EU-11	S	1		REC 8	n/a		16	
3	N103-88		S	1		REC 10	n/a		17	
4	N103-100		S	1		REC 10	n/a		20	
5	N103-107		S	1		REC 10	n/a		18	
6	N103-414	EU-1	C	1	Plaza A	REC 1	n/a		26	
7	N103-525		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 4	n/a		23	
8	N103-592		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	n/a		18	
9	N103-775		S	1			Very Convex		20	
10	N103-985	EU-10	C	3	Plaza A	REC 17	Very Convex		22	
11	N103-1997	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 3	Concave Divergent		23	
12	N103-2068	EU-16	S	3		REC 7	Very Convex		24	
13	N103-2607	EU-19	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 1	n/a		32	
14	N103-2678	EU-23	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 5	Very Convex		22	
15	N103-2816	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		36	
16	N103-2830	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		35	
17	N103-2992	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		34	
18	N103-3024	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		32	
19	N103-3183	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		37	
20	N103-3197	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		34	
21	N103-3199	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		38	
22	N103-3272	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		37	
23	N103-3455	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		n/a		32	
24	N103-3632	EU-26N	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	Very Convex		32	
25	N103-3806		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		29	
26	N103-3859		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		32	
27	N103-3860		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		31	
28	N103-3881		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		34	
29	N103-3893	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		33	
30	N103-3918	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	n/a		35	

Table 5.28 - *Tinajas* at Samanco

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
1	C6-09	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	Convex Divergent		30	
2	C9-07	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	Very Convex		36	
3	C10-03	TP-3	4	3	Compound 3	REC 11	Very Convex		40	
4	C12-01	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	Very Convex		39	
5	C41-01	TP-4	4	2	Corral	REC 13	Very Convex		38	
6	C43-02	EU-1	2	6	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	Very Convex		35	
7	C50-12	TP-4	4	3	Corral	REC 12	n/a		32	
8	C55-03	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 4	Very Convex		35	
9	C60-01	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 4	Convex Divergent		30	
10	C63-01	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 10	Very Convex		32	
11	C71-01	EU-2	3	3	Compound 3	REC 8	Very Convex	Stamped Circle and Dot, Th	32	
12	C90-01	TP-9	9	3	Compound 4		Convex Divergent		32	
13	C90-02	TP-9	9	3	Compound 4		Very Convex		32	
14	C112-6	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	Very Convex		39	
15	C119-7	C3	Cercadura	1	Compound 3		Convex Divergent		31	
16	C119-11	C3	Cercadura	1	Compound 3		Very Convex		33	
17	C123-1	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	Convex Divergent	Burnished Lines	30	
18	C123-2	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	Very Convex		45	
19	C125-9	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	Very Convex		34	
20	C131-1	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	Very Convex		39	
21	C137-3	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	Convex Divergent		25	
22	C180-1	EU-7A	2	1	Compound 2	REC 1	Very Convex		50	
23	C206-4	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		Very Convex		40	
24	C206-5	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		n/a		30	
25	C212-17	EU-7D	2	3	Compound 2		Convex Divergent		38	
26	C230-1	EU-7F	2	3	Plaza Mayor		Convex Divergent		38	
27	C251-7	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		Convex Divergent		35	
28	C274-1		4	1	Compound 4		Very Convex		38	
29	C274-2		4	1	Compound 4		Convex Divergent		37	

Table 5.29 - Small Bowls at Caylán

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
1	C6-02		5	1			Concave Vertical, Carinated	Linear Incised, Bonded Loz	11	
2	C6-04		5	1			Concave Divergent, Carinated		12	
3	C49-03	EU-2	3	1	Plaza A	Nicho 1 (N)	Concave Vertical		14	
4	C49-05	EU-2	3	1	Plaza A	Nicho 1 (N)	Concave Divergent		12	
5	C55-08	TP-4	3	3			Concave Vertical		10	
6	C56-01	TP-2	9	2			Concave Divergent, Carinated	Stamped Circle and Dot	16	
7	C56-14	TP-2	9	2			Concave Divergent, Carinated	Stamped Circle and Dot	16	
8	C76-03	EU-2	3	1	Plaza A		Concave Vertical		12	
9	C85-03	TP-3	3	4			Concave Vertical		8	
10	C85-05	TP-3	3	4			Concave Divergent		n/a	
11	C86-09	TP-3	3	1			Concave Divergent		11	
12	C87-02	PH-1	7	1			Concave Divergent, Carinated	Curvilinear Incised	12	
13	C114-05	EU-3	7	1			Concave Vertical		12	
14	C146-12	EU-3	7	1			Concave Vertical	Zoned Punctate	12	
15	C194-01	TP-8	3	5	Plaza A		Concave Divergent, Carinated		14	
16	C194-02	TP-8	3	5	Plaza A		Concave Divergent, Carinated		14	
17	C220-02	EU-6	3	1	Compound E		Concave Divergent		11	
18	C222-04	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 1	Concave Vertical		14	
19	C269-03	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	Concave Divergent		14	
20	C275-05	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	Concave Divergent		9	
21	C275-08	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	Concave Divergent		11	
22	C283-01	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound	REC 2	Concave Divergent		13	
23	C284-11	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound	REC 2	Concave Vertical		11	
24	C290-13	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	REC 1	Concave Vertical, Carinated		15	
25	C346-09	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 1B	Concave Vertical		14	
26	C346-10	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 1B	Concave Vertical		14	
27	C351-04	EU-4	3	3	Main Mound		Concave Vertical		14	
28	C351-08	EU-4	3	3	Main Mound		Concave Vertical, Carinated	Stamped Circle and Dot	9	
29	C351-12	EU-4	3	3	Main Mound		Concave Divergent		10	
30	C354-01	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	REC 1	Concave Divergent, Carinated		6	

(Table 5.29 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
31	C364-01	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 2B	Concave Divergent, Carinated		8	
32	C432-02	EU-6	3	1	Plaza E		Concave Divergent		15	
33	C435-02	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 3	Concave Divergent, Carinated		15	
34	C441-02	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 4	Concave Vertical	Stamped Circle and Dot	10	
35	C465-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 4	Concave Divergent, Carinated	Linear Incised	12	
36	C471-01	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 3	Concave Vertical, Carinated		11	
37	C471-02	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 3	Concave Divergent		11	
38	C480-01	EU-6	3	4	Compound E	REC 4	Concave Divergent	Punctate	9	

Table 5.30 - Small Bowls at Huambacho

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
1	N103-51		S	1		REC 9	n/a		12	
2	N103-959	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		convex vertical, carinated		14	
3	N103-960	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		convex divergent	Stamped Circle and Dot	12	
4	N103-997	EU-1	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 1	convex divergent	Stamped Circle and Dot	14	
5	N103-1272	EU-3	C	1	Plaza A	REC 1	convex vertical	Handle	12	
6	N103-1470	EU-4	C	1	Plaza A	REC 1	convex divergent	Zoned Punctuate	11	
7	N103-1619	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		convex vertical	Stamped Circle	13	
8	N103-2031	EU-16	S	3		REC 7	n/a		13	
9	N103-2151		N	3		REC 13	n/a		10	
10	N103-2197		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		convex divergent		14	
11	N103-2246			1			convex vertical		12	
12	N103-2692	EU-20	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 3	convex vertical	Stamped Circle and Dot	13	
13	N103-2783	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		convex divergent, carinated	Stamped Circle and Dot	14	
14	N103-2864	EU-20	Huaca A	2	Huaca A	REC 3	convex divergent		13	
15	N103-2905	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		14	
16	N103-2908	EU-25	N Ext	2	Plaza B	REC 4	convex vertical		14	
17	N103-3071	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	convex vertical	Stamped Circle and Dot	12	
18	N103-3108	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		15	
19	N103-3260	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		convex vertical	Stamped Circle and Dot	11	
20	N103-3264	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	n/a		8	
21	N103-3268	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	convex vertical	Stamped Circle and Dot	14	
22	N103-3269	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	convex vertical	Stamped Circle and Dot	14	
23	N103-3366	EU-26	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 7	convex vertical	Stamped Circle and Dot	15	
24	N103-3376	EU-24	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 4	convex divergent	Stamped Circle and Dot	11	
25	N103-3578	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 4	convex divergent		13	
26	N103-3865		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		convex divergent, carinated	Zoned Punctuate	11	
27	N103-3899	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	convex divergent, carinated	Stamped Circle and Dot	11	
28	N103-3909	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	convex divergent		9	
29	N103-3932	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	convex divergent		13	
30	N103-3956	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	convex vertical		13	

(Table 5.30 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
31	N103-3964	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1A	convex divergent		12	
32	N103-3978	EU-19W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 10	convex vertical, carinated	Stamped Circle and Dot	11	
33	N103-4022		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		convex vertical		15	

Table 5.31 - Small Bowls at Samanco

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
1	C5-05	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	Concave Divergent		13	
2	C5-06	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	Concave Vertical		11	
3	C5-07	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	Concave Vertical		15	
4	C5-15	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	n/a	Stamped Circle and Dot	n/a	
5	C9-14	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	Concave Divergent, Carinated		12	
6	C15-03	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor		Concave Vertical, Carinated	Linear Punctate	10	
7	C15-08	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor		Concave Divergent		15	
8	C16-07	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1	REC 2	Concave Vertical		12	
9	C18-02	EU-1	2	2	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	Concave Divergent, Carinated	Stamped Circle and Dot	n/a	
10	C19-13	EU-1	2	3	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	Concave Divergent, Carinated	Curvilinear Incised, Stampe	12	
11	C23-02	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	Concave Divergent, Carinated	Stamped Circle and Dot	13	
12	C51-01	EU-1	3	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	Concave Divergent, Carinated	Linear Punctate	15	
13	C51-02	EU-1	3	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	Concave Vertical	Stamped Circle and Dot	12	
14	C58-02	EU-1	2	2	Plaza Mayor	REC 4	Concave Divergent		10	
15	C60-12	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 4	Concave Divergent		10	
16	C63-09	EU-1	3	2	Plaza Mayor	REC 10	Concave Vertical		14	
17	C81-02	TP-8	4	4	Compound 4	REC 21	Concave Divergent		12	
18	C89-01	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	Concave Divergent, Carinated	Curvilinear Incised	8	
19	C89-03	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	Concave Divergent, Carinated	Large Stamped Circle and I	12	
20	C94-01	TP-7	4	2	Compound 6	REC 12	Concave Vertical	Curvilinear Zoned Punctate	5	
21	C95-13	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	Concave Divergent		8	
22	C101-04	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3		Concave Divergent		12	
23	C118-1	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	Concave Divergent, Carinated	Broad Linear Incised	12	
24	C118-4	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	Concave Divergent, Carinated	Curvilinear Zoned Punctate	11	
25	C119-2	C3	ercadura	1	Compound 3		Concave Divergent, Carinated	Stamped Circle and Dot	14	
26	C128-1	EU-3B	3	1	Compound 3	Plataforma baja	Concave Divergent, Carinated	Stamped Circle and Dot	15	
27	C135-9	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	medio	n/a		6	
28	C139-4	EU-3B	3	2	Compound 3	Plataforma alta	Concave Divergent, Carinated	Punctate	13	
29	C140-1	EU-3B	3	3	Compound 3	Plataforma baja	n/a		5	
30	C151-2	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	superior	Concave Divergent, Carinated	Stamped Circle	13	

(Table 5.31 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
31	C160-8	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	medio	Concave Divergent	Broad Linear Incised	9	
32	C195-17	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		n/a	Burnished Lines	13	
33	C196-3	EU-7F	2	2	Plaza Mayor		Concave Divergent		13	
34	C197-6	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		Concave Vertical	Burnished Lines	12	
35	C201-9	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	Concave Divergent		14	
36	C201-11	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	Concave Vertical	Stamped Circle and Dot	12	
37	C204-6	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		Concave Divergent		14	
38	C209-19	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	Concave Divergent		14	
39	C210-1	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	Corredor	Concave Divergent, Carinated	Zoned Curvilinear Punctate	15	
40	C212-4	EU-7D	2	3	Compound 2		Concave Divergent	Linear Incised	13	
41	C212-13	EU-7D	2	3	Compound 2		Concave Vertical		7	
42	C216-1	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		Concave Divergent, Carinated	Stamped Circle and Dot	15	
43	C221-2	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	Corredor	Concave Divergent	Punctate	12	
44	C221-3	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	Corredor	Concave Divergent, Carinated	Curvilinear Zoned Punctate	12	
45	C222-4	EU-7G	2	2	Compound 2		Concave Divergent	Burnished Lines	14	
46	C222-5	EU-7G	2	2	Compound 2		Concave Divergent		14	
47	C224-5	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	n/a		8	
48	C224-13	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	Concave Divergent		16	
49	C235-1	EU-7F	2	4	Plaza Mayor		Concave Vertical, Carinated	Zoned Curvilinear Punctate	13	
50	C244-13	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		Concave Divergent		21	
51	C244-14	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		Concave Divergent		14	
52	C245-3	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		Concave Vertical		12	
53	C251-6	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		Concave Divergent		15	

Table 5.32 - Medium Bowls at Caylán

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
1	C6-03		5	1			Concave Divergent	Pattern Burnished	26	
2	C53-01	EU-2	3	1	Plaza A		Concave Vertical		21	
3	C55-03	TP-4	3	3			Concave Divergent		16	
4	C76-02	EU-2	3	1	Plaza A		Straight Divergent		22	
5	C83-01	TP-4	3	5			Concave Vertical		18	
6	C89-01	EU-2	3	4	Plaza A		Concave Divergent		26	
7	C89-02	EU-2	3	4	Plaza A		Concave Divergent		26	
8	C89-03	EU-2	3	4	Plaza A		Concave Divergent		26	
9	C103-01	TP-5	1	8B			Concave Vertical	Stamped Circle and Dot	23	
10	C110-04	EU-3	7	1			Straight Divergent		18	
11	C113-04	EU-3	7	1			n/a		18	
12	C114-01	EU-3	7	1			Straight Divergent		15	
13	C114-04	EU-3	7	1			Straight Divergent		16	
14	C135-07	EU-3	7	1			Concave Divergent	Stamped Circle and Dot	17	
15	C143-02	EU-2	3	7?	Plaza A		Concave Vertical		17	
16	C144-02	EU-2	3	5	Plaza A		Concave Divergent		33	
17	C144-03	EU-2	3	5	Plaza A		Concave Divergent		25	
18	C147-15	EU-3	7	1			Straight Divergent		16	
19	C147-17	EU-3	7	1			Straight Divergent		16	
20	C148-02	EU-2	3	7A	Plaza A		Concave Divergent		20	
21	C182-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	Straight Divergent		19	
22	C182-04	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	Concave Divergent		21	
23	C211-05	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 1	Concave Divergent		25	
24	C211-12	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 1	Concave Vertical	Stamped Circle and Dot	18	
25	C212-01	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	P1	Straight Divergent		16	
26	C221-13	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	Concave Vertical		22	
27	C221-16	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	Concave Divergent		18	
28	C222-01	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 1	Concave Vertical		20	
29	C222-05	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 1	Concave Vertical		20	
30	C251-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 4	Concave Divergent		23	

(Table 5.32 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
31	C251-04	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 4	Concave Divergent		18	
32	C253-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	Concave Vertical		21	
33	C253-05	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	Concave Vertical		23	
34	C258-05	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	Straight Divergent		15	
35	C259-02	EU-4	3	4		REC 7	Concave Divergent		21	
36	C266-03	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 2B	Concave Divergent		22	
37	C271-04	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	REC 1	Concave Divergent		23	
38	C271-05	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	REC 1	Concave Divergent		20	
39	C272-06	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 5	Concave Divergent		25	
40	C275-13	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	Concave Vertical		24	
41	C279-07	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	Straight Divergent		21	
42	C290-05	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	REC 1	Concave Divergent		21	
43	C292-17	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound	T-3	Straight Divergent	Linear Incised	17	
44	C294-04	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	REC 1	Concave Divergent		19	
45	C295-03	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	latform 3A / ram	Concave Divergent		24	
46	C297-04	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Ramp 2	Concave Divergent		19	
47	C297-07	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Ramp 2	Straight Divergent		18	
48	C301-08	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A	REC 2	Concave Divergent		20	
49	C301-13	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A	REC 2	Concave Divergent		25	
50	C302-03	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	Ramp 2	Concave Divergent		15	
51	C308-01	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound		Concave Vertical		29	
52	C318-02	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	Concave Divergent		21	
53	C318-12	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	Concave Divergent		22	
54	C344-05	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Surface A	Straight Divergent		17	
55	C344-06	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Surface A	Straight Divergent		17	
56	C344-07	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Surface A	Straight Divergent		17	
57	C345-01	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Corredor 2-B2	Straight Divergent		25	
58	C347-02	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Corredor 2-B1	Straight Divergent		24	
59	C351-02	EU-4	3	3	Main Mound		Concave Divergent		26	
60	C351-07	EU-4	3	3	Main Mound		Concave Divergent	Stamped Circle and Dot	28	

(Table 5.32 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
61	C354-03	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	REC 1	Concave Divergent		26	
62	C359-05	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound	T-2	Concave Divergent		22	
63	C363-02	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 6	Straight Divergent		25	
64	C363-04	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 6	Straight Divergent		25	
65	C367-01	EU-6	3	1	Plaza E	REC 5	Concave Vertical		24	
66	C393-03	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	P2A	Concave Divergent		25	
67	C397-13	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Corredor 2-B1	Straight Divergent		16	
68	C402-03	EU-6	3	4	Compound E	REC 6	Concave Divergent		17	
69	C412-05	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 6	Concave Divergent		21	
70	C412-15	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 6	Straight Divergent		25	
71	C413-02	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	Concave Divergent		26	
72	C413-03	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	Straight Divergent		18	
73	C427-01	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	Concave Divergent		22	
74	C427-14	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	Concave Divergent		18	
75	C428-02	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	Straight Divergent		23	
76	C430-01	TP-12	4	1	Plaza C	REC 1	Concave Divergent		22	
77	C484-02	EU-6	3	6	Compound E	REC 6	Concave Vertical		20	
78	C484-04	EU-6	3	6	Compound E	REC 6	Concave Divergent		23	
79	C487-04	EU-6	3	5	Compound E	REC 6	Concave Divergent		18	
80	C510-02	EU-6	3	6	Compound E	REC 6	Concave Divergent		26	

Table 5.33 - Medium Bowls at Huambacho

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
1	N103-02	EU-11	S	1		REC 8	Straight Divergent		18	
2	N103-03	EU-11	S	1		REC 8	n/a		16	
3	N103-04	EU-11	S	1		REC 8	Concave Divergent		20	
4	N103-68		S	1		REC 5	Straight Divergent		15	
5	N103-71		S	1		REC 5	Straight Divergent		16	
6	N103-147		C	1	Plaza A		n/a		17	
7	N103-362	EU-1	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	n/a		15	
8	N103-372		S	1		REC 9	n/a		22	
9	N103-531	EU-10	C	1	Plaza A	REC 6	Straight Divergent		18	
10	N103-589		N Ext	2	Plaza B	REC 2	n/a		22	
11	N103-673	EU-7	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 4	n/a		17	
12	N103-973		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 3	Concave Divergent		18	
13	N103-977		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 3	Straight Divergent		16	
14	N103-980		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 3	n/a		16	
15	N103-1049			1			Concave Divergent		18	
16	N103-1057		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Concave Vertical	Stamped Circle and Dot	21	
17	N103-1123		Huaca A	5	Huaca A		Concave Vertical		19	
18	N103-1147			1			n/a		18	
19	N103-1253	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Concave Vertical		16	
20	N103-1344		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 5	Concave Divergent		24	
21	N103-1397	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Concave Vertical	Stamped Circle and Dot	16	
22	N103-1533	EU-7	N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 4	Straight Divergent		16	
23	N103-1557	EU-1	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		Concave Divergent		23	
24	N103-1567		N	1		REC 3	Concave Divergent		20	
25	N103-1608			1			Concave Vertical	Stamped Circle and Dot	16	
26	N103-1616		C	1	Plaza A	REC 1	Concave Vertical	Stamped Circle	17	
27	N103-1749	EU-7	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 4	Concave Divergent		18	
28	N103-2304		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	Straight Divergent		18	
29	N103-2312		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 2	Concave Divergent		19	
30	N103-2348		N	1		REC 12	Concave Divergent		18	
31	N103-2506	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		17	

(Table 5.33 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
32	N103-2562	EU-19	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 1	Concave Vertical	Stamped Circle and Dot	16	
33	N103-2644	EU-19	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 1	Concave Vertical		23	
34	N103-2682	EU-23	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 5	Concave Vertical		21	
35	N103-2711	EU-23	Huaca A	2	Huaca A		Concave Vertical		20	
36	N103-2731	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		Concave Divergent	Stamped Circle	19	
37	N103-2844	EU-19	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 1	Straight Divergent	Stamped Circle and Dot	18	
38	N103-2874	EU-20	Huaca A	2	Huaca A	REC 3	Concave Divergent		22	
39	N103-2909	EU-25	N Ext	2	Plaza B	REC 4	Concave Vertical		25	
40	N103-2955	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	Straight Divergent		16	
41	N103-2969	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		Concave Vertical		25	
42	N103-3025	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Concave Vertical		20	
43	N103-3028	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Concave Vertical		21	
44	N103-3054	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Concave Vertical		21	
45	N103-3064	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Concave Vertical		22	
46	N103-3078	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Concave Vertical		22	
47	N103-3107	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Concave Divergent	Stamped Concentric Circles	17	
48	N103-3168	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Straight Divergent		17	
49	N103-3174	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Concave Vertical		18	
50	N103-3180	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Concave Divergent		18	
51	N103-3297	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Concave Vertical		21	
52	N103-3319	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Concave Vertical		20	
53	N103-3380	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Concave Divergent		16	
54	N103-3449	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		Concave Vertical		18	
55	N103-3494	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Concave Vertical	Stamped Concentric Circles	21	
56	N103-3600	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	Straight Divergent		21	
57	N103-3605	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	Straight Divergent		n/a	
58	N103-3630	EU-19W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 10	Concave Divergent	Stamped Concentric Circles	18	
59	N103-3678	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	Concave Vertical		21	
60	N103-3861		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		25	
61	N103-3891	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	Concave Vertical		22	
62	N103-3908	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	Concave Divergent		25	

Table 5.34 - Medium Bowls at Samanco

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
1	C6-08	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	Concave Divergent		17	
2	C9-12	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	Concave Vertical		23	
3	C9-23	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	Straight Divergent		22	
4	C10-10	TP-3	4	3	Compound 3	REC 11	Concave Divergent		23	
5	C12-19	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	Concave Divergent		17	
6	C21-04	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	Concave Vertical	Linear Punctate	16	
7	C22-04	EU-1	2	2	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	Concave Vertical		21	
8	C23-04	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 5	Concave Vertical		22	
9	C24-05	TP-2	3	3	Corral		Concave Divergent		17	
10	C49-05	TP-2	3	3	Corral		Straight Divergent		26	
11	C50-03	TP-4	4	3	Corral	REC 12	Concave Divergent		19	
12	C60-02	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 4	Concave Divergent		21	
13	C60-03	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 4	Concave Divergent		18	
14	C60-04	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 4	Concave Vertical		23	
15	C60-09	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 4	Concave Divergent		19	
16	C63-02	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 10	Concave Vertical		16	
17	C63-06	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 10	Concave Divergent		19	
18	C83-01	EU-2	3	1	Compound 3		Concave Divergent	Deep Linear Punctate	16	
19	C89-04	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	Concave Vertical	Perforation	26	
20	C91-01	TP-8	4	3	Compound 4	REC 21	Concave Divergent		20	
21	C91-04	TP-8	4	3	Compound 4	REC 21	Concave Divergent		20	
22	C94-07	TP-7	4	2	Compound 6	REC 12	Concave Divergent		25	
23	C98-01	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 10	Concave Vertical	Modeled Handles	20	
24	C100-01	EU-2	3	4	Compound 3	REC 8	Straight Divergent		18	
25	C109-7	EU-3B	3	5	Compound 3	Plataforma baja	Concave Divergent		22	
26	C112-1	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	Concave Vertical	Burnished Lines	12	
27	C112-14	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	Concave Divergent		20	
28	C117-19	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	Concave Divergent	Interior Burnished Lines	25	
29	C118-7	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	Concave Divergent	Curvilinear Zoned Punctate	24	
30	C119-1	C3	Cercadura	1	Compound 3		n/a	Curvilinear Zoned Punctate	16	

(Table 5.34 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
31	C120-3	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	Concave Vertical		29	
32	C120-7	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	Concave Divergent		20	
33	C125-5	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	Concave Divergent		17	
34	C126-1	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	Concave Vertical		20	
35	C126-6	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	Concave Divergent		16	
36	C127-4	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	Concave Divergent		19	
37	C127-5	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	Concave Vertical		23	
38	C133-3	EU-4	3	3	Corral		Concave Vertical		24	
39	C133-9	EU-4	3	3	Corral		Concave Divergent		23	
40	C134-12	EU-3D	3	2	Compound 3	REC 1	Straight Divergent	Burnished Lines	25	
41	C136-4	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	Concave Divergent		18	
42	C144-4	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	Concave Vertical	Burnished Lines	25	
43	C145-2	EU-5	3	2	Tomb 1		Concave Divergent	Burnished Lines	20	
44	C151-3	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	mbiente superi	Concave Divergent	Burnished Lines	25	
45	C151-4	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	mbiente superi	Concave Vertical		23	
46	C151-5	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	mbiente superi	Concave Vertical		19	
47	C164-2	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medic	Concave Divergent	Curvilinear Zoned Punctate	18	
48	C167-12	EU-7A	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	Straight Divergent		28	
49	C171-3	EU-7B		1	Compound 2		Concave Vertical		18	
50	C189-13	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	Concave Vertical		17	
51	C192-1	EU-7F	2	1	Plaza Mayor		Straight Divergent	Burnished Lines	19	
52	C193-4	EU-7E	2	1	Compound 2		Concave Divergent		16	
53	C195-12	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		Straight Divergent		25	
54	C201-3	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	Concave Divergent	Burnished Lines	27	
55	C201-10	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	Concave Divergent		16	
56	C207-16	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	Concave Divergent	Linear Incised	19	
57	C207-17	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	Straight Divergent		20	
58	C207-19	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	Concave Divergent		21	
59	C208-33	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	Concave Divergent	Burnished Lines	17	
60	C208-34	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	Concave Divergent	Burnished LInes	18	

(Table 5.34 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
61	C214-8	EU-7G	2	1	Compound 2		Concave Divergent		18	
62	C215-3	EU-7G	2	2	Compound 2		Concave Divergent	Burnished Lines	29	
63	C219-2	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		Concave Divergent		27	
64	C219-3	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		Concave Divergent	Burnished Lines	23	
65	C220-1	EU-7F	2	2	Plaza Mayor		Concave Divergent		17	
66	C221-4	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	Corredor	Concave Divergent	Curvilinear Zoned Punctate	15	
67	C221-10	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	Corredor	Concave Divergent		24	
68	C221-13	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	Corredor	Concave Vertical		21	
69	C222-3	EU-7G	2	2	Compound 2		Concave Vertical		20	
70	C224-14	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2	REC 1	Concave Vertical		17	
71	C232-2	EU-3E	3	1	Compound 3		Concave Vertical		20	
72	C239-1	EU-7F	2	1	Plaza Mayor		Straight Divergent		16	
73	C242-3	EU-3E	3	1	Compound 3		Concave Divergent		15	
74	C242-8	EU-3E	3	1	Compound 3		Concave Divergent	Burnished Lines	15	
75	C242-11	EU-3E	3	1	Compound 3		Concave Divergent	Burnished Lines	22	
76	C243-2	EU-3E	3	2	Compound 3		Concave Divergent		27	
77	C243-5	EU-3E	3	2	Compound 3		Concave Divergent		19	
78	C244-9	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		Concave Divergent		25	
79	C244-11	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		Concave Divergent		19	
80	C244-17	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		Concave Divergent		15	
81	C244-18	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		Concave Divergent		18	
82	C245-2	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		Concave Divergent		17	
83	C245-9	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		Concave Divergent		15	
84	C245-10	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		Concave Divergent		24	
85	C245-11	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		Concave Divergent		19	
86	C247-2	EU-7F	2	3	Plaza Mayor		Concave Vertical		21	
87	C249-2	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		Concave Divergent	Burnished Lines	26	
88	C251-5	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		Straight Divergent		18	
89	C251-12	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		Concave Divergent	Burnished Lines	25	
90	C253-6	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		Concave Divergent	Burnished Lines	19	

(Table 5.34 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
91	C253-10	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		Straight Divergent	Burnished Lines	16	
92	C254-2	EU-3E	3	1	Compound 3		Concave Vertical		26	
93	C256-1	EU-3E	3	3	Compound 3		Concave Vertical		21	
94	C256-4	EU-3E	3	3	Compound 3		Concave Vertical		24	
95	C282-2	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		Concave Divergent	Stamped Circle and Dot	17	

Table 5.35 - Large Bowls at Caylán

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
1	C132-01	EU-2	3	5	Plaza A		Concave Vertical		27	
2	C132-02	EU-2	3	5	Plaza A		Concave Vertical		25	
3	C132-03	EU-2	3	5	Plaza A		Concave Vertical		30	
4	C132-04	EU-2	3	5	Plaza A		Concave Vertical		27	
5	C132-05	EU-2	3	5	Plaza A		Concave Vertical		37	
6	C132-06	EU-2	3	5	Plaza A		Concave Vertical		37	
7	C190-04	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	Concave Vertical		35	
8	C203-01	TP-8	3	1	Plaza A	REC 1	Concave Divergent		27	
9	C229-01	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 3B	Concave Divergent		31	
10	C253-03	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	Concave Vertical		29	
11	C275-14	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	Concave Divergent		27	
12	C279-05	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	Concave Divergent		28	
13	C293-02	EU-4	3	3	Main Mound		Concave Vertical		39	
14	C302-01	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	Ramp 2	Concave Divergent		29	
15	C310-02	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 6	Concave Divergent		38	
16	C346-03	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	Corredor 1B	Concave Vertical		28	
17	C347-01	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Corredor 2-B1	Concave Divergent		28	
18	C362-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 4	Concave Divergent		27	
19	C397-08	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	Corredor 2-B1	Concave Divergent		29	
20	C427-04	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	Concave Divergent		31	
21	C427-07	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 5	Concave Divergent		37	
22	C438-01	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 3	Straight Divergent		34	
23	C493-01	EU-6	3	8	Compound E	REC 6	Straight Divergent		30	
24	C509-02	EU-6	3	8	Compound E	REC 6	Straight Divergent		27	

Table 5.36 - Large Bowls at Huambacho

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
1	N103-2025	EU-17	C	3	Plaza A	REC 1	Concave Vertical		25	
2	N103-2046	EU-16	S	3		REC 7	Concave Vertical		33	
3	N103-2751	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		Concave Vertical		31	
4	N103-2843	EU-19	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 1	Concave Vertical		31	
5	N103-2869	EU-20	Huaca A	2	Huaca A	REC 3	n/a		33	
6	N103-3178	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Concave Vertical		34	
7	N103-3288	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Concave Vertical		31	
8	N103-3296	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Concave Vertical		32	
9	N103-3434	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		Concave Vertical		38	
10	N103-3439	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		Concave Vertical		28	
11	N103-3644	EU-26N	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		54	
14	N103-3898	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	Concave Vertical		37	

Table 5.37 - Large Bowls at Samanco

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
1	C24-01	TP-2	3	3	Corral		Concave Divergent		30	
2	C24-09	TP-2	3	3	Corral		Concave Divergent		30	
3	C111-1	EU-3B	3	4	Compound 3	Plataforma baja	Concave Vertical		34	
4	C111-3	EU-3B	3	4	Compound 3	Plataforma baja	Concave Vertical	Burnished Lines	34	
5	C117-3	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	Concave Vertical		32	
6	C123-6	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	Concave Vertical	Burnished Lines	25	
7	C134-9	EU-3D	3	2	Compound 3	REC 1	Concave Divergent		32	
8	C169-1		1	1	Compound 1	Entrada principa	Concave Vertical		33	
9	C213-1	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		Straight Divergent		36	
10	C219-5	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		Concave Divergent	Burnished Lines	40	
11	C253-1	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		Concave Vertical	Burnished Lines	32	
14	C253-2	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		Concave Divergent	Burnished Lines	34	

Table 5.38 - *Tazones* at Caylán

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
1	C127-03	EU-3	7	1			Convex Divergent		15	
2	C362-05	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 4	Straight Divergent		14	
3	C389-01	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 4	Straight Divergent		17	
4	C444-05	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 4	Convex Divergent		16	
5	C484-01	EU-6	3	6	Compound E	REC 6	Straight Vertical		18	
6	C499-01	EU-6	3	4	Compound E	REC 4	Straight Vertical		14	

Table 5.39 - *Tazones* at Huambacho

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
1	N103-01	EU-11	S	1		REC 8	Convex Divergent		18	
2	N103-12	EU-11	S	1		REC 8	Convex Divergent		16	
3	N103-1169		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Convex Divergent		18	
4	N103-3123	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Convex Divergent		15	
5	N103-3983	EU-19W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 10	Straight Vertical		18	

Table 5.40 - *Tazones* at Samanco

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
1	C9-09	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	Convex Divergent		18	
2	C34-03	EU-1	2	2	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	Convex Divergent		14	
3	C43-17	EU-1	2	6	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	Convex Divergent		18	
4	C55-02	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 4	Convex Divergent		18	
5	C62-08	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3	REC 10	Straight Vertical		17	
6	C90-12	TP-9	9	3	Compound 4		Straight Vertical		16	
7	C101-03	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3		Convex Divergent		20	
8	C124-6	EU-4	3	3	Corral		Straight Vertical		25	
9	C127-6	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3	REC 9	Straight Vertical		26	
10	C136-1	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	Straight Divergent	Burnished Lines	19	
11	C137-11	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	Straight Divergent	Burnished Lines	39	

Table 5.41 - Bottles at Caylán

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
1	C10-02		3	1			Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout		3	
2	C39-01			1			Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout		3	
3	C40-01	TP-3	3	2			Convex Divergent		5	
4	C40-02	TP-3	3	2			Concave Vertical with Concave Flare		3	
5	C46-02	TP-2	9	1			Convex Divergent		5	
6	C55-01	TP-4	3	3			Convex Divergent		3	
7	C78-01	EU-2	3	1	Plaza A		Straight Vertical		3	
8	C82-03	TP-2	9	2			n/a		4	
9	C89-11	EU-2	3	4	Plaza A		Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout	Highly Burnished Surface	3.5	
10	C138-03	EU-3	7	1			n/a	Linear Incised	2.5	
11	C145-01	EU-2	3	7B	Plaza A		Concave Vertical with Concave Flare		4.5	
12	C220-06	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 1	Straight Vertical		3	
13	C224-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 2	Straight Vertical		2	
14	C255-01	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 5	Straight Vertical		2	
15	C267-02	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound	T-2	Convex Divergent		5	
16	C270-05	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound		Straight Divergent		5	
17	C290-12	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	REC 1	Convex Divergent		6	
18	C298-04	EU-4	3	4	Main Mound	REC 6	Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout		3	
19	C330-01	EU-6	3	4	Plaza E		Convex Divergent		6	
20	C360-08	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 6	Straight Divergent		3	
21	C449-01	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	REC 6	Concave Vertical		3	
22	C465-02	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	REC 4	Straight Vertical		3	
23	C480-02	EU-6	3	4	Compound E	REC 4	Convex Divergent		5	
24	C484-03	EU-6	3	6	Compound E	REC 6	Convex Divergent		4	
25	C505-02	EU-6	3	3	Compound E	REC 6	Convex Divergent		3	

Table 5.42 - Bottles at Huambacho

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
1	N103-26	EU-11	S	1		REC 8	n/a		2	
2	N103-43		S	1		REC 6	Straight Divergent		10	
3	N103-133		S	1		REC 10	n/a		4	
4	N103-224		N	1		REC 6	Concave Vertical		6	
5	N103-477	EU-2	C	3	Plaza A	REC 1	Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout		6	
6	N103-613			1			Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout		6	
7	N103-972	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout		2	
8	N103-1345		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 5	Convex Divergent		2.5	
9	N103-1859	EU-1	Huaca A	2	Huaca A	REC 2	Convex Divergent		4	
10	N103-2118	EU-16	S	3		REC 7	Concave Vertical with Concave Flare		3	
11	N103-2191		N Ext	1	Plaza B	REC 1	Straight Divergent		7	
12	N103-2247			1			Concave Vertical		14	
13	N103-2498		N	1		REC 13	Straight Divergent		4	
14	N103-2530		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout		3	
15	N103-2531		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout		3	
16	N103-2565	EU-19	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 1	Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout		3	
17	N103-2647	EU-19	Huaca A	1	Huaca A	REC 1	Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout		3	
18	N103-2749	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout		3	
19	N103-2760	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout		5	
20	N103-2778	N103-2749	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		Concave Vertical with Concave Flare		2.5	
21	N103-2841	EU-24	Huaca A	3	Huaca A	REC 3	n/a		4	
22	N103-2976	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		Convex Divergent		4	
23	N103-3001	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	Convex Divergent		2	
24	N103-3003	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	Concave Vertical		3	
25	N103-3075	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Concave Vertical		2.5	
26	N103-3119	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Concave Vertical		3	
27	N103-3137	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Concave Vertical		2.5	
28	N103-3216	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Concave Vertical		3	
29	N103-3298	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Concave Vertical		5	
30	N103-3327	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 5	Concave Vertical		3	

(Table 5.42 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
31	N103-3396	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B	REC 1	Concave Vertical		3	
32	N103-3654	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	Concave Vertical		8	
33	N103-3682	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	n/a		3	
34	N103-3748	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	REC 7	Concave Vertical		3	
35	N103-4019		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		n/a		2	

Table 5.43 - Bottles at Samanco

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
1	C9-01	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout	Linear Incised	5	
2	C9-08	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	Convex Divergent		5	
3	C9-15	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout		3	
4	C10-08	TP-3	4	3	Compound 3	REC 11	Convex Divergent		5	
5	C12-02	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	Concave Vertical with Concave Flare		4	
6	C12-21	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	Concave Vertical with Concave Flare		6	
7	C13-07	TP-2	3	2	Corral		Straight Divergent		6	
8	C15-20	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor		Straight Divergent	Handle	3.5	
9	C15-23	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor		Convex Divergent		4	
10	C17-09	TP-3	4	2	Compound 3	REC 11	Straight Divergent		6	
11	C17-10	TP-3	4	2	Compound 3	REC 11	Concave Vertical with Concave Flare	Linear Incised	5	
12	C19-09	EU-1	2	3	Plaza Mayor	REC 3	Concave Vertical with Concave Flare	Polished	5	
13	C95-14	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	REC 20	Convex Divergent		5	
14	C103-01	TP-10	4	2	Terrazas		Concave Vertical		11	
15	C112-13	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout		n/a	
16	C126-12	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	Concave Vertical	Zoned Incised	n/a	
17	C136-14	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout	Linear Incised	3	
18	C137-1	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	Concave Vertical		1	
19	C137-2	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3	REC 2	Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout		3	
20	C141-10	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	Convex Divergent		5	
21	C141-11	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout	Linear Incised	n/a	
22	C151-1	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	mbiente superio	Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout		3	
23	C152-1	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3	REC 9	Concave Vertical	Linear Incised	1.5	
24	C160-1	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout		3	
25	C160-2	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout		n/a	
26	C160-3	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout		n/a	
27	C160-4	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3	Ambiente medio	Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout		n/a	
28	C162-1	EU-6	4	1	Tomb 2		Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout		n/a	
29	C175-15	EU-7B	2	2	Compound 2		Convex Divergent		4	
30	C175-16	EU-7B	2	2	Compound 2		Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout		4	

(Table 5.43 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
31	C181-1	EU-7C	2	3	Compound 2		Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout	Linear Incised	5	
32	C200-1	EU-5	4	1	Tomb 1		Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout	Sculpted	2	
33	C208-3	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2	REC 1	Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout		4	
34	C228-1	EU-3E	3	2	Compound 3		Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout		n/a	
35	C240-6	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout		n/a	
36	C240-13	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout		n/a	
37	C253-5	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		Straight Vertical with Stirrup Spout		3	

Table 5.44 - Non-Rim Fragments at Caylán

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
1	C1-01			1		tazon?	Straight Divergent		28	
2	C7-02	EU-1	4	2	Main Mound	bowl	Concave Vertical, Carinated	Perforation	n/a	
3	C12-01	EU-1	4	3	Main Mound	bowl	Concave Divergent		n/a	
4	C24-05	TP-2	9	2			fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
5	C30-04	EU-1	4	3	Main Mound		fragment	Patazca		
6	C31-01		3	1			fragment	Textile Impressed		
7	C37-02	TP-1	3	1		tazon?	Straight Divergent		28	
8	C40-09	TP-3	3	2			fragment	Cream White Painting		
9	C48-02	EU-2	3	2	Plaza A		fragment	Punctate		
10	C49-07	EU-2	3	1	Plaza A		fragment	Modeled, Zoned Incised		
11	C54-16		3	1			fragment	Textile Impressed		
12	C55-02	TP-4	3	3		bowl?	Convex Divergent		n/a	
13	C55-09	TP-4	3	3		bottle	n/a	Textile Impressed	n/a	
14	C59-01	EU-1	4	8	Main Mound	bottle	n/a	Highly Burnished, Textile I	n/a	
15	C59-02	EU-1	4	8	Main Mound	bottle	n/a		n/a	
16	C61-03	EU-1	4	6	Main Mound	bottle	n/a	Textile Impressed	n/a	
17	C75-01	TP-4	3	2			fragment	Curviliner Incised Lines		
18	C80-01	TP-3	3	3		jar	n/a		n/a	
19	C80-02	TP-3	3	3		n/a	Concave Vertical	Stamped Circle and Dot	n/a	
20	C82-04	TP-2	9	2		bottle	n/a	Patazca	n/a	
21	C85-06	TP-3	3	4			fragment	Stamped Circle		
22	C85-07	TP-3	3	4			fragment	Textile Impressed		
23	C86-16	TP-3	3	1			fragment	Linear Incised		
24	C86-18	TP-3	3	1			fragment	Linear Incised		
25	C86-19	TP-3	3	1			fragment	Linear Incised		
26	C86-21	TP-3	3	1			fragment	Incised Geometric Design		
27	C86-22	TP-3	3	1			fragment	Linear Incised		
28	C86-24	TP-3	3	1			fragment	Appliqueé, Linear Incised		
29	C86-25	TP-3	3	1			fragment	Textile Impressed		
30	C86-27	TP-3	3	1			fragment	Linear Incised		

(Table 5.44 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
31	C87-21	TP-1	7	1			fragment	Linear Incised		
32	C87-28	TP-1	7	1			fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
33	C87-32	TP-1	7	1			fragment	Linear Incised		
34	C87-33	TP-1	7	1			fragment	Textile Impressed		
35	C87-34	TP-1	7	1			fragment	Patazca		
36	C87-46	TP-1	7	1			fragment			
37	C88-05	TP-1	7	1			fragment	Patazca		
38	C97-02		3	1			fragment	Zoned Punctate		
39	C101-02	TP-5	1	2			fragment	Post-Fire Scratched		
40	C101-03	TP-5	1	2			fragment	Highly Burnished		
41	C103-04	TP-5	1	8B			fragment	Smoothed Burnished Lines		
42	C103-05	TP-5	1	8B			fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
43	C103-06	TP-5	1	8B		bottle	n/a	Zoned Punctate	n/a	
44	C103-07	TP-5	1	8B		bottle	n/a	Linear Incised	n/a	
45	C103-08	TP-5	1	8B			fragment	Textile Impressed		
46	C110-11x	EU-3	7	1			fragment	Linear Incised		
47	C110-12	EU-3	7	1			fragment	Curvilinear Incised		
48	C110-12x	EU-3	7	1			fragment	Punctate		
49	C110-13	EU-3	7	1			fragment	Linear Incised		
50	C113-06	EU-3	7	1			fragment			
51	C114-03	EU-3	7	1			fragment			
52	C117-02	TP-5	1	8A			fragment	Curvilinear Incised		
53	C117-03	TP-5	1	8A			fragment	Crosshatched Incised		
54	C118-04	EU-3	7	1			fragment	Linear Incised		
55	C123-03	EU-3	7	1			fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
56	C126-03	EU-3	7	1		jar	Slightly Convex Vertical		n/a	
57	C127-07	EU-3	7	1			fragment			
58	C127-08	EU-3	7	1			fragment	Zoned Textile Impressed		
59	C129-01	EU-2	3	6?	Plaza A		fragment			
60	C132-07	EU-2	3	5	Plaza A		fragment	Stamped Circle		

(Table 5.44 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
61	C132-08	EU-2	3	5	Plaza A		fragment	Stamped Circle		
62	C132-09	EU-2	3	5	Plaza A		fragment	Stamped Circle		
63	C132-10	EU-2	3	5	Plaza A		fragment	Zoned Punctate		
64	C135-12	EU-3	7	1		bowl	Convex Divergent		n/a	
65	C135-20	EU-3	7	1			fragment	Zoned Punctate		
66	C135-21	EU-3	7	1			fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
67	C135-22	EU-3	7	1			fragment	Zoned Textile Impressed		
68	C138-04	EU-3	7	1			fragment	Punctate		
69	C142-04	EU-2	3	7C	Plaza A		fragment	Linear Incised		
70	C142-05	EU-2	3	7C	Plaza A		fragment	Zoned Textile Impressed		
71	C144-04	EU-2	3	5	Plaza A		fragment	Zoned Textile Impressed		
72	C146-08	EU-3	7	1			fragment			
73	C148-04	EU-2	3	7A	Plaza A		fragment	Zoned Textile Impressed		
74	C149-11	EU-3	7	1		bottle?	n/a		2	
75	C149-13	EU-3	7	1			fragment	Incised Geometric Pattern		
76	C150-18	EU-2	3	6?	Plaza A		fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
77	C150-19	EU-2	3	6?	Plaza A		fragment	Linear Incised		
78	C150-20	EU-2	3	6?	Plaza A		fragment			
79	C181-01	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A		fragment	Net Impressed		
80	C181-02	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A		fragment	Textile Impressed		
81	C183-05	EU-6	3	2	Compound E		fragment	Zoned Punctate		
82	C183-06	EU-6	3	2	Compound E		fragment	Patazca		
83	C190-08	EU-6	3	1	Compound E		fragment	Celeste		
84	C190-10	EU-6	3	1	Compound E		fragment	Hueso		
85	C193-01	EU-5	3		Plaza A		fragment	Incised		
86	C193-02	EU-5	3		Plaza A		fragment	Incised		
87	C201-01	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A		fragment	Textile Impressed		
88	C203-03	TP-8	3	1			fragment	Net Impressed		
89	C205-01	EU-5	3		Plaza A		fragment	Perforation		
90	C213-01	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A	bottle	n/a		n/a	

(Table 5.44 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
91	C213-02	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A		fragment	Net Impressed		
92	C213-03	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A		fragment	Linear Incised		
93	C220-08	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	bowl	Concave Divergent		n/a	
94	C221-18	EU-6	3	1	Compound E		fragment	Punctate		
95	C222-10	EU-6	3	3	Compound E		fragment	Pulled, Textile Impressed		
96	C223-07	EU-6	3	1	Compound E		fragment	Linear Incised		
97	C227-01	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A		fragment	Polished		
98	C227-02	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A		fragment	Zoned Textile Impressed		
99	C230-05	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	n/a	Straight Divergent		n/a	
100	C230-07	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A		fragment	Zoned Punctate		
101	C230-08	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A		fragment	Zoned Punctate, Linear Incised		
102	C232-01	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A		fragment	Zoned Incised, Net Impressed		
103	C247-01	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound		fragment	Burnished, Textile Impressed		
104	C266-01	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	bottle	n/a		n/a	
105	C266-02	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A		fragment	Linear Incised, Molded Geometric Design		
106	C267-05	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound		fragment	Textile Impressed		
107	C267-06	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound		fragment	Textured		
108	C269-02	EU-6	3	1	Compound E	jar	Convex Divergent		n/a	
109	C269-09	EU-6	3	1	Compound E		fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
110	C269-10	EU-6	3	1	Compound E		fragment	Linear Incised		
111	C270-01	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound		fragment	Modeled, Punctate		
112	C271-01	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A		fragment	Linear Incised		
113	C271-02	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A		fragment			
114	C271-15	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A		fragment	Linear Incised		
115	C273-01	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	bottle	n/a		n/a	
116	C273-01	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A		fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
117	C274-03	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound	bottle	n/a	Textile Impressed	n/a	
118	C274-04	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound		fragment	Punctute		
119	C274-05	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound		fragment	Zoned Punctate		
120	C275-15	EU-6	3	1	Compound E		fragment	Zoned Punctate		

(Table 5.44 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
121	C284-17	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound		fragment	Textile Impressed		
122	C284-18	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound		fragment	Textile Impressed		
123	C285-05	EU-6	3	2	Compound E		fragment	Linear Incised		
124	C285-06	EU-6	3	2	Compound E		fragment	Punctate		
125	C288-01	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	bottle	n/a		n/a	
126	C289-10	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound		fragment	Zoned Incised		
127	C289-11	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound		fragment	Textile Impresed		
128	C290-14	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A		fragment		n/a	
129	C290-16	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A	bottle	n/a		n/a	
130	C290-17	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A		fragment	Sculpted		
131	C290-18	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A		fragment	Zone Punctuate, Textile Impressed		
132	C292-19	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound		fragment	Burnished, Incised		
133	C292-20	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound		fragment	Linear Incised		
134	C293-05	EU-4	3	3	Main Mound	bottle	n/a	Zoned Punctate	n/a	
135	C293-06	EU-4	3	3	Main Mound		fragment	Fine Textile Impressed		
136	C293-07	EU-4	3	3	Main Mound	bottle	n/a		n/a	
137	C294-01	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	bottle	n/a		n/a	
138	C294-02	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A		fragment	Net Impressed		
139	C294-03	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A		fragment	Stylized Incised		
140	C295-01	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A		fragment	Incised and Raised Shell		
141	C297-01	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A		fragment	Zoned Punctate		
142	C298-01	EU-4	3	EC-6 Piso	Main Mound		fragment	Polished, Textile Impressed		
143	C298-02	EU-4	3	EC-6 Piso	Main Mound		fragment	Polished, Textile Impressed		
144	C299-04	EU-4	3	EC-7 Piso	Main Mound	bottle	n/a	Fine Textile Impressed	n/a	
145	C300-01	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A		fragment		n/a	
146	C301-01	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A	bottle	n/a		n/a	
147	C305-08	EU-4	3	EC-3 Piso	Main Mound		fragment	Polished, Fine Textile Impressed		
148	C305-09	EU-4	3	EC-3 Piso	Main Mound		fragment	Incised		
149	C308-04	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound		fragment	Modeled		
150	C308-05	EU-4	3	2	Main Mound		fragment	Linear Incised		

(Table 5.44 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
151	C314-01	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	bottle	n/a		n/a	
152	C314-02	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A		fragment	Stamped Circle	n/a	
153	C314-03	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A		fragment	Zoned Textile Impressed		
154	C315-01	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A		fragment	Textile Impressed		
155	C320-01	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A	bottle	n/a		n/a	
156	C320-02	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A		fragment			
157	C320-03	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A		fragment	Textile Impressed		
158	C326-01	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A		fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
159	C328-05	EU-6	3	1	Plaza E		fragment		n/a	
160	C329-01	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A		fragment	Polished White-on-Red		
161	C332-01	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	bottle	n/a	Textile Impressed	n/a	
162	C332-02	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	bottle	n/a	Textile Impressed	n/a	
163	C332-03	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	bottle	n/a	Textile Impressed	n/a	
164	C332-04	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	bottle	n/a	Textile Impressed	n/a	
165	C334-01	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A	bottle	n/a		n/a	
166	C338-02	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A		fragment	Finger Imprint		
167	C340-05	EU-4	3	3	Main Mound	tinaja?	Very Convex		n/a	
168	C343-04	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A		fragment	Pattern Burnished, Linear Incised		
169	C343-05	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A		fragment	Linear Incised		
170	C343-06	EU-5	3	4	Plaza A		fragment	Linear Incised		
171	C346-01	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A		fragment	Linear Incised		
172	C346-02	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A		fragment	Zoned Textile Impressed		
173	C346-07	EU-5	3	1	Plaza A	bowl	n/a		n/a	
174	C350-01	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A		fragment	Finger Impressed		
175	C351-14	EU-4	3	3	Main Mound	bowl	Carinated	Stamped Circle and Dot	n/a	
176	C354-02	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A		fragment	Zoned Punctate, Linear Incised		
177	C355-05	EU-6	3	2	Compound E		fragment	Zoned Punctate, Linear Incised		
178	C357-01	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A		fragment	Linear Incised		
179	C359-14	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound		fragment	Burnished		
180	C359-16	EU-4	3	1	Main Mound		fragment	Burnished		

(Table 5.44 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
181	C360-10	EU-6	3	2	Compound E		fragment	Appliqueé		
182	C366-01	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A		fragment	Incised Scratches		
183	C366-02	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A		fragment	Linear Incised		
184	C380-02	EU-5	3	2	Plaza A		fragment	Modeled, Zoned Punctate		
185	C383-02	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A		fragment	Stamped Circle		
186	C390-02	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A		fragment	Textile Impressed		
187	C393-01	EU-5	3	3	Plaza A		fragment	Textile Impressed		
188	C398-03	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	jar	Slightly Convex Convergent		n/a	
189	C402-05	EU-6	3	4	Compound E	jar	Very Convex		n/a	
190	C402-07	EU-6	3	4	Compound E		fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
191	C413-04	EU-6	3	2	Compound E	bowl	Concave Divergent		n/a	
192	C415-05	EU-6	3	2	Compound E		fragment	Textile Impressed		
193	C425-04	EU-6	3	7	Compound E		fragment	Zoned Punctate		
194	C427-27	EU-6	3	2	Compound E		fragment	Appliqueé		
195	C433-04	EU-6	3	1	Compound E		fragment	Appliqueé		
196	C434-02	EU-6	3	3	Compound E		fragment	Zoned Incised		
197	C436-06	EU-6	3	2	Compound E		fragment	Hueso		
198	C436-07	EU-6	3	2	Compound E		fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
199	C436-08	EU-6	3	2	Compound E		fragment	Zoned Incised		
200	C441-04	EU-6	3	2	Compound E		fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
201	C441-08	EU-6	3	2	Compound E		fragment			
202	C474-06	EU-6	3	2	Compound E		fragment	Linear Incised		
203	C483-08	EU-6	3	5	Compound E		fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
204	C487-10	EU-6	3	5	Compound E		fragment	Linear Incised		
205	C487-14	EU-6	3	5	Compound E		fragment	Pulled, Textile Impressed		
206	C487-16	EU-6	3	5	Compound E		fragment			
207	C493-08	EU-6	3	8	Compound E	bowl	Concave Divergent		n/a	
208	C510-07	EU-6	3	6	Compound E		fragment	Textile Impressed		
209	C510-08	EU-6	3	6	Compound E		fragment	Punctate		
210	C510-09	EU-6	3	6	Compound E		fragment	Celeste		
211	C513-07	EU-6	3	3	Compound E		fragment	Celeste		

Table 5.45 - Non-Rim Fragments at Huambacho

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
1	N103-34	EU-11	S	1			fragment	Incised Appliqueé		
2	N103-70		S	1			fragment	Handle		
3	N103-138		S	1			fragment	Patterned Incised		
4	N103-164	EU-10	C	1	Plaza A		fragment	Zoned Textile Impressed		
5	N103-198		C	1	Plaza A		fragment	Stamped Circle		
6	N103-479	EU-2	C	3	Plaza A		fragment	Design		
7	N103-565	EU-1	N	1			fragment	Design		
8	N103-576		N Ext	1	Plaza B		fragment	Design		
9	N103-688		N Ext	1	Plaza B		fragment	Design		
10	N103-723		N	1			fragment			
11	N103-812	EU-5	C	1	Plaza A		fragment	Post-Fired Incised		
12	N103-814	EU-2	C	1	Plaza A		fragment	Curvilinear Incised		
13	N103-855	EU-1	S	3			fragment	Zoned Textile Impressed		
14	N103-961	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment	Zoned Textile Impressed		
15	N103-963		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment			
16	N103-967	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment	Zoned Textile Impressed		
17	N103-970	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment	Design		
18	N103-976		N Ext	1	Plaza B		fragment	Modeled		
19	N103-1047			1			fragment	Punctate		
20	N103-1048			1			fragment	Punctate Appliqueé		
21	N103-1105		Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment			
22	N103-1106	EU-1	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment	Design		
23	N103-1113		Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment			
24	N103-1135	EU-5	C	1	Plaza A		fragment	Zoned Stamped Circle		
25	N103-1165		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment	Zoned Punctate		
26	N103-1339		C	1	Plaza A		fragment			
27	N103-1388	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment	Design		
28	N103-1396	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment	Nubbin		
29	N103-1400		C	3	Plaza A	jar	n/a	Punctate	n/a	
30	N103-1412	EU-10	C	3	Plaza A		fragment	Perforation		

(Table 5.45 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
31	N103-1415		C	3	Plaza A	bowl	n/a		14	
32	N103-1420	EU-10	C	3	Plaza A		fragment	Design		
33	N103-1471	EU-1	N Ext	1	Plaza B		fragment	Design		
34	N103-1563	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment	Design		
35	N103-1609		C	1	Plaza A		fragment	Design		
36	N103-1622		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment			
37	N103-1624	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
38	N103-1634	EU-10	C	3	Plaza A		fragment	Design		
39	N103-1662	EU-10	C	1	Plaza A		fragment	Figurine		
40	N103-1894		N	1			fragment	Design		
41	N103-2030	EU-16	S	3			fragment	Design		
42	N103-2056	EU-16	S	3			fragment	Modeled		
43	N103-2057	EU-16	S	3			fragment	Design		
44	N103-2065	EU-16	S	3		jar	n/a		n/a	
45	N103-2069	EU-16	S	3			fragment	Design		
46	N103-2119	EU-16	S	3		jar	n/a		n/a	
47	N103-2251	EU-2	N Ext	3	Plaza B		fragment	Burnished		
48	N103-2499		N	1			fragment	Design		
49	N103-2507	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment	Zoned Textile Impressed		
50	N103-2508	EU-1	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment	Zoned Textile Impressed		
51	N103-2547	EU-20	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment	Handle		
52	N103-2563	EU-19	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment	Handle		
53	N103-2570	EU-19	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment			
54	N103-2623					jar	n/a		n/a	
55	N103-2627					jar	n/a		n/a	
56	N103-2655	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment	Design		
57	N103-2674	EU-23	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment	Handle		
58	N103-2688	EU-20	Huaca A	2	Huaca A		fragment			
59	N103-2723	EU-23	Huaca A	2	Huaca A		fragment			
60	N103-2736	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment			

(Table 5.45 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
61	N103-2762	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment	Zoned Punctate		
62	N103-2766	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment	Design		
63	N103-2791	EU-21	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment	Figurine		
64	N103-2813	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B		fragment	Textile Impressed		
65	N103-2819	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B		fragment	Textile Impressed		
66	N103-2820	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B		fragment	Design		
67	N103-2822	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B		fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
68	N103-2824	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B		fragment	Perforation		
69	N103-2853	EU-20	Huaca A	2	Huaca A		fragment			
70	N103-2863	EU-20	Huaca A	2	Huaca A		fragment			
71	N103-2872	EU-20	Huaca A	2	Huaca A		fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
72	N103-2881	EU-20	Huaca A	2	Huaca A		fragment			
73	N103-2906					jar	n/a		n/a	
74	N103-2926	EU-26	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment	Zoned Incised		
75	N103-2928	EU-26	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment	Zoned Incised		
76	N103-2959	EU-25	N	2			fragment	Figurine		
77	N103-2968	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment	Textile Impressed		
78	N103-2989	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment			
79	N103-2995	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment	Textile Impressed		
80	N103-2996	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment			
81	N103-2997	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment	Design		
82	N103-3012	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment			
83	N103-3031	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment			
84	N103-3036	EU-27	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment			
85	N103-3041	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment	Zoned Textile Impressed		
86	N103-3043	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment			
87	N103-3062	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment			
88	N103-3066	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
89	N103-3070	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment			
90	N103-3091	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	bowl	n/a	Stamped Circle and Dot	n/a	

(Table 5.45 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
91	N103-3092	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment			
92	N103-3093	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment			
93	N103-3099	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment			
94	N103-3115	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment			
95	N103-3185	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment			
96	N103-3198	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	jar	n/a		n/a	
97	N103-3208	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment	Zoned Textile Impressed		
98	N103-3210	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment	Figurine		
99	N103-3212	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment			
100	N103-3217	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment	Design		
101	N103-3263	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment			
102	N103-3273	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment			
103	N103-3294	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment			
104	N103-3323	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment			
105	N103-3364	EU-24	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment	Design		
106	N103-3399	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B		fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
107	N103-3423	EU-23	Huaca A	3	Huaca A		fragment			
108	N103-3435	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment	Textile Impressed		
109	N103-3452	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment			
110	N103-3460	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment	Figurine		
111	N103-3500	EU-23	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment			
112	N103-3531	EU-26W	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment	Figurine		
113	N103-3556		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment	Design		
114	N103-3559		N Ext	1	Plaza B		fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
115	N103-3561	EU-26N	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment			
116	N103-3562	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment			
117	N103-3563	EU-26	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment			
118	N103-3599	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment	Figurine		
119	N103-3607	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment			
120	N103-3646	EU-26N	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment	Stamped Circle and Circle		

(Table 5.45 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
121	N103-3648	EU-26N	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment			
122	N103-3659	EU-26W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment			
123	N103-3724	EU-28	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment			
124	N103-3728	EU-28	Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment	Design		
125	N103-3746	EU-29	C	2	Plaza A		fragment	Design		
126	N103-3747		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
127	N103-3757	EU-27	Huaca A	3	Huaca A		fragment	Handle		
128	N103-3758	EU-27	Huaca A	3	Huaca A		fragment			
129	N103-3761	EU-27	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment	Handle		
130	N103-3775		N Ext	1	Plaza B		fragment	Textile Impressed		
131	N103-3785		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment			
132	N103-3798		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment	Zoned Punctate		
133	N103-3809		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment			
134	N103-3863		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment	Design		
135	N103-3875		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
136	N103-3878		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment			
137	N103-3886		Huaca A	1	Huaca A		fragment			
138	N103-3897	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B		fragment	Zoned Punctate	21	
139	N103-3917	EU-25	N Ext	3	Plaza B		fragment	Textile Impressed		
140	N103-3947	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A	jar	n/a		8	
141	N103-3957	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment	Zoned Punctate		
142	N103-3970	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment	Zoned Punctate		
143	N103-3974	EU-28	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment			
144	N103-4003	EU-19W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment	Design		
145	N103-4008	EU-19W	Huaca A	5	Huaca A		fragment	Design		
146	N103-4016	EU-25	N Ext	5	Plaza B		fragment			

Table 5.46 - Non-Rim Fragments at Samanco

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
1	C2-12	TP-2	3	2	Corral		fragment	Textile Impressed		
2	C3-09	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1		fragment	Curvilinear Incised		
3	C3-10	TP-1	1	2	Compound 1		fragment	Curvilinear Incised		
4	C4-01	TP-1	1	2 (B)	Compound 1	bottle	n/a		n/a	
5	C5-13	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor		fragment			
6	C5-14	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	bottle	stirrup spout		n/a	
7	C5-16	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor		fragment	Curved Applique		
8	C5-17	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor		fragment	Zoned Punctate, Broad Stripes		
9	C6-14	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor		fragment	Zoned Punctuate		
10	C6-15	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor		fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
11	C6-16	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor		fragment	Modeled		
12	C6-17	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor		fragment	Pulled		
13	C6-18	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor		fragment	Pulled		
14	C6-19	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor		fragment			
15	C9-02	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor		fragment	Handle		
16	C9-03	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	bottle	n/a		n/a	
17	C9-04	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	bottle	n/a		n/a	
18	C9-05	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	bottle	n/a		n/a	
19	C9-06	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor		fragment	Patazca, Broad Stripes		
20	C10-01	TP-3	4	3	Compound 3		fragment	Zoned Punctate		
21	C10-02	TP-3	4	3	Compound 3		fragment	Incised Appliqueé		
22	C10-04	TP-3	4	3	Compound 3		fragment	Linear Incised		
23	C10-05	TP-3	4	3	Compound 3	bottle	n/a	Linear Incised	n/a	
24	C10-06	TP-3	4	3	Compound 3	bottle	n/a		n/a	
25	C10-12	TP-3	4	3	Compound 3	bottle	stirrup spout		n/a	
26	C12-05	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor	bottle	n/a	Appliqueé	n/a	
27	C12-05B	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor		fragment			
28	C12-06	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor		fragment	Textile Impressed		
29	C13-11	TP-2	3	2	Corral		fragment	Textile Impressed		
30	C15-01	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor		fragment	Net Impressed		

(Table 5.46 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
31	C15-02	EU-1	2	4	Plaza Mayor		fragment	Net Impressed		
32	C17-01	TP-3	4	2	Compound 3		fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
33	C17-07	TP-3	4	2	Compound 3		fragment	Post-Fire Scratched		
34	C18-01	EU-1	2	2	Plaza Mayor		fragment			
35	C19-17	EU-1	2	3	Plaza Mayor		fragment	Textile Impressed		
36	C19-18	EU-1	2	3	Plaza Mayor		fragment	Curvilinear Zoned White-On-Black		
37	C19-19	EU-1	2	3	Plaza Mayor		fragment	Post-Fire Scratched		
38	C21-17	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor		fragment	Net Impressed		
39	C21-18	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor		fragment	Net Impressed		
40	C21-19	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor		fragment	Net Impressed		
41	C22-01	EU-1	2	2	Plaza Mayor		fragment	Curvilinear Zoned Punctate		
42	C23-01	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor		fragment	Perforation		
43	C24-10	TP-2	3	3	Corral		fragment	Broad Curvilinear Incised		
44	C24-11	TP-2	3	3	Corral		fragment	Zoned Textile Impressed		
45	C39-06		1	2	Compound 1		fragment	Polished Black		
46	C39-07		1	2	Compound 1		fragment	Polished Brown		
47	C43-01	EU-1	2	6	Plaza Mayor		fragment	Linear Incised		
48	C44-01	TP-4	4	2	Corral		fragment	Applique-Nubin		
49	C49-01	TP-2	3	3	Corral		fragment	Zoned Incised		
50	C49-02	TP-2	3	3	Corral		fragment	Polished Black		
51	C50-13	TP-4	4	3	Corral	bottle	n/a	Polished Orange Brown	n/a	
52	C50-14	TP-4	4	3	Corral	bottle	n/a	Polished Orange Brown	n/a	
53	C50-15	TP-4	4	3	Corral		fragment	Incised Geometric Designs		
54	C51-03	EU-1	3	5	Plaza Mayor		fragment	Curved Appliqueé		
55	C52-11	TP-6	6	2	Compound 6	bottle	stirrup spout	Polished Orange Brown	n/a	
56	C52-12	TP-6	6	2	Compound 6		fragment			
57	C52-13	TP-6	6	2	Compound 6		fragment	Polished Orange Brown		
58	C52-14	TP-6	6	2	Compound 6		fragment	Zoned Textile Impressed		
59	C52-15	TP-6	6	2	Compound 6		fragment	Perforation		
60	C52-16	TP-6	6	2	Compound 6		fragment	Linear Punctate		

(Table 5.46 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
61	C52-17	TP-6	6	2	Compound 6	bottle	stirrup spout	Patazca, Zoned Zig-Zag W	n/a	
62	C53-11	TP-6	6	3	Compound 6		fragment	Zoned Punctate		
63	C54-01	TP-4	4	3	Corral		fragment	Zoned Punctate		
64	C54-02	TP-4	4	3	Corral	bottle	stirrup spout	Polished	n/a	
65	C54-03	TP-4	4	3	Corral	bottle	stirrup spout	Polished	n/a	
66	C55-06	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor		fragment	Finger Modeled		
67	C56-01	TP-6	6	5	Compound 6		fragment	Polished Orange Brown		
68	C56-02	TP-6	6	5	Compound 6		fragment			
69	C59-02	TP-2	3	3	Corral		fragment	Patazca, Zoned White-On-Red		
70	C59-03	TP-2	3	3	Corral		fragment	Perforation		
71	C59-04	TP-2	3	3	Corral	bottle	stirrup spout	Polished Black	n/a	
72	C59-05	TP-2	3	3	Corral	bottle	stirrup spout	Polished Black	n/a	
73	C60-18	EU-1	2	5	Plaza Mayor		fragment	Zoned Punctate		
74	C61-01	TP-5	5	2	Compound 5		fragment	Zoned Textile Impressed		
75	C62-01	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3		fragment	Linear Incised		
76	C62-02	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3		fragment	Zoned Punctate		
77	C65-01	TP-6	6	5	Compound 6		fragment			
78	C68-01	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3		fragment	Curvilinear Incised		
79	C74-15	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6		fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
80	C74-16	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6		fragment	Zoned Textile Impress		
81	C74-17	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6		fragment	Zoned Punctate		
82	C80-01	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3		fragment	Textile Impressed		
83	C81-03	TP-8	4	4	Compound 4		fragment	Polished Brown		
84	C87-01	EU-1	2	10	Plaza Mayor		fragment	Patazca, Zoned Graphite On Red		
85	C89-02	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6	bottle	n/a		n/a	
86	C89-11	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6		fragment			
87	C89-12	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6		fragment			
88	C90-04	TP-9	9	3	Compound 4		fragment	Textile Impressed		
89	C90-06	TP-9	9	3	Compound 4		fragment	Linear Incised		
90	C91-08	TP-8	4	3	Compound 4		fragment	Stamped Concentric Circles		

(Table 5.46 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
91	C91-09	TP-8	4	3	Compound 4		fragment	Polished Red Brown		
92	C91-10	TP-8	4	3	Compound 4		fragment	Polished Orange Brown		
93	C94-03	TP-7	4	2	Compound 6	bottle	stirrup spout	Linear Incised	n/a	
94	C95-01	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6		fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
95	C95-02	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6		fragment	Linear Punctate, Stamped Concentric Circles		
96	C95-03	TP-7	6	2	Compound 6		fragment	Zoned Punctate		
97	C96-05	EU-2	3	4	Compound 3		fragment	Linear Incised		
98	C99-02	EU-1	2	2	Plaza Mayor		fragment	Post-Fire Scratched		
99	C101-01	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3		fragment	Zoned Textile Impressed		
100	C101-02	EU-2	3	2	Compound 3		fragment	Polished Orange Brown		
101	C105-01	TP-2	3	3	Corral	bottle	n/a	Zoned Black-on-Red	n/a	
102	C108-14	EU-3B	3	1	Compound 3		fragment	Deep Punctate		
103	C108-15	EU-3B	3	1	Compound 3		fragment			
104	C110-5	EU-3A	3	2	Compound 3		fragment	Textile Impressed		
105	C110-6	EU-3A	3	2	Compound 3		fragment	Textile Impressed		
106	C111-2	EU-3B	3	4	Compound 3	bowl	n/a	Burnished Lines	n/a	
107	C111-8	EU-3B	3	4	Compound 3		fragment	Patazca, zoned gray on red		
108	C112-15	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3		fragment			
109	C114-1	EU-3A	3	1	Compound 3		fragment	incised foot		
110	C115-5	EU-3B	3	5	Compound 3		fragment	Textile Impressed		
111	C115-6	EU-3B	3	5	Compound 3		fragment	Textile Impressed		
112	C115-7	EU-3B	3	5	Compound 3		fragment	Thin Linear Incised		
113	C117-20	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3		fragment	Textile Impressed		
114	C117-21	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3		fragment	Textile Impressed		
115	C117-22	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3		fragment	Textile Impressed		
116	C118-2	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3		fragment	Zoned Punctate		
117	C118-3	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3		fragment	Stamped Concentric Circles		
118	C118-5	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3		fragment	Zoned Linear Incised		
119	C118-6	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3		fragment	Coarse Textile Impressed		
120	C118-13	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3		fragment	sculpted face		

(Table 5.46 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
121	C119-4	C3	Cercadura	1	Compound 3		fragment	Coarse Textile Impressed		
122	C119-5	C3	Cercadura	1	Compound 3		fragment	Zoned Linear Incised		
123	C119-6	C3	Cercadura	1	Compound 3		fragment	Broad Linear Incised		
124	C120-18	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3		fragment	Textile Impressed		
125	C120-19	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3		fragment	Textile Impressed		
126	C120-20	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3		fragment	Textile Impressed		
127	C121-1	EU-3D	3	1	Compound 3		fragment	Handle		
128	C122-7	EU-4	3	1	Corral		fragment	Textile Impressed		
129	C123-20	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3		fragment	Patazca		
130	C126-11	EU-3A	3	3	Compound 3		fragment	Textile Impressed		
131	C127-7	EU-3A	3	5	Compound 3		fragment	Textile Impressed		
132	C128-2	EU-3B	3	1	Compound 3		fragment	Textile Impressed		
133	C134-15	EU-3D	3	2	Compound 3	bottle	n/a		n/a	
134	C136-15	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3		fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
135	C138-1	EU-3B	3	5	Compound 3	bottle	n/a		n/a	
136	C138-2	EU-3B	3	5	Compound 3		fragment	Patazca zoned gray on red		
137	C138-3	EU-3B	3	5	Compound 3		fragment	Patazca zoned white on red		
138	C139-1	EU-3B	3	2	Compound 3		fragment	Patazca zoned gray on red		
139	C139-2	EU-3B	3	2	Compound 3		fragment	Patazca zoned gray on red		
140	C139-3	EU-3B	3	2	Compound 3		fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
141	C139-5	EU-3B	3	2	Compound 3	bottle	n/a	zoned gray paint	n/a	
142	C142-7	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3		fragment	Patazca zoned gray on red		
143	C144-6	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3		fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
144	C144-7	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3		fragment	Textile Impressed		
145	C148-1	EU-3D	3	5	Compound 3		fragment	Textile Impressed		
146	C149-7	EU-6	4	1	Compound 6		fragment	incised fish		
147	C154-16	EU-7A	2	1	Compound 2		fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
148	C158-2	EU-3A	3	2	Compound 3	bottle	n/a	Linear Incised	n/a	
149	C160-5	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3		fragment	Textile Impressed		
150	C160-6	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3		fragment	Patazca zoned white on red		

(Table 5.46 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
151	C160-7	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3		fragment	Patazca zoned gray on red		
152	C160-11	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3		fragment	Stamped Circle		
153	C160-12	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3		fragment	Broad Linear Incised		
154	C160-13	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3		fragment	Deep Linear Incised		
155	C160-14	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3		fragment	Linear Incised		
156	C160-15	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3		fragment	Patazca zoned gray on red		
157	C163-1	EU-6	3	5	Tomb 2		fragment			
158	C164-1	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3		fragment	zoned gray on red		
159	C164-3	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3		fragment	incised face		
160	C165-1	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3		fragment	hole and figure leg ?		
161	C166-1	EU-3C	3	5	Compound 3		fragment	Textile Impressed		
162	C167-13	EU-7A	2	2	Compound 2		fragment			
163	C168-1	EU-7C	2	1	Compound 2		fragment			
164	C171-1	EU-7B		1	Compound 2		fragment	Incised Circles		
165	C171-2	EU-7B		1	Compound 2		fragment	Incised Appliqueé		
166	C175-1	EU-7B	2	2	Compound 2		fragment	Textile Impressed		
167	C175-2	EU-7B	2	2	Compound 2		fragment	Textile Impressed		
168	C175-3	EU-7B	2	2	Compound 2		fragment	Textile Impressed		
169	C177-1	EU-7B	2	4	Compound 2		fragment	Textile Impressed		
170	C179-1	EU-7B	2	5	Compound 2		fragment	Textile Impressed		
171	C181-2	EU-7C	2	3	Compound 2		fragment	Linear Incised		
172	C182-10	EU-7B	2	3	Compound 2		fragment			
173	C182-11	EU-7B	2	3	Compound 2		fragment	Textile Impressed		
174	C184-1	EU-7A	2	2	Compound 2		fragment	Textile Impressed		
175	C186-1	EU-3C	3	2	Compound 3		fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
176	C189-14	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2		fragment	Zoned Linear Incised		
177	C189-15	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2		fragment			
178	C191-15	EU-7A	2	3	Compound 2		fragment	Textile Impressed		
179	C194-2	EU-7E	2	1	Compound 2		fragment	Textile Impressed		
180	C195-1	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		fragment	Zoned Textile Impressed		

(Table 5.46 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
181	C195-2	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		fragment	Textile Impressed		
182	C196-2	EU-7F	2	2	Plaza Mayor		fragment			
183	C199-1	EU-7F	2	3	Plaza Mayor		fragment	Appliqueé Nubbin		
184	C203-1	EU-7	3	3	Compound 2		fragment			
185	C203-2	EU-7	3	3	Compound 2		fragment	Linear Incised		
186	C204-8	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2	jar	n/a		n/a	
187	C205-2	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		fragment	Raised Lines		
188	C206-1	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		fragment	Linear Incised		
189	C208-1	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2		fragment	Linear Incised		
190	C208-2	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2		fragment	Stamped Circle and Dot		
191	C209-1	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2		fragment	Linear Incised		
192	C209-2	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2		fragment	zoned gray on red		
193	C209-3	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2		fragment	Linear Incised		
194	C211-1	EU-7A	2	1	Compound 2		fragment			
195	C212-1	EU-7D	2	3	Compound 2		fragment	white on red		
196	C212-2	EU-7D	2	3	Compound 2		fragment	Textile Impressed		
197	C214-12	EU-7G	2	1	Compound 2		fragment	Textile Impressed		
198	C214-13	EU-7G	2	1	Compound 2		fragment	Broad Linear Incised		
199	C215-2	EU-7G	2	2	Compound 2	bottle	stirrup spout	Linear Incised	n/a	
200	C217-1	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2		fragment	zoned gray on red		
201	C217-2	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2		fragment	Linear Incised		
202	C217-12	EU-7E	2	2	Compound 2		fragment	Handle		
203	C218-1	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		fragment	Textile Impressed		
204	C219-1	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		fragment	zoned punctate		
205	C224-1	EU-7E	2	3	Compound 2		fragment	zoned white on red		
206	C225-9	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		fragment	Linear Incised		
207	C225-10	EU-7D	2	1	Compound 2		fragment	Linear Incised		
208	C226-1	EU-3E	3	1	Compound 3		fragment	white on red		
209	C226-2	EU-3E	3	1	Compound 3		fragment	Punctate		
210	C228-2	EU-3E	3	2	Compound 3		fragment	gray on red		

(Table 5.46 continued)

#	Number	EU / TP	Sector	Stratum	Location	Context	Type	Decoration	Diameter	Volume
211	C228-3	EU-3E	3	2	Compound 3		fragment	Linear Incised		
212	C228-4	EU-3E	3	2	Compound 3		fragment	Zoned Incised		
213	C229-4	EU-3E	3	1	Compound 3		fragment	Textile Impressed		
214	C236-3	EU-3E	3	1	Compound 3		fragment			
215	C240-2	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3	bottle	n/a	zoned white on red	n/a	
216	C240-4	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		fragment	zoned gray on red		
217	C240-5	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3	jar	n/a	Zoned Punctate	n/a	
218	C240-7	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3	bottle	n/a	zoned white on red	n/a	
219	C240-8	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3	bottle	n/a	zoned white on red	n/a	
220	C240-9	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3	bottle	n/a	Zoned Incised	n/a	
221	C240-11	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		fragment	Zoned Incised		
222	C242-1	EU-3E	3	1	Compound 3		fragment	Textile Impressed		
223	C242-2	EU-3E	3	1	Compound 3		fragment	Textile Impressed		
224	C243-9	EU-3E	3	2	Compound 3		fragment	Perforation		
225	C245-1	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		fragment	Raised Lines		
226	C253-3	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		fragment	white paint		
227	C253-4	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3	bottle	stirrup spout		n/a	
228	C254-6	EU-3E	3	1	Compound 3		fragment	Perforation		
229	C276-1	EU-7D	2	2	Compound 2		fragment	Textile Impressed		
230	C282-1	EU-3E	3	5	Compound 3		fragment	Zoned Punctate		

VITA

Kenneth Edward Sutherland worked in the information technology field for nearly a decade before returning to college in 2011. He was awarded a Bachelor of Science in Physics and a Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology at Louisiana State University in 2015. He entered graduate school in the Department of Geography and Anthropology in the College of Humanities and Social Sciences at Louisiana State University. He is a candidate to receive a Master of Arts in Anthropology and a Graduate Certificate in Geographic Information Systems in August 2017 and intends to continue his studies at Louisiana State University in pursuit of a doctorate in Geography and Anthropology upon graduation.