BETWEEN THE KITCHEN AND THE STATE: DOMESTIC PRACTICE AND CHIMÚ EXPANSION IN THE JEQUETEPEQUE VALLEY, PERU

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This thesis investigates change and continuity in domestic life and culinary practice at Pedregal, a small rural settlement in the Jequetepeque Valley, as it was incorporated into the Chimú state in the 14th century A.D. Specifically, research was designed to document the impact of Chimú conquest on local domestic economy, and to generate a "view from below" of Chimú administrative strategies. At the same time, it aimed to identify potential changes in the focus or range of household activities in the context of Chimú expansion, in order to investigate how late prehispanic domestic economies responded to change at the regional level.

Excavations in household units and midden deposits at Pedregal and analysis of botanical, faunal, and ceramic remains were employed to reconstruct food processing, preparation, and consumption in households before and after Chimú conquest. Results suggest that strong elements of both change and continuity characterized Pedregal domestic economies during the LIP. Household processing of maize and cotton increased substantially during the LIP, possibly in response to Chimú state strategies related to the production and extraction of these staples. However, despite a shift in patterns of resource procurement from wild resources to domesticated species, the general outline of cuisine and culinary practice at Pedregal remained the same. Most changes observed at Pedregal occurred in the intensity and focus of procurement and production strategies, rather than in the range of domestic activities.

This study suggests that though the Chimú imposed provincial administrative infrastructure on the Jequetepeque Valley and increased production of bulk staples such as

maize and cotton, local rural life was not substantially altered by Chimú conquest. In this case, incorporation into wider regional political and economic systems did not result in the loss of household economic autonomy in rural communities. Rather, households responded to regional political and economic change by altering the *focus*, but not the *range* of household economic activities.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

PREFACE

I carried out this dissertation research with the generous support of many individuals and institutions. Much intellectual and logistical groundwork for this project was laid during my 2003-2005 participation in the Proyecto Arqueológico Farfán, under the direction of Carol Mackey and César Jáuregui. Thanks to past members of Team Farfán, especially Gabriela Cervantes, Hugo Ikehara, César Jáuregui, Abby Levine, Angela Pacheco, Regina Richter, Bill Sapp, Jorge Terrones, Howard Tsai, and Enrique Zavaleta, for their support and friendship over the years. I owe a particular debt of gratitude to Carol Mackey. From the first season I worked with her, to my dissertation year when we shared a field house, and throughout the writing phase, she has been a source of inspiration, illumination, advice, and support both moral and academic.

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In Trujillo, Victor Vásquez Sánchez and Teresa Rosales Tham of the Universidad Nacional de Trujillo and ARQUEOBIOS analyzed organic remains, lent their insight into the zooarchaeology and archaeobotany of the coast, and arranged for me to give two talks at the UNT. My perspective on the ecology and archaeology of the north coast has been enriched by my conversations with them and with Jonathan Kent in Trujillo and the Chao Valley.

2006 fieldwork at Pedregal was approved by Resolución 804/INC and carried out under the supervision of Jesus Briceño at the INC-La Libertad. Materials from Pedregal were stored at Huaca el Dragón under the supervision of Evelyn Flores. I gratefully acknowledge the support of a Wenner-Gren Individual Research Grant (#7413), a Fulbright IIE fellowship, and a Social Science Research Council Individual Dissertation Research Fellowship, and especially thank the Lima Fulbright office for being so welcoming and helpful throughout my stay in Peru. From 2003-2005, my predissertation summer research was supported by University of Pittsburgh

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My ideas about the Jequetepeque Valley, the Andes, and wider theoretical questions have been challenged and enriched though conversations with many talented colleagues, especially including Ilana Johnson, Abby Levine, Enrique López-Hurtado, Bill Locasio, Alex Martín, Adam Menzies, Scott Palumbo, Gabriel Prieto, Tim Sullivan, Edward Swenson, Sarah Taylor, and John Warner. I must say that those conversations that took place over beers on the balcony of the Estación were particularly edifying.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION: FOOD, FAMILY, AND EMPIRE

Eating is the most human of activities. Animals feed, guided by instincts, but for humans eating is a social encounter that draws on deeply rooted cultural ideals about what is appropriate to eat and how it should be prepared and served. Eating is central to human domesticity, so much so that some researchers place food sharing at the origins of family life a million years ago, when *Homo erectus* females began cooking tubers to keep males in pair-bonded relationships (Wrangham et al. 1999). Foodways serve to unite and divide, to draw social distinctions, and to underscore shared traditions. Thus meals are microcosms of many of the interactions and processes of interest to anthropologists.

Foodways were at the heart of the domestic economy in premodern societies. Production and consumption of food were primary household tasks, and the need to provision the household structured the strategies, organization, and deployment of domestic labor. The effort devoted to food preparation alone could be considerable; for example in maize-growing societies, women might spend several hours each day grinding maize, and up to 8-9 hours a day at the grindstone during the harvest (Martin 2000). Too, food preparation and consumption are cross-culturally strongly gendered activities, and, as such, they express the gender roles and divisions of labor that underlie household social organization.

For these reasons, cuisine, broadly defined, has recently emerged as a particularly useful construct through which to explore sociocultural processes (Bray 2003c; Dietler and

Hayden 2001; Gumerman 1997a; Mintz and DuBois 2002; Miracle and Milner 2002; Parker Pearson 2003; Wiessner and Schiefenhövel 1996). Culinary choices, such as what to eat, how to prepare it, and how (and with whom) to consume it, potentially provide a particularly valuable window through which to view multiple dimensions of societal change. A culinary approach, therefore, can generate insights into traditional subjects of archaeological inquiry such as political economy and status, while also permitting exploration of agency, practice, and gender relations within households. Recent studies show the potential of such an approach for investigating household economy (Hastorf 1990; Hough 1999), gender dynamics (Crown 2000; Gero 1992, Hastorf 1991), status/class differences (Dietler 2001; Gumerman 1991; Welch and Scarry 1995), ethnicity (Meadows 1999), and local-state interaction (Bray 2003a, 2003b). In particular, the study of cuisine can bring into focus how gender shapes household responses to overarching politico-economic shifts (Brumfiel 1991; Hastorf 1991; Lightfoot et al.1998; Meadows 1999).

1.1.1 A household view of Chimú expansion

The regional political and economic transformations accompanying the expansion of the prehispanic Chimú state along the north coast of Peru offer an excellent context in which to examine change and continuity in domestic processes. This thesis discusses domestic life and culinary practice at Pedregal, a small rural settlement in the Jequetepeque Valley, as it was incorporated into the Chimú state in the 14th century A.D. Excavations in household units and midden deposits at Pedregal and analysis of botanical, faunal, lithic, and ceramic remains were employed to establish a basic understanding of cuisine and domestic practice in the Jequetepeque and reconstruct the organization of food processing, preparation, and consumption in households before and after Chimú conquest. Because Pedregal was occupied during the Late Moche, Lambayeque, and Chimú periods, it was a particularly appropriate site at which to examine the transition to Chimú rule in the Jequetepeque. Specifically, I wanted to know whether domestic activities and cuisine changed during the period of Chimú domination. Did the focus, intensity, and spatial organization of women's and men's domestic labor change, suggesting a reorganization of intrahousehold gender relations after Chimú conquest? Did shifts in household food use, particularly in status-related feasting or household surplus, reflect changes in the political and economic autonomy of households integrated into the Chimú system?

In investigating how Pedregal household organization responded to Chimú state strategies, I had several goals. One goal was to document the impact of Chimú conquest on local domestic economy. Such a "view from below" of Chimú conquest contributes to our understanding of Chimú expansion, the political economy of the Chimú state, and the relationships that linked subject households into the overarching Chimú political system. The strategies adopted by the Chimú and other pre-Inka expansive polities have often, implicitly or explicitly, been viewed as operating according to the Inka model. A view from below thus also allows me to evaluate the extent to which Chimú imperialism followed Inka patterns as observed in the Mantaro Valley and other cases. Finally, I was interested in evaluating wider models of how the political economies of ancient agrarian empires extracted and mobilized surplus by looking at the effects of Chimú extractive strategies on provincial Jequetepeque households.

While I wanted to know what the Chimú conquest of Pedregal told us about the Chimú, I was also interested in what the effects of Chimú conquest could tell us about how late prehispanic households—as adaptive units—organized themselves and responded to change. Thus a second goal was to place Pedregal as a case study in wider theoretical debates about domestic economy and patterns of household change. While many approaches to domestic economy have treated the household as a "black box," such models can be inadequate for understanding or explaining some aspects of household dynamics because they pay insufficient attention to the internal processes governing decision-making and labor allocation within households. Archaeological and ethnographic studies (Brumfiel 1991; Hastorf 1991; Wilk 1989) have suggested how changes in domestic economy are influenced by gendered intrahousehold strategies, and recursively, how outside demands and opportunities shape intrahousehold relationships and division of labor.

Yet a third goal of this research was to explore the extent to which a culinary approach could illuminate dimensions of domestic variability and kinds of household change that would not be apparent in approaches emphasizing other aspects of the archaeological record. This goal pushed me to understand how domestic life was experienced by Pedregal household members. Such an aim, often referred to as "peopling" the household, has become common in post-processual household archaeology, where it is held up as a worthwhile objective in its own right (Robin 2003). However, I prefer to see this objective as a step towards a better appreciation of how culinary practices reproduce or reinforce continuity in some aspects of household behavior while reflecting or contributing to changes in household strategies and the organization of domestic labor. This focus on daily culinary practice leads us to consider how actors within the household made decisions within the range of potential choices available to them. Ultimately, we should be interested in the potential of this approach for explaining, rather than simply describing, household change.

1.2 THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF PREHISPANIC ANDEAN EMPIRES

The relationship between ruling elites and subject populations is one of the traditional central questions in studies of ancient states and empires. How were subject populations administered, especially in the case of expansive empires that conquered and incorporated culturally and geographically distinct provinces? In particular, how were empires able to access the surplus produced by these populations and mobilize it to complete state projects or fill state coffers, and how did this surplus extraction affect subject households? Ancient empires financed costly endeavors like military conquest in a variety of ways, including directly administering production, mobilizing labor for state projects, and extracting surplus from conquered populations as tax or tribute. Thus control over staple production itself and the mobilization of staple surplus are essential elements in the political economy of many ancient agrarian states. The Inka were no exception, and this component of their political economy has been studied extensively, providing an important comparative portrait of a non-market, non-monetary political economy (D'Altroy 1992; D'Altroy and Earle 1985; Levine 1992; Murra 1980; Stanish 1992).

Ancient empires have employed various strategies to control provincial populations, including military force, political intervention, economic extraction, and ideological control. Researchers have frequently drawn a distinction between territorial and hegemonic empires based on how directly they administered subject populations (D'Altroy 1992; Hassig 1985, 1992), but more recent approaches have identified these two formulations as extreme points on a continuum between more direct and more indirect forms of domination (Alconini 2008). Imperial investment in direct or indirect strategies varied according to multiple factors, including the needs of the state, the desirable resources available in each province, the existing level of sociopolitical complexity in the conquered territory, its distance from the imperial heartland, and the response of the local population; even within the same province, imperial strategies could change through time (D'Altroy 1992; Morrison 2001; Schreiber 1992; Sinopoli 1994; Stanish 1997).

In many cases, the expansion of empires was accompanied by the intensified production of agricultural staples and other goods in the imperial heartland and in conquered provinces (Alcock et al. 2001; Blanton 1996; Sinopoli 1994; Smith 2004). Surplus production was directed toward provisioning growing urban populations in imperial centers and financing imperial projects, such as military campaigns and the construction of infrastructure. Like strategies of direct/indirect control, imperial extractive policies varied among conquered provinces, based on variables like transport costs and resource distribution. For example, the Aztec empire intensified agricultural production and extracted labor from local populations in the imperial heartland, but increased the production of portable tribute items in more distant, peripheral provinces (Smith and Berdan 1996).

Blanton (1996) argues that intensification of staple and craft production in an imperial system can alter patterns of regional specialization and interdependence. For example, in the Aztec case discussed above, the empire's intensification of agricultural production in some provinces and its extraction of non-food tribute in others created new patterns of regional occupational specialization and ultimately a more economically integrated regional system (Blanton 1996). According to Sinopoli (1994:166), such intensification also has the potential to significantly alter community structure and the organization of labor at the local level. Incorporation and administration would affect local economies as a result of the top-down processes like state demands of tribute and labor discussed above. However, "local and individual responses to incorporation into larger political, economic, and prestige networks" (Sinopoli 1994:171) would also affect the way local economies responded to imperial conquest.

The mobilization of labor and extraction of surplus by ancient empires could thus have had a variety of effects on provincial domestic economies. Households could adopt new productive activities to meet the demands of extractive states or begin to specialize in the production of a particular good. Concurrently or independently, the production of some goods might move from the household domain to the supra-household level, where the state could exert direct control over production. In these situations, the *range* of household productive activities would change with incorporation into the empire. These changes could lead to a loss of household economic autonomy and greater dependence on supra-household economic organizations. Another way for households to meet state demands would be to intensify staple production to produce more of the same crops they were already growing, or to re-focus staple production to emphasize different products. Likewise, households could intensify or re-focus craft production. In these situations, the range of household productive activities would stay the same, but we would observe changes in the *scope* of production—in the intensity of particular productive activities or in the relative importance of different productive activities. These changes might be less likely to result in the loss of household economic independence. These two patterns would look very different archaeologically, but each illustrates one way provincial households might be resilient in the face of the demands of extractive imperial economies. To illustrate in concrete terms how imperial extractive strategies may have impacted the domestic economies of provincial households in the Andes, I now turn to a brief review of the Inka political economy.

1.2.1 The Inka model

Because of the wealth of documentary evidence describing Inka political and economic structures, we know more about the political economy of the Inka empire than that of the Chimú or other pre-Inka empires. Many researchers have stressed how Inka political economy was shaped by uniquely Andean traits such as verticality, institutionalized reciprocity, and the lack of a market economy (Martin et al. in press; Morris 1979; Murra 1972; Stanish 1997; Van Buren 1996). Consequently, the Inka case has often been treated as a general Andean model which can be projected back onto pre-Inka polities. However, recent work, especially on the Wari, has questioned the applicability of the Inka model to all Andean cases and stressed variation among Andean empires (Cook and Glowacki 2001; Isbell 2004; Jennings 2006; Marcone in press; McEwan 2005; Topic and Topic 2000). Even within the Inka empire, recent research has emphasized the diversity of imperial strategies and the variability in their impact on local populations (Alconini 2008; Mackey 2006; Malpass 1993). These studies do not necessarily detract from the utility of the Inka model as an analytical construct. However, it may be an over-simplification to think of a single 'Inka model' that can be applied to other Andean societies, and we should not assume that the Chimú economy necessarily followed the Inka model. Rather, as in the present study, we need to investigate the extent to which the political economies of the Chimú and other pre-Inka polities resembled this model.

As an agrarian state, Inka imperial expansion may have been motivated largely by the need of each successive Inka ruler to lay claim to land and labor to support his imperial administration (Conrad 1981). In the non-market economy of the Andes, Inka control of staple production was largely based on a corvée labor tax, where subjects worked state lands and performed other tasks on a rotating basis (D'Altroy and Earle 1985; Stanish 1997). The empire's claim to this labor was based on shared Andean principles of reciprocity and collective labor (Murra 1980; Stanish 1992, 1997). The state also established communities of labor specialists such as *aqllakuna* and *yanakuna* to produce valuable goods such as textiles for state use (Costin 1996; D'Altroy 2002). The goods thus produced were collected and stored in large storage installations throughout the empire (Levine 1992). State control over the storage of staple goods was an effective way to centralize political and economic power and control local economies, and allowed the Inka to finance state projects in different provinces without incurring the costs of transporting bulky staples over long distances (D'Altroy 1992; D'Altroy and Earle 1985). At the same time, the Inka used wealth items such as cloth to finance relations with subject elites (Costin 1996, 1998; Gose 2000).

The Inka political economy relied on commensal politics to mobilize labor parties and cement alliances with elites (Bray 2003a, 2003b; Morris 1979). Following Andean traditions of reciprocity, the Inka provisioned labor parties with maize beer (*chicha*), which allowed the state to convert maize, an agricultural staple, into labor (Jennings 2004; Morris 1979). The Inka also used *chicha* and distinctive Cuzco polychrome ceramics in displays of state hospitality to provincial elites (Bray 2003a, 2003b). Combining staple and wealth finance, investing in provincial storage facilities, and expressing state control through the idiom of reciprocal hospitality allowed the Inka considerable flexibility in supporting state personnel and projects, buffering regional agricultural shortfalls, and maintaining vertical ties between the empire's rulers and regional elites.

Classic views of the Inka empire, such as the one advanced by Murra (1972, 1980, 1984), suggest that the Inka ruled largely indirectly and mobilized local labor by drawing on pre-existing systems of reciprocal labor obligations. Since the Inka did not impose new systems but rather co-opted existing economic networks, household economies in subjugated populations were not significantly reorganized. In fact, Murra argued that “the diagnostic, all-important, Andean trait characterizing these [Inka] standards was that the larder of the peasant remain untouched” (Murra 1984:79). In this case, only local elite activities would be strongly affected by Inka conquest, while rural households would remain relatively stable and economically self-sufficient.

Because the Inka empire was financed largely by staple goods extracted from conquered populations, however, we might expect incorporation into the empire to be accompanied by intensified and reorganized production as well as changes in many other aspects of daily life at the local level. The most comprehensive examination of the effects of Inka conquest on household life was carried out in the Mantaro Valley. This study was designed, in part, to test the extent to which the Inka reached into the “larders” of conquered populations, and has included exemplary studies of the effects of conquest on local domestic economy, diet, and gender relations (Costin and Earle 1989; D’Altroy and Hastorf 2001; Hastorf 1990, 1991).

In the Mantaro Valley, the Inka reshaped local Wanka political structure and stimulated surplus production of maize. They constructed a major provincial center at Hatun Xauxa and ruled directly through Inka administrators. Under Inka rule, the population shifted from defensible hilltop settlements to the valley floors, closer to areas suited to maize production (Hastorf 1993, 2001). The Inka constructed large storage complexes throughout the valley to store the surplus maize extracted from the local population and produced on state lands (D’Altroy 1992, 2001).

The findings of the Mantaro study suggest that, in doing so, “the Inka entered [the Wanka] local economic sphere, their houses, and their larders, encouraging them or forcing them to join the Inka symbolic and economic system, affecting both their internal economies as well as their sociopolitical systems" (Hastorf 1990:285-6). Agricultural production, particularly maize production, intensified in the Inka period (Hastorf 1990, 2001; Russell 1988). Maize processing and consumption also increased in Wanka households after Inka conquest (Hastorf 1990, 1991, 2001). Some ceramic production became more nucleated in the hands of specialized producers in the Inka period (Costin 2001). Narrowed differences in meat consumption (Hastorf 2001, Sandefur 2001) and distribution of metal and other wealth goods (Owen 2001) between elite and commoner households indicate that socioeconomic differentiation decreased under Inka rule, even as local elites sought to integrate Inka elements into status displays (D'Altroy 2001; DeMarrais 2001). Women's labor loads increased as maize processing was intensified, even as their participation in political feasting may have been circumscribed (Hastorf 1991). Despite these changes, D'Altroy (2001:334-5) points out that Wanka III households remained largely self-sufficient, consuming local resources (Hastorf 2001) and manufacturing lithic implements for household use (Russell 1988).

The tribute demands of imperial political economies, even in the Inka case, may not always have led to the imposition of a new extractive structure on top of pre-existing political and economic systems. In some areas, the Inka may simply have demanded some of the tribute already flowing to local elites. However, the Mantaro Valley case shows that, at least in some situations, direct Inka rule dramatically reshaped many aspects of provincial economic and political organization. This case also helps generate expectations for the potential effects on household life of incorporation into an over-arching imperial system in other cases, such the Chimú conquest of the Jequetepeque Valley.

1.2.2 Chimú imperialism

Northern coastal Peru witnessed the successive expansion and collapse of the Moche, Lambayeque/Sicán, Chimú, and Inka states. Around A.D. 900, the Chimú state coalesced in the Moche Valley and eventually expanded to encompass much of what is today the northern coast of Peru, reshaping the political and social landscape (Moseley and Day 1982; Moseley and Cordy-Collins 1990; Ravines 1980; Rowe 1948). One likely motivation for Chimú expansion was to access agricultural resources after production in the Moche-Chicama heartland reached its maximum extent (Von Hagen and Morris 1998:152-3). The concentration of controlled-access storage space at the Chimú paramount center, Chan Chan, and its association with probable administrative architecture (U-shaped *audiencias*) suggest that primary functions of the state administrative apparatus included accumulating and overseeing agricultural surplus and other goods (Day 1982; Klymyshyn 1990).

The strategies employed by the Chimú to administer their empire are of particular concern to recent and ongoing research (Keatinge and Conrad 1983; Mackey 1987; Mackey and Klymyshyn 1990; Moore 1992; Topic 2003). In the Casma Valley, the Chimú state reorganized settlement patterns to intensify agricultural production and resettled some of the population in administrative centers (Koschmieder and Vega-Centeno 1996; Mackey and Klymyshyn 1990). Based on work at the administrative centers of Farfán and Talambo in the Jequetepeque Valley, Keatinge and Conrad (1983) have argued that the Chimú employed a direct strategy of control in the valley, managing agricultural production, irrigation systems, and the flow of goods and information. Clear changes in Jequetepeque Valley agricultural infrastructure and settlement patterns have also been argued to represent Chimú investment in intensive agricultural production (Dillehay 2001; Dillehay and Kolata 2004). This evidence hints that, as in the Mantaro Valley case, rural domestic economies may have been impacted by intensification and reorganization of production directly controlled by the Chimú imperial administration.

However, it is also possible that key elements of the Inka model, such as laying claim to reciprocal labor obligations and mobilizing stored surplus to support provincial administration, do not completely apply to the Chimú case. Storage at Farfán and other provincial administrative centers is extremely limited when compared to expansive Inka installations like Huánuco Pampa or the Mantaro Valley colca system (D'Altroy and Hastorf 1984; Mackey 1987; Morris and Thompson 1985). This disparity suggests that the Chimú could not have sustained an Inka-style staple finance system, at least at the scale of the Inka model. Instead, it is possible that the Chimú ruled indirectly, through local lords. Attached craft specialists in the SIAR at Chan Chan (Topic 1982), and later recruited from the conquered Sicán state, produced prestige items that could have been used to strengthen vertical ties between Chimú rulers and local lords. In this case, most direct post-Chimú conquest changes would have been restricted to the households of the local elite. Production by commoners might have intensified as local elites passed new tribute demands placed on them by imperial administrators on to their subject populations. However, in comparison to the case of Mantaro Valley residents under the Inka, in this scenario daily life in local households would remain relatively stable following Chimú conquest.

Thus the Chimú could have intruded into the peasant larder, by intensifying and reorganizing staple production or by undercutting household economic autonomy. Alternately, Chimú conquest could have had minimal impact on non-elite households. In order to explore these two broad alternatives, I investigated the nature of social, political, and economic change in households in the village of Pedregal as the Jequetepeque Valley was incorporated into to the Chimú empire. Pedregal's location, adjacent to extensive field systems near both the valley's pre-Chimú center and the Chimú provincial administrative center, makes it likely that Pedregal residents were involved in agricultural production and would have felt any reorganization imposed by the Chimú. If the Chimú pursued a strategy similar to that adopted by the Inka in the Mantaro Valley, we might expect to see clear changes in the scope or intensity of household production at Pedregal though the Late Intermediate Period, and related changes in the social organization of labor within Pedregal households. If local political activities were supplanted by state politics, we should see feasting and other political activities shift away from communities like Pedregal toward state installations like nearby Farfán. If, in contrast, the Chimú ruled indirectly through existing hierarchies, they would have incorporated local lords into the imperial sphere by hosting exclusionary feasts and distributing prestige items. In this case, conquest should be most clearly visible in the households of local lords. Aside from a potential intensification of production, the domestic economy in non-elite communities like Pedregal should remain relatively unchanged.

1.3 HOUSEHOLD CHANGE AND CONTINUITY

By investigating continuity and change at the household level before and after Chimú conquest of the Jequetepeque Valley, then, I intend to construct a "view from below" of Chimú imperialism. Such a view elucidates Chimú strategies of control and surplus extraction by measuring their effects on local populations. However, the ways in which households responded to Chimú imperialism would have been shaped not only by the demands imposed by Chimú administrators, but also by the internal processes governing decision-making and labor allocation within households. A "view from below" focuses on how Pedregal households adapted to inclusion into the over-arching Chimú order. Thus studying Pedregal households also represents an opportunity to better understand the household as an adaptive unit, and to identify the processes and strategies shaping household dynamics.

A strong theme in the literature dealing with the domestic economy in primitive and peasant societies has been the perceived conservatism of households engaging in subsistence or "Domestic Mode of Production I" production. In this conception, the domestic economy is organized to meet the needs of the household and operates according to ideals of self-sufficiency and economic autonomy (Chayanov 1966; Polanyi 1944; Sahlins 1972), which have been seen as tending to conserve traditional technologies and production strategies and resist change. This conservatism has sometimes been viewed as enforced by limits on available labor, resources, and opportunities, by powerful socioeconomic leveling mechanisms, or by a strong egalitarian ethos (Barlett 1980; DeWalt 1975; Hirth 1993). Hirth (1993), for example, has argued that, because of the limited range of economic opportunities in prehistoric societies, past households were unlikely to adopt new strategies except in conditions of dramatic sociopolitical or environmental change. In Hirth's (1993) examination of the data from Central Mexico, the households that were best situated to take advantage of new economic opportunities by expanding in size and adding craft production to the range of household activities belonged to emerging elites. The social organization and productive activities of rural, non-elite households, in contrast, remained relatively stable, even as social change occurred in other parts of society. More recently, the household economic autonomy and self-sufficiency inherent in this conservatism have been viewed as strategies adopted by households to minimize risk, resist dependence and exploitation, and ensure survival (Halperin 1994:162).

It is clear that households in peasant societies are resilient and adaptive. In the formulations discussed above, this resiliency lies in the ability of households to resist major change. However, other researchers have argued that household economies are flexible, and the resiliency of households lies in their ability to change, in order to adapt to changing external conditions (Netting 1993; Wilk 1989, 1991a, 1991b). Wilk, for example, has argued that households "may be dynamic and changeable, and presuming stability is a poor way to begin" (1991a:39). In Wilk's (1989, 1991b) ethnographic study of household decision-making among the Kekchi Maya, some farming households responded to increasing integration into market economies by investing in cash crops or small-scale entrepreneurial ventures, while others did not. If, as Wilk's study suggests, the domestic economy is not only resilient but also flexible in the context of changing external conditions, are there some aspects of the domestic economy that tend to be more flexible? And how do households reorganize themselves toward surplus production, Sahlins' Domestic Mode of Production II— precisely the kind of transition we may be likely to see in provincial households in the context of extractive imperial strategies?

Archaeologists have begun to address these questions by focusing on documenting processes of continuity and change in different dimensions of household practice. Recently, approaches that move inside the "black box" of the household have begun to illustrate the role of *intrahousehold* processes, like decision-making and social reproduction, in shaping the responses of households to changing external conditions.

1.3.1 Multiple dimensions of household change and continuity

As households respond to changing external conditions, it is likely that the rate, extent, and direction of change will vary among different dimensions of household life. According to Wilk (1991a), households can be examined in terms of three dimensions of variability: morphology, productive and reproductive activities, and culture. The causes and rates of change that affect these different dimensions can vary; for example, productive activities may change rapidly, while household morphology may respond to these changes slowly, and idealized concepts of gender and age within the household may not change at all (Wilk 1991a:37).

Archaeological examples of such an approach have shown that different dimensions of household life changed at different paces, sometimes independently from trajectories of change at regional or state levels. Bermann's (1993, 1994, 1997) work juxtaposes diachronic changes in household life at Lukurmata, in the Bolivian *altiplano*, with the expansion and collapse of the Tiwanaku state. Integration into the Tiwanaku III and early Tiwanaku IV polity was not accompanied by changes in household production. Later in the Tiwanaku IV period, patterns of household production changed and house compounds, which may have represented a new kind of domestic corporate group, formed (Bermann 1997). Household architecture changed the most through time, signaling changes in the allocation of space to different activities (Bermann 1994:238). Household artifact assemblages showed the least change, suggesting that the set of tasks performed in households was relatively stable through time.

By further narrowing focus on the multiple activities within the dimension of household production and consumption, a more complex view of household economic strategies can also emerge. For example, Falconer's (1995) research on household production strategies at the rural Mesopotamian village of Tell el-Hayyat suggests that these rural households were concerned with resisting full incorporation into urban systems and ensuring long-term survival, rather than maximizing economic benefit through specialization and integration into regional economies. As the regional economy became increasingly tied to emerging urban centers, Tell el-Hayyat residents balanced a growing focus on production oriented toward the regional market with strategies, such as increased pig consumption, that allowed them to maintain local autonomy in the face of increasing demands from urban elites. Some production for exchange was coordinated at the village level by the temple, further buffering the direct integration of households into the regional economic system. In the case of Tell el-Hayyat, households evinced considerable flexibility in their productive strategies and daily diet, but changes were oriented toward the overall maintenance of ideals of autonomy and self-sufficiency at the household and community level.

This dimensional approach begins to elucidate some of the decisions that were made about household production, consumption, and the social organization of labor *within* past households. More explicitly intrahousehold approaches have begun to focus even more closely on the role of these internal processes in household behavior.

1.3.2 Intrahousehold processes of continuity and change

Household archaeology has increasingly involved a concern with intrahousehold dynamics, investigating how interactions and relations of production within households relate to crosscutting categories such as age and gender and processes of household and community change (Gero 1992; Gero and Scattolin 2002; Hendon 1997; Lightfoot et al. 1998; Meskell 1998; Sassaman 1999). Rather than treating the household as a 'black box', these studies explore how shifts in household strategies and demands prompt reorganization of gendered domestic labor patterns and changes in women's labor and status.

Moving inside the "black box" of the household allows for a more precise, nuanced view of household change, since the decisions and actions of household members determine how households respond to changing external conditions. As Wilk (1989:25) suggests, "the different behavior of Kekchi households can only be explained by what goes on inside them, in the intimate space of 'householding'." In order to understand how households are linked to wider processes and how social and economic aspects of household behavior change over time, it is necessary to understand what goes on within the household. For example, the allocation of household labor and resources plays a central role in shaping the response each household makes to external economic, ecological, and cultural factors. Internal allocation of resources is one of the elements of the domestic economy most easily controlled by families, and so division of labor and resource allocation to different activities might be particularly flexible at the household level. In the Kekchi case, Wilk (1989) determined that some households invested in cash crops or small-scale entrepreneurial ventures, while other households in the same rural community did not, because of the different ways in which families managed their household economies, allocated household resources, and made decisions about the needs of the family. This case highlights the importance of intrahousehold dynamics in shaping the nature of household response to change at overarching social scales.

1.3.3 Social reproduction

Recently, some archaeological approaches to continuity and change in domestic life have focused on the relationships between household life and social reproduction. Bourdieu (1977) has pointed out that daily routines socialize people into particular rules and structures. From this perspective, domestic practices are in many cases structured by, or imbued with, deeply ingrained cultural beliefs about gender roles, family structure, and cuisine. Archaeologists have used this idea to look at the household as practice (Hendon 1996:56); that is, to view daily practices performed by social actors as constitutive of social relations. For example, Hodder and Cessford (2004:30) argue that people at Çatalhöyük were socialized into particular roles and rules by repeating embodied routines and practices, such as sweeping and replastering floors, within segmented domestic spaces. These repetitive bodily practices were central to the construction and maintenance of social memory (35-6). If the house, and the daily embodied practices that take place in the house, are central to the politics of social memory and the transmission of social rules, then core intrahousehold patterns are not likely to be very malleable in the face of external change. Instead, changes may be more likely to accommodate existing beliefs and structures than rather than alter them.

In order to determine how Chimú imperialism was felt by communities and families in the Jequetepeque, and to elucidate processes of change within Jequetepeque Valley households, then, my research attempted to move within the "black box" of the household, and to chart change and continuity in different dimensions of household practice at Pedregal. The emerging culinary approach in archaeology, which I discuss in the next section, represents a promising avenue for this kind of research.

1.4 A CULINARY APPROACH TO HOUSEHOLD CHANGE

"Foods may function as symbols, but they do not cease to have a material reality. Concrete economic change, as it occurs, inexorably restructures kitchen practice, and thus the *langue* of cuisine. Still, change does not necessarily imply the loss of cultural identity," (Weismantel 1988:166).

This quote, from Mary Weismantel's (1988) ethnography of gender and changing cuisine in highland Ecuador, highlights the diverse roles of food as a system of symbols as complex as language, as an expression of cultural identity, and as an economic commodity. Weismantel also raises an issue that is central to this dissertation: the relationship between change and kitchen practice. A brief review of culinary studies shows that cuisine represents a particularly fruitful avenue toward investigating how the regional political and economic systems of state-level societies are negotiated and experienced by communities and families, fleshing out models of these state institutions and processes, and understanding the activities of family members within households. In particular, a culinary approach makes it possibly to move inside the “black box” of the household to explore the interplay of different household tasks and priorities.

The way that people eat is shaped by more than nutritional requirements. Analyzing only diet, or the actual varieties and quantities of food consumed, does not allow us to approach how people use food in multiple social contexts. Cuisine refers to the cultural preferences and rules for how to prepare, serve, and consume food, which are deeply embedded in social, political, and religious traditions (Crown 2000:225). Foodways are fundamentally domestic in nature, since food is most often produced by household labor and prepared and consumed in household contexts. Yet food, whether as feast, tribute, or daily meal, is also a medium of political negotiation and a way to establish and express cultural, ethnic, and class distinctions (Appadurai 1981; Bray 2003a, 2003b; Goody 1982; Greenberg 1996; Gumerman 1997a; Miracle 2002). By paying attention to domestic culinary practices, it is possible to move beyond a focus on special politically and ritually charged feasting events (Dietler 2001; Gero 1992; Hayden 2001) to consider the everyday interplay of domestic practice, political power, and socio-economic relations.

A culinary approach therefore generates insights into traditional subjects of archaeological inquiry such as political economy and status, while also permitting exploration of agency, practice, and gender relations within households. For example, Crown (2000:226) suggests that because of women's cross-culturally critical role in food preparation, culinary changes at the household level might often affect women more strongly than men. She points out that diet and cuisine both tend to be conservative, and culinary change can occur as a result of changing household labor priorities even when basic dietary components remain the same. Crown uses trends in grinding stone size and container technology to show how women's household workload intensified dramatically as focus on maize increased through time in the prehispanic US Southwest.

Likewise, Brumfiel (1991) uses evidence of textile production (spindle whorls) and food preparation (pots and griddles) from Early and Late Aztec sites to argue that domestic activities in subject households changed to meet state demands of tribute and labor. From the Early to Late Aztec periods, households in the Aztec heartland showed an increase in *comales*, or griddles, as compared to cooking pots. Brumfiel argues that as the Aztec state mobilized labor for state projects, women prepared more time-consuming, portable foods like tortillas in these households. In provincial households, on the other hand, cooking methods did not change, but spindle whorl density increased from the Early to Late Aztec periods, which indicated an increasing focus on textile production for tribute. Brumfiel's study shows that women made decisions about cuisine to manage domestic scheduling tradeoffs in time and labor and demonstrates how culinary change is related to changing economic demands and broader political settings. In these cases, archaeologically observed shifts in culinary technology point to changes in the organization of women's food processing and preparation activities.

Hastorf (1991) uses skeletal and botanical data from the Mantaro Valley to suggest that Inka control differentially affected local women's and men's daily activities. Bone isotope analyses reveal that maize consumption increased throughout the local population, but especially among men, as the gap between commoner and elite diets narrowed. At the same time, the spatial patterning of botanical remains suggests that women's maize processing activities became more intense, but also more restricted to certain areas of the household. This relates to ethnographic evidence from the Andes (Sikkink 1988, 2001) that spatial constriction of food processing activities might reflect a decline in women's social position. Thus shifts in cuisine, the product of household strategies and labor, might be expected to reflect changing patterns of intrahousehold social relations and economic activities.

Lightfoot et al.'s (1998) investigation of daily culinary activities shows how ideals related to gender, cuisine, and the organization of domestic labor are reproduced in daily practice, and how these ideals shape the ways that households respond to wider external change. The authors document household and community spatial organization and activities at the northern California colonial site of Fort Ross, where Native Alaskan men were stationed as laborers and set up households with local women from Californian tribes, and compare them to known Native Alaskan and Californian patterns from other sites. Their analysis moves from microscalar evidence of domestic activities like food preparation and trash disposal up to the larger community scale of settlement layout. They find that Native Californian women and Alaskan men reproduced familiar patterns of household behavior whenever possible. When new practices emerged from the colonial encounter, they tended to be organized in traditional ways. For example, when Native Californian women cooked new kinds of meat familiar to their Native Alaskan husbands, they used the Native Californian cooking methods they were accustomed to. In this case, some familiar household routines and practices were conserved, even in dramatically changing external conditions.

Atalay and Hastorf (2006) provide another compelling example of how culinary activities can provide a window onto diverse dimensions of daily practice; as they suggest, these "small but regular nutritive acts…illuminate social life within the settlement over time as individuals, houses, and communities were formed and reformed" (285). Atalay and Hastorf reconstruct the seasonal round of resource procurement and the way that food was processed, stored, prepared, and eaten at Çatalhöyük. They suggest that daily and yearly repetition of culinary practices reproduced social relationships and may have contributed to the marked continuity in community traditions through the history of occupation at the site. They also trace minute changes in culinary techniques, such as a shift from indirect to direct heating methods, and suggest that these changes were linked not only to innovations in culinary technology (the introduction of ceramics) but also to shifts in household time management strategies and domestic labor patterns. Atalay and Hastorf's study shows how "food *habitus* was reproduced in all family members through the multiple food task strands woven together by the daily meals, where everyone learned the taste, tempo, cuisine, and style of Çatalhöyük living" (315). For Atalay and Hastorf, repeated culinary routines served as an important mechanism of socialization and social reproduction. By reconstructing the temporal and spatial patterning of these routines, they are able to more fully reconstruct daily life and culture at Çatalhöyük.

Both within and beyond the household, foodways can be strong markers of identity and expressions of ethnic or political affiliation (Greenberg 1996; Koschmieder 2004; Meadows 1999). For Weismantel (1988, 1989), daily meals in highland Ecuador reflect women's negotiation of their households' increasing integration into the regional market economy and their families' claims to particular ethnic and class identities. Her work, like Atalay and Hastorf's (2006), illustrates how everyday meals reproduce social relations and hierarchies at the household and community level (1988:195). Ethnoarchaeological research from Ecuador (Bowser 2000; Bowser and Patton 2004) suggests that community political alliances are negotiated in gendered household space and expressed materially by decorated serving vessels made for household use. In the wider realm of imperial politics, Bray (2003a, 2003b) argues that the Inka used cuisine and culinary equipment as active markers of ethnic and class identity and symbols of political power in the provinces. Functional analysis of imperial and local ceramics shows that in the provinces, stylistically distinct Inka ceramic forms such as *aríbalos*, footed *ollas*, and decorated plates, were those used to serve *chicha,* meat, and maize during elite feasts. Bray (2003a) suggests that as this distinctive state assemblage was used for high-status foods at feasts, it visually and symbolically reinforced ethnic and political difference and hierarchy.

Because domestic relationships and relationships of political alliance are often inextricably intertwined (Yanagisako 1979:191), studying domestic culinary practices can reveal more than simply household organization. Studies of household and cuisine are positioned to examine relationships between domestic and political economies, investigate how household members interact with and relate to the broader social universe (Hendon 1996; Robin 2003), and elucidate dynamics of change at state, local, and household levels. Such studies have the potential to move inside the 'black box' of the household to make visible changes in particular dimensions of domestic practice or reveal significant continuities in daily household practice even during periods of rapid social change. To date there has been relatively little problem-oriented work that relates intrahousehold dynamics and cuisine to overarching political and economic changes. The exceptions discussed above remind us that everyday household organization and domestic culinary practice can be sensitive to processes of large-scale social change, and thus represent a particularly interesting locus from which to view these processes.

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In my research at Pedregal, then, I adopt a "view from the kitchen" in order to investigate the nature of Chimú impact on local households and reconstruct processes of change at the household level. To investigate specific aspects of continuity and change in domestic culinary practice at Pedregal, I address the following questions:

1.5.1 Did agricultural production, specifically maize production, intensify under Chimú rule?

We might expect, as in the Inka case, that incorporation into the overarching state would be accompanied by increased tribute demands on subject populations. If households at Pedregal produced more maize during the Chimú period, we would expect to see evidence for increased production and processing in the form of increased grinding activity (proportionally more or larger grinding stones) and an increase in the density and ubiquity of macrobotanical maize remains. Though farming implements such as digging stick weights have been recovered from Chimú household contexts (Keatinge 1975), at the household level agricultural production is better judged by botanical remains, especially those from patio areas, which tend to reflect production rather than consumption (Hastorf 1990:282). If maize was processed before being removed as tribute, a higher proportion of cobs in relation to kernels should be observed in midden deposits (Welch and Scarry 1995). To identify these shifts in production, I reconstructed spatial patterning of activities in domestic contexts and analyze macrobotanical materials recovered from interior, exterior, and midden deposits.

1.5.2 Did patterns of feasting or chicha production shift with incorporation into the Chimú polity?

Local-level political competition and ceremonial activities may be forestalled or co-opted by a conquering state, as D'Altroy and Hastorf (2001) noted in the Mantaro Valley. There, feasting shifted from households to state facilities as local political autonomy declined. Diminished local-level or household feasting at Pedregal would be indicated by decreasing proportions of feasting ware, including large preparation vessels and decorated serving vessels, and perhaps in a decreasing mean size of *ollas* and plates or bowls. There may also be changes in the scale and frequency of household *chicha* production, indicated by changing proportions of large vessels (*tinajas*) used to ferment and store *chicha* and changes in the density and ubiquity of production debris such as crushed maize (Moore 1989). Shifts in patterns of feasting and chicha production would thus be visible in the size and proportion of ceramic forms recovered from household and patio contexts and the distribution of macrobotanical remains.

1.5.3 Did households adopt forms of Chimú culinary practice?

As households are incorporated into new social systems, we might expect processes of enculturation to spur new patterns in cuisine and household practice. In order to evaluate how cuisine at Pedregal may have shifted to emulate cuisine in the Chimú heartland, food preparation equipment and techniques at Pedregal will be compared to patterns observed in the Moche Valley (Keatinge 1975; Pozorski 1982; Topic 1982; Topic and Moseley 1981) and in other areas of the empire (Koschmieder 2004; Moore 1985). One archaeological correlate for such processes would be an increase in the proportion of Chimú vessel types or decorations, especially on utilitarian forms which are less likely to be exotic or prestigious objects of long-distance exchange. In the case of the Inka, Bray (2003a, 2003b) finds that political hierarchies were expressed through distinctive imperial culinary equipment. If similar strategies were employed by the Chimú, we might expect to see distinctively Moche Valley Chimú ceramic forms be added to Pedregal ceramic assemblages. New foods may also be adopted as a result of wider trade networks or Chimú cultural influence. Shelia Pozorski (1982, also Pozorski and Pozorski 1997), for example, notes a sharp increase in reliance on fruits, including the previously unrecorded *guanábana*, during the Chimú period in the Moche Valley.

1.5.4 Did household scheduling priorities change as households were incorporated into new regional economic systems?

If some household activities, such as maize production and processing, were intensified, we might expect that the scheduling of other household activities was reorganized in response. As Crown points out, tradeoffs in time, labor, and technology are required as domestic priorities change (2000:228). Shifts in household economic and political priorities may lead to cuisine change, as certain foods or methods of preparation come to occupy new places in the household culinary repertoire. Brumfiel's work (1991:240), for example, suggests that a heavier reliance on labor-saving food preparation techniques such as wet cooking over direct heat may have been necessary to allow more time for crop processing or working on state projects. One correlate for this change would be an increase in the relative proportions of associated culinary equipment, such as wide-mouthed, fire-blackened *ollas*. By comparing the proportions of different vessel forms across occupational periods, I will be able to identify changes in culinary activities that might be related to the scheduling of household tasks.

1.5.5 Did incorporation into the Chimú state affect household gender relations?

Changing household strategies often mean changes in the gendered organization of domestic labor. Because women are most often involved more intimately than men in food preparation activities, changing cuisine may affect women more than men (Crown 2000). Tradeoffs in the priority or intensity of some household activities would affect other aspects of domestic and social practice. State demands for tribute may have affected women's labor at the household level more strongly than men's, since common tribute items in the Andes include the maize processed by women and the textiles spun and woven by women. If women's labor intensified to meet tribute demands, I would expect to recover evidence for increased maize processing, in the form of more or larger grinding stones and denser deposits of botanical processing debris, and textile production, seen in denser or wider distributions of spindle whorls and other spinning or weaving tools. Increased spatial constriction of women's productive activities at Pedregal during the Chimú period could suggest a reorganization of gendered space within the household, and perhaps a refocusing of women's economic efforts. By analyzing the spatial patterning of household production and processing activities and examining the distribution and density of macrobotanical processing remains, I address questions of women's labor in Pedregal households.

1.6 STRUCTURE OF THE DISSERTATION

In Chapter 2, I discuss previous research on prehispanic households and empires on the north coast of Peru and review how existing studies of Lambayeque and Chimú subsistence and political economy provide a foundation and point of departure for the present study.

In Chapter 3, I detail the specific material correlates for the research questions discussed above in the context of what we already know about households in the Chimú empire and the Jequetepeque Valley. I then outline the research strategy adopted to address these questions empirically. Finally, I discuss excavation and laboratory methodologies as they relate to theoretical concerns, the present research questions, and the nature of the archaeological record at Pedregal.

The remainder of the dissertation is devoted to discussing the results of my work at Pedregal. Chapter 4 contains an overview of excavations in each of Pedregal's sectors and includes information on stratigraphy, deposition, features and artifacts recovered, and the sequence of occupation in each excavated unit. This description provides the archaeological context for the data presented in subsequent chapters.

Chapter 5 describes the nature of the household at Pedregal. I adopt an ethnographic approach to detailing what a "typical" LIP household at Pedregal may have looked like. I describe household architecture, layout, and contents, but also address the kinds of social groups that would have lived in these household compounds and how these households would have been integrated with larger Jequetepeque Valley social formations.

In Chapter 6, I use excavation data in conjunction with ethnographic, ethnohistoric, and ecological studies to outline how Pedregal residents would have procured necessary household resources. Specifically, I discuss regional ecology, environmental challenges, and the organization of irrigation agriculture in the valley as well as wider redistributive and exchange relationships. Faunal and botanical analyses reveal changing patterns of resource exploitation and household provisioning, but the data also points to long-term continuities in how household necessities were procured.

While Chapter 6 discusses activities that took place largely outside the house, Chapter 7 focuses on the house and presents evidence for the tasks carried out in Pedregal households, including food processing and preparation, animal husbandry, and craft production. Drawing on ethnographic and ethnohistoric analogy, I discuss how work was likely gendered within Pedregal households, and how post-conquest changes in domestic labor may have been felt differently by men and women.

Pedregal residents were not simply involved in economic tasks such as food processing, and in Chapter 8 I turn to ritual at Pedregal. Ritual took place both within the household and at the community level, and in this chapter I lay out evidence for small-scale household offerings and for feasts that were likely shared by the whole community. I also discuss how ritual practice at Pedregal might have been related to state religion and other ceremonial activities within the valley.

Chapter 9 focuses on spatial and temporal dimensions of household practice at Pedregal. While Chapter 5 describes a typical, or normative, household at Pedregal, Chapter 9 examines variations among the different households sampled. Using spatial and multivariate analysis, I attempt to reconstruct functional variation among different spaces within households and differences in status or specialization among households. I also investigate the extent to which the timing of household practice can be reconstructed. Some tasks would have been part of daily practice, while others would have occurred along longer cycles, and in Chapter 9 I use data from Pedregal to explore the temporal rhythms of household life.

In the final chapter, I relate household practice at Pedregal to wider political and economic processes. I sum up changes in household provisioning, the organization of household tasks, community feasting, and the spatial and temporal dimensions of life at Pedregal and address my research questions about how incorporation into the Chimú state was experienced by Pedregal households. Finally, I consider how the answers to these questions relate to Chimú strategies, the articulation between households and the Chimú state, and general constructs of household resiliency and change.

2.0 ECOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SETTING

The Jequetepeque River flows westward from the foothills of the Andes, through Peru's northern coastal desert, to the Pacific Ocean (see Figure 2.1). The Jequetepeque is roughly halfway between the Moche Valley to the south, heartland of the Moche and Chimú cultures, and the Lambayeque Valley to the north, center of the Sicán polity. The valley also forms a direct and relatively easy route east to Cajamarca in the highlands, an Inka stronghold in the Late Horizon and the center of the complex pre-Inka Cajamarca culture. Because of its location between the heartlands of several complex polities, the Jequetepeque has traditionally been identified as a hinterland that received cultural influence from, and was sometimes under the political control of, nearby Moche, Cajamarca, Sicán or Lambayeque, Chimú, and ultimately Inka polities. Kosok (1965:118), for example, in his overview of the north coast, points out that no distinct local ceramic style had been identified in the Jequetepeque, and argues that the valley was a political as well as cultural crossroads. While subsequent work in the region has convincingly identified local variations in architecture and ceramics (Castillo 2001; Sapp 2002; Swenson 2004), the Jequetepeque was never the center of its own expansive regional polity. Rather, the valley often occupied a provincial or peripheral position in regional polities centered elsewhere. The Jequetepeque is thus an ideal arena in which to study processes of continuity and change at the local level in the context of overarching political and economic changes.

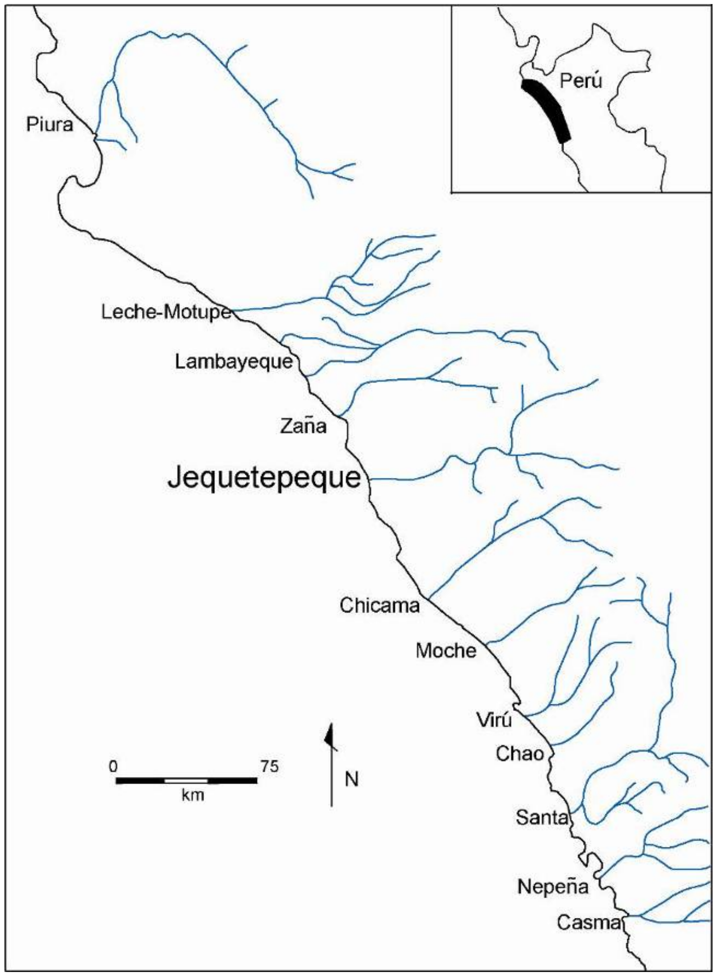

Figure 2.1. North coast of Peru

2.1 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1.1 Geography and ecology

The Jequetepeque River drops rapidly from the Andes to the Pacific Ocean, beginning at 3500 meters above sea level near Cajamarca and running west to the Pacific over a direct linear distance of about 130 km. The Jequetepeque watershed covers 4200 km^2 (Eling 1987), and encompasses twelve different ecological zones (ONERN 1976). Pedregal is located in the "*desierto destacado Premontano Tropical*" (Premontane Tropical extreme desert) zone, which stretches from the Pacific shore to the westernmost edge of the Andean foothills, at about 300 masl (Eling 1987; ONERN 1988). This transition occurs at the valley neck, where the high, relatively restricted valley walls of the middle valley abruptly widen out and give way to the flatter, more open lower valley, and was recognized linguistically by prehispanic populations in the distinction between the coastal, or *yunga*, zone and the middle valley *chaupi-yunga*.

The lower Jequetepeque River flows through a desert landscaape of barchan dunes, arid plains scarred by dry *quebradas*, and rocky *cerros*. *Quebradas*, *cerros*, and dunes create subtle microclimatic variations that increase the diversity and patchiness of resources in the lower valley. Because of the low annual rainfall of 15.6-31.3 mm, agriculture depends on extensive networks of irrigation canals. Beyond the irrigated floodplain, sparse vegetation includes scattered cacti and isolated thickets of trees and shrubs such as *zapote* (*Capparis angulata*), *faique* (*Acacia macracantha*), and *algarrobo* (*Prosopis* sp.) that rely on subsurface water sources. Today, there are two relatively dense *algarrobo* forests in the valley, at Cañoncillo and El Algarrobal de Moro. Extensive irrigation and a general drying trend over the last 500 years have lowered the water table, and these forests are the highly fragmented remnants of what were likely more extensive prehispanic forests (Dillehay et al. 2004:276). Today, there is little wild terrestrial fauna in the area besides owls, foxes, and lizards, but deer and other fauna may have been more common in the lower valley during the late prehispanic period.

A number of prehispanic field systems in the lower Jequetepeque, including those near Pedregal, are located on wide alluvial fans in soil that ranges in texture from sand to silt loam.

Though no systematic analysis of the soil in these fields has been conducted, Nordt et al. (2004) analyzed the agricultural potential of soil from similar prehispanic field systems in the Pampa de Chaparrí in the Lambayeque region. They found that the coarse texture of *pampa* soils would have required frequent irrigation and external nitrogen inputs from fertilizer or nitrogen-fixing legumes would have been necessary, but that soil fertility was generally high.

Despite the lower valley's fertile soils, agricultural production is constrained by the availability of water. River flow fluctuates seasonally based on rains in the highlands. From December to April, rain falls in the adjacent highlands but weather on the coast is hot and dry. During the winter (May-November) clouds and fog hang over the coast but rain is sparse and infrequent. The Jequetepeque River boasts a large and relatively consistent flow volume compared to neighboring valleys to the south (945 million cubic meters, compared to 321 million in the Moche Valley [Wilson 1988:18]) and one of the larger cultivable areas on the north coast. Based on his study of prehispanic canal systems, Eling (1987:107) argues that the maximum extent of prehispanic irrigation was 88,000 ha. Today, even with the high water requirements of rice, the main cash crop, farmers are able to produce two crops per year. In the lower valley rice is harvested in May-June and the second crop, usually corn, is harvested in November. Though it does not match the extensive Lambayeque-La Leche complex to the north, the Jequetepeque Valley is one of the most agriculturally productive valleys in the region today and would likely have been similarly productive in the past.

2.1.2 Resource distribution on the coast

A central concept in reconstructions of Andean economies has been the vertical archipelago, in which Andean populations took advantage of vertically stratified resource zones that, because of the sharp changes in altitude of the Andes, were separated by relatively short distances (Murra 1972; Van Buren 1996). On a small scale, verticality means that one household might work territorially discontiguous plots in different microclimates at different altitudes, and that people who resided in one community may have access to land in others. On a macro-regional scale, the territory of a polity might also be discontiguous; this has been argued for cases in the Titicaca Basin and the Moquegua Valley (Aldenderfer 1993; Goldstein 2000).

On the coast, a proper vertical orientation does not seem to have been as important. Many coastal societies, such as the Moche and the Chimú, did not extend their control inland beyond the highest intakes of coastal irrigation system. Shimada (1987) has argued, instead, that coastal states established territorially discontiguous colonies along the coast to take advantage of *horizontal* variations in resource availability. Like the vertical archipelagos established by highland societies, these horizontal archipelagos allowed coastal societies direct access to useful economic resources without the need to completely control wide swaths of intervening territory. Unclear, however, is the extent to which this concept of horizontality would have functioned at a community or household level to give individual farmers or communities access to land in different microclimatic zones.

2.1.3 Sources of risk in the Jequetepepque Valley

Prehispanic residents of the coast faced environment environmental uncertainties and fluctuations, some cyclical and repeated, some random and unpredictable. In addition to the patchy resource distribution I discuss above, the Jequetepeque Valley populations had to cope with several sources of environmental uncertainty and risk.

2.1.3.1 The El Niño cycle

One of the most commonly studied cyclical fluctuations, at least in recent years, is the El Niño cycle, or El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) events. This cycle is believed to have begun in the mid-Holocene, around 5000 years ago, when oceans reached their current levels and the course of the cold Humboldt Current shifted north, bringing biologically rich colder waters up the coast. During an El Niño, warm surface waters move east across the Pacific, which causes more rain than average to fall across western South America. An ENSO event occurs on average ever 3.8 years, and a very large ENSO event has occurred about every 38 years since 1800 (Van Buren 2001). On the coast, ENSO events are accompanied by excessive rainfall and flooding in addition to disruptions in the normal distribution of marine resources, a difficult combination for populations that rely on fishing and irrigation agriculture in an otherwise harsh environment.

Cultural responses to such risk varied through time in the Jequetepeque Valley (Dillehay and Kolata 2004), and ranged from opportunistic and transient agriculture to heavy investment in agricultural infrastructure. Paleoenvironmental work on ice cores from the Quelccaya Glacier, in addition to archaeological work on the desert coast, has dated some particularly severe ENSO events, and some researchers (e.g. Shimada et al. 1991) have identified these events as the culprits of several major cultural upheavals on the coast.

However, these events should not be automatically linked to cultural or political disruption, much less collapse. Drawing from disaster studies, Van Buren (2001) argues that the primary variable in understanding disruption and collapse is not the absolute magnitude of the natural disaster but the vulnerability of specific social, political, and economic institutions. Social coping mechanisms reduce vulnerability to natural hazards, especially when these hazards are cyclical and therefore not entirely unprecedented, as is the case with ENSO events. It is only when such coping mechanisms break down that environmental fluctuations become disasters.

Moore's (1991) study of a 14th century El Niño event in the Casma Valley provides an example of such coping mechanisms. After a particularly strong El Niño, a short-term planned community, Santa Cristina, emerged in a zone of raised fields, suggesting that agricultural labor was directed toward repairing and reclaiming damaged infrastructure. Different marine resources were consumed at Santa Cristina as compared to the *barrios* of Manchan; specifically, consumption shifted to species that would have been more common directly after an ENSO disruption. Moore's study shows a population responding to environmental disruption by taking advantage of a changed resource base and investing in agricultural infrastructure, rather than collapsing under the stress of environmental fluctuation. My own observations in the modern middle Jequetepeque Valley suggest that people take advantage of rainy El Niño years to grow crops in wide *quebradas* that would otherwise be too far from the river to irrigate. Thus while ENSO events might prove disruptive to established canals and settlements, they also provide the opportunity to increase production in other ways.

Given the repetitive nature of the ENSO cycle, the relatively frequent occurrence of mild El Niño events (every 4-7 years) and the existence of observable precursors, or warning signs, this form of environmental fluctuation may have been easier to cope with than other, more uncertain environmental changes, such as droughts. Droughts on the coast occur during periods of low rainfall in the adjacent highlands. The paleoclimatic record indicates that periods of multi-year droughts occurred several times during late prehistory on the north coast (Shimada 1994, Shimada et al. 1991), and may be correlated with the collapse of Moche society.

2.1.3.2 Uplift and seismic activity

Another unpredictable source of environmental risk is seismic activity. The entire western coast of South America is a zone of high seismic stress, and the Nazca Plate collides with the South American Plate. On the north coast of Peru, this activity is reflected in two processes, the slow continuing uplift of the coastal shelf and occasional earthquakes of varying strength. Moseley (1983; Ortloff et al. 1982) has argued that slow processes of tectonic uplift would have affected the coastal irrigation systems. As the coastal plain slowly rose, the slope of the land was reduced slightly, causing irrigation systems to become less effective, especially as they near the ocean. These processes are evident today in the fact that numerous prehispanic canals, including the Moche-Chicama intervalley canal constructed by the Chimú, would not function today—water would in some places have run uphill (but see Pozorski and Pozorski 1982). Additionally, the slow downcutting action of the river makes it necessary to move canal intakes farther upstream to irrigate nearby land. Constant re-engineering of canal intakes, courses, and slopes would thus have been necessary over a long time span. (Moseley 1983).

Another process that affects the coastal landscape is the outflow and redeposition of sediments. Rivers constantly cut downward and carry sediment out to sea. When earthquakes occur, they can cause even larger amounts of sediment to be suddenly deposited in rivers. This sediment is washed out to sea, carried north by the prevailing currents and deposited along the coast. Prevailing winds from the southwest pick up sediment and drop it along the southern edges of lower valleys, generating the expansive sand dunes that are located on the south side of rivers like the Jequetepeque, the Chao, and the Moche. These migrating barchan dunes are known to have threatened or even swept across sites such as the Huacas de Moche in the Moche Valley (Chapdelaine 2001) and Cañoncillo in the Jequetepeque (Warner et al. 2005).

In sum, coastal populations faced short and long-term climatic and environmental fluctuations that would have occasionally threatened agricultural infrastructure as well as basic subsistence. However, various cultural strategies, such as the exploitation of a wide variety of wild and domesticated resources and investment in agricultural infrastructure, helped prehispanic residents of the Jequetepeque Valley buffer such risk and uncertainty.

2.2 THE HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

2.2.1 Early developments

The Jequetepeque Valley has long sequence of human occupation, spanning at least 4000 years (Figure 2.2, Figure 2.3, Figure 2.4). During the Preceramic period, a small, residentially mobile population supplemented wild marine and terrestrial resources with early cultigens like gourds and cotton. By the Early Horizon, some central places with public architecture had emerged, particularly in the middle valley (Ravines 1982; Tellenbach 1986), but Jequetepeque populations did not develop the levels of early sociopolitical complexity evidenced by early monumental construction in the nearby Moche Valley (T. Pozorski 1980), or the Casma to the south (Pozorski and Pozorski 1992). In the later Formative, the 36 ha proto-urban site of Jatanca featured rectangular compounds that anticipate the architecture of later Lambayeque and Chimú urban centers (Warner et al. 2005).

2.2.2 Moche in the Jequetepeque

During the Early Intermediate Period, the distinctive Moche corporate style emerged in the Moche Valley, and spread to neighboring valleys. An important Early Moche period site in the Jequetepeque is Dos Cabezas, a center with a large *huaca* (mud-brick pyramid) located on the valley floor near the mouth of the river (Donnan 2001). Rich tombs uncovered at Dos Cabezas attest to the presence of considerable social complexity in the valley during this period. After Dos Cabezas was abandoned, Pacatnamú became the most important lower valley Moche center, reaching its height during the Middle Moche period (Donnan 1997:12). Also during this period, the first elite burials were conducted at the funerary and ceremonial site of San José de Moro. Villages and cemeteries were built inland from Pacatnamú across the Pampa de Faclo, including a small Middle-Late Moche occupation at Pedregal.

During the Moche IV period (A.D. 450-600), Moche society reached the apex of its sociopolitical complexity. Moche political authority was centered at the urban center of Huacas de Moche in the Moche Valley. There is ongoing debate about whether the Moche polity was a united multi-valley territorial state (Billman 2002; Moseley 1992) or a loose confederation of independent chiefly polities linked by a shared corporate style and religion (Castillo 2003; Donnan and Castillo 1994; Quilter 2002; Shimada 1994). Though iconographic evidence highlights a concern with warfare during this period, it is not clear whether this warfare can be better characterized as battles of territorial conquest or ceremonial enactments of ritual conflict (Bourget 2001; Quilter 2002; Verano 2001).

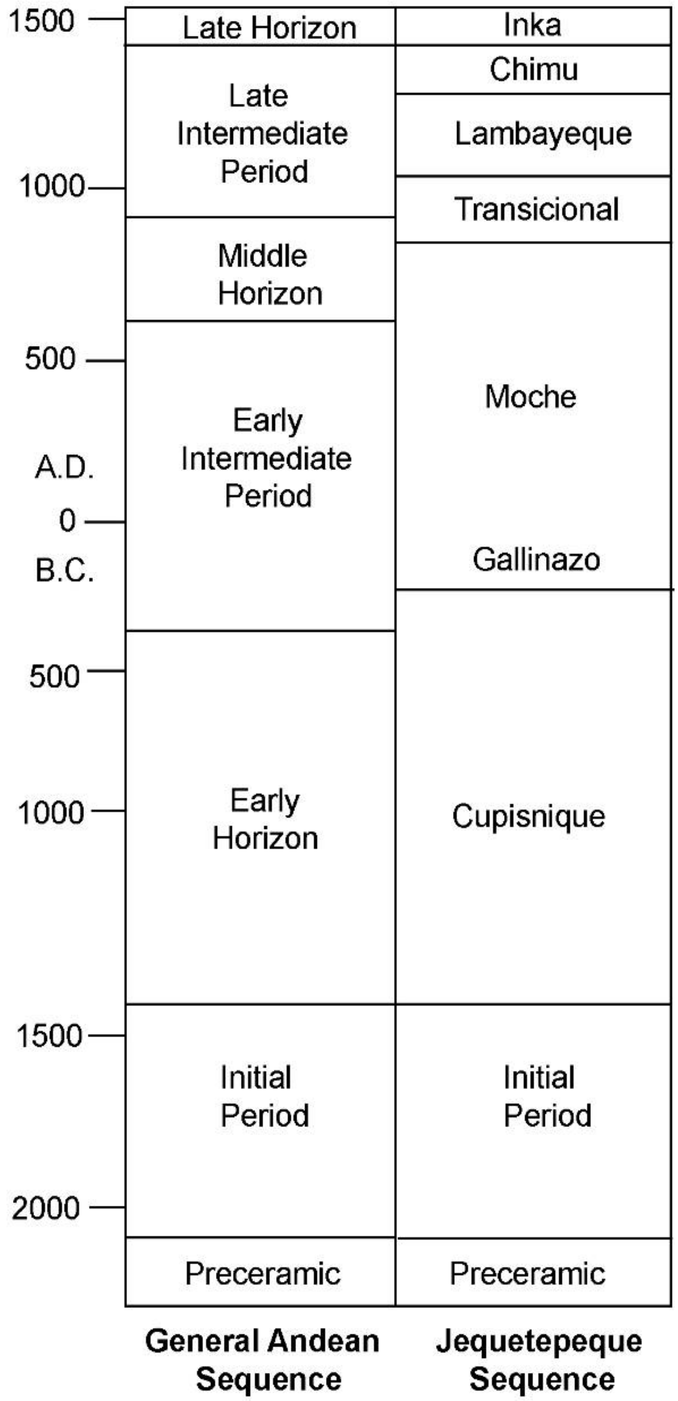

Figure 2.2. General Andean and Jequetepeque Valley chronologies

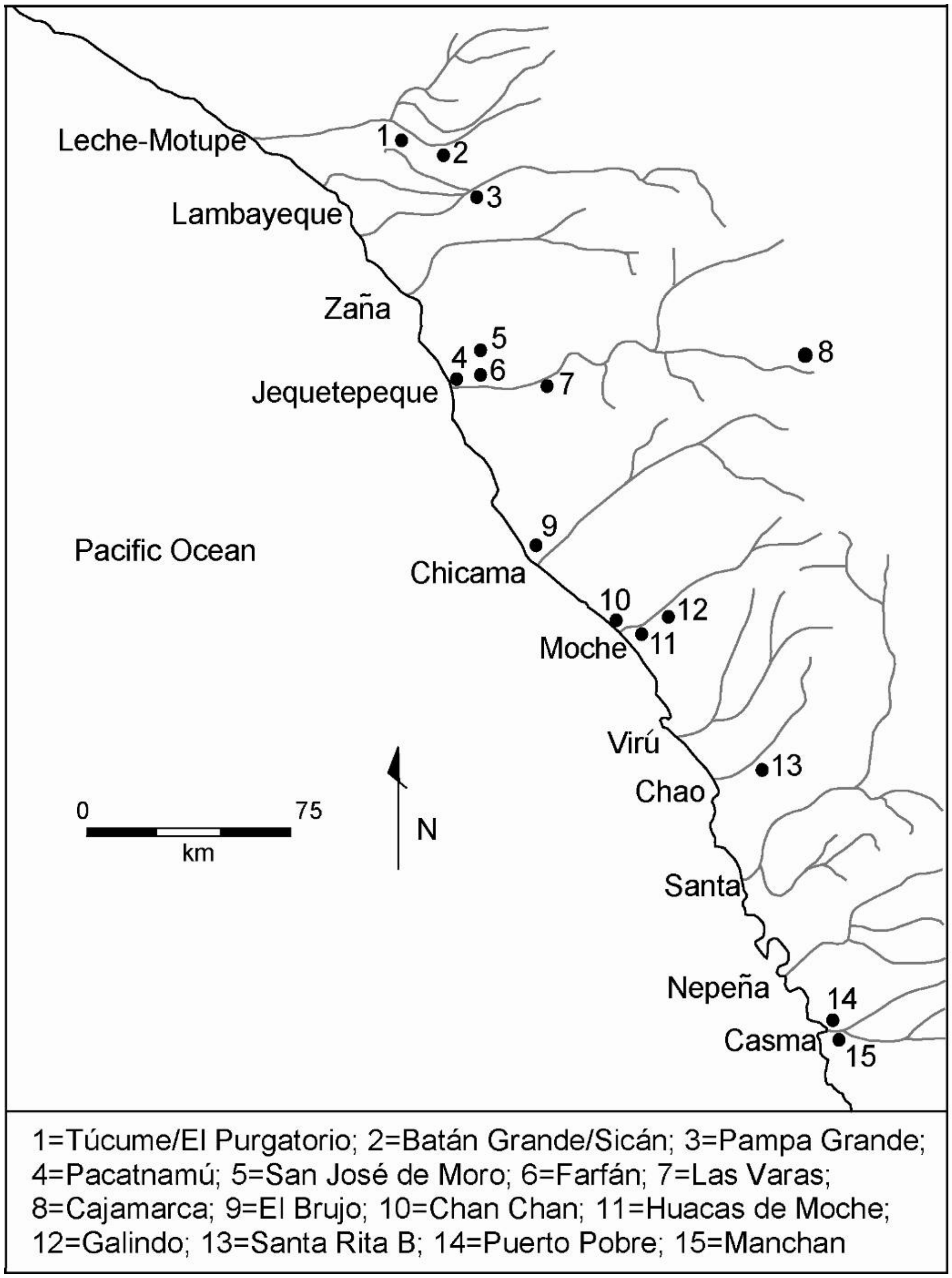

Figure 2.3. Map of north coast valleys showing sites mentioned in the text

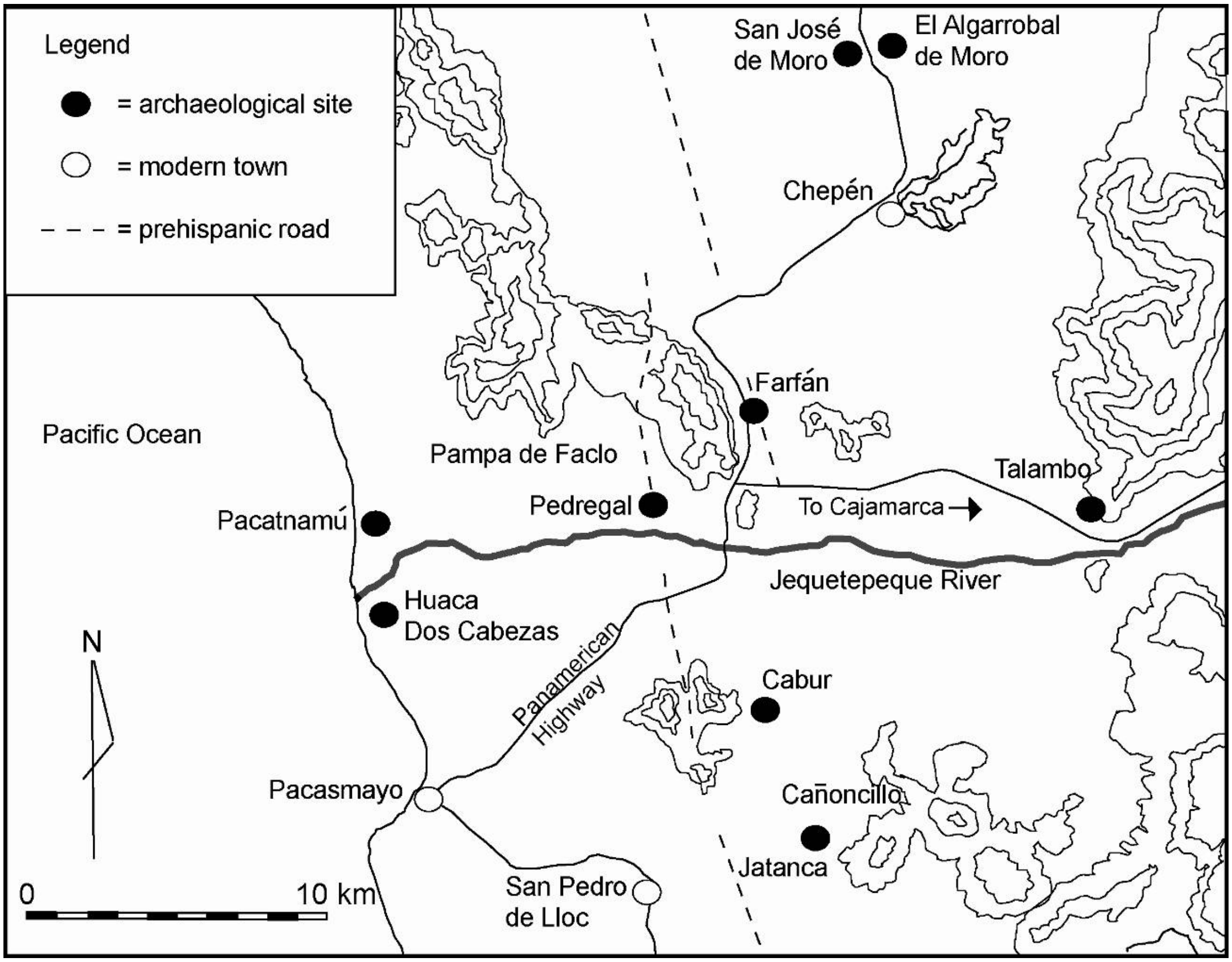

Figure 2.4. Lower Jequetepeque Valley showing sites mentioned in the text

At the beginning of the Moche V period, around A.D. 600, Moche society underwent a dramatic transition. Populations in the southern sphere of the Moche region, including the Santa, Chao, and Virú Valleys, ceased to interact closely with those in the northern Jequetepeque, Lambayeque, and La Leche Valleys. Galindo became the seat of Moche V period political power in the Moche Valley, while Pampa Grande, in the Lambayeque Valley, emerged as the most important urban center in the northern sphere (Johnson in preparation; Shimada 1994). This transition, and the subsequent collapse of Moche culture by A.D. 750-800, is no longer believed to have been caused by Wari conquest (Castillo 2001, 2003), but there is ongoing debate about whether it can be best attributed to external conditions (a severe drought in the 6^{th} century, coupled with large-scale ENSO events [Shimada et al. 1991; Shimada 1994]) or to internal tensions (Bawden 1995).

In the Jequetepeque, crisis and reorganization is apparent at several scales during the Late Moche period (A.D. 600-750). At San José de Moro, new funerary patterns emerged and a new, northern artistic style appeared on decorated fineline vessels, pointing to considerable innovation in practices restricted to, and therefore closely associated with, the elite (Castillo 2000, 2001, 2003). Wari ceramics and local Wari hybrids first appeared in Late Moche elite burials, as Moro elites began to advertise ties to exotic and successful polities or ideological systems. Through the Late Moche collapse and the subsequent Transitional period, foreign ceramics from the central highlands and coast (Wari and Nievería), the adjacent northern highlands (Cajamarca), and the emerging Sicán polity to the north continued to appear in Moche elite tombs. At Moro, then, the Late Moche period marked the beginning of changes that culminated in the disappearance of elite Moche practices.

More of the Jequetepeque Valley's area was occupied in the Late Moche period than in subsequent periods, but survey evidence suggests that many sites may have been only temporarily or periodically occupied (Dillehay 2001; Dillehay and Kolata 2004). A particularly striking aspect of the Late Moche landscape in the Jequetepeque is the number of fortified hilltop sites throughout the lower valley and valley neck, leading Dillehay (2001) to describe the Late Moche Jequetepeque as the setting for factional competition over territory and resources. Dillehay (2001:260) argues that despite crises at elite Moche centers in the Jequetepeque and elsewhere, Moche countryside communities survived, though "most likely through significant restructuring of social organization and intercommunity relations and through shifts in their domestic and political economies." For example, Swenson's (2004, 2006, 2007b) work on Late

Moche hinterland ceremonial sites in the lower Jequetepeque has revealed considerable variety in the political and ritual practices of local elites during this period. Architectural analysis of plazas, mounds, and ramps at hinterland sites suggests to Swenson (2007b) that hinterland public ceremonies and ideological strategies were prolific and locally diverse. Swenson (2007b:25) argues that the focus on local reinterpretations and expressions of Moche religion helped assert local autonomy and reinforce community identity in the face of political and ecological restructuring in the Late Moche period.

2.2.3 Lambayeque (Sicán)

Distinctively Moche iconography, style and funerary practices disappeared at San José de Moro and other elite sites on the north coast by around A.D. 750-800. Unlike in the Jequetepeque, subsequent local developments in the Moche and Lambayeque Valleys represented the first steps toward the consolidation of regional polities—the Lambayeque (Sicán)[1] polity in Lambayeque and Chimú in the Moche.

As yet, we do not have a clear picture of the earliest post-Moche developments in the Lambayeque region. By A.D. 900, the complex Middle Sicán polity had emerged, centered at the site of Batán Grande. Shimada (2000) argues that strongly marked social differentiation, a high level of elite control over production and exploitation of resources, a broad trading network, and widespread religious influence indicate the presence of a state level of development during

[1] The terms 'Lambayeque' and 'Sicán' are the source of some confusion in the literature. Shimada (1985) proposes the use of 'Sicán' (with Early, Middle, and Late periods) to refer to the complex polity that arose in the Lambayeque-La Leche valleys and constructed political and ceremonial centers at Batán Grande and Túcume. However, other researchers within this valley and elsewhere on the north coast (Franco and Gálvez 2005, Heyerdahl et al. 1995, Prieto in press) refer to this period and culture as 'Lambayeque.' Here I use the term 'Sicán' to refer to the polity that preceded Chimú arrival in the Lambayeque-La Leche Valleys, but follow common usage in Jequetepeque Valley studies by referring to the related period and culture in the Jequetepeque and elsewhere as 'Lambayeque.'

the Middle Sicán period. Middle Sicán iconography was syncretic, blending Moche and Wari elements, and prominently featured a figure known as the Sicán Deity. Shimada (1990:359-360) suggests that the Middle Sicán polity emerged rapidly as a strong religious ideology, perhaps best characterized as a revitalization or messianic movement.

Tschauner's (2001) survey of the north bank of the Lambayeque River revealed a settlement hierarchy with at least four tiers, and a settlement pattern consistent with a well-integrated, unified system. There is evidence that the Middle Sicán state organized and administered production of both staple and wealth items. Middle Sicán craft production, particularly metallurgy, was highly technologically developed and organized by the state (Shimada 2000; Tschauner 2001). Hayashida (2006) notes the expansion of irrigation agriculture into previously unused areas such as the Pampa de Chaparrí during the Middle Sicán period and suggests that the Middle Sicán state intensified agricultural production there. However, the extent to which the Middle Sicán polity controlled adjacent valleys is unknown. In the Jequetepeque Valley, Lambayeque fineware is present, but rare, and Shimada states that Middle Sicán control over the Jequetepeque was likely never more than "limited or tenuous," (1990:339).

The Middle Sicán polity suffered a cataclysmic end, perhaps after an extended drought caused the population to lose faith in religious leaders (Shimada 2000:61). At Batán Grande, platform mounds were intentionally burnt around A.D. 1050-1100, the site was abandoned, and the site of Túcume emerged as the focus of public construction during the Late Sicán period. Shimada suggests that because of the strategic location of Túcume and the centralization and shared architectural canons of monumental construction there, the site likely "symbolized the unification or reconfiguration of elite lineages (that were earlier represented at Sicán [Batán Grande] by more dispersed mounds) into a single intervalley polity," (2000:63). Tschauner

(2001) reports four levels of settlement hierarchy on the north bank of the Lambayeque River during this period.

During this period, Lambayeque occupation extended to adjacent valleys as far as the upper Piura Valley to the north (Shimada 2000) and the Chicama Valley to the south (Franco and Gálvez 2005). At a regional level, Lambayeque has been described as a multi-valley confederation of ceremonial and administrative centers whose heartland was in the Lambayeque region (Conlee et al. 2004; Heyerdahl et al. 1995; Kosok 1965; Mackey 2006). Despite their participation in regional cultural, stylistic, and religious traditions and their involvement in regional trade networks, it is likely that valley centers were relatively autonomous politically (Conlee et al. 2004:214). However, some researchers have argued that the Late Sicán polity conquered and politically administered the Jequetepeque and Zaña Valleys (Castillo 2000; Prieto in press).

In the Jequetepeque Valley, Pacatnamú was the ceremonial and administrative center during the late Lambayeque[2] period. The Lambayeque occupation of Pacatnamú consisted of over 50 platform mounds, 37 of which form part of *huaca*-quadrangles with a northern *huaca* sector and a southern compound with rooms, patios, and storerooms (Donnan 1986). These *huaca*-quadrangles are interpreted as elite residences with space for public and restricted ceremonial events (Donnan 1986). *Huaca*-quadrangles are unlike Middle and Late Sicán monumental architecture found at Batán Grande or Túcume in the Lambayeque region (Sapp 2002:46). Though Pacatnamú was originally viewed as an empty pilgrimage center, residences of elites and a lower class population involved in fishing and agricultural activities have now been uncovered at the site (Gumerman 1991, 2002). Gumerman's (1991) research into diet and

[2] In the first volume of the Pacatnamú Papers (Donnan and Cock 1986), Donnan (1986:20) identifies the later occupation of Pacatnamú as Chimú. However, based on subsequent refinements of north coast cultural history, this occupation is now identified as Lambayeque, and the site is believed to have been abandoned with Chimú conquest of the valley (Donnan 1997:12-14).

subsistence at Pacatnamú shows that socioeconomic differences between Pacatnamú residents were expressed not only in household architecture, but in daily diet. While overall diet, and particularly maize consumption, was relatively constant among households, members of the upper class ate more camelids and "luxury" foods like *ají* peppers, and many fewer wild resources as compared to the lower class population.

Pacatnamú was at the apex of a complex settlement system in the Jequetepeque. Farfán, a secondary administrative center, stood at the intersection of the north-south road and the route east to the highlands. During the Lambayeque period, Farfán consisted of three rectangular compounds, a large cemetery mound, a ceramic workshop, and a residential area (Mackey 2006, in press). Farfán's Lambayeque compounds, Pacatnamú *huaca*-quadrangles, and elite architecture at Cabur, a residential site on the south bank of the river (Sapp 2002) were built in a shared architectural style (Mackey in press; Sapp 2002:51-52). Another elite residence was located at San José de Moro (Prieto 2006, in press), and may have been related to Lambayeque control over the funerary ceremonies that continued to be held at the site (Prieto in press).

The distribution of hinterland sites in the Jequetepeque is less well understood for this period than for the Late Moche[3]. Lambayeque settlements, including the monumental center of Ventanillas[4], extended farther into the middle valley than did Moche and Chimú sites and were interdigitated with highland-affiliated villages like Las Varas (Tsai 2007, Tsai and Murga 2006). As in the Middle-Late Moche periods, during the Lambayque period the Pampa de Faclo was an

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[3] The Pacasmayo Project (Dillehay 2001; Dillehay and Kolata 2004; Dillehay et al. 2004; Swenson 2004) did not distinguish Lambayeque and Chimú materials based on surface collections, since the domestic ceramic assemblage varies little between these two periods.

[4] Work at Ventanillas includes a *licenciatura* thesis (Echevarría 2001) and informal evaluations during middle valley surveys, but no systematic investigation. It has been referred to as Early Moche (Dillehay 2001) and Chimú (Ravines 1982). However, platform mounds at Ventanillas seem to utilize characteristically Lambayeque chamber-and-fill construction methods, and Lambayeque diagnostic ceramics are present on the surface of the site.

important locus of lower valley settlement. Pedregal is one of many Lambayeque residential sites, cemeteries, and quadrangular compounds scattered across the *pampa* from Pacatnamú to Farfán.

2.2.4 The Chimú empire

At the same time as the Middle Sicán polity dominated much of the former northern Moche sphere, the Chimú state began to emerge in the former southern Moche sphere. Around A.D. 900, construction began at Chan Chan, the paramount Chimú center, and a distinctive Early Chimú corporate style emerged from a blend of local precedents and multiple Middle Horizon foreign influences (Mackey 1983), including the Wari empire, the central coast to the south, and Sicán to the north. More work is needed on the earliest occupations at Chan Chan and secondary sites in the Moche Valley core to elucidate the processes involved in the emergence and consolidation of the Chimú state. After its early (A.D. 900-1100) consolidation period in the Moche, Chicama, and Virú Valley heartland, the Chimú state expanded to control a wide swath of the north coast by Inka conquest around A.D. 1470.

2.2.4.1 Models of statecraft on the north coast

The Chimú state developed as a highly complex polity, economically specialized and ruled by dual and quadripartite hierarchies of local lords. Based on historical documents, Netherly (1984, 1990) has proposed that the north coast was organized into bounded sociopolitical units or *parcialidades*, each ruled by a lord or *curaca*. *Parcialidades* were organized as ranked moieties, with one paramount lord and his *parcialidad* occupying the top level of the hierarchy. The ranked *parcialidad* system served to define the relationships between different social groups, determine water rights, and ensure that disputes over land or water could be settled by a local lord at the next tier of the hierarchy rather than requiring the intervention of a central authority.

Unlike in the highlands, occupationally specialized communities were relatively common on the coast. Local lords facilitated redistribution and exchange of these specialized products. Evidence for merchants in Chincha (Rostworowski 1970; Sandweiss 1992) and possible money (*hacha moneda* and *naipes*) found from the Lambayeque region north to Ecuador suggests that commerce played a more important role on the coast than in the highlands. This social, political, and economic context created opportunities and challenges for the emerging Chimú political economy that were likely very different than those encountered by the Inka or other highland states. Thus models of statecraft and political economy developed for the Inka may not be entirely applicable to the Chimú or other coastal states.

However, Conrad (1981; Conrad and Demarest 1984) has argued that Chimú and Inka imperial expansion were both linked to particularly Andean ideologies of divinely mandated kingship and ancestor worship. These principles supported a system of split inheritance, in which one principal heir inherited the office but the possessions and sources of income amassed by the previous holder of the office were passed to secondary heirs and their corporate group. Conrad draws on ethnohistory as well as archaeology to argue that the Chimú and Inka empires both employed this system. Spanish chroniclers clearly describe how the palaces and estates of deceased Inka royalty were maintained by members of their *panacas*, or royal corporate groups. The empire had to expand as each new ruler constructed new palaces and secured land for his own estates, which accounts for their relatively rapid expansions.

In the Andes generally, it has been observed that a main component of political authority is control over labor, not physical territory. For example, Ramirez (2005) has argued that clear physical boundaries between communities or polities were not recognized in the Andes until the *reducciones* introduced by the Spanish to control and administer their colony. Instead, Andean leaders employed relationships of kinship and reciprocity and cult to the ancestors to claim access to labor. The object of state expansion was not to conquer new territory, then, but to access a wider labor pool by inserting the state at the apex of the hierarchy of asymmetrical obligations of reciprocity.

A central interest of the consolidating and expanding Chimú state would thus likely have been control over the labor of occupationally specialized communities, ranging from farming and fishing villages to groups of metalworkers and other craft specialists. These communities, and the irrigation networks essential to life on the coast, would already have been administered by ranked hierarchies of local lords. Chimú expansion would have been driven by the needs of the political economy to access staple and prestige goods, but these needs would likely have been phrased in terms consistent with ideologies of split inheritance, divine right, and reciprocal obligation. Before turning my attention to Chimú conquest and consolidation in the provinces, however, I will discuss central principles of Chimú political economy as observed in the Chimú heartland.

2.2.4.2 Chan Chan

After A.D. 900, the Moche Valley settlement system was dominated by the site of Chan Chan. At its height, up to 30,000 people inhabited the six km^2 city (Moseley 1975; Topic 1990). During the 1970s, members of the Chan Chan-Moche Valley project, directed by Michael E. Moseley and Carol J. Mackey, investigated the diverse sectors of the city in the context of the wider valley system (Moseley and Day 1982; Moseley and Cordy-Collins 1990; Ravines 1980).

The monumental core of Chan Chan consists of ten rectangular monumental compounds, known as *ciudadelas*, each surrounded by thick adobe walls reaching heights of ten meters. High walls served to spatially circumscribe and demarcate the compounds and to shield internal activities from the view of the population as a whole (Moore 2003). *Ciudadelas* were constructed according to a strict canon that appears even in the earliest compounds. They were divided into three increasingly restricted sections that contain public spaces, administrative areas, walk-in wells, and ritual platforms (Campana 2006; Conrad 1982; Day 1982; Kolata 1990; Moore 1992). Entrances are limited in number and size, and often baffled or offset to further restrict access. Narrow, twisting corridors connect internal plazas to other areas of the compound, ensuring that movement through the compounds follows determined, and controlled, route.

Internal plazas with a raised dais on one end would have provided space for ceremonies with an audience of moderate size. Wooden models of similar plazas (Uceda 1997) suggest that elites, ancestors, musicians, and other attendees may have gathered to consume food and drink at these festive events. Behind the plazas, accessible via narrow access hallways, are U-shaped structures with niches and bins, traditionally referred to as *audiencias*, and smaller rooms with raised lintels, generally thought of as storerooms. Though Moore's (1992) architectural analysis suggested the need to explore alternate explanations of *audiencia* function, *audiencias* are most often understood as part of the administrative infrastructure of the Chimú state. Officials could sit in *audiencias* to control the movement of goods into and out of storerooms. Topic (2003) suggests that changes in *audiencia* layout and location through time suggest an increasing interest in the flow of information through administrative hierarchies, rather than in the movement of bulk commodities. He argues that the *audiencias* themselves could have been used as accounting devices similar to *quipus*. Though as Moore (1992) points out, *audiencias* do not always directly control lines of sight and access into storerooms, especially in later *ciudadelas*, the two structures are spatially linked at Chan Chan. The amount of space within *ciudadelas* devoted to storerooms speaks to the importance of storage, likely of finished manufactured goods, in the Chimú political economy.

Each *ciudadela* at Chan Chan also contains a royal burial platform, though no intact royal burials have been recovered intact (Conrad 1982). Based on adobe brick seriation, most researchers have proposed that *ciudadelas* were constructed one at a time. Sequential construction and combined administrative, ritual, and funerary functions have led researchers to suggest that *ciudadelas* functioned as royal palaces, perhaps newly constructed for each paramount leader and maintained after the leader's death along the lines of Cuzco's *panaca* system (Conrad 1981; Kolata 1983) Cavallaro's (1991) brick analysis, however, suggests that *ciudadelas* were constructed in pairs, one on either side of the site, a sequence which could relate to the *parcialidad* system of dual leadership over ranked moieties (Netherly 1990; Zuidema 1990).

Kolata (1983) argues that like Cuzco, Chan Chan functioned as an extension of the royal households of the Chimú leaders. He distinguishes this urban model, the *oikos* city, from cities that functioned as secular market centers independent of the royal economy. In *oikos* cities, the economy revolved around the needs of the royal households. The activities of the intermediate elite (Klymyshyn 1982) and the lower classes at Chan Chan would thus have been tightly tied to royal consumption and the Chimú political economy.

The lower class *barrios*, or small irregularly agglutinated rooms (SIAR) at Chan Chan provide one example of how the needs of the royal households organized the city itself. Topic's (1977, 1980, 1982, 1990) work on SIAR households revealed a pronounced focus on craft production, primarily metallurgy and weaving, but also woodworking and bead production, in the lower class population. Most households contained craft production refuse as well as evidence of daily food production and animal rearing activities, and more formal workshops with bins and supervisory architecture were interspersed with household production contexts. Though craft production was widespread in the SIAR, special retainer workshops attached to the *ciudadelas* also produced finely finished goods. Much of the production that took place in the SIAR neighborhoods surrounding the *ciudadelas*, then, must have been destined for elite or royal consumption.

2.2.4.3 The Moche Valley system under the Chimú

In the Moche Valley rural hinterland, the population was organized under a tight administrative hierarchy to produce food and complete state-sponsored canal and road construction products (Keatinge 1975, 1982; S. Pozorski 1979, 1982). The land outside Chan Chan was farmed by means of an extensive irrigation system and, especially in the lower part of the valley, sunken fields excavated down to the water table to intensify production and support the large population at Chan Chan (Moseley and Deeds 1982). Villages like Cerro la Virgen functioned as rural sustaining villages (Keatinge 1975) to produce food and cotton for urban consumption. Other villages near the coast were devoted to marine resource exploitation or specialized production of resources like *totora* reeds (Moseley and Mackey 1972), reflecting the north coast principle of occupational specialization (Rostworoswki 1975, 1977). The Moche Valley rural system was supervised by small administrative centers like El Milagro de San José, Quebrada del Oso, and Quebrada Katuay, which featured elements of the Chimú administrative architectural canon such as *audiencias* and storerooms, but on a greatly reduced scale as compared to Chan Chan. (Keatinge 1982).

Some of our best evidence for the socioeconomic organization of the Chimú heartland comes from investigations into the subsistence system (S. Pozorski 1979, 1982). In her survey of changing Moche Valley subsistence, Shelia Pozorski compares subsistence data from Chan

Chan to data from outlying settlements. Though her sample size is limited to a few midden cuts at each site, Pozorski argues that the subsistence system was organized around redistribution of staple resources such as maize, with rural agricultural villages producing bulk crops and being supplied with camelid meat. Some variation, particularly in use of marine resources, points to local exploitation to supplement state supplied goods. The overall similarity in the diet at these different sites, however, speaks to integrated production and distribution within the Chimú system.

2.2.4.4 Time and change in the Chimú state

Production and administration at Chan Chan changed in focus and intensity throughout the occupational sequence, as the state moved from consolidating its heartland to expanding into new territories. Kolata's (1982, 1990) chronology, based on architectural morphology (especially *audiencia* form, see also Andrews 1974) and adobe brick form, defines three periods of construction at Chan Chan. The first *ciudadelas* were constructed between A.D. 900 and 1200, in the Early Chimú phase. Many of the central elements of the Chimú canon emerged in this first phase. The second phase of construction, between about A.D. 1200-1300, was limited, followed by a burst of construction between A.D. 1300 and 1370, during the Late Chimú period. Later construction at the site filled in empty spaces between existing compounds but did not infringe on older *ciudadelas*. There is evidence for increasing internal complexity in later compounds, as well as the changing function of administrative *audiencias* mentioned above (Topic 2003), from supervising the flow of bulk commodities to focusing on monitoring the flow of bureaucratic information.

Kolata (1990) argues that changes in *ciudadela* form related to increasing military expansionism and more clearly marked sociopolitical differentiation through time in the Chimú state. He suggests (1990: 135) that after A.D. 1100, when a large ENSO event may have produced catastrophic effects on irrigation canals, the state may have reoriented its extractive economy toward external expansion and incorporation rather than agricultural production in the heartland (also see Von Hagen and Morris 1998:152-3). Alternately, Conrad's (1981) argument that Chimú expansion was spurred by ideologies of ancestor worship and the system of split inheritance could also explain this reorientation toward external conquest. If the limited irrigable land in the Moche and Chicama heartland was claimed by the *panacas* of previous rulers, new kings would need to look outside the heartland for income.

In any case, storage space in *ciudadelas* increased after A.D. 1100, and as conquests were successful, especially in later phases, this influx of new resources was directed toward a burst of construction at Chan Chan. Production of elite goods in the SIAR also increased in later phases, perhaps reflecting incorporation of the newly conquered Lambayeque Valley's renowned metalworkers into the artisan population. At the same time, the increasing physical separation of *ciudadelas* and the growth of elite intermediate architecture sectors point to increasing social distance and stratification within the Chimú capital. Royal rulership may have been more strongly marked through time at Chan Chan, corresponding to a growth in state power during periods of expansion.

2.2.4.5 Chimú state expansion and provincial rule

The memory of Chimú campaigns of conquest into nearby valleys was preserved during the brief Inka occupation of the coast, and ultimately recorded in ethnohistoric accounts. The *Anonymous History of Trujillo* (1604; translated by Rowe 1948: 29-30) describes the founding of the Kingdom of Chimor by Taycanamo, who arrived in the Moche Valley on a balsa raft. His grandson Ñançenpinco presided over the first wave of expansion, consolidating the area from

Jequetepeque to Santa. After five to seven subsequent rulers, Minchançaman conquered the coast from Tumbes to Chillón. During Minchançaman's rule, Chimor was conquered by the Inka and Minchançaman's son was installed as a puppet ruler. Calancha's (1638; summarized by Conrad 1990; Moseley 1990) account of Chimú expansion states that the Jequetepeque Valley was conquered by a military leader named General Pacatnamú who established an administrative center, mostly likely at the site of Farfán (Conrad 1990). In his seminal article, Rowe (1948) used these descriptions to suggest that Chimú expansion to the Jequetepeque occurred around A.D. 1370. He suggested that the Chimú state first expanded north to the Jequetepeque and south to the Santa, and then in a second wave of conquest extended its rule north to Tumbes and south to the Chillón Valley.

Archaeological data has subsequently refined the chronology of Chimú expansion. Based on data from defensive sites and administrative outposts, Theresa Topic (1990, see also Keatinge and Conrad 1983) outlined three stages of state-building. According to Topic, consolidation of the heartland and middle Moche Valley occurred first, between A.D. 900 and 1000/1050. The first wave of conquest took place between A.D. 1130 and 1200 and encompassed nearby valleys, from Santa in the south to Jequetepeque in the north. The second expansive push extended Chimú control south as far as the Chillón Valley and north at least to Tumbes by A.D. 1400. In their 1990 article, Mackey and Klymyshyn propose three stages of expansion after core consolidation: an initial push to encompass the Jequetepeque to Santa region, a second stage that consolidated Chimú rule north to the Motupe Valley and extended influence north to Tumbes, and a third stage that moved Chimú rule south to Casma by 1305 and extended influence, but not political control, south to the Chillón. This model is useful in that it distinguishes Chimú influence, represented by the presence of Chimú ceramics and other stylistic indicators, from consolidated political control, indicated by administrative infrastructure.

Both the timing of Chimú territorial expansion and the strategies adopted by the Chimú state to administer its provinces have been particular interests of recent and ongoing research. Investigations at three Chimú provincial administrative centers, Farfán in the Jequetepeque Valley (Mackey 2006), Manchán in the Casma Valley (Mackey and Klymyshyn 1990), and Túcume in the Lambayeque Valley (Heyerdahl et al. 1995) have suggested that Chimú expansion occurred over a shorter period and encompassed a more dynamic mix of administrative strategies at the local level than previously suspected.

According to more recent conceptions of Chimú expansion (Mackey 2006; Moore and Mackey 2008), the three currently known Chimú provincial centers were established in relatively quick succession between A.D. 1300 and 1400[5]. The Chimú army likely reached the Jequetepeque Valley around A.D. 1310-20, staging the intense military campaign described in the ethnohistoric accounts (Calancha 1977[1638]). Archaeological evidence confirms the intensity of this takeover. After Chimú arrival, the existing center of Pacatnamú was abandoned. At Farfán, the Chimú destroyed existing compounds, placed four female burials, likely sacrifices, on the razed foundations, and constructed their administrative compounds above (Mackey 2006, Mackey and Jaúregui 2004). To the south of the Chimú heartland, Vogel (2003) suggests that Cerro la Cruz in the Chao Valley was occupied by the local Casma polity until around A.D. 1300. Manchán was established around A.D. 1350 in the Casma Valley (Mackey 2006), likely by more diplomatic means than Farfán (Mackey and Klymyshyn 1990). Finally, after first clashing with the Lambayeque in the Jequetepeque Valley and then interacting with the

[5] Keatinge and Conrad (1983) report earlier dates from their excavations in Compound 2 at Farfán. However, recent work at Farfán (Mackey 2006, in press; Mackey and Jáuregui 2003) has defined a pre-Chimú Lambayeque occupation at the site and securely dated the Chimú occupation to the 14th century.

Lambayeque region for 80-90 years, the Chimú pushed their border north to the Lambayeque-La Leche heartland by around A.D. 1400, took control of this region's rich resources and co-opted the existing center of Túcume in the La Leche Valley (Heyerdahl et al. 1995).

At each provincial center, the Chimú employed elements of their distinctive architectural canon, such as rectangular compounds with plazas, *audiencias*, storerooms, and burial platforms. The presence of storerooms and *audiencias* at Farfán and Manchan suggests that extracting and accumulating goods was an important function of provincial centers (Mackey in press). The volume of storage is small at these sites compared to Chan Chan. If bulk goods were extracted from local populations, they could have been funneled through provincial centers to the Moche Valley. It is also possible that Chimú compounds at Farfán were used to host feasts and build political alliances rather than amass bulk goods for transshipment (Moore and Mackey 2008:791). Evidence for textile production and metallurgical workshops at Manchan and Túcume likely relates to the state's interest in directly sponsoring or controlling production of fine or elite goods. Farfán and Túcume are also located at strategic points in their respective valleys, near the north-south intervalley road and along access routes to the highlands. The placement of these centers shows state concern with the flow of people and information, not only goods, through the region.

Outside of the provincial centers, the nature of Chimú presence in conquered valleys can be used to infer state priorities and strategies. In the Jequetepeque, the tertiary administrative center of Talambo was located at the valley neck, a crucial point in the irrigation network from which canals fan out to supply much of the lower valley (Eling 1987; Keatinge and Conrad 1983). Another lower-order administrative center, the Algarrobal de Moro, oversaw field systems in the northern Jequetepeque (Mackey 2004). The strategic positioning of these Chimú administrative compounds suggests that the state was interested in directly controlling agricultural production (Keatinge and Conrad 1983). Based on their survey of the lower Jequetepeque, Dillehay and Kolata (2004; Dillehay et al. 2004) point out that investment in agricultural infrastructure, particularly canal systems, increased dramatically in the Late Intermediate Period, as compared to the earlier Late Moche occupation of the valley. Rather than coping with environmental instability by periodically relocating to more productive areas, as during the Late Moche period, Chimú-period populations engaged in large-scale projects to expand and reinforce irrigation networks, ultimately intensifying agricultural production in the valley.

Farther north, in the Lambayeque Valley, the Chimú imposed lower-level administrative centers onto the existing settlement pattern (Tschauner 2001). Tschauner's survey of Lambayeque Valley settlement patterns shows little change at lower levels of the settlement hierarchy (2001:114) or in the organization of the local subsistence economy. However, the placement of lower-level state administrative centers transcended existing local polity borders, suggesting that rather than ruling through these existing local hierarchies the Chimú imposed direct, if uneasy, territorial control over Lambayeque production and population. In the Casma Valley, valley-wide settlement patterns remained largely unchanged by Chimú conquest. New settlements founded during the Chimú period, however, were concentrated in the agriculturally productive lower valley, suggesting that the Chimú intensified agricultural production in the Casma (Mackey in press; Mackey and Klymyshyn 1990). Wilson (1988:351) describes a similar situation in the agriculturally rich Santa Valley.

At each of the three regional centers, Chimú presence looks different archaeologically, which suggests that Chimú strategies varied throughout the empire (Mackey 1987, 2006, in press). Farfán, in the Jequetepeque Valley, had been a secondary Lambayeque center before Chimú arrival. The Chimú destroyed existing Lambayeque compounds and built their administrative architecture on this co-opted terrain (Mackey 2006; Mackey and Jaúregui 2004). They did not incorporate local styles into administrative architecture or allow local lords to reside at the site. The presence of burial platforms in Compounds II and VI, a feature reserved for royalty, suggests that Farfán administrators were members of the royal family. Manchán, in the Casma Valley, was newly founded during the Chimú period but does not contain a royal burial platform. Architecturally, it is a mix of rectangular compounds in the Chimú style and agglutinated compounds in the local style of the Casma polity (Mackey and Klymyshyn 1990, Vogel and Vilcherrez 2008). Mackey (2006; in press) suggests that Chimú administrators co-existed, and possibly shared rule, with local lords at Manchán. A large commoner population lived outside the compound walls, leading to further interaction between local residents and Chimú administrators. At Túcume, already an important center of the Late Sicán polity at the time of Chimú arrival, the state remodeled existing structures rather than building its own. One important Chimú-period addition to the site, a burial platform, indicates the presence of Chimú royalty at the site, but continuity in local styles suggests that local lords continued to reside at Túcume as well.

Outside of the provincial centers, the level of Chimú control over rural elites and the local population also varied. In the Lambayeque Valley rural hinterland, Chimú presence seems to have been strongly felt. At lower level administrative centers in the Lambayeque, such as Patapó, Chimú and local architectural styles are juxtaposed, but not integrated, and Tschauner (2001) argues that local lords lived under the supervision of Chimú administrators. On the Pampa de Chaparrí, Hayashida (2006) finds clear changes in use of land and intra-settlement organization during the Chimú and Inka regimes[6]. Compared to long-term stability in settlement

[6] Hayashida (2006: 252) acknowledges the difficulties in distinguishing Chimú and Inka occupations, based on the lack of systematic ceramic seriations, the conservative nature of utilitarian ceramic style

patterns through the previous Sicán periods, the short Chimú and Inka occupations were characterized by rapid change, and particularly by centralized management of the more productive fields (some fields were newly enclosed by walls in the Chimú-Inka period [Figueroa and Hayashida 2005]) and highly visible supervision of agriculture from newly constructed administrative compounds. Intra-settlement organization, as seen in wall construction method and room configuration, also changed dramatically in Chimú and Inka period sites. Chimú and Inka populations were more likely to live in larger, internally subdivided structures, as opposed to the free standing, widely spaced rooms of previous periods. These different layouts, according to Hayashida (2006:256), would have created "greater visibility of household members and their activities in the Sicán period as people moved between rooms in view of their neighbors, and greater segregation of households in Chimú/Inka times." Thus changes in the valley's political organization impacted not just land use and agricultural production in the rural hinterland, but also the organization of domestic space at the village level.

In the Casma Valley, in contrast, control over the local population seems to have been less direct. At Manchán, Moore (1985) found little evidence for state control over the lower class domestic economy. Koschmieder (2004; Koschmieder and Vega-Centeno 1996) argues that Chimú administrators lived alongside resettled members of the local population at the lower-level administrative center of Puerto Pobre[7]. While administrators did not directly control the household organization of the local population, domestic patterns show signs of what Koschmieder (2004:548) calls processes of acculturation. Local Casma utilitarian ceramic styles and forms were replaced by or hybridized with Chimú styles and forms. Culinary fusion is also

during the short Chimú and Inka occupations, and the scarcity of "classic" Inka ceramics at rural coastal sites. In order not to overestimate Chimú period sites, she lumps the two periods together in her analysis.
[7] Mackey's Casma Valley survey identified this site as Chimú-Inka on the basis of surface collections (Mackey, personal communication 2009).

visible, as initial sharp differences in faunal assemblages between Chimú and Casma sectors narrow over time.

In the Jequetepeque Valley, there is evidence for significant political and religious autonomy at the local level. Cabur, a local lord's palace continued to be occupied after Chimú and Inka conquest (Sapp 2002). Though the palace was remodeled during the Chimú period, Sapp (2002) argues that changes followed the local style rather than emulating elements of the Chimú canon. In a similar vein, Swenson's (2007a) work suggests that while hinterland ceremonial centers incorporated some elements of imperial Chimú architecture, these centers show considerable local diversity. Based on this evidence, Swenson argues that ritual production remained in the hands of local communities even after Chimú conquest. Based on elite and public architecture, it would seem that Chimú administrative control did not greatly affect the activities of local elites in the Jequetepeque Valley.

2.2.4.6 Scenarios of Chimú rule in the Jequetepeque

The Jequetepeque Valley, then, provides a particularly good context in which to assess the archaeological record against two broad, opposed constructs of Chimú rule and its impact on the local population. Both of these scenarios find some support in the literature I have reviewed above. The Late Intermediate Period occupation of Pedregal spanned the Lambayeque and Chimú periods. The site's location[8], near Lambayeque and Chimú political centers and adjacent to rich agricultural lands (Figure 2.4), makes it likely that if Chimú rule did reshape local production or daily household practice, such effects would be felt at Pedregal.

[8] This site, located at UTM coordinates 17M 665544.474E 9192012.364 N (PSAD 56) was identified by Hecker and Hecker (1990: 30-31) as sites 65 and 66 (Ruinas y Cementerios Pedregal). It was also identified by the Proyecto Pacasmayo survey (Swenson 2004).

If, as Moore and Mackey (2008; Mackey in press) argue, the Chimú ruled the La Leche to Casma Valley region directly, the impact of Chimú rule would be felt strongly in provincial communities and households. Chimú conquest marked a dramatic transition in the political structure of the Jequetepeque Valley. Pacatnamú was abandoned and focus shifted to Farfán, where existing architecture was razed, new administrative compounds were constructed according to imperial architectural canons, and members of Chimú royalty arrived to administer the movement of people, goods, and information through the valley. Land use, settlement patterns, and agricultural strategies changed, and administrative compounds like Talambo were imposed at strategic points. Direct administration of rural agricultural production would allow the Chimú to exploit the agricultural capacity of valleys like the Jequetepeque, a central motivation for Chimú expansion. In the Moche Valley heartland, there is clear evidence that the local economy was directly controlled and administered by the state, and the Pampa de Chaparrí case suggests that Chimú rule and the resulting reorganization of land use and agricultural production affected household organization and the domestic economy even in the provinces. In this case, we would be likely to see clear changes in the rural domestic economy in the Jequetepeque, as households adapted to new tribute demands and the reorganization and intensification of agricultural production in the valley.

On the other hand, if as Covey (2008:321) suggests, the Chimú ruled largely indirectly through existing hierarchies of local lords, then we would expect to see little reorganization at the level of rural, non-elite households. The view from hinterland elite sites in the Jequetepeque suggests that Chimú rule involved reorganization only at the highest levels, and did not strongly affect local authority and ritual practice. Several case studies of provincial households elsewhere in the Chimú empire, such as at Manchán, suggest that state control over lower class domestic economies was limited. The relatively small storage capacity of Chimú provincial centers, compared to provincial Inka installations, suggests that the extraction of bulk staples from local populations was less important in the Chimú political economy than for the Inka. The evidence for extensive craft production by attached specialists in the SIAR and the wide distribution of artifacts in the Chimú state style also suggests that the Chimú political economy may have been strongly focused on wealth finance. In this case, rural domestic economy should remain relatively untouched by Chimú rule.

3.0 RECONSTRUCTING CULINARY PRACTICE AT PEDREGAL

To identify changes in the range and scope of domestic culinary practice and other household activities at Pedregal, my excavations and analysis sought to identify which foods were used, what processing and preparation methods were preferred, and how food processing, preparation, and consumption were spatially organized during different periods. Multiple lines of evidence, including lithic, ceramic, organic, and architectural data, were used to reconstruct culinary patterns at Pedregal. By working with multiple lines of evidence, my hope was to generate a more complete view of foodways and other domestic activities at Pedregal than would studies based solely on organic remains.

3.1.1 Food processing

One way to reconstruct the nature and spatial organization of crop processing is by looking at the distribution of processing equipment such as grinding stones (*batanes* and *chungos*) and other lithic tools (Crown 2000; Gero and Scattolin 2002; Goldstein 2008; Hendon 1997; Sweely 1998). For example, Crown (2000) has related changes in grinding stone size through time to the changing role of maize in Southwestern US cuisine, and to changing patterns of women's processing labor, while Hendon (1997) analyzed the placement of *metates* at Copán to reconstruct the social relationships between the women who used them. While I planned to record the position of *batanes* at Pedregal and analyze groundstone and chipped stone tools from domestic assemblages, the small sample of such artifacts limited the conclusions I could draw from these materials.

Residue analysis from processing equipment and studies of pollen and phytoliths can directly link processing equipment such as groundstone tools to the food being processed (Adams 2002; Pearsall 2000; Pearsall and Piperno 1993), but budgetary and time constraints placed these methods out of the scope of the present study. Instead, I focused on macrobotanical remains. Deposits of macrobotanical debris have been used to reconstruct crop processing sequences (Hillman 1984, Reddy 1997) and the spatial distribution of processing activities (Hastorf 1990, 1991). Ethnoarchaeological studies in the Andes (Sikkink 1988, 2001) have shown that botanical remains outside the immediate hearth area tend to represent processing rather than consumption. By comparing the proportion and density of different plant species in domestic deposits during different occupational periods, I identified the range of plants being processed and used in Pedregal households and found changes in the intensity of processing through time. I also used spatial analysis of the density and ubiquity of botanical remains and processing equipment in domestic compounds to attempt to identify specialized processing areas.

3.1.2 Food preparation and consumption

Archaeologists have approached diet in a number of ways, including bone chemistry (Ambrose 1993; Schoeninger and Moore 1992) and reconstructions based on faunal and botanical data (Gumerman 1991; Pozorski 1979, 1982) My goal, however, was not simply to reconstruct diet at Pedregal. Rather, I was interested in comparing the relative proportions of different plant and animal species and the distribution and concentration of macrobotanical and faunal remains across several households and through time, in order to gauge how the nature and organization of household food preparation and consumption varied.

Macrobotanical and faunal remains were relatively well-preserved at Pedregal, and were recovered both during excavation and by finescreening soil samples. Recovering soil samples systematically, rather than only sampling features with dense organic remains, has been shown to better represent the distribution of botanical and faunal remains across different household contexts (Hastorf and Popper 1988; Lennstrom and Hastorf 1995; Pearsall 2000). For example, hearth features are only representative of a subset of domestic culinary activities. Organic remains from hearths and the areas immediately surrounding them are often particularly indicative of household food preparation and consumption as compared to those recovered from middens or patios, because cooking and eating occur around hearths (Sikkink 1988:83). Ethnoarchaeological studies have indicated that hearth loci often contain larger bone fragments (Stahl and Zeidler 1990) and denser concentrations of botanical remains, representing fuel, food, and trash (Sikkink 1988:77), than other areas of the household which would have been kept clean of debris during occupation.

I recovered and processed soil samples from each excavated context in the LIP residential sector at Pedregal in order to identify spatial and temporal variations in food processing and preparation. The spatial patterning of organic debris, especially small bones and macrobotanical remains, can be a more reliable indicator of household activity areas than that of other artifact classes such as ceramics, which are rarely deposited in their location of primary use (Hayden and Cannon 1983; Schiffer 1985; Sinopoli 1991). Although many studies (Manzanilla and Barba 1990; Matthews 2005; Parnell et al. 2002) have turned to microdebris, pollen, and soil chemical analyses to reconstruct household activity areas, microdebris and pollen analyses were not part of the present study. However, portions of the bulk soil samples systematically recovered during excavation were conserved for future study of these materials.

I also focused on fixed features such as hearths, grinding stones, and storage pits to reconstruct the spatial patterning of activities in Pedregal houses. The distribution of these food-related features has been used to reconstruct the scale and organization of food preparation (Gero and Scattolin 2002; Goldstein 2008; Hendon 1997). Hearths shared among several domestic units, for example, have been used as evidence that cooking was organized at a level above that of the nuclear family (Goldstein 2008), while differences in hearth size and context have been argued to indicate functional specialization in preparation activities (Gero and Scattolin 2002; Koschmieder and Vega-Centeno 1996).

In addition to the food remains themselves, I also used ceramic assemblages at Pedregal to reconstruct household culinary practices. A considerable amount of archaeological attention has been paid to the relationships between vessel function, vessel form, and technical attributes such as size, thickness, shape, and temper (Arnold 1985; Henrickson and McDonald 1983; Rice 1987, 1989, Sinopoli 1991; Skibo 1992). Studies have used changes in vessel function and size in domestic ceramic assemblages to trace diachronic changes in household storage, the scale of food preparation, reliance on different cooking methods, and household participation in preparing feasts (Braun 1983; Brumfiel 1991; Crown 2000; Ikehara and Shibata 2008; Sassaman 1999, Smith 1985).

An exemplary approach to ceramics as culinary equipment is Bray's (2003a, 2003b) study of Inka state ceramic assemblages in the provinces. Bray (2003a, 2003b) assigns culinary functions to the different Inka forms based on ethnohistoric descriptions of Inka cuisine and examination of the technical attributes of different vessels. She points out that open-mouthed vessel forms like *ollas* were more appropriate for activities such as cooking stews, while vessels with restricted openings or spouts were better suited to transporting and pouring liquids like *chicha*. Ultimately, this analysis allows Bray to argue that Inka ceramic assemblages in the provinces emphasized serving *chicha* and meat, central components of Inka political feasts. In the Jequetepeque Valley similar relationships between vessel form and function have been supported by associations between food offerings and vessel forms in Lambayeque burials at Farfán (Cutright 2005, 2007).

At a basic level, the Pedregal assemblage included vessels used for wet cooking, serving, storing liquids, and fermenting *chicha*. In order to chart the spatial distribution of different vessel forms and identify diachronic changes in the function of domestic ceramic assemblages, I classified diagnostic sherds by vessel form and function, and according to attributes such as thickness, paste and temper, surface finish, vessel form, and rim diameter.

3.1.3 Storage and disposal

In Late Intermediate Period households at Pedregal and other sites (Koschmieder and Vega-Centeno 1996; Topic 1982; Moore 1985), food was stored in subfloor pits or vessels embedded in the floor, as well as in small storerooms or storage bins. Household storage capacity can be compared in relative terms by calculating the volume and spatial organization of storage features and the proportion of large storage vessels in household ceramic assemblages. At Pedregal, I was interested in charting changes in the proportion of large vessels for storage and *chicha* fermentation in household assemblages and identifying changes in the spatial patterning of storage features.

Disposal plays a key role in shaping the archaeological record, and archaeologists have devoted a good deal of attention to identifying patterns in how and where different kinds of artifacts are likely to be discarded (Hayden and Cannon 1983; LaMotta and Schiffer 1999; Schiffer 1985; Siegel and Roe 1985). Based on these studies, I think it likely that little household refuse remained in the location of its primary use at Pedregal. Small artifacts swept off floors and outdoor activity areas might have accumulated around the edges of patios, while other waste might have been dumped outside the house compounds in *quebradas* or over the edge of the escarpment to the south of the LIP residential area. On the north coast today, organic refuse and other discarded items often accumulate on the edges of outdoor living spaces until they are burned. More bulky items might have spent time in provisional discard, accumulating near houses before being removed or buried. Such items are also likely to have been left when houses were abandoned. Rare or valuable artifacts such as large grinding stones or metal and lithic tools would have been curated and carried with families when they abandoned the village. Children and dogs likely acted to further disperse discarded objects, and abandoned structures or rooms might have been reused as corrals or dumps.

In sum, my analysis does not rely on assuming that items were found in the positions of their original use, nor on assuming that excavated materials represent the full range of household activities. Instead, I was interested in making relative comparisons of artifact assemblages between early and late LIP occupations and among households. In order to make these comparisons, I had to assume that members of the different households followed broadly similar disposal patterns (i.e. that one household was not more likely to throw fish remains into a *quebrada*, while another buried fish remains in pits near the house). I also had to assume that the refuse used in construction at each house related mainly to the activities of that house. In addition to comparing artifact assemblages, I focused on fixed features like hearths to try to identify the spatial patterning of household activities.

3.2 OUTLINE OF FIELDWORK AND EXCAVATION STRATEGIES

3.2.1 Excavation strategies

In order to generate the artifactual and spatial data outlined above, excavations were designed to recover a sample of household contexts. Three different household units were non-systematically selected for excavation, and six excavation units were placed in each one (see Table 3.1). This strategy was chosen to maximize undisturbed, preserved contexts while allowing me to reconstruct vertical and horizontal feature and assemblage variability. Pedregal has been intensively looted and disturbed by the construction of a modern road and airstrip, so excavations were preferentially located to maximize the chances of discovering undisturbed contexts. Excavation units also were preferentially placed near walls or in corners to maximize stratigraphic resolution. On the Pampa de Faclo, post-depositional processes such as deflation and wind and water action affect the visibility of stratigraphy and tend to collapse and homogenize different events. Since walls offer protection from these processes, excavation units near walls usually had more complex stratigraphic sequences and better-preserved walls than units placed in open areas (see Chapter 4 for a discussion of deposition and post-deposition processes at the site).

Table 3.1. Excavated areas and volumes

Sector	Area	Unit	Area (m²)	Volume (L)
A	1	PP-1	1	365.75
	2	1	6.25	1972.65
		4	9	3933.7
		PP-32	2.25	632.55
		PP-33	2.25	793.85
	4	3	6.25	2655.25
		6	2.4	880.5

		PP-27	2.25	720.35
Sector	**Area**	**Unit**	**Area (m²)**	**Volume (L)**
A	4	PP-28	2.25	612.1
	5	PP-29	2.7	592.1
	6	2	6.25	2275.95
		5	7.5	2571
		PP-2	1	356.6
		PP-31	2.47	572.3
	7	PP-30	2.25	712.585
	total		**56.07**	**19647.235**
B	1	PP-3	1	249
		PP-4	1	607
		PP-5	1	329
	2	PP-8	1	411
		PP-9	1	570
		PP-10	1	362
		PP-11	1	913
	3	PP-14	1	1035.05
		PP-15	1	538.85
		PP-16	1.5	866.4
	4	PP-12	1.56	1551.8
		PP-13	1.25	1032.65
		PP-21	2.25	2343
	5	PP-6	1	200
	total		**16.56**	**11008.75**
C	1	PP-17	1	162.5
	2	PP-19	1	162.3
	3	PP-20	2.25	457.15
		PP-22	1	369
	total		**5.25**	**12159.7**
D	2	PP-7	1	200.25
	3	PP-18	1.5	224.85
	4	PP-26	1.5	70.5
	total		**4**	**495.6**
E	1	PP-23	1	202.75
	2	PP-24	1	243.45
	3	PP-25	1	351
	total		**3**	**797.2**

The excavation strategy was also designed to expose the relationships between features, artifacts, and architecture to identify activity areas and spatial patterns. Small randomly placed test pits would not expose enough contiguous space to allow these relationships to be identified. Since one of the central goals of this project was to identify changes in household activities and assemblages through time, I excavated units to sterile to identify earlier occupations and obtain a comparable sample of materials from the entire sequence of domestic occupation at Pedregal. For this reason, I chose not to expose wide areas belonging to the same occupation, since given the limited time and budget of the project, such a strategy would likely have restricted focus to the latest moment of occupation in the residential sector, and possibly to only one household.

A mixed excavation strategy was developed to address both horizontal (spatial) and vertical (temporal) differences at the site. Two large (2x2m-3x3m) units were placed in each of the three compounds selected for testing and excavated to sterile. Two smaller (1x1m-1.5-1.5m) test pits were placed in or around each of these three compounds to increase the sample of interior and exterior spaces in each compound. In addition, test pits were placed in other compounds and external areas to better understand the diversity and spatial organization in the residential sector (see Table 3.1 for excavated area and volume in each sector). In Chapter 4, I describe the placement of each unit and provide an overview of the excavated contexts and materials.

Excavations proceeded by natural levels, though thick layers were sometimes divided into arbitrary levels to provide greater vertical control. When features were identified, they were excavated as separate contexts within levels. Sampling from multiple floor, fill, and feature contexts allows the nature of botanical deposition and preservation to be assessed across excavated areas rather than simply in feature contexts (Lennstrom and Hastorf 1995). Soil samples of approximately three liters were collected from each excavated context (level and feature). Because of the generally high levels of preservation at the site, three liter soil samples were of ideal size to provide sufficient materials while not proving too time-consuming to process. In addition to these systematic samples, scrapings from the top of floors were taken in several areas across the floor and noted on the planview of that floor. This strategy was designed to identify spatial variation in floor assemblages, but since floors were usually clean this strategy did not provide much useful information in the end. Samples were carried to the lab for fine-screening and sorting, thus providing a systematically-collected, comparable sample from each context in Sector A.

After soil samples were bagged, the remaining sediment from each context was screened through ¼ inch screens, and all artifacts and organic remains were separated and bagged according to material. All diagnostic and nondiagnostic sherds larger than thumbnail size were collected. The volume of each context was measured by counting the number of 10 liter buckets removed and noted on the excavation form (see Appendix A). This allowed artifacts to be standardized by excavated volume as well as by sherd count and weight.

Small test pits were placed in Sectors B, C, D, and E to explore temporal and functional relationships between the sectors and obtain a sample for comparison to Sector A. As in Sector A, these units were placed non-randomly to avoid clearly disturbed areas and address specific questions of function or stratigraphic relationships. Soil samples outside Sector A were taken only from contexts judged to be particularly rich in organic remains. Otherwise, the same excavation procedures were followed across all sectors.

3.2.2 Laboratory procedures

In the field, excavation forms and bag labels were identified to sector, area, unit, level, and feature if necessary (see Appendix A for bag tags and level forms). When bags were entered into the lab register, they were given a unique bag number. In the database, the bags from each context were linked by assigning each context a unique context number (see Appendix B for excavation data by context). Analysis and processing then proceeded according to the nature of the material and the level of resolution desired.

Soil samples were measured by volume and passed through a series of fine screens, following a procedure similar to the one outlined by Gumerman (1991). Materials from ¼ and 1/8 inch screens were denoted the 'large fraction.' All cultural materials were recovered from the ¼ inch screen. From the 1/8 inch screen, plant parts, bones, diagnostic shell (only the apex, not body fragments), and other artifacts were recovered, but carbonized wood and any ceramic fragments were not. These remains were bagged by material and marked 'large fraction.' From the sediment smaller than 1/8 inch, a one liter sample (or all if less than one liter) was retained and the rest was discarded. This 'small fraction' was passed through a one mm screen and any botanical materials and bones were separated, bagged, and labeled 'small fraction.' A sample of the material that passed through the one mm screen was taken, but time did not permit it to be screened through a 0.5 mm screen as Gumerman (1991) outlines. Large fraction samples were analyzed along with the rest of the bags in their material class, while small fraction samples were sent to the ARQUEOBIOS lab in Trujillo for microscopic identification.

Botanical materials were identified and quantified at the lab house in Pacasmayo by the author, using reference materials and a small comparative collection (see Appendix C for botanical data). Materials were identified to genus or species when possible, and to plant part (stem, seed, rind, etc). Total whole and partial parts were recorded. For maize, cob fragments were considered any fragment that represented a full cross-section of the cob. Cob fragments were quantified by the number of rows of kernels. Loose cupules were counted, and the total added to the number of cupules on the cob fragments to obtain a total number of cupules in each context. Counting different plant parts separately provided data on plant processing patterns. Counts of carbonized and noncarbonized parts were also made, to investigate formation and postdepositional processes. The majority of plant parts recovered (excluding wood and cane fragments) were not carbonized.

Identification and quantification of faunal materials (both mammals and fish) were carried out at the ARQUEOBIOS lab in Trujillo with the aid of an extensive comparative collection and additional resources (Vásquez and Rosales 2007) (see Appendix D for faunal data). Remains were identified to species and part, and the Number of Identified Specimens (NISP). ARQUEOBIOS also identified small fraction remains and performed starch grain analysis on non-systematically sampled sherd residues. Shellfish were identified to species and MNI, NISP, and weights were calculated by Licenciado César Jaúregui Vilela in the Pacasmayo lab house, with the aid of a comparative collection.

In the lab, sherds were washed, labeled, and separated into diagnostic and nondiagnostic categories. All diagnostic sherds were drawn by project members in 2006, and then analyzed and photographed by the author in 2007. Variables such as thickness, paste color and temper, surface treatment, and rim diameter were recorded, and sherds were identified by form and type. Appendix E presents detailed results of ceramic analysis and defines the types used in analysis. Nondiagnostic sherds were counted and weighed, and basic analysis recorded data on thickness, paste, and surface finish in order to identify functional variation in the composition of the nondiagnostic assemblage.

Lithic artifacts were rare, but were measured, weighed, and described in the lab. Other small artifacts such as beads, spindle whorls, and metal objects, were cleaned, drawn, photographed, weighed, and described before being wrapped in acid-free paper. Other artifacts recovered, including textiles and cotton fragments and coprolites, were described and recorded. In-depth textile analysis was not conducted due to funding constraints, and also because textile data was unlikely to contribute directly to answering the questions outlined by the project. Textiles were cleaned and consolidated before being wrapped in acid-free paper for conservation.

All artifacts recovered at Pedregal, with the exception of radiocarbon and maize samples exported to the US for further analysis, were turned over to the Instituto Nacional de Cultura in Trujillo in August 2007, along with a final inventory listing the contents of each bag and a final report detailing excavation and analysis. Artifacts are stored in the INC storage facility at Huaca el Dragon.

4.0 EXCAVATIONS AT PEDREGAL

The site of Pedregal covers 5.2 ha. Preliminary observations and initial mapping with compass and tape at the site allowed identification of five distinct sectors, demarcated on the basis of existing spatial divisions such as perimeter walls, differences in architecture, and presumed function (Figure 4.1). Within each sector, areas were defined based either on distinctions in superficial architecture and artifacts or artificially, to create spatial subdivisions in the absence of surface remains. Based on chronological markers such as superposition and diagnostic ceramics, occupation of the site began during the Middle to Late Moche periods (A.D. 300-850), continuing through the Late Intermediate period (A.D. 1000-1470) to the Inka period (A.D. 1470-1532).

4.1 THE MOCHE OCCUPATION: SECTORS C AND E

During the Middle and Late Moche periods Pedregal was a small village; there is no evidence for public or monumental architecture dating to this period. Pedregal was one of many Moche villages scattered through the lower valley on both sides of the river (Hecker and Hecker 1990; Swenson 2004). During this time, the largest site in the lower valley was Pacatnamú, at the

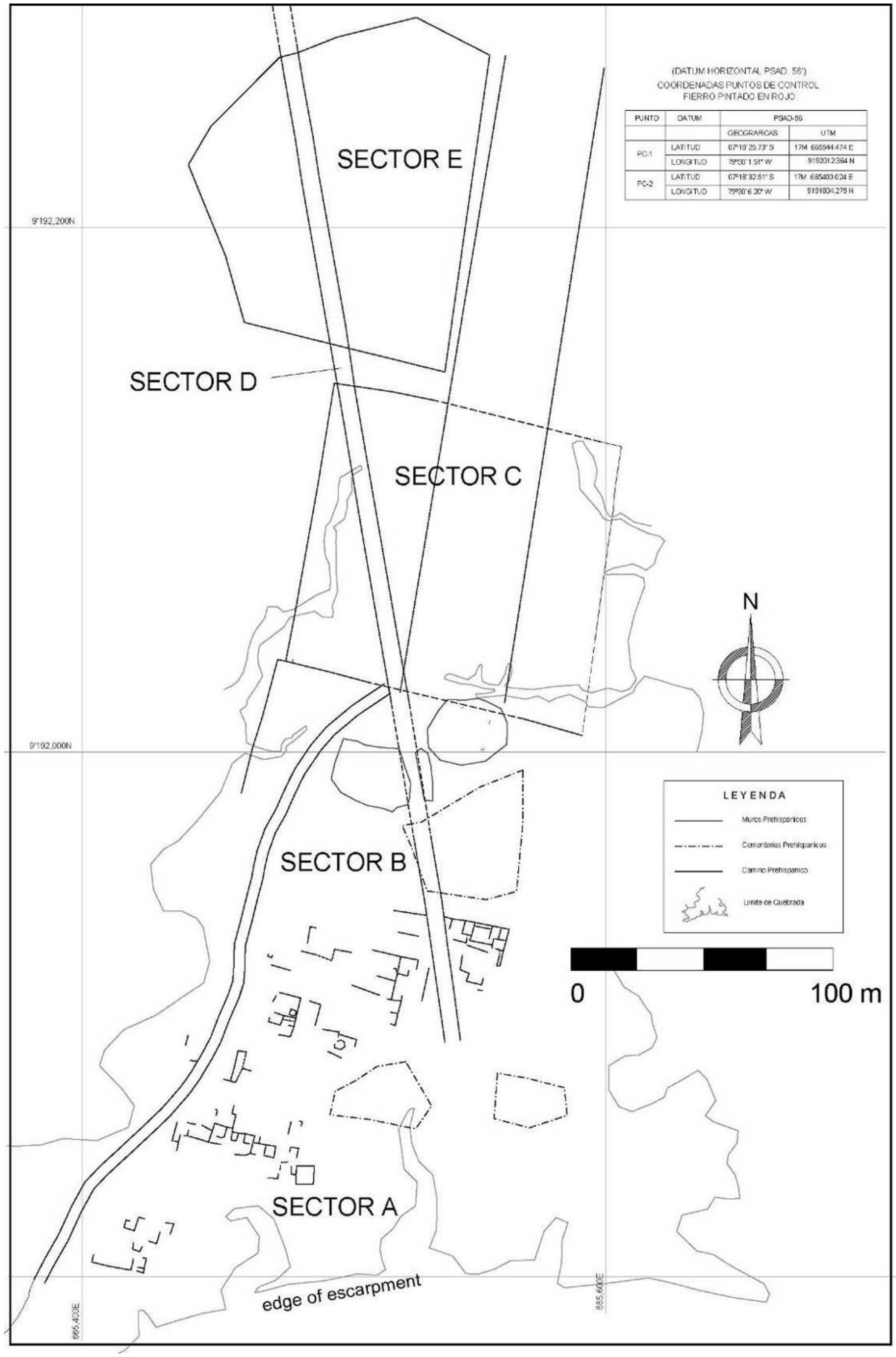


Figure 4.1. Map of Pedregal

mouth of the river; Pacatnamú's Moche occupation reached its height during the Middle Moche phase (Donnan 1997:12).

No visible surface architecture pertains to this occupation, and with two exceptions test pits failed to detect any subsurface architecture or features. Evidence of this Moche domestic occupation is largely confined to the northernmost sectors of the site, Sectors C and E (Figure 4.2). However, a sample of wood charcoal from an early level in Sector A (Area 6, Unit 2, Level 10) submitted for radiocarbon analysis returned a Middle Moche date (A.D. 400-550, calibrated). This date suggests that the Moche occupation of this area was originally more extensive than is currently apparent, or that Moche materials were incorporated into fill used by Late Intermediate Period occupants of the site. The presence of LIP ceramics associated with the carbon sample supports this latter scenario.

Sector E, the northernmost extent of the site, consists of a dense scatter of plainware, utilitarian sherds covering an area of 1.3 ha. In order to characterize this early occupation of the site and to compare early household life at the site to that of later periods, three 1x1 m test pits were placed in Sector E (PP-23, PP-24, and PP-25). None encountered subsurface architecture or features. Deposits in Sector E are shallow and deflated, and sterile subsoil is located at an average of 20 cm below the surface (Figure 4.3). Particularly dense cultural deposits in this sector are best explained as concentrations resulting from wind and water erosion and general soil deflation. Most refuse appears to be domestic in nature, consisting of ash and charcoal, thick-walled utilitarian sherds, and shell and bone remains. Ceramic styles resemble Middle and Late Moche utilitarian assemblages reported elsewhere in the valley (Mauricio 2007, Rosas Rintel 2003, Ruiz Rosell 2006, Swenson 2004) (Figure 4.4).

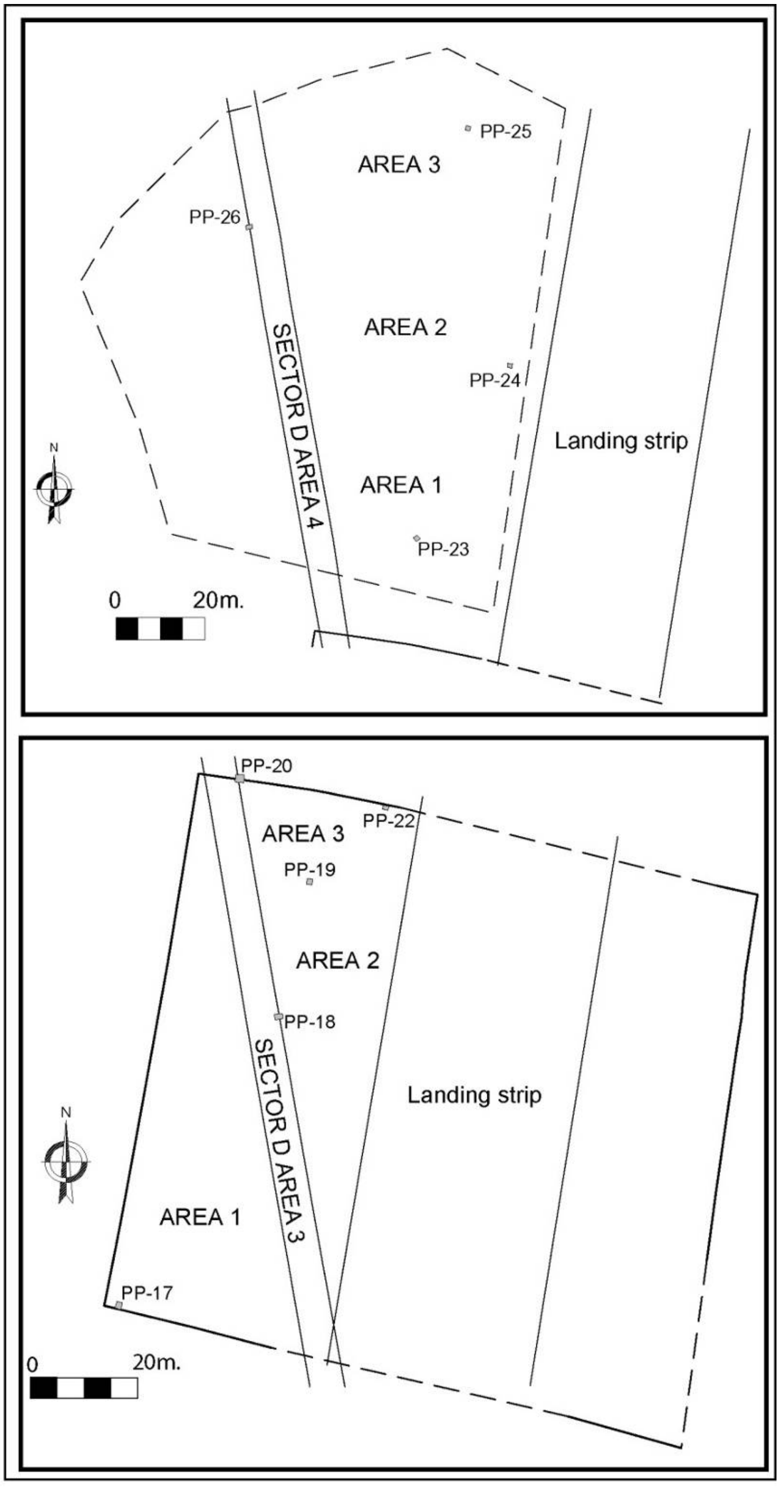


Figure 4.2. Sector E (above) and Sector C (below)

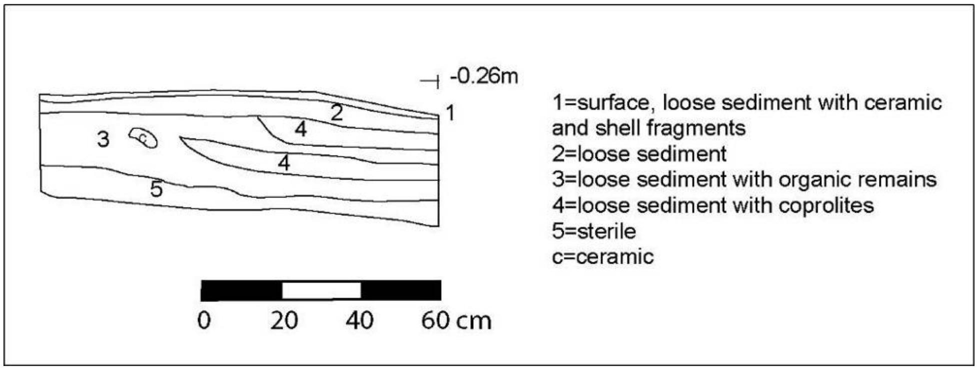


Figure 4.3. Typical profile from Sector E (PP-24)

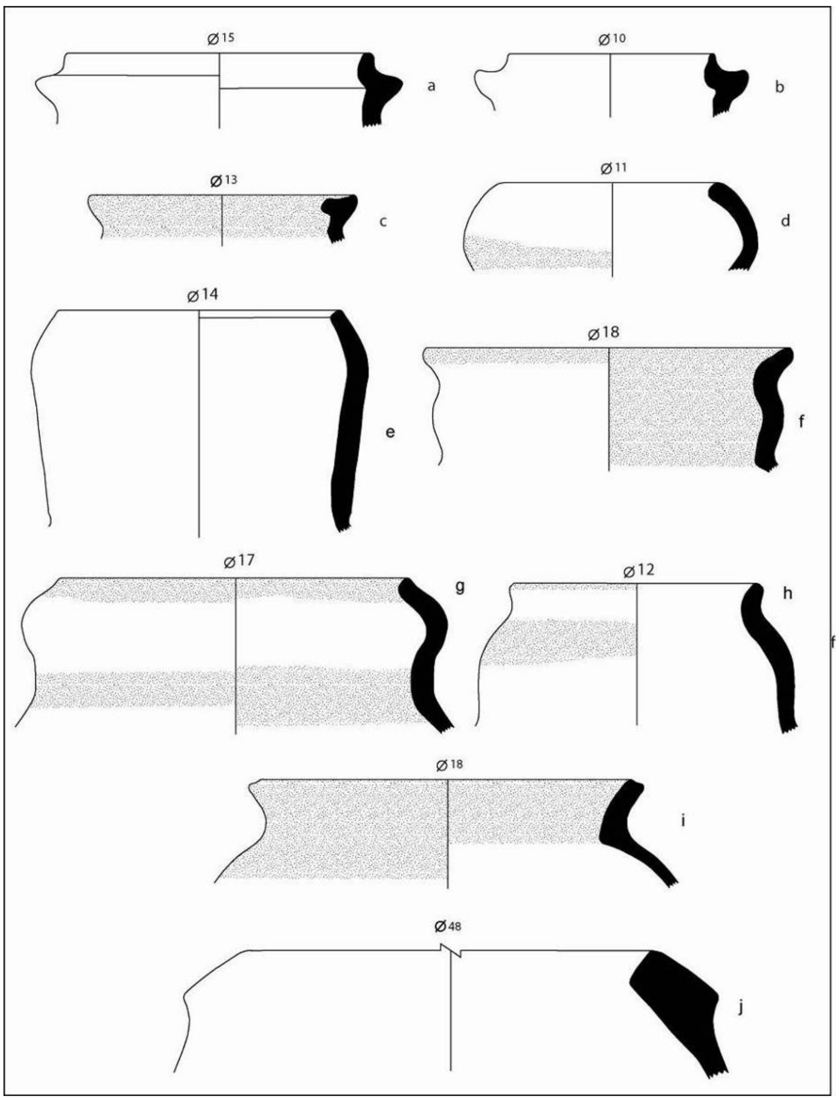


Figure 4.4. Selected Late Moche vessels. a-c) platform *ollas*; d-i) jars; j) *tinaja*

Sector C is a large quadrangular space, 114 m north-south by 110 m east-west, and delimited by perimeter walls of double faced, undressed stone. Like other contemporaneous rectangular public compounds northwest of Pedregal on the Pampa de Faclo (Swenson 2004, 2007), there are no apparent internal divisions within this structure. It is possible that any internal architecture has since been destroyed, since much of Sector C was impacted by the construction of a landing strip by hacienda owners prior to the 1950s and by the erosion of deep *quebradas* to the east and west of the site. However, some evidence suggests that the compound was unfinished, or at the least unelaborated; the perimeter walls are constructed of no more than three courses of undressed stone and lack foundations, and several sections of wall in Sector C and the adjacent Sector B (discussed below) seem to be missing rather than destroyed.

In the absence of internal subdivisions, I arbitrarily subdivided Sector C into three areas, and four 1x1 m test pits (PP-17, PP-18, PP-20, and PP-22) were placed with the goals of identifying wall construction methods, clarifying the relationship between the quadrangular structure and the road that cuts across it, and investigating the sequence of occupation. In the southern part of the sector, PP-17 and PP-18 revealed shallow cultural deposits consisting largely of wall fall and other post-abandonment deposits. The walls cleared while excavating PP-17 showed that the perimeter wall of Sector C continues into Sector B, and that the east-west wall separating the two sectors was constructed after the north-south wall. The superficial walls delimiting the quadrangular compound thus likely relate to the Late Intermediate Period occupation in Sectors A and B discussed below. However, the ceramic sample recovered from this sector and the stratigraphy of the test pits excavated along the northern edge of Sector C suggest that this area of the site also represents part of the Moche occupation.

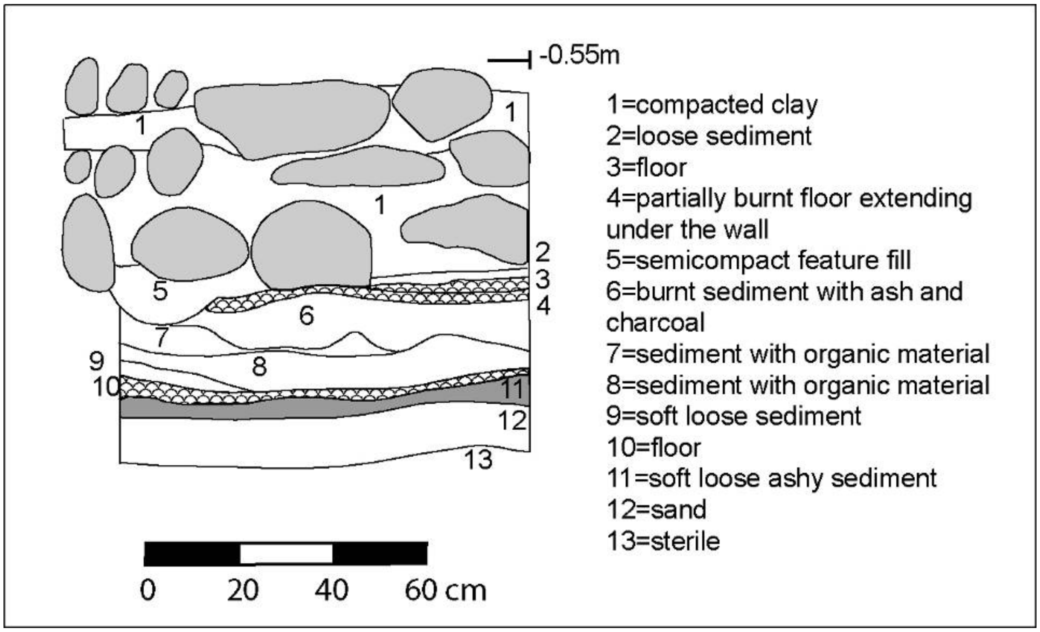


Figure 4.5. North profile, PP-22 (Sector C, Area 3)

Figure 4.6. Owl design from Moche face-neck jars

PP-22, placed against the north wall of the Sector C compound, revealed a series of floors and layers of fill extending below the relatively superficial compound wall (Figure 4.5). Several clearly Moche diagnostics were recovered from features below the wall, including a fragment of a Moche face neck jar with a press-molded owl neck (Mauricio 2007) (Figure 4.6). This superposition suggests that the compound wall was constructed over an earlier Moche occupation. Likewise, PP-20 was placed in order to investigate the relationship between the Sector C compound wall and the prehispanic road. Though modern destruction made it impossible to see the relationship between these components, excavations below the wall fall revealed *quincha* wall foundations associated with Moche ceramics. It is likely that the Moche domestic occupation extended beyond Sector E into at least the northern part of Sector C. The walls subsequently built to enclose Sector C helped to protect architectural features like floors and *quincha* walls.

In sum, the Moche ceramic assemblage was composed largely of utilitarian jars and *ollas*, no Moche fineware was collected, and there was no evidence for Moche public architecture. Though the fragmentary architecture uncovered in PP-20 and PP-22 makes it difficult to reconstruct the organization of space during the Moche occupation, it is most likely that Pedregal was a small rural village during the Moche period.

4.2 THE LATE INTERMEDIATE PERIOD OCCUPATION: SECTORS A AND B

The Late Intermediate Period occupation of Pedregal was located at the edge of the escarpment overlooking the Jequetepeque river bottom. To the north of the cluster of households that makes up the residential zone, villagers constructed two low platform mounds separated from the cluster of households by an open space and a small cemetery. This area was partially enclosed by a perimeter wall of angular stones connected to the rectangular enclosure to the north. The LIP occupation of Pedregal covered 2.7 ha. The residential area to the south was defined as Sector A and the platform mound and cemetery area as Sector B (Figure 4.7). I will first discuss excavations in Sector A in greater depth before moving on to outline details of mound construction, chronology, and function in Sector B.

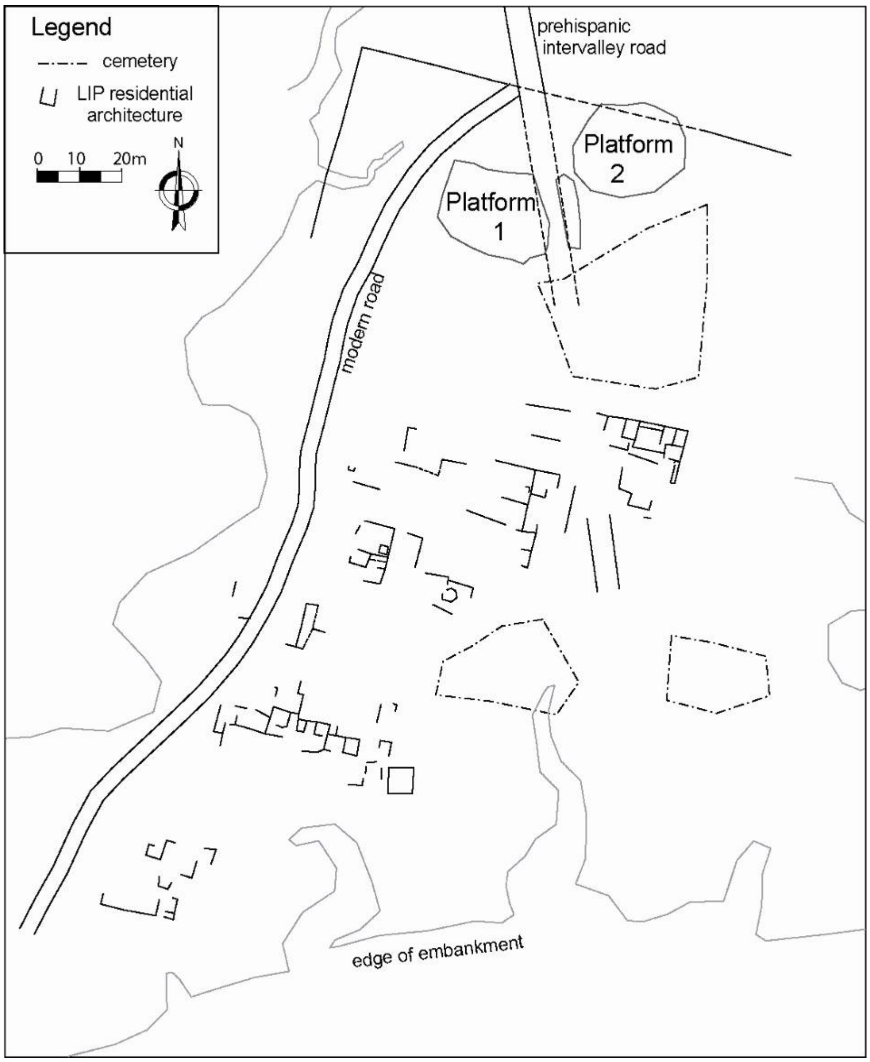


Figure 4.7. LIP residential (Sector A) and public (Sector B) areas

4.2.1 Excavations in Sector A

From the six identified compounds of agglutinated rooms[9], three were selected for testing, based on level of preservation and location. Sector A has not only been subject to intensive looting, but a modern dirt road also cuts through one household compound. Two large (2x2 or 3x3 meter) units were placed within each of the three compounds and several smaller (1x1m) units were placed in exterior areas surrounding the compounds in order to test external work areas and middens associated with each compound (Figure 4.8). Originally, I had planned to open a larger area in each of the compounds, but the density of features and cultural materials in each unit and the necessity of excavating each unit to sterile in order to access the full sequence of occupation meant that we were only able to excavate a small area of each compound.

4.2.1.1 Area 2

Two large units, Unit 1 and Unit 4, were located in Area 2. Each unit was placed within one of the rectangular, agglutinated rooms that make up the structure in Area 2, following the orientation of surface walls (Figure 4.9). The general occupational sequence of these units was similar. During the initial occupation, features of various sizes and shapes were excavated into the sterile subsoil, which was smoothed and compacted to create a use surface. In Unit 1, a second use surface was constructed over the first one.

[9] I summarize compound size, construction, and contents in Chapter 5.

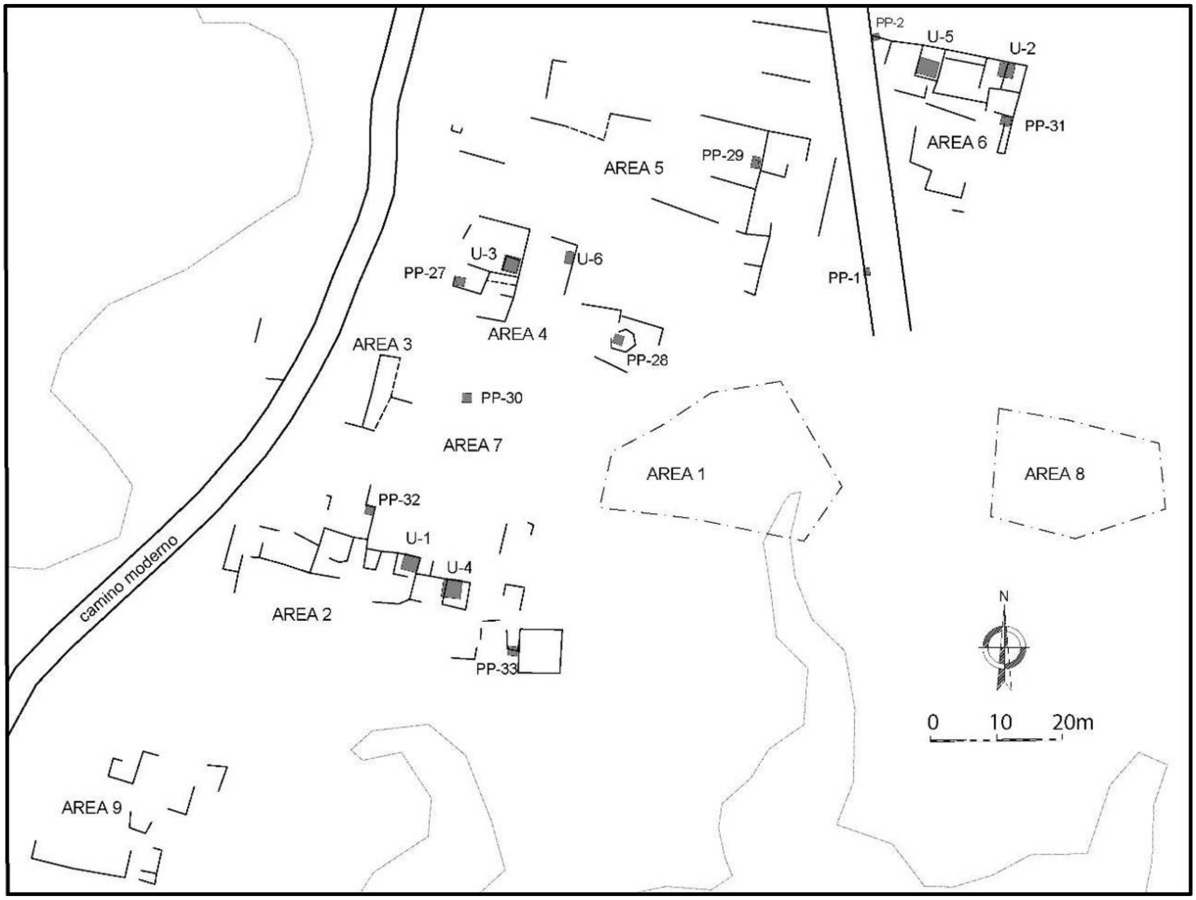


Figure 4.8. Sector A showing units excavated

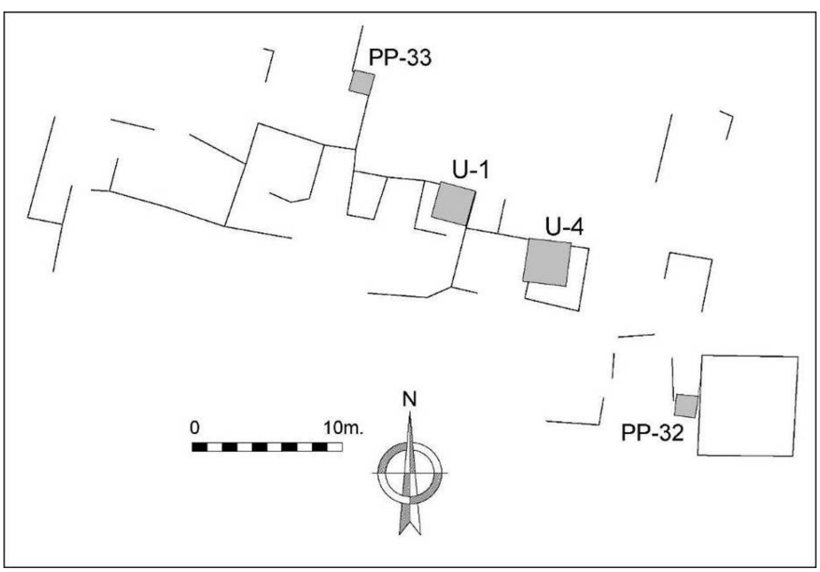


Figure 4.9. Sector A, Area 2 showing units excavated

No architecture was associated with these features; this area was either an open patio during this first occupation or was enclosed by a different configuration of walls than that visible on the surface. In Unit 4, linear features cut into sterile may represent the base of a *quincha* wall that originally subdivided this space, though no cane material survives to confirm this suggestion. Floors were later constructed over these cultural surfaces and the features carved into them. In Unit 1, the earliest floor (Floor 3) was associated with two *banquetas* or benches (Figure 4.10). One *banqueta* ran along the east wall of the room and was constructed of stone and mortar, while the *banqueta* on the north wall was constructed of compacted clay with plaster on the upper surface. The association between the two *banquetas* was not clear, but both of them are under Floor 2 and associated with Floor 3. The eastern *banqueta* may originally have been part of a wall that was later remodeled to serve as a bench. Other than the benches, my excavations exposed no other architecture associated with this floor.

This area was subsequently filled and leveled for the construction of the walls visible on the surface and the second prepared floor (Floor 2), which was constructed immediately before the east wall which sits on top of it. Floor 2 was only preserved in the northeast corner of the unit. Above this wall fragment, the walls were constructed of two lines of the rounded stones abundant at the site mixed with irregular adobes and joined with mortar (Figure 4.11). The vertical surfaces of the walls were not finely plastered or otherwise finished or decorated. These walls enclose a square space of approximately 3x3 m; no door was present in the excavated walls, so the room must have been accessed from a door on the southern or western wall. The final floor in this unit, Floor 1, was constructed after the walls and shows multiple episodes of patching and remodeling, which suggests intense or prolonged use of this space.

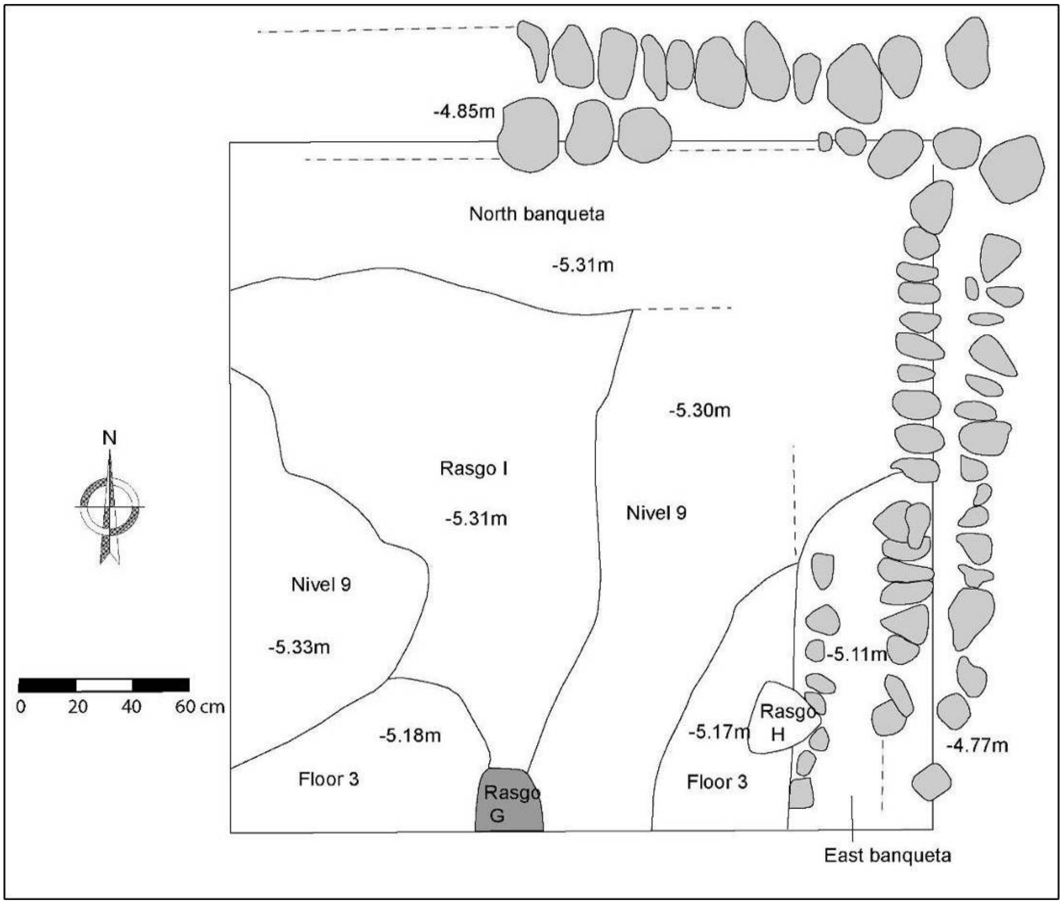


Figure 4.10. Planview of Unit 1 showing *banquetas*

Figure 4.11. East wall of Unit 1 showing mixed adobe and stone construction

Numerous features associated with these floors are related to food preparation activities. These include a hearth (Rasgo G) and several large unlined pits that may have originally served for household storage and were ultimately filled with refuse related to food processing and preparation. One circular feature (Rasgo M) cut into sterile contained most of a vessel and a camelid maxila with cutmarks; this may have been a deposit of refuse related to cooking or a ritual offering. Other small burnt features (e.g. Rasgo F, Figure 4.12) contain charred ears of corn and likely represent household rituals (see Chapter 8). Overall, the diversity of feature size and contexts indicates that this area was used for a variety of activities, many of them apparently related to food preparation and consumption.

Unlike Unit 1, Unit 4 lacked evidence for a prepared floor built over the sterile subsoil but before the construction of the superficial architecture. The first prepared floor in Unit 4 (Floor 2; Figure 4.13) is associated with the walls visible on the surface, which form a square room approximately 4 x 4 m. Like the walls in Unit 1, the walls of this room are also constructed by two lines of round stones and irregular adobes. Like Floor 2 of Unit 1, this floor also showed evidence of intense and prolonged use. It also contained a hearth. A second, later floor (Floor 1) constructed above Floor 2 is associated with the surface walls but shows less remodeling and other activities; it seems to have been used less intensively or for a shorter time than the previous floor.

The most recent moment in both units corresponds to abandonment and the subsequent collapse of the surface walls. Post-abandonment strata consist of rubble from fallen walls and sediment deposited by wind and rain during ENSO events.

Figure 4.12. Profile view of burnt maize offering, Unit 1

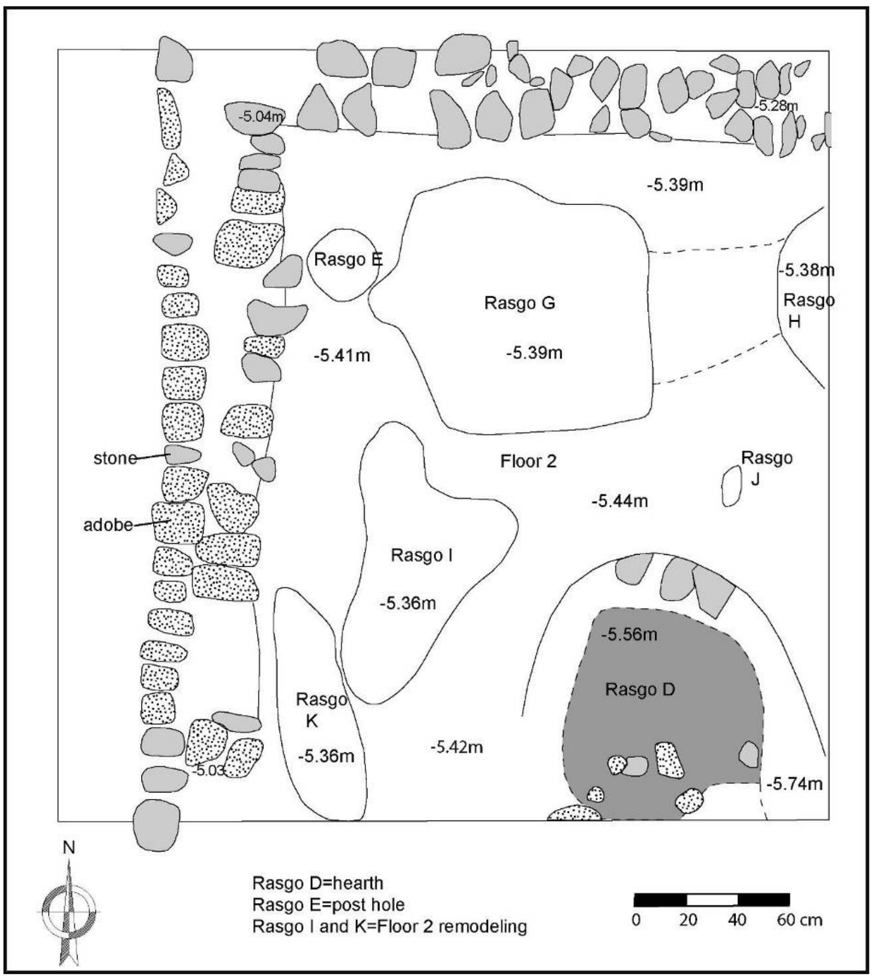


Figure 4.13. Plan view of Unit 4, Floor 2 showing hearth and other features

Two small test pits (PP-32 and PP-33) were placed in Area 2 in order to widen the sample of horizontal variation within the area. Because these units were relatively small (approximately 1x1 m), it is difficult to tie their occupational sequences to those of the larger units. However, these units served to confirm some of the patterns noted in the larger units, particularly the prevalence of features excavated into floors and the sterile subsoil. A large feature in PP-32 was likely dedicated to household storage and subsequently used for refuse disposal. The only intact vessel recovered during excavation, an *olla* with a high, carinated rim, was set into while a small feature (Rasgo J) in PP-33 (Figure 4.14). Textile was present on the neck of this vessel and likely originally covered the vessel mouth, perhaps related to the storage of food or liquid inside No macrobotanical remains were found inside this vessel. Residue (Muestras 2801 and 2806) was sent to the ARQUEOBIOS lab for analysis but no starch grains were identified. This feature was located under a *banqueta* of stone and plaster; it thus represents either the inadvertent abandonment of a vessel or the ritual interment of an offering below the bench.

The small units also provided evidence for household construction methods. In PP-32, a double line of canes was uncovered on top of a plastered stone wall. It appears that at least some of the stone walls in the domestic area served as bases for *quincha* construction. This low wall was not apparent on the surface; thus the division of space in the Area 2 compound (and likely the other compounds as well) was undoubtedly more complex than the layout of walls mapped based on surface remains.

Figure 4.14. Complete vessel in situ

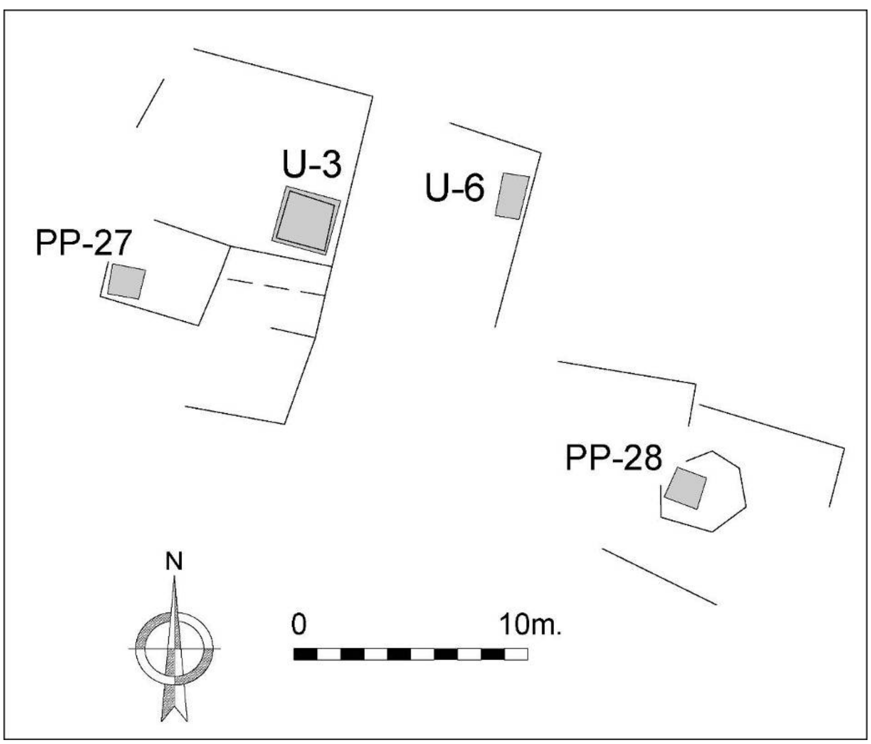


Figure 4.15. Sector A, Area 4 showing units excavated

4.2.1.2 Area 4

Two large units (Units 3 and 6) and two smaller test pits (PP-27 and PP-28) were excavated in Area 4 (Figure 4.15). In Unit 3, the earliest visible occupation takes the form of a thick, well-prepared floor on top of the sterile subsoil. Apart from several small and shallow features, this unit lacks evidence for the site's characteristic pattern of many large features cut into the sterile subsoil; however, some features could have been destroyed when the sterile was leveled for the construction of this earliest floor.

The earliest floor was associated with a stone wall delimiting the western edge of the unit; this wall appears not to be associated with the later superficial walls. On top of this floor was a thick layer of organic material related to camelid husbandry, including camelid coprolites and *algarrobo* (mesquite) leaves and other plant parts. After this fill, several layers of cleaner fill were deposited, interposed with two prepared floors. Only the latest floor was associated with the visible surface walls, which form a small, approximately 2x2 m rectangular room in the southeast corner of the larger space.

These floors and layers of fill were cut by a large feature (Feature B/C/G), a round hole that began near the surface and extended through all the strata to the sterile subsoil. During excavation, this feature was interpreted as a looter's hole, but interestingly it was filled with loosely packed but dense refuse, including plant parts, feathers, and other organic remains. While this feature fill represents a disturbed context, the material must have been taken from a nearby deposit of domestic refuse.

Two episodes of offerings were left in the southeast corner of the unit, well after the floors were constructed and possibly related to the abandonment of the site. On the surface, just under a thin layer of wind-blown sediment, we uncovered an offering of *Spondylus* shell and pierced *Nectandra* seeds. Under this offering there was a layer of clean, water-hardened sand,

and under this thin layer of sand we found more *Spondylus* and *Nectandra* in a small (40 x 35 cm) plastered basin. This offering is discussed more fully in Chapter 8.

Unit 6 was located to investigate a storage pit that had been partially exposed by looters. The profile they cut was cleaned and drawn, revealing the presence of superimposed floors and a large plastered storage pit filled with organic remains. Excavation of the unlooted area showed that this pit (135 cm x 100 cm x 94 cm deep) had been excavated into the sterile subsoil and then thickly plastered (Figure 4.16). Part of this plastered wall was subsequently destroyed by a large pit (Rasgo H) which also cut into sterile and was filled with dense organic refuse. These features were notable for their high organic content and plentiful botanical material including all parts of the maize plant (*Zea mays*), bean seeds and pods (*Phaseolus* sp.), cotton flowers, seeds, and fiber (*Gossypium barbadense*), and *algarrobo* (*Prosopis* sp.), as well as seeds and rinds from fruits such as *guanábana* (*Annona* sp.), *lúcuma* (*Pouteria lucuma*), and guava (*Psidium guajava*).

Three superimposed, prepared floors were constructed one on top of each other above the plastered storage pit, sealing it against further use. The most recent floor showed evidence of intense burning, which had also affected earlier floors underneath. This most recent floor was associated with the superficial walls in the area.

The two test pits in Area 4 also provided some evidence for food storage. PP-27, located to the west of Unit 3, failed to uncover a floor, but rather cut through relatively shallow deposits of ashy sediment and organic refuse. PP-28 was located in an unusual, apparently circular space, but what seemed on the surface to be circular walls had no mortar, foundations, or second course. However, under the relatively shallow and loose surface sediment, the sterile subsoil had seen the excavation of round pits (Figure 4.17). This space could have been related to the storage of goods in *ollas* or *tinajas*.

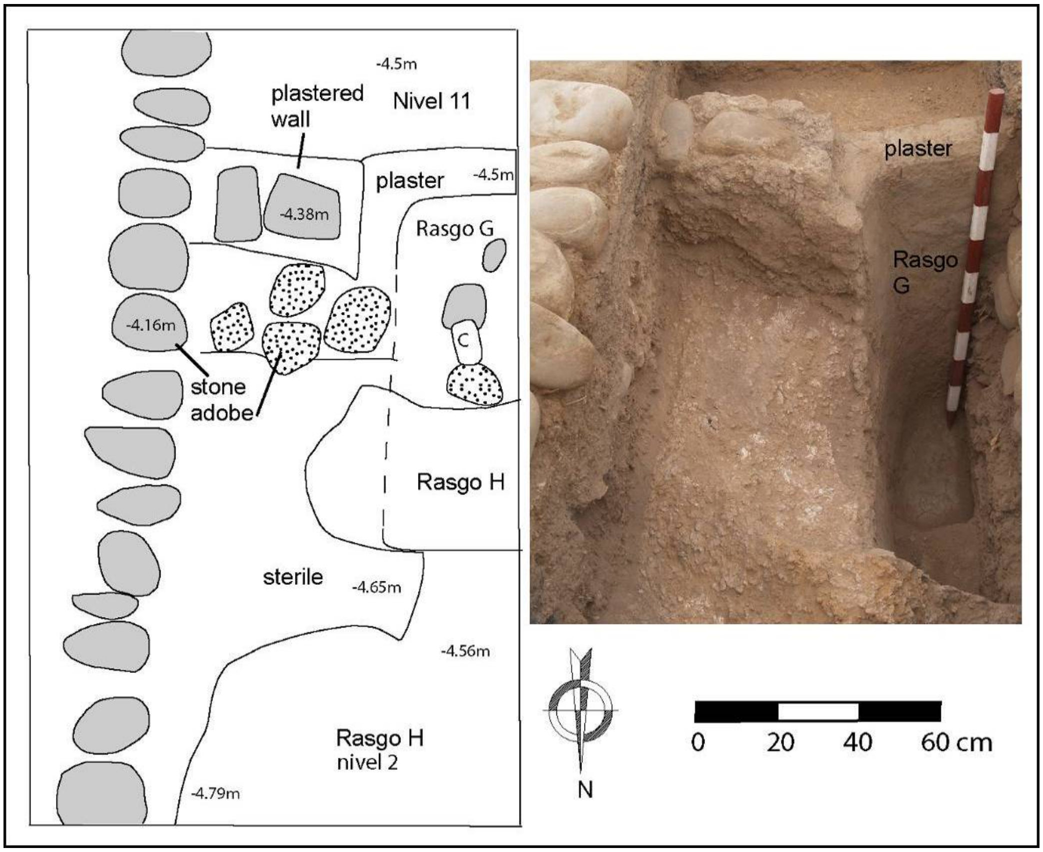


Figure 4.16. Sector A, Area 4, Unit 6 showing plastered storage pit

Figure 4.17. Sector A, Area 4, PP-28 showing round pits cut into sterile

4.2.1.3 Area 6

Area 6 contains one of the better preserved and perhaps better constructed compounds. Two large units, Unit 2 and Unit 5, were placed in this area, along with two test pits (PP-2 and PP-31). Unit 2 was located in the northeast corner of the compound, straddling an interior wall to sample two rooms of the compound (Ambientes 1 and 2), while Unit 5 was placed ten meters to the west, in Ambiente 4 (Figure 4.18). While Units 1 and 4 in Area 2 have similar stratigraphic sequences, the units in Area 6 show fairly different occupational sequences.

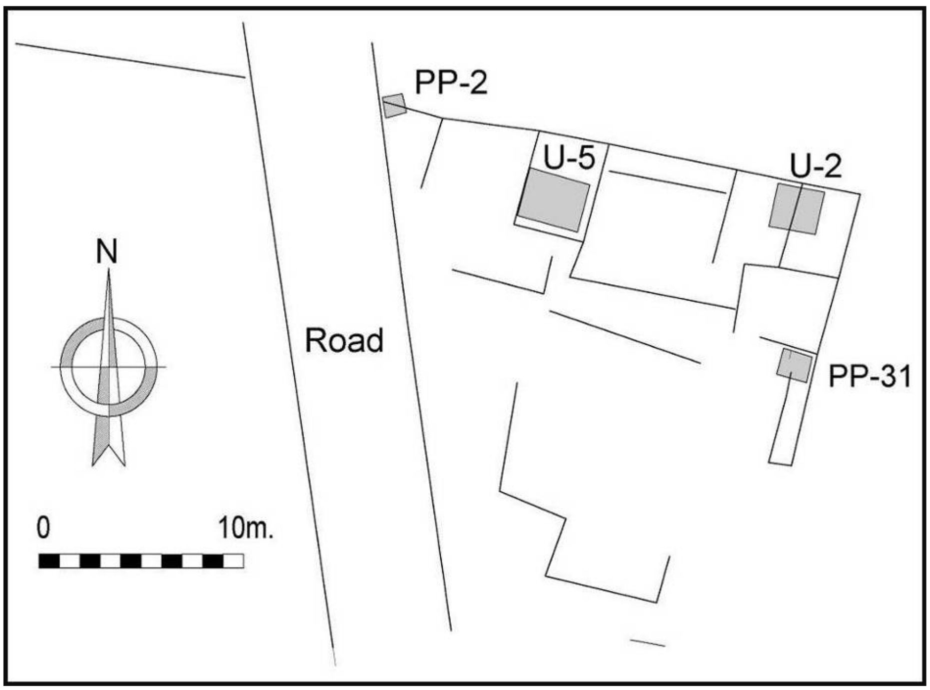


Figure 4.18. Sector A, Area 6 showing units excavated

Unit 2 had the deepest sequence of superimposed floors exposed at the site. Three floors (Floors 3, 4, and 5) run below the exterior and interior walls visible on the surface, and thus predate their construction. These floors were prepared from compact, sandy sediment that was subsequently pierced by round features of varying size, including possible postholes and deep storage/refuse pits. A low *banqueta* ran along the south side of the unit at a diagonal to the surface walls (Figure 4.19), suggesting that the structure with which it was associated was built at a different orientation than the structures visible on the surface, which are all oriented close to north-south. The presence of postholes suggests that this may have been a roofed space. The density of features in these floors, especially features related to food preparation and other kitchen duties, is much lower than in Area 2.

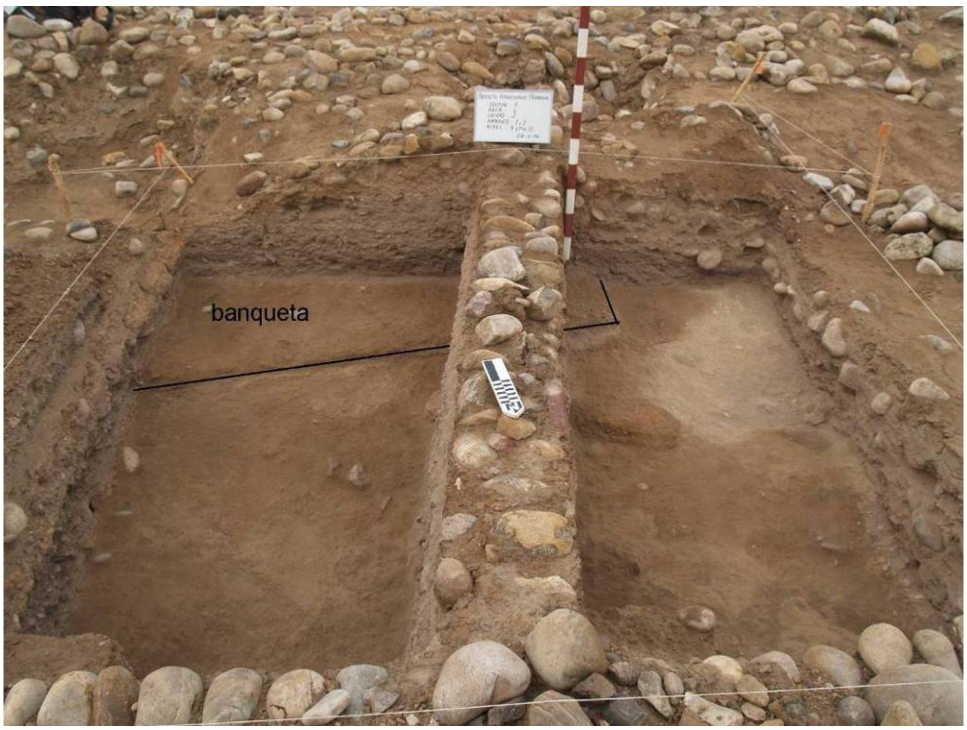


Figure 4.19. Sector A, Area 6, Unit 1 showing early *banqueta*

Above these three lower floors was an unprepared but compacted surface that was subsequently covered with a ~10 cm layer of fill (Figure 4.20). This extremely dense deposit of sherds, bones, and other household refuse extended throughout the unit, and was likely used to raise and level the surface to prepare for the construction of the walls visible on the surface. On this fill, a wall was constructed to divide the area sampled by Unit 2 into two separate spaces, as shown in Figure 4.20.

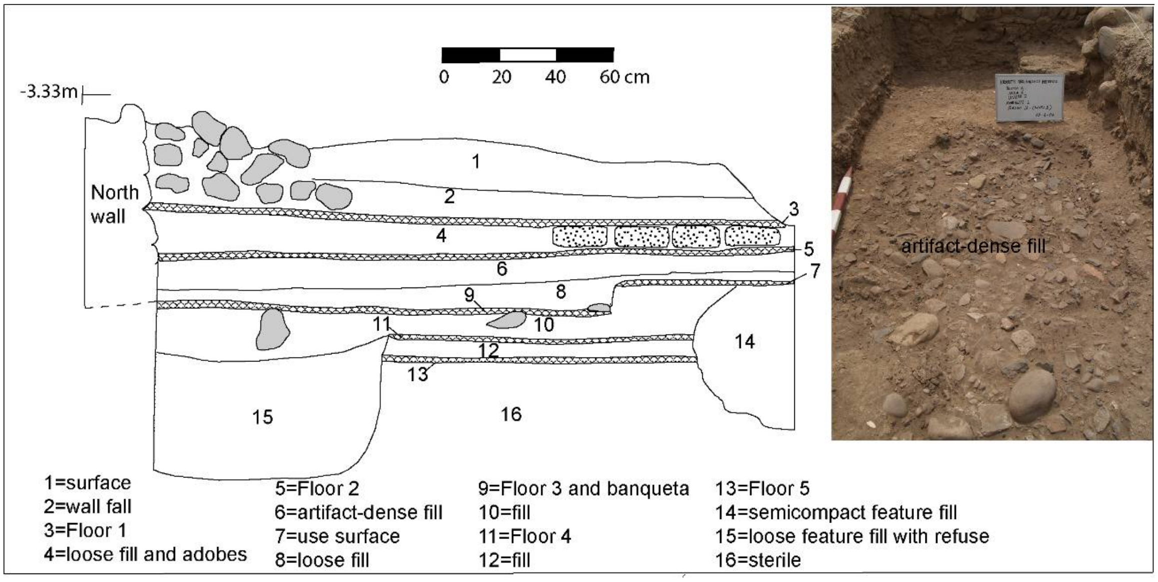


Figure 4.20. Sector A, Area 6, Unit 2 showing artifact-dense fill

Two superimposed, well-prepared floors (Floors 1 and 2) are associated with the surface walls. They are separated by a layer of fill likely intended to level the area before the construction of the later floor. After these floors were abandoned, wall collapse and naturally deposited sediments covered the area.

Unit 5 was placed in a nearby room with the intention of obtaining a similarly stratified sequence, but the sequence of occupation in this room was different than that of Unit 2. The initial occupation in this room involved intense modification of the sterile subsoil, which was flattened and compacted into an occupational surface in which many *cuy* coprolites were embedded. Thirty-two features were carved into the sterile subsoil. Most were small (averaging approximately 30 x 30 cm) and roughly circular, and contained limited cultural material. However, one feature contained a *mate* bowl and another contained a large, almost-complete neckless *olla* (Figure 4.21). It seems likely that at least some of these features were bases into which storage vessels were set.

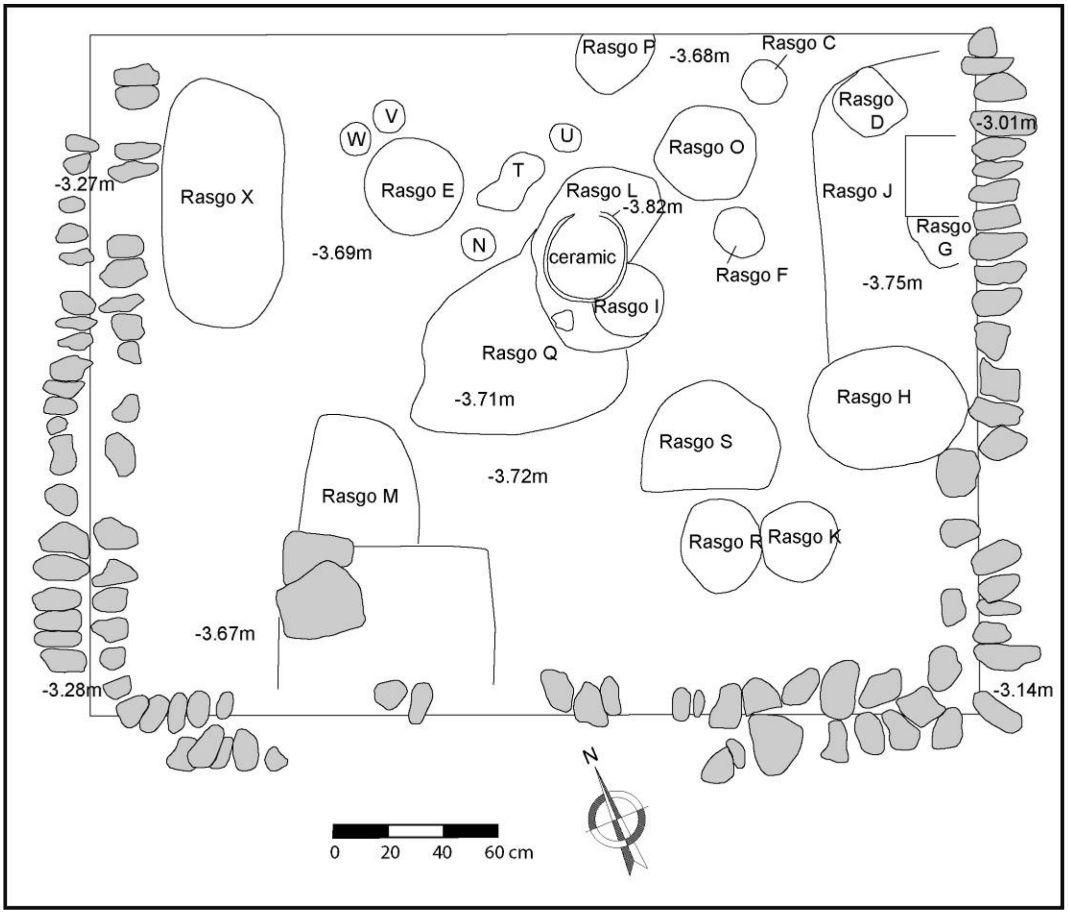


Figure 4.21. Sector A, Area 6, Unit 5, Level 9 showing features

The stone walls visible on the surface were constructed just above this occupational surface. Originally, this room was accessible through a door in the west wall, but at some point in the use of the room this access was blocked with stones, leaving the room to be entered from some point on the unexcavated walls. The large room (Ambiente 4) visible on the surface was subdivided into three small interior spaces (Figure 4.22). The floor of the room in the southeast corner of the unit (Ambiente 4A) is elevated compared to the floors of the rest of the rooms, but seems to represent the same moment of occupation. The floor in this area showed evidence of patching, remodeling, and some in-situ burning (Rasgos A and B). As with the other units, Unit 5 was covered with wall fall and sediment after site abandonment (Figure 4.23).

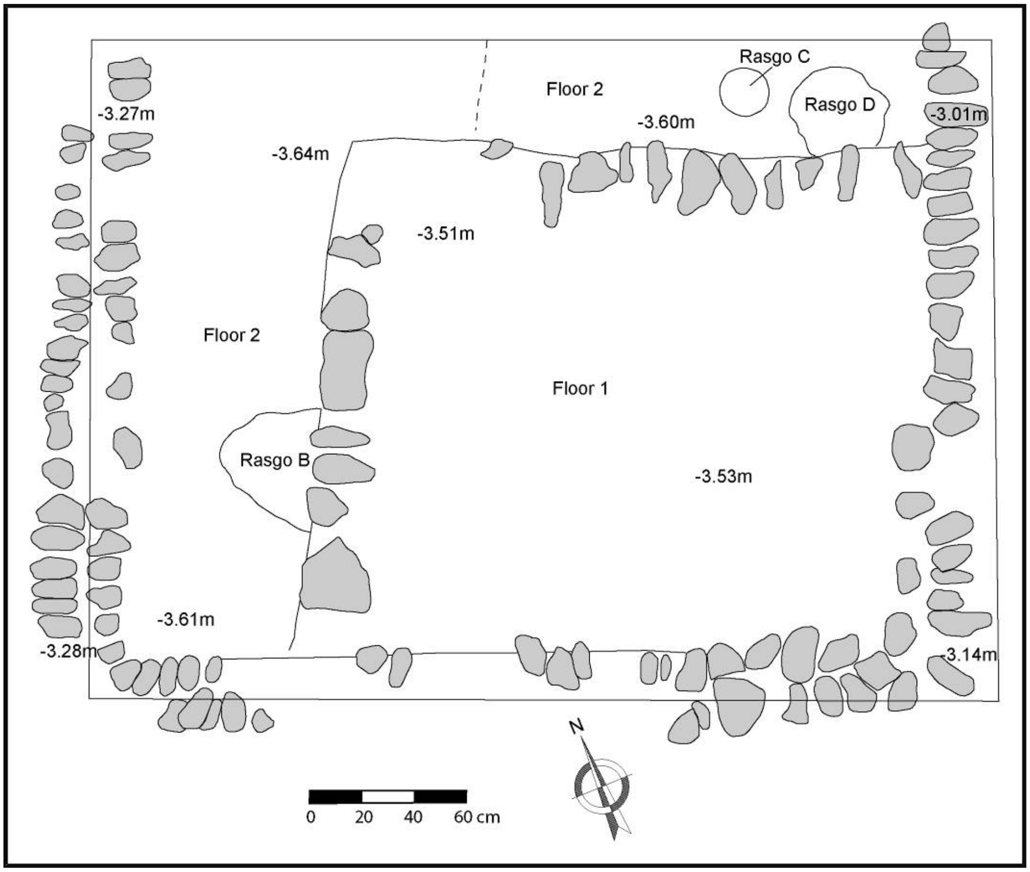


Figure 4.22. Sector A, Area 6, Unit 5 showing subdivisions

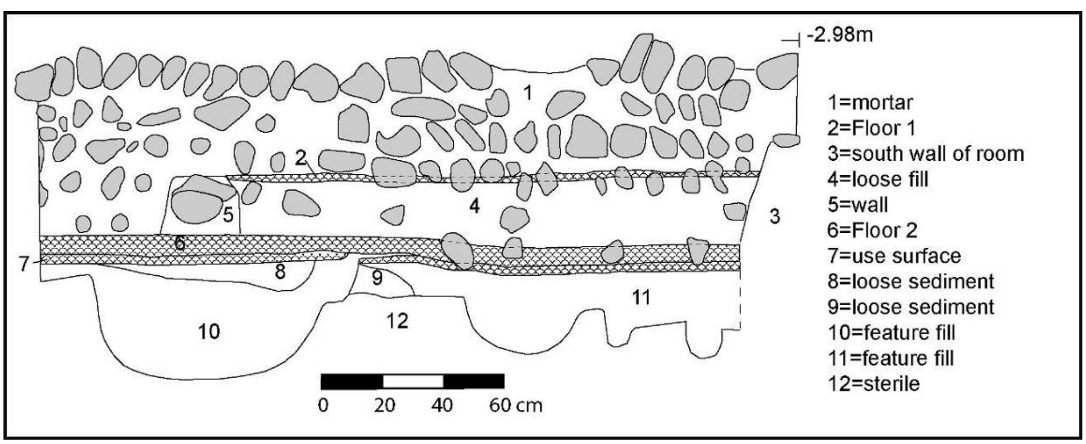


Figure 4.23. Sector A, Area 6, Unit 5 profile

Two test pits, PP-2 and PP-31, were placed in Area 6. PP-2 was situated to determine the relationship between the prehispanic road and the compound in Area 6. Like Unit 2, PP-2 cut through a series of superimposed floors above a heavily utilized sterile surface. The part of the unit that extended below the compound and road walls, however, was of limited size, so very little of each floor in the sequence was exposed. The sequence, however, more resembled that of Unit 2 than Unit 5, as it displayed prepared floors alternating with layers of fill. The area of Ambiente 4 sampled by Unit 5 may have remained an external space or an area devoted to storage while other parts of the compound, such as those revealed by PP-2 and Unit 2, represent enclosed space used for other activities. The stratigraphy of PP-2 indicates that the road represents a later moment of construction than the residential compound (Figure 4.24). The east wall of the road cuts diagonally across the north wall of the Area 6 compound. Strata associated with the compound wall ran under the road wall, which consisted of only one course of stones laid in a mortar made of compacted clay.

PP-31, a small 1x1 m unit, was placed to investigate a different part of the compound (Figure 4.18). The distinguishing feature here was a well-built *banqueta* with a plastered stone exterior enclosing fill with a high organic content. The *banqueta* faced onto a small, 90x90 cm, space enclosed by the exterior walls of the unit on the north and east sides and a narrow interior wall on the west. As with the other units in this compound, occupation of this area began with a heavy utilization of the surface of the sterile subsoil, continued with the elaboration of several superimposed floors, and ended in strata related to site abandonment.

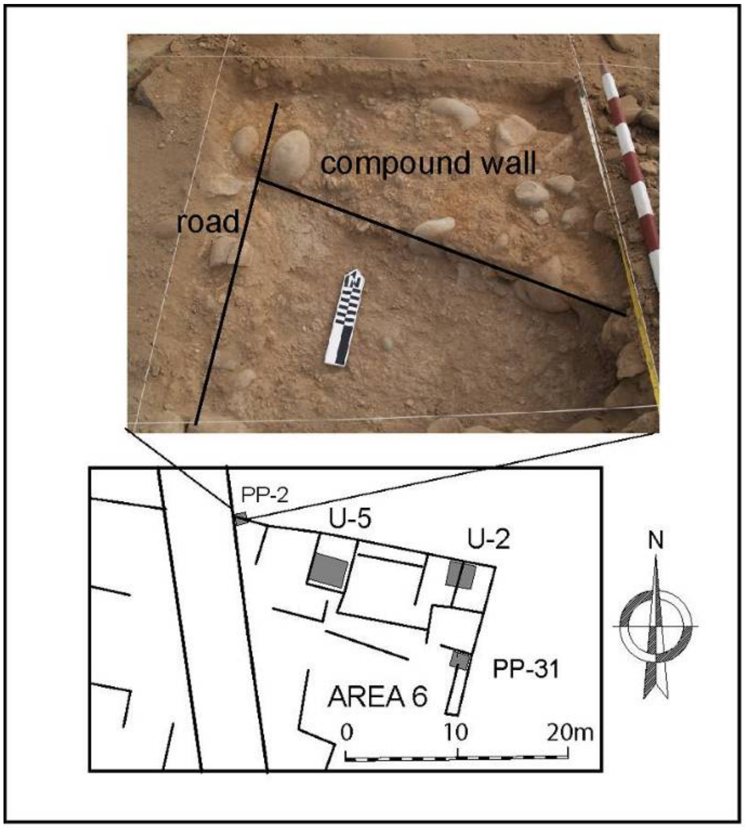


Figure 4.24. Sector A, Area 6, showing juxtaposition of road and LIP compound

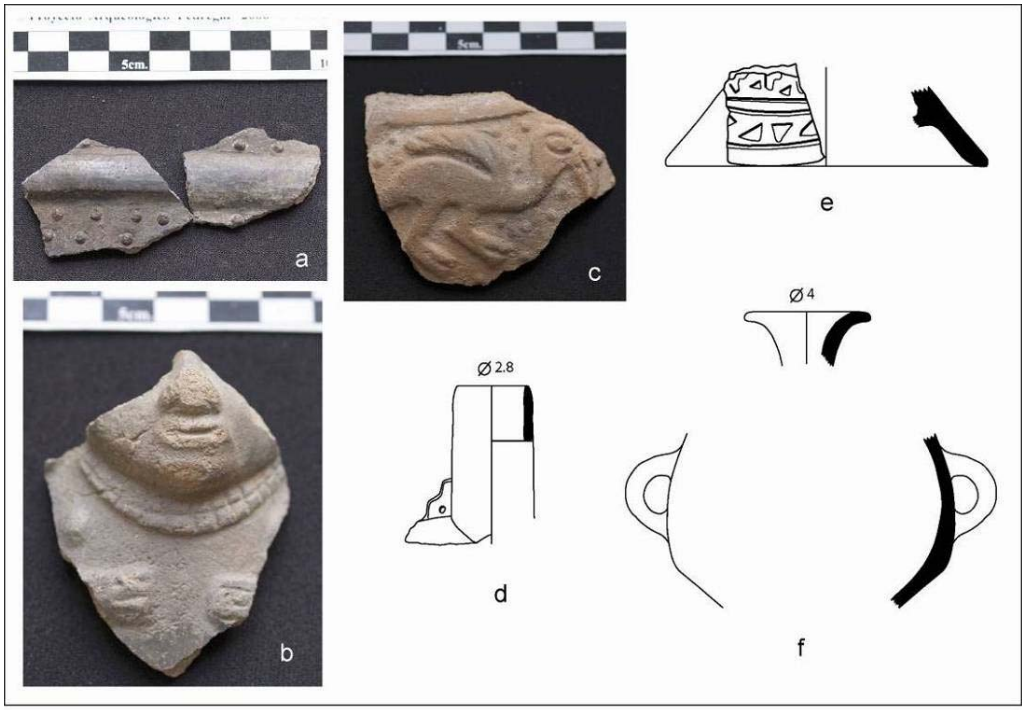
4.2.1.4 Other areas in Sector A

To test areas outside the three compounds, two further test pits were excavated and surface collections were conducted. PP-29 was placed in Area 5 (see Figure 4.8) against one of the exterior walls of the compound. In this unit, two superimposed floors were placed directly on the sterile subsoil. These floors were associated with the north-south surface wall and a low *banqueta* extending west from the wall. Under the *banqueta* was a roughly circular feature cut into the sterile soil and filled with organic refuse. On top of this feature were two textile-wrapped hair bundles, which are discussed in Chapter 8.

PP-30 was placed in Area 7, the apparently open area between Areas 2, 3, and 4 (see Figure 4.8), in part to test whether this area was in fact open and to help determine the kinds of activities that took place in the exterior spaces between compounds. No floors were identified in this unit; the stratigraphy consisted of several layers of loose, ashy soil with some organic refuse and ceramic sherds. One large pit with dense organic contents (Rasgo D) was dug into the sterile subsoil. Several linear trenches running roughly north-south and east-west had been cut into the sterile, and one trench (Rasgo F) contained a line of cane. This exterior space was thus likely subdivided by *quincha* walls or windbreaks.

No units were placed in the compound in Area 9 because of the level of disturbance from modern construction and the likelihood that deposits close to the edge of the escarpment would be shallow. Areas 1 and 8, on either side of the prehispanic road, were identified as cemeteries based on the absence of surface walls, the presence of human bone on the surface, and heavy looting. Surface collection in these areas recovered finer ceramics than excavations in domestic deposits. Diagnostic sherds included a pedestal base from a Lambayeque blackware bottle, the rim and shoulder of a Chimú blackware bottle, and the rim and body of a redware Chimú-Inka aryballoid vessel (Figure 4.25), as well as burnished blackware and redware plates, numerous *ollas*, *rallador* sherds[10], and bowls.

[10] The presence of *rallador* fragments on the surface of cemeteries is interesting. In a previous analysis of Lambayeque burial assemblages at Farfán (Cutright 2005, 2007) I have argued the vessels typically included as burial offerings represent a limited selection from the range of forms in use. At Farfán, no *ralladores* were included in Lambayeque burials. Their presence on the surface of Pedregal cemeteries indicates either differences in burial patterns or the mixing of domestic and cemetery deposits.



a-c) mold-made Chimu/Chimu-Inka sherds; d) Chimu blackware bottle; e) Lambayeque blackware bottle base; f) Chimu-Inka aryballoid jar

Figure 4.25. Lambayeque, Chimú, and Chimú-Inka fineware sherds from Pedregal

Figure 4.26. Stratigraphic division between early and late LIP in Sector A, Area 6, Unit 2

4.2.1.5 Late Intermediate Period households

Excavations in LIP households revealed a complex sequence of occupation in most units. Superimposed floors, fill, and features contained abundant evidence of domestic activities, particularly activities related to food processing and preparation, animal husbandry, and craft production. In general, floors in each unit could be divided into those that articulated with the surface architecture and those running under surface walls that were constructed prior to the final occupation of this area (Figure 4.26). This stratigraphic division forms the basic 'early' and 'late' LIP division that is the framework for my analysis of change over time. Residential architectural features indicate a complex division of space beyond the configuration of walls visible on the surface in Sector A.

4.2.2 Excavations in Sector B

To the north of Sector A, a flat open space separated the residential area from two low platform mounds (Figure 4.27). Part of this area was used as a cemetery and has been extensively looted, but the area to the west of the road was largely undisturbed by looters. Dense mounds of sherds cover the surface of this part of the site. Three 1x1 m units (PP-3, PP-4, and PP-5) placed in this area identified pit features excavated into the sterile subsoil but I found no architectural features associated with the deposits of ceramic sherds. The cemetery in Sector B (Area 2) was badly looted; three attempts (PP-9, PP-10, and PP-11) to sidestep the looting and recover undisturbed burial contexts were unsuccessful. However, a unit placed at the edge of the road (PP-8) uncovered a portion of plastered floor, suggesting that at least part of this area had been covered by a prepared surface.

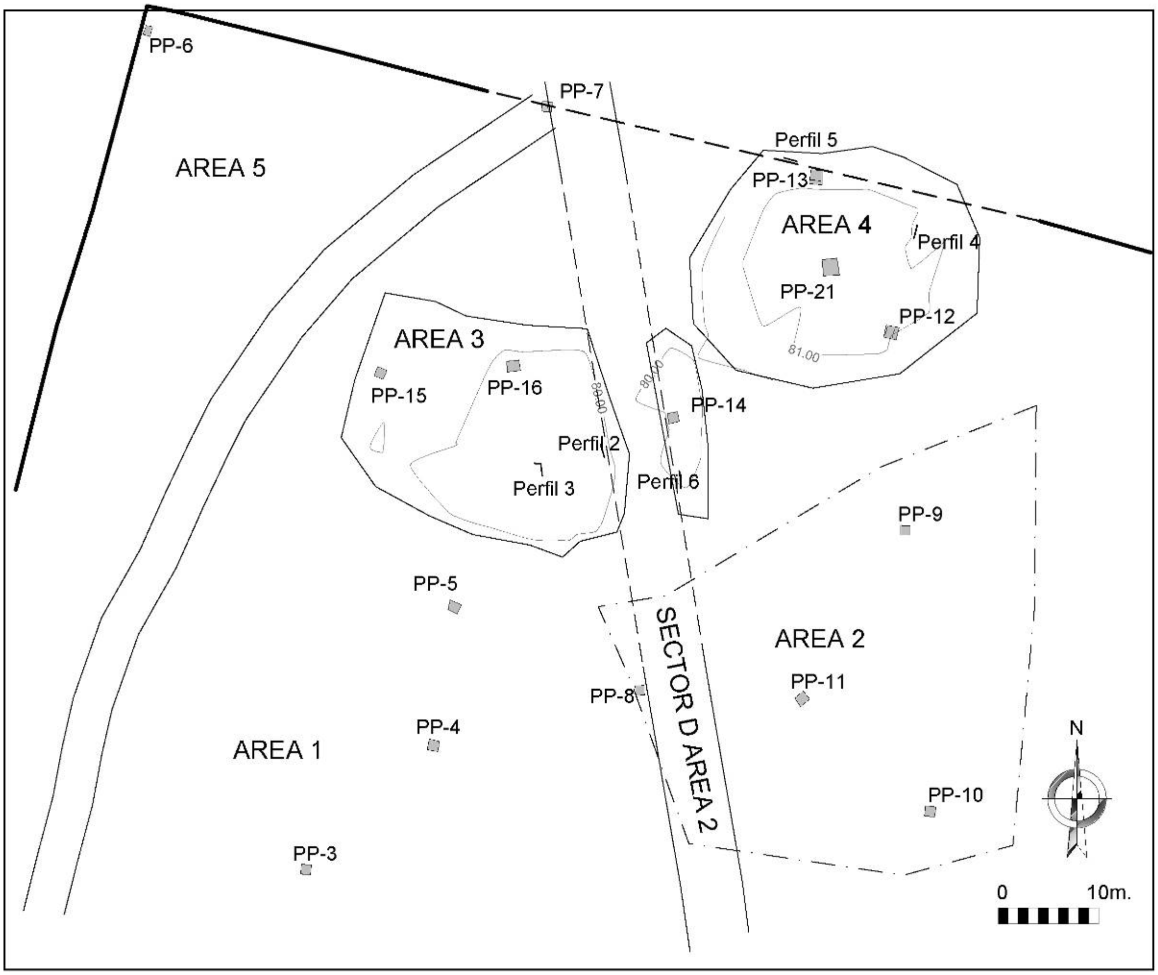


Figure 4.27. Sector B showing units excavated

Pedregal's two platform mounds are 1-2 m high and approximately 30 m om a side. Extensive looting has given them an amorphous shape, though they were likely originally rectangular. I employed a combination of test pits and looters' pit profiles to gain insight into mound construction and attempt to recover materials from undisturbed contexts so that construction could be dated.

The two platforms were constructed in different ways. Profiles from looters' pits and two test pits (PP-15 and PP-16) show that Platform 1 (Area 3) was formed by piling up layers of fairly clean fill alternating with layers of corn stalks (Figure 4.28). Between these layers of fill are prepared compacted platform floors, suggesting that the platform grew slowly over time as one floor was used, then more fill was mounded up and another floor prepared. Lack of correspondence between different layers of fill in different profiles suggests that individual areas were covered by fill in small episodes, rather than organized and coordinated episodes that covered the whole platform in a homogeneous layer of sediment. Cleaning the bottom of the deepest looters' profile revealed a layer of fill with dense organic refuse, including a long length of twisted vegetal cord that contrasted sharply with later layers of clean fill.

Platform 2 (Area 4) was constructed using somewhat different methods. Looters' pits and two test pits placed at the edges of the mound (PP-12 and PP-13) revealed an adobe retaining wall on the northern, eastern and southern sides of the mound and, at least in some areas, solid adobe construction. In the test pit PP-13, several courses of adobes still remained in this wall, sitting on a plastered floor that extended below the platform. However, a test pit (PP-21) placed in the center of the mound revealed that the platform was not solid adobe. Instead, this unit cut through multiple layers of loose fill (sand and cultural materials) interspersed with and stabilized by plastered floors.

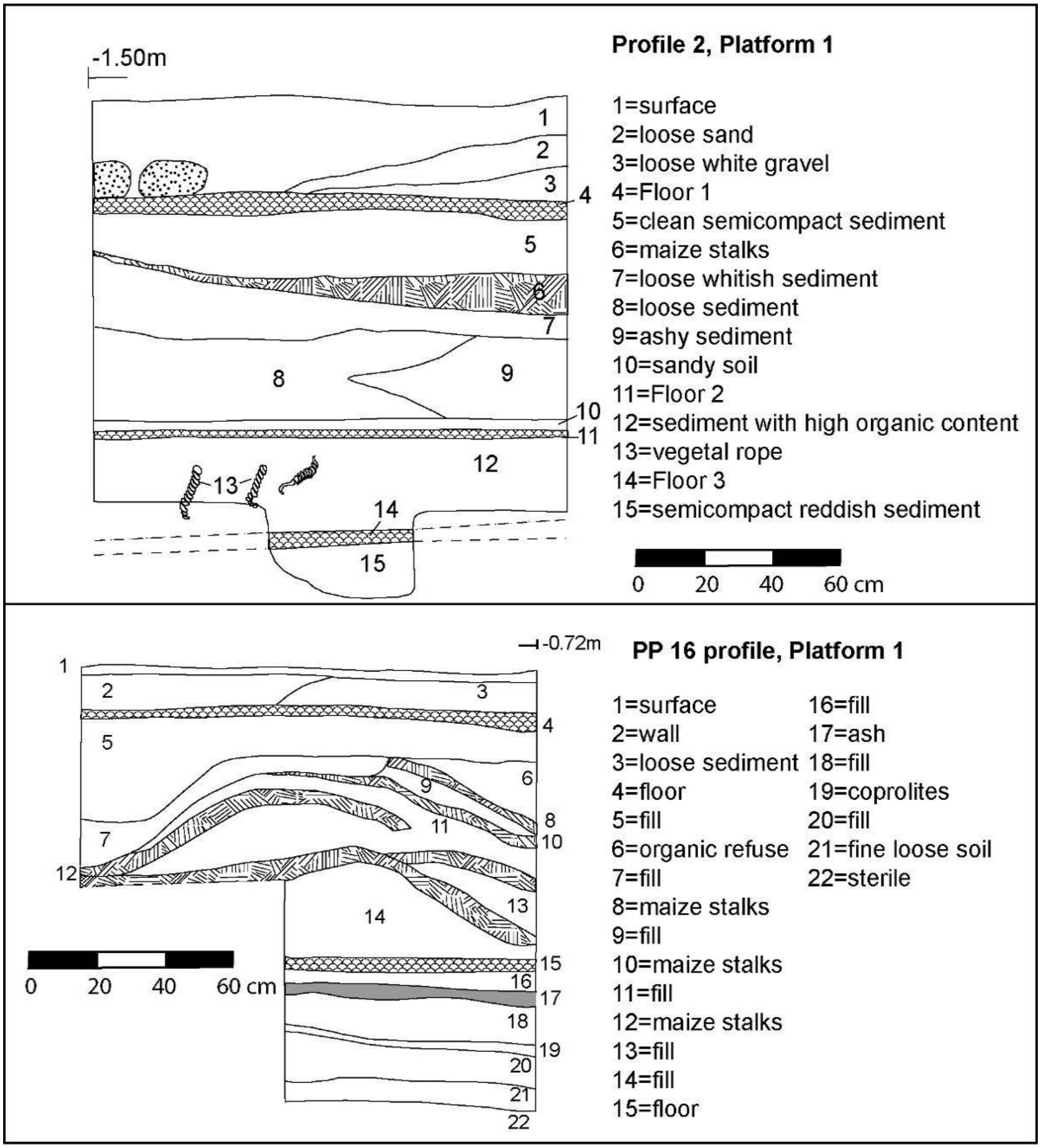


Figure 4.28. Platform 1 profiles

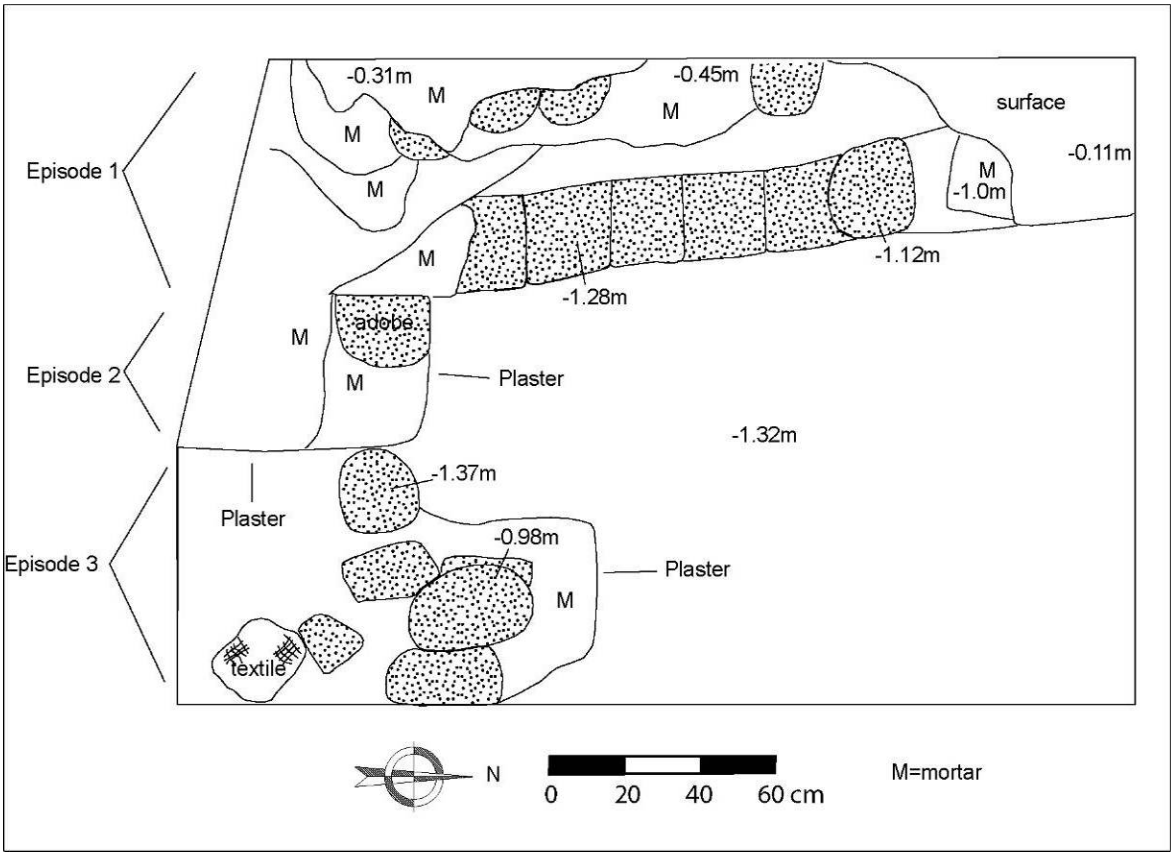


Figure 4.29. Platform 2, plan view of looter's cut (Profile 4)

Profile 4 (from a looter's pit on the east side of Platform 2) provided the most insight into this platform's construction (Figure 4.29). This profile revealed a complex sequence of construction and remodeling, with three distinct episodes of renovation. First, a long north-south retaining wall of adobes with thick mortar was built, enclosing somewhat haphazardly laid adobes and thick mortar. After this wall was laid and plastered, a second wall of adobes was built and plastered to extend 50 cm to the east, turn the corner, and continue south. Finally, a third wall was built outside the first two. This kind of sequential construction, in which the footprint of the mound increases over time, is reminiscent of that seen in much larger mounds on the north coast, such as the Huaca de la Luna in the Moche Valley, as well as at smaller Moche and LIP ceremonial structures in the Jequetepeque (Swenson 2004). These repeated construction episodes suggest that this mound, like Platform 1, was in use for an extended period of time, during which it was renewed and remodeled.

Ceramic and brick data allow both platforms to be dated to the LIP, and tentatively to the Lambayeque period (A.D. 1000-1350). Chronological details are discussed more fully in Chapter 8, where I consider platform construction and use in relation to changes in Pedregal ritual through time. Dense deposits of ceramic and organic refuse recovered from Sector B represent assemblages distinct from those associated with domestic debris, and likely relate to feasting activities. The function of this space and its relation to the ritual life of the community is discussed more fully in Chapter 8.

4.3 THE LATE HORIZON: SECTOR D

The final occupation of the site is represented by the prehispanic intervalley road which cuts across the site. Hecker and Hecker (1990:30-31, 87) identify this road (their Camino B) as one of fifteen road fragments identified in the valley. The fragment that crosses Pedregal angles south through the Portachuelo de Guadalupe, then runs straight across the *pampa* until intersecting with the embankment of the river bottom at Pedregal (Figure 4.30). The river bottom is heavily farmed, subject to periodic flooding, and crossed by the multiple and shifting channels of the river, leaving no trace of the road. The road picks up again on the south side of the river to cross the present-day Panamerican Highway and run south toward Cerro Chocofán.

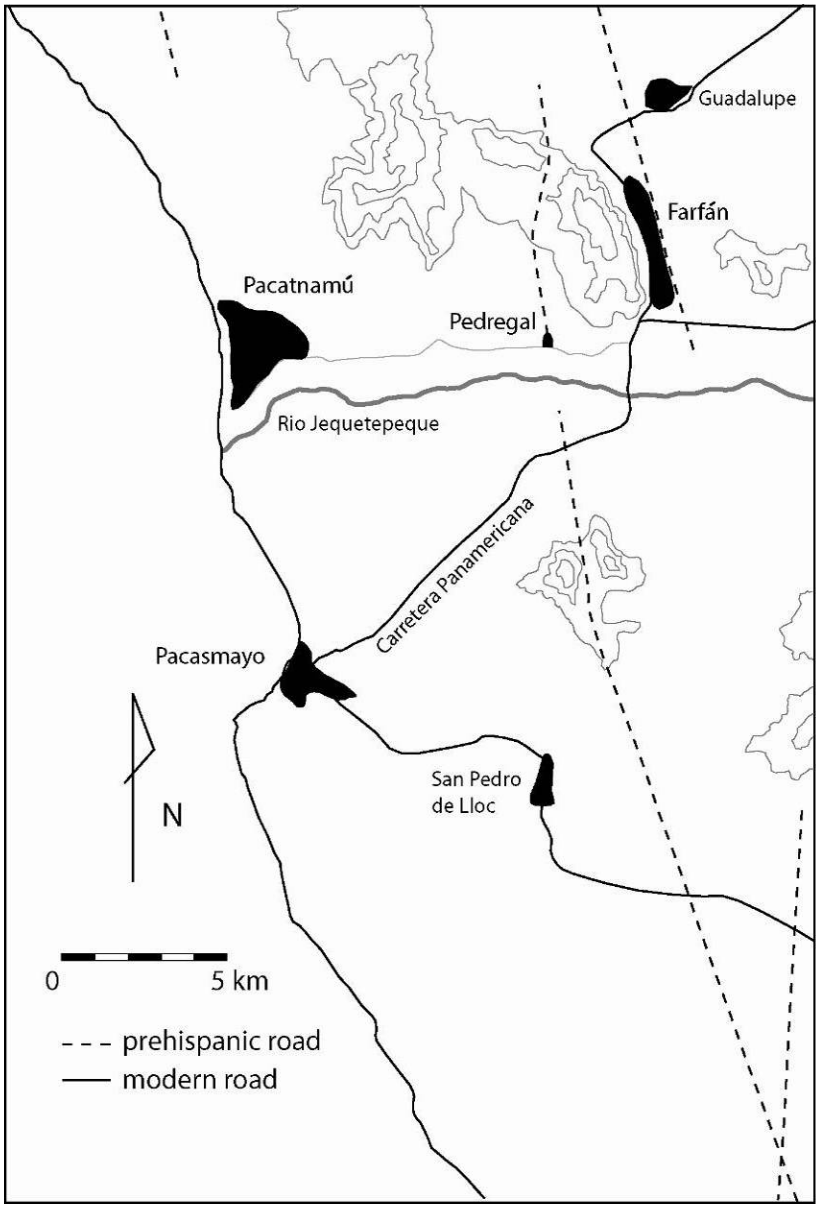


Figure 4.30. Lower Jequetepeque Valley showing location of prehispanic roads. Redrawn from Hecker and Hecker (1990)

Figure 4.31. View of road north from Pedregal

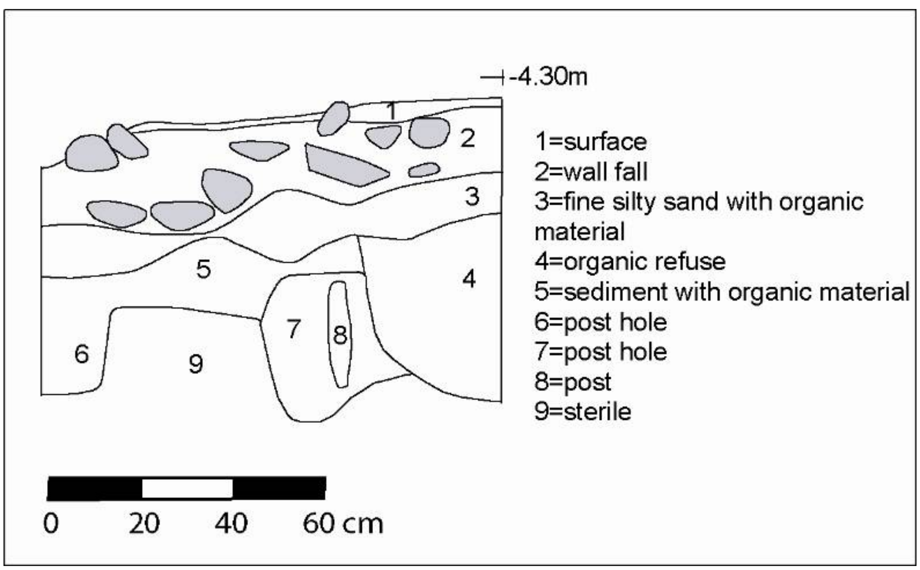


Figure 4.32. Sector D Area 1 PP-1 profile showing road and post holes

As it runs from the foothills to the north toward Pedregal across the Pampa de Faclo, the road is visible on the surface as a flat space five to six meters wide, bordered on either side by low lines of angular rocks piled relatively haphazardly without mortar (Figure 4.31). Test pits placed along this part of the road in Sectors C (PP-18, PP-20) and E (PP-26) of Pedregal reveal that these rock lines are no deeper than the surface course of rocks, which sit on a shallow foundation of compacted sediment. The road cuts through the compound walls of Sector C, though recent destruction makes it impossible to view this cut with any greater resolution. The road runs straight into Sector B, and cuts across the western platform mound (Platform 1) before becoming lost in the heavily looted cemetery. Excavations in this area (PP-8) show that the road did indeed continue, and ran above several previous floors and use surfaces in the area.

By the time the road enters Sector A, its edges are more clearly defined by a rock wall with two faces constructed with the same round stones used to construct the domestic compounds in Sector A. Test pits placed along the road in Sector A show that here too the wall is relatively shallow and was constructed late in the sequence of occupation, cutting through a wall in the Area 6 compound and running above a line of posts and deposits of domestic refuse in PP-1 (Figure 4.32). The rock walls delimiting the road do not run all the way to the edge of the embankment, but rather ends 80 m before of the present edge. The road extends 40 m farther, delimited by faint hollows rather than rock walls, and then ends altogether in an open space in front of the embankment. Interestingly, the area in which the road ends is not, at least at present, a convenient way to descend from the top of the high embankment to the valley floor. Rather, it is necessary to climb down the narrow *quebrada* almost 200 m to the west.

The road, then, cuts across Pedregal, evincing considerable disregard for existing public and residential architecture. It is possible that the village was abandoned by the time the Inka conquered the Jequetepeque and converted nearby Farfán into an important Inka provincial center in A.D. 1470 (Mackey 2006), and thus there was no village population to object when the intervalley road was routed through the site. It is also possible that the road was directed through a populated village to impress the strength of Inka rule upon the valley's population.[11]

Whether or not Pedregal was abandoned when the Inka road was constructed, the fact that the road cuts through a platform mound speaks to a certain level of disregard for existing social and religious formations. On the flat *pampa*, mounds are clearly visible for several kilometers and are distinct features on the landscape. By cutting through a mound, even one at an abandoned site, the road alters the existing ceremonial landscape of the pampa. Such an alteration is interesting in the context of other observations about Inka rule in the Jequetepeque. Based on the presence of local Lambayeque components in the Inka occupation of Farfán, Mackey (2006) proposes that Inka administrators in the Jequetepeque shared rule with local lords to a greater extent than did the Chimú and suggests that the Inka left intact many aspects of local identity and sociopolitical hierarchies. However, the placement of the intervalley road through Lambayeque and Chimú-period mortuary and ceremonial architecture at Pedregal suggests that in this case, the Inka did not leave local settlements intact.

[11] I am indebted here to Chris Donnan for his observations about Inka rule and the positioning of the road during his visit to the site in 2006.

5.0 THE PEDREGAL HOUSEHOLD

5.1.1 The architecture and domestic space of Pedregal households

During the Late Intermediate Period, Pedregal families lived in compounds of irregularly sized, rectangular, agglutinated rooms (Figure 5.1). The LIP residential sector of Pedregal includes at least five distinct compounds of agglutinated rooms, with the looted Area 3 possibly representing a sixth (see Figure 4.7 for a plan of Sector A)[12]. Based on divisions visible on the surface, each compound is made up of 5-12 rooms. Excavations show that Pedregal residents maintained, repaired, and remodeled these interior and exterior spaces, and that room function and spatial organization changed within each compound over the course of the LIP occupation. Intense occupation and domestic activity created a sequence of superimposed, renovated and repaired floors cut by storage and hearth features and separated by layers of fill and refuse in most excavated units (see Chapter 4 for excavation details).

Compounds were constructed largely of double faced walls of the round smooth cobbles abundant in surrounding *quebradas*; construction materials could thus have been conveniently and expediently gathered. Some walls were constructed of a mix of stone and a few irregularly

[12] No Late Moche architecture is visible on the surface of Sectors C and E, and limited excavations in these sectors uncovered few architectural features. No residential architecture can be dated to post-LIP moments at the site. Therefore the following discussion applies only to the LIP occupation of Pedregal.

sized adobes. These adobes are not standardized in size and color, and seem to have been used opportunistically and perhaps even scavenged from other constructions, rather than being

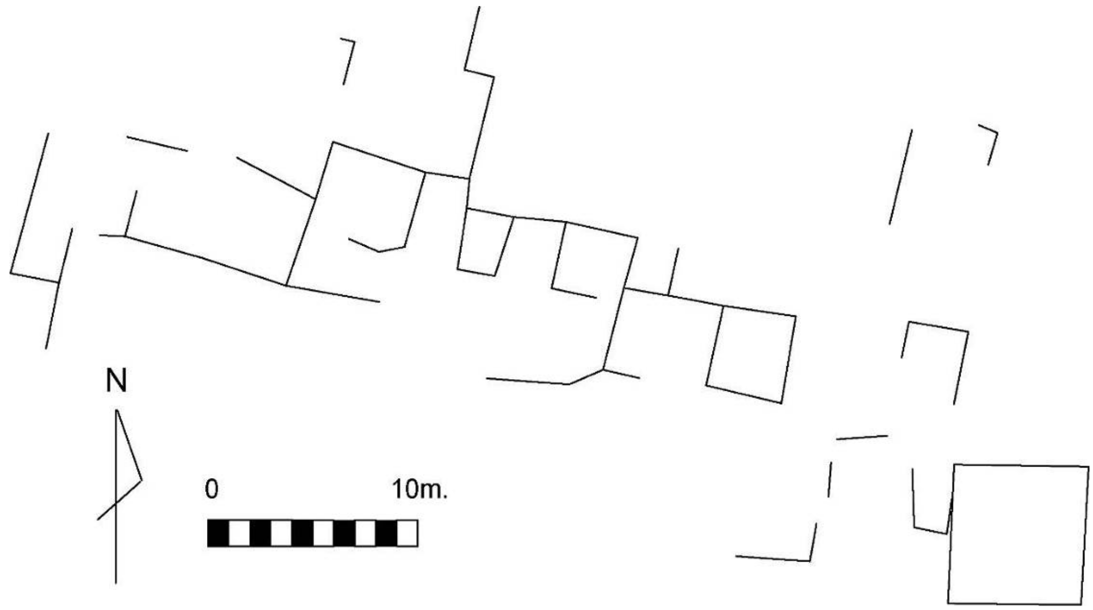


Figure 5.1. Domestic compound in Sector A, Area 2, Pedregal

produced specifically for use in house walls. Internal walls of *quincha* (upright canes inserted in the ground and interlaced with horizontal canes) likely further subdivided internal spaces and delimited external spaces. At Pedregal, the occasional recovery of in situ *quincha* and the more frequent observation of linear trenches that likely served as *quincha* wall foundations are evidence for the use of *quincha* windbreaks and walls. As observed in PP-32, some walls may have been a combination of stone foundations with *quincha* walls built on top to increase wall height without compromising stability. Some interior spaces were roofed, based on the presence of postholes in some excavated units, but as in ethnographic examples, these roofs did not need to be very substantial.

These construction methods have great historical depth on the coast. During the colonial period, Cobo (1990[1653]) reported that low, square *quincha* houses were the most common kind of construction in small towns on the coast. In the village of Moche, in the Moche Valley, most houses were constructed from adobe, *tapia* (rammed earth), or *quincha* in the 1940s (Gillin 1947). All of these methods continue to be used on the coast today, although now concrete block or brick construction is preferred when possible. *Quincha* walls are usually constructed from *caña brava* (*Gynerium sagittatum*) and usually plastered, though I have also observed walls made from maize stalks in the Jequetepeque Valley. *Quincha* walls were also used as windbreaks around household yards, both in 1940s Moche (Gillin 1947) and today on the coast. In the 1940s, Moche roofs (often consisting only of reed mats) were supported by wooden beams but were intended largely to provide shade and were rarely watertight, since it only rains during El Niño years, and then only sporadically.

Inside Pedregal compounds, residents prepared floors by compacting and smoothing fine-grained silty clay into thick, even layers. Pedregal floors, however, were not as finely prepared or as thick as the floors of elite residences reported at sites like San José de Moro (Prieto 2005). Floors were generally clean, though sometimes guinea pig coprolites or broken shell were compacted into floors where they had been patched or remodeled. In addition to prepared floors, we observed use surfaces that were more irregular, less carefully prepared, but compacted and leveled.

Spaces inside Pedregal houses were shaped by internal subdivisions (stone and adobe or *quincha* walls) and architectural features such as plastered benches (*banquetas*). Most excavated *banquetas* ran along walls around the perimeter of rooms, and could have been used for sitting or sleeping (at other sites, such as in the SIAR of Chan Chan, *banquetas* were also used to support grinding stones [Topic 1982]). Rooms at Pedregal tended to be rectangular or square, and ranged in size from about 3x3 m to 8x15 m. A number of the larger rooms excavated were subdivided by thin internal walls and sometimes by differences in floor height, as in Unit 5. The floor plan of the compounds was very likely more complicated than the layout visible on the surface, since these internal dividing walls only became apparent upon excavation. Access to rooms was through doorways in the walls, and usually from other rooms and not via hallways. Access patterns changed through the history of the compounds' use, as evidenced by the sealed doorway and other remodeling episodes identified in Unit 5. We did not excavate sufficient doorways to draw wider conclusions about access patterns or changes through time in room access.

Within each compound, rooms were likely dedicated to functions including storage, food preparation and consumption, other general work, and sleeping. On the north coast in general, kitchens can often be distinguished by the presence of embedded grinding stones (*batanes*) and hearths. No in situ *batanes* were recovered at Pedregal, though a large, well-used *batán* was observed on the surface in Area 4[13].

In Unit 4, a hearth feature was cut into the floor near the center of the room and partially ringed by stone cobbles (Figure 5.2), similar to the hearths described by Gillin (1947) in Moche houses. Ethnographically, hearths were constructed of lumps of adobes or stones set on the ground to support cooking pots. Dung and occasionally wood was burnt in Moche households in the 1940s, though richer households had more elaborate adobe stoves (Gillin 1947).

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[13] The absence of *batanes* may be due to the fact that the Pampa de Faclo was occupied throughout late prehistory and likely during the Colonial period. The general scarcity of large flat stones in the area would cause *batanes* to be curated and moved, rather than left in place. I assume that *batanes* from Pedregal would thus have been removed during abandonment or were subsequently looted.

Figure 5.2. Hearth feature, Sector A, Area 2, Unit 4

In many internal spaces, Pedregal residents cut pits as large as a meter in diameter into floors and use surfaces. Pits often extended into the sterile subsoil below the houses. One large storage pit in Unit 6 had been carefully prepared and plastered, but in general these pits were not modified. They tended to contain dense deposits of organic, ceramic, and other refuse in loosely packed sandy matrix. Many of these pits were likely originally intended for either storage or trash and were ultimately filled with refuse and other sediment. Smaller pits dug into sterile could have been used to support large vessels used for storage or brewing *chicha*; in fact, three such features at Pedregal contained ceramic or gourd vessels. This evidence for storage at Pedregal corresponds well with Cobo's (1990[1653]) description of colonial storage practices, in which food staples were stored inside the house in large jars or alcoves, or outside in bins.

Outside the walls of the compounds, excavations revealed a less complex depositional sequence, likely because areas unprotected by walls were more subject to deflation and wind erosion, making it harder to distinguish different events. It does not appear that the open areas between rooms had prepared floors (though these could have been worn away by wind and sand). Structures, windbreaks, or subdivisions may have been constructed of *quincha* in the spaces between the stone compounds, as evidenced by linear features and a few remaining cane fragments in PP-30; the division of space may thus have been more complex than that suggested by the surface architecture. Many of the external areas tested contain dense deposits of ashy refuse and storage or trash pits excavated into sterile sediments, suggesting that many open areas were loci of trash disposal and burning as well as other daily activities.

Pedregal households were larger and had more complex layouts than the households described ethnographically by Gillin (1947). Household layout in Moche was variable, but houses were most often rectangular, with a *sala*, or living room, opening onto the street, a bedroom and a kitchen at the back of the house, and an open back yard that was often roofed and protected by a windbreak on at least one side (Gillin 1947:40) (Figure 5.3). Many daily activities, including socializing, food processing, and small animal husbandry, took place in this open patio, and families tended to use interior rooms only for sleeping, cooking, and storage.

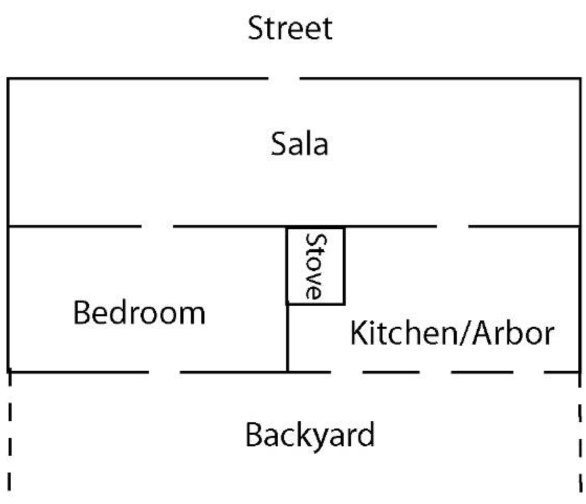

Figure 5.3. Typical house plan in 1940s Moche. Redrawn from Gillin (1947:Figure 4)

The contents of Pedregal households relate to the daily activities of cooking, eating, sleeping, and production of particular goods. Most artifacts recovered from Pedregal household contexts pertain to food processing, preparation, and consumption. Sherds from utilitarian *ollas*, bowls, plates, jars, and storage vessels made up the bulk of household refuse, along with botanical and faunal remains. Most units contained lithic tools such as small grinding stones, but many flake tools must have been made and used expediently as prepared tools were rare. The most common lithic tools in the overall Pedregal domestic assemblage were clodbreakers for use in nearby fields. These were manufactured at Pedregal from large cobbles. Wooden and bone tools were also found, though these were also rare. One modified llama bone (Figure 5.4) could have been a blank or debitage from tool production, which suggests that bone tools could have been manufactured in households. Another household craft activity represented in the household artifact assemblage is textile production; metal needles, wooden spindles, and spindle whorls made of ceramic or stone were found in domestic compounds (Figure 5.4).

Textile scraps were present in household refuse, though elaborately woven or colored textiles were rare; most excavated textile fragments were simply woven in a limited color palette. Some personal adornments such as stone and shell beads were found in households, but these were more common in looted burial areas. Fragments of vegetal matting and rope, perhaps related to the mats and hammocks ethnographically reported in north coast households, were also found in household compounds. Ample camelid and guinea pig feces, as well as the remains of fodder, show that animals were commonly raised in or around household compounds.

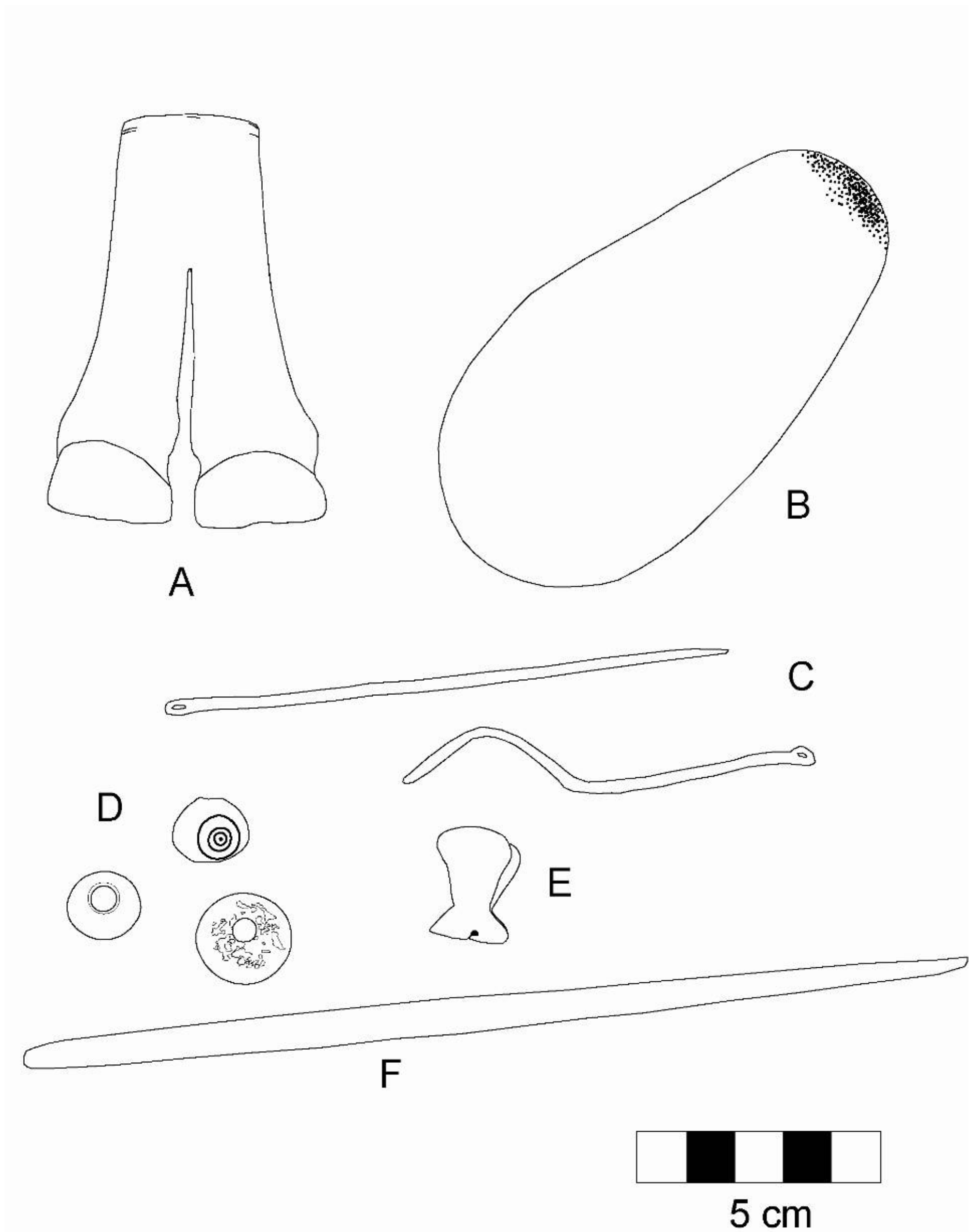

Figure 5.4. Selected household tools from Pedregal: a) modified camelid metapodial; b) lithic grinding tool; c) copper needles; d) lithic and ceramic spindle whorls; e) copper tweezers; f) wood spindle

5.1.2 Pedregal domestic architecture in regional perspective

Pedregal dwellings most resemble lower class LIP residences at Chan Chan, Manchán, Galindo, and Pacatnamú. At Pacatnamú, lower class Lambayeque households consisted of clusters of agglutinated rooms with less elaborate construction than nearby huaca-complexes (Gumerman 1991) (Figure 5.5). Layout, size, and construction materials were similar to those observed at Pedregal; some structures were built of adobe, but most were constructed from *quincha* walls, sometimes on cobble foundations like those at Pedregal.

Quincha was the main construction material in the lower class sector of Manchán, a Chimú secondary center in the Casma Valley (Moore 1985). Floor plan and room size varied greatly, and the layout of space within houses was remodeled through time. Features such as hearths and buried storage vessels were common at Manchán, as were large hearths with adobe supports associated with production debris. Moore (1985) suggests that such hearths were used for craft production rather than food preparation. None of these larger hearths were found in Pedregal households.

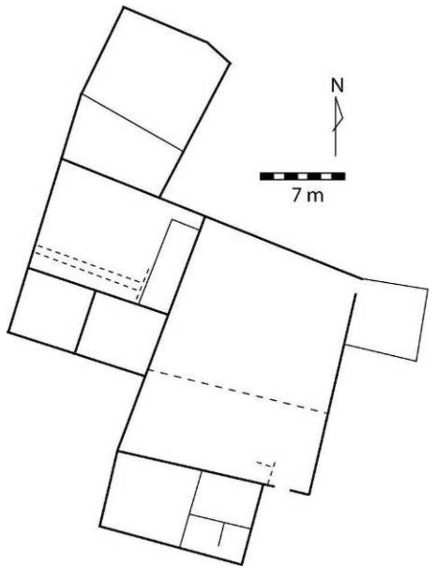

Figure 5.5. Plan view of Commoner Room Group 75 at Pacatnamú. Redrawn from Gumerman (1991:Figure 2.7)

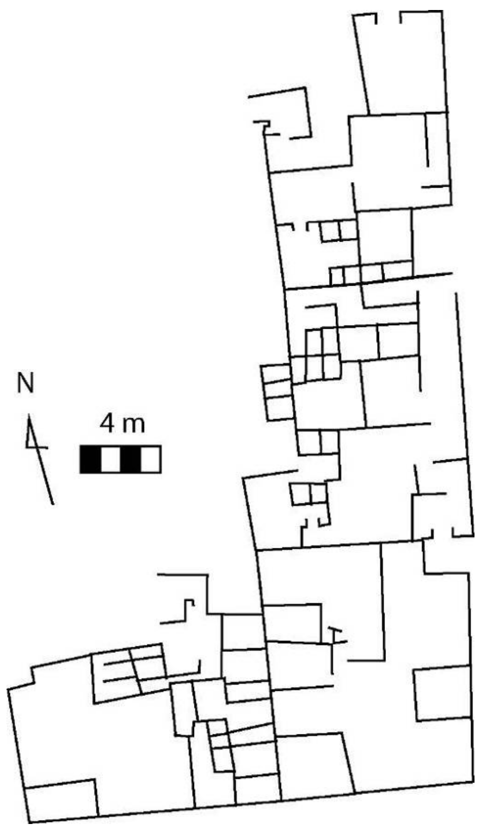

Figure 5.6. Plan view of Room Complexes 1-4, Unit BJ, SIAR. Redrawn from Topic (1982:Figure 7.2)

Lower class residences (SIAR) at Chan Chan are similar in layout and construction material to residential compounds at Pedregal. These compounds were not planned as entire structures, but rather grew organically through the addition and subdivision of rooms (Topic 1982:151) (Figure 5.6). Within these large multi-family compounds, Topic (1982) identifies single-family residences by the presence of a kitchen. Though the number of other rooms varied, each residence had only one kitchen. Kitchens in the SIAR also had relatively standardized characteristics; all included the entrance to the residence, a hearth, and a bench. Hearths in SIAR kitchens were located near the center of the room. Grinding stones were embedded in *banquetas* in some SIAR kitchens. SIAR households also contained numerous storage bins containing items associated with craft production (Topic 1982), but similar bins and associated craft items were not encountered during excavations at Pedregal. Chimú households at Galindo, also in the Moche Valley, also had broadly similar features, including *banquetas* flanking rooms and central hearths (Lockard 2005).

In the Lambayeque Valley, Hayashida's (2006) survey identified clear distinctions between Sicán and Chimú/Inka domestic structures on the Pampa de Chaparrí. Though no excavation data is yet available, Hayashida (2006) observed that Sicán populations tended to live in widely spaced, free-standing rooms, while Chimú/Inka period domestic structures tended to be larger, internally subdivided structures, similar to the agglutinated room compounds at Chan Chan, Manchan, and Pedregal.

These similarities in general layout and organization of compounds, rectangular agglutinated rooms, mixed stone, adobe, and *quincha* construction, and built-in features such as *banquetas* constitute a lower valley LIP residential tradition shared among Lambayeque, Jequetepeque, Moche, and Casma Valleys (but see Tsai 2007 for contrasting patterns in the middle valley). However, household features at Manchan (Moore 1985) and in the Chan Chan

SIAR (Topic 1982) suggest that lower-class households at these larger sites may have been more involved in craft production than households in rural villages like Pedregal.

5.2 SOCIAL AND FAMILY ORGANIZATION

What kind of social groups lived in the compounds of agglutinated rooms at Pedregal? Moore (1985) suggests that Spanish chroniclers and colonial *visitas* overemphasized the nuclear family, and tended to overlook extended family households or other kinds of living arrangements. At Manchán, Moore (1985) explicitly investigates whether the lower class *barrio* was a labor camp where male corvée laborers resided during their service to Chimú lords or whether it was permanent home to men, women, and children. He finds that there is more evidence to support the coresidence of men, women, and children in long-term households than to suggest the short-term presence of single-sex labor parties. Much of the evidence Moore (1985) uses to support the presence of families (hearths for food preparation in each residence, as opposed to large communal kitchens, artifacts related to women's and men's tasks such as spindle whorls and agricultural tools, long-term use and remodeling of structures) was also found in Pedregal compounds, so we can conclude that families resided here as opposed to some other kind of social group.

Ethnographic, ethnohistoric, and archaeological data offer some insight into family structure and its relation to the coresidential unit in the Andes. Cobo (1990[1653]) reports that it was not unusual for men to have multiple wives and concubines in the colonial period, but does not further elaborate on family structure. Rostworowski, however, argues that most men had only one wife (1995). The husband and wife pair was the unit of Inka *mit'a* labor obligations and is usually regarded as the basic unit of production in the Andean domestic economy. Ethnohistoric accounts also suggest that a wide range of ritual or fictive kinship relationships functioned to widen social networks and reinforce alliances (Hernández Astete 2002). Gillin (1947) mentions the wide-ranging practice of creating fictive kinship alliances in the form of relationships of *compadrazgo* in 1940s Moche, a practice that is common today on the coast. In Moche, Gillin reports that a household usually consisted of a husband and wife and their children, though blood, affinal, and fictive kinship relationships extended far beyond this group. However, as Weismantel (1988) points out, at different points in the family life-cycle the co-residential unit can change, incorporating unmarried daughters and their children, young childless married couples, foster children, and elderly parents. In some cases, newly married couples may sleep in separate structures but still share food preparation tasks and eat meals in the kitchen of the husband's parents. Thus we should not expect to find only one nuclear family (husband-wife-children) unit in each Andean household.

Goldstein (2008) argues that prehispanic Mantaro Valley households were not nucleated and economically self-sufficient. Grinding stones, essential tools for food preparation, were unevenly distributed among the households Goldstein analyzed, and not every household had one. Goldstein suggests that groups of related people shared activities of production and consumption organized at the supra-household level. This kind of organization may well have characterized the agglutinated room groups at Pedregal.

5.2.1 Demography and population at Pedregal

At Pedregal, since residential compounds are visible on the surface, it makes most sense to use dwelling space to estimate the population[14]. In the middle Jequetepeque, Tsai (n.d.) measured the floor areas of several modern rural houses near the archaeological site of Las Varas (Tsai 2007) and compared them to the number of people living there. His data show a strong and significant linear relationship between floor area and number of occupants. I used the equation for the best-fit line generated by Tsai's data as well as two conversion factors used in the cross-cultural literature (Kolb 1985; Naroll 1962) to estimate population at Pedregal (Table 5.1).

Not all rooms were necessarily used as dwelling spaces, so I calculated two different areas for each compound: the total area enclosed (or at least partly enclosed) by walls visible on the surface, and a conservative estimate that excludes large spaces that may have been patios or corrals (spaces with a short axis of more than about five m, based on Moore's (1985) findings that it would have been difficult to roof spaces wider than about four meters). These areas do not take into account *quincha* rooms, which would not be visible on the surface. Considering the three conversions and the different sources and directions of error, it is probably not unreasonable to think of the total population of the site as somewhere between 50-100 people. Estimates for individual compounds are between 10-20 residents, and most compounds fall into a similar range.

[14] These estimates are based only on the stone-walled compounds visible on the surface. It is possible, though unlikely given the depositional processes, site characteristics, and extent of ceramic scatter described in Chapter 4, that other compounds were present but are not visible on the surface.

Table 5.1. Population estimates for Pedregal compounds

Compound	Rooms	Total area (m2)	Conservative area (m2)	Tsai n.d.	Naroll 1962	Kolb 1985
2	12	214.44	146.82	17--24	15--21	24--35
4	7	242.31	61.95	9--27	6--24	10--40
5	6	319.66	97.85	12--35	10--32	16--52
6	10	216.70	92.99	12--25	9--22	15--35
9	5	182.56	43.75	7--21	4--18	7--30
Total	**40**	**1175.67**	**443.36**	**57-132**	**44--118**	**72--192**

Tsai (n.d.): population = 2.42 + (0.102 x dwelling area)
Naroll (1962): 1 person per 10m2 dwelling area
Kolb (1985): 1 person per 6.12m2 dwelling area)

Cross-cultural studies tend to estimate the average size of nuclear families as slightly more than 5 people (Kolb 1985: Table 1). This means that each compound probably housed more than one nuclear family, and that between 10-20 families would have lived at Pedregal. Since there are five (and possibly six, if the highly disturbed Area 3 is included) distinct compounds visible on the surface, it is possible that five or six extended families lived at Pedregal, and that several related nuclear families lived within each extended-family compound. These families may have shared domestic tasks such as preparing food, carrying water and fuel, and raising children.

Burial patterns at Pedregal suggest the presence of some social differentiation among Pedregal residents, but at the same time may have reinforced a sense of community identity. Cross-culturally, the placement of burials under household floors is one way to signal the importance of family and household ancestors. At Pedregal, no burials were found during excavations in household areas, and no human bones were observed on the looted surface of domestic areas. The families who lived in Pedregal compounds buried their dead in community cemeteries near the Inka road or in Sector B in front of the platforms, where looting revealed the presence of many human burials. This is a common pattern on the coast; apart from dedicatory or sacrificial burials, most dead tend to be buried in cemeteries set apart from domestic zones. The placement of the dead from several families in the same cemetery may signal an interest in maintaining community, rather than individual family, identity through funerary rites.

Outside of the cemeteries, the presence of fineware sherds on the surface in Sector B along with other elaborate artifacts found during excavations on the platform suggest that at least one important person was buried in Platform 2. Sherds from this area are the best evidence for Chimú state styles at Pedregal. The platform burial(s) have been looted, so it is difficult to infer too much about who might have been buried there. However, if the person or people buried in the platform had special access to goods, especially in the Chimú state style, this might indicate differences in status of class among the families of Pedregal. Differences in compound architecture and contents are discussed more fully in Chapter 9.

5.3 HOUSE, COMMUNITY, AND LOWER VALLEY

LIP Pedregal probably a small village with less than 100 residents living in extended family groups. However, social relationships and political obligations would likely have extended beyond household and community to the wider landscape of the lower valley. Some of these ties would have taken the form of relationships between families or communities, and others would have related to the place of Pedregal in the wider political structure of the valley.

Pedregal was not completely self-sufficient, but relied on external ties to obtain important domestic goods, including *coca*, pottery, and metal goods. One formulation for how Andean communities exchanged goods is Murra’s (1972) vertical archipelago model, in which families and communities had access to land in different ecological zones. Mayer's (2001) discussion of Murra's model emphasizes that many goods moved among vertical zones based on social and fictive kin relationships between families who live in different zones. Gillin (1947) observed a similar situation on the coast in the 1940s, as families in the village of Moche maintained strong social ties with families in villages in the Chicama and Virú Valleys. In this conception, exchange among ecological zones or communities did not necessarily need to be organized from the top, but rather could have been the product of relationships among individuals, families, or communities. At Pedregal, such relationships might be visible in differential access to non-local goods such as *coca* or particular ceramic or textile styles, which I discuss further in Chapter 9.

Another way in which Pedregal could have been integrated into wider social networks in the Jequetepeque is suggested by ethnohistorically-based models of north coast sociopolitical hierarchies. Based on historical documents, Netherly (1984, 1990) proposes that north coast society was broken into bounded sociopolitical units or *parcialidades* ruled by a lord. *Parcialidades* were organized as ranked moieties at different levels, with one paramount lord and his *parcialidad* occupying the top level of the hierarchy. The ranked *parcialidad* system served to define the relationships between different social groups, determine water rights, and ensure that disputes over land or water could be settled by a local lord at the next tier of the hierarchy rather than requiring the intervention of a central authority.

This system of ranked moieties shaped, and was shaped by, the physical landscape of the north coast. Netherly (1984) argues that settlement patterns and irrigation systems reflect dualistic principles and hierarchical relationships at different levels of society. Many authors (Castillo 2003, Eling 1987, Hayashida 2006, Kosok 1965) have used irrigation systems to define territorial divisions and, by extension, political units in coastal valleys, employing the central assumption that the residents of lands watered by the same canal would have been politically unified or aligned.

As the leaders of *parcialidades*, local lords had access to labor and products from those who owed them allegiance. In fact, Ramírez (2005) argues that the concept of physical territorial boundaries was introduced by the Spanish; in the prehispanic Andes, geographical borders were unknown and political units were defined by the people, and thus the labor potential, under the control of a particular leader. The system of occupational specialization at the village level meant that local lords oversaw groups engaged in agriculture, fishing, or the production of different crafts. One of the roles of these lords may have been to facilitate exchange between different specialist groups, either as tribute and redistribution or in the form of reciprocal exchange relationships. This kind of exchange has been observed at late prehispanic sites on the south coast such as Lo Demás (Sandweiss 1992) and Cerro Azul (Marcus 1987).

In this system, Pedregal would have been linked to wider valley political structures and economic networks through local lords and through shared canal networks. Residents of Pedregal would likely have owed labor and tribute to a local lord before the arrival of the Chimú and after, if the Chimú instituted indirect rule through local hierarchies. In the system of occupational specialization described by Rostworowski (1977; see also Marcus 1987; Sandweiss 1992), local lords may also have coordinated the exchange of Pedregal's agricultural products for fish and specialized products such as metal, fine ceramics, and *Spondylus*. While excavations showed that Pedregal residents had access to these goods, they did not provide evidence that indicates how these goods might have been obtained. Despite evidence for the burial of an important person in the platform at Pedregal, none of the domestic compounds excavated or mapped compare in size or elaboration to the palaces of local lords excavated at

Cabur (Sapp 2002) and San José de Moro (Prieto 2005), making it unlikely that a local lord resided at Pedregal during the LIP.

Pedregal residents likely had access to fields located on the Pampa to the east of the village, and to fields directly below the site on the valley floor. According to Eling (1987), the field system to the east of Pedregal was watered by the Farfán Sur (FFS) canal, fed by the Farfán (FF) canal. Water was originally taken from the Guadalupe canal and flowed west through canals around Cerro la Calera before reaching the Farfán canal. The Guadalupe canal begins at 159 masl, in the middle valley, and feeds the Calera, Pueblo Nuevo, Talla, and Pacanga canals (Eling 1987: 298). Thus a large area, from the Pampa de Cerro Colorado to Farfán, ultimately drew water from the same canal system. This area does not include either of the excavated palaces of local lords mentioned above, but does include Farfán and Pacatnamú. If political entities were mapped onto canal networks, as Netherly (1984) suggests, then Pedregal would have been part of the *parcialidad* that included the largest centers, Farfán and Pacatnamú, in the LIP Jequetepeque. However, excavations uncovered no evidence that would test this suggestion.

5.4 CONCLUSIONS: THE PEDREGAL HOUSEHOLD

In the Late Intermediate Period, Pedregal was a small village of 50-100 people living in extended-family residential compounds. These compounds consisted of irregular, agglutinated rooms similar in layout and construction to lower-class LIP dwellings at other sites along the coast. Internal and external household spaces show evidence for common domestic activities, including food processing and preparation, storage, craft production, animal husbandry, and trash disposal. As I explain in the next chapter, Pedregal households were self-sufficient in terms of food production. However, several important domestic goods, such as *coca* and pottery, were obtained through external economic ties, and water rights to valley-wide canal systems were likely negotiated with other lower valley communities. Ethnographic and ethnohistoric models suggest that horizontal ties could have linked families at Pedregal to families in other lower or middle valley communities, while vertical, ranked relationships between Pedregal and local lords at different levels of the sociopolitical hierarchy could have been structured by the *parcialidad* system. In sum, LIP Pedregal, while largely economically self-sufficient, was composed of households integrated into wider sociopolitical and economic networks.

6.0 PROVISIONING THE HOUSEHOLD AT PEDREGAL

Most of the necessities of daily household life at Pedregal, such as food and water, clothes, fuel, ceramic vessels, and lithic implements, were obtained or manufactured within a short distance of the village. The choices of families at Pedregal about how to procure these goods were shaped by cultural knowledge of ecology and agriculture, the organization of production and specialization in the valley, and household economic strategies. These choices about procurement and processing, in turn, structured the material record of household life at Pedregal.

As procurement choices work within the range of resources available, environmental fluctuations might have affected the kinds of resources used at Pedregal. Because Pedregal was not completely isolated and self-sufficient, however, wider social and economic interactions at the valley level were also responsible for how resources were ultimately used at Pedregal. Because household provisioning activities are part of these interactions, we might expect some aspects of provisioning to change as the valley was incorporated into the Chimú state late in the LIP, especially given the documented Chimú focus on administering and intensifying agricultural production and extracting tribute from heartland and subject populations.

In this chapter, I discuss how households at Pedregal were provisioned with daily necessities and explore what assemblages can indicate about the larger strategies pursued by Pedregal households. In order to place the investigation of provisioning in a wider context, I discuss what we know about the social organization of resource procurement from other archaeological, ethnohistoric, and ethnographic sources, and compare the resources used at Pedregal to evidence from other sites in the region.

6.1 PROCURING FOOD IN THE JEQUETEPEPQUE VALLEY

The Jequetepeque Valley is a lush green oasis between the dry Pampa de Paijan to the south and the intervalley desert and smaller Zaña Valley to the north. Pedro Cieza de Leon, an early Spanish traveler in the region, described the Jequetepeque Valley as one of the most fertile and densely settled valleys he had encountered as he traveled south from Tumbes (Cieza de León 1959[1553]:321). Calancha (1638) also remarked that a great quantity of fruits and other crops that grown in the Pacasmayo region. Today, primary crops in the lower valley include sugar cane, rice, corn, peppers, and tree fruits such as mangos and *pacae*. A gradual process of desertification, linked to climate change and also to increased population and water use during the modern era, has reduced the forests and thickets described by Cieza de Leon to only a few remnant groves consisting primarily of *algarrobo* or mesquite trees, called *algarrobales*. One modern *algarrobal* is located on the northern side of the valley, near the Moche site of San Jose de Moro and the Chimú compounds at El Algarrobal de Moro (Mackey 2004); another is located on the southern side of the river at Cañoncillo (Warner et al. 2005).

Jequetepeque residents also exploited rich and varied marine and littoral resources, including fish, shellfish, marine birds and mammals, and seaweed. The resources procured by prehispanic residents of Pedregal can be compared to assemblages of contemporaneous and nearby sites, as well as to archaeological and ethnohistoric information on the social organization of fishing, farming, and foraging on the north coast.

6.1.1 Agricultural products and wild plants

Botanical evidence from Pedregal shows that households generally exploited a diverse range of wild and domesticated plant species. Quantification of plant remains is notoriously difficult. One concern is preservation. The intense aridity of the coast preserves organic remains, even fleshy fruits. However, even on the coast particular species or parts of the plant are more likely to preserve than others. It is much more likely that an avocado's pit will be preserved than its flesh, and some plant parts like tubers are only rarely preserved. Such differential preservation makes it difficult to evaluate the dietary importance of different species. Carbonized remains have a good chance of preserving, but only remains that either accidentally fell into the fire during one-time cooking accidents or were used intentionally as fuel or burnt offerings will be carbonized. As Hastorf's (Atalay and Hastorf 2006; Hastorf 1991, 1993, 2001; Lennstrom and Hastorf 1995) fine-grained contextual approach highlights, different species take different paths through the household, which affects their presence and preservation in different contexts.

A related concern is how to meaningfully compare species that produce many seeds with those that produce few. *Guanábana* fruits, for example, can have hundreds of seeds, one *pacae* pod can have 10-20 seeds, and avocados and *lúcumas* only have one, making it difficult to compare the contributions of these fruits to the diet using raw counts. In order to compare the relative importance of different species or categories of species (wild vs. domesticated, for example, or cotton vs. maize) among sectors, households, and occupations, I chose to calculate the proportion of the total assemblage represented by that category. These proportions do not necessarily accurately represent the actual contribution of each species to the diet, but rather provide a relative measure for comparing assemblages. Ubiquity is also a useful measure resistant to the problems of quantification and preservation; it measures how evenly a particular species is distributed across a set of contexts. Finally, I also compared densities (standardized by excavated volume and/or sherd count) to identify contexts in which plant remains are concentrated. In my excavations at Pedregal, the number of plant parts per liter excavated was very low, ranging from 1.13 parts/L and <0.001 parts/L, and plant density was strongly affected by post-depositional processes like deflation than proportion and ubiquity measures, so proportion and ubiquity provide a better picture of the assemblage. Table 6.1 shows the species identified at Pedregal by proportion of total botanical assemblage and ubiquity.

In order to analyze plant procurement and use at Pedregal, it is logical to break the assemblage into broad functional categories—fruits vs. maize, food vs. medicine, or wild vs. domesticated (Table 6.2). However, ethnobotanical studies (e.g. Bussman and Sharon 2006) highlight the multiple uses of different plant species in medicine, ritual, and daily meals. For example, *algarrobo* (*Prosopis pallida*), or mesquite, is used as camelid fodder, fuel, fertilizer, and food (Cieza de Leon 1959[1553]). Even the division between wild and domestic species may blur as wild plants often flourish in the margins of cultivated fields. I will employ functional categories in order to meaningfully quantify plant remains and attempt to understand how plant use varied through time and space, but it is nonetheless important to recognize that these categories, though etically useful, would have been emically fluid.

Table 6.1. Plant species at Pedregal by category, proportion, and ubiquity in contexts with botanical material

Classification	Common name	Classification	Proportion (n=22,320)	Ubiquity (n=494*)
Equisetopsida				
Equicetaceae				
Equisettum giganteum	cola de caballo/horsetail	other uncultivated	0.01	0.41
Dicotiledoneae				
Annonaceae				
Annona muricata	guanábana	tree fruit	34.79	70.85
Lauraceae				
Persea americana	palta/avocado	tree fruit	0.18	5.47
Nectandra sp	ishpingo	medicinal/ritual	0.72	1.62
Capparidaceae				
Capparis ovalifolia	guayabito de gentil	other uncultivated	0.01	3.44
Capparis angulata		other uncultivated	0.06	2.23
Fabaceae		other cultivated	0.12	4.05
Inga feuillei	huaba/pacae	tree fruit	0.28	6.28
Prosopis pallida	algarrobo/ mesquite	industrial	7.86	51.22
Acacia sp	espino	industrial	6.1	18.83
Neptunia sp		other uncultivated	0.16	2.02
Pithecellobium sp	angolo		0.3	4.86
Phaseolus vulgaris	frijol/bean	bean	0.19	5.26
Phaseolus lunatus	pallar/bean	bean	0.17	5.67
Phaseolus sp	frijol/bean	bean	1.16	18.02
Arachis hypogaea	maní/peanut	other cultivated	0.01	0.81
Canavalia maritima	pallar de gentil	other uncultivated	0.15	3.32
Crotalaria incana	cascabelillo	other uncultivated	0.003	0.2
Erythroxylaceae				
Erythroxylum coca	coca	medicinal/ritual	0.24	8.3
Malpighiaceae				
Bunchiosa armeniaca	ciruela de fraile	tree fruit	0.22	6.88
Sapindaceae				

Classification	Common name	Classification	Proportion (n=22,320)	Ubiquity (n=494*)
Sapindus saponaria	choloque	medicinal/ritual	0.01	0.41
Malvaceae				
Gossypium barbadense	algodón/cotton	cotton	11.03	47.17
Cucurbitaceae				
Cucurbita sp	zapallo/ squash	other cultivated	0.93	19.03
Lagenaria siceraria	mate/gourd	other cultivated	2.98	37.65
Myrtaceae				
Psidium guajava	guayaba/guava	tree fruit	0.2	5.67
Umbelliferae			0.01	0.2
Sapotaceae				
Lucuma obovata	lúcuma	tree fruit	0.44	10.32
Apocynaceae				
Thevetia peruviana	maichil	medicinal/ritual	0.02	1.01
Convolvulaceae				
Ipomoea batatas	camote/sweet potato	tuber	0.15	5.67
Verbenaceae				
Phyla sp		other uncultivated	0.03	0.61
Solanaceae				
Capiscum frutescens	ají/chile pepper	other cultivated	3.83	35.02
Solanum tuberosum	papa/potato	tuber	**	0.35
Asteraceae				
Spilanthes ureas	turre macho	other uncultivated	0.01	0.2
Poaceae				
Zea mays	maíz/maize	grain		57.49
	cobs/kernels		9.33	55.47
Cenchrus echinatus	cadillo	other uncultivated	0.18	5.67
Cyperaceae			0.003	0.2
Gigartina	seaweed	other uncultivated	0.07	2.23
Gynerium saggitatum	cana/cane	industrial	0.28	4.66
Unidentified		unidentified	5.83	49.8
Total			**100**	**100**

* Ubiquity among contexts with botanical material
** Solanum only identified in phytolith form, no macroremains

Table 6.2. Macrobotanical assemblage by category

Category	Proportion (n=22,288)	Ubiquity (n=494)
Tree fruit	35.58	73.28
Industrial	17.45	57.69
Cotton	13.55	47.17
Grain	11.46	55.46
Beans	1.88	18.02
Medical/ritual	1.06	10.73
Tubers	0.19	5.67
Other cultivated	9.53	61.13
Other uncultivated	1.14	12.55
Unidentified	7.16	49.8

Category	Proportion (n=22,288)	Ubiquity (n=494)
Domestic	79.34	93.52
Wild	20.66	59.31

Figure 6.1. Partial desiccated guanábana

Tubers were fairly uncommon, but it is likely that they are significantly underrepresented in the macrobotanical assemblage. Besides the limited tuber macroremains, all of which were identified as *camote*, or sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*), starch grains from potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum*) were also present on a sample of sherds analyzed by the ARQUEOBIOS lab. Starch grains from sweet potato and maize were also identified on these sherds. Since this was a nonsystematic sample, it is difficult to extrapolate anything about the prevalence of these species in Pedregal cooking. However, I believe that potatoes, and probably tubers in general, are underestimated in the botanical assemblage summarized in Tables 6.1 and 6.2.

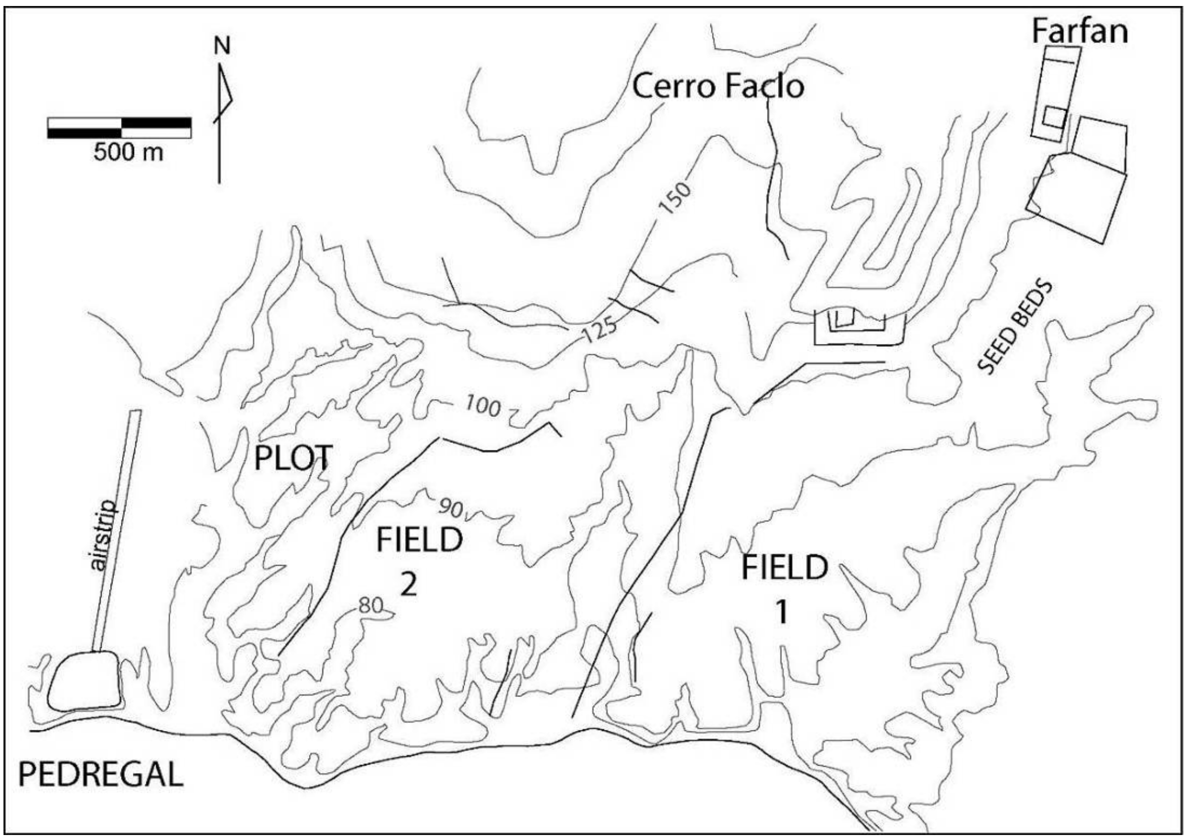

Figure 6.2. Map of the eastern Pampa de Faclo showing location of fields and seed beds (redrawn from Eling 1987:Figure 56)

Figure 6.3. Pampa de Faclo field systems

Most of the cultigens in the Pedregal assemblage could have come from adjacent fields (Figure 6.2, Figure 6.3). Eling's (1987) survey of Jequetepeque canals and field system remnants identified an intensive system of canals, fields, and seed beds, referred to as Farfán Sur and Farfán Norte, covering the area between Farfán and Pedregal. Soil samples taken from the Farfán Sur system contained fossil pollen from maize, cotton, and potato or chile plants (Weir and Eling 1986).

Eling (1987) collected ceramics dating to all periods in prehispanic sequence from these canals. His (1987:326-329) data suggests that during the LIP, an attempt was made to extend irrigation west to Pacatnamú, the Moche and Lambayeque center on the Pacific shore, but he regards these attempts as ultimately unsuccessful. Crossing the deep *quebradas* that crosscut the Pampa de Faclo between Cerro Faclo and Pacatnamú would have presented an especially large engineering challenge. Thus the fields between Pedregal and Farfán, in addition to those on the river bottom, would have supported Pedregal and other villages on the Pampa de Faclo as well as the large sites of Pacatnamú and Farfán. Eling (1987) suggests that canals originally ran east from Farfán, watering plot systems along their banks and terraced into the sides of deep *quebradas*. At some point (Eling's surface ceramic collections did not allow him to be more precise), the last third of this canal was blocked, and extensive field systems covering 200 ha were constructed (Eling 1987:329). To Eling, such a shift provides evidence for more centralized control over farming in later periods.

6.1.1.1 Wild and nonlocal plants

Although Pedregal families were provisioned largely from nearby cultivated fields, they supplemented these resources by collecting wild plants, including wild legumes like *faique* and *algarrobo* and wild herbaceous plants. Wild herbs would have been collected as fodder for guinea pigs, for medicinal use, and for human consumption. Gumerman (1991:123) suggests that many wild plants could have been gathered from field margins or from the valley bottom during the daily walk to the fields, and so foraging for wild plants may have been a largely opportunistic activity for Pedregal residents as they carried out agricultural tasks.

Some ritually important, nonlocal species were present in the Pedregal botanical assemblage. *Nectandra* and *maichil* (*Thevetia peruviana*) are rainforest species with ritual and decorative uses (necklaces of pierced *Nectandra* seeds were common in Chimú-Inka period burials at Farfán [Mackey and Jáuregui 2000]). *Coca* was grown in the middle valley, approximately 30 km inland from Pedregal, as well as on the eastern slopes of the Andes. Coastal crops and seafood from the lower Jequetepeque also likely moved up into the foothills and highlands in exchange for highland crops such as potatoes and high-altitude grains and for rainforest resources. Pedregal residents relied on exchange with other ecological zones to provision their households with additional important products, even though bulk staples were procured closer to home.

6.1.1.2 Pedregal plant use in regional perspective

The heavy focus on tree fruits in the Pedregal botanical assemblage is similar to that seen at LIP sites in the Moche Valley (Table 6.3). Pozorski (1979) screened excavated soil samples through ¼ inch mesh, and then converted raw plant part counts into percentages of the total plant diet. In the SIAR, the lower-class *barrio* of Chan Chan, and at Cerro la Virgen, a rural farming village (Keatinge 1975), *lúcuma* and *guanábana* made the largest contributions to the plant diet. In fact, Pozorski and Pozorski (1997) point out that in the Moche Valley, *guanábana* (*Annona muricata*) is associated almost exclusively with Chimú sites, and argue that it may have arrived in this valley after Chimú conquest of the Jequetepeque Valley to the north (1997:244), where *guanábana* was present in Lambayeque deposits at sites like Pacatnamú (Table 6.4). The overall assemblage of wild and domestic species from Chimú sites in the Moche Valley (Pozorski 1979, 1982) does not differ greatly from that of Pedregal.

Table 6.3. Botanical remains at two Moche Valley sites (Pozorski 1979:Table 2)

	% of total plant diet	
	SIAR	Cerro la Virgen
Zea mays	8.2	6.6
Arachis hypogaea	*	0
Phaseolus lunatus	0	*
Phaseolus vulgaris	*	0.5
Gossypium barbadense	**	**
Ipomoea batatas	0	*
Capiscum sp	5.2	8.2
Cucurbita sp.	2.3	1.3
Cyclanthera sp.	0	*
Lagenaria siceraria	**	**
Annona sp.	28.3	46.6
Persea americana	3.6	3.9
Inga feuillei	*	0.5
Bunchiosa armeniaca	1.3	2.3
Lucuma obovata	50.9	29.8
seaweed	**	**
Cenchrus echiatus	**	0
Panicum sp.	**	**
Gynerium sagittatum	**	**
Scirpus tatora	0	**
Tillandsia sp.	**	**
Nectandra sp.	**	0
Acacia macracantha	0	**
Prosopis chilensis	**	**
Sapindus saponaria	0	**
Juglands neotropica	0	**
unidentified	**	**

*= <0.1%
**=present but not food

Table 6.4. Average frequencies (parts per liter) for the most common plant species in noble and commoner rooms groups at Pacatnamú (Gumerman 1991:Table 3.4)

	noble				commoner			
species	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Pedregal (average parts/L in soil samples)
Psidium guajava	16.92	3.32	6.42	7.07	15.72	76.39	34.78	0.04
Annona sp	1	0.6	0.49	2.02	1.5	3.93	2.68	0.59
Other cultivated fruits	0.41	0.23	0.69	0.44	0.33	1.37	1.22	
Wild fleshy fruits	0.8	0.57	1.59	0.73	109.8	9.19	112.01	
Phaseolus sp.	0.04	0.01	0.13	0.01	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.11
Wild Fabeaceae	0.12	0.54	1.77	1.37	35.93	4.9	14.36	
Acacia sp. and *Prosopis* sp.	8.23	14	3.89	21.49	7.06	9.33	20.32	1.68 (*Prosopis* only)
Zea mays cob	0.26	0.19	0.26	0.26	0.31	0.06	0.16	0.37
Zea mays kernel	0.94	0.8	1.06	0.46	0.94	0.52	0.6	0.29
Wild herbaceous	2.15	2.42	9.38	1.85	20.62	20.84	254.65	
Capiscum sp.	3.75	5.51	3.98	6.29	1.9	0.79	1.53	0.99
Erythroxylum novogranatense	0.27	0.44	0.1	0.21	0.15	0.1	0.17	0.07
Anadenathera sp.	0.21	0.26	0.29	0.26	0.01	0.07	0.05	

Table 6.4 shows the average frequency of primary plant species in noble and commoner room groups at Pacatnamú. Gumerman (1991)'s soil sample methodology was similar to the one I followed at Pedregal (see Chapter 3). While I generally used proportions rather than density measures to discuss the botanical assemblage at Pedregal, for comparative purposes Table 6.4 also includes the average parts per liter of selected plant species at Pedregal. Average parts per liter for most species at Pedregal tended to be lower than at Pacatnamú, since I analyzed soil samples from each excavated context, while Gumerman (1991:19) reports analyzing "over 500 systematic soil samples…from floors, hearths, bins, niches, and other contexts." At Pacatnamú, fruits were among the most frequently recovered plants. *Guava* (*Psidium guajava*) was particularly common in comparison to Pedregal and the Moche Valley sites (but the *guava*'s small seeds would not have been recovered from ¼" mesh used by

Pozorski). Wild herbaceous plants and wild legumes were also present in high densities at Pacatnamú, especially in commoner room groups, while maize remains were less frequent, but more evenly distributed among noble and commoner households than were wild species.

Koschmieder's (2004) study of subsistence at the site of Puerto Pobre reveals patterns similar to Pedregal in the Casma Valley[15]. According to Koschmieder, Chimú administrators and local Casma populations both lived at Puerto Pobre. In the early occupation, Chimú and Casma diet differed notably, but over time diet across the site became more homogeneous as Casma locals acculturated to Chimú diet and ceramic style. *Guanábana*, maize, cotton, and *algarrobo* are the most common species in both local Casma and Chimú administrative contexts at Puerto Pobre (Koschmieder 2004:378). Overall, the Pedregal botanical assemblage is consistent with the broad picture of north coast plant use during the LIP developed at other sites. However, temporal differences in the macrobotanical assemblages reveal that plant use at Pedregal changed strikingly through time.

[15] Koschmieder's study was published as a brief article in Spanish (Koschmieder and Vega-Centeno 1996) and a dissertation in German (Koschmieder 2004). I present some of Koschmieder's broad conclusions here, but issues of language and data presentation in the dissertation limit the potential for more detailed, quantitative comparisons to Pedregal.

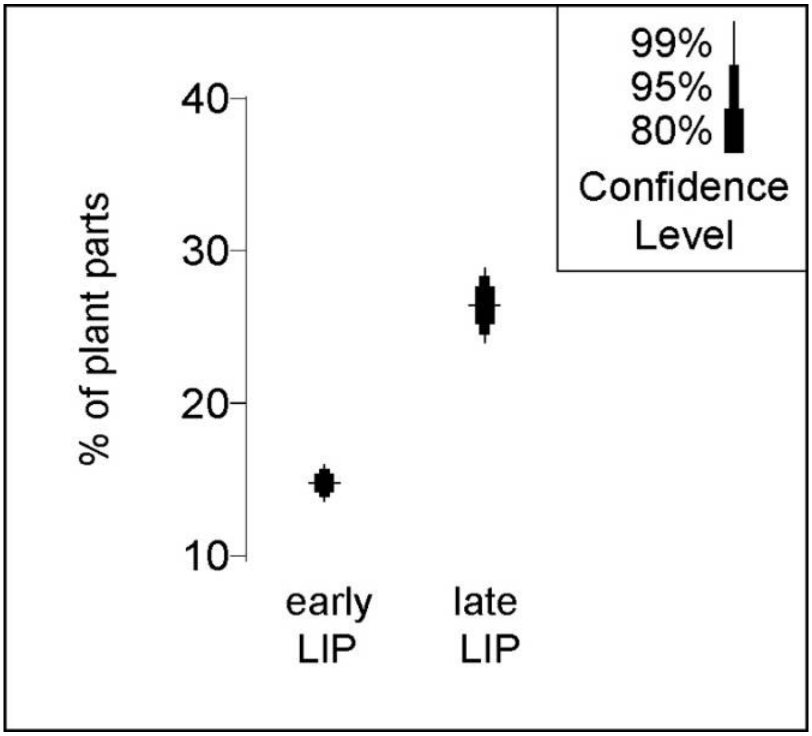

Figure 6.4. Maize proportions in early and late LIP

Table 6.5. Number of kernels on cobs from early and late LIP by proportion of cob assemblage, with error ranges at 95%

		% of total cobs and error ranges				
Occupation	**n**	**4 rows**	**6 rows**	**8 rows**	**10 rows**	**12 rows**
Early LIP	798	0.38 ±.4	0.5 ±.5	51.75 ±3.5	45.61 ±3.5	1.75 ±.9
Late LIP	503	0.2 ± .4	1.39 ± 1	42.35 ±4.3	53.88 ±4.4	2.19 ±1.3

6.1.1.3 Changing plant use through time

In order to track changes in plant provisioning strategies over time at Pedregal, I compared the proportion of the total assemblage represented by each plant category in the early and late phases of the LIP occupation[16]. As Figure 6.4 shows, maize cobs and kernels made up a significantly greater proportion of the later LIP botanical assemblage as compared to the earlier LIP[17]; a difference of about 12%.

Maize cobs increased in size slightly, though significantly, through time (Table 6.5). Most maize cobs in the Pedregal assemblage were fragmented, so cob length could not be reliably determined. However, number of rows could be measured by counting the number of cupules around the circumference of each cob and multiplying by two (Staller et al. 2006:491). Most cobs had either eight or ten rows of kernels, but cobs with four, six, and twelve rows were also recorded. As Table 6.5 shows, the sample proportion of cobs with ten rows of kernels increased from 45% to 53% between the early and late LIP occupation, while the proportion of cobs with eight rows decreased from 51% to 42%. While this change is not very large, the error ranges in Table 6.5 show that this difference is significant. This slight increase in the proportion of cobs with ten kernels suggests that a shift toward maize varieties with a greater yield accompanied the increased focus on maize in the late LIP.

Cotton also increased in proportion the later LIP assemblage as compared to the early LIP (18% to 28%) (Figure 6.5). Comparison of domestic and wild species (Figure 6.6) shows that domestic species in general made up a greater proportion of the later assemblage than the earlier, which suggests a decreased focus on wild species through time.

[16] The poor preservation of organic remains from the earlier Moche occupation in Sectors C and E makes it impossible to compare Moche and LIP botanical assemblages at the site.
[17] I discuss relative proportions of maize cobs to kernels and other evidence of maize processing in Chapter 7.

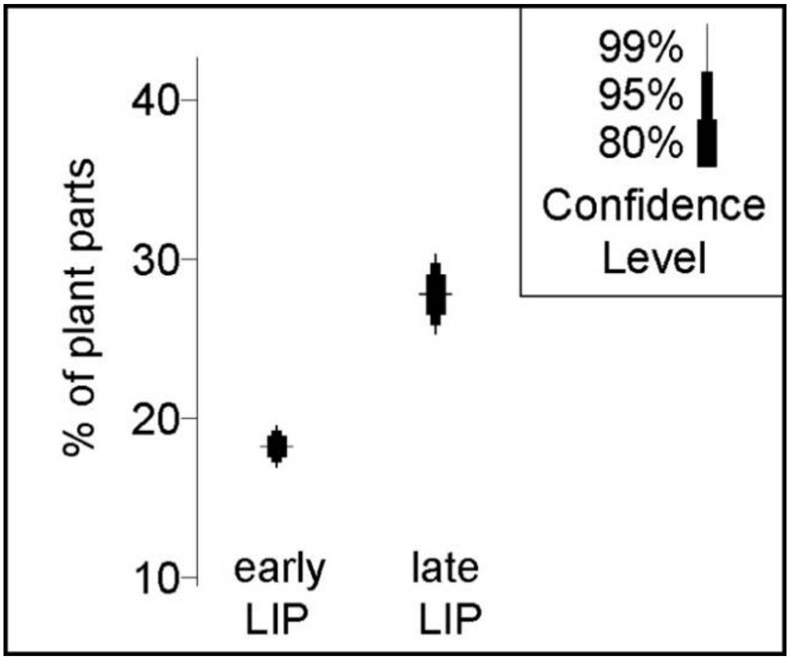

Figure 6.5. Cotton proportions in early and late LIP

This changing picture of provisioning may reflect families' responses to new economic demands at the regional level, related to Chimú interest in controlling and intensifying agriculture in conquered provinces. In the later occupation, Pedregal residents were bringing home fewer wild resources compared to cultigens, perhaps because their activities focused more on agricultural production. While they may still have gathered wild plants opportunistically as they engaged in daily agricultural activities, and in fact the margins of irrigated fields were a good habitat for these plants, wild species made up a smaller proportion of household refuse than they did in the earlier occupation. Increasing focus on storable staples like maize rather than tree fruits and wild resources may speak to a greater concern with producing goods for a regional tribute economy.

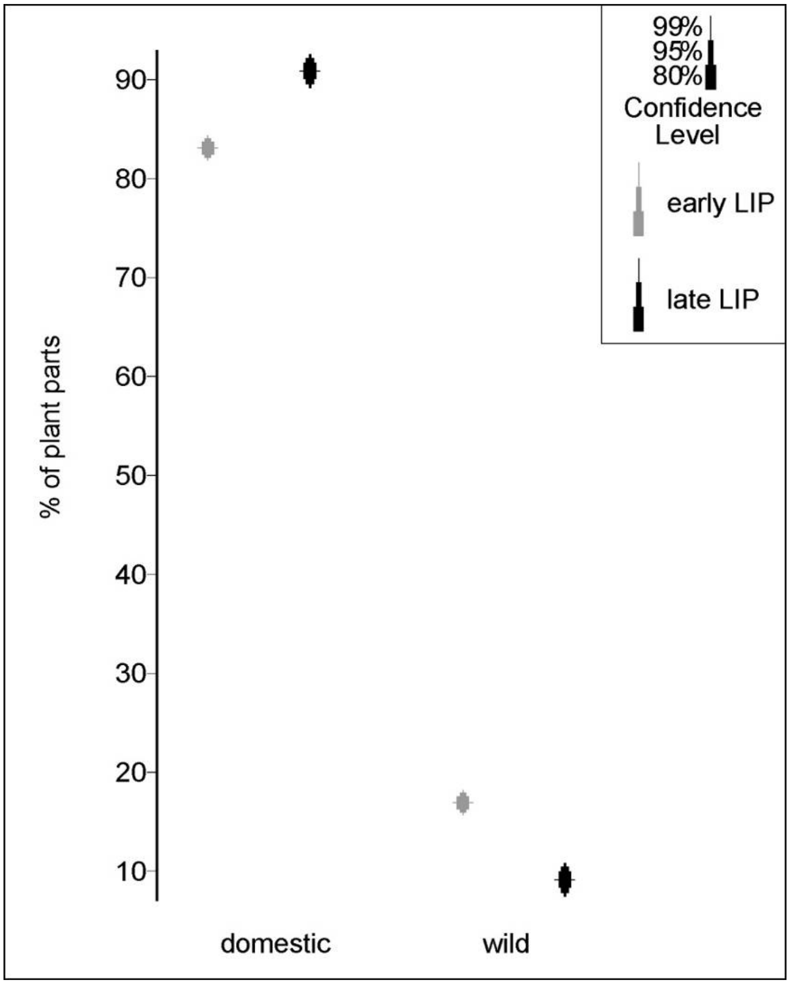

Figure 6.6. Wild and domesticated species in early and late LIP

6.1.2 Terrestrial fauna

To supplement agricultural resources, prehispanic residents of Pedregal raised guinea pigs (*cuy*), dogs, and camelids. Like botanical remains, faunal remains present some challenges to quantification. Of the possible measures, MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) and NISP (Number of Individual Specimens) are used most commonly in the zooarchaeological literature. Because the Pedregal faunal assemblage was highly fragmented and whole elements were rare, NISP was chosen as the most appropriate measure. Table 6.6 shows the proportion of the total assemblage made up by each different mammal, bird, and other terrestrial species at Pedregal. Camelid and *cuy* made up the bulk of identified terrestrial faunal remains. These animals, along with dogs, were raised by Pedregal families at the site. Wild animals such as birds, reptiles, deer, and rodents made up much smaller proportions of the assemblage.

Table 6.6. Terrestrial faunal species at Pedregal

Classification	**Common name**	**Proportion of total NISP (n=1867)**
Mammal		**93.25**
Lama sp.	camelid (llama/alpaca)	46.28
Cavia porcellus	guinea pig/cuy	19.34
Muridae	rodent	6.12
Canis familiaris	dog	3.11
Odocoileus virginiana	deer	0.16
unidentified mammal		18.27
Bird		**2.14**
Larus sp.	gull	0.43
Phalacrocorax sp.	cormorant	0.29
unidentified bird		1.45
Reptile/amphibian		**3.32**
Iguana sp.	iguana	1.55
Bufo sp.	toad	0.43
Dicrodon sp.	lizard/cañan	0.43
unidentified reptile		0.86
Other/unidentified		**1.28**
Total		**100**

6.1.2.1 Camelids

Camelids were the most numerous taxon by NISP in the Pedregal terrestrial faunal assemblage. In the absence of clear morphological indicators, osteometric analysis is used to distinguish llamas from alpacas. Measurements on one complete phalange from Sector A place it in the llama range (Vásquez and Rosales 2007). In addition, tooth enamel patterns on two mandible fragments from Sector A allow them to be identified as llamas (Table 6.7). There was no evidence for alpacas at Pedregal.

Table 6.7. Aged camelid elements at Pedregal

Context	Element	Age	Taxon
Area 2 U-1 Nivel 11	anterior mandible fragment, enamel on both sides	5	*Lama glama*
Area 6 U-5 Nivel 6	anterior mandible fragment, enamel on both sides	1.7	*Lama glama*
Area 2 U-4 Nivel 1	proximal radius, fused	3.6	*Lama sp.*
Area 2 U-4 Nivel 2	distal radius, fused	2.8	*Lama sp.*
Area 6 U-5 Nivel 7	distal metapodial, fused	3	*Lama sp.*
Area 7 PP30 Nivel 2	distal femur, fused	3	*Lama sp.*
Area 7 PP30 Nivel 3	distal radius, fused	2.8	*Lama sp.*
Area 3 PP16 Nivel 11	distal metacarpal, fused	3	*Lama sp.*
Area 3 PP16 Nivel 15	distal radius, fused	2.8	*Lama sp.*
Area 3 PP14 Nivel 5	distal metapodial, fused	3	*Lama sp.*
Area 4 PP12 Nivel 4	proximal radius, fused	3.6	*Lama sp.*

Camelids were kept at Pedregal and it is likely that at least some were raised there. Camelid coprolites are ubiquitous in domestic refuse and highly concentrated in certain areas, such as Unit 3 in Area 4. The combination of coprolites and mesquite seeds and leaves in earlier strata of this unit suggests that camelids were raised in or near this area. Pedregal residents consumed immature camelids, which suggests that herds were maintained on the coast and likely in the village itself. 10% of the elements identified as camelid at Pedregal had incompletely-fused epiphyses. Two mandible fragments and nine postcranial elements were more precisely aged (Table 6.7). Ages ranged from 1.7 to 5 years (Vásquez and Rosales 2007), young animals in reproductive terms. Vásquez and Rosales (2007) suggest that this age profile represents a concern with culling the herd, possibly slaughtering young males to maintain a breeding herd of females, but the data is too scanty to support firm conclusions. The age curve, however, is consistent with other north coast sites such as Santa Rita B in the Chao Valley, where camelid husbandry has been proposed (Vásquez and Rosales 2007).

Camelid pastoralism has traditionally been associated with the highlands, and it was once assumed that camelid remains on the coast merely indicated the arrival of periodic camelid caravans from the highlands. Shimada and Shimada (1985) were among the first to muster ethnographic, iconographic, and archaeological evidence to show that camelids were raised on the coast, perhaps as early as the Early Horizon, but certainly by the Middle Horizon. This evidence includes ethnographic descriptions of coastal herds, ceramic vessels depicting camelid reproduction, and faunal remains of neonatal and juvenile camelids found at coastal sites. Archaeofaunal studies at Late Intermediate Period coastal sites such as Santa Rita B in the Chao Valley (Rosales et al. 2006) and Túcume in the Lambayeque Valley (Vásquez et al. 1991) also provide evidence for camelid herding on the coast.

Camelid consumption has often been linked to ritual or high-class contexts, such as feasts or elite cuisine, and raising and herding camelids on the coast is often assumed to have been an elite controlled activity, or at least organized at a level above that of the household, unlike raising guinea pigs or exploiting marine resources. As Shelia Pozorski (1979:179) points out, domesticated camelids are not only a reliable source of meat, but one that has been subject to central control. In her study of subsistence in the Moche Valley during the Late Intermediate Period, Pozorski (1979, 1982) (see Table 6.8) found that the faunal assemblage recovered from households at Chan Chan contained more camelids than assemblages from rural settlements. However, since camelid was present at these rural settlements as well, Pozorski (1979, 1982) suggests that it would have been supplied by a state-organized redistributive system. At Pacatnamú, Gumerman (1991, 2002) found that camelid remains were more abundant in high-class households than low-class residences, suggesting preferential consumption by elites (or at elite-sponsored feasts in residential contexts). In Chapters 8 and 9, I discuss variations in camelid use among different households and sectors at Pedregal.

6.1.2.2 Cuy

Guinea pigs made the second largest contribution to the Pedregal terrestrial faunal assemblage. *Cuy* are a ubiquitous component of Andean household assemblages, and are raised in pens near the kitchens of many Andean households today. The importance of guinea pigs to the daily diet tends to be underestimated due to their systematic underrepresentation in archaeological assemblages (Valdez and Valdez 1997). Because they are removed from kitchens, disposed of in household patios, and regularly consumed by dogs, guinea pig bones are unlikely to be recovered even from modern household contexts where their consumption has been observed. *Cuy* thus may have played a larger role in daily subsistence at Pedregal than is apparent from the faunal sample.

6.1.2.3 Other animals

Dogs were also part of the Pedregal household faunal assemblage, and the presence of cutmarks on several dog elements indicates that they were eaten. It is likely that dogs, like *cuy*, were raised at the household level and butchered to supply occasional household meals. Several varieties of dogs have been found in middens at early sites such as Pacopampa, Chavín, and Kotosh (Schwartz 1997; Wing 1972) and at Late Intermediate Period sites such as Túcume (Vásquez et al. 1991). The Peruvian hairless dog, or *perro viringo*, is particularly interesting because of its apparent late arrival to the Andes: hairless dogs first appear in Late Moche (~A.D. 750) iconography (Cordy-Collins 1994). Cordy-Collins (1994) suggests that hairless dogs, which appeared much earlier in the iconography of the western Mexican coast, may have arrived in Perú as a result of prehispanic long-distance exchange, either as food items or for their medicinal or ritual properties.

It is unclear whether Pedregal residents consumed *perros viringos* or other varieties of dog. Hairless dogs can be distinguished from other species by tooth configuration, but the diagnostic portion of the mandible was not recovered from Pedregal. Figure 6.7 shows the ramus of the mandible from an archaeological dog specimen from Pedregal and a modern mid-size hairless dog specimen at the ARQUEOBIOS lab in Trujillo. It is clear that the two differ in form, making it unlikely that the dog from Pedregal was the same hairless variety as the comparative specimen. However, we do not know enough about the range of variation in dog breeds to identify the dogs at Pedregal with any confidence.

Figure 6.7. Comparison of modern *perro viringo* mandible (below) and partial archaeological mandible from Pedregal (above)

Wild terrestrial animals, including reptiles and amphibians such as lizards, iguanas, and toads, and birds such as cormorants, are also present in the faunal assemblage at Pedregal. However, these species occur in small enough numbers to suggest that they did not represent a large contribution to the diet. Lizards (*cañan*) are eaten locally in the Jequetepeque Valley today. While white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) no longer live in the lower Jequetepeque, deer hunts are commonly depicted in Moche fineline iconography (Donnan and McClelland 1999). However, actual remains of deer are uncommon at domestic sites, suggesting that rather than representing a contribution to daily subsistence, deer hunts held important ritual significance. The only deer elements identified at Pedregal were one metapodial and two phalanges, though it is possible that other nondiagnostic fragments could have been included in the unidentified category. Overall, it does not appear that deer hunting occupied an important space in the food procurement activities of Pedregal residents. Still, the presence of any deer bones supports at least occasional deer consumption by rural non-elites.

6.1.2.4 Animal use in regional perspective

The Pedregal faunal assemblage is roughly similar to assemblages from other LIP sites in the Moche and Jequetepeque Valleys. Table 6.8 shows the terrestrial faunal remains from the SIAR and Cerro la Virgen in the Moche Valley. Pozorski (1979) calculated meat weights of mammal, bird, fish, and shellfish species at these two sites, and presented them as proportions of the total faunal diet. The proportions in Table 6.8 are thus not comparable with those from Pedregal in Table 6.6, which reflect only the terrestrial assemblage. At both Moche Valley sites, camelid represented an important contribution to the meat diet, though in the SIAR camelids dominated the faunal assemblage. At Pacatnamú, Gumerman (1991) used an allometric formula to calculate biomass from the weight of faunal remains. Table 6.9 shows faunal species at Pacatnamú in average grams per liter in noble and commoner room groups. As I mention above, camelid contributed more biomass on average to noble households as compared to commoner households. At Pacatnamú, the SIAR at Chan Chan, Cerro la Virgen, and Pedregal, *cuy* and dog were present in relatively small quantities, and birds represented an even smaller contribution to the faunal assemblage.

6.1.2.5 Changing animal use through time

The composition of the terrestrial faunal assemblage does not shift greatly between the early to late LIP occupations of Pedregal. As Table 6.10 shows, the proportion of the assemblage represented by camelid elements increased slightly from the early to the late LIP, while the proportion of unidentified mammals decreased. These differences, though slight, are statistically significant. However, it is likely that many unidentified elements actually belonged to camelids, but were too fragmented to allow for concrete identification. Greater fragmentation of the faunal assemblage in earlier strata may account for this slight difference.

Table 6.8. Faunal remains from two Moche Valley sites (Pozorski 1979:Table 1)

	% of total meat diet	
	SIAR	Cerro la Virgen
Unidentified rodent	**	0
Cavia porcellus	0.2	*
Canis familiaris	0.6	0
Otaria byronia	5.1	0
Lama glama	65.7	35.9
Unidentified mammal	10.5	*
Mammals	**82.1**	**35.9**
Unidentified bird	1	0.2
Birds	**1**	**0.2**

*= less than 0.1%

Table 6.9. Average biomass of animal species from Pacatnamú (Gumerman 1991:Table 3.6)

	noble				commoner		
species	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lama sp.	5.08	1.44	5.53	11.62	7.34	1.55	1.38
Cavia porcellus	0.64	0.04	0.12	0.32	0.04	0.04	0.21
Canis familiaris	0.13	0.04	0.56	0	0.21	0	0.06
bird	0.12	0.26	0.3	0.18	0.13	0.17	0.13
fish	7.36	4.94	6	5.65	5.65	56.9	17.64

**average biomass/L

Table 6.10. Proportions and error ranges at 95% confidence for the most common mammal species at Pedregal in early and late LIP Sector A

Species	Early LIP (n=390)	Late LIP (n=354)
Camelid	35.9 ±6.8	45.2 ±7.2
Cuy	30 ±6.5	34.2 ±7.1
Rodent	3.8 ±3.4	3.1 ±3.3
Dog	3.3 ±3.2	4.2 ±3.7
Unidentified	20 ±6	10.7 ±5.1

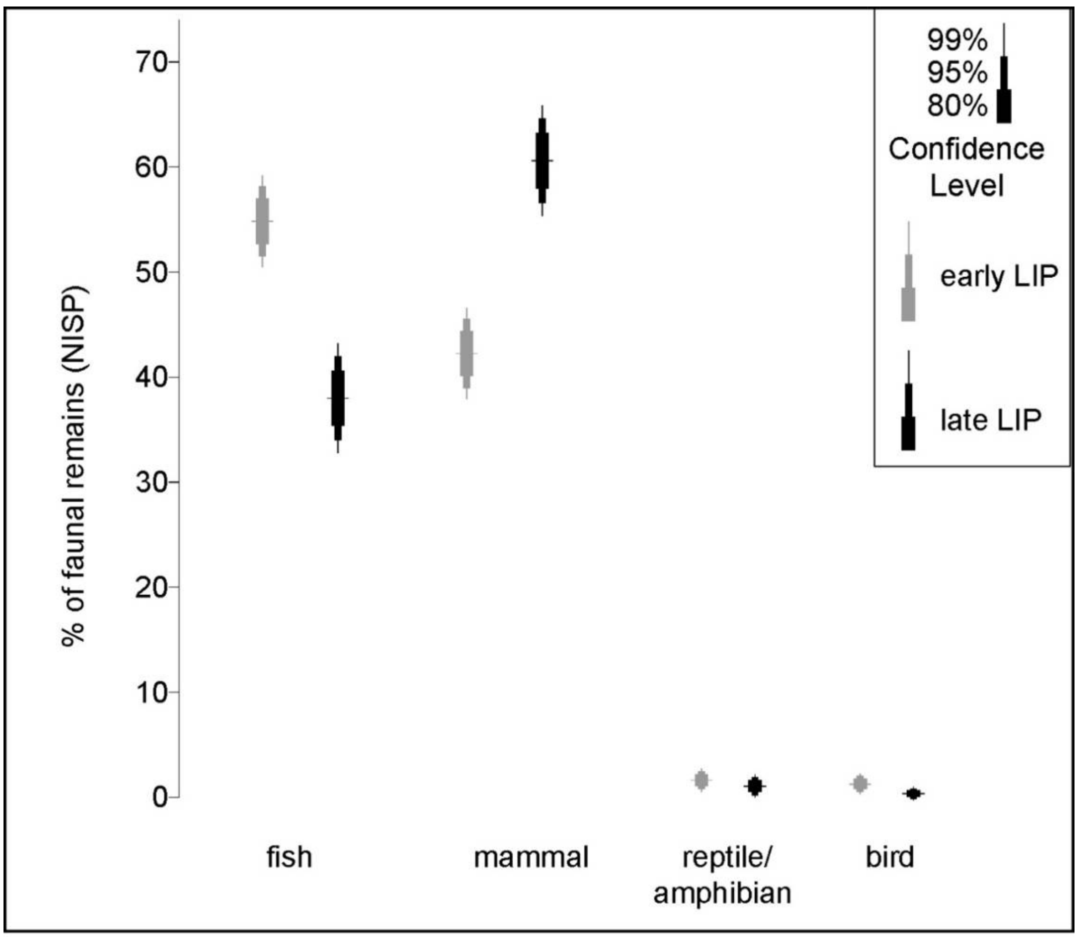

Figure 6.8. Bullet graphs showing proportions of total faunal assemblage (NISP) by group in the early and late LIP, Sector A

The most important diachronic change in the consumption of animals, as represented in Figure 6.8, is in the balance between terrestrial and marine fauna. From the early to the late LIP, fish proportion decreased as compared to domesticated mammals like camelid and *cuy*. The small contribution of birds, reptiles, and amphibians did not change at all. This change mirrors the decreasing role of wild plants in the diet over time, and points to a general shift in how Pedregal families were provisioning their households.

6.1.3 Fish

The coastline of the Jequetepeque Valley contains diverse marine and littoral habitats, including rocky and sandy intertidal and estuarine zones shading into the deep open waters of the Pacific. Ongoing geological processes of gradual coastal uplift, occasional earthquakes, erosion and sediment outwash, and aeolian sand deposition change the shape and composition of the shore over time. Even in the short term, the coast is dynamic. From 2001 to 2002, for example, the Pacasmayo beach changed from rocky to sandy, and residents remember other changes during their lifetimes. This means that the coast we observe today may not reflect the distribution of habitats known by the valley's prehistoric populations.

Faunal assemblages at Pedregal suggest that residents relied heavily on fish procured from the ocean and river estuary within several hours' walk from the village. As with terrestrial faunal remains, NISP was chosen as the most appropriate method of quantification. Table 6.11 shows the proportion of total fish NISP represented by each taxon identified at Pedregal. The fish assemblage at Pedregal is dominated by two species: *Paralonchurus peruanus* (Peruvian croaker, locally known as *suco*) and *Engraulis ringens* (*anchoveta*). *Suco*, a large fish that favors sandy coastal environments, is a commonly caught species by Pacasmayo fishermen today and was a species of central economic importance at Late Intermediate Period sites such as Túcume (Vásquez et al. 1991) and Pacatnamú (Gumerman 1991). The *anchoveta* has been a focus of archaeological attention since Moseley's (1975, 1992) maritime foundations hypothesis posited that marine resources, particularly the abundant, reliable *anchoveta*, provided the foundation for early complex societies along the central coast of Perú. *Anchoveta* continue to be common throughout the prehistoric archaeological record on the coast, and are of continued economic importance to the modern fish meal industry in Perú today. Unlike the *suco*, the *anchoveta* is a small fish that prefers to school in open offshore waters. *Anchoveta* prefer colder waters, and their population is greatly affected by the warm water characteristic of an ENSO event.

Table 6.11. Fish species at Pedregal

Species	Common name	Proportion (n=1254)
Mustelus sp.	shark/tollo	0.2
Rhinobatos planiceps	Pacific guitarfish/guitarra	0.6
Isurus oxyrhynchus	shortfin mako/maco	0.1
Engraulis ringens	anchoveta	37
Sardinops sagax sagax	sardine/sardina	4.3
Galeichthys peruvianus	catfish/bagre	0.8
Mugil cephalus	flathead mullet/lisa	0.2
Merluccius gayi peruanus	hake/merluza	1
Labrisomus philippii	trambollo	0.1
Caulolatilus cabezon	ocean whitefish/peje blanco	0.2
Trachurus symmetricus murphyi	jack mackeral/jurel	0.5
Paralonchurus peruanus	Peruvian banded croaker/suco	44.1
Cynoscion analis	Peruvian weakfish/cachema	1.6
Sciaena deliciosa	lorna	1.4
Sciaena sp.	NA	0.2
Stellifer minor	minor stardrum	0.5
Unidentified fish		7.2
Total		**100**

Most other fish species are rare at Pedregal, representing less than 5% of the total assemblage each. However, species with riverine, estuarine, near-coastal, and open-water habitats are present in the assemblage. Table 6.12 shows the species fished at Pedregal by habitat. About half of the elements identified come from fish that could have been procured relatively close to the shore without much investment in specialized fishing technology, while the other half are from fish that frequent more open, outshore waters such as *anchoveta* and sardines. The diversity of the fish assemblage, despite its overwhelming focus on two species of great economic importance, perhaps suggests that Pedregal residents were fishing opportunistically rather than (or in addition to) receiving fish in exchange from specialized fishing populations like those Gumerman identifies at Pacatnamú.

No net weights, net fragments, or other artifacts relating to fishing were recovered at Pedregal. Pedregal fishermen could easily have traveled the eight km to the Pacific shore, but might have stored fishing equipment near the shore rather than in the village, or this equipment could simply not have been found during excavation. It is also possible that residents of Pedregal, a primarily agricultural village, would not have engaged in fishing, but would rather have obtained fish through reciprocal relationships or trade with specialized fishing populations.

Table 6.12. Selected Pedregal fish species by habitat

Species	Habitat	Zone
Rhinobatos planiceps	marine	inshore, near coast
Engraulis ringens	marine	open waters
Sardinops sagax sagax	marine	open coastal waters
Galeichthys peruvianus	marine	near coast
Mugil cephalus	freshwater, brackish, marine	open waters, bottom-dwelling
Merluccius gayi peruanus		near coast to open waters
Labrisomus philippii	marine	near coast, bottom-dwelling
Caulolatilus cabezon	marine	subtidal, near rocky coast
Trachurus symmetricus murphyi		tidal to continental shelf
Paralonchurus peruanus	marine, sandy coasts and bays	near coast
Cynoscion analis	brackish to marine	near coast
Sciaena deliciosa	marine	near coast

Archaeological perspectives on marine resource procurement in later prehispanic periods have tended to consider fishing within a system of occupational specialization that was limited to, or at least particularly pronounced on, the north coast. Based on ethnohistoric and linguistic evidence, including the existence of a separate '*pescador'* language, Rostworowski (1981:188-9) has proposed that fishing was carried out by occupational specialists, "pueblos de pescadores separados y al márgen de las aldeas campesinas. La tarea de pescar solo incumbía a grupos especializados[18]." Fish caught and dried by fishing specialists would have been exchanged with nearby agricultural villages, possibly organized politically within the same *señorío*. On the south coast, Sandweiss' (1992) study of an Inka-period coastal village in the Chincha Valley finds evidence for intensive and specialized fish procurement and processing organized by local lords with attached artisans and craft specialists. Joyce Marcus' (1987) work identifies Cerro Azul in the Cañete Valley as a similarly specialized fishing population.

Gumerman's (1991, 2002) excavations at Pacatnamú, in the Jequetepeque Valley, suggest a different scenario for fishing specialization. Rather than living in a separate settlement, the specialized fisherfolk at Pacatnamú lived among the rest of the commoner population, but evidence for fish processing and storage is localized in their residences. Gumerman suggests, based on household architecture, wealth items, and subsistence remains, that the fishing population occupied a relatively low socioeconomic position. The high densities of copper and beads in their residential complexes indicate, however, that they converted some of the marine resources they obtained into wealth goods.

[18] "Villages of fishermen, separate and at the margin of peasant communities. The work of fishing was undertaken only by specialized groups."

6.1.3.1 Pedregal fish use in regional perspective

Fish were an important component of faunal assemblages in lower valley urban and rural contexts in the Jequetepeque and Moche Valleys. While Pozorski's (1979) Moche Valley samples are relatively small in number of species (Table 6.13), fish made up almost 30% of the Cerro la Virgen meat diet. The *suco* is the largest identified contributor to the SIAR and Cerro la Virgen fish assemblage. While Pozorski (1979) does not report *anchoveta* or sardines, the bones of these small fish would have passed easily through the ¼" screen.

Table 6.13. Fish remains from two Moche Valley sites (Pozorski 1979:Table 1)

	% of total meat diet	
	SIAR	Cerro la Virgen
Mustelus sp.	*	*
Paralonchurus peruanus	3.1	4.4
Sciena gilberti	0	1
Sciena deliciosa	0.5	7.3
Sarda chilensis	0	*
Lepisoma philippi	*	0.2
Mugil cephalus	0.1	*
unidentified fish	0.4	16.2
Fish	**4.1**	**29.1**

*= less than 0.1%

At Pacatnamú, fish were one of the most common classes of faunal remains, representing 42% of the total biomass. Fish bones were very common, and Gumerman (1991) only analyzed a sample of 2762 bones, and calculated MNI for selected contexts based on this sample (Table 6.14). It is thus difficult to compare the Pacatnamú fish assemblage to Pedregal's assemblage, except in terms of its rough outlines. As at Pedregal, the most common species was *suco* (*Paralonchurus peruanus*). Interestingly, sardines (*Sardinops sagax sagax*) were also abundant in the LIP sample from Pacatnamú, while the other common species at LIP Pedregal, *anchoveta*, was absent in the sample Gumerman analyzed (1991:134). *Anchoveta* is a cold water species whose abundance is sharply affected by ENSO events and other ocean-temperature changes (Chávez et al 2003; Sandweiss et al. 2004). If this species' absence in the Pacatnamú sample truly relates to its low frequency at the site (rather than some other sampling or identification bias) then it may indicate an ENSO event or other climatic fluctuation during the Lambayeque occupation of Pacatnamú (A.D. 1100-1350)

Table 6.14. Fish MNI from selected samples at Pacatnamú (Gumerman 1991:Table 3.8)

	noble				commoner		
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Osteichtheyes	11	41	0	2	0	2	2
Anidae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atherinidae	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cithanrichthys	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sardinops sagax	16	3	1	0	2	2	4
Merluccius gayi	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kyphosidae	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
Semichossyphus darwini	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Caulolatilus sp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mugil cephalus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Myliobatis sp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pleuronectidae	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Chromis sp	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Sciaenidae	5	3	1	2	1	3	4
Paralonchurus peruanus	19	3	1	2	8	10	18
Menticirrhus sp	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Umbrina xanti	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sciena sp	4	0	0	3	0	3	3
Scomber sp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mycteroperca xenarcha	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

6.1.3.2 Changing fish use through time

During the LIP occupation of Pedregal, the fish assemblage changed from a focus on *anchoveta* in the early LIP to a focus on *suco* in the late LIP (Figure 6.9), while the proportions represented by the less common species in the assemblage remain relatively consistent. This change has several implications. First, as noted above, that fish represented a smaller proportion of the overall assemblage in the late LIP as compared to the early LIP, suggesting that the relative importance of fishing declined in the face of increasing focus on domestic animals. However, *suco* are much larger fish than *anchoveta*, and so one *suco* represents far more meat than one *anchoveta*. While I did not calculate meat weights, the fact that fish elements decreased in proportion relative to terrestrial faunal elements does not necessarily represent an actual decline in fish consumption between the early and late LIP, since *suco* made up a much greater proportion of the late LIP assemblage.

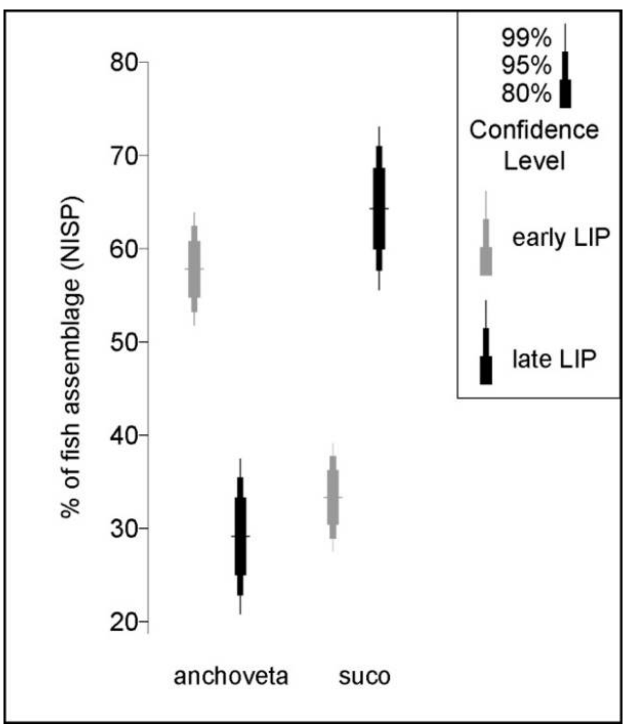

Figure 6.9. Proportions of *suco* and *anchoveta* in early and late LIP fish assemblages

The decline in focus on *anchoveta* in the late LIP assemblage may also indicate the occurrence of an El Niño during the late LIP occupation of Pedregal. *Anchoveta* populations are strongly affected, though not completely decimated, by the warm water that accompanies ENSO events (Barber and Chavez 1986; Sandweiss et al. 2004). Thus the decrease in overall fish elements relative to terrestrial species, and specifically the decline in *anchoveta* elements relative to other fish, could reflect a decline in the availability of *anchoveta* due to climatic fluctuations.

Differences between Late Moche and LIP fish assemblages at Pedregal may also relate to multidecadal climate change. I observed a clear difference between the LIP fish assemblage (Sector A) and the small sample of fish recovered from Sector E, the Late Moche domestic area. Figure 6.10 compares the composition of the fish assemblage in the two sectors. In the Late Moche assemblage, 75% of the elements identified belonged to sardines. Other important species in the assemblage were *Merluccius gayi* and *Rhinobatos planiceps*. The Late Intermediate Period assemblage looks drastically different. Together, *suco* and *anchoveta* represent 82% of the assemblage in Sector A, the LIP residential area, while sardines account for only less than 4%.

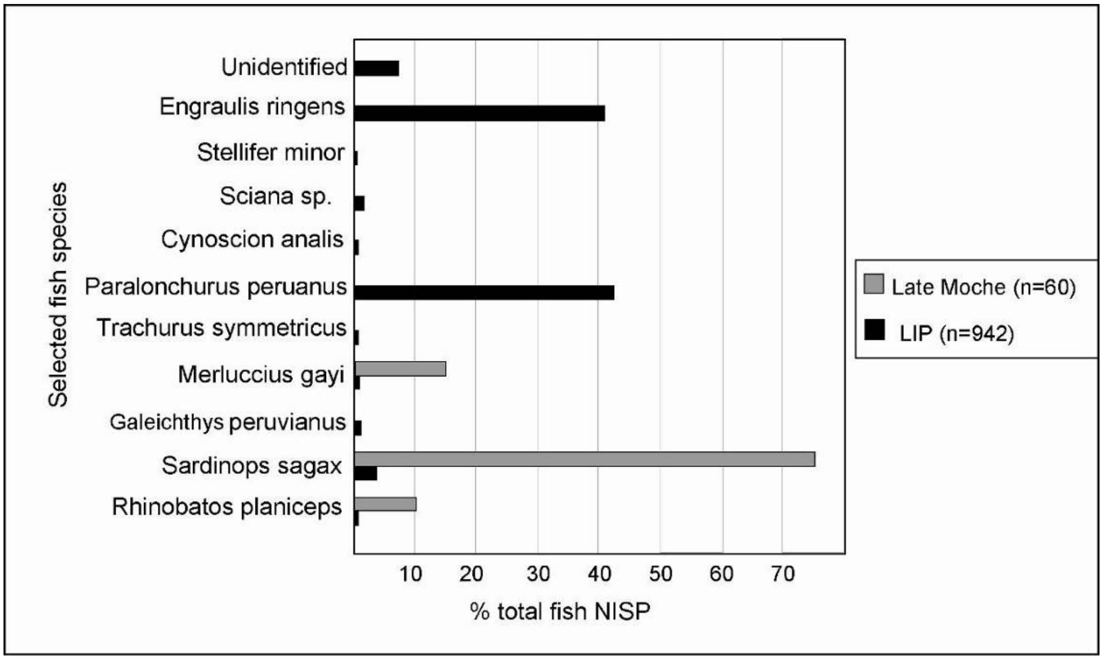

Figure 6.10. Comparison of Late Moche and LIP fish assemblages

The Late Moche assemblage at Pedregal is similar to Late Moche fish assemblages at other sites along the coast. In the urban zones of Huacas de Moche, the three most abundant species are *Scianea deliciosa, Merluccius gayi, and Sardinops sagax* (Vásquez and Rosales 1999:363); the latter two are the two most abundant species at Late Moche Pedregal. Late Moche deposits at Santa Rita B in the Chao Valley follow a similar pattern (Rosales et al. 2006). At Late Intermediate Period sites, in contrast, *anchoveta* and other species like *suco* tend to predominate (Gumerman 1991, Vásquez et al. 1991). The long term patterning of this difference suggests that it may correspond to a multidecadal fluctuation in Pacific Ocean temperatures (Chavez et al. 2003; Sandweiss et al. 2004). Based on a 100 year ecological and climatic record, Chavez et al. track large-scale changes in ocean temperature and associated shifts in resource abundance and suggest that the Pacific cycles from a warm water “sardine regime” to a cold water “anchovy regime” approximately every 25 years. These long term fluctuations are superimposed on the more frequent ENSO disruptions and profoundly affect the ecology of the Pacific and especially the abundance of key resources like sardines and *anchoveta*.

The differences between Late Moche and Late Intermediate Period fish assemblages at Pedregal, in addition to the cases cited by Sandweiss et al. (2004) provide evidence that long term climatic fluctuations in the Pacific have a considerable time depth. The fact that these differences are apparent in different valleys along the coast suggests that they are the result of macroenvironmental changes rather than more localized phenomena. They thus represent one of the ways in which household diet was affected by environmental variables and the availability of particular species. However, they also point to differences in the way people may have exploited marine resources. As Figure 6.11 shows, a greater proportion of the Late Moche assemblage is made up by offshore species (namely sardines) as opposed to the LIP assemblage which is generally more diverse in terms of both species and habitats. While this difference could relate to the different availability of species under different climatic regimes, it certainly reflects a greater investment in more specialized offshore fishing by Late Moche people than by the Late Intermediate Period population.

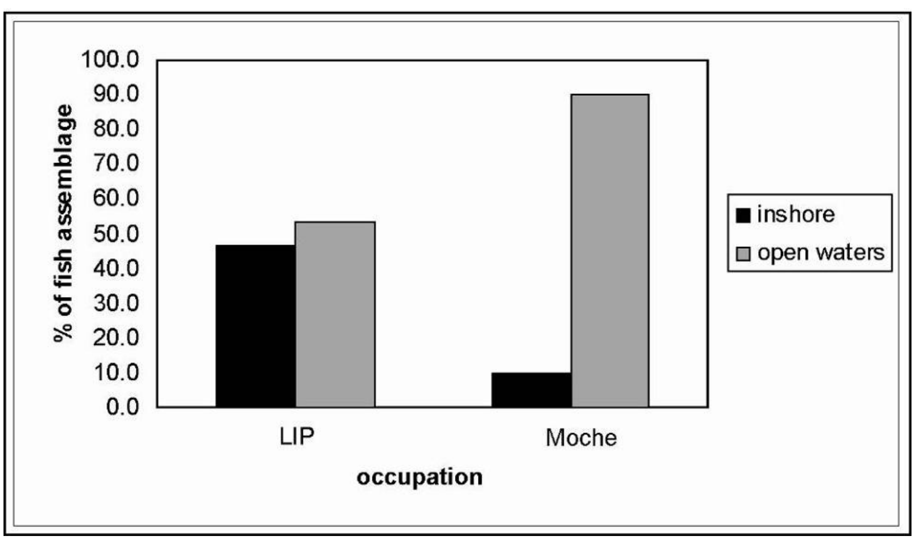

Figure 6.11. Fish NISP by habitat in LIP and Moche occupations of Pedregal

6.1.4 Shellfish

The shellfish assemblage at Pedregal is diverse, and includes numerous species of gastropods, bivalves, and crustaceans common to coastal Peru. Shellfish were quantified by MNI, NISP, and weight. MNI was calculated for gastropods by counting the apices of the shells, and for bivalves by identifying right and left valves, then recording the larger number. MNI and NISP values pattern in similar ways. Values for weight tend to underrepresent the less common species and samples with fewer individuals; overall, the MNI is the most appropriate measure to compare. Table 6.15 shows the different species at Pedregal by proportion of the total shellfish assemblage and by habitat.

Three species (*Donax obseulus*, *Polinices uber*, and *Prisogaster niger*) made up almost 85% of the total assemblage, but 20 other species comprise the remaining 15%. Though these species were represented by only a few individuals, their presence and ubiquity indicates that a wide range of different species were collected and consumed by Pedregal residents. Shellfish consumed were collected from both rocky and sandy shores and from rocky inland areas. Sandy shore species represent 76% of the total MNI of the site. *Donax obesulus*, a species that occurs in large concentrations that can be quickly and efficiently gathered by modern collectors (Roselló et al. 2002), is the most common of these sandy shore species. Sandy shores are also more common than rocky outcrops in the area around the mouth of the Jequetepeque River today. If this was the case during the LIP, species that prefer these habitats would have been easily accessible to collectors from Pedregal.

Table 6.15. Shellfish and crustaceans at Pedregal by proportion of total MNI

Species	**Proportion of assemblage (n=16100)**
Gastropods	
Polinices uber	38.87
Prisogaster niger	11.78
Thais haemastoma	3.89
Xanthochorus buxea	3.06
Nassarius dentifer	2.52
Thais chocolata	2.19
Tegula atra	0.78
Olivella columellaris	0.7
Scutalus proteus	0.41
Sinum cymba	0.2
Mitra orientalis	0.12
Fissurella maxima	0.07
Xanthochorus broderipii	0.02
Bivalves	
Donax obesulus	33.61
Protothaca thaca	0.52
Choromytilus chorus	0.49
Argopecten pupuratum	0.02
Semimytilus algosus	0.02
Perúmytilus purpuratus	0.02
Semele corrugada	0.02
Aulacomya ater	0.01
Crustaceans	
Platyxanthus orbignyi	0.63
Balanus sp.	0.06
Total	100%

The majority of individuals recovered from Pedregal contexts are gastropods (65%) such as *Prisogaster niger*, *Polinices uber*, and *Thais chocolata*. Pedregal residents collected shellfish mainly from the intertidal meso and infralittoral zones, zones close to shore but underwater during high tide. Land snails, *Scutalus proteus*, were present at the site in small numbers, but do not represent an important dietary component as they do at sites farther inland. Generally, the shellfish assemblage seems to reflect opportunistic gathering strategies rather than the focused exploitation of just one or two species to the exclusion of others.

6.1.4.1 Shellfish use in regional perspective

In the Moche Valley, *Donax* sp. is the main contributor to the shellfish diet at the SIAR and at Cerro la Virgen (Table 6.16). A wide range of shellfish species were present at both sites, but as at Pedregal many shellfish species represented very small proportions of the overall assemblage. At other, earlier Moche Valley sites, shellfish assemblages were dominated by *Donax*, with significant contributions from *Prisogaster niger* and members of the *Thais* genus. *Polinices* was uncommon in assemblages from Huaca de la Luna (Roselló et al. 2002: 76).

Shellfish remains were much denser at Pacatnamú than at Pedregal (Table 6.17). This may be due to Pedregal's greater distance from the shore; it takes several hours to reach the Pacific by foot from Pedregal, as opposed to several minutes from Pacatnamú, which would have made expedient shellfish collecting easier at Pacatnamú. However, this difference may also be an artifact of sampling differences (as I discussed above, I took soil samples from every excavated context in the LIP residential area, while Gumerman (1991) took samples from selected contexts). At both Pedregal and Pacatnamú, *Polinices uber* and *Donax* sp. (*obesulus* or *peruvianus*) were common. *Prisogaster niger* was not present in the Pacatnamú assemblage, while bivalves like *Tivella* and *Mytilus* were more frequent at Pacatnamú.

Table 6.16. Shellfish from two Moche Valley sites (Pozorski 1979:Table 1)

	% of total meat diet	
Species	SIAR	Cerro la Virgen
Scutalus sp.	0.1	*
Drymaleus sp.	*	0
Choromytilus chorus	0.3	1
Semimytilus algosus	*	1.3
Brachidontes purpuratus	*	0
Pinctada mazatlanica	**	0
Argopecten purpuratum	**	**
Spondylus sp.	**	0
Protothaca thaca	*	0.3
Eurhomalea rufa	*	*
Petricola rugosa	**	0
Mesodesma donacium	*	0
Donax peruvianus	10.4	25
Semele corrugata	0.6	2.4
Phola chiloensis	0	*
Fissurella sp.	*	0.1
Tegula atra	*	0.1
Turbo niger	0.2	0.4
Strombus peruvianus	**	0
Crepidula dilatata	*	*
Polinices sp.	*	0
Sinum cymba	0	*
Thais chocolata	0.1	0.1
Thais delessertiana	0.1	0.4
Cantharus sp.	*	0
Nassarius gayi	**	**
Olivella columellaris	**	**
Mitra orientalis	*	0
Concholepas concholepas	*	0
Chiton	*	0
unidentified shell	*	*
Platyanthus orbignii	0.5	3.5
Balanus tintinnabulum	**	**
Molluscs and Crustaceans	**12.3**	**34.6**

*= less than 0.1%

Table 6.17. Average frequency (MNI per liter) of shellfish at Pacatnamú (Gumerman 1991:Table 3.7)

	noble				commoner			
species	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Pedregal
Gastropod								
Fissurella sp.	0	0	0	0	0.33	*	0.06	0.006
Nassarius sp	0.16	0.11	0.2	0.17	0.33	0.19	0.28	0.022
Olivella sp.	0.16	0.28	0.08	0.1	0.11	0.17	0.16	0.019
Polinices sp.	0.95	0.21	0.39	0.4	0.24	1.59	0.76	0.351
Scaphella sp.	*	0.08	0	0	0	0.11	0	0
Scutalus sp.	0	0	0	0	0.42	0	0.09	0.019
Sinum cymba	*	*	0	0	*	0	0	0.003
Tegula	0.38	0.28	0.43	0.15	0.22	0.61	0.72	0.031
Thais biserialis	0.09	*	0.12	0	0.17	0.14	0.07	0
Thais chocolata	0.08	0	0	0	*	0	0	0.031
Thais delessertiana	0.22	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.06	0.37	0.2	0
Freshwater snail	*	0.18	0	0	0.33	0	0	0
Unknown	0.39	0.72	0.25	0	0.11	0.4	0.23	0
Bivalve								
Chione sp.	0.03	0	0	0	0	*	0	0
Donax sp.	0.19	0.25	0.2	0.06	0.87	0.36	0.25	0.557
Mytilus sp.	0.07	0.12	0.1	0.77	0.6	0.1	0.32	0
Pecten sp.	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protothaca	0.17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.018
Semele	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solennosteira fusiformis	0	0	0.13	0	0	0	0.08	0
Tivella sp	0	0	0	0.17	2.5	2.65	0.1	0
Unknown	0.11	0.08	0	0	0.33	0	0.06	0
Crustacean								
Balanus sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0.06	0.5	0.001

*=present but no features for counting MNI

In the Casma Valley (Koschmieder 2004:342), *Donax obesulus* was the most common species in the Chimú and Chimú-Casma occupations, while *Perumytilus purpuratus* was most common in the local Casma residents of the site and continued to be popular in the Chimú-Casma occupation. *Prisogaster niger*, *Polinices uber*, and *Thais chocolata* were uncommon in all these Casma Valley assemblages. This wide variation in shellfish assemblages is likely related to differences in habitat and environment among these three valleys, as well as climatic variations through time.

6.1.4.2 Changing shellfish use through time

The composition of the shellfish assemblage at Pedregal changed markedly over time. Specifically, there was a shift in preference from *Polinices uber*, which is present in significantly greater densities and makes up a greater proportion of the assemblage during the earlier occupation, to *Donax obesulus*, present in greater densities and higher proportions during the later occupation. The same trend is observed in each household unit. Table 6.18 shows changes in mean density for the two species, while the bullet graphs in Figure 6.12 illustrate the proportions of the Sector A assemblage made up by *Polinices uber* and *Donax obesulus* in the early and late LIP occupations.

Table 6.18. Comparison of *Donax* and *Polinices* densities in early and late LIP

Species	Mean MNI/L		t-test on difference
	early LIP	late LIP	
Polineces uber	0.52	0.18	t=3.99, p=0.0001
Donax obesulus	0.43	0.69	t=2.03, p=.04

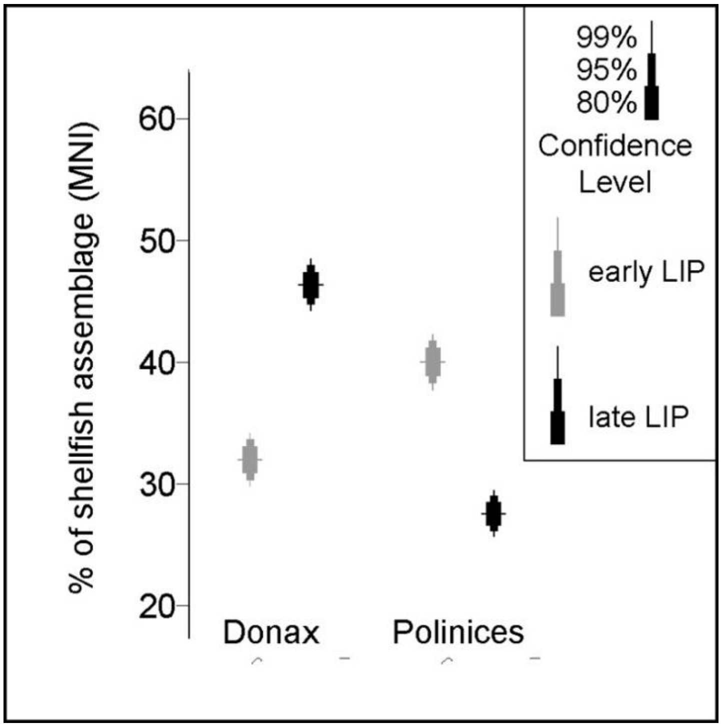

Figure 6.12. Proportions of *Donax* and *Polinices* in early and late LIP shellfish assemblages

While *Donax* replaced *Polinices* as the focus of the assemblage in the later LIP occupation, the rest of the assemblage did not vary greatly. The third most common species, *Prisogaster niger*, makes up about the same proportion of both assemblages. The proportion of the assemblage made up by rare species remains close to 15% in the early and late moments, and diversity (as calculated with Simpson's diversity index, which measures diversity on a scale from 0 [least diverse] to 1 [most diverse]) does not vary greatly between occupations. For Sector A as a whole, Simpson's diversity index is 0.89 in the earlier occupation and 0.84 in the later one. By calculating diversity indices for just the assemblage of rare species, it is possible to avoid the overwhelming influence of one of two species and look for changes in the less well-represented species. The diversity indices thus calculated are 0.94 for the earlier deposits and

0.91 for the later levels. The shellfish assemblage is extremely diverse, but diversity does not decrease appreciably over time.

Though a greater emphasis is seen on *Donax* during the late LIP occupation, this emphasis does not reflect a homogenization of the assemblage, or a focus on just one easily collected species, but rather a shift in focus from *Polinices* to *Donax* while the heterogeneity of the assemblage was maintained. This shift may relate to the changing availability of *Donax* or *Polinices* as the climate fluctuated. Modern data shows that *Donax* populations decline during ENSO events, while *Polinices*, on the other hand, survive El Niño events and, since they are predatory gastropods, may even benefit from ENSO-related shellfish die-offs (Moreno et al. 2007; Riascos 2006; Tarazona et al. 2008).

However, no clear pattern of climatic fluctuations emerges when fish and shellfish data are considered together. The dominance of *Polineces* in the early LIP and the relative lack of *Donax* could indicate than an ENSO event occurred in the early LIP. However, the relative lack of *anchoveta* as compared to *suco* in the late LIP would tend to suggest the opposite. It may be that several El Niños are represented in the fish and shellfish assemblage, but that temporal resolution remains too coarse to sort them out. Alternately, it could be that these shifts are due to changes in how Pedregal residents procured marine resources.

6.2 CLOTHING THE FAMILY

Textile production was a common activity in Pedregal households. In addition to supplying household needs, spinning, weaving, and sewing activities may also at some points have been directed toward tribute production. I will discuss the organization of household textile production (spinning, weaving, and sewing) at Pedregal in the next chapter; here I discuss how households acquired raw materials for textile production. On the prehispanic coast, textiles were most often made of cotton. Cotton was one of the first cultigens to appear on the coast, used in nets and textiles during the preceramic period. By the LIP, cotton was widely cultivated. Camelid wool was also sometimes employed in textiles recovered from coastal sites, but was more commonly used in the highlands. At Pedregal, preliminary observations made it clear that cotton was by far the more common fiber as compared to wool, though formal analysis of textile fragments is not complete. The botanical assemblage contains abundant cotton remains; *Gossypium barbadense* makes up 11% of the total plant assemblage, and was present in 40% of the contexts with botanical remains (Table 6.1). Cotton fiber, seeds, and pods are all common in domestic refuse at Pedregal, which indicates that cotton was grown in nearby fields and brought to Pedregal for processing rather than arriving at the site already processed.

Cotton naturally grows in gradations of color from dark brown to white. Both brown and white cotton fibers were present at Pedregal, and finished textiles incorporated both colors. Dyes would have been necessary to produce the other colors present in the textiles recovered from Pedregal and other coastal sites. *Añil*, a wild indigo (*Indigofera suffruticosa*) was likely used for the blue color common on north coast textiles, for example, while *algarrobo* was one of the ethnohistorically reported sources of brown dye on the north coast (Ravines 1978: 267). Besides *algarrobo*, none of the dye plants mentioned by Ravines are part of the botanical sample from Pedregal. Mordants used to fix the dye include readily available substances like urine and ash. Pedregal residents would thus have been able to easily procure everything necessary to produce textiles for household use and for tribute within a short radius from the village.

6.3 PROCURING FUEL, FODDER, AND FERTILIZER

Obtaining fuel, fodder, and fertilizer would have been related activities for members of Pedregal households. *Algarrobo* (*Prosopis pallida*) trees would have provided an important source of all three. The prehispanic extent of *algarrobo* thickets (*algarrobales*) in the Jequetepeque is not known, but they were likely much more common than they are today. Changes in the water table associated with rice irrigation, population growth, and an overall drying trend have contributed to deforestation over the last century. As I mentioned above, several important LIP sites, El Algarrobal de Moro and Tecapa (Mackey 2004, Warner et al. 2005) are located in remnant *algarrobales*, suggesting the importance of this kind of environment to past populations.

Soil analyses performed by Nordt et al. (2004) in the Lambayeque Valley suggest that the prehispanically-farmed Pampa de Chaparrí would have required periodic nitrogen inputs to remain fertile. Nitrogen could have been added to fields by rotating nitrogen-fixing legumes (beans) with other crops, by adding bird guano or camelid dung, or by allowing leguminous *algarrobo* trees to grow around fields and adding *algarrobo* leaf litter to fields (Nordt et al. 2004: 36). All of these methods have been recorded ethnographically or historically, and it is likely that they were practiced individually or in combination by farmers at Pedregal, since soils on the Pampa de Faclo would likely have required similar treatment.

Algarrobo trees, along with crop byproducts like maize stalks, would have provided fodder for camelids. Abundant *algarrobo* remains, maize stalks, and other botanical material were often found in context with deposits of camelid dung at Pedregal. The dung in turn could have been used as fertilizer or as fuel. Today, people on the north coast grow or buy alfalfa to feed household guinea pigs. In the past, plants would also have been brought into the house to feed *cuy*, while dogs could have subsisted on table scraps and other byproducts.

Sources of fuel on the coast would have included trees and woody plants like *algarrobo*, *zapote* (*Capparis angulata*), maize stalks and cobs, and camelid dung. Though no systematic study of fuel types was carried out at Pedregal, the majority of charred plant remains were wood, maize stalks, or woody plants like *Gynerium saggitatum*. Burnt camelid and guinea pig coprolites were recovered, but less often from hearth contexts. The majority of burned coprolites were only partially burned, perhaps during postdepositional episodes of trash burning. It seems likely that wood (*zapote* or *algarrobo*) and cane were preferred fuel types, as they are in traditional households in the middle Jequetepeque Valley today. Food is said by residents today to have a better taste when cooked over wood (*leña*) than over gas. Cleland and Shimada (1998:144) also observe that *zapote* is the preferred fuel for firing locally produced vessels in Mórrope, in the Lambayeque Valley, though dung and straw are also used in the Jequetepeque.

6.4 OBTAINING POTTERY AND OTHER TOOLS

Ceramic vessels for preparing and serving food and *chicha*, carrying water, and storing goods would have constituted a large portion of a Pedregal family's possessions. In Chapter 7, I discuss Pedregal's ceramic assemblage and its role in domestic culinary practice in greater detail. Here I am concerned with how Pedregal residents would have supplied their households with ceramics and other tools such as copper and lithic implements.

Lithic tools were likely to have been manufactured in the village. No tools or debitage of high-quality, exotic material such as obsidian were recovered during excavation; instead, tools were manufactured from locally available gabbro and quartzite cobbles. Most tools recovered were unretouched flakes or unmodified cobbles used to grind or chop (Table 6.19). No lithic workshops and little debitage were identified during excavation and therefore lithic production was likely expedient and took place outside of workshops or other specialized contexts. Lithic agricultural implements like clodbreakers[19] (in Quechua, *wini* or *huarmic pananan*) would have required more skill to produce, as it was necessary not only to smooth the sides of a large cobble but also to drill through its center in order to haft the tool. Excavations recovered several broken, partially completed tools (Figure 6.13), suggesting that they were manufactured at Pedregal for use by local farmers.

Table 6.19. Lithics at Pedregal

Number	Sector	Unit	Weight (g.)	Type	Material
20	A	1	350	groundstone tool	local
20	A	1	131	*porra* in production	local
278	A	2	121	core tool	local
314	A	surface	566	porra	local
314	A	surface	666	porra	local
314	A	surface	637	porra	local
405	A	surface	497	*porra* in production	local
1107	B	PP13	32	flake tool	local
2046	A	surface	1245	*porra* in production	local
2339	A	PP30	6	shatter	local
2339	A	PP30	6	flake	local
2356	A	PP30	2	shatter	local
2356	A	PP30	127	groundstone tool	local
2400	A	PP31	99	groundstone tool	local
2776	A	surface	257	groundstone tool	local
2776	A	surface	285	groundstone tool	local

[19] Other researchers have regarded these “donut stones” as mace heads (*porras*), but as Eling (1987) points out, donut stones are usually found in association with fields and display usewear consistent with heavy use, and thus are best interpreted as agricultural implements.

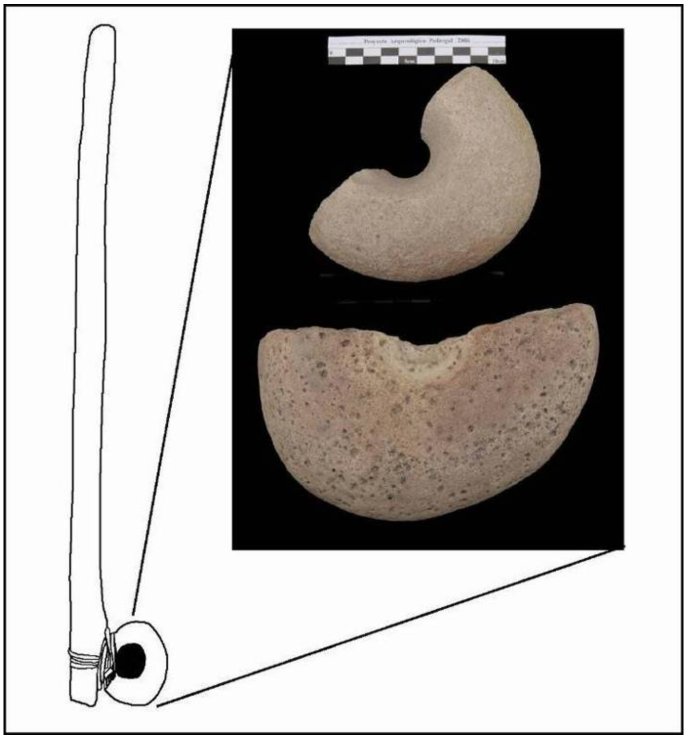

Figure 6.13. ‘Donut stones’ from Pedregal in production (below) and with usewear traces (above) showing relation to clodbreaker (*wini*) (redrawn from Rivero Lluque 2005)

Unlike lithic tools, metal tools required specialist production. Much has been written about arsenic copper smelting and working on the north coast (Lechtman 1991; Shimada et al. 1982). This activity usually took place in specialized workshop settings, and it is likely that Pedregal residents would have obtained copper implements like needles and tweezers from these specialists, or via redistribution or exchange networks, rather than by producing them directly.

Studies of ceramic production on the north coast have tended to focus on elite fineware or standardized state wares, produced in attached or independent workshop contexts. The utilitarian ceramics that predominate at Pedregal were likely produced on a more local level. I found no evidence for ceramic production at the site. No wasters or kilns were found in excavated units at Pedregal, nor were any wasters recovered during surface collection. One mold fragment was found in a surface collection of the Sector B cemetery. It is unlikely that each household would have produced its own ceramics, but there are several possible (and not necessarily mutually exclusive) ways in which ceramic production could have been organized.

Gillin (1947:43) reports that Moche households in the 1940s tended to have between five and ten ceramic *ollas*. In Hagstrum's (1989) research in the Mantaro Valley, Peru, household size averaged 5.7 people and households had on average five to six cooking vessels (*ollas* for cooking soups and stews, and *chatas* for cooking rice). Hagstrum (1989) found that except for the largest cooking vessels, vessel use-life was approximately two years. Vessels for liquid storage and fermentation were less numerous (0.3 and 0.5 per household respectively) but lasted 5-20 years. Hayashida (2008), however, reports that during modern *chicha* production in the Lambayeque Valley, cooking jars only average two weeks to one month of use. Based on these ethnographic cases, extended-family households at Pedregal would have had to replace a minimum of several cooking vessels each year and obtain larger storage and fermentation vessels as needed.

Abundant ethnohistoric and ethnographic evidence from the Andes points to the existence of villages specialized in ceramic production (Arnold 1993, Rostworowski 1975, Shimada 1994). Shimada (1994, Cleland and Shimada 1998) describes production by part-time specialists in the modern village of Mórrope, in the Lambayeque Valley. Most residents of Mórrope produce paddle-and-anvil (*paleteada*) ceramics in their homes at least part time. Today, potters in villages like Mórrope sell their wares from home and in nearby cities, but in the prehispanic north coast system of occupational specialization these ceramics would have been exchanged for the products of nearby agricultural or fishing specialists.

Mórrope potters use *paleteada* technology, which first appeared in the archaeological record during the Middle Sicán period. In this technique, ceramic vessels are shaped using a flat wooden paddle against a small handheld anvil (usually a smooth pebble) held inside the vessel, and finished by stamping a geometric or figurative design onto the vessel shoulder with a decorated paddle. Cleland and Shimada (1998) suggest that this technique was introduced by an ethnic group that arrived from Piura in the Middle Sicán period and spread south as far as Chicama. As producers of necessary goods, members of this group would have been integrated economically into Sicán society, but would have maintained a distinct sub-cultural or ethnic identity (1998:140) and production and distribution of *paleteada* pottery would have remained independent from state-run workshops. *Paleteada* ceramics were common at Pedregal, and a relatively wide range of *paleteada* designs compared to other contemporaneous sites in the Jequetepeque and Chicama Valleys[20] (see Appendix E).

Evidence for ceramic production at Farfán during Lambayeque and Chimú-Inka periods (Mackey and Jáuregui 2002, 2004) suggests that some of the utilitarian ceramics used at Pedregal may have been produced in elite-supervised workshops. One of the components of the Lambayeque occupation of Farfán was a ceramic workshop (Mackey in press, Mackey and Jaúregui 2002). This workshop produced ring-base bowls with a molded decorative band; such vessels were found in the associated Lambayeque cemetery and fragments of similar vessels were among the ceramic sample at Pedregal. These vessels were not destined for elite use, as they were included in middle-class burials (Mackey in press), but they were produced in a workshop context at an administrative site, which suggests more formal organization of production than that of *paleteada* vessels described above. It is possible that Pedregal residents obtained some of their bowls and *ollas* from this workshop during the Lambayeque period.

[20] *Paleteada* ceramics in the Jequetepeque and south tend to have either square or linear patterns, as opposed to a wider range of motifs common in the Lambayeque-La Leche region (Cleland and Shimada 1998; Franco and Gálvez 2004).

A Chimú-Inka ceramic production context was also identified near an elite residence at Farfán (Mackey 2003). Large storage vessels (*tinajas*) were made in this workshop. While two *tinaja* fragments from Pedregal were decorated with a row of incised circles near the rim, similar to *tinajas* produced at Farfán, it is unclear whether Farfán was an important source of these ceramics. It would be difficult to transport these large (rim diameters of the *tinajas* produced at Farfán reach 50 cm), low-fired vessels very far, and occupation at Pedregal had declined or ended by the Chimú-Inka period. The evidence that Pedregal received ceramics produced at Farfán during the Lambayeque period is somewhat stronger, however, and it is possible that Farfán continued as a source of Pedregal utilitarian ceramics during later periods.

I have observed manufacture of utilitarian ceramics by itinerant specialists in the Jequetepeque Valley. Potters from the village of San Pablo, in the upper Jequetepeque Valley, visit villages in the middle after the harvest at least once a year (though residents remember that before metal cooking pots had widely replaced ceramic ones, potters visited twice a year). I observed two potters during their visit to the town of Pay Pay in July 2007. The potters brought dried clay from the upper valley and spent a week making and firing 195 *ollas*, *tinajas*, and jars using the *paleteada* technique (Figure 6.14). The vessels were constructed and dried in a room otherwise used for storage, and open-air fired nearby. Dung and straw were used as fuel for this relatively low-temperature firing, and little trace of the firing was left afterward. After firing, the potters exchanged finished vessels for recently harvested rice.

Ceramic production of this nature would have left few archaeological indications; no dedicated workshop space exists in Pay Pay, the potters carried their tools with them, firing left only ephemeral traces, and all the vessels survived firing, so no wasters were produced. This scenario provides an alternate (and less archaeologically visible) model for domestic ceramic production, but in both this case and the case of village specialization described above utilitarian

Figure 6.14. *Paleteada* production, July 2007, Pay Pay, Jequetepeque Valley, Peru.

ceramics are made by part-time or full-time independent specialists organized at the local rural level.

As yet, we can say little about how Pedregal residents obtained domestic ceramics. Ethnographic analogy and evidence from nearby Farfán, however, suggest that households used ceramics made by independent specialists as well as at least some vessels produced in attached workshops at other sites. And while lithic tools and other necessary implements would have been produced at the household level, metal objects would likely have come from specialized workshops located elsewhere.

6.5 CONCLUSIONS: PROVISIONING THE HOUSEHOLD

Most resources used in Pedregal households could be obtained within a relatively limited 10 km catchment area, no more than several hours' walk from the village, with the exception of metal tools, ceramics, and some non-local plants. Excavations uncovered no evidence that Pedregal households were economically specialized or that they were not self-sufficient in acquiring food, clothing, and fuel. Maize was a staple throughout the LIP, accompanied by other cultigens and wild plants. However, in the late LIP, maize increased in importance at the expense of wild plants and tree fruits. A similar shift toward domesticates occurred in the faunal assemblage, as fish declined in importance relative to camelids. Increased maize production and processing in Pedregal households is consistent with Dillehay and Kolata's (2004) hypotheses of increased investment in intensive irrigation farming and hypotheses of surplus mobilization of maize by the Chimú polity.

The fish and shellfish assemblages also changed over the course of the LIP, with *Donax* replacing *Polinices* as the most important shellfish species, while *suco* replaced *anchoveta* as the largest contributor to the fish assemblage. Comparison to Late Moche samples from the site shows a clear shift from a sardine-based assemblage during the Moche period to an *anchoveta* and *suco* dominated assemblage during the LIP, a change consistent with the kind of multidecadal climatic cycle proposed by Chavez et al. (2003).

Comparison to assemblages from nearby Pacatnamú and Chimú sites in the Moche and Casma Valleys shows that Pedregal plant and animal use follows the same general patterns as other lower class LIP sites. Fleshy fruits like *guanábana* made an important contribution to plant assemblages at LIP sites, while maize was relatively constant between rural and urban and upper and lower class assemblages. Camelid was the most common terrestrial animal in the

LIP faunal assemblages from Pedregal, Pacatnamú, Chan Chan, and Cerro la Virgen. At Pacatnamú, camelid made a greater contribution on average than fish in upper class room groups, while the reverse was true for lower class households. In the Moche Valley, the contributions of fish and shellfish to the meat diet were negligible in comparison to the contribution of camelid in the urban, lower class SIAR, while at the rural lower class village of Cerro la Virgen fish and shellfish made up a greater proportion of the diet. Fish and shellfish assemblages in the Moche and Jequetepeque Valleys show more variation than do plant or terrestrial faunal assemblages in terms of species represented, which may be due to greater geographic variation in the marine habitats available and climatic fluctuations through time. In general, Pedregal's faunal assemblage follows the outlines of Cerro la Virgen and the commoner households of Pacatnamú more closely than the urban SIAR or noble households at Pacatnamú.

7.0 HOUSEHOLD WORK AT PEDREGAL

The rhythms of domestic life, what Ortner refers to as the "little routines people enact, again and again, in working, sleeping, and relaxing, as well as little scenarios of etiquette they play out again and again in social interaction" (Ortner 1984:154) constitute daily household practice. Many of these little routines are tasks related to preparing food, raising children, cleaning and maintaining the house, and making clothes, tools, nets, and other necessities. In this chapter, I focus on three elements of daily domestic practice particularly visible in Pedregal households: food processing, food preparation, and spinning and weaving, and discuss the gendered organization of these tasks at the household level and the evidence for changes in the focus and intensity of household work through time.

7.1 FOOD PROCESSING

After food was brought back to the village, most foods underwent at least minimal processing before they are cooked and served. In contrast, *preparation* refers to culinary operations such as cooking that directly preceded the consumption of a meal. Food processing, on the other hand, often occurred well in advance of a meal and serves to separate the edible portion of the plant or animal from byproducts like bones or husks (even though these byproducts may subsequently be used for other purposes) and includes activities like butchering and drying meat and fish, shucking and grinding corn, and hulling beans. While there was clearly overlap between these activities in practice, especially as cooks multitasked in the kitchen, I separate them here in order to explore the organization and timing of different tasks in the kitchen.

A good deal of daily household work is devoted to processing food for subsequent meal preparation and also to store for future use. In rural agrarian households, processing work generally increases around the harvest season[21]. Processing often takes place outside the house in modern rural Jequetepeque households; it is common to see external spaces used for grinding corn or drying crops like corn or chili peppers. Processing also takes place on a smaller scale within houses, often immediately related to cooking. Figure 7.1, for example, shows a small grinding stone inside a contemporary kitchen in the middle Jequetepeque.

Figure 7.1. Grinding stone and hearth in a middle Jequetepeque Valley house

[21] I discuss the seasonality of household practice at Pedregal in Chapter 9.

7.1.1 Plant processing at Pedregal

A series of carefully timed tasks moves plants from the field to the kitchen. Crops are harvested, often dried and partly processed in the field, and then transported back home for storage, further processing, and eventual household use. Harvests in the Andes are traditionally communal tasks, times when old reciprocal obligations are met and new ones incurred. Work must be completed quickly when the plants have reached the desired stage of maturity, and, at least today, crops are particularly vulnerable to damage and theft during the harvest season. After crops like maize and beans are harvested, the plants must be further processed to separate the edible products from byproducts such as stalks and leaves to be used as fuel or fodder or discarded.

The presence of complete cornstalks, including roots, attached husks (with ears removed), and tassels in platform and other fill at Pedregal suggest that Pedregal residents first cut down cornstalks or pulled them up by their roots, and then removed the ears of corn while leaving husks attached to the stalk. Stalks were used in platform construction, and likely also as fodder and fuel. This harvest sequence matches up well with modern observations of the maize harvest.

In Sikkink's (1988) harvest sequence for maize in the highlands, primary processing, in which stalks and husks are separated from cobs, takes place in the fields, but stalks are brought back to the house as animal fodder. Cobs are dried and stored in houses until used, and then maize kernels are removed from the cob before being ground. My own observations of the corn harvest in November 2006 in the middle Jequetepeque Valley, and Gillin's (1947:20) description of the maize harvest in the village of Moche, are of a similar harvest sequence. Some corn is harvested green, and the rest is left to ripen and dry on the stalk. The stalks are cut down or pulled out and left in the field until husking. Gillin describes a “bone or wooden pick, 5 to 6 inches long, perforated at the butt end and attached to the wrist by a thong…[which] is used as an aid in opening stalks” (20), whereas in 2006 farmers used metal picks. The harvester picks up each stalk, slits open the husks and removes the ears (Figure 7.2). After husking, ears are piled together to be bagged and transported, while husks and stalks are left on the ground to be burnt, gathered for fodder, or used as construction materials. The husked ears are carried back to the house for further drying, after which kernels can be removed from the cobs.

Figure 7.2. Maize harvester in the middle Jequetepeque Valley

Other non-edible plant parts were also common in the Pedregal assemblage. Numerous empty bean pods, but few whole bean plants, were recovered, suggesting that pods were removed from the plant elsewhere and brought back to the village for the final step of processing, or that bean plants (but not pods) were burnt as fuel or used as fodder. Gillin (1947) mentions that in Moche, beans and lentils were harvested by pulling the whole plant up and then pounding the plants over mats or baskets to remove the seeds. The presence of cotton pods along with fiber and seeds at Pedregal indicates that cotton processing also took place in and around households (Figure 7.3). Many seeds were still embedded in fiber, hinting at the laborious work of picking numerous small cotton seeds out of cotton fiber before it could be spun. This evidence suggests that a good deal of primary plant processing took place around Pedregal houses, rather than in the fields.

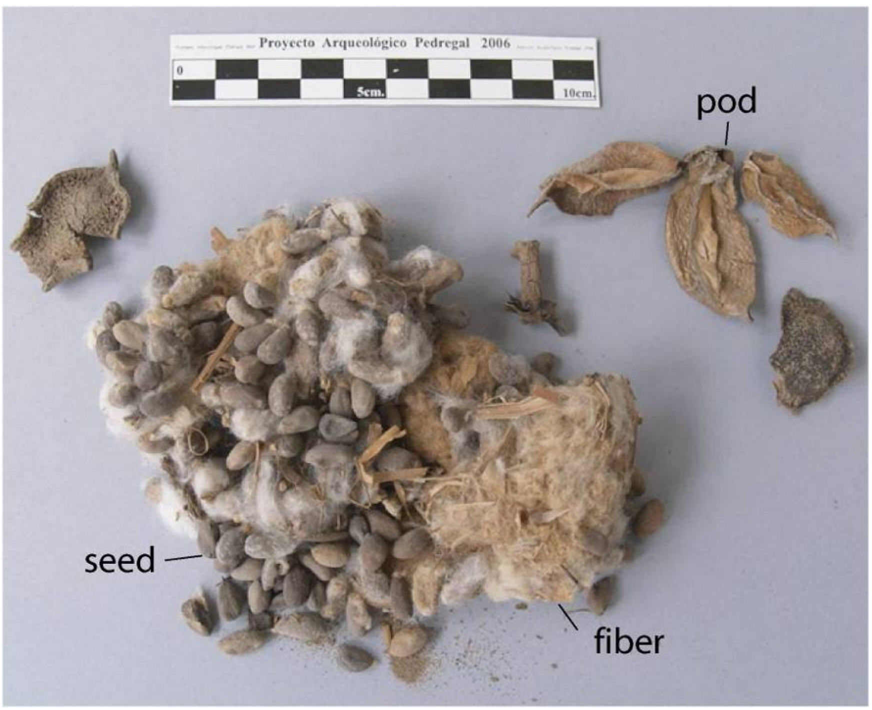

Figure 7.3. Cotton seeds, pods, and fiber from Pedregal

Other crops, especially fruits, do not require long or time-consuming processing sequences. Today, fruits like *pacae* or plums are generally not eaten as part of a meal, but rather picked opportunistically and consumed when desired. It is common to see discarded *pacae* pods and seeds along paths, in yards, and along the side of the road during *pacae* season. Likewise, *guanábana* is processed and the seeds removed only in order to blend the fruit with water to make a *refresco*. For plants such as *ají* and fruits, byproducts such as skin, seeds, and stems were present in the Pedregal botanical assemblage; these byproducts were likely not produced as part of processing and storage sequences, but rather were likely removed at the moment of preparation and consumption.

Figure 7.4. Potato harvest in Guzmango, Cajamarca (Photo by Howard Tsai)

In the Andes, many harvest and crop-processing tasks are shared by men and women (Figure 7.4). However, though Sikkink (2001:111) points out that the organization of labor in Andean households is flexible, men tend to be more involved in plowing and heavy work, while women tend to process harvested crops, winnowing and grinding grain and drying crops like *ají* peppers. Plant processing activities like winnowing and grinding are initial stages of cooking and therefore tend to be carried out by women. Weismantel (1988) elegantly describes the morning ritual in highland Ecuadorian households: “Soon all the other women were up, the young ones, *kachun* [daughter-in-law] and daughter, grinding barley and the old woman presiding over the fire, toasting barley on a flat griddle” (175). The laborious daily work of grinding grains on large kitchen grinding stones is shared by the younger women in the household. On the basis of accounts like this, Hastorf (1991) argues that maize grinding would have been primarily a female task in the prehispanic Mantaro Valley. In this way, the distribution and concentration of maize remains and processing tools might be used to chart women’s activities in Wanka households, and to infer changes in the intensity of these activities after Inka conquest.

7.1.1.1 Groundstone processing tools at Pedregal

Groundstone tools such as *batanes* (large, flat base stones) and *manos* or *chungos* (smaller hand or rocker stones) are generally used to process maize in the Andes, while smaller stones are used as mortars and pestles to grind condiments like *ají* peppers. Large *batanes* are often located inside kitchens and are sometimes set into benches or floors. *Batanes* can also be placed outside houses (as shown in Bruning’s 1886 photos from the Lambayeque region [Figure 7.5]).

Figure 7.5. Large *batán* (Photo by Bruning, in Schaedel 1988)

Large *batanes* were rare at Pedregal. Only one probable *batán* was observed on the surface, in Area 4 near Unit 3. Large *manos* were also rare. Unfortunately, therefore, at Pedregal large grinding stones do not provide evidence for the spatial organization of maize processing or for changes in processing intensity through time. Maize was clearly being processed at Pedregal, however, and I suggest that the relative lack of *batanes* is due to the fact that large stones suitable for use as grinding stones were rare in the lower valley, and would thus have been curated. Pedregal has been looted extensively, and it is possible that even *batanes* abandoned at the site could have been removed for use in other, even modern, settlements. While archaeologists often assume that large grinding slabs were relatively immobile, and thus their locations in archaeological contexts presumably represent their location of use (Gero and Scattolin 2002; Hendon 1997; Sweely 1998), this may be true only of grinding stones embedded in floors or benches. Modern residents of a small hamlet in the middle Jequetepeque Valley move their large *batán* to different locations in their yard depending on the tasks they are working on at the time (Howard Tsai, 2006, personal communication). It is clear, then, that *batanes* can be moved at will, and a good *batán* is probably reused until it wears through, especially in the lower valley where suitable large slabs of stone are relatively rare.

Smaller unmodified grinding stones were more commonly recovered at Pedregal (see Table 6.19). These ranged between 30-40 cm in diameter, with at least one face showing evidence of pecking. On these smaller stones, the pecked and polished surface was usually a narrow tip (Figure 7.6), which indicates that these stones were used as pestles. It is likely that these are underrepresented in the sample; wear on recovered groundstone tools was sometimes fairly light, the stones were not otherwise modified and similarly sized smooth round stones were abundant at the site. Such small *manos* were found across Sector A, but as few were recovered, most from surface or near-surface contexts (see Table 6.19), their distribution does not help clarify the organization of household processing tasks.

Figure 7.6. Small grinding stone from Pedregal

7.1.1.2 Plant products and processing byproducts at Pedregal

Hastorf (1990:282, see also Lennstrom and Hastorf 1988) suggests that maize and other plant remains recovered from patio and general house contexts are more indicative of processing than consumption. In order to reconstruct emphasis on particular crop processing activities in Pedregal households, I focus on macrobotanical remains of maize and cotton, plants that would have required particularly intensive processing. Three different measures—proportion, ubiquity, and density (parts/L excavated)—can be used to detect changes in emphasis.

Table 7.1 summarizes proportions, mean densities, and ubiquities of maize, cotton, and tree fruits. Maize made up a greater proportion of the botanical assemblage in the later LIP contexts than in the earlier ones. This was true for all three households sampled in depth, suggesting that this was a settlement-wide trend. The proportion of the assemblage made up by maize almost doubled, from 14% in the early LIP to 26% in the late LIP. The average number of maize cob and kernel parts per liter in soil samples was also higher in late LIP contexts, though not significantly so. In addition to being present in greater densities and making up a greater proportion of the assemblage, maize was also more ubiquitous in the later LIP. It was present in a greater proportion of contexts, suggesting it was being processed not only more intensely, but over a wider area of the site. Cotton also made up a significantly greater proportion of the botanical assemblage in later occupations at the site. On average, cotton densities were higher in the later LIP, though we can only be 85% confident that this difference is real and not an artifact of sampling. However, cotton was slightly more ubiquitous in the early LIP than the late LIP. In the late LIP, maize and cotton together made up 54% of the plant assemblage, compared to 33% in the early LIP.

Table 7.1. Selected plants species in early and late LIP occupations at Pedregal

	LIP occupation	Total plant parts	Mean density (frags/L)	t-test	Proportion	chi-square	Ubiquity
maize (cobs and kernels)	early	5780	0.38	t=.747, p=.456	14.76	X^2=142, p<.0005	38.85
	late	2093	0.54		26.42		64.62
cotton	early	5780	1.46	t=1.52, p=.13	18.25	X^2=85.17, p<.0005	53.24
	late	2093	2.82		27.81		46.15
guanabana/tree fruit	early	5780	0.77	t=3.209, p=.002	33.75	X^2=147.88, p<.0005	59.71
	late	2093	0.23		19.54		66.15

As cotton and maize became a more important part of the assemblage through time, tree fruits and especially *guanábana* (*Annona muricata*) received less emphasis. Tree fruits as a category made up a significantly greater proportion of the botanical assemblage in the early LIP deposits. The mean density of *guanábana* from soil samples in early contexts was significantly higher than in late contexts. However, *guanábana* ubiquity is greater in the late LIP, which suggests that although *guanábana* was a more important part of the botanical assemblage during the earlier LIP, its distribution within households and middens was more localized than in the later LIP.

The shift from an assemblage that focused more heavily on tree fruits, along with beans and wild plants, to an assemblage in which use of tree fruits dropped significantly but use of cotton and maize increased signals a change in domestic subsistence and household labor priorities. Tree fruits like *guanábana* are more difficult to store and transport than plants like maize and cotton, but require minimal processing. Rinds and seeds are removed shortly before consumption, and no further preparation is necessary. On the other hand, maize and cotton can be stored and transported, and can also be transformed into products with added political and symbolic value, like *chicha* or textiles. These products would be more appropriate trade or tribute items in a valley-wide system than tree fruits or wild plants. The increased focus on processing cotton and maize in Pedregal households points to household economic emphases that are consistent with increased agricultural production for household consumption and for trade or tribute.

As emphasis on maize and cotton increased, the time invested in crop processing by Pedregal residents, and especially women, would likely have increased. Maize and cotton require a good deal of processing labor before the final product can be used. Seeds must be painstakingly picked from cotton fiber and maize must be removed from the cob and ground to make *chicha* or other preparations. The increased contribution of these species to the assemblage in the later LIP suggests that Pedregal residents would have spent comparatively more time processing plants in the later LIP. The proportion of the botanical assemblage represented by maize cobs and kernels almost doubled from the early to the late LIP, a noteworthy increase requiring a major redeployment of household labor. Because these tasks tend to be carried out by women and girls in the Andes, women at Pedregal would have borne the brunt of this increased workload.

7.1.1.3 Pedregal maize processing in regional perspective

From the early to the late LIP, then, Pedregal households increased production of cotton and maize, plants that required heavy processing but could be easily stored, transported, and converted to desirable products like *chicha* and textiles. Increased production could indicate a shift in consumption patterns toward a more maize-based diet, as a result of changes in agricultural practices or household economic strategies. Increased production could also signal an increase in export of maize and cotton as exchange or tribute, as a result of the new demands placed on Pedregal households by the Chimú state.

One way to evaluate the movement of maize as an item of exchange or of extracted tribute is by looking at ratios of cobs to kernels (Gumerman 1991; Hastorf 2001; Plescia 2003; Welch and Scarry 1995). In the case of the Mississippian chiefdom centered at Moundville, Welch and Scarry (1995) found that rural villages near Moundville had much higher ratios of maize cob fragments to kernels than Moundville itself; that is, rural villages had proportionally more processing byproducts (cobs) as compared to the part of the plant that was consumed (kernels) than did the center of Moundville[22]. Welch and Scarry (1995) interpret this pattern as indicating that maize was being produced and processed in rural villages, and then supplied to the center as tribute. Moundville received maize kernels, but not byproducts like cobs, from its rural sustaining villages.

In the Mantaro Valley, Hastorf (2001) found a similar regional pattern in cob to kernel ratios. At Wanka II-period Hatunmarca, a low elevation site near maize production areas, total maize density was 3.3/6 kg soil sample, and cob density was 2.7/sample (a ratio of .82 cobs/total maize remains) (Hastorf 2001:Table 7.2[23]). Hastorf interprets this high cob density and presence relative to total maize density and presence, as evidence for the production and harvest of maize by residents of the site. On the other hand, at Wanka II Tunanmarca, a site far from maize-producing areas that, according to Hastorf, "probably depended on trade or tribute only" (169), the overall density of maize was 1.5/6 kg soil sample, while cob density was only .33/sample (a ratio of .22 cobs/maize remains). Hastorf interprets these results as indicating that

[22] Welch and Scarry (1995) express cupule and kernel data using box plots that show the natural log of standardized count +1 (to deal with a skewed dataset). However, by adding the standardized densities of each flotation sample for two sites (Moundville NR and Big Sandy) reported in Welch and Scarry (1995:Table 2) and averaging them to find the mean count/total plant g., and then dividing cupules by kernels, I calculated cupule-to-kernel ratios of .93 cupules/kernel for Moundville NR and 1.71 cupules/kernel for Big Sandy (a farmstead).

[23] It is not clear whether Hastorf's 'maize' category includes cobs and kernels, only kernels, or cobs, kernels, and other maize parts. For this reason, I could not calculate cob-to-kernel ratios from Hastorf's (2001:Table 7.2 and 7.3) data.

“shucked maize was transported and that Tunanmarca residents did not do much of their own maize production” (Hastorf 2001:169). Hastorf (2001) does not discuss an example of a maize-exporting site from the Mantaro Valley.

Based on studies such as these, I would expect to see low cob to kernel ratios at sites that were not heavily involved in maize production, but rather received maize as trade or tribute. At these sites, there should be little evidence of crop byproducts as compared to kernels. On the other hand, I would expect that sites directly involved with maize production and processing would have more cobs relative to kernels. Finally, as in the Moundville example, I would expect that sites involved in producing maize for export to have even higher cob-to-kernel ratios; that is, to have relatively more crop byproducts as compared to kernels. While using ratios of cobs or cupules to kernels helps adjust for differences in preservation and collection in different regions, the Moundville and Mantaro Valley data do not help to establish baseline ratios for sites involved in exporting or importing maize. Instead, both cases rely on comparisons among different sites in the same region.

I tested the hypothesis that Pedregal residents were involved in producing maize for export by comparing cob to kernel ratios from Pedregal and Pacatnamú. Table 7.2 shows densities and ratios for these two sites, as well as the Chimú-Inka occupation of El Brujo, in the Chicama Valley. At Pacatnamú, Gumerman (1991) compared the average density of cobs and kernels in soil samples recovered from excavated room groups. For all room groups at Pacatnamu, the average density of kernels was much higher than that of cobs, and at the site as a whole there were 0.26 cob fragments per kernel at Pacatnamú (Figure 7.7). At Pedregal, average densities of cob and kernel fragments were calculated from soil samples only (soil samples were taken systematically and processed similarly to Gumerman’s samples, making

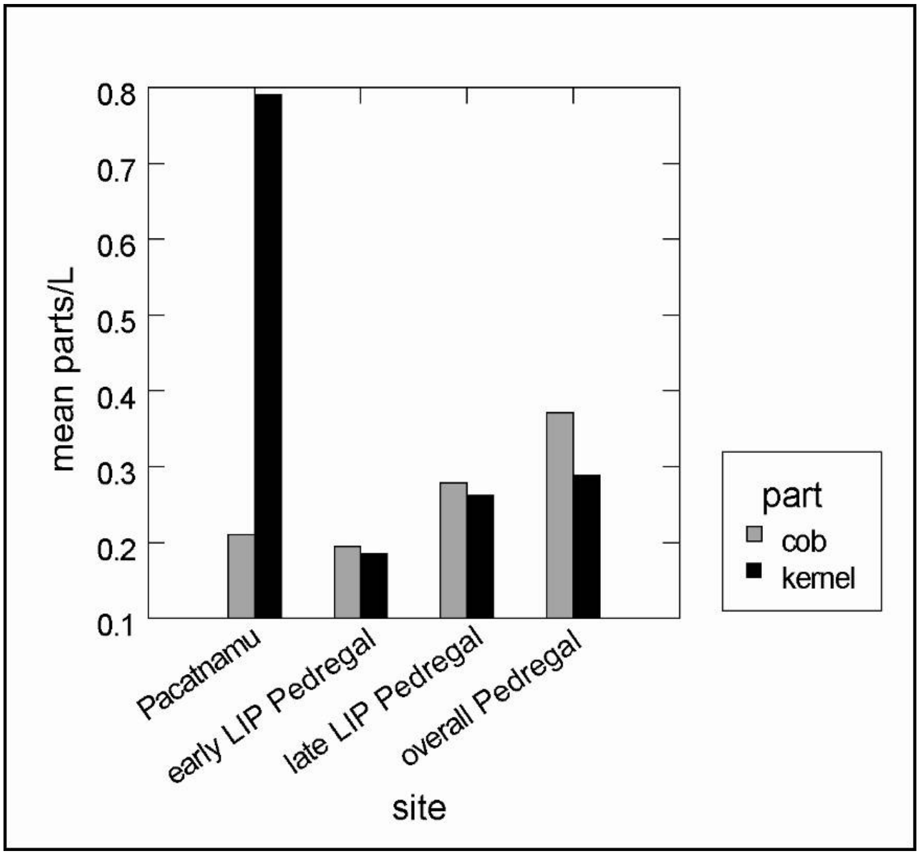

Figure 7.7. Cob-kernel ratios at Pedregal and Pacatnamú

Table 7.2. Mean cob, kernel, and cupule densities at north coast sites

	Pedregal				
	overall Sector A	early LIP	late LIP	Pacatnamu	El Brujo*
mean cobs/liter	0.37	0.2	0.28	0.21	0.2
mean kernels/liter	0.29	0.19	0.26	0.79	0.26
mean cupules/liter	7.35	4.26	5.34	NA	3.8
cob/kernel ratio	1.27	1.05	1.08	0.26	0.78
cupule/kernel ratio	25.52	22.42	20.54	NA	14.44

*Plescia (2003) does not provide raw data, so densities are estimated from bar graph (Figure 5.3) sample data comparable between the sites). At Pedregal, cobs outnumbered kernels (1.27 cob fragments/kernel). This suggests that Pedregal households were more heavily involved in processing maize than Pacatnamú households, which tended to have fewer byproducts of processing as compared to edible maize.

Another way to assess maize processing is by comparing cupules to kernels. Counting cupules rather than cob fragments is more precise, since cob fragments can represent varying proportions of a single cob, whereas each individual cupule represents the point where a kernel would have been attached to the cob. At Pedregal, I counted fragments as cobs when the entire circumference of the cob was present. I also counted all cupules, whether they were loose or part of cob fragments. As Table 7.2 shows, the average cupule density in soil samples at Pedregal was 7.35 cupules/L. Unfortunately, Gumerman did not calculate cupule densities at Pacatnamú, but his student, Sara Plescia, calculated mean cupule densities in her MA research on Chimú-Inka plant use at the site of El Brujo, in the Chicama Valley (Plescia 2004; Tate 2006). In Plescia's El Brujo samples (Plescia 2004:Figure 5.4), there were 14.44 cupules per kernel. Plescia (2004; see also Tate 2006:257) interprets this overabundance of cupules (byproducts of processing) as compared to kernels (the edible portion of the plant) as evidence that households at El Brujo were harvesting and processing corn in quantities that exceeded household consumption, perhaps for transport to Inka state facilities. At Pedregal, there were 25.52 cupules per kernel, comparatively an even greater overabundance of processing byproducts.

Comparison of cob to kernel ratios from Pacatnamú and Pedregal suggests that Pedregal residents were more heavily involved in maize processing than residents of the Lambayeque period valley center, and were also likely processing maize to be exported and consumed elsewhere. Yet at Pedregal, the ratios of cob to kernel and cupule to kernel ratio did not change markedly from the early to late LIP (Table 7.2). This evidence suggests that Pedregal's organization of maize processing did not change from the early to late LIP, even if emphasis on products like maize and cotton did increase. The ratio of processing debris (cobs and cupules) to the consumed product (kernels) did not change, which I argue indicates that the relative balance of maize processing and maize consumption did not change from the early to late LIP. Since maize made up a greater proportion of the botanical assemblage in the late LIP as compared to the early LIP, we can conclude that Pedregal residents processed proportionally more maize in the late LIP, but probably also consumed proportionally more maize. Maize may have partly taken the place of other products such as fruit and wild plants in the late LIP diet at Pedregal, though the overall breadth and diversity of the plant assemblage did not change.

The increased proportion of maize coupled with continuity in cob to kernel ratios indicates that while the volume of maize processed increased and processing labor intensified in the late LIP, neither the focus of household labor nor the range of household activities changed markedly. The focus on processing apparent in the early LIP suggests that Pedregal residents may have supplied elites at Pacatnamú or other sites with maize even before Chimú arrival, and shifted their processing efforts toward supplying Chimú administrators after conquest.

7.1.2 Processing meat and fish at Pedregal

As with plant processing sequencing, butchering tasks tend to follow established sequences, which ultimately pattern the deposition of animal products and byproducts. At Pedregal, fish, camelids, *cuy*, and dogs were butchered for household consumption. Ethnographic sources suggest that camelid butchery would traditionally have been men's work

(Gillin 1947; Miller 1979), while my personal observation in Cuzco and on the coast suggests that women are more often involved in killing and butchering smaller animals such as *cuy*. *Cuy* especially are butchered and prepared immediately, so butchering becomes a step in food preparation rather than a separate and intensive job.

The generally wide range of camelid, *cuy*, and dog skeletal elements found shows that Pedregal residents butchered whole animals. For example, Figure 7.8 shows the range of dog skeletal elements from Pedregal; elements from most of the body were present. Elements from most of the camelid skeleton were also present in the Pedregal assemblage. Camelid foot elements (metacarpals, metatarsals, and other unidentified metapodials and phalanges) and cranial elements were common at Pedregal; since crania and feet are among the least desirable parts of the animal in terms of meat, and they would tend to be removed as the animal was being butchered (Miller and Burger 1995). This evidence suggests that camelids were butchered at Pedregal.

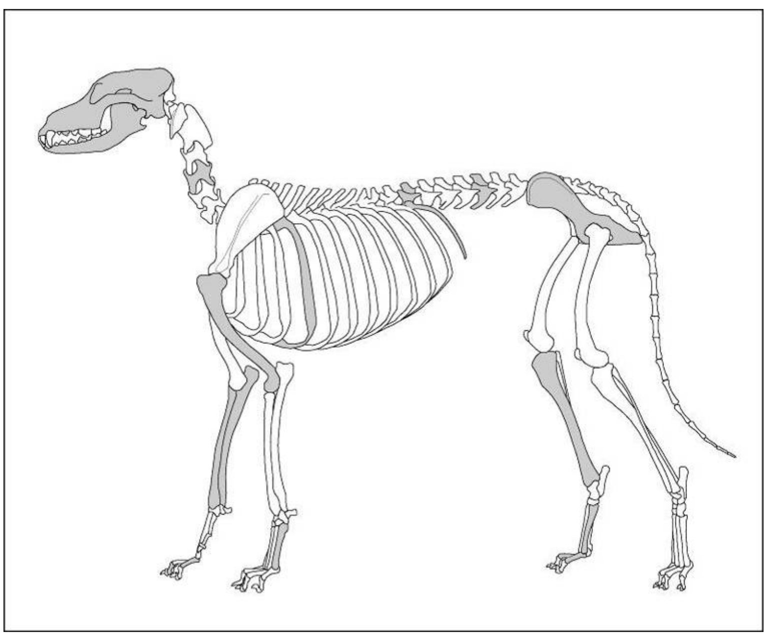

Figure 7.8. Dog skeleton, with identified elements at Pedregal highlighted in gray

Because camelid husbandry is no longer widely practiced on the coast, I have found no ethnographic descriptions of coastal camelid butchering practices. Based on Miller's observations from the highlands, animals would have been slaughtered by either slitting the throat or cutting into the abdominal cavity to stop the heart (a method also described ethnohistorically). The skin would have been removed, and at this point lower and upper limbs would have been separated by cutting the posterior surface of the point of articulation between carpals or tarsals and metapodials. After evisceration, the carcass would have been cut up into packages, as discussed below, and transported to where it would be prepared. Miller points out that few bones would have been broken during slaughter and initial butchering, but almost every bone was broken into several pieces during preparation. Miller (1979:21) reports that families in the Andes butcher and consume a camelid no more than several times a year, so while butchering a large animal like this would require intensive processing labor, it would not have been a weekly or even monthly task.

Table 7.3 shows the Pedregal camelid assemblage by skeletal element and general category, or meat packet, while Figure 7.9 shows the parts of the camelid body present in Pedregal refuse. In considering the utility of different parts of the camelid skeleton, Aldenderfer (1998) partitions the animal into five packets of differing utility. This partitioning is based on ethnographic observations of camelid butchering (Miller 1979) and calculation of the utility indices of different cuts of meat (Aldenderfer 1998:105). While, as Valdez (2000) points out, there are different ways to butcher large animals like camelids, the five meat packets used by Aldenderfer (Figure 7.9) are broadly comparable to ethnographically reported butchering practices, help assign relative utility to different skeletal elements, and allow us to approximate not only butchering patterns but differential consumption of preferential cuts at Pedregal.

Table 7.3. Pedregal camelid assemblage by element and meat packet

Packet/element	% of total camelid elements (n=864)	% of early LIP camelid elements (n=140)	% of late LIP camelid elements (n=160)
Head/neck	**9.61**	**12.6**	**13.76**
skull	3.47	2.85	2.5
axis/atlas	0.12	0	0.63
tooth	3.36	4.86	6.88
mandible	2.66	4.89	3.75
Forelimb	**9.84**	**10**	**5.01**
cervical vertebra	0.23	0	0
humerus	3.36	2.86	2.5
radius/ulna	4.63	6.43	1.88
metacarpal	1.62	0.71	0.63
Trunk	**9.72**	**11.56**	**8.74**
rib	5.79	7.86	3.75
pelvis	1.5	2.14	1.88
scapula	1.5	1.43	1.25
thoracic vertebra	0.81	0.13	1.86
sternum	0.12	0	0
Hindlimb	**11.93**	**16.42**	**8.74**
femur	4.75	2.14	0.63
tibia	5.21	10.71	6.86
metatarsal	1.97	3.57	1.25
End	**0.23**	**0**	**0**
lumbar vertebra	0.23		
Unidentified	**58.68**	**50**	**63.76**
unspecified vertebra	5.67	11.43	5.63
unspecified metapodial/phalange	6.6	11.43	2.5
other	0.12	0.71	0
unidentified long bones	15.97	13.57	20.63
unidentified fragments	30.32	12.86	35

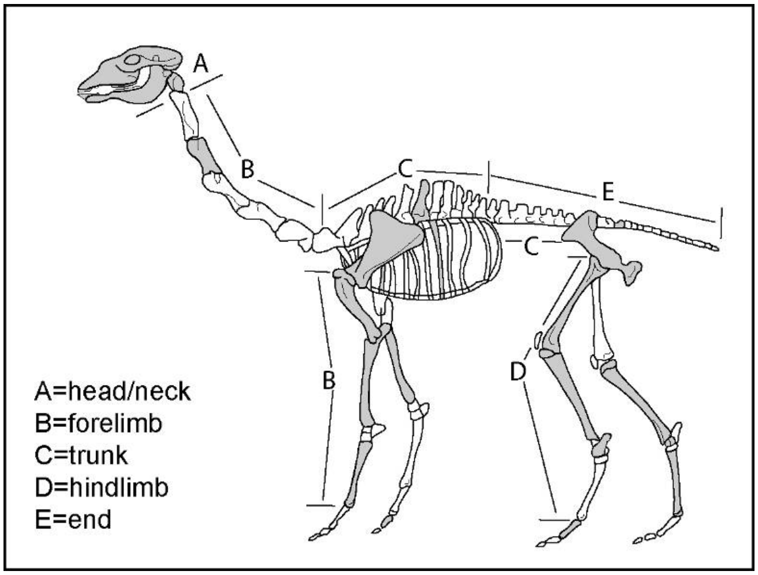

Figure 7.9. Camelid skeleton, divided into five 'meat packets' (after Aldenderfer 1998), with identified elements at Pedregal highlighted in gray

The different packets are fairly equally represented at Pedregal in general. According to the guanaco utility indices presented by Aldenderfer (1998:106), the trunk packet has the highest summed utility rating (209.2), followed by the hindlimb (108.9-142) and forelimb (100.1-116.1), end (44.8), and head/neck (24.5). One problem with the data from Pedregal is that many vertebral fragments could not be identified to cervical, thoracic, or lumbar vertebrae. Since vertebrae are split among forelimb, trunk, and end packets, it is possible that these parts of the animal may be systematically underestimated here. However, the bias is systematic and should not affect comparisons of skeletal element distributions among households and across the site.

As Table 7.3 shows, the representation of different camelid meat packets varied from the early to the late LIP. For most meat packets, late LIP proportions were lower than comparable early LIP proportions; however, this is due to the larger percent of unidentified elements in the late LIP. The head packet is overrepresented in the late LIP as compared to the early LIP and the overall assemblage, but this is mostly because of the large number of teeth in the late LIP. In contrast, forelimb and hindlimb packets each constitute a greater proportion of the assemblage in the early LIP as compared to the late LIP, but because the sample of identified elements was relatively small, the real difference between forelimbs and hindlimbs in early and late LIP is six and nine elements, respectively. In sum, while there are some differences in meat packet and element representation, these differences are weak and do not provide evidence for marked differences in camelid processing or consumption in the early and late LIP.

Cutmarks, made as the animal is skinned and butchered, and as meat is cut from the bone, also reflect meat processing patterns. Only two of the 39 dog elements had cutmarks, but it is difficult to abstract butchery patterns from the presence of cutmarks on only two elements, a rib and the distal portion of a humerus (Figure 7.10). The presence of cutmarks does, however, indicate that dogs were butchered for meat and consumed in Pedregal households.

A total of 4.1%, or nine of the 220 the camelid elements identified, had cutmarks or other modifications. In two cases, a distal metacarpal and a proximal tibia were sawn off evenly in the middle of the diaphysis, probably in order to manufacture bone tools. These fragments showed no further modification, and thus likely represent the portions removed in order to make the tool, rather than preforms of the tools themselves. No finished bone tools were recovered during excavation.

Only 3.2% of elements show cutmarks related to the butchering and skinning process. Lower limb bones, specifically four astragali (Figure 7.11) and one metapodial diaphysis, represent the majority of elements with cutmarks. The astragalus and the calcaneum are small bones that articulate with the metatarsal and the tibia. The high incidence of cutmarks on the astragalus shows that feet were separated from limbs by cutting through the joint at the bottom of the tibia. A distal femur and an acetabulum also showed cutmarks. Most elements with cutmarks have repeated parallel cuts, some of which are relatively wide and deep; camelid butchering thus involved repeated hacking, probably by relatively wide stone blades, rather than

Figure 7.10. Dog humerus showing cutmarks

Figure 7.11. Camelid astragalus showing cutmarks

precision slicing. Since only seven camelid elements in total had butchery-related cutmarks, I have no evidence for changing patterns in camelid butchering from the early to late LIP.

As I discussed in Chapter 6, camelid NISP makes up a greater proportion of the faunal assemblage vis-à-vis fish in the late LIP than in the early LIP. Though differences in treatment of camelids are not visible in the Pedregal assemblage, the increased proportion of camelid elements suggests that Pedregal residents devoted more time to processing camelid as compared to fish.

7.1.3 Fish processing

Elements from all parts of the fish skeleton were present at Pedregal. However, because only vertebrae and otoliths (cranial bones) were used to identify fish to the species level, I do not compare element distribution by species or through time. No cutmarks were observed on fish bones. After they were caught, fish would have been gutted and any fish surplus preserved by drying or possibly by salting. Most parts of the fish would likely have been used; today, fish heads are used in soup or cooked along with the rest of the fish and served.

As might be expected at a small village several kilometers inland, no specialized drying or storage areas, such as those discussed below, were identified at Pedregal. This lack of archaeologically visible evidence for fish processing suggests that while fish were likely processed for consumption and preserved for future use at Pedregal, families likely did not devote much time to these activities on a regular basis, except perhaps in the case of a particularly large catch. The low intensity of fish processing at Pedregal sharply contrasts with the high intensity of fish processing and storage at specialized prehispanic fishing villages. Sandweiss (1992) and Marcus (1987) find evidence of fish processing and storage at the sites of Lo Demás and Cerro Azul on the south coast. These late prehispanic (LIP and Late Horizon) sites were specialized fishing settlements likely involved in processing and preserving fish for transport and trade. At Cerro Azul, Marcus (1987:55-56) found storage rooms filled with clean sand and remains of anchovies, sardines, and other small fish. These small fish would have been stored in layers of sand to keep them dry and preserved without the aid of salt. Sandweiss' (1992) work at Lo Demás identifies several markers of specialized fish processing, including remnants of fish-drying racks, matting associated with salt and fish scales, an overabundance of cranial elements in comparison to postcranial elements, and the presence of higher levels of salt on fish bones as compared to animal bones. In contrast to Marcus (1987), Sandweiss (1992:112) suggests that fish were preserved by salting even before the arrival of the Spanish.

As I discussed in Chapter 6, comparison of early and late LIP fish and terrestrial mammal assemblages at Pedregal shows that fish NISP decreased through time in relation to terrestrial mammal (camelid, *cuy*, and dog). This suggests that time devoted to fishing and fish processing decreased during the LIP. Ethnographic evidence (Hammel et al. 1962:222) suggests that women are not generally involved in marine fishing, though they do gather shellfish and seaweed from the shore. Men, on the other hand, are more heavily involved in tasks related to fishing such as net and boat repair. If fishing was a largely male task at Pedregal, then men's workload may have been affected by the decrease in focus on fish as compared to domesticated terrestrial fauna I described in Chapter 6. It is possible that instead of fishing and processing fish, men devoted more time to agricultural production and raising domestic animals in the late LIP.

7.2 FOOD PREPARATION AND MEALS

In this section, I discuss the work of cooking, serving, and eating. Much everyday household practice is concerned with preparing daily meals, serving them to the family, eating and cleaning up, and getting ready for the next meal. Family roles are reproduced and children are enculturated through these structured, repeated tasks, which are often at the heart of domestic life.

As studies of traditional cooking methods have shown (e.g. Bruneton 1989), food preparation can be seen as an elaborate chain of technical decisions and habitual actions, akin to the technological *chaîne opératoire* approach to craft production (Lemonnier 1992). Bruneton's (1975) description of the process of making bread in Morocco, for example, highlights the influence of labor scheduling, economic constraints, and cultural standards on women's daily bread-making activities. In this case, daily food preparation was shaped by technical considerations but also informed by unconscious patterns women learned as young children and replicated in daily practice.

The material remains of daily food use are well represented in the archaeological record at Pedregal, in the form of the spaces where cooking took place, the vessels in which food was cooked and served, and the discarded remains and byproducts of food itself. However, not every culinary operation that would have taken place in Pedregal households is equally archaeologically visible. Therefore, I first examine some pertinent ethnographic and ethnohistoric descriptions of Andean cuisine in order to explore the range of preparation methods and recipes likely in use in coastal Andean kitchens and the ways in which food was consumed. Different culinary operations like roasting, drying, and boiling require different tools and would tend to leave different evidence in the archaeological record.

One central line of evidence for cooking, serving, and eating is the ceramic vessels used for these activities, and after outlining north coast cuisine I move to a functional analysis of the ceramic assemblage at Pedregal. Finally, I pull together ceramic, botanical, and faunal evidence to discuss change and continuity in culinary practice in Pedregal households.

7.2.1 North coast cuisine

7.2.1.1 Haute cuisine in the Andes

In her insightful study of prehispanic Andean foodways, Bray (2003a, 2003b) combines ethnohistoric accounts and ceramic analysis to reconstruct elements of Inka cooking and cuisine and to suggest that the Inka developed an elaborate elite *haute cuisine* through specific preparation and serving methods. Bray (2003a, 2003b) analyzed ethnohistoric accounts of Inka cuisine, and concluded that Inka *haute cuisine* was differentiated from everyday foodways in the Late Horizon by larger quantities of particularly desirable foods such as maize and meat, higher-quality ingredients, and greater complexity (see also Hastorf 2003). According to Bray, meals that incorporated a variety of different plates, dishes that included a variety of ingredients, and dishes that required more time-consuming preparations were all markers of elite meals (Bray 2003b:102).

Bray then examined the culinary functions of vessels in imperial Inka ceramic assemblages in the Inka heartland compared to the provinces in order to support her argument that Inka conquest and control were expressed in part through commensal politics. The distinctive Inka forms that spread to conquered provinces focused on the activities of serving and eating, particularly preparing maize-based stews, serving *chicha*, and eating meat (2003b:125). While these activities were not new to conquered provinces, the stylistically distinct

Inka vessels served to emphasize the distinction between the new Inka rulers and their provincial subjects and consolidate Inka ideological control in the provinces (Bray 2003b:131).

Bray’s (2003a, 2003b) Inka case highlights several points about Andean cuisine and its role in imperial politics. First, Andean *haute cuisine* may not have been signaled by special or exotic ingredients, but rather greater proportions or varieties of desirable, high-quality resources. Second, distinctive ceramic assemblages were central components of imperial politics in part because of how they were used at special meals. Hence it is important to investigate the role of such vessels in preparing and serving particular foods.

We have little evidence for how Chimú *haute cuisine* may have differed from that of the Inka. Like the Inka, Chimú fineware assemblages were dominated by vessels appropriate for serving and storing liquids, especially decorated blackware bottles, and by serving vessels. Chimú serving vessels were plates with flat bottoms and high walls, much deeper than the plates Bray describes and thus more suitable for liquid preparations like stews than more solid foods like meat. Also distinctive in Chimú assemblages are small burnished blackware *ollas*. Though no systematic analysis of ceramic assemblages between the Chimú heartland and provinces has been carried out along the lines of Bray’s (2003a, 2003b) research, it is interesting to note that the most distinctively Chimú vessels in provincial contexts tended to be bottles and plates. Gumerman’s (1991, 2002) work in elite and commoner Lambayeque compounds at Pacatnamú showed that elites had greater access to foods such as camelid, chile peppers, and coca, while commoners relied more heavily on wild, opportunistically gathered resources. While Bray argued that maize was special, desireable, and reserved for elite meals in the highlands (Bray 2003b:102), maize was relatively evenly distributed among elite and commoner contexts at Pacatnamú (Gumerman 1991). *Chicha* production was an important activity at elite Lambayeque and Chimú palaces at San José de Moro, suggesting the central role of serving and consuming *chicha* at elite meals and feasts. However, unlike in the Inka case, *keros* or other vessels devoted specifically to drinking are uncommon in Lambayeque and Chimú assemblages.

7.2.1.2 Reconstructing culinary operations

Bray used ethnohistoric accounts of Inka meals to add dimension to her functional analysis of Inka imperial ceramic assemblages. While many ethnohistoric accounts focused on highland practices, they provide a window on the rough outlines of prehispanic Andean cuisine. In addition, accounts such as Gillin's (1947) work in the village of Moche also provide some ethnographic examples of cuisine and food preparation techniques from the coast. Insights into customs of preparing and conserving food can also be gained from the food offerings left in funerary contexts which, unlike midden remains, show the intentional placement of particular ingredients in the vessels used to cook and serve them. Gumerman's (1994, 1997b) discussion of Moche funerary offerings at Pacatnamú and my own analysis of food offerings in Lambayeque burials at Farfán (2005, 2007) suggest patterned differences between domestic and mortuary food assemblages, even though both reflect the same culinary system. Funerary food offerings tended to be less diverse and more focused around maize and, to a lesser extent, other cultivated crops as opposed to fruits and wild plants. Gumerman (1994) suggests that larger maize cobs were selectively included in burials, reinforcing the symbolic importance of maize in coastal cultures. While recognizing the ways in which mortuary food offerings are likely to differ from quotidian consumption, it is still possible to use these offerings to further reconstruct food preparation on the coast. Together, ethnographic, ethnohistoric, and archaeological evidence allows us to identify some of the most important food preparation techniques used on the coast, and can even point us toward common recipes.

7.2.1.3 Stewing and boiling

Some of the most common preparations mentioned by ethnohistoric accounts are stews and soups. During the colonial period, Cobo reported that in the Andes in general, maize was often boiled and eaten in stews: “they made a certain kind of stew called *motepatasca* from whole kernels of maize with some herbs and *ají* peppers. The maize was cooked until it split open” (1990:198). Beans, quinoa, and meat, fresh or dried (*ch’arki*) were also eaten in stews. “From [*ch’arki*] and from fresh meat, they only knew how to make one kind of stew called *locro*. It had a lot of *ají* peppers, *chuño*, *papas*, and other vegetables. They made the same stew with dried fish, which they ate quite often,” (Cobo 1990:198). The use of *chuño*, or freeze-dried potatoes, suggests that this dish was particular to the highlands, but stews were common on the coast as well. Seasonings in these stews were described as limited to salt, herbs and *ají* by Spaniards used to more varied condiments.

Gillin (1947) reported that most families in Moche did not use ovens. Most foods were cooked on top of stoves, and diverse ingredients, including land snails and small marine bivalves and gastropods, were cooked in soups and stews. Further afield, Weismantel’s (1988) research in Zumbagua, Ecuador, indicates that soups and stews played a central role in local cuisine; the word for “to cook” in locally spoken Quichua actually meant “to boil” (127), indicating the centrality of wet preparations in this case. Soups were made from water with a starchy thickener, herbs, flavorings, potatoes, and extras like vegetables or pieces of meat. Other dishes, such as grain-based gruels eaten for breakfast or supper, also involved similar wet-cooking preparation techniques.

Even when the desired end product is not itself a stew, wet cooking was an essential part of the preparation process. An example is the preparation of *mote* or *tamales* and *humitas*. As they are prepared today, all three dishes require that maize be first boiled with ash to soften and remove the skins before it is either eaten in a stew (*mote*) or steamed in corn or other leaves as with *humitas* and *tamales*. Early Spanish accounts mentioned *humitas* (Cobo 1990) but it is unclear whether this preparation was present in the prehispanic Andes or imported from Mexico during the early colonial period. During a trip to the middle Jequetepeque Valley in 2006, I observed two local residents burn a large cactus one night, then gather a bag of the cooled ashes in the morning to take back to the village; they explained that cactus ash was one of the best kinds for boiling with corn to prepare *tamales*.

In Lambayeque funerary contexts at Farfán (Cutright 2005, 2007), food offerings were more likely to be found in *ollas* than in other vessel types, underscoring the importance of wet cooking techniques in coastal cuisine. Several samples of beans in *ollas* even showed evidence of having been cooked in this way. However, few common multi-ingredient combinations were identified; although several offerings were composed of maize and beans or maize and small fish, these associations were not statistically significant and shed little light on the recipes of the soups or stews that might have been eaten by Pedregal residents.

Wet cooking techniques would be archaeologically visible largely the vessels used to cook and serve soups and stews. Bones from meat cooked in stews would not be burnt, but wear on the ends of long bones (pot polishing) shows where they would have rubbed against the sides of cooking pots, and small unburnt fragments of crushed fatty bone might represent stew leftovers. Analysis of residues from ceramic sherds also has the potential to identify soup and stew preparations, and is increasingly used to identify vessel contents in the Andes (e.g. Ikehara and Shibata 2008)

7.2.1.4 Roasting

Perhaps expressing a more general colonial Spanish point of view, Cobo (1990) disparaged Andean roasts (and Andean cuisine in general): "in short, their cooking was so rustic and crude that there was nothing other than poor stew and worse roast over the coals because they never even had roasting spits" (198). Roasting, either directly in the coals or in earthen pits, was a common Andean preparation method.

Today, a common roasting preparation, called a *pachamanca*, involves digging a pit and heating stones in a nearby fire. After placing the hot stones in the pit, the *pachamanca* preparers layer food (meat, potatoes and other tubers, corn, fava beans, and other ingredients depending on the region) with more stones and banana leaves, and then cover the pit. The food roasts below the ground for several hours. Cooking a *pachamanca* requires specialized knowledge about timing and the order in which to place different ingredients into the pit. Unlike other cooking, which is done almost entirely by women, *pachamancas* are often cooked by men. They tend to signal special occasions of large-scale, festive consumption. Another, smaller-scale pit-cooking method is the *watia*, in which a fire is lit in the pit itself until it is sufficiently hot, then the fire is extinguished, tubers and meat placed inside, and the pit covered until the food has cooked.

Pit-roasting features have been suggested archaeologically at highland sites such as Jiskairumoko (Craig 2005) and Kala Uyuni (Moore et al. 2007) Moore et al. (2007:115) suggest that pit-roasting deposits would contain both fuel and food plants, evidence of indirect heating (low incidences of seed fragmentation and distortion), and while the meat cooked in the pit would show no evidence of burning, pit cooking would char bones in deposits below and around the pit. Roasting meat directly over the fire, in contrast, would result in charring on any part of the bone not covered by meat.

7.2.1.5 Toasting

Toasting is another dry cooking method, accomplished by crisping food on a hot surface. Today, toasted maize (*cancha*) is prepared on the coast as well as in the highlands and eaten as a snack. Ethnohistoric accounts also mentioned toasting. According to Cobo (1990:198), maize was "toasted in clay casseroles pierced with holes, and it is their bread. It is the most usual ration of food that they take with them on their journeys, especially a maize flour that they make." In the Ecuadorian highlands, women in traditional households ground and toasted barley into *máchica* every morning to be mixed with hot sweetened water at daily breakfasts (Weismantel 1988). Gillin (1947) reported that corn was also ground and toasted in this way in the coastal village of Moche; this corn preparation was also called *máchica*.

In the Andes, wide-mouthed vessels with short walls, sometimes perforated, called *cazuelas* in Spanish were used for toasting grains and seeds. Botanically, toasted seeds might be identified in deposits of concentrated food plants showing little distortion or fragmentation from contact with fire (Moore et al. 2007:115). Toasted seeds might be subsequently ground using a *batán* and *chungo*.

7.2.1.6 Fermenting

Another important mode of consumption of maize and other species was as fermented *chicha*; in fact, Cieza de Leon (in Antúnez de Mayolo 1981:21) claimed that the Andean diet was so poor that *chicha* provided necessary daily nutrition: "su mantenimiento es maíz y ají y cosas de legumbres, nunca comen carne ni cosa de sustancia salvo algún pescado los que están cerca a la costa y por eso son tan amigos de beber *chicha*, porque les hincha la barriga y les da mantenimiento[24].” Though *chicha* was used in a variety of social and ritual settings (Morris 1979), it was also traditionally consumed daily throughout the Andes. Gillin (1947) estimated the average daily consumption in 1940s Moche at about two liters per adult, making *chicha* an important component of daily diet.

The complex process of *chicha* preparation involves multiple steps of boiling and fermenting. Moore (1989:686) defines three major steps in *chicha* preparation: preparing the maize, boiling it, and allowing the mixture to ferment. According to Gillin (1947:53), traditional *chicha* preparation in the town of Moche began by allowing maize kernels to sprout for several days (creating *jora*, or germinated, malted maize). The sprouted grains were then boiled with water for 1-2 days, the resulting liquid was cooled and strained, sugar was added, and the finished beverage was allowed to stand for 4-6 days. While Gillin (1947) reported that majority of *chicha* made in Moche was maize-based, and in fact that most of the maize grown by residents of Moche was either eaten on the cob or made into *chicha*, other ingredients like peanuts or *molle* can also be used to make *chicha*. There is a good deal of variation and creativity in *chicha* recipes, then, even if the basic preparation procedure remains the same.

Because of *chicha*’s importance in religious and political feasts, its prehispanic preparation departed somewhat from the general outlines of Andean household food preparation. Naymlap, the founder of the Lambayeque dynasty according to ethnohistoric accounts, had among his retinue a male *chicha* brewer (Cordy-Collins 1990). Rostworowski (1977) found documentary evidence for occupationally specialized *chicha* brewers (*chicheros*) on the north coast. The Inka state organized specialized *chicha* production in a very different way; chosen women called *aqllakuna* brewed *chicha* and produced textiles for state

[24] “their sustenance is corn and ají and beans, they never eat meat nor anything else of substance except those close to the coast eat some fish and for this reason they enjoy drinking chicha so much, because it swells their bellies and gives them sustenance”

consumption, engaging in intensified production of activities that are usually understood to be ideologically associated with femininity. Despite these examples of specialized *chicha* production, it is clear that *chicha* was also produced consistently in household contexts on the prehispanic coast. In the lower class neighborhoods of Manchan, a secondary Chimú center in the Casma Valley, Moore (1989) found evidence for large-scale production of *chicha* by self-sufficient households. At the site of San José de Moro in the Jequetepeque Valley, *chicha* preparation was concentrated in elite household contexts (Prieto 2005), suggesting that *chicha* formed an important element of political feasts and reciprocal relationships among elites and between elites and commoners on the coast as in the highlands (Gero 1992; Hastorf and Johannessen 1993; Jennings 2004; Morris 1979).

Moore (1989:686) outlines the archaeological correlates of *chicha* preparation (see also Hayashida 2008 for another example from the coast). The first step, maize preparation, would be indicated by maize, especially *jora* (malted kernels), large jars in which maize germinated and the patio spaces where the jars would be left for several days, cloth or matting to cover and sieve the germinated kernels, and a grinding stone used to process the germinated maize. Cooking, the second step, would require placing large vessels over direct heat and stirring the mixture. Large ladles, presumably *chicha* stirring tools, have been found in a Chimú *chicha*-production area at San José de Moro (Prieto 2005). Finally, the liquid must be strained (using cloth or basketry as a sieve) or the dregs allowed to settle and the liquid must be fermented in large jars. This step would be indicated archaeologically by the presence of large jars and by deposits of dregs, or *alfrecho*. Hayashida (2008) points out that dregs are often fed to domestic animals, and thus they may not always be visible archaeologically.

7.2.1.7 Serving and eating

Ethnohistoric descriptions of practices related to consumption often focus around *chicha* drinking; the Spanish accounts often sound highly critical of Andean celebrations consisting of several days of public drunkenness. López de Atienza describes ordinary people sitting on the ground to eat, where "se les pone la comida en sus mates, en lugar de platos y escudillas, que son unas medias calabazas que siembran para usar[25]" (Estrella 1986, 63). Cobo's (1990) description of traditional serving and eating customs is more detailed; he recounts that men and women ate together, but sat back to back; women kept the pots of food close at hand to serve.

One of the best examples of an account of the gendered dynamics of everyday eating activities comes from Weismantel's (1988) work in Ecuador. While strict seating positions were not enforced in Zumbagua kitchens, there was a strict serving order, with men or guests served first, in the biggest and best dishes, and the rest of the family served in descending order of importance. Because soups consisted of potatoes and chunks of meat that were first placed in the dish, then covered in broth, the way the woman in control of the cooking pot apportioned the higher quality or larger pieces could be used to signal the relative importance of guests or the personal opinions of the cook. In this example, the daily ceremony of serving and eating was gendered (the woman cooks and the man eats) but also expressed subtle social sanctioning and marked inequalities in status.

7.2.2 Ingredients

In Chapter 6, I outlined the range of foods consumed at Pedregal, and identified shifts from the early to late LIP in the proportions of different species. No new ingredients became prominent in

[25] "they place their food in mates, in place of plates and saucers, which are halves of gourds they grow for this use"

Pedregal meals from the early to the late LIP; the range of foods did not change. However, the focus on particular ingredients changed over the course of the LIP. Taken together with the lack of evidence for changes in processing and export, this evidence suggests that consumption patterns changed at Pedregal through time. In particular, residents likely consumed more maize and camelid meat in the late LIP than in the early LIP, and less fish and fruit. Though I did not excavate burials at Pedregal, bone isotope evidence could be used to confirm this shift in the future.

7.2.3 Culinary technology at Pedregal

Implements used in food preparation and consumption at Pedregal consist of ceramic vessels, gourd containers and lithic tools. Hearth features also provide evidence of household food preparation, and are discussed in greater depth when I consider the spatial organization of household activities in Chapter 9. In this section, I use the ceramic assemblage at Pedregal to evaluate shifts in cooking and serving practices. Of the different culinary operations outlined above, the most archaeologically visible in the Pedregal were wet cooking (stewing and boiling), serving and storing liquids, and serving wet foods like soups and stews.

I am most concerned with the functional characteristics of the assemblage and the insights it generates into the culinary operations being carried out in Pedregal households (though see Appendix E for a brief discussion of stylistic typologies). Functional ceramic analysis has focused on relating particular technical attributes to the mechanical performance of vessels (Braun 1983; Henrickson and McDonald 1983; Rice 1987; Sinopoli 1991; Smith 1985). As Sinopoli (1991:84) points out, there is a strong relationship between the intended function of a vessel and characteristics such as the size of the opening, ease of access to a vessel's contents, volume, and vessel stability. The paste, temper, shape, wall thickness, and surface finish of a vessel all contribute to its utility for certain operations and its ability to withstand the mechanical stresses of activities like heating or transport. For example, a vessel used for heating liquids over a fire should be able to conduct heat well, allow easy access for stirring, and resist thermal shocks. These requirements would affect wall thickness, temper, and shape of the body and mouth.

Because ceramic production can be characterized as a set of tradeoffs between production cost, mechanical performance, and intended use, ceramic vessels are not always perfectly suited to their intended use, and vessels are also not always used in for their intended use. It is not, therefore, always enough to merely consider the mechanical properties of ceramic vessel forms. Ethnohistoric or ethnographic descriptions have often been used to connect particular vessel forms with preferred uses (Arnold 1993; Hildebrand and Hagstrum 1999; Kempton 1981). Rice (1987) makes the point that direct evidence of vessel use is rarely present in the archaeological record. In addition to considering the technical attributes of vessels and employing ethnographic analogy, archaeologists have increasingly used direct evidence from chemical residues and phytoliths to link foods and vessel forms (Evershed et al. 1992; Heron and Evershed 1993; Ikehara and Shibata 2008). Associations between food and vessels in the context of funerary food offerings can also contribute to interpretations of vessel use (Cutright 2005, 2007).

One whole vessel and one partial vessel were recovered at Pedregal. The following discussion of ceramic culinary technology thus relies necessarily on analysis of diagnostic sherds. Diagnostic sherds were drawn and attributes such as form, rim diameter, thickness, paste, firing, and surface finish were recorded. Basic observations on thickness and finish were also made on non-diagnostic sherds. Overall, 2,091 diagnostic sherds and 21,259 nondiagnostic sherds were analyzed, representing a range of forms related to culinary activities like wet cooking, serving and storing liquids, and serving and eating (Table 7.4). The functional characteristics of these vessels relate to the requirements of daily culinary practice, while changes in size and shape over time, or changes in the overall makeup of the assemblage, would indicate changing culinary priorities over time.

Table 7.4. Pedregal ceramic assemblage

Form	% of Pedregal assemblage (n=1989)	% of early LIP assemblage (n=335)	% of late LIP assemblage (n=344)
olla	30.12	32.24 ± 5	38.67 ± 5.1
plate	4.12	5.67 ± 2.5	7.27 ± 2.7
tazon	15.33	24.78 ± 4.6	14.24 ± 3.7
tinaja	11.16	10.15 ± 3.2	8.14 ± 2.9
jar	20.26	9.25 ± 3.1	6.67± 2.6
other	3.42	1.49 ± 1.3	.58 ± .8
unknown	15.59	16.42 ± 3.9	24.42 ± 4.5

7.2.3.1 *Ollas*

Ollas, with their thin walls, globular shape, and relatively wide mouths, are well suited to heating, stirring, and serving liquid preparations (Figure 7.12). Rounded bottoms conduct heat evenly to the contents and distribute weight evenly, which gives the vessel greater overall strength. *Ollas* are an all-purpose form in Andean kitchens today, and are used for cooking, informal serving, especially of soups and stews, and short-term storage of ingredients or leftovers. Today, *ollas* range in size (in terms both of rim diameter and of volume) depending on the number of people for whom food is being prepared. They are often placed directly over the fire, resulting in significant fire-blackening from the base to the shoulders.

The ubiquity of the *olla* form in domestic and mortuary contexts in the Jequetepeque indicates the importance of this form in prehispanic cuisine. The *olla* was the most common form in the LIP occupation of Pedregal. 30.1% of diagnostic sherds[26] were from *ollas*. In Lambayeque burials at Farfán, *ollas* were also the most common vessel type, representing 37% percent of the total assemblage (Cutright 2005). 17% of the *ollas* in Lambayeque burial contexts at Farfán were fire-blackened (Cutright 2005), showing that they had been put to utilitarian use before being included in burials[27]. In Lambayeque burials at Farfán, *ollas* were the most likely vessel class to contain food remains.

LIP *ollas* in the Jequetepeque were rarely decorated beyond simple cross-hatched or linear patterns produced by paddle stamping. Lambayeque *ollas* often have a press-molded band with a simple geometric design around their shoulders in addition to the *paleteada* design (Figure 7.12c), and white slip was applied either over the whole vessel or at the lip. Some have two small handles or pierced lugs on the shoulders to aid in handling the vessel. Chimú and Chimú-Inka *ollas* present in later burials at Farfán and centers like Chan Chan are reduction-fired, burnished, and mold-made. Characteristic Chimú motifs such as waves or *piel de ganso* stippling are often present on these *ollas*, which tend to be somewhat smaller than redware

[26] All percentages in this section calculated out of the total number of diagnostic sherds, not including surface collections (N=1989). Surface collections were omitted because they represent nonsystematic collections of unusual forms, rather than a systematic sample of the entire assemblage.
[27] Diagnostic *olla* sherds, mostly rim sherds, at Pedregal only rarely exhibited fire-blackening. This is likely because fire-blackening tends to be heavier on the base and body of *ollas*. The one complete vessel recovered at Pedregal did exhibit heavy fire-blackening on the base and body that did not extend above the vessel's shoulders.

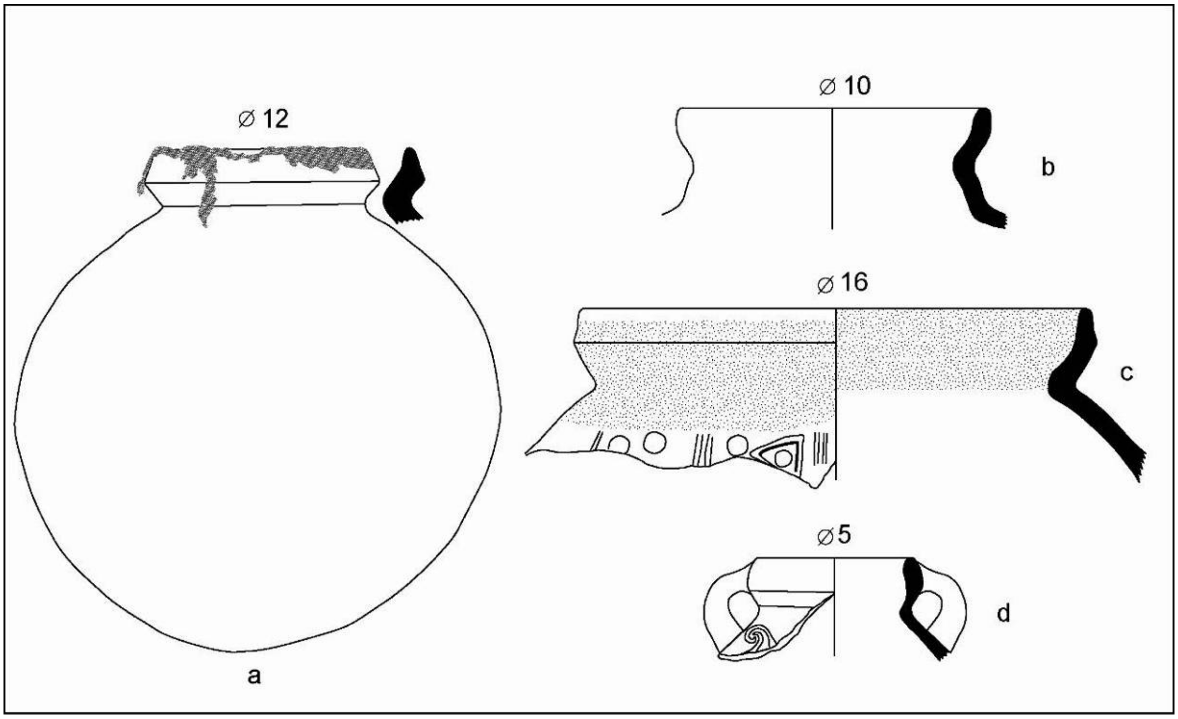

Figure 7.12. *Ollas* from Pedregal. a) complete carinated *olla* with textile covering mouth (not to scale); b) Lambayeque-style *olla* with high sinuous neck; c) LIP carinated *olla* with press-molded band; d) mold-made, reduction fired *olla* with wave design

paleteada ollas (Figure 7.14c). Neckless blackware *ollas* with strap handles appeared near the end of the Chimú sequence in the Moche and Jequetepeque Valleys.

At Pedregal, characteristically Chimú blackware *ollas* (Types G and H; see Appendix E) made up 4.5% of the total *olla* assemblage (n=600), which was otherwise dominated by relatively undecorated, *paleteada*-made redware *ollas* with carinated rims (Types A, B and C; 71% of *ollas*). There were no strong or significant differences in the proportions of different *olla* types between the early and late LIP (see Appendix E), nor was the difference in the proportion of the ceramic assemblage made up by *ollas* in the early and late LIP statistically significant (Figure 7.13, Table 7.4).

Because only one complete vessel was recovered during excavations at Pedregal, average *olla* volume is unknown. Ethnographic observations of modern *ollas* in the Jequetepeque conducted during a visit to the middle valley in 2007 suggest a very close relationship between rim diameter and overall vessel height, which suggests that rim diameter is likely to be strongly correlated with vessel volume. Mean *olla* rim diameter decreased by 0.5 cm on average from the early to late LIP, but this small difference was not significant (Table 7.5), suggesting that overall vessel volume remained constant. In sum, the aspects of cooking represented by *ollas* showed great continuity through the LIP at Pedregal. I found no evidence for changes in preparation or consumption linked to *olla* size preference.

7.2.3.2 Jars

Jars made up 20.3% of the total assemblage (Table 7.4). Jars were distinguished from *ollas* during analysis on the basis of their longer necks and more restricted mouths. Restricted openings and higher necks would have made jars appropriate for storing and serving liquids. Few jar sherds show evidence of fire-blackening, suggesting that these forms would not have been used for cooking. The proportion of the assemblage represented by jars did not change appreciably or significantly between the early LIP and the late LIP (Figure 7.13); indicating that household activities related to serving and storing liquids remained relatively constant through time at the site. Mean jar rim diameter decreased by 2.5 cm from the early to late LIP, a marginally significant difference.

Table 7.5. Mean rim diameters of selected ceramic forms in early and late LIP assemblages

	olla			*tazon*			*tinaja*			jar		
	n	**mea n rim diam (cm)**	**t-test**	**n**	**mean rim diam (cm)**	**t-test**	**n**	**mean rim diam (cm)**	**t-test**	**n**	**mean rim diam (cm)**	**t-test**
early	106	11.01	t=1.679	76	20.13	t=1.637	33	41.7	t=.194	29	14.46	t=1.857
late	132	10.45	p=.095	44	18.46	p=.104	27	41.15	p=.847	20	11.95	p=.07

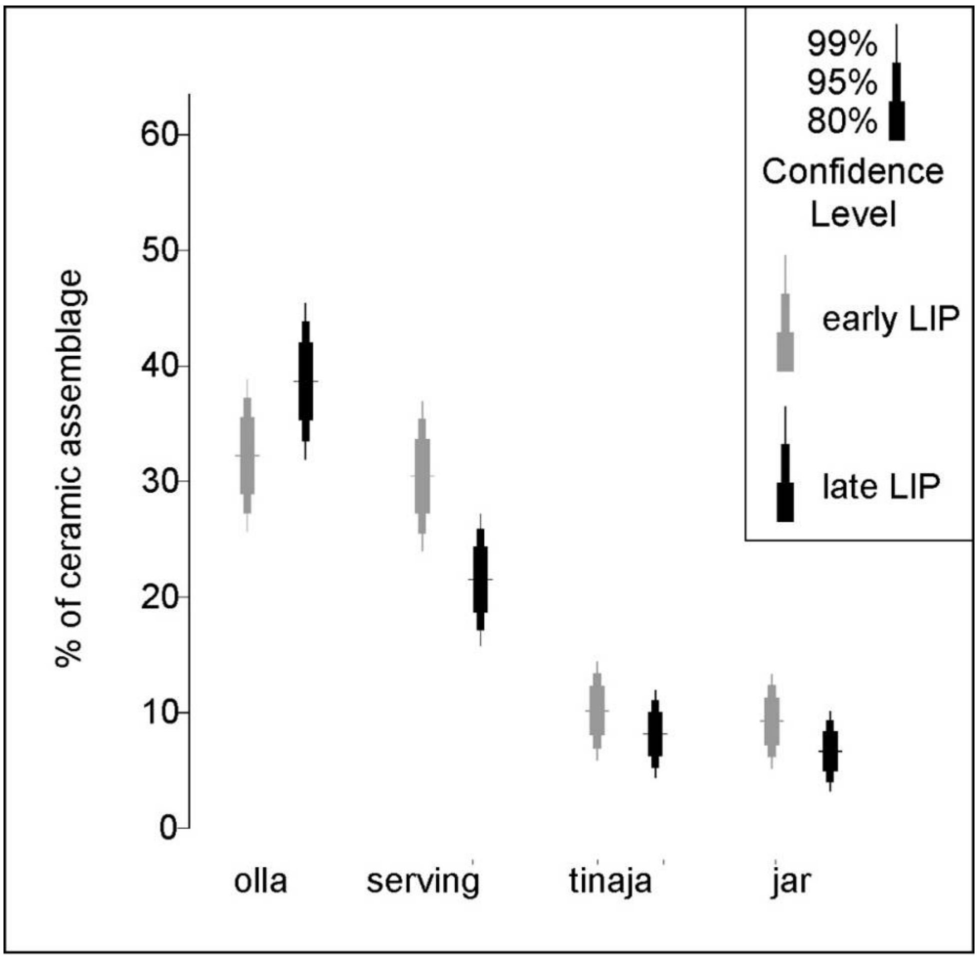

Figure 7.13. Proportions of selected vessel forms in early and late LIP ceramic assemblages

7.2.3.3 Serving vessels

Food was served in several different kinds of vessels at Pedregal, including ceramic bowls and plates and gourd bowls (*mates*). These vessels had wide mouths and deep rims, and would have been appropriate for serving and eating liquid and semi-liquid preparations like soups and stews, which probably would have been daily fare in Pedregal. Gourd bowls would likely have supplemented ceramic vessels in daily use, since they were used for daily meals on the coast until fairly recently (Cobo 1990, Gillen 1945). Excavations recovered one complete *mate* bowl and limited *mate* fragments, but it is difficult to reconstruct a culinary assemblage from these fragments. Ceramic bowls and plates are more visible in the archaeological record, but it is possible that they were used for special meals rather than daily consumption.

Ceramic bowls (*tazones*) are not generally present in Late Moche domestic assemblages in the Jequetepeque (Rosas 2003, Swenson 2004); this form first appeared in Jequetepeque assemblages in the Lambayeque period and was common in Lambayeque burials at Farfán (Cutright 2005, 2007). In the Jequetepeque, LIP bowls had either low ring-shaped bases or higher (~15-20 cm) pedestal bases. Some bowls had molded bands below the rim reminiscent of the molded bands on Lambayeque period *ollas*, and some had white or red paint around the rim.

At Pedregal, bowls made up 15.3% of the total assemblage. All bases recovered at Pedregal were the higher pedestal form (Figure 7.14). Red and white paint and press-molded bands were present on some, but not all, Pedregal bowl rim sherds (see Appendix E). *Tazones* were present in the early and late LIP occupations at Pedregal, but represented a smaller proportion of the total ceramic assemblage in the late LIP (Table 7.4). Like characteristically Lambayeque *ollas*, *tazones* continued throughout the LIP sequence at Pedregal and formed part of the local Jequetepeque assemblage that shows little stylistic change through time. The average rim diameter or *tazones* at Pedregal, like that of jars and *ollas*, decreased slightly from the early to late LIP, but this difference was not significant (Table 7.5).

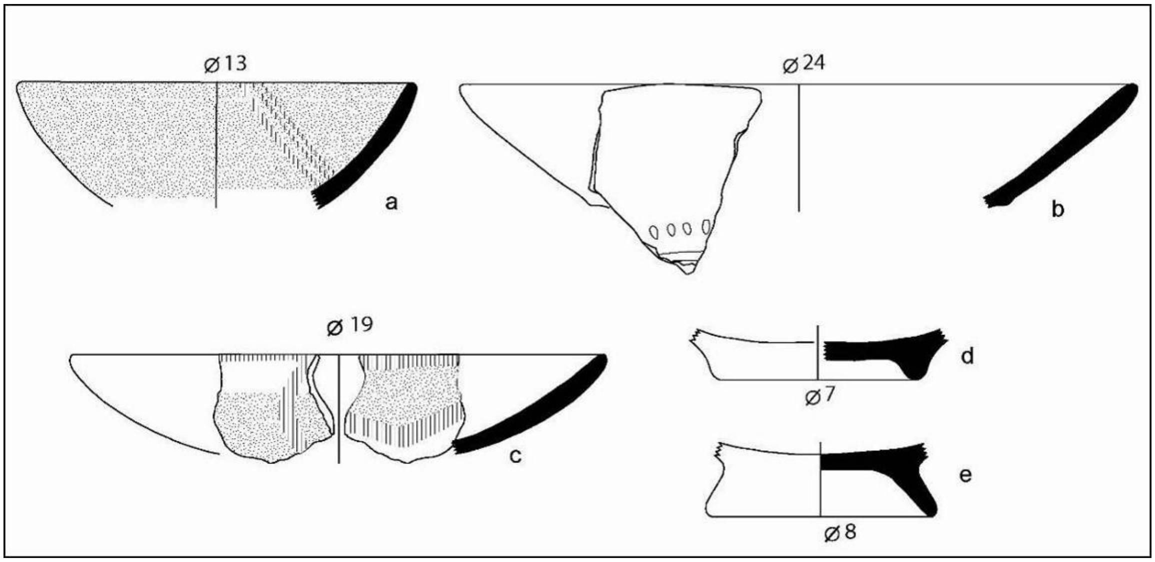

Figure 7.14. *Tazon* rims and bases from Pedregal. a) white with red interior paint; b) press-molded exterior; c) white with red interior and exterior paint; d) low base; e) high base

The other LIP serving vessel in the Jequetepeque assemblage is the plate. Plates are differentiated from bowls on the basis of their flat bottom, a pronounced 'elbow' between the relatively vertical rim and the relatively horizontal base, and their generally flat, squared-off rim (compared to the rounded rim characteristic of bowls) (Figure 7.15). In contrast to *tazones,* plates in Jequetepeque assemblages were generally burnished reduction-fired blackware, and some had mold-impressed bases. Plates often had two holes just below the rim, which were likely points of attachment for a lid made of perishable materials. Plates were characteristic Chimú and Chimú-Inka forms, common in Chan Chan's ceramic assemblage (Topic and Moseley 1983) and present in in Chimú-Inka period burials at Farfán (Mackey and Jáuregui 2004).

At Pedregal, plates made up 4.1% of the total assemblage (Table 7.4). Pedregal plates were mostly burnished, reduction-fired blackware, though redware plates were also found.

Though this form is most often associated with Chimú and Chimú-Inka assemblages, a small handful of plate sherds were found in early LIP strata. The proportion of the diagnostic assemblage made up by plates increased from the early to late LIP (Table 7.4). Because they are characteristic Chimú and Chimú-Inka forms, plates represent one way that the local Jequetepeque assemblage was altered by influence from the Chimú state, though plates had filtered into the Jequetepeque by the early LIP at Pedregal. Even by the late LIP, plates did not replace bowls in the Pedregal assemblage, and represented only a small proportion of the total ceramic assemblage.

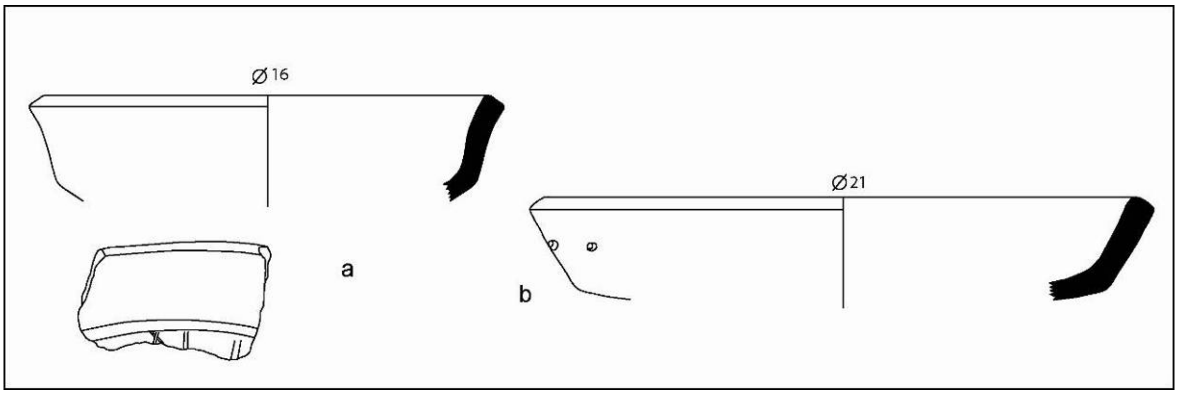

Figure 7.15. Plates from Pedregal. a) reduction-fired plate with press-molded bottom; reduction-fired plate with holes likely used to attach a cover

Plates and bowls, as vessels that would have been used to serve and consume soups and stews, are functionally similar. I combined plates and bowls to investigate changes in food serving though time. Serving vessels made up a significantly smaller proportion of the ceramic assemblage in the late LIP as compared to the early LIP (Figure 7.13). This evidence suggests shifts in the organization or location of community consumption, perhaps in the context of feasting. I will discuss this change, in the context of feasting at Pedregal, in Chapter 8.

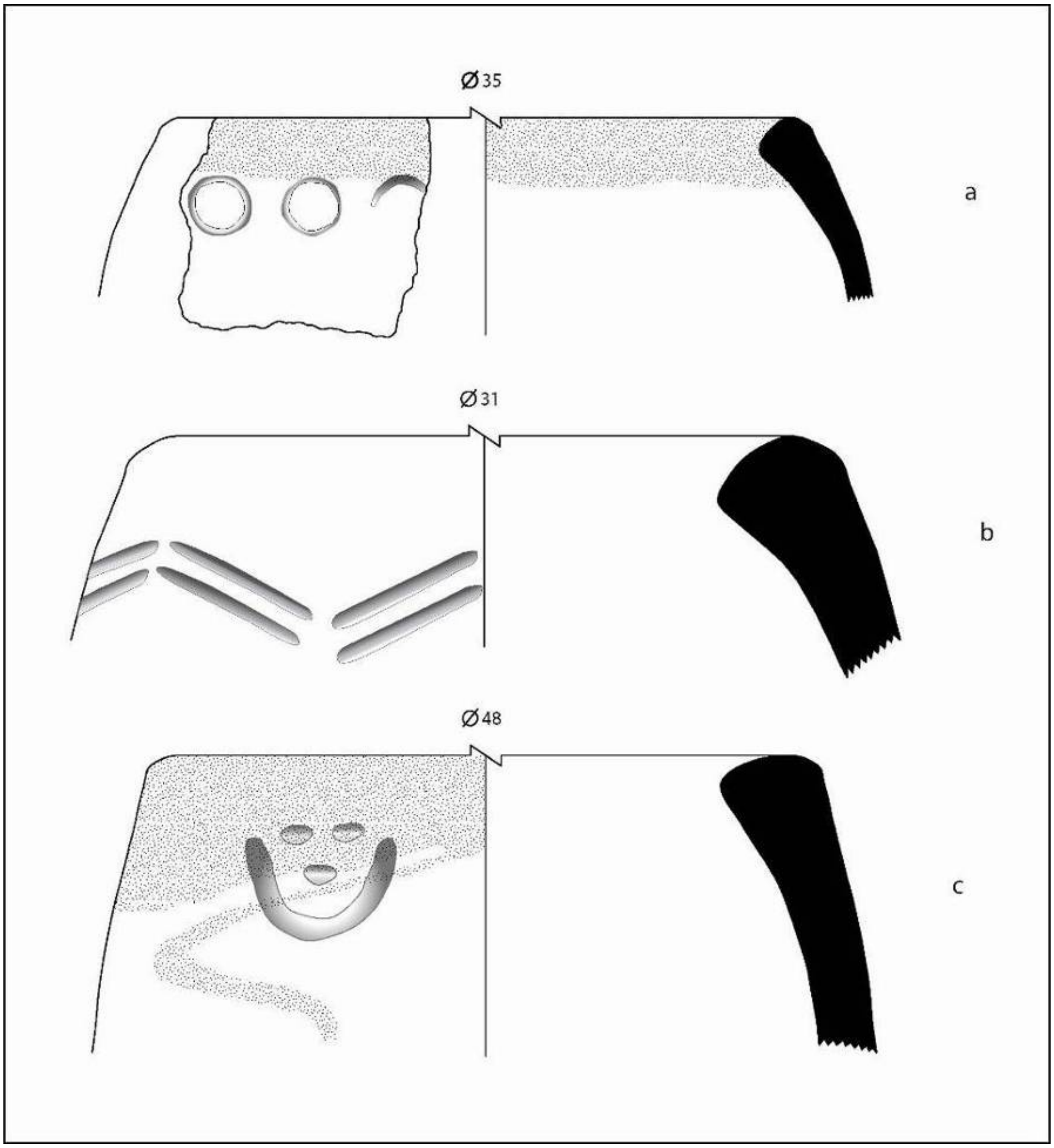

Figure 7.16. Tinajas from Pedregal. a) incised circle design; b) incised lines; c) incised design

7.2.3.4 Storage vessels

Large vessels (*tinajas* or *paicas*), along with unprepared or plastered pits, were used to store food in north coast households. *Tinajas* had round bases, thick walls with coarse temper, wide mouths, incurving sides with no neck, and generally flat lips. Their round bases could have been set into household floors; the many round depressions in floors and sterile strata in the excavated units at Pedregal may be related to this practice. *Tinajas* were generally incompletely fired and relatively undecorated except for the sloppy, irregular application of white slip around the rim. A few *tinaja* rims at Pedregal had impressed designs (Figure 7.16; see Mackey 2003:Figure 17 for a Chimú-Inka example from Farfán), but these were rare. In addition to storing liquid and food, *tinajas* could also have been used for preparing and fermenting *chicha*. The prevalence of this form, then, does not directly indicate either volume of storage or intensity of *chicha* making, but could relate to either activity.

Tinajas made up 11.2% of the ceramic sample at Pedregal. Mean *tinaja* rim diameter was 39.8 cm, but many rims were too large to measure on the rim diameter charts that ended at 55 cm The proportion of the ceramic assemblage represented by diagnostic *tinaja* sherds did not change significantly through time (Table 7.4), and mean vessel diameter decreased only slightly between the two LIP occupations (Table 7.5). Household demand for *tinajas* and activities relating to *tinajas* seem to have remained constant from the early to late LIP.

7.2.3.5 Other vessels

Another vessel type associated with food preparation is the *rallador*. *Ralladores* are bowl-shaped vessels with flat rims and deep ridges carved in the interior in linear or curved patterns (Figure 7.17). These vessels are often assumed to have been used to grate soft foods, because they tend to lack the heavy usewear that would suggest use with harder substances. Though *rallador* sherds are commonly found in domestic contexts, *ralladores* were apparently not considered appropriate for inclusion in funerary contexts at Farfán and have not been recorded in other burial assemblages (Cutright 2005, 2007). *Ralladores* made up only 0.8% of the total Pedregal ceramic assemblage. As Figure 7.17 shows, several different ridge patterns were identified, but it is unclear whether different designs have any chronological significance. The Pedregal sample was too small to identify any meaningful chronological patterning in *rallador* form or pattern.

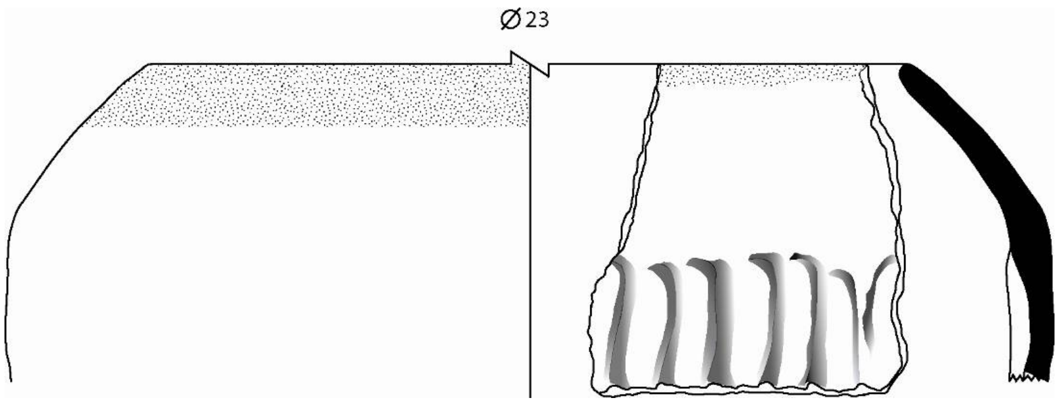

Figure 7.17. *Rallador* from Pedregal

Bottles with restricted necks and elaborate decoration were not common in Pedregal households. These forms made up 0.3 % of the total LIP domestic assemblage, but were much more commonly found in the looted cemeteries and on top of the looted platforms in Sector B than in the residential area. Most bottle fragments from Pedregal have characteristic Chimú and Chimú-Inka decorative motifs (*piel de ganso* and other mold-made designs, molded steps on the vessel shoulder) and rim forms (everted lips or straight necks). One bottle fragment clearly belongs to a Lambayeque blackware bottle with a pedestal base, reminiscent of classic Late Sicán bottles. Two other fragments belonged to a characteristic Chimú-Inka blackware *aríbalo* (and could be from the same vessel). During the Chimú and Chimú-Inka periods, these kinds of vessels were typically produced in central, state-sponsored workshops (Hayashida 1999; Levine 2003).

Other bottle fragments were not clearly state-produced. A number of sherds appeared initially to be fineware bottles, but their reduction firing was incomplete or their decoration was irregular. It is possible that these sherds represent local imitations of state styles, executed less expertly than vessels made by ceramic specialists in state institutions. It is not clear if these reproductions would have been produced at the site (the one mold fragment recovered in surface collections was from a cemetery, and no other evidence of ceramic production was found) or at nearby sites. The role of local fineware imitations in hinterland households, however, is intriguing.

Fine forms were thus present at the site, but only in very small proportions as compared to domestic forms like *ollas*, jars, bowls, and *tinajas*. It is not likely, then, that Pedregal households acquired large quantities of fine state ceramics, either in exchange for the agricultural products being produced by Pedregal farmers or to be used as part of hinterland ceremonial serving activities in imitation of state patterns, or as part of changing stylistic preferences by local residents.

7.2.3.6 Other evidence

The presence of at least one *batán* at the site suggests that ground maize might have been used in preparations such as *chicha*. Smaller pestles could have been used for smaller tasks, such as grinding food like *ají* into a paste. However, I recovered little evidence for tools used in food preparation activities like cutting, chopping, and grinding. I also found no evidence for tools related to food consumption. Ceramic spoons in highland Cajamarca styles and wooden spoons occur rarely in coastal burials (Castillo 2004; Mackey and Jáuregui 2003), but I found no spoons at Pedregal.

Faunal remains at Pedregal also provided some evidence for patterns of food preparation. The camelid assemblage was highly fragmented, and contained few whole elements larger than a phalange. This corresponds with Miller's (1979) ethnographic observation that when families in southern Perú eat a camelid, almost all skeletal elements are eventually broken and cooked in stews to release flavor and grease from the bones.

7.3 TEXTILE PRODUCTION

Spinning and weaving were ubiquitous tasks in Andean households, but these activities also transcend the boundaries of simple household production. In the native Andean world, cloth was used to mark ethnic and class differences and express cosmological and calendrical principles, and cloth production was deeply structured by gender ideologies (Costin 1996, 1998; Gose 2000). In the following section, I will review evidence for the organization and gendering of textile production in the Andes before turning to evidence for the organization of this work at Pedregal.

7.3.1 The social organization of textile production in the Andes

In the Andes, cloth production was carried out in several different contexts, by members of diverse social categories. At the time of conquest, three different groups were involved in producing textiles in Inka society. *Aqllakuna*, or chosen women, spun, wove, and brewed beer for the Inka state in special installations called *aqllawasi*. Silverblatt (1988), Gose (2000), and others have argued that *aqllakuna* embodied Inka ideals of femininity and represent the co-optation of female production (brewing and spinning) for state aims. *Aqllawasi* were thus loci of specialized and intensive cloth production. At least some textiles were produced in similarly specialized workshop contexts on the pre-Inka north coast. One often-cited Moche fineline vessel shows a group of women using backstrap looms to weave under the gaze of a supervisory figure (Donnan and McClelland 1999:126). Shimada (1994) has identified a possible weaving workshop at the Late Moche site of Pampa Grande in the Lambayeque Valley. There is some ethnohistoric evidence that male specialists also wove high-quality cloth for state consumption (Costin 1996; Graubart 2000). In Cabello de Balboa's account of the foundation of Lambayeque society by Ñaymlap, one member of Ñaymlap's retinue was a male weaving specialist (Cordy-Collins 1990).

Spinning and weaving were not restricted to specialists working in attached workshops. Women throughout the Andes spun and wove for household consumption and to supply tribute to the state. Ethnohistoric accounts of the Inka empire, including Guaman Poma's (1980[1615]) illustrations of Inka daily life and history, strongly associate women with spinning and weaving. Based on her reading of these accounts, Silverblatt (1987) states simply that "women were the weavers of Andean society. Never idle, women were always spinning," (9). Women often spun while walking from place to place, a practice that can still be observed today in the Andean highlands.

Many researchers have argued that women in the Andes not only engaged in the daily task of textile production, but were conceptually and ideologically linked to textile production. Costin (1996:127), for example, argues convincingly that cloth production was conceptualized as women's work, and that most textile production was probably carried out by women. During the colonial period, women were associated with the 'traditional' activities of spinning and weaving with backstrap looms (Graubart 2000:554). Ethnographic photographs taken on the north coast in the late 19th and early 20th centuries show only women involved in spinning and weaving (Schaedel 1988:88-93), and more recent ethnographic studies confirm that women are the predominant spinners and weavers in the Andes today (Bourque 1999). Mortuary evidence from the north coast reinforces this idea. Prieto (2007) reports that almost all Lambayeque-period female burials at San José de Moro contained artifacts related to textile production. He points out that spinning artifacts, as opposed to weaving equipment, were associated with higher-ranking women, and suggests that the act of transforming natural cotton into cultural cloth would have been particularly symbolically charged. In Lambayeque burials at nearby Farfán, weaving baskets containing needles, spindles, spindle whorls, and chalk were overwhelmingly associated with females (Mackey personal communication). Despite the ethnohistoric accounts that both men and women may have spun and woven in prehispanic Andean society (Graubart 2000), then, it is very likely that women's labor is reflected in the evidence for non-elite, household cloth production at Pedregal.

7.3.2 Spinning

After cotton was harvested and initially processed to remove the seeds, it was spun into thread on wooden spindles weighted with spindle whorls (Figure 7.18). Several spindles and nine whorls (*piruros*) were found at Pedregal. Whorls were made of stone or ceramic. A single ceramic whorl was decorated with incised circles, but the rest were unadorned. Pedregal spindle whorls were small and light compared to larger whorls associated with highland spinning; they have a mean weight[28] of 2.5 g. and are on average 0.86 cm thick and 1.52 cm in diameter. Figure 7.19 illustrates several representative *piruros*, and Table 7.6 summarizes spindle whorl data.

Spindle whorls from the contemporaneous middle Jequetepeque valley site of Las Varas (Tsai 2007) looked very different from Pedregal whorls. Two classes of spindle weights are present in Las Varas households; smaller *piruros* and larger, flatter *torteros*, which were made from reshaped sherds. Pedregal whorls are smaller and lighter than both *piruros* and *torteros* from Las Varas (Cutright and Tsai ms.). A comparison of spindle whorls from Pedregal in the lower valley and Las Varas in the middle valley reveals a similar difference to that observed in the lower and middle Nasca Valley (Vaughn 2000), where spindle whorls from lower valley Pajonal Alto (Conlee 2000) were smaller and lighter than whorls from Marcaya (Vaughn 2000) in the middle valley.

Table 7.6. Spindle whorls at Pedregal

Number	Sector	Area	Unit	Occupation	Weight (g)	Thickness (cm)	Diameter (cm)	Material
1769	A	2	4	late LIP	1.1	1.1	1.136	Stone
1934	A	2	4	late LIP	1.8	1.8	1.312	Stone
2133	A	6	5	late LIP	4.25	4.25	1.8	Stone
2135	A	6	5	early LIP	2	2	1.442	Ceramic
2375	A	6	5	early LIP	1.6	1.6	1.247	Stone
2380	A	7	PP30	NA	2.4	2.4	1.711	Stone
2420	A	6	5	early LIP	4.4	4.4	1.812	Stone
2809	A	2	4	early LIP	1.2	1.2	1.153	Stone
2810	A	6	2	early LIP	3.8	3.8	2.111	Ceramic

[28] For partial whorls, original weight was estimated.

Figure 7.18. Example of spinning from the middle Jequetepeque Valley

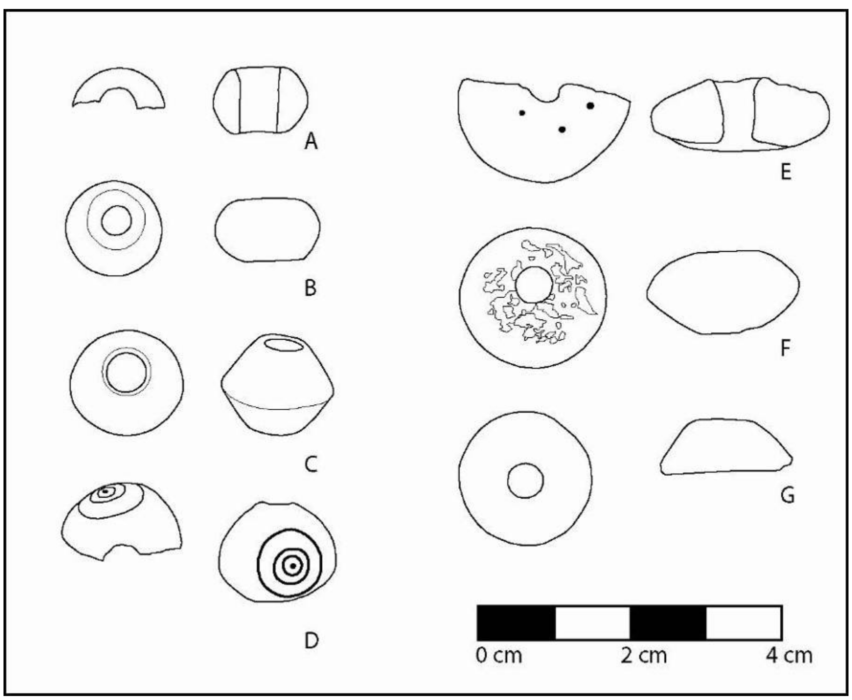

Figure 7.19. Selected spindle whorls from Pedregal

This difference likely relates to the kind of fiber being spun; spinning wool requires a heavier spindle whorl than more delicate cotton. However, even the smaller *piruros* from Las Varas are larger and heavier than those from Pedregal, suggesting that Pedregal residents were focusing on producing particularly fine cotton thread, perhaps to supply nearby valley centers in addition to household needs.

I had hypothesized that spinning, especially of delicate thread used in high-quality textiles, would intensify through time at Pedregal. Cloth was a common tribute item in the Andes, and the Chimú were likely interested in extracting tribute from conquered populations. Intensification of cloth production for tribute would be seen in an increase in the relative number of spindle whorls in the later occupation or in a decrease in whorl size and weight, suggesting a focus on finer fabric. However, as Table 7.7 shows, I observed no significant difference in weight or diameter between occupations. Though spindle whorl density was slightly higher in earlier moments at the site (0.227 whorls/L in the early occupation compared to 0.168 whorls/L in the later occupation), this small difference does not signal a noteworthy increase in the intensity of spinning activities in Pedregal households.

Table 7.7. Spindle whorls by occupation at Pedregal

	Occupation	N	Mean	t-test on difference
Weight	early	5	2.6 g.	t=0.2, p=.85
	late	3	2.38 g.	
Thickness	early	5	0.9 cm	t=.41, p=.69
	late	3	.84 cm	
Diameter	early	5	1.55 cm	t=.49, p=.64
	late	3	1.42 cm	

7.3.3 Weaving and sewing

Several different kinds of looms were in use on the coast at the time of contact. One of the most common was the backstrap loom, in which one end of the cloth is secured to a stable point and the other end is wrapped around the back of the weaver to maintain the necessary tension. Backstrap looms were depicted on the Moche fineline vessel discussed earlier. Finished cloth would have been sewn with copper needles.

I found no loom parts at Pedregal. This is interesting, especially since evidence from nearby San José de Moro suggests that spinning implements tended to be associated with the burials of higher status women, while weaving tools were associated more often with the burials of slightly lower class (though still elite) women (Prieto in press). If this association held true outside mortuary contexts, then weaving should have been be more common among the lower class population of Pedregal. However, it is likely that weaving implements would have been conserved and less easily lost than spindle whorls, and thus they were simply not recovered during excavation. Copper needles, however, were found in LIP and Late Moche household contexts at Pedregal and in the flat area in front of the platforms. Within Sector A, needles were concentrated in post-abandonment contexts, specifically superficial and wall-fall layers; they seem to have been conserved and only lost or discarded when the site was abandoned. Needle density did not change from the early to late LIP (0.0004/L in the early LIP; 0.0005/L in the late LIP), which indicates that women's sewing activities remained relatively constant through time in Pedregal households.

Comparing evidence for textile production from houses at Pedregal and SIAR households highlights the lack of evidence for intensive textile production at Pedregal. Bundles and skeins of spun thread were common in lower-class SIAR houses at Chan Chan (Topic

1977). While some scraps of thread were recovered from Pedregal houses, there is no evidence that residents were storing skeins of thread as at Chan Chan. This difference could suggest that Pedregal households were not as focused on craft production activities as SIAR households[29].

Pedregal textiles range from simply woven cotton cloth to more elaborate tapestry-style colored fragments (Figure 7.20) The more elaborate fragments were found in platform contexts, indicating that the looted platform burials included fine textile grave goods. High-quality textiles have been found in mortuary contexts at Pacatnamú and other sites on the Pampa de Faclo (Boytner 1998; Donnan and Donnan 1997) and Pedregal enjoys similar preservation conditions. Though no formal analysis has yet been carried out on Pedregal textiles, cursory examination shows that textiles from domestic contexts were woven more simply (1x1 or 2x2 weaves predominate) and display a more muted color palette (browns, whites, and blues are most common) than fancier fragments found in platform contexts.

Figure 7.20. Textile fragment from Pedregal

[29] I thank John Topic for highlighting this difference during a conversation in Trujillo in 2008.

7.4 GENDERING HOUSEHOLD WORK

Change and continuity in the intensity of the different household tasks discussed above would have had implications for the sexual division of household labor at Pedregal. For this reason, I was particularly concerned with how the organization of men's and women's labor in Pedregal households may have changed through time. I based my reconstructions on ethnographic and ethnohistoric evidence for the gendering of particular household tasks in the Andes, which I have discussed above.

The clearest changes in household work at Pedregal were an increase in the intensity in production and processing of maize and cotton, and a shift in focus from fish to domesticated animals. Increased labor devoted to maize and cotton processing likely placed greater demands on women's labor. However, I found no evidence for food preparation tradeoffs, such as the preparation of larger meals to save time. In fact, mean vessel size decreased, though slightly, through time. I also found no evidence for changes in textile production activities, which remained relatively constant through time. From the archaeological evidence at Pedregal, it was not clear how women may have reorganized their daily workload to accommodate more time spent on processing maize and cotton.

Since fish made up a smaller proportion of the faunal assemblage in the late LIP, it is likely that the time men devoted to fishing decreased from the early to late LIP. Domesticated animals like camelid and *cuy* replaced fish in the faunal assemblage, so more time must have been allocated to obtaining water and fodder for these animals. However, I found no changes in how camelids were processed between the early and late LIP. Men's labor may also have been redirected from fishing and the time-consuming maintenance of fishing tools toward agricultural production, which increased in intensity in the late LIP.

Attributing particular tasks to men or women in the past must be undertaken with caution, and it is also important to remember that while household labor was likely organized according to gendered norms at Pedregal, other variables like age were also likely important in structuring household labor patterns. However, looking at how particular tasks, such as maize and cotton processing and fishing, may have been gendered, I was able to identify how some of the diachronic changes in domestic tasks such as procurement and processing that occurred at Pedregal during the LIP may have differentially affected men and women.

7.5 CONCLUSIONS: DAILY HOUSEHOLD WORK AT PEDREGAL

Pedregal residents initially processed plants and animals away from the house, then brought them back to be further processed (dried or ground), stored, and prepared for consumption. Cooks probably used a suite of different techniques, including roasting and stewing, to prepare food, but the archaeological evidence speaks to the centrality of stewing and boiling in Pedregal cuisine. Fire-blackened *ollas* dominated the ceramic assemblage, while ceramic forms that would have been used to toast maize or serve dry foods were not present in LIP assemblages at Pedregal or elsewhere in the Jequetepeque.

The low incidence of burnt elements suggests that bones were rarely exposed to direct heat (roasted over a fire); the presence of burnt and calcined bone fragments is better explained by post-consumption burning in hearths or middens (Miller 1979). Thus evidence from Pedregal suggests that stews and soups played a predominant role in daily cuisine. However, it is likely that some foods would have been roasted over indirect heat (as in pit-roasting), fermented (as with *chicha*), or eaten raw. Food would likely have been served informally from *ollas* into gourd or ceramic bowls.

The most visible changes in household culinary tasks related to processing rather than preparation. The intensity of maize and cotton production and processing increased from the early to late LIP, while the emphasis on tree fruits and wild species decreased. This evidence suggests that household members, especially women, would have spent more time processing these crops. On the other hand, I found little evidence for change in the organization of food preparation tasks. Percent of burnt elements, patterns of cutmarks, and fragmentation of the faunal assemblage remained the same, as far as can be discerned in the sometimes limited sample. No new forms, representing distinct culinary techniques, appeared in the assemblage during the late LIP occupation. Proportions and size (as approximated by rim diameter) of cooking and storage vessels also remained constant. One shift in the household assemblage, a decrease in the proportion of the assemblage made up by serving vessels, may point to changes in large-scale consumption events such as feasts, which I discuss in Chapter 8. The outlines of daily meals at Pedregal, then, likely remained stable even as other household tasks such as crop processing increased in intensity.

Other daily household tasks at Pedregal included spinning and weaving, carrying water, caring for domestic animals, obtaining fuel, making tools, cleaning, and childrearing. Of these tasks, textile production was among the most archaeologically visible. In addition to raw cotton, spindles, spindle whorls, and needles were present in household assemblages at Pedregal. Spindle whorls were small in comparison to middle valley whorls, and were likely used to produce fine cotton thread. I observed no change in spindle whorl frequency or size through time at Pedregal, suggesting that the intensity of textile production and the desired end product remained relatively consistent through time, even as cotton production increased. In general, while I saw no change in the range of household activities carried out at Pedregal, I did observe a clear shift in their relative intensities.

8.0 THE RITUAL LIFE OF PEDREGAL HOUSEHOLDS

Daily life in Pedregal households did not consist only of the daily tasks of food production and processing, the preparation and consumption of daily meals, and the other domestic tasks I have discussed thus far. Household and community life also encompassed rituals at multiple scales, from small ritual offerings of burnt maize within houses to community feasts. Some of these rituals used products imported from far beyond the limits of the village, and so household and community-based ritual acts also incorporated Pedregal residents into wider spheres of interaction.

Archaeological investigations of ritual in the Andes have tended to focus on the state and community levels. Numerous studies have addressed ritual space at monumental sites (Chicoine in press; Kembel 2001; Moore 1996; Swenson 2006, 2007) and investigated evidence for ritual practices such as feasting (Lau 2002), sacrifice (Benson and Cook 2001; Bourget 2001; Verano 2001), and mortuary ceremony (Castillo 2001, 2003; Dillehay 1995; Isbell 1997). Ethnographic investigations of ritual have also focused on the village level to detail ceremonies that mark lifecycle events, agricultural festivals, or celebrations of local deities (Abercrombie 1998; Bourque 1995; Harris 1982; Isbell 1978), or on strong and continuing traditions of shamanic curing on the north coast (Bussman and Sharon 2006; Joralemon and Sharon 1993).

Domestic ritual has not been as widely studied in the Andes as in other regions such as Mesoamerica (e.g. Marcus 1998; Plunkett 2002). Ritual offerings of animals like *cuy* (Sandweiss

1992) have been noted in coastal households. Figurines were commonly used on during the Moche period (Cordy-Collins 2001; Johnson in preparation; Ringberg 2008). However, figurines are less often found in LIP households on the north coast, though they are not uncommon in mortuary contexts (Kent et al. 2004; Mackey and Jaúregui 2003).

8.1 HOUSEHOLD RITUAL AT PEDREGAL

I did not recover any figurines at Pedregal. Pedregal residents did, however, place intentional offerings of several different kinds of material within their houses. These offerings were small in scale, and perhaps related to construction or closing of particular spaces or structures.

8.1.1 Maize offerings

The ritual offering most commonly encountered during excavations at Pedregal consisted of carbonized maize cobs and kernels. These usually appeared as discreet features of highly charred maize in household fill. In many cases, at least one complete cob with kernels was present, differentiating these features from hearths or ashy deposits containing accidentally burned seeds or incompletely burnt maize cobs and other fuel (Figure 8.1) Maize offerings were most common in Area 2, particularly in the food production areas uncovered in Unit 1, but they were not restricted to this part of the site.

These offerings do not represent much investment in time or energy on the part of participants. They employ maize, which was of course locally produced and readily available in Pedregal households. Maize, however, is often accorded a particular ritual significance in the

Andes. In burials in the Jequetepeque, maize is often a preferred food offering (Cutright 2005, 2007; Gumerman 1994, 1997b) and Gumerman (1994) suggests that large cobs with many rows of kernels were preferentially selected for inclusion in burials by the Moche at Pacatnamú. Due to the small sample of whole cobs from ritual contexts, I did not observe a statistically significant difference between cobs from ritual and other contexts. The burnt maize ears in household offerings at Pedregal, then, likely represent small, quotidian ritual acts.

Figure 8.1. Profile view of burnt maize offering in Unit 1

8.1.2 *Spondylus* offerings

Spondylus shells were also left as offerings in Pedregal households. *Spondylus princeps* is a species of large mollusk that lives in the warm coastal waters of Ecuador. Because it does not thrive in the colder waters off the Peruvian coast, people in Peru had to obtain *Spondylus* through interaction with groups to the north (Paulsen 1974). Prehispanic Andean cultures had attached ritual significance to *Spondylus* since the Early Horizon, but demand for the shell escalated over time. The LIP witnessed an explosion of *Spondylus* in iconography and ritual (Martin 2001). The Chimú in particular imported large quantities of *Spondylus* on large rafts from Ecuador, and *Spondylus* occupied an important place in Chimú royal ritual and iconography (Cordy-Collins 1990; Pillsbury 1996). In addition to being fashioned into beads (*chaquiras*) and ornaments, in the LIP *Spondylus* valves were burnt, powdered, and interred whole in large ritual caches and burials (Martin 2001:81) at sites like Farfán (Mackey and Jaúregui 2001).

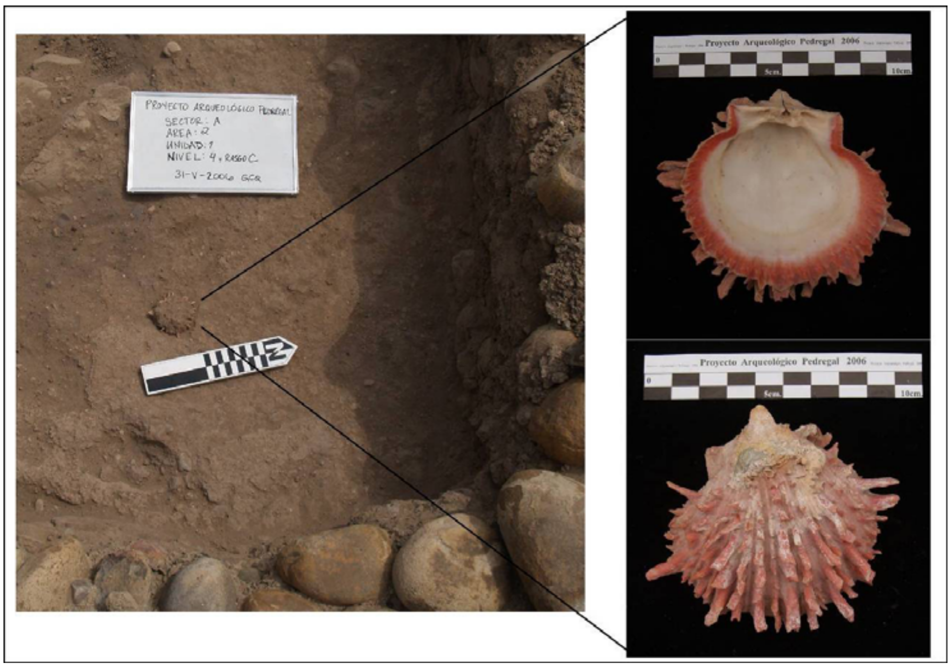

Figure 8.2. *Spondylus* offering, Area 2, Unit 1

Spondylus valves were also used as offerings by Pedregal residents, but on a much reduced scale. Two whole *Spondylus* valves were intentionally placed as an offering in Area 2, Unit 1 (Figure 8.2). A more elaborate offering of *Spondylus* fragments and pierced *Nectandra* seeds was placed in the corner of one room in Area 4, Unit 3 at the end of the sequence of occupation. Pierced seeds of the *Nectandra* plant are commonly found in LIP burial contexts around the necks of individuals (Mackey and Jaúregui 2001), and were likely strung together and worn as necklaces. Below this offering, separated by a thin lamina of sterile, water-hardened sediment, another deposit of *Spondylus* and *Nectandra* was encountered. This offering had been placed in a specially prepared plastered area (Figure 8.3). Based on their proximity to the surface, it is likely that these materials were left as a closing or even post-abandonment offering.

This offering was composed entirely of non-local elements: *Spondylus*, a warm-water shell imported from Ecuador, and *Nectandra*, a plant that grows in the eastern Andean slopes and Amazonian lowlands. The presence of these species in a small closing offering at Pedregal implies that even residents at small rural villages had access to exotic ritual goods that also featured in elite ceremonies at large centers. *Spondylus* offerings were found in two of the three excavated households, indicating that this exotic material was not restricted to one family.

Figure 8.3. *Spondylus* and *Nectandra* offering, Area 4, Unit 3

Figure 8.4. Hair bundle offerings

8.1.3 Hair offerings

Textile-wrapped bundles of hair were also left as ritual offerings in one Pedregal household (Figure 8.4). Two such bundles were found interred under a *banqueta* in Sector A, on top of a feature cut into sterile subsoil. Each of the bundles measured approximately 50 x 30 x 10 cm They appear to be solid bundles of long, brownish human hair. Simple cotton textiles were wrapped around the hair and knotted, and one of the bundles was secured with a sliver of wood pushed through the knot like a pin. No other artifacts were associated with these two bundles.

Unlike the *Spondylus* and *Nectandra* offering, these bundles consist of locally produced and intensely personal materials. While I have found no mention of similar textile-wrapped hair bundles in the north coast literature, textile-wrapped ritual offerings have been found in colonial contexts at the site of El Brujo in the Chicama Valley (Quilter and VanValkenburgh 2008), suggesting the persistence of this tradition even after Spanish arrival. The burial of these hair offerings could have been related to the construction of the *banqueta* above them, or to rituals related to life-cycle ceremonies or other activities of the house occupants.

8.2 COMMUNITY-WIDE RITUAL AT PEDREGAL

In addition to small household offerings, evidence for ritual activities at the community scale was abundant at Pedregal. The several cemetery areas at the site allude to the funerary rites enacted by residents of the site, though my excavations did not prioritize the heavily looted cemeteries and the few test units placed there encountered only disturbed contexts. We have more information about activities surrounding the two low platform mounds at the site. The construction of the mounds was a community task, and feasting and burial rituals took place on and around the mounds through the LIP.

8.2.1 Platform construction

Two low platform mounds were built to the north of the LIP residential area (Figure 8.5). Looters' cuts and excavations, discussed in Chapter 4, show that each platform was constructed using different methods. Both platforms show evidence of slow expansion and multiple building episodes over time rather than quick construction according to one coordinated plan. The small population of Pedregal would have been able to organize episodic labor and construction on a community level, using crop by-products like maize stalks and locally prepared adobes and fill.

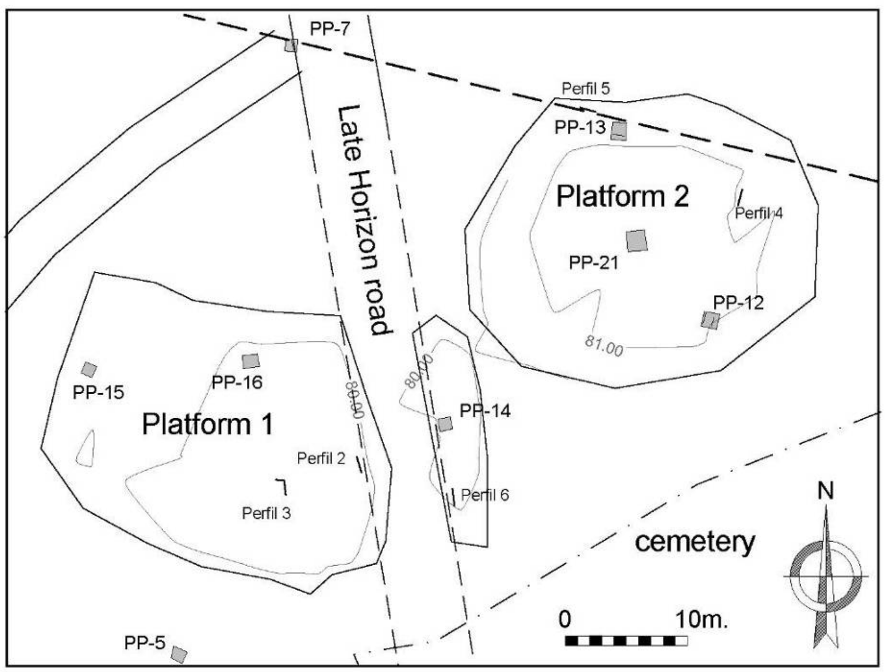

Figure 8.5. Platforms 1 and 2 at Pedregal

8.2.1.1 Platform chronology

Regional ceramic and adobe brick chronologies, while not fully developed, allow platform construction to be tentatively dated. Diagnostic ceramics recovered from levels of fill in sealed contexts (below floors or levels of undisturbed fill) were not numerous, but also provide some clues about when the platforms were constructed. Sherds in styles characteristic of Late Moche and Lambayeque periods were present in the fill, but no Chimú-style blackware, carinated *ollas*, or plates were present. This suggests that the platforms were constructed no earlier than the Lambayeque period (or that only fill from earlier occupations was used). The ceramics in the construction fill corresponded to earlier and more utilitarian styles than the ceramics recovered during surface collection on the platforms, discussed below.

Adobe bricks have also been used as chronological markers in the Andes. Kolata (1982), for example, used changes in adobe brick form at Chan Chan to establish the sequence of *ciudadela* construction. However, McClelland's (1986) seriation of adobe bricks at Pacatnamú is the most relevant to the platforms at Pedregal because of the time period under examination and because of Pedregal's proximity to Pacatnamú. McClelland (1986) suggests that brick form and color change through time at Pacatnamú, from flat-rectangular bricks with marks from cane molds in the Moche period to flat-rectangular or ovoid at the end of the sequence[30]. In the last buildings constructed at Pacatnamú, adobe manufacture became less standardized, and McClelland identifies more sub-types. Later bricks were usually finished by hand and often laid in irregular courses.

[30] For McClelland (1986), as for the rest of the contributors to the first volume of the Pacatnamú Papers (Donnan and Cock 1986), Pacatnamú was occupied in the Chimú period and was an important ritual and pilgrimage center. Subsequent examination of the material and chronological revisions now place Pacatnamú's occupation in the Lambayeque period (Donnan 1997). Thus we can infer that McClelland's "Terminal Chimú" period corresponds to the last Lambayeque constructions at the site, before its abandonment at the time of Chimú arrival in the valley.

Table 8.1. Pedregal adobe dimensions

	length (cm)		width (cm)		height (cm)	
n	**mean**	**range**	**mean**	**range**	**mean**	**range**
16	35	30-44	20	17-27	11	10-14

Figure 8.6. Adobes from Platform 2 surface

Though adobe bricks were not systematically sampled at Pedregal, loose adobes were collected from the surface and measured (see Table 8.1) and *in situ* adobes were also observed. Adobes at Pedregal (Figure 8.6) correspond most closely to McClelland's 'Terminal Chimú' flat-rectangular and flat-bottomed ovoid types (1986:28). This evidence supports a late Lambayeque period (pre-Chimú arrival) construction date for the Pedregal mounds.

8.2.2 Platforms as loci of burial rites

Surface collections from the platforms and the surrounding Sector B suggest that platforms were used at least in part as mortuary structures. The platforms were heavily looted, but fragments of fineware vessels, finely woven and decorated textiles, and personal adornments such as beads suggest that at least one individual buried in Platform 2 was accorded a relatively elaborate burial. Figure 8.7 illustrates selected beads found in disturbed fill, while Figure 8.8 shows part of a feathered headband recovered from the same context. Other artifacts, such as the pyroengraved mate shown in Figure 8.9, were also found in looters' backfill on the surface of the platform.

Much of the fine, reduction-fired blackware found at the site was recovered from the surface of the platforms, especially Platform 2. These sherds include characteristically Chimú motifs such as waves and *piel de ganso* (see Figure 4.25 for examples). Either these vessels were interred with the individual(s) buried in Platform 2 or they were used in ceremonies that took place at this platform. In either instance, their presence indicates that Pedregal residents did have access to state-produced fineware, either directly from state officials or through interaction with local elites. This fineware is not typically present in household refuse, but rather was reserved for consumption in burial or other ritual contexts at community platforms.

Figure 8.7. Selected beads from Sector B

Figure 8.8. Feathered headband from Sector B

Figure 8.9. Pyroengraved *mate* from Sector B

8.2.3 Platforms and public areas as loci of feasting

The consumption of food and drink at large-scale, festive meals, or feasts, is a common component of political and religious ceremonies in diverse cultures. Archaeologists have increasingly turned attention to the dynamics of political competition and alliance building that can take place at feasts (Dietler and Hayden 2001). Feasting can be an important element in the emergence and maintenance of elite authority, and elite households are often differentially involved in hosting feasts (Gero 1992; Junker et al. 1994).

In the Andes, feasts played multiple political and ritual roles. They could, for example, provide an important link between royal or community ancestors and the living (Hastorf 2003; Lau 2002; Ramirez 2005; Sillar 1992). Most importantly, in Andean traditions feasts also allowed hosts to mobilize labor through a system of reciprocal obligations. Morris (1979), for example, argues that feasts, and particularly *chicha*, represented an opportunity for Inka elites to convert staple foods such as maize into labor, by feasting labor parties engaged in state agricultural or construction projects. Even today in the Andes, agriculturalists provide food and drink to laborers fulfilling (or creating) reciprocal obligations by helping with the harvest (Mayer 2001).

The importance of feasting in political and economic dynamics is highlighted in evidence from the Mantaro Valley (D'Altroy and Hastorf 2001). Before Inka arrival, elite households were more involved in feast-related activities, such as *chicha* production, than commoner households. After Inka conquest, this difference narrowed as a new political stratum of Inka administrators was introduced above local elites. During the Inka period, men also consumed relatively more maize than women, which Hastorf (1991) argues indicates men's greater participation in political feasts held not within households, but rather at state administrative installations. Thus an important strategy of the Inka government was to co-opt the feasts previously hosted by local elite households, thus mobilizing labor and alliances for state ends. This example shows that in situations of conquest, feasting may be relocated from households to state centers.

Swenson (2007a) argues that in the Jequetepeque, the Chimú exerted only indirect control over the population's ritual practice. The many LIP ceremonial sites identified by Swenson (2004, 2007a) in the Jequetepeque hinterland show a variety of architectural configurations that both emulate Chimú forms but also maintain strong local elements and display continuity with past ceremonial architecture. To Swenson, this variety suggests that hinterland communities were able to draw on the Chimú tradition while maintaining local autonomy in ritual practice. Like the ceremonial architecture that Swenson (2007a) discusses, Pedregal's public architecture combines a rectangular cobble enclosure (Sector C) that resembles Chimú and Lambayeque rectangular compounds with two low platforms in the earlier local *huaca* tradition. Thus ritual or ceremonial activities in public spaces at Pedregal may have reinforced continuity and autonomy at the local level even during the Chimú occupation.

Feasting may have been one such ritual activity at Pedregal. Archaeologically, feasting activities are indicated by large serving and cooking vessels, high concentrations of serving vessels for food and drink, spaces such as plazas set aside for large gatherings, and foods that outstrip those served at everyday meals in terms of quantity and quantity. Faunal, botanical, and ceramic evidence from Sector B suggests that feasts took place in this area.

8.2.3.1 Faunal evidence for feasting at Pedregal

In any culinary system, certain foods are preferred over others. These preferred foods, whether rare, high in calories or fat, or requiring special or time-consuming preparations, often appear in elite, or *haute* cuisines and special occasion meals. In the Andes, past and present, camelids are a preferential meat that appears more often in elite meals or feasts than in the everyday diet (Bray 2003a, 2003b; Gumerman 2002; Hastorf 2003). Thus feasts at Pedregal might be expected to include more camelid meat than everyday meals, and we might expect feasting refuse to contain higher proportions of camelid as opposed to other meat. As Figure 8.10 shows, this is the case for Sector B as compared to Sector A.

Some portions of the animal carcass offer more meat than others, and so it is possible to identify higher and lower value cuts of animals (Aldenderfer 1993; Binford 1978). Higher value cuts usually include neck, trunk, and sternum areas, while lower limbs and tails are bonier and offer less meat. Since higher value cuts might be preferentially chosen for feasts and special meals, feasting assemblages should contain larger proportions of skeletal elements from choice cuts.

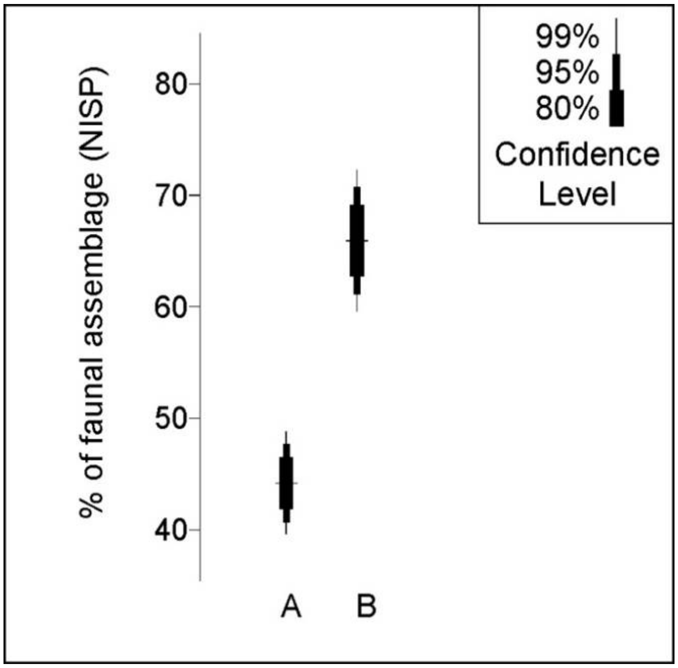

Figure 8.10. Camelid NISP as a proportion of faunal assemblages (excluding fish) in Sectors A and B

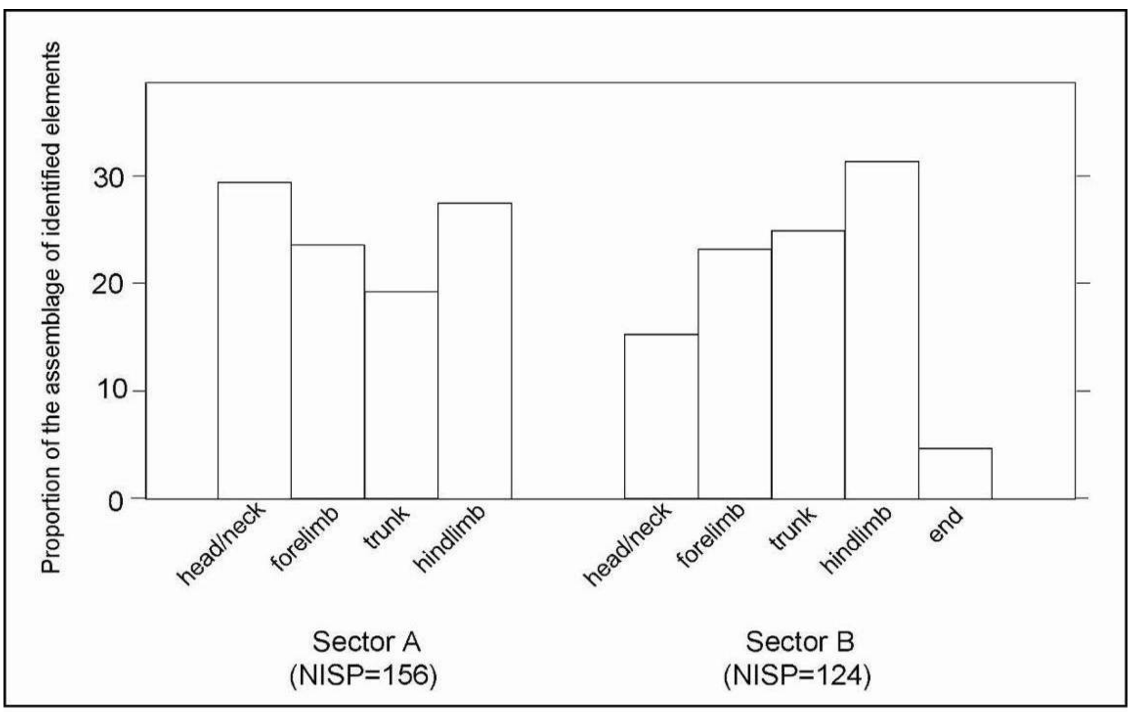

Figure 8.11. Camelid meat packets by proportion of identified elements in Sectors A and B

In Chapter 6, I describe Aldenderfer's (1993) division of the camelid skeleton into five different meat packets. Aldenderfer (1993) also calculated utility indices for each packet. The trunk packet, which contains the most meat, has the highest utility index, followed by hind and forelimbs, and the much less meaty head and tail sections. While the trunk packet may have been systematically underrepresented by the faunal analysis (see Chapter 7), analysis was consistent throughout the site so it is still possible to compare the proportions of different packets among sectors. As Figure 8.11 shows, the distribution of meat packets, and the shape of the overall assemblage, varied between Sectors A and B. Elements from the trunk packet made up a greater proportion of the Sector B assemblage as compared to the Sector A assemblage, while the Sector A assemblage had proportionally more head/neck elements. In general, the Sector B assemblage shows more emphasis on high value cuts than does the Sector A assemblage.

8.2.3.2 Ceramic evidence for feasting at Pedregal

If feasting took place in Sector B, we might expect to see a greater focus on vessels related to serving and consumption such as jars and bowls or plates, than on cooking or storage vessels. Indeed, jars made up a significantly greater proportion of the vessel assemblage in Sector B (Figure 8.12). However, serving vessels (bowls and plates) represented a larger proportion of the assemblage in Sector A, providing somewhat mixed evidence that the ceramics deposited in Sector B relate to feasting.

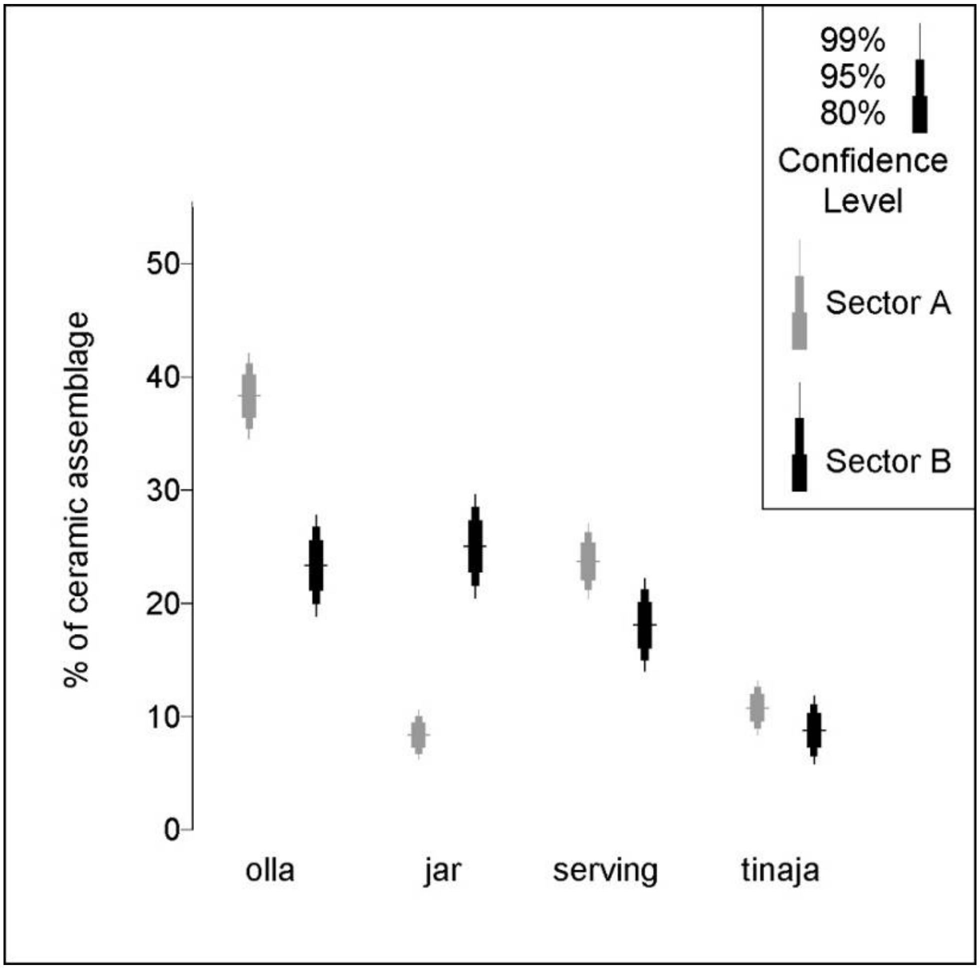

Figure 8.12. Selected vessel class proportions in Sectors A and B

Table 8.2. Mean rim diameters of selected ceramic forms in Sector A and B

	Sector A		Sector B		
form	**n**	**mean rim diameter (cm)**	**n**	**mean rim diameter (cm)**	**t-test**
olla	423	10.74	135	11.63	t=3.279, p=.001
tazon	173	19.2	96	21.15	t=2.707, p=.007
jar	80	12.95	138	16.64	t=3.990, p<.0005

Feasts prepared for and served to large groups of people might require larger vessels on average, so we might expect to see *ollas* or serving vessels with wider rim diameters in Sector B. In fact, a t-test shows a significant difference in mean *olla*, bowl, and jar rim diameter between Sector A and B (Table 8.2). Vessels in Sector B were on average larger. However, mean *olla* rim diameter only differs by about 1 cm while mean bowl rim diameter is about 2 cm larger in Sector B than Sector A. These differences, while significant, are fairly small and do not necessarily represent meaningful differences in vessel use or capacity. Mean jar diameter, however, differed by almost 4 cm between the two sectors, which may represent a more meaningful difference in vessel size.

8.2.3.3 Botanical evidence for feasting at Pedregal

The focus on jars in the ceramic assemblage of Sector B points toward a focus on serving and consuming liquids like *chicha*, rather than food preparation and processing activities. A comparison of the botanical assemblages from the two sectors also supports this idea. Sector A's botanical assemblage shows a much stronger focus on maize processing than Sector B's. Maize cobs and kernels make up only 7.8% of the Sector B botanical assemblage as compared to 21% in Sector A; a chi-square test shows that this difference is very significant ($\chi 2=421.72$, $p<.0005$). If maize was consumed in Sector B, it was likely in the form of *chicha*. Maize for *chicha* could have been processed and prepared in Sector A along with maize for daily meals, resulting in the clear focus on maize processing in Sector A as compared to Sector B.

8.2.4 The social organization of feasts

If feasting did take place in Sector B, what was the social context of these feasts? Were these exclusionary ceremonies designed to reinforce differences between elite and commoner populations or were they communal rites aimed toward community integration? One way to approach the nature of feasting at Pedregal is by looking at the associated architecture. As Moore (1996) points out, architecture, and particularly public architecture, is built according to particular social, political, and ideological priorities, and so examining how people moved through and experienced particular architectural configurations can lead us to think about the kinds of interactions and activities that would have possible in particular spaces.

Chimú compounds, whether *ciudadelas* at Chan Chan or administrative compounds in the provinces, were surrounded by high walls. Access to the interior was restricted by narrow, baffled entrances (Moore 1996, 2003). Earlier Lambayeque architecture at Pacatnamú consisted of adobe platforms enclosed by rectangular compounds and showed a similar pattern of restricted access and visibility (Donnan 1986). The LIP hinterland ceremonial sites described by Swenson (2007) encompass a wide variety of architectural forms, as I discussed above. Rectangular cobble compounds with internal subdivisions are common on the Pampa de Faclo and recall the *huaca*-compounds of Pacatnamú, while hillside terraces, ramps, and platforms are also common at LIP ceremonial sites. Swenson (2007: 76-78) points out that baffled entries and indirect access are common features of this ceremonial architecture, though some sites also contain spaces appropriate for larger and more inclusive ceremonies.

In contrast to patterns of restricted access and visibility common at larger LIP centers, the public space in Sector B could be freely accessed by residents of Sector A. While a large rectangular compound (Sector C) lies to the north of the platforms, there is no evidence that this space was internally subdivided. The perimeter walls from this sector extend south to partially delimit Sector B. There is no evidence that access to or visibility of activities taking place in Sector B would have been restricted from people in Sector A. The low platforms would have provided effective stages for ritual activity, but there were no more private, enclosed spaces (like the complexes of small rooms and storerooms found behind Early Horizon platforms in the Jequetepeque, for example) to restrict participation in some events. The whole community could have participated in the feasts and other rituals that took place in Sector B. This fact suggests that these activities may have been aimed more at community integration as opposed to social exclusion

8.2.5 Change through time in feasting at Pedregal

As the Mantaro Valley example discussed above suggests, patterns of feasting might be expected to change under state control. Specifically, feasting might move out of the household or community level to state installations. Evidence from the Jequetepeque suggests that, contrary to this expectation, local elites continued to host feasts during Chimú and even Inka control of the valley. At Cabur, a local lord's palace south of the river, public architecture was built and remodeled in Lambayeque styles during the Chimú occupation of the valley, which leads Sapp (2002:145-146) to argue that local lords' access to labor and involvement in rituals like feasting continued throughout the Chimú and even Inka periods. To Swenson (2004, 2007), the varied architecture at hinterland ceremonial sites in the Jequetepeque suggests that hinterland communities were able to draw on the Chimú architectural tradition while maintaining local autonomy in ritual practice. The evidence from Pedregal also suggests that ritual or ceremonial activities, such as feasting, in public spaces at Pedregal may have reinforced continuity and autonomy at the local level even during the Chimú occupation of the valley, making it unlikely that Chimú administrative centers like Farfán subsumed all ritual and political feasts in the Jequetepeque after Chimú arrival.

Limited evidence for changes in patterns of feasting and food consumption does exist at Pedregal. In the LIP residential area, proportions of serving vessels, and especially bowls, decline significantly from the early to late LIP. This is the single significant change in vessel proportions between earlier and later occupations, and relates to a shift in the kind of meals that were consumed in Sector A, or changes in the locus of consumption of certain kinds of meals.

It was difficult to stratigraphically relate Sector B contexts to the superimposed floors and features that make up the early and late moments of construction identified in Sector A. However, there is some reason to believe that construction and use of Sector B may relate more closely to the early moment of LIP occupation. The platforms were likely constructed during the Lambayeque period, based on ceramic and adobe chronologies. Characteristics of Sector B's ceramic assemblage such as *olla* rim diameter, neck height, and carination form (see Appendix E) correspond more closely with the early residential occupation than they do with the later occupation; in other words, Sector B and the early LIP occupation of Sector A share a more similar ceramic assemblage (in terms of style and form) than do Sector B and the late LIP occupation. This pattern suggests that activities in Sector B might have been more intense or frequent during the early LIP occupation of the site, and thus feasting may have been more common during this earlier phase of the occupation, while the presence of Chimú fineware from looted tombs on the surface of the platforms suggests that the platforms remained important well into the Chimú occupation of the valley.

8.3 PEDREGAL IN THE JEQUETEPEQUE RITUAL LANDSCAPE

As Swenson (2004, 2007) points out, hinterland ceremonial sites proliferated in the Jequetepeque during both Late Moche and Late Intermediate Periods. In addition to these local level ritual sites, large centers like Farfán and Pacatnamú also served as foci of public ritual. Pacatnamú ritual architecture consists of large *huaca*-compounds with small internal plazas, audiencias, and corridors surrounding adobe platform mounds. A tapestry-weave textile recovered at the site (Donnan 1986) shows ceremonies involving a central figure sitting on a dais, surrounded by dancers, weavers, and figures holding sacrificed camelids. Camelid sacrifices were found during excavations in *huaca*-compounds at Pacatnamú, suggesting that the kinds of ritual activities depicted on the textile may have taken place within these compounds. At Farfán, compounds contained ritual architecture such as *concilios* and altars in the Lambayeque period and burial mounds in the Chimú period (Mackey in press). Late in the prehispanic sequence, in the Chimú-Inka period, high-status burials accompanied by large quantities of reduction-fired blackware in state styles, camelid sacrifices and caches of *Spondylus* also occurred at Farfán (Mackey and Jaúregui 2001).

The ceremonies that took place at Pacatnamú and Farfán likely did not include the majority of Jequetepeque Valley residents. The high perimeter walls and restricted internal spaces would not have permitted large audiences to attend ceremonies inside the compounds, and the finely woven textiles and fine blackware vessels related to these activities suggest participation by elites and state diplomats rather than local farmers. However, ceremonies at Pedregal employed some fine blackware vessels and took place in public architecture that, in some ways, emulated that of Pacatnamú and Farfán, though at a reduced scale. Pedregal residents participated in a wider, shared ritual tradition, even if they did not attend ceremonies at

Pacatnamú or Farfán. The presence of exotic goods like *Spondylus* and *Nectandra* in household offerings at Pedregal indicates that Pedregal residents were involved in regional spheres of interaction and trade in special-purpose goods, whether they obtained these items directly from long-distance traders or indirectly via local contacts. There is no evidence that ritual activities in Pedregal households or in the community as a whole were exclusionary, nor that they served to emphasize differences among households. Rather, repeated household offering rituals, platform construction, and feasts were likely part of a cycle of ritual activity that promoted community integration.

9.0 THE HOUSEHOLD IN THREE DIMENSIONS

In this chapter, I turn attention to spatial and temporal patterns in household activities at multiple scales. Spatial variation can be studied at different levels, from the organization of space and activity areas within households, to inter-household differences in culinary preferences, craft activities, and wealth or status within the same community, to the regional patterning of different resources. Household activities also vary along temporal cycles of different lengths. Basic activities like cooking, eating, and sleeping occur daily, while other activities are repeated along longer weekly or monthly cycles. In many agricultural societies, economic and ritual cycles are tied to the annual round of planting and harvesting. While temporal variation may be harder to reconstruct archaeologically than spatial variation, I attempt to address issues of temporal rhythms and seasonality in the second section of this chapter.

9.1 USE OF SPACE AND SPATIAL DIFFERENTIATION

A central concern of household studies has been not only identifying what activities took place in the house, but determining how these activities were socially and spatially organized. Ethnographic and cross-cultural research has highlighted how architecture and the use of space in households are linked to issues such as gender and power (Sikkink 1988; Weismantel 1988) and social complexity (Kent 1990). Ethnographers and ethnoarchaeologists like Bourdieu (1973), Donley-Reid (1990), Hodder (1987), and Moore (1986) argue for a reflexive relationship between domestic space and culture, and direct our attention to the emic meaning of household space.

Whether they are interested in reconstructing the economic activities of the household or unraveling the social and symbolic elements of daily practice, archaeological studies have focused on artifact distributions and architecture to address the use of space in past households. Activity area studies have traditionally been conducted by mapping the placement of each artifact on or near floors and then identifying clusters of functionally related artifacts to reconstruct use of space within the household (Binford 1983; Hendon 1997). Schiffer (1985) has pointed out that while many archaeologists assume that archaeological floor assemblages represent the actual set and distribution of activities taking place contemporaneously inside the house, this is rarely the case. Instead, Schiffer argues, floor assemblages are palimpsests of multiple household activities that are also subject to a series of depositional and post-depositional transformations that change artifact proportions and spatial distributions.

Another way to approach household activity patterns is by analyzing architecture, the spaces that provide the structure and context for household practice. Architectural spaces provide opportunities for some kinds of actions and interactions and limit others, and these possibilities can be approached by analyzing sight lines, access patterns, room capacity, segmentation, and other physical characteristics (Hiller and Hanson 1984; Kent 1990; Moore 1992). In addition, architecture is often less affected by the kinds of deposition processes Schiffer discusses than are portable artifacts, and so architectural layout may provide a more direct link with prehistoric activity patterns. For example, Sweely (1998) has used access patterns and metate location to reconstruct women’s activities and power relations at the Maya site of Cerén. Similarly, Gero and Scattolin (2002) discussed the social organization of different household activities like grinding maize and working metal based on the locations of features such as hearths and *metates* in houses at the site of Yutopian, in Argentina.

9.1.1 Activity areas and use of space within Pedregal houses

Floors encountered during excavations at Pedregal were typically clean, with relatively few directly associated artifacts. Most artifacts were found in feature fill or in layers of fill between floors. Between-floor fill represents a mixture of artifacts and sediment that accumulated on the floor with the refuse and sediment used to fill in and level the area for the construction of the next floor. The uppermost floor in each unit was usually almost directly beneath post-abandonment wall fall and sediment deposited by wind and water (see Chapter 4 for further excavation details). Between-floor fill, then, would represent activities that took place in the general area and provide a coarse-grained resolution on activity areas.

Better resolution might be obtained by looking at relatively immobile features. Features like *banquetas*, hearths, and storage pits were constructed by household residents in particular spaces, and directly relate to the function of those spaces. Thus the placement, content, and function of features associated with living floors in Pedregal houses are useful in reconstructing the spatial organization of household activities.

A picture of this domestic organization can be gained by discussing some examples of different contexts. Level 8 (Floor 3) of Unit 1 likely provides an example of a kitchen. Low, plastered *banquetas* line the walls. Household residents would have sat or reclined on these benches while they conversed, worked, and relaxed in the house. A large, circular hearth lies near the center of the room, with stones placed near the edge perhaps to support cooking vessels near the fire. The small scale of the room means that the hearth would be easy to reach from most parts of the room. The floor was plastered and repaired, and would have formed a surface for food preparation, consumption, and other household activities, but pits were also dug into the floor for storage and ultimately for ritual offerings and trash disposal. While the stone walls of this room probably did not extend all the way to the roof, it is likely that *quincha* walls would have hidden activities that took place here from people outside or in other rooms. The room would have been a dark, smoky space where multiple activities likely took place in close proximity.

A different kind of household space is represented by Levels 9 and 10 of Unit 5, which contained 32 features carved into the sterile subsoil. These features probably supported the round bases of storage vessels. As other architectural features, such as *banquetas* or hearths, were found in this area, it probably represents a space dedicated to storage. This space was in use before the walls visible on the surface were constructed and may have been unwalled or unroofed. Concentrations of *cuy* coprolites were encountered on this surface, which suggests this space may also have been used to house animals for later consumption.

9.1.1.1 Multivariate analyses of floor and feature assemblages

To move beyond simply describing the layout of different contexts to tease out the function and organization of different spaces, I wanted to look for associations between multiple artifactual and architectural variables. Multivariate analyses such as multidimensional scaling and cluster analysis are one way to explore such associations. Both of these methods measure how similar or distant individual cases are based on a set of selected variables. In order to examine the spatial organization of different activities in different spaces, each floor (with associated features) was considered as an individual case. Fill and surface assemblages from each unit were also included as cases. By looking at similarities and differences between each floor context, I tried to uncover similarities and differences in the activities carried out in these spaces.

Ten variables were selected for this analysis: the presence of spindle whorls, the ratios of maize, cotton, and carbon to total plant parts, the ratio of domestic to wild plants, the ratio of fish to mammal NISP, the ratios of *ollas* and serving vessels to total diagnostic sherds, the ratio of *Polineces* to *Donax*, and the number of animal coprolites per liter excavated. These variables were chosen on the basis of previous analyses that showed them to be particularly important dimensions of variability. All of these variables were standardized either as ratios or as densities to account for the different excavated volumes and overall artifact densities across different contexts. A matrix of similarity coefficients was calculated using SIMS (a DOS program written for this purpose) and then multidimensional scaling and cluster analysis were performed using SYSTAT. From the multidimensional scaling analysis, coordinates in three dimensions were graphed and examined.

The results of this analysis show some clear patterns, but do not identify clearly distinct artifact assemblages in different kinds of spaces. In the cluster analysis, the most closely related floors were those that were relatively clean or floors of which only a small fragment had been preserved. In other words, the main distinction revealed by cluster analysis was between contexts with many artifacts (and thus more different kinds of artifacts) and contexts with few or no artifacts.

Multidimensional scaling analysis revealed that some contexts clustered together. In Figure 9.1, the three contexts from which spindle whorls were recovered form a clear group. However, as might be expected if these contexts were loci of textile processing and production, the contexts in this group do not also contain a high ratio of cotton to total plant parts (Figure

9.2). Instead, the highest concentration of cotton parts as a ratio of total plant parts is in the large storage feature in Unit 6. This lack of spatial overlap between processing debris (cotton parts) and spindle whorls could indicate that cotton processing and spinning were spatially separated in Pedregal households. However, it could also relate to differences in discard trajectories between cotton parts, which may have been discarded along with other crop byproducts, and spindle whorls, which were likely conserved until they were broken or lost.

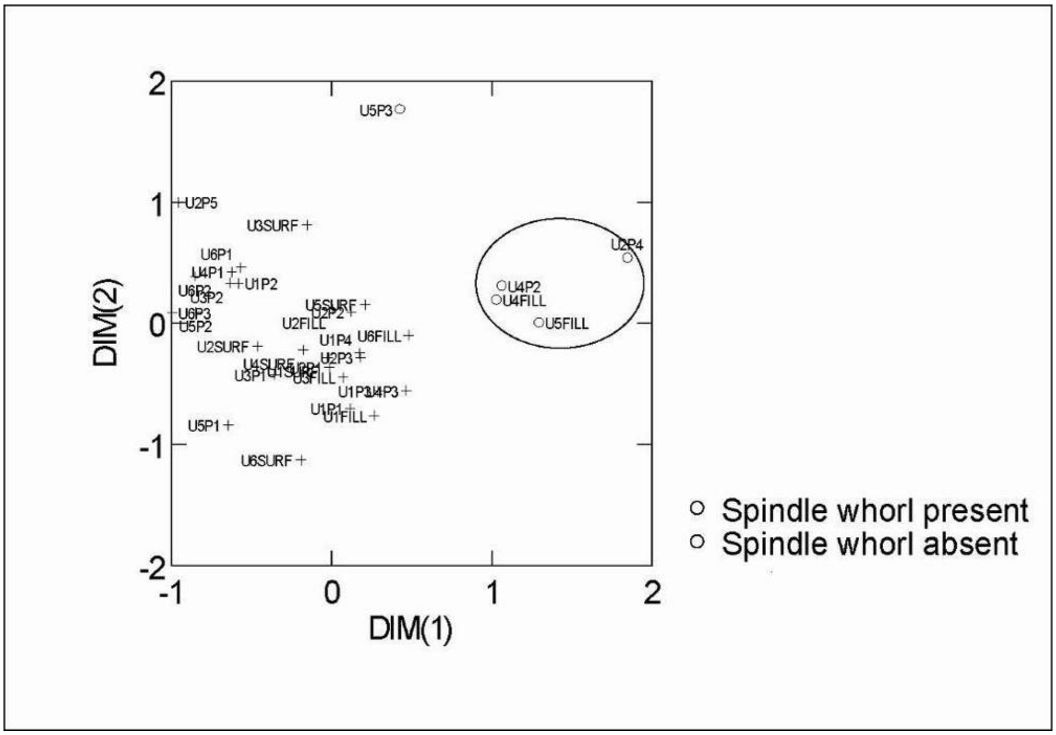

Figure 9.1. Scatterplot showing presence/absence of spindle whorls

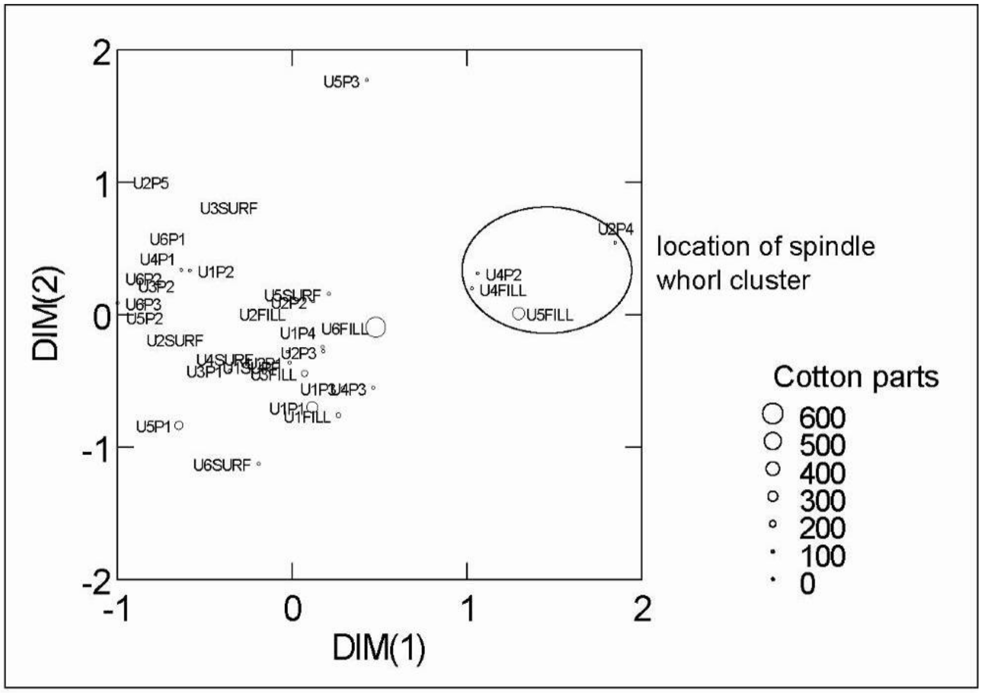

Figure 9.2. Scatterplot showing total cotton parts

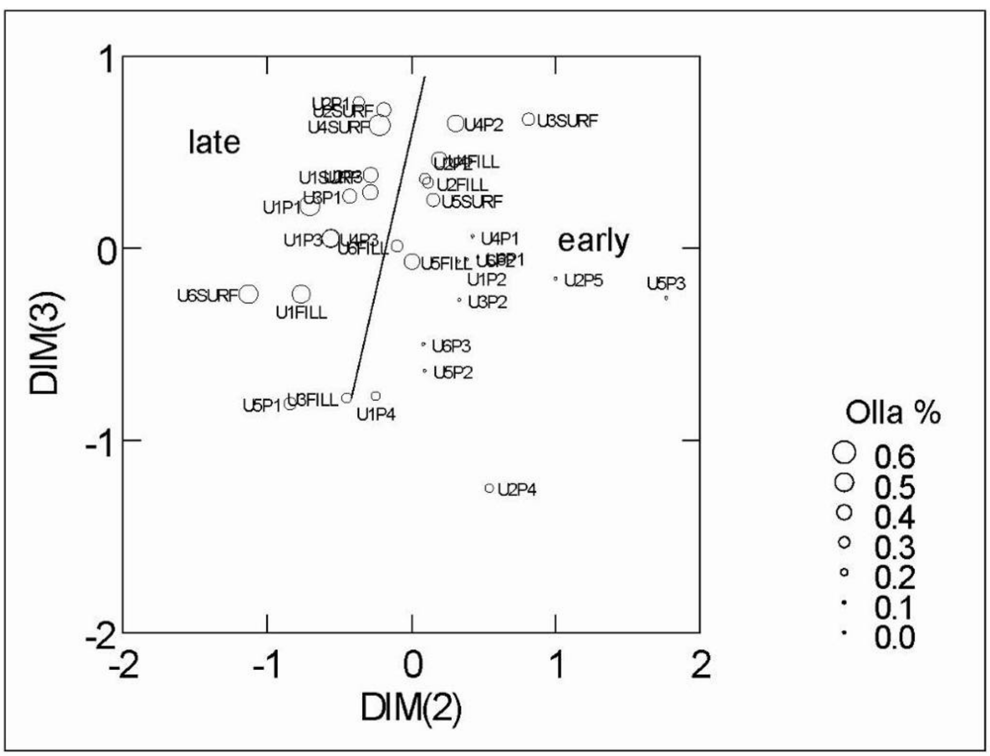

Figure 9.3. Scatterplot showing division of contexts by *olla* proportion

Floors from early and late LIP occupations were different enough to group along two separate axes, as Figure 9.3 shows. One major difference is in the ratio of *ollas* to total sherds. In general, later contexts have higher ratios, indicating that *ollas* dominated the assemblage to a greater extent in these later floors and features. This difference was not significant in the overall comparison of ceramic assemblages (see Chapter 7) but does appear to be one of the factors that distinguished this set of early and late contexts.

In sum, these clusters do not seem to represent functionally related spaces. Contexts with hearths did not uniformly group together, which would have indicated a standardized kitchen assemblage, nor did contexts with spindle whorls, high cotton concentrations, and other craft debris. Even a fine-grained, multivariate approach does not reveal tightly defined activity areas or spaces in which some activities, but not others, took place. This result could be related to the nature of deposition at the site; floors were swept clean, while most artifacts were found in refuse pits or fill levels. Trash pits and fill contexts are both likely to be palimpsests of multiple household activities accumulated over time. Overall, the data at Pedregal do not allow for easy interpretations of intra-household use of space.

9.1.2 Use of space and social differentiation within the community

Within the Pedregal community, use of space, activities, and choices about cuisine might have varied among the different LIP households. This variability can be approached by comparing areas in Sector A. In addition, the kinds of activities that took place on and in front of the mounds in Sector B could have been differed from the activities that were carried out in and around households in Sector A. These differences can be identified by comparing assemblages between sectors.

9.1.2.1 Differences among Sector A households

Because entire household units were not exposed, it was not feasible to compare floor plans and access patterns among households at Pedregal. Instead, I investigated differences in activities, wealth, or access to particular goods among Pedregal households by comparing the associated artifact assemblages. Since households were sampled rather than fully excavated, differences in artifact assemblages might reflect differences in the function of the particular spaces that happened to have been excavated within each household. However, by combining data from the two large and two small units placed within each household, I can attempt to compensate for some of this sampling bias. In order to be confident that my sample from each household was truly representative I would ideally have excavated many more units in each household (see Drennan 1996 for a discussion of sample size and confidence).

Most artifacts were recovered from between-floor fill and other refuse deposits, which are unlikely to represent only the activities that took place in the area excavated. Instead, fill and refuse were probably drawn from the generalized household area, and thus likely represent the wider set of activities that took place within the vicinity of the household. Still, some bias toward the particular functions of the areas excavated probably remains, and I will discuss the possible interpretations of the differences in particular artifact assemblages below.

Each household sample is the product of broadly similar formation processes, and the overall outline of botanical, faunal, ceramic, and other artifact assemblages is similar in the households in Areas 2, 4, and 6. However, there are several meaningful differences in artifact proportions that suggest important differences in the consumption activities of household members. In Area 6, cotton made up a significantly greater proportion of the botanical assemblage as compared to botanical assemblages from Areas 2 and 4 ($\chi 2$=407.57, *df*=2,

$p<.0005$)), which suggests that the household in Area 6 was more heavily involved in cotton processing and textile production.

Needles and spindle whorls, artifacts related to textile production, were also more common in Area 6, though small sample sizes make comparisons somewhat suspect (Table 9.1). Three copper needles were found in Area 2 and three in Area 6; standardized by excavated volume and by total sherd count, needles were more common in Area 6. Both the raw count and the density of spindle whorls were higher in Area 6 than in Area 2. Whorls from Area 6 were on average larger and heavier than those from Area 2; differences in whorl weight and diameter were marginally significant. However, small whorls were also found in Area 6 as well, so the overall range of whorl size and weight was greater in Area 6 than in Area 2 (Table 9.1), which might indicate that a wider range of desired products was being produced in Area 6. Thus several different lines of evidence, both botanical and artifactual, suggest that textile production might have been centered in the household in Area 6.

Table 9.1. Needles and spindle whorls by area in Sector A

		Area 2	**Area 6**
Needles	n	3	3
	needles/sherd weight (kg.)	0.0066	0.0163
	needles/excavated volume (L.)	0.0004	0.0006
Spindle whorls	n	3	5
	whorls/sherd weight (kg.)	0.0659	0.2716
	whorls/excavated volume (L.)	0.0004	0.001
	mean whorl weight (g.)	1.367	3.21
	range of whorl weights (g.)	1.1-1.8	1.6-4.4
	t-test on weight	t=2.306, p=0.061	
	mean whorl diameter (cm.)	1.2	1.68
	t-test on diameter	t=2.332, p=0.058	
	range of whorl diameters (cm.)	1.14-1.31	1.24-2.11

Table 9.2. Evidence for food processing and preparation by area in Sector A

Measure	Area 2	Area 4	Area 6
ollas as proportion of total ceramic assemblage	46.07±5.2*	34.68±8.7	33.13±4.1
botanical diversity (1=most diverse)	0.834	0.793	0.787
maize as proportion of total plant assemblage	18.35±1.8	17.06±2.5	9.21±1.6
aji as proportion of total plant assemblage	16.33±1.7	4.06±1.3	4.4±1.1
ratio of carbon count to botanical part count	1.25	0.89	0.76
burnt elements as proportion of total NISP	12.26±3.9	9.52±4.7	6.13±2.6

*all confidence intervals at 95%

The artifact assemblage from Area 2, on the other hand, is more indicative of activities of food processing and preparation (Table 9.2). Area 2 had a higher proportion of *olla* sherds than Area 4 or Area 6; this difference is significant at a 95% confidence level. Plates, conversely, made up a significantly lower percentage of the assemblage in Area 2 as compared to Area 6. This difference suggests a focus on food preparation as opposed to serving and consumption.

The botanical assemblage in Area 2 is high in maize and other cultivated species, especially *ají* peppers, but low in tree fruits as compared to other areas in Sector A (Table 9.2). Areas in which food processing and food preparation commonly took place might also be expected to have remains of more different kinds of plants (and other foods) than areas where cooking was less common. The high diversity of the botanical assemblage in Area 2, as measured by Simpson's diversity index, could indicate a focus on food processing and preparation (Table 9.2). High diversity indices for all three areas, however, show that the botanical assemblage is generally diverse, and it is difficult to attach confidence intervals to Simpson's diversity index.

During processing and cooking, food often falls into the hearth accidentally, byproducts are tossed into the fire for disposal, and wood and other plant materials are burnt as fuel. We would expect food preparation areas to generate refuse with a greater proportion of burnt bone and plant material than areas where other activities took place. The ratio of carbonized wood and cane to other botanical parts was higher in Area 2 than the other areas in Sector A (Table 9.2). Area 2 also had a higher overall percentage of burnt or calcined faunal elements than Areas 4 or 6. This evidence suggests that food and other materials were more likely to be exposed to burning in Area 2. Overall, the Area 2 assemblage is indicative of activities related to food preparation.

Other differences between the households in Areas 2, 4, and 6 are less reflective of activity differences, but rather may relate to different choices related to food and resource exploitation. Fish made up a significantly greater proportion of the overall faunal assemblage in Area 2 than in Area 6, while Area 6 had higher proportions of camelid and *cuy* (Figure 9.4). The Area 4 faunal assemblage was smaller than that of the other areas, so error ranges attached to the sample percent are wider, but the Area 4 faunal assemblage was similar to Area 2 in terms of terrestrial mammals and closer to Area 6 in proportion of fish (Figure 9.4). The shellfish assemblage also differed among households. As I discussed in Chapter 6, different species of shellfish consumed by Pedregal residents were gathered from either rocky or sandy shore habitats. In Area 6, sandy shore species like *Donax obesulus* and *Polinices uber* were preferred, while in Area 2 the proportion of the assemblage made up by rocky shore species like *Prisogaster niger* and members of the *Thais* genus was significantly greater than in other areas (Figure 9.5). Land snails, *Scutalus proteus*, were similarly uncommon in all households.

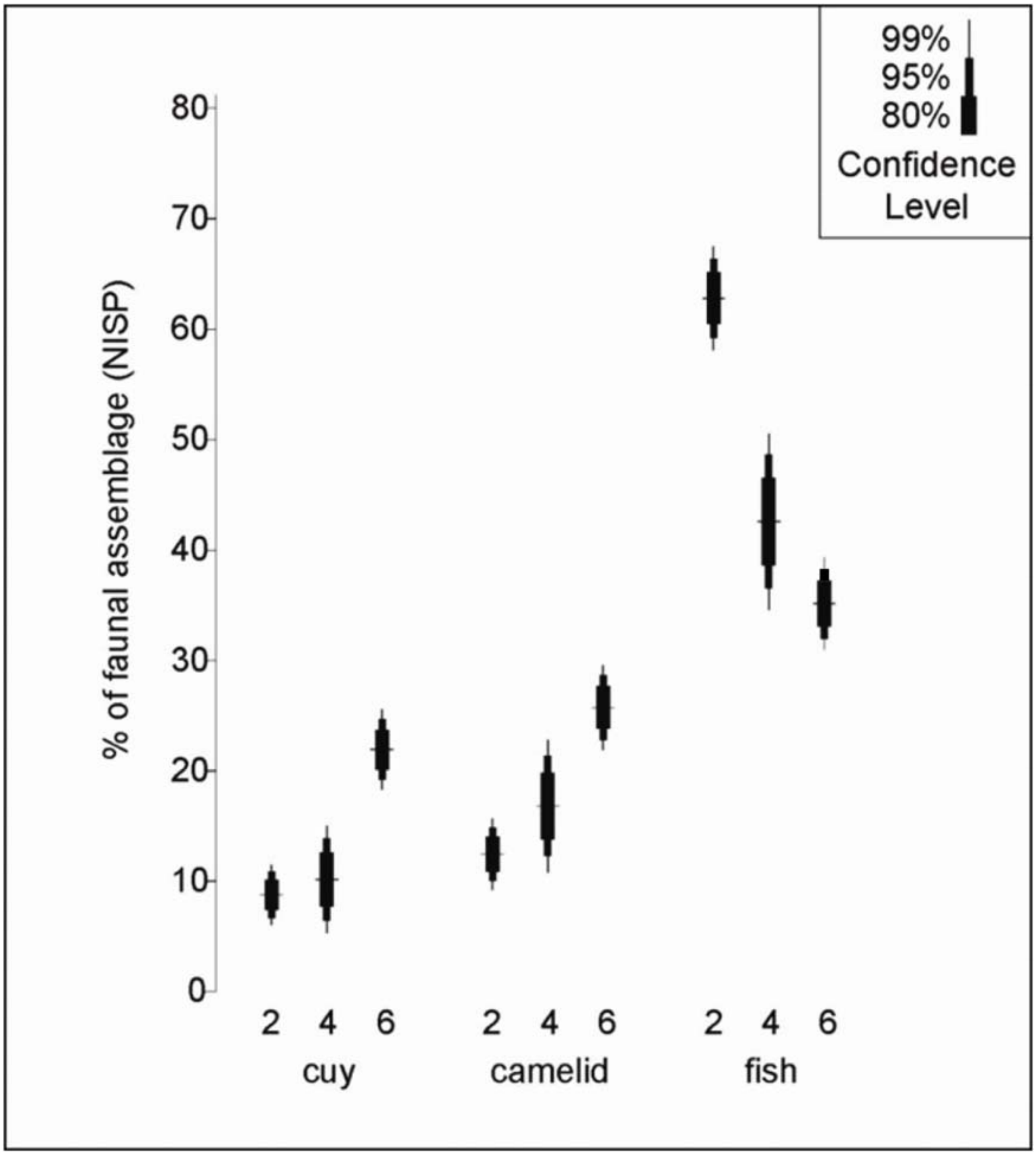

Figure 9.4. Faunal assemblage proportions by area in Sector A

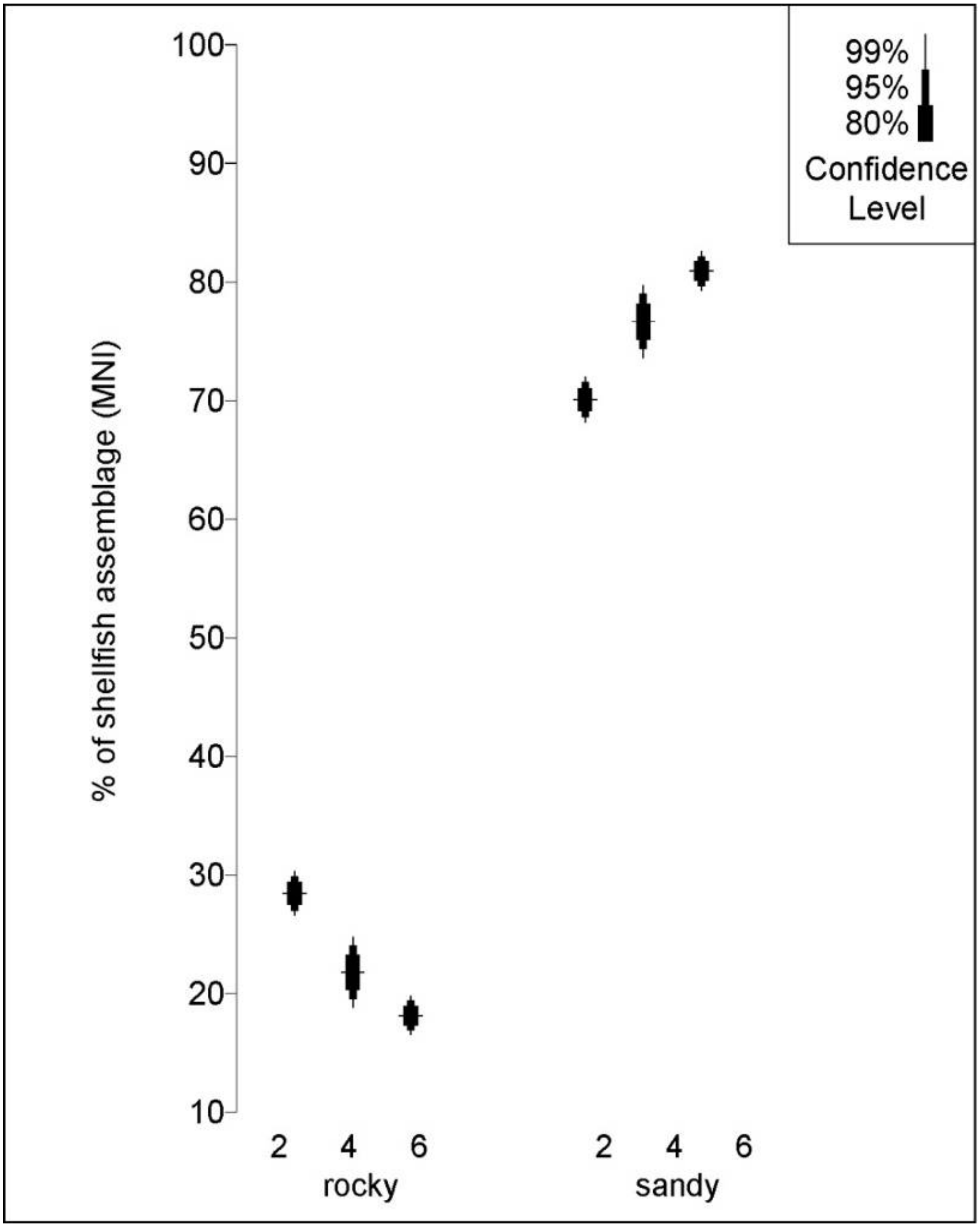

Figure 9.5. Shellfish habitat by area in Sector A

Such differences in the faunal assemblage, particularly the high proportion of camelid in Area 6, might be attributed to differences in wealth or status between households. In the Andes, access to camelid meat was often restricted along lines of status or class; Gumerman (1991, 2002) has found that higher class residents of Pacatnamú had preferential access to camelid meat as compared to lower class households. Though the architecture in Area 6 was built with the same methods and materials as other households, it seems impressionistically to be better-constructed (C. Mackey, personal communication, 2006) which might also suggest that Area 6 represents the household of a somewhat higher status family.

Other lines of evidence, however, failed to show the wealth distinctions seen at Pacatnamú (Table 9.3). In addition to camelid meat, another culinary marker of high status households noted at Pacatnamú was preferential access to or use of *ají* peppers and peanuts (Gumerman 1991). Peanuts constituted a very small percent of Area 4 and 6 assemblages (less than 0.1% of the total plant parts) and were absent in Area 2. *Ají*, however, was much more common in Area 2 than in either Area 4 or 6 (Table 9.2). Other markers of wealth, such as access to metal or fine ceramics, were not present in higher proportions in Area 6 as compared to the other areas. Metal objects like needles, tweezers, and thin plates or *laminas* were present in similarly low proportions as compared to total sherd count in Areas 2 and 6, and were even less common in Area 4 (Table 9.3). No other lines of evidence thus support the differences in wealth that might be reflected in the faunal assemblage.

Table 9.3. Wealth items by area in Sector A

Measure	Area 2	Area 4	Area 6
fineware as proportion of total ceramic assemblage	2.17±1.5*	4.03±3.6	0.6±.7
metal objects/100 sherds	0.024	0.011	0.022
camelid as proportion of total faunal NISP	12.45±2.4	16.8±4.6	25.75±2.9

*all confidence intervals at 95%

The preference for camelid and sandy shore shellfish in Area 6 as opposed to a focus on fish and the selection of more shellfish from rocky shores might reflect the different choices each family made about what foods to eat or where and how to invest energy in obtaining food. Patterns of resource procurement and culinary practice were probably not precisely the same within each household even in a small community like Pedregal, though these differences do not necessarily reflect differences in access to high-status goods or differences in economic orientation (e.g. specialist households).

9.1.2.2 Spatial patterning at the community level

In Sector A, agglutinated room compounds and cemeteries formed a rough semicircle around a central open area. To the north, the compounds were separated from the two low platforms by another open area and cemetery, while beyond the platforms walls enclosed a rectangular area that also seems to have been open (see Chapter 4 for excavation details). Pedregal residents carried out different kinds of activities in open external spaces, around raised platforms, and in enclosed, roofed spaces within the community, though clearly some overlap in activities and interactions was possible.

I have already discussed some evidence for spatial patterning of particular activities at the community level. In Chapter 8, I presented evidence that community-wide rituals involving feasting took place in Sector B. High-quality camelid elements were preferentially consumed (or at least discarded) in Sector B, and serving jars were also more common here than in Sector A, while maize processing and perhaps *chicha* preparation were centered in Sector A.

Other differences between sectors are less clearly related to feasting. The shellfish assemblage in Sector B was dominated by the gastropod *Polinices uber*, while *Donax obseulus* was significantly less common than in Sector A (Figure 9.6). Tree fruits made up a significantly greater proportion of the botanical assemblage in Sector B (68.95%) as compared to Sector A (46.59%); this difference is very significant ($\chi 2=635.31$, $df=2$, $p<.005$). Other botanical categories, however, contributed relatively equally to both assemblages. It is possible that tree fruits such as *guanábana* and gastropods were foods that were appropriate for consumption at feasts, though I have no ethnographic or ethnohistoric evidence to support this proposition. It is also possible that deposits in Sector B represent the remains of selected or limited activities, perhaps seasonal or individual events, which might not be expected to show the variety of daily household activities that contributed to the refuse from Sector A. These differences between overall Sector A and Sector B assemblages are evidence that the materials used as platform fill and deposited around the platforms were distinct from those disposed of in and around houses in Sector A.

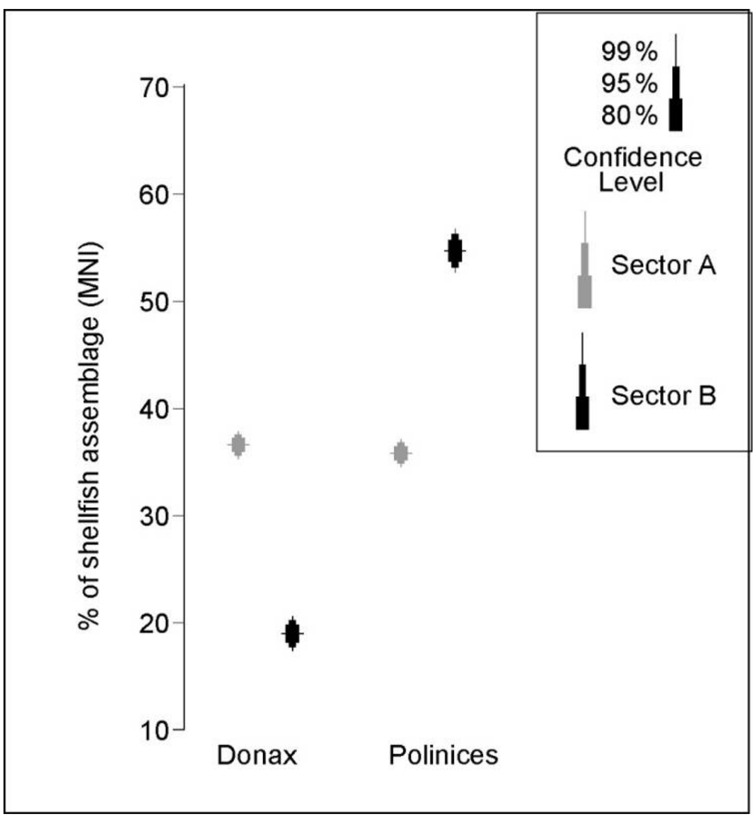

Figure 9.6. Donax and Polinices proportions by sector

As I discussed in Chapter 8, the activities that took place on and around the platform mounds in Sector B were not visually or architecturally separated from the households of Sector A. This implies that they were shared by all community members rather than restricted to certain participants. In the open area between Sector B platforms and Sector A households, refuse related to textile production and ceramic sherds were discarded. Excavations recovered concentrations of ceramics and one large pit filled with dense botanical material, including cotton and a broken spindle. This area could represent an area of communal use for activities like textile production and an area suitable for the disposal of refuse related to these activities.

The open area in Sector B and the open area between households in Sector A (Area 7) may have had similar uses. Only one test pit (PP-30) was placed in Area 7. No floors or living surfaces were found, though linear features carved into the sterile subsoil suggested that *quincha* walls divided this space at one point. Most of the shallow stratigraphy in this unit was composed of dumping episodes and ashy refuse. Thus like the open area in Sector B, this area was used for multiple activities including trash disposal and possibly trash burning.

9.1.3 Landscape, space, and resources in the lower valley

I have already discussed the social and economic resources in the Jequetepeque in previous chapters. Pedregal residents exploited plants and animals in multiple ecological niches, including freshwater river, estuary, sandy and rocky shores, deep ocean waters, dry *quebradas*, rocky hillsides, irrigated fields, and field and canal margins. Figure 9.7 is a graphical representation of how different species were distributed across these diverse niches.

Though Pedregal residents exploited different ecological niches, they did not need to move great distances across the landscape to do so. Pedregal is located slightly over one km from the Jequetepeque River, and fields on the river bottom could be easily reached by climbing down one of the numerous *quebradas* that break up the high escarpment on which the village is located. The large field systems to the east begin 1.5 km from the village and would also have been easily accessible on foot. The ocean is slightly over nine km from Pedregal, an easy walk along the relatively flat foot of the escarpment, and so fish and shellfish would have been easily accessible to Pedregal residents.

The distribution of resources across the lower valley was patchy, concentrated in irrigated fields and on the coastline, but resources would have been rich and abundant within these patches. Even within the system of irrigated fields, microclimatic variations affected productivity. For example, the shadow of Cerro Faclo creates a distinct microclimate around the site of Farfán. The local population today recognizes that Farfán receives slightly more moisture than the surrounding area and is favorable for farming. Carol Mackey (personal communication) has suggested that Farfán may have been located to take advantage of these favorable conditions.

The evidence for resource procurement that I discuss in Chapter 6 points to some changes through time in the way Pedregal residents utilized the natural landscape. In the early LIP, fish made up a significantly greater proportion of the faunal assemblage than in the late LIP, while in the late LIP domestic animals like camelid and *cuy* dominated the assemblage. In reflecting a change in procurement strategies, this data also suggests a change in how Pedregal residents interacted with the natural landscape. Focus shifted from a coastal resource, reached through an almost 20 km round trip walk to the coast, to domesticated animals raised in the village. From the early to the late LIP, wild plants became less prominent in the botanical assemblage as compared to domesticated species. This change also reflects a shift in focus from resources that were foraged outside the village to resources that were raised nearby. In effect, though the catchment area did not necessarily decrease in size in the late LIP, a stronger focus was placed on resources grown or raised near the village.

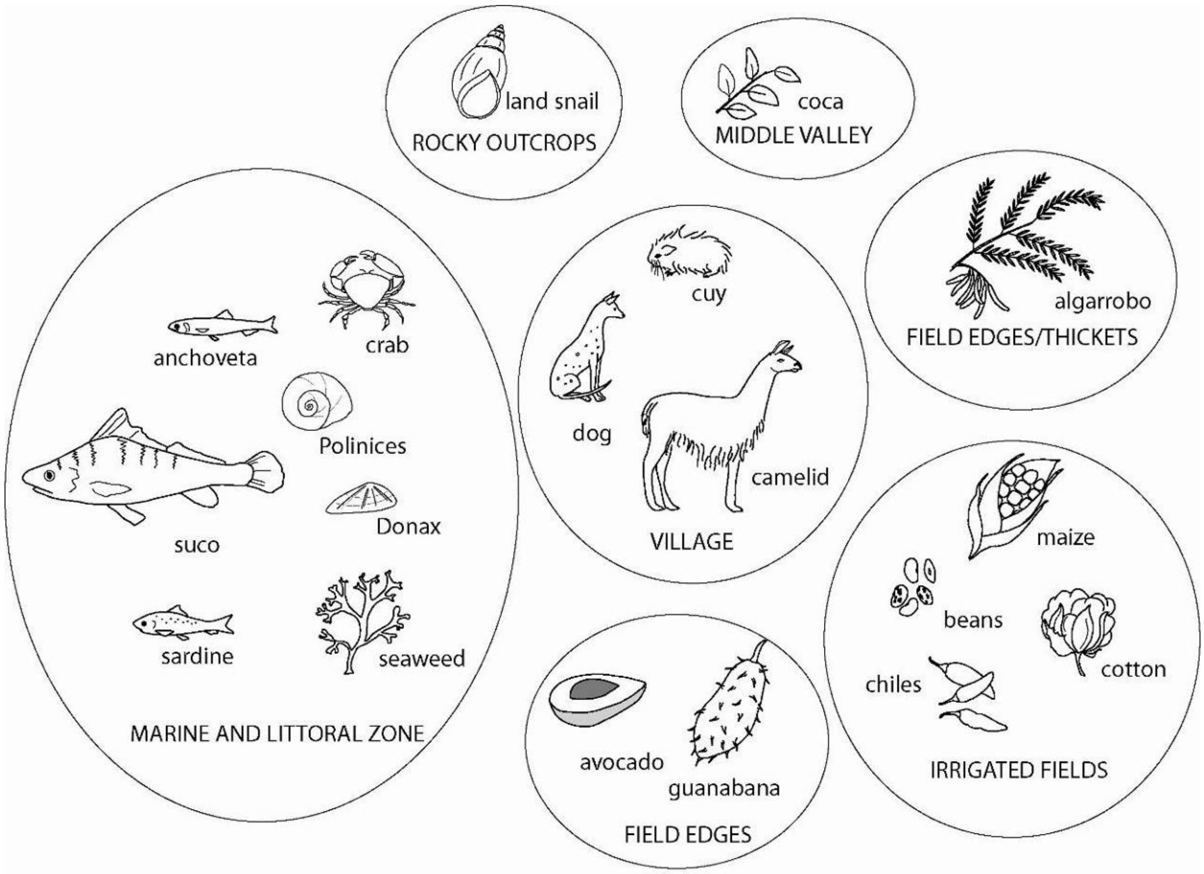

Figure 9.7. Resources and ecosystems exploited by Pedregal residents

9.1.3.1 The regional social and political setting

As Dillehay (2001:270; see also Dillehay and Kolata 2004 and Dillehay et al. 2004) points out, occupation of high-productivity zones in the Jequetepeque and Zaña Valleys was uneven during the Moche period. Instead of occupying the most productive land, the rural population clumped together in different parts of the valley. Temporary abandonment and subsequent reoccupation of villages was also common during this period. Dillehay (2001:270-271) suggests that this pattern may have been due largely to social interactions between villages and political factors at valley and village level. In the Chimú period, Dillehay and Kolata (2004:4329) argue, Chimú administrators “strategically aggregated populations, restricted residential mobility, and linked urban residents directly to costly integrated agricultural landscapes.” In both cases, the distribution of rural villages across the lower valley landscape was shaped by local political dynamics and social relations.

Less than one km west of Pedregal, and clearly visible from Sector A, lies an LIP site consisting of a rectangular stone enclosure and a scatter of sherds, household artifacts, and looted domestic storage features. Low mounds at nearby LIP sites to the east are also visible from Pedregal. The string of small LIP communities along the Pampa de Faclo escarpment drew on a shared architectural canon, including rectangular stone enclosures, low adobe and fill mounds, and agglutinated residential compounds, though as Swenson (2004) points out, individual variations on this shared canon were common across the valley. Utilitarian ceramic styles were also widely shared by Pampa de Faclo communities and across the lower valley as a whole. Individual villages were thus integrated socially and culturally within the larger Pampa de Faclo region, though I have no evidence for the nature of economic ties between Pedregal, as a relatively economically autonomous village, and nearby communities. Further work at other small lower valley sites would help reconstruct political, economic, and social variation between rural communities and understand the wider social landscape through which Pedregal residents moved.

9.2 VARIATION THROUGH TIME

Temporal variation can be directional, in the sense of changing practices and priorities through time, but also cyclical, in the sense of daily tasks or seasonal rounds. Seasonality has been a strong component of archaeological studies of mobile, foraging societies, many of which move between different ecological zones depending on the seasonal availability of resources. The seasonal round shapes the distribution across the landscape of different kinds of settlements (from hunting camps to sites of large seasonal congregations). Less attention has been paid to seasonality in sedentary societies, partly because residential mobility is no longer tied to the seasonal flux of resources. In their study of domestic culinary practice at Çatalhoyuk, Atalay and Hastorf (2006) point out that the resource palette varied not only across the landscape but also by season, and so the suite of food processing and preparation activities carried out in and around households changed throughout the year.

This dissertation is largely concerned with questions about change (and continuity) through time. However, Pedregal residents likely felt temporal variation most acutely along cycles of varying lengths, from the sequence of daily activities to seasonal shifts from wet to dry months. In many agricultural societies, including in the Andes, the seasonal cycle of planting, tending, and harvesting crops shapes not only household activity patterns, but often also the ritual calendar. Table 9.4 provides an overview of relevant temporal intervals, from daily to multi-year cycles. The activities associated with these different cycles are inferred based on the evidence from Pedregal I presented in preceding chapters as well as ethnohistoric and ethnographic accounts of household life in the coastal Andes. The table organizes tasks into broad areas, though these divisions are somewhat arbitrary and tasks would have overlapped

Table 9.4. Reconstruction of temporal cycles at Pedregal

	Interval			
Area	**Daily**	**Weekly/monthly**	**Seasonally/annually**	**Multiyear/ decadal**
agriculture	work in fields	work in fields	planting/harvesting crops	field/canal construction
			canal maintenance	
food procurement	opportunistic wild plant gathering	birth of young cuy	birth of young camelids	climatic cycles/El Niño events
	fishing/ gathering shellfish	cuy butchering	camelid/dog butchering	
household work	food processing for meal preparation	food processing for storage and consumption	processing crops for storage	
	maize grinding	chicha preparation		
	sweeping floors	cleaning the hearth		
	washing clothes, kitchen tools	burning/burying refuse		
	gathering water, fuel, fodder			
	childcare		birth of children	
	cooking everyday meals (stews)		cooking special meals (special ingredients/ preparations)	
	informal family consumption		formal celebratory consumption (feasts)	
production	spinning	manufacture of lithic/ bone/wood tools; textiles	ceramic production	
ritual		household offerings	agricultural/seasonal celebrations	lifecycle celebrations
			burial of community member in cemetery	burial of community member/elite in platform
architecture		platform maintenance	platform reconstruction/ renewal	construction of compounds/ platforms
		house maintenance	house renewal (replastering, repairing *quincha*)	house construction
political		political maneuvering in the community	tribute to elites at centers	changes in elite leadership in the valley

(food procurement and agricultural work could have taken place simultaneously, for example, and been accompanied by ritual practice or political interactions).

9.2.1 Daily and weekly rhythms

Many of the household tasks I discussed in Chapter 7 would have been repeated each day or every several days. Tasks like procuring water and fuel, feeding animals and children, and cooking daily meals of stew were an essential part of each day and probably varied little in form or content over the course of years or even decades. Many accounts of more recent Andean household life stress that families, and particularly women, are constantly multitasking and never idle (Weismantel 1988). Activities related to production, such as work in fields, spinning, food procurement activities like foraging or fishing, and processing of food for consumption or storage, were probably also accomplished on a daily or near-daily basis, while other activities such as maintaining houses and platforms or making household offerings may have been repeated over longer intervals. The frequency and timing of these activities would have depended on each family's needs as well as the priorities of each different point in the agricultural cycle.

9.2.2 Seasonal cycles

Given Pedregal's focus on agriculture, much time would have been devoted to work in the fields. However, the nature of this work and its intensity would have varied greatly by season. Temperature and water availability fluctuate between wet and dry seasons on the coast. Though water is available year-round from the Jequetepeque River, it is less plentiful between the months of May to November. Today, farmers harvest two crops each year, a rice crop planted during the wet season, to be harvested in May and June, and a corn crop planted during the dry season and harvested from October to November. It is unclear how farmers would have prioritized different prehispanic crops between wet and dry seasons, but the presence of abundant cotton pollen in Faclo field systems (Weir and Eling 1986) suggests that cotton, along with maize, was a central crop in the seasonal cycle.

It is also unclear how prehispanic farmers would have organized crop and fallow rotations; much of the ethnography dealing with agricultural practices is focused on the highlands. In addition to using leguminous *algarrobo* as fertilizer (Hayashida 2006), farmers may have rotated crops of nitrogen-fixing beans with corn, cotton, and other crops. Irrigation canals would also have been maintained seasonally, depending on water flow and crop requirements. In the highlands today, celebrations mark seasonal events such as communal canal maintenance and harvests. The seasonality of agricultural work (both work in the fields and crop processing), like the daily rhythms of household tasks, would likely have formed the background against which other household and community activities were organized, while seasonal fluctuations in resource availability would have created variation in daily meals throughout the year. However, I recovered no evidence bearing on the specific seasonal differences between meals. It is interesting to note that recent isotopic analysis of hair and bone c*olla*gen samples from the nearby site of Pacatnamú show fluctuations more easily attributable to movement between different environments, such as coast and highlands, than to regular, seasonal variation in resource consumption (White et al. 2009).

Evidence from Pedregal suggests the seasonal nature of at least one community activity. As I discussed in Chapter 8, the two low platforms at Pedregal were constructed with layers of loose fill alternating with layers of cornstalks, which may have served to stabilize the loose fill. The discontinuous nature of different fill layers suggests that platforms were not constructed in one or two large events but rather as a series of smaller events. The presence of thin layers of cornstalks points to the seasonal construction or maintenance of the platforms. Ethnographic and archaeological evidence suggests that cobs would have been separated from stalks in the field (see Chapter 7 for further discussion). After the cobs were removed, stalks could be used as fodder, burnt to return nutrients to fields, or used in house or platform construction. If there were two harvests each year, then construction must have been timed to occur after the harvest. The repetition of layers of fill and layers of cornstalks in the platforms is not frequent enough to point to annual platform renewal. However, it does suggest that there was a seasonal component to platform construction and renewal (and perhaps to household construction and renewal, if cornstalks were included in the *quincha* walls of houses), and that such activities could have been associated with seasonal or annual maize harvests.

9.2.3 Longer cycles

ENSO events were among the longer cycles that would have affected Pedregal residents. ENSO events would have affected the availability of some resources while at the same time creating new opportunities for resource exploitation. Dillehay and Kolata (2004) believe that ENSO events may have spurred the temporary abandonment of communities in the Jequetepeque and Zaña Valleys. Stratigraphic cuts at a number of lower valley sites revealed occupational levels separated by clean, water-deposited sediments (Dillehay and Kolata 2004). While ENSO-related destruction did not permanently disrupt lower valley society, then, it could have contributed to cycles of occupation and abandonment in some areas. In Chapter 6, I discussed differences in fish species from Moche and LIP deposits at Pedregal as evidence for multidecadal fluctuations in Pacific Ocean ecosystems. Longer environmental cycles such as this fluctuation, or longer-term warming or cooling trends, would likely have been less perceptible or predictable to Pedregal residents than the shorter ENSO cycle, but would also have shaped cuisine and household work in the village. Political changes in the valley could also have occurred over a longer interval, but evidence from Pedregal does not speak to sociopolitical cycles at the valley scale.

9.3 CONCLUSIONS: SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL ORGANIZATION

Evidence from Pedregal did not allow for the identification of clear activities areas or the spatial organization of daily household tasks. However, comparison of the three household units sampled in depth showed some variation in the activities that took place in these households. Area 2 contained stronger evidence for activities associated with food preparation, while textile production may have been a stronger focus in Area 6 than in the other areas sampled. I also found that the household in Area 6 consumed proportionally more camelid than the other households sampled. This difference in consumption could be linked to differences in wealth or status among Pedregal households, but differences were limited in comparison to the kinds of wealth distinctions apparently at valley centers like Pacatnamú. Finally, I identified clear differences in the kinds of activities that took place in domestic compounds in Sector A and in open public areas around the platforms in Sector B. I found only limited evidence for temporal variation in the organization of different household and community tasks at Pedregal. On the coast, seasonal variations are not as strongly felt as in the adjacent highlands. Even though domestic activities at Pedregal were undoubtedly organized around daily and seasonal agricultural cycles, I found little empirical evidence with which to reconstruct this variation.

10.0 CHIMÚ EXPANSION, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND CUISINE

This dissertation investigates change and continuity in domestic economies at Pedregal, a rural agricultural village in the Jequetepeque Valley, as the valley was incorporated into the expansive Chimú empire. Pedregal is a 5 ha multicomponent site located on the north bank of the lower Jequetepeque River, between the Late Intermediate Period valley centers of Pacatnamú and Farfán. Pedregal was first occupied during the Moche period; however, the focus of the present project is the LIP residential occupation, which consisted of five compounds of irregular, rectangular, agglutinated rooms. To the north of this residential sector was the LIP public sector, which included two low platform mounds, a cemetery, and a large rectangular compound.

Excavations focused on recovering a diachronic sample from three households, supplemented by smaller test excavations in other sectors of the site. In total, approximately $85m^2$ and 44,100 L were excavated. The relatively small area excavated did not allow for a detailed reconstruction of intrahousehold spatial differentiation. However, in each household sampled, two LIP occupations were clearly defined stratigraphically, allowing me to chart change through time in cuisine and domestic economy at Pedregal.

10.1 QUESTIONS AND EXPECTATIONS

The questions that originally structured research at Pedregal (see Chapter 3) relate to specific household-level dynamics that I expected to change in a situation of conquest and control. Some of these expectations were based on current understandings of the intentions and strategies of the conquering Chimú state, others on current constructs of domestic economy. My study, therefore, focused on the direct and indirect responses of Pedregal families to the potential demands of state administrators but also in the context of the opportunities available in a new political and economic landscape. In this section, I highlight the evidence for household continuity and change presented in previous chapters, and address how these changes can be related to processes and shifts at larger scales.

10.1.1 Agricultural production

The clearest changes at Pedregal occurred in the realm of agricultural production. The first question I asked in Chapter 1 was whether agricultural production, specifically maize production, intensified under Chimú rule. I expected, based on cases like the Inka conquest of the Mantaro Valley, that incorporation into the larger Chimú state would include increased tribute demands on the population. Since Pedregal was heavily involved in agricultural production, I expected to see evidence for increased production and processing of crops like maize in the later LIP.

The evidence from Pedregal suggests that agricultural production, and specifically the production of maize and cotton, increased during the late LIP occupation. While it is difficult to discuss the output of these products in absolute terms, maize cobs and kernels and cotton remains made up significantly greater proportions of the total botanical assemblage in the late LIP as compared to the early LIP. In general, domesticated plants received a significantly greater emphasis in the later period as compared to wild plants.

Though production of maize and cotton intensified, there is no evidence for an increased focus on secondary products such as *chicha* or cloth. If I had found more cobs as compared to kernels through time, for example, this might indicate that proportionally more kernels were being exported or used to make *chicha*. However, the cob-to-kernel ratio does not change through time at Pedregal, arguing against changes in intensity or organization of maize processing. In the late LIP, maize production increased, but the balance of processing vs. consumption did not change. This evidence is consistent with a scenario in which Pedregal residents were supplying local elites, perhaps at Pacatnamú, with agricultural goods even before Chimú arrival.

Large *tinajas*, which would have been used to ferment and store *chicha*, did not become more common in the late LIP ceramic assemblage, which also suggests that *chicha* production remained relatively constant. The nature of the excavations made it difficult to measure whether overall storage capacity, in the form of storerooms or storage pits, increased or decreased through time and thus to determine whether more maize and other products would have been stored at the site in the early or late LIP. Finally, though groundstone tools were only infrequently recovered from the site in general, tools like *batanes* and *manos* did not become more common in the late LIP. Nor did tools related to textile production such as spindle whorls, needles, and loom parts become more common through time, which suggests that greater focus was not placed on spinning or weaving in the LIP.

Maize and cotton, in this reconstruction, are both valuable and storable products, and could have been extracted from villages like Pedregal as bulk staples to be stored and further processed elsewhere. However, the evidence from Pedregal does not speak directly to the wider regional movement of maize and cotton. The presence of storerooms in Chimú and Chimú-Inka compounds and the burials of a group of elite Chimú-Inka women involved in spinning and weaving at the nearby regional center of Farfán (Mackey and Jáuregui 2001) suggests that some of this processing and storage could have taken place there, though storage capacity at Farfán is much less than that of Chan Chan, or for that matter, of Inka provincial storage systems in general. Unfortunately, there is no comparable cob-to-kernel ratio data for Farfán to support the argument that Farfán was receiving and storing maize extracted from rural communities like Pedregal. In sum, based on the evidence from Pedregal, I argue that residents processed maize and cotton into *chicha* and textiles for domestic consumption and probably also exported some of their surplus maize to valley centers like Pacatnamú and Farfán during both early and late LIP occupations. However, since proportions of both maize and cotton increased from the early to late LIP occupations, it is likely that the production of these agricultural products, and related primary processing activities, intensified during the LIP.

10.1.2 Household scheduling priorities and the organization of domestic labor

If the intensity of chicha preparation and textile manufacture did not increase in Pedregal households, did other aspects of household production or organization change as households were incorporated into new regional economic systems? Especially given the evidence for an increased focus on agricultural products, and specifically maize and cotton, I suspected that the scheduling of other household activities might have been reorganized in response to the greater farming and processing workload. Such reorganization had the potential to impact cuisine and labor deployment within the household, as an indirect impact of conquest and regional change.

As I discussed above, focus on domesticated plants increased compared to wild species; families likely spent more time cultivating and harvesting crops as opposed to foraging for wild species. A similar pattern emerged from the faunal data. The consumption of domesticated animals such as camelid and *cuy* increased through time compared to fish consumption in Pedregal households. Because no net fragments or net weights were recovered from Pedregal households, it is unclear whether Pedregal residents would have been involved directly in fishing at the coast, eight km away, or whether they would have been supplied with fish through the redistributive or exchange systems that have been posited for the prehispanic north coast. However, the shift in focus away from wild plant and animal resources toward animal husbandry and agriculture indicates a change in how Pedregal residents exploited different ecosystems and likely in how they would have scheduled food procurement.

Accompanying this shift toward raising food and animals as opposed to foraging and fishing was a shift toward more labor-intensive foods. Tree fruits like *guanábana*, avocado, and guava decreased proportionally in the LIP, and were replaced by crops like maize. Tree fruits are perennial, so they require less agricultural labor than annually planted crops like maize. They also require minimal processing and are not easily stored. Maize, on the other hand, requires more time-consuming cultivation and processing, both in the field and in the house. Cotton, another crop that received greater focus in the late LIP, is also labor-intensive and time-consuming to process. Changes in the botanical assemblage thus relate to an increasing focus on storable but labor-intensive products.

In some parts of the world, such as Aztec Mexico (Brumfield 1991), the US Southwest (Crown 2000), and the US Southeast (Sassaman 1999), an increase in the intensity of some kinds of household labor resulted in a shift toward less labor-intensive cooking methods and changes in cuisine. This does not seem to be the case at Pedregal. The set of ceramic vessels used to cook meals at Pedregal did not change appreciably in functional terms through the LIP. No new culinary methods were introduced, nor does the assemblage reveal a shift toward less labor intensive cooking techniques. One way to save labor and fuel is to cook larger meals at once, and then serve leftovers at subsequent meals. Larger meals might also signal changes in family size, as families had more children or incorporated more members of the extended family in order to increase the labor pool. However, mean vessel size at Pedregal did not increase, suggesting that cooks were preparing and serving similar amounts of food for meals in the early and late LIP.

It seems, then, that shifts in labor patterns and household scheduling around food procurement and processing did not impact the shape of daily meals at Pedregal. Nor did I find evidence that these shifts affected other activities such as textile production, since the density of tools like spindle whorls did not change. It is more difficult to assess the extent of changes in the spatial organization of activities within and around houses. In Chapter 9, I discussed the difficulties related to reconstructing the spatial organization of particular activities at the site, especially given the limited sample of early LIP architecture. Further excavations directed toward opening large areas of early and late floors will be necessary to fully understand the ways in which changes in labor and food procurement might have affected the organization of space at Pedregal.

10.1.3 Political organization, feasting and *chicha* production

The Mantaro Valley case suggests that local-level political competition is sometimes overridden by a conquering state, and local political activities redirected toward interactions with the state.

In the case of Pedregal, I expected to see the organization of local political activities shift after Chimú arrival; specifically, I expected the locus or scale of feasting to change.

Faunal and ceramic evidence suggests that feasting at Pedregal took place around the platforms in Sector B. These platforms were most likely constructed during the Late Lambayeque period, and were used, and possibly remodeled, through the Chimú period. Though they were likely a focus of community ritual and political feasting, throughout the LIP sequence, the platforms seem to have been used for a new purpose during the Chimú period. At least one elite individual with relatively rich grave goods, including blackware bottles with typically Chimú motifs, was interred in Platform 2. This looted burial implies that at least some Pedregal residents had access to Chimú fineware late in the village's occupation. The interment of one or more individuals with Chimú ceramics also may signal a shift in how public space at the site was used in the Chimú period.

Evidence from Sector A, however, hints at a reorganization of feasting activities through time. Serving vessels represented a significantly smaller proportion of the total ceramic assemblage in the late LIP as compared to the early LIP. Even though plates, a typical form in Late Chimú assemblages from the Moche Valley, increased relative to other forms in the late LIP, serving vessels in general were less common in household assemblages. The difference is not very strong, but I believe it is enough to support the suggestion that feasting in households had become slightly less important by the late LIP.

It is unclear whether feasting moved to public spaces within the community or to state installations at sites like Farfán. The proportion of household ceramic assemblages made up by storage and *chicha*-brewing vessels did not change significantly between the early and late LIP. This suggests that the amount of *chicha* brewed by households did not decrease through time, as it might have if feasting moved out of Pedregal to state installations. Overall, the evidence for changes in political activities such as feasting at Pedregal, and in Pedregal's role in the wider Jequetepeque Valley political landscape is far from conclusive, but suggests that some reorganization may have occurred.

10.1.4 Acculturation

Beyond clearcut economic or political reorganization, we might expect more subtle changes to accompany the incorporation of households and communities into new social systems. The dramatic acculturation visible in other colonial settings, such as the Roman occupation of Britain (Allison 1999) or the Russian occupation of the US Northwest (Lightfoot et al. 1998), is not likely to have occurred in the Jequetepeque Valley, since the conquering Chimú state and Jequetepeque Valley communities were already linked by strong historical and cultural ties. We also have no evidence that Chimú settlers established intrusive villages in the Jequetepeque or replaced the local population at existing villages. However, in theory households could have adopted forms of Chimú culinary practice or emulated Chimú cuisine from the Moche Valley center, or they could have acquired or emulated textiles and ceramics in the Chimú state style.

My research revealed limited shifts in preference or style in daily household life at Pedregal associated with Chimú conquest. While the faunal and botanical assemblages changed through time, they did not reflect the introduction of new ingredients or the abandonment of others. In fact, the adoption of new foods seems to have run the other way, from the Jequetepeque and other northern valleys toward the imperial core. Shelia Pozorski (1982, also Pozorski and Pozorski 1997) has observed that guanábana (Annona muricata) appeared in Moche Valley assemblages in the Chimú period, and argues that it could have been introduced as a result of Chimú expansion to the north. At Pedregal, guanábana was consumed throughout the LIP, and the category of tree fruits actually became less common relative to cultigens like maize and cotton through time.

Many choices about what to eat are tied to the availability of particular species. For example, shellfish assemblages from sites in the same valley tend to be more similar to one another than to shellfish assemblages in different valleys At Pedregal, shellfish assemblages changed through the LIP, but both early and late LIP shellfish assemblages are clearly distinct from Chimú shellfish assemblages at sites in the Moche and Casma Valleys. Diachronic changes in shellfish use were more likely related to fluctuations in shellfish populations or local changes in preference or foraging strategies than to a desire to emulate Chimú meals. Likewise, the clear distinction between Late Moche and LIP fish assemblages at Pedregal was most likely due to multidecadal climatic fluctuations, rather than changes in preference.

No functionally new ceramic vessel forms were introduced into Pedregal households during the LIP, and thus the set of culinary activities represented by the ceramic assemblage does not change radically during the LIP. However, this does not necessarily mean that Pedregal households resisted adopting elements of Chimú culinary practice. In functional terms, the Moche Valley Chimú and Jequetepeque LIP ceramic assemblages do not differ greatly. Plates, a typically Chimú form, became more common at Pedregal through time; however, they did not represent a new culinary activity but rather replaced some, but not all, of the ring and pedestal-base bowls common during the Lambayeque period. The clear change in the Jequetepeque ceramic assemblage, in terms of function, came not with Chimú conquest but several centuries earlier, during the Middle Horizon transitional period. Moche domestic assemblages were distinct from LIP domestic assemblages in terms of vessel shape and size, and some forms like bowls became common in domestic assemblages only in the LIP. If changes in the functional characteristics of a domestic ceramic assemblage signal culinary change, then clear culinary changes accompanied the c*olla*pse of the Moche state and the emergence of Lambayeque influence (and possible Lambayeque conquest) in the Jequetepeque, but not Chimú arrival.

It is clear, however, that Pedregal residents adopted some elements of Chimú ceramic style, if not domestic practice. The presence of fineware sherds characteristic of Imperial Chimú styles, such as *piel de ganso*, in looted burials at Pedregal shows that at least some members of the community desired and had access to Chimú fineware. Crudely fired blackware sherds with irregular *piel de ganso* patterns and red oxidized sherds with traditionally Chimú motifs were also found at Pedregal. This evidence suggests that Pedregal families consumed locally produced imitations of Chimú fineware.

Fineware styles may be more likely to change as a result of conquest and acculturation than utilitarian styles, given the different contexts in which they are used and displayed. Some elements of Chimú style did appear even within utilitarian assemblages at Pedregal. For example, bulbous-lipped blackware *ollas* and neckless *ollas* and flat-bottomed, press-molded blackware plates, very characteristic of Moche Valley Chimú assemblages, made up a small percentage of Pedregal household assemblages. Changes through time in *olla* neck height and carination angle led to a late LIP *olla* assemblage that more closely resembled Late Chimú assemblages in the Moche Valley than did the early LIP assemblage. Along with these Chimú forms, ring-base bowls and *ollas* with press-molded shoulders, characteristic of Lambayeque assemblages, were also common throughout the early and late LIP. The utilitarian ceramic assemblage at Pedregal did not shift dramatically to emulate Chimú assemblages from the Moche Valley, even though it did shift subtly to more closely stylistically resemble these assemblages.

10.1.5 Intrahousehold gender relations

Finally, we might expect that changing household strategies and priorities in a situation of conquest might affect intrahousehold gender relations. In particular, tradeoffs in the priority or intensity of some household activities would affect other aspects of domestic and social practice and might well affect women and men differently. Cases from the Mantaro Valley and Aztec Mexico point to ways in which women and men within the same households experienced conquest differently, and I expected that a similar situation might have occurred at Pedregal. Specifically, I expected that women's participation in feasting and other political activities might have become more restricted as their workload intensified, as Hastorf (1991) observed in the Mantaro Valley.

I was not able to identify tightly constricted activity areas at Pedregal, and thus I have no data to support or reject a scenario like that in the Mantaro Valley, where women's processing became more spatially restricted after Inka conquest. The isotopic evidence Hastorf (1991) used to show an increasing differentiation in men's and women's diets after conquest is not yet available for Pedregal either. It is thus unclear whether men's and women's participation in feasts and other political activities changed after Chimú arrival. Though feasting may have moved outside households to a greater extent in the late LIP, there is no evidence to suggest that men were more active participants than women in community-wide feasts.

The botanical evidence did speak to an intensification of maize and cotton production and processing at the household level. Processing these labor-intensive crops would likely have increased women's overall workload at Pedregal, though it is unclear what kind of trade-offs were made to deal with this increased load. However, increased maize and cotton production (in the context of decreased use of tree fruits and wild plants), would also have affected traditionally male agricultural tasks. In the Andean model, where sowing and harvesting are conducted by festive labor parties of men and women, intensified agricultural production would increase the workload of both men and women.

Archaeological reconstructions of intrahousehold gender relations are necessarily tenuous, built on a series of assumptions about men's and women's participation in particular activities and the gender ideology that accompanied this assumed division of labor. Our knowledge of how gender and identity affect individual experiences of conquest and other social change suggests that there was not just one experience of conquest and change at Pedregal, but rather that new state demands and household strategies were experienced differently by distinct groups. However, the available evidence about how household practice changed at Pedregal does not suggest that women bore the brunt of the change. Rather, it seems that both men's and women's tasks would have been reorganized to some extent, and that families would have had to work together to meet new tribute demands while maintaining traditional patterns in other aspects of household practice such as cuisine and ritual.

10.2 IMPLICATIONS FOR CHIMÚ IMPERIALISM

One of the central goals of this dissertation was to investigate the impact of Chimú conquest on local domestic economies. In Chapter 2, I outlined two possible scenarios for Chimú rule in the Jequetepeque Valley, each with different implications for the domestic economy of rural populations. The evidence from Pedregal suggests that, as in the direct rule scenario, production of bulk staple goods, such as maize and cotton, by rural populations intensified after Chimú arrival. Some aspects of the domestic economy, such as processing workload and procurement strategies, may have changed as a result of this increased agricultural production. In this sense, Chiú conquest and administration did reshape the domestic economies of local populations.

However, Chimú intrusion into the daily lives of subject populations was limited. The shape of daily meals, the range of domestic economic activities, and the participation of rural households in political and ritual activities like feasting did not change. This evidence more strongly supports an indirect rule scenario, in which Chimú rule did not effect a dramatic reorganization at the local level, but was rather restricted to the upper levels of the existing sociopolitical hierarchy in the valley. Aside from an increased focus on agricultural production, some resulting changes to the organization of the domestic economy, and the adoption of some elements of Chimú ceramic style, life at Pedregal remained relatively stable through the LIP.

These findings echo Moore's (1985) study of lower class households at Manchan, a Chimú administrative center in the Casma Valley, in which he found little evidence for state control over the lower class domestic economy. They also agree with Sapp's (2002) contention that Chimú arrival in the Jequetepeque Valley spurred little reorganization of local sociopolitical organization, though Sapp's work focused on the palace of a local lord. This evidence suggests that the Chimú state was able to extract staple surplus such as maize and cotton without dramatically reorganizing the domestic economies of provincial populations.

10.3 CUISINE, CONTINUITY, AND CHANGE

Strong elements of both change and continuity characterized LIP households at Pedregal. Because local residents were not replaced by Chimú colonists after conquest, culinary changes at Pedregal were more a matter of shifting emphasis and priorities than the introduction of a radically new cuisine. Despite changes in patterns of resource procurement, the general outline of cuisine and culinary practice at Pedregal remained the same. Most changes observed at Pedregal were changes in the intensity and focus of procurement and production strategies, rather than in the range of domestic activities.

While some changes, such as the increased production of bulk staples like maize and cotton, may have been directly impelled by Chimú state strategies, other changes, such as the changing shape of the fish and shellfish assemblages, were unlikely to have been directly imposed by the Chimú. These changes more likely reflect environmental fluctuations in the availability of certain species. Not all change observed in Pedregal households, then, were related to the political conquest of the valley. Instead, state strategies were just one factor that affected Pedregal household economy.

In the case of Pedregal, then, households responded to regional political and economic change by altering the *focus*, but not the *range* of household economic activities. Households did not adopt new productive activities or specialize in the production of maize and cotton at the expense of household economic self-sufficiency. Rather, the intensity of some activities, such as agricultural production and processing, increased without affecting the overall breadth and diversity of the household economy. It is unlikely, then, that the incorporation of the Jequetepeque Valley into wider regional political and economic systems with Chimú conquest resulted in the loss of household economic autonomy in rural communities.

As I observed in Chapter 1, the resiliency of past households might lie in their ability to resist major change. Especially in situations of rapid regional change, conservatism might require as much action of the part of household members as change, and so continuity in some aspects of household life requires as much explanation as change in other household patterns.

At Pedregal, even though the intensity of some household economic activities increased from the early to late LIP, I did not observe scheduling tradeoffs or changes in other aspects of daily household practice. This may be a case in which households responded to the demands of the state administrators by increasing production of certain goods while conserving the traditional organization of domestic labor and cuisine.

What happened at Pedregal after Chimú arrival contrasts sharply with the effects of the subsequent Inka conquest. The construction of an Inka road cutting through public architecture, cemeteries, and a residential compound speaks to a very different relationship between the conquering state and the local population. It suggests that the Inka exerted a much greater degree of control over the valley's population than the Chimú, at least in the lower valley Pampa de Faclo region. Even in this region, not all episodes of conquest had the same kinds of effects at the household level as did Chimú arrival at Pedregal, or for that matter as did the Inka in the Mantaro Valley.

10.4 DIRECTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

One important finding of the present study was the increase in focus on maize and other bulk staples such as cotton in the late LIP. By comparing cob to kernel ratios at Pedregal to those reported at Pacatnamú and El Brujo, I have argued that families at Pedregal were not only growing maize for household consumption, but were growing and processing maize for export to larger sites such as Pacatnamú and Farfán. In the future, this hypothesis could be greatly strengthened by comparing Pedregal data to baseline data from coastal sites that grew maize only for household consumption and were unlikely to have imported or exported maize, as well as from other coastal exporting sites and sites that were likely to have imported maize, such as Farfán and other Chimú administrative centers. Reconstructions of the regional economy and the roles of individual sites would be deepened by the systematic collection of such data.

Reconstructions of household economy and culinary practice at Pedregal would also be strengthened by comparison to ethnographic cases from the coast. Much of the ethnographic and ethnoarchaeological work on Andean cuisine, agriculture, and household economy has focused on the highlands, and I have drawn from it in discussing domestic practice at Pedregal. Much less such work has been conducted on the coast. Future studies of historical and contemporary agricultural practices, seasonality in resource use, cuisine, and household organization on the coast have the potential to contribute greatly to archaeological reconstructions of coastal cuisine and domestic economy.

The Pedregal case contributes to our growing understanding of the variability in local responses to Chimú conquest and the different strategies adopted by the Chimú to govern their expansive empire. Continued investigation of Chimú provincial rule, such as Hayashida's (2006) ongoing work in the Lambayeque region or studies of the middle valley frontiers of the Chimú empire, have the potential to reveal very different local responses than what I observed at Pedregal. An important next step is to investigate how this variation may have been patterned, specifically as it relates to differences in Chimú administration, existing sociopolitical organization in conquered provinces, and local communities.

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Appendix A

FIELD AND ANALYSIS FORMS

Bag tag

PROYECTO ARQUEOLÓGICO
PEDREGAL 2006 **Número** __________

Sector__________ Area __________ Unidad___________

Rasgo___________ Nivel __________ Altura __________

Material ____

Comentarios:

Nombre ____________ Fecha _________________

Level form

Sector _______________ Área _______________ Unidad _______________

Rasgo _______________ Nivel _______________ Volumen _______________

Alturas _______________ Datum _______________
Hallazgos:
Cerámica _____ Moluscos _____ Textiles _____

Líticos _____ Botánicos _____

Metales _____ Huesos _____

Otros ____

Bolsas y números: ____

Muestras:
C14 ________________________ Tierra _________________________________

Documentación:
Planos ___________ Perfiles _____________ Fotos ________________________
Composición (particular de suelo, color Munsell, espesura y densidad, materiales culturales, comentarios, métodos)

____

____

Interpretación ____

____
Nombre _________________________ **Fecha** _______________________

Appendix B

EXCAVATION DATA

Key

Context—unique number assigned to each excavated context
Sector, Area, Unit—see Chapter 4 for descriptions of sectors, areas, and units. PP denotes a test pit (pozo de prueba)
Feature—hearth, posthole, storage pit, etc distinct from surrounding level
Level—distinct natural level in unit or feature
Volume—excavated volume of level (does not include soil samples, generally ≤ 3L)
Context code—

<u>Level</u>
1-superficial
2-wall fall post-abandonment
3-floor
4-between floor fill, high cultural content
5-between floor fill, clean
6-sterile
7-maize fill
8-construction fill
9-adobe
10-burnt area
11-use surface

<u>Feature</u>
20-prepared basin
21-posthole
22-burnt area
23-fill
24-cut into sterile
25-linear feature/quincha
26-textile
27-vessel/ceramic
28-banqueta/other architectural feature
29-looter's pit/disturbed
30-pit with small amounts of ash or fairly clean
31-pit with fill—mixed ash and refuse
32-spondylus offering
33-hearth or burnt offering
34-refuse

Assoc.—grouping of levels and features in Sector A (see Chapter 9)
Occ.—LIP occupation in Sector A (selected units)

A=surface
B=wall fall/post-abandonment
C=late LIP
D=early LIP
F=undetermined

Table A.1. Excavation data

Context	Sector	Area	Unit	Feature	Level	Volume (L)	Context code	Assoc.	Occ.
1	A	4	3	0	00	0	0	surface	A
2	A	4	3	0	1	310	1	surface	A
3	A	4	3	0	2	120	5	surface	B
4	A	4	3	0	3	340	29	fill	F
5	A	4	3	0	4	20	3	Piso 1	C
6	A	4	3	0	5	690	4	fill	D
7	A	4	3	0	6	80	3	Piso 2	D
8	A	4	3	A	1	20	20	fill	B
9	A	4	3	B	1	520	29	fill	F
10	A	4	3	C	1	490	29	Piso 1	F
11	A	4	3	D	1	0	5	Piso 1	C
12	A	4	3	E	1	2	23	Piso 2	D
13	A	4	3	F	1	0	33	Piso 2	D
14	A	4	3	G	1	1.4	29	Piso 2	F
15	A	4	3	I	1	0	23	Piso 2	D
16	D	1	PP1	0	1	50	1		
17	D	1	PP1	0	2	20	2		
18	D	1	PP1	0	3	50	2		
19	D	1	PP1	0	4	110	4		
20	D	1	PP1	0	5	70	4		
21	D	1	PP1	0	6	40	5		
22	D	1	PP1	A	1	0	21		
23	D	1	PP1	B	1	0	21		
24	D	1	PP1	C	1	1	21		
25	D	1	PP1	D	1	1	21		
26	D	1	PP1	E	1	0	21		
27	D	1	PP1	F	1	1	21		
28	D	1	PP2	0	0	0	0		
29	D	1	PP2	0	1	30	1		
30	D	1	PP2	0	2	10	2		
31	D	1	PP2	0	3	40	2		
32	D	1	PP2	0	4	30	2		
34	D	1	PP2	0	6	40	4		
37	D	1	PP2	0	9 cap 1	50	4		
38	D	1	PP2	0	9 cap 2	50	4		
39	D	1	PP2	0	10	10	3		
40	D	1	PP2	0	11	40	4		
41	D	1	PP2	0	12	20	3		
42	D	1	PP2	0	13	20	4		
43	D	1	PP2	G	1	10	23		
44	A	2	1	0	1	206	1	surface	A
45	A	2	1	0	2	205	2	surface	B
46	A	2	1	0	3	0	3	Piso 1	C
47	A	2	1	0	4	37	3	Piso 2	C
48	A	2	1	0	5	122	4	fill	C

Context	Sector	Area	Unit	Feature	Level	Volume (L)	Context code	Assoc.	Occ.
49	A	2	1	0	6	70	5	fill	C
50	A	2	1	0	7	140	10	fill	C
51	A	2	1	0	8	3.3	3	Piso 3	D
52	A	2	1	0	9	30	4	fill	D
53	A	2	1	0	10	240	11	Piso 4	D
54	A	2	1	A	1	42	31	Piso 1	C
55	A	2	1	A	2	70	31	Piso 1	C
56	A	2	1	A	3	160	31	Piso 1	C
57	A	2	1	B	1	1	30	Piso 1	C
58	A	2	1	C	1	0	32	fill	C
59	A	2	1	D	1	1.1	23	fill	C
60	A	2	1	E	3	110	23	fill	C
61	A	2	1	F	1	10	33	fill	C
62	A	2	1	G	1	4	33	fill	C
63	A	2	1	H	1	2	33	Piso 3	C
64	A	2	1	I	1	176	22	Piso 3	C
65	A	2	1	I	2	80	0	Piso 3	C
66	A	2	1	J	1	60	23	Piso 4	D
67	A	2	1	K	1	12	23	Piso 4	D
68	A	2	1	L	1	66	23	Piso 4	D
69	A	2	1	M	1	3	27	fill	D
70	A	2	1	N	1	1.7	21	fill	D
71	A	2	1	O	1	2	24	fill	D
72	A	2	1	P	1	0	0	fill	D
73	A	2	1	Q	1	2.5	33	fill	D
74	A	2	1	relleno	NA	0	0	fill	F
75	A	2	1	amb 6	0	0	0	fill	F
76	A	6	2	amb 1	1	127	1	surface	A
77	A	6	2	amb 2	1	66	1	surface	A
78	A	6	2	amb 1	2	194	2	surface	B
79	A	6	2	amb 2	2	150	2	surface	B
80	A	6	2	amb 1	3	106	3	Piso 1	C
81	A	6	2	amb 2	3	0	3	Piso 1	C
82	A	6	2	amb 1	4 nv 1	80	4	fill	C
83	A	6	2	amb 1	4 nv 2	80	4	fill	C
84	A	6	2	amb 2	4 nv 3	0	0	fill	C
85	A	6	2	amb 2	4	180	4	fill	C
86	A	6	2	amb 1	5	34	3	Piso 2	C
87	A	6	2	amb 2	5	50	3	Piso 2	C
88	A	6	2	amb 1	6	107	4	fill	D
89	A	6	2	amb 1	7	87	11	fill	D
90	A	6	2	amb 2	7	52	11	fill	D
91	A	6	2	amb 1	8	63	5	fill	D
92	A	6	2	amb 2	8	74	5	fill	D
93	A	6	2	amb 1	9	20	3	Piso 3	D
94	A	6	2	amb 2	9	20	3	Piso 3	D
95	A	6	2	amb 1	10	47	5	fill	D

Context	Sector	Area	Unit	Feature	Level	Volume (L)	Context code	Assoc.	Occ.
96	A	6	2	amb 1	11	10	3	Piso 4	D
97	A	6	2	amb 2	11	16	3	Piso 4	D
98	A	6	2	amb 1	12	85	5	fill	D
99	A	6	2	amb 2	12	87	5	fill	D
100	A	6	2	amb 1	13	33	3	Piso 5	D
101	A	6	2	amb 2	13	24	3	Piso 5	D
102	A	6	2	amb 1 A	1	0	0	Piso 1	C
103	A	6	2	amb 1 A	2	0	0	Piso 1	C
104	A	6	2	amb 1 B	1	35	23	Piso 2	C
105	A	6	2	amb 1 B	2	74	23	Piso 2	C
106	A	6	2	amb 2 B	1	0	0	Piso 2	C
107	A	6	2	amb 2 C	1	0	30	fill	D
108	A	6	2	amb 2 D	1	4	31	fill	D
109	A	6	2	amb 1 E	1	0	30	Piso 3	D
110	A	6	2	amb 1 F	1	0	23	Piso 3	D
111	A	6	2	amb 2 G	1	17	30	Piso 4	D
112	A	6	2	amb 2 H	1	6	30	Piso 4	D
113	A	6	2	amb 2 I	1	0	30	Piso 4	D
114	A	6	2	amb 1 J	1	25	31	Piso 4	D
115	A	6	2	amb 1 K	1	13	31	Piso 4	D
116	A	6	2	amb 1 K	2	100	31	Piso 4	D
117	A	6	2	amb 2 L	1	7	31	Piso 4	D
118	A	6	2	amb 1 M	1	15	23	Piso 4	D
119	A	6	2	amb 1 N	1	13	31	Piso 5	D
120	A	6	2	amb 1 O	1	6	30	Piso 5	D
121	B	1	PP3	0	1	50	1		
122	B	1	PP3	0	2	70	2		
123	B	1	PP3	0	3	60	4		
124	B	1	PP3	A	1	2	34		
125	B	1	PP3	B	1	32	23		
126	B	1	PP3	C	1	30	23		
127	B	1	PP3	D	1	5	21		
128	B	1	PP4	0	1	30	1		
129	B	1	PP4	0	2	155	4		
130	B	1	PP4	0	3	90	4		
131	B	1	PP4	0	4	93	4		
132	B	1	PP4	0	6	22	5		
133	B	1	PP4	0	7	53	11		
134	B	1	PP4	0	8	19	5		
135	B	1	PP4	0	9	100	3		
136	B	1	PP4	A	1	0	26		
137	B	1	PP4	B	1	7	23		
138	B	1	PP4	C	1	1	34		
139	B	1	PP4	D	1	14	23		
140	B	1	PP4	E	1	6	33		
141	B	1	PP4	F	1	4	23		
142	B	1	PP4	G	1	8	23		

Context	Sector	Area	Unit	Feature	Level	Volume (L)	Context code	Assoc.	Occ.
143	B	1	PP5	0	1	50	1		
144	B	1	PP5	0	2	56	2		
145	B	1	PP5	0	3	80	2		
146	B	1	PP5	0	4	70	5		
147	B	1	PP5	A	1	30	23		
148	B	1	PP5	A	2	15	23		
149	B	1	PP5	B	1	18	21		
150	B	1	PP5	C	1	5	21		
151	B	1	PP5	D	1	5	21		
152	B	5	PP6	0	1	40	1		
153	B	5	PP6	0	2	90	2		
154	B	5	PP6	0	3	40	3		
155	B	5	PP6	0	4	30	3		
156	B	5	PP7	0	1	12	1		
157	B	5	PP7	0	2	12	2		
158	B	5	PP7	0	3	30	2		
159	B	5	PP7	0	4	31	2		
160	B	5	PP7	0	5	8	11		
161	B	5	PP7	0	6	0	3		
162	B	5	PP7	0	7	34	4		
163	B	5	PP7	0	8	19	10		
164	B	5	PP7	A	1	42	23		
165	B	5	PP7	B	1	5	31		
166	B	2	PP8	0	0	0	0		
167	B	2	PP8	0	1	42	1		
168	B	2	PP8	0	2	64	2		
169	B	2	PP8	0	3	33	2		
170	B	2	PP8	0	4	2	3		
171	B	2	PP8	0	5	34	4		
172	B	2	PP8	0	6	40	4		
173	B	2	PP8	0	7	47	3		
174	B	2	PP8	A	1	85	23		
175	B	2	PP8	A	2	30	23		
176	B	2	PP8	B	1	1	23		
177	B	2	PP8	C	1	16	33		
178	B	2	PP8	D	1	17	23		
179	B	2	PP9	0	1	150	29		
180	B	2	PP9	0	2	110	29		
181	B	2	PP9	A	1	250	29		
182	B	2	PP9	B	1	50	29		
183	B	2	PP9	C	1	10	29		
184	B	2	PP10	0	1	0	1		
185	B	2	PP10	0	2	70	29		
186	B	2	PP10	0	3	60	2		
187	B	2	PP10	0	4	90	2		
188	B	2	PP10	0	5	0	3		
189	B	2	PP10	A	1	75	29		

Context	Sector	Area	Unit	Feature	Level	Volume (L)	Context code	Assoc.	Occ.
190	B	2	PP10	B	1	40	29		
191	B	2	PP10	C	1	2	24		
192	B	2	PP10	D	1	7	24		
193	B	2	PP10	E	1	3	24		
194	B	2	PP10	F	1	3	24		
195	B	2	PP10	G	1	9	24		
196	B	2	PP10	H	1	3	24		
197	B	2	PP11	0	1	180	1		
198	B	2	PP11	0	2	37	29		
199	B	2	PP11	0	3	60	29		
200	B	2	PP11	0	4	630	29		
201	B	2	PP11	A	5	6	23		
202	B	4	PP12	0	00	0	0		
203	B	4	PP12	0	1	73	1		
204	B	4	PP12	0	2	190	29		
205	B	4	PP12	0	3	250	29		
206	B	4	PP12	0	4	240	29		
207	B	4	PP12	0	5	248	8		
208	B	4	PP12	0	6	254	8		
209	B	4	PP12	0	7	100	8		
210	B	4	PP12	0	8	120	8		
211	B	4	PP12	0	9	71	8		
212	B	4	PP13	0	1	244	1		
213	B	4	PP13	0	2	100	2		
214	B	4	PP13	0	3	105	2		
215	B	4	PP13	0	4	120	2		
216	B	4	PP13	0	10	25	2		
217	B	4	PP13	0	11	30	2		
218	B	4	PP13	0	12	45	3		
219	B	4	PP13	0	13	40	4		
220	B	4	PP13	0	14	100	5		
221	B	4	PP13	0	15	30	11		
222	B	4	PP13	0	16	100	11		
223	B	4	PP13	0	17	30	10		
224	B	4	PP13	0	18	40	5		
225	B	4	PP13	A	1	6	34		
226	B	4	PP13	B	1	0	24		
227	B	4	PP13	D	1	10	24		
228	B	4	PP13	F	1	1	21		
229	B	3	PP14	0	1	90	1		
230	B	3	PP14	0	2	94	2		
231	B	3	PP14	0	3	28	2		
232	B	3	PP14	0	4	74	4		
233	B	3	PP14	0	5	40	11		
234	B	3	PP14	0	6	59	3		
235	B	3	PP14	0	7	6	4		
236	B	3	PP14	0	8	57	4		

Context	Sector	Area	Unit	Feature	Level	Volume (L)	Context code	Assoc.	Occ.
237	B	3	PP14	0	9	30	4		
238	B	3	PP14	0	10	23	7		
239	B	3	PP14	0	11	82	4		
240	B	3	PP14	0	12	4	4		
241	B	3	PP14	0	13	6	2		
242	B	3	PP14	0	14	57	4		
243	B	3	PP14	0	15	0	7		
244	B	3	PP14	0	16	58	4		
245	B	3	PP14	0	17	85	4		
246	B	3	PP14	0	18	26	3		
247	B	3	PP14	0	19	19	4		
248	B	3	PP14	0	20	117	4		
249	B	3	PP14	A	1	35	23		
250	B	3	PP14	B	1	12	30		
251	B	3	PP14	C	1	0	7		
252	B	3	PP14	D	1	6	21		
253	B	3	PP14	E	1	1.4	21		
254	B	3	PP14	F	1	6	21		
255	B	3	PP14	G	1	5	23		
256	B	3	PP15	0	1	20	1		
257	B	3	PP15	0	2	27	2		
258	B	3	PP15	0	3	96	4		
259	B	3	PP15	0	4	60	5		
260	B	3	PP15	0	5	140	11		
261	B	3	PP15	0	6	93	2		
262	B	3	PP15	0	7	10	3		
263	B	3	PP15	A	1(7)	56	23		
264	B	3	PP15	B	1	24	31		
265	B	3	PP15	D	1	0	31		
266	B	3	PP16	0	1	61.5	1		
267	B	3	PP16	0	2	32	28		
268	B	3	PP16	0	2A	22	28		
269	B	3	PP16	0	3	28	3		
270	B	3	PP16	0	4	71	4		
271	B	3	PP16	0	5	186	7		
272	B	3	PP16	0	6	33	4		
273	B	3	PP16	0	7	105	7		
274	B	3	PP16	Ext. camino	8	0	0		
275	B	3	PP16	0	8	19	4		
276	B	3	PP16	0	9	41	4		
277	B	3	PP16	0	10	0	7		
278	B	3	PP16	0	11	126	4		
279	B	3	PP16	0	12	23	3		
280	B	3	PP16	0	13	5	2		
281	B	3	PP16	0	14	20	4		
282	B	3	PP16	0	15	33	4		

Context	Sector	Area	Unit	Feature	Level	Volume (L)	Context code	Assoc.	Occ.
283	B	3	PP16	0	16	7	34		
284	B	3	PP16	0	17	16	5		
285	B	3	PP16	A	1	14	23		
286	B	3	PP16	B	1	10	23		
287	C	1	PP17	0	1	25	1		
288	C	1	PP17	0	2	35	2		
289	C	1	PP17	0	3	20	2		
290	C	1	PP17	0	4	40	2		
291	C	1	PP17	0	5	35	2		
292	C	1	PP17	A	1	5	24		
293	C	1	PP17	B	1	0	24		
294	C	1	PP17	C	1	2	24		
295	D	3	PP18	0	1 Supf.	12	1		
296	D	3	PP18	Int. camino	2	7	2		
297	D	3	PP18	Ext. camino	2	7	2		
298	D	3	PP18	Int. camino	3	10	5		
299	D	3	PP18	Ext. camino	3	13	5		
300	D	3	PP18	Int. camino	4	14	11		
301	D	3	PP18	Ext. camino	4	18	11		
302	D	3	PP18	Int. camino	5	4	10		
303	D	3	PP18	Ext. camino	5	7	10		
304	D	3	PP18	Int. camino	6	26	10		
305	D	3	PP18	Ext. camino	6	23	10		
306	D	3	PP18	0	7	54	4		
307	D	3	PP18	0	8	20	4		
308	D	3	PP18	A	1 (8)	0	33		
309	D	3	PP18	A	2 (8)	0	0		
310	D	3	PP18	B	1 (8)	0	33		
311	C	3	PP19	0	1	54	1		
313	C	3	PP19	0	3	38	6		
314	C	3	PP19	A	0	26	23		
315	C	3	PP19	B	0	44	23		
316	C	3	PP19	C	0	0	23		
317	C	3	PP20	0	1	90	1		
318	C	3	PP20	0	2	94	4		
319	C	3	PP20	0	3	20	11		
320	C	3	PP20	0	4	42	4		
321	C	3	PP20	0	5	65	4		

Context	Sector	Area	Unit	Feature	Level	Volume (L)	Context code	Assoc.	Occ.
322	C	3	PP20	A	1	25	5		
323	C	3	PP20	B	1	87	31		
324	C	3	PP20	E	1	5	25		
325	C	3	PP20	F	1	23	24		
326	C	3	PP20	G	1	2	24		
327	C	3	PP20	H	1	2	24		
328	B	4	PP21	0	1	1371	1		
329	B	4	PP21	0	2	42	4		
330	B	4	PP21	0	3	25	3		
331	B	4	PP21	0	4	40	4		
332	B	4	PP21	0	5	120	8		
333	B	4	PP21	0	6	100	8		
334	B	4	PP21	0	7	100	5		
335	B	4	PP21	0	8	0	7		
336	B	4	PP21	0	9	364	5		
337	B	4	PP21	0	10	5	5		
338	B	4	PP21	0	11	70	4		
339	B	4	PP21	A	9	14	5		
340	B	4	PP21	B	9	15	5		
341	B	4	PP21	C	11	13	23		
342	B	4	PP21	D	12	53	23		
343	C	3	PP22	0	1	40	1		
344	C	3	PP22	0	2	40	2		
345	C	3	PP22	0	3	26	2		
346	C	3	PP22	0	4	30	2		
347	C	3	PP22	0	5	40	5		
348	C	3	PP22	0	6	41	11		
349	C	3	PP22	0	7	14	11		
350	C	3	PP22	0	8	9	3		
351	C	3	PP22	0	9	30	10		
352	C	3	PP22	0	10	16	5		
353	C	3	PP22	0	12	23	4		
354	C	3	PP22	0	13	17	5		
355	C	3	PP22	A	1	38	23		
356	C	3	PP22	B	1	5	23		
357	C	3	PP22	B	1	0	0		
358	E	1	PP23	0	1	10	1		
359	E	1	PP23	0	2	27	2		
360	E	1	PP23	0	3	73	5		
361	E	1	PP23	0	4	90	4		
362	E	2	PP24	0	1	20	1		
363	E	2	PP24	0	2	24	2		
364	E	2	PP24	0	3 (1)	85	4		
365	E	2	PP24	0	3 (2)	56	4		
366	E	2	PP24	0	4	48	4		
367	E	2	PP24	0	5	4	6		
368	E	3	PP25	0	1	30	1		

Context	Sector	Area	Unit	Feature	Level	Volume (L)	Context code	Assoc.	Occ.
369	E	3	PP25	0	2	100	4		
370	E	3	PP25	0	3	100	4		
371	E	3	PP25	0	4	36	5		
372	E	3	PP25	0	5	42	5		
373	E	3	PP25	A	1	25	33		
374	E	3	PP25	B	1	8	23		
375	E	3	PP25	C	1	5	24		
376	E	3	PP25	D	1	3	24		
377	D	4	PP26	0	1	14	1		
378	D	4	PP26	0	2	17	2		
379	D	4	PP26	Int. Camino	3	10	11		
380	D	4	PP26	Ext. Camino	3	11	11		
381	D	4	PP26	0	4	4	4		
382	D	4	PP26	A	1	5	4		
383	D	4	PP26	B	1	0	31		
384	A	2	4	0	1	193	1	surface	A
385	A	2	4	0	2	340	2	surface	A
386	A	2	4	0	2	0	0	surface	A
387	A	2	4	0	3	66	2	surface	B
388	A	2	4	0	4	206	2	surface	B
389	A	2	4	0	4	10	0	surface	B
400	A	2	4	0	5	190	3	Piso 1	C
401	A	2	4	0	6	99	4	fill	C
402	A	2	4	0	7	104	3	Piso 2	C
403	A	2	4	0	8	250	5	fill	D
404	A	2	4	0	9	200	11	Piso 3	D
405	A	2	4	A	1	199	30	fill	B
406	A	2	4	B	1	140	30	fill	B
407	A	2	4	C	1	0	27	Piso 1	B
408	A	2	4	D	1	6	30	Piso 2	C
409	A	2	4	D	2	78	33	Piso 2	C
410	A	2	4	D	3	41	33	Piso 2	C
411	A	2	4	D	4	96	33	Piso 2	C
412	A	2	4	D	5	20	30	Piso 2	C
413	A	2	4	E	1	8	21	Piso 2	C
414	A	2	4	F	1	10	23	fill	C
415	A	2	4	G	1	15	23	Piso 2	C
416	A	2	4	G	2	95	30	Piso 2	C
417	A	2	4	G	3	94	33	Piso 2	C
418	A	2	4	G	4	10	33	Piso 2	C
419	A	2	4	G	5	15	33	Piso 2	C
420	A	2	4	H	1	0	30	Piso 2	C
421	A	2	4	I	1	3	23	Piso 2	C
422	A	2	4	J	1	0.8	34	Piso 2	C
423	A	2	4	K	1	55	34	Piso 2	C

Context	Sector	Area	Unit	Feature	Level	Volume (L)	Context code	Assoc.	Occ.
424	A	2	4	L	1	15	31	Piso 3	C
425	A	2	4	M	1	59	23	Piso 3	D
426	A	2	4	M	2	10	23	Piso 3	D
427	A	2	4	N	1	12	34	Piso 3	D
428	A	2	4	O norte	1	20	33	Piso 3	D
429	A	2	4	O sur	1	11.5	33	Piso 3	D
430	A	2	4	P	1	20	23	Piso 3	D
431	A	2	4	Q	1	7	23	Piso 3	D
432	A	2	4	R	1	0.3	24	Piso 3	D
433	A	2	4	S	1	2	25	Piso 3	D
434	A	2	4	T	1	6	33	Piso 3	D
435	A	2	4	T	2	3	33	Piso 3	D
436	A	2	4	U	1	45	23	Piso 3	D
437	A	2	4	V	1	65	23	Piso 3	D
438	A	2	4	W	1	2	21	Piso 3	D
439	A	2	4	X	1	0.6	21	Piso 3	D
440	A	2	4	Y	1	1.5	23	Piso 3	D
441	A	2	4	Z	1	3	23	Piso 3	D
442	A	2	4	AA	1	7	23	Piso 3	D
443	A	2	4	AB	1	7	33	fill	D
444	A	2	4	AC	1	3.5	21	fill	D
445	A	2	4	AD	1	3.7	21	fill	D
446	A	2	4	AE	1	2.5	23	fill	D
447	A	2	4	AF	1	107	23	fill	D
448	A	2	4	AF	2	416	23	fill	D
449	A	2	4	AF	3	48	23	fill	D
450	A	2	4	AG	1	36	23	fill	D
451	A	2	4	AH	1	40	23	fill	D
452	A	2	4	AI	1	19	31	fill	D
453	A	2	4	AJ	1	1.3	21	fill	D
454	A	2	4	AK	1	2.5	21	fill	D
455	A	2	4	AL	1	0.9	21	fill	D
456	A	2	4	AM	1	110	24	fill	D
457	A	2	4	AM	2	10	24	fill	D
458	A	2	4	AM	3	30	24	fill	D
459	A	2	4	AM	4	45	24	fill	D
460	A	2	4	AN	1	10	30	fill	D
461	A	2	4	AO	1	0.7	21	fill	D
462	A	2	4	AP	1	15	23	fill	D
463	A	2	4	AQ	1	10	33	fill	D
464	A	2	4	AR	1	0.8	33	fill	D
465	A	2	4	AS	1	0.4	23	fill	D
466	A	2	4	AT	1	0.4	23	fill	D
467	A	6	5	0	1	110	1	surface	A
468	A	6	5	0	2	146	2	surface	B
469	A	6	5	0	3	290	2	surface	B
470	A	6	5	amb 4A	4	54	2	surface	C

Context	Sector	Area	Unit	Feature	Level	Volume (L)	Context code	Assoc.	Occ.
471	A	6	5	amb 4A	5	66	3	Piso 1	C
472	A	6	5	amb 4A	6	527	4	fill	C
473	A	6	5	amb 4B	4	108	2	fill	C
474	A	6	5	amb 4B	5	43	11	fill	C
475	A	6	5	0	7	146	3	Piso 2	C
476	A	6	5	0	8	157	11	Piso 3	C
477	A	6	5	0	9	260	4	fill	D
478	A	6	5	A	1 (4)	91	33	fill	C
479	A	6	5	B (4B)	1	0	30	Piso 1	C
480	A	6	5	C (4C)	1	0	21	fill	C
481	A	6	5	D (4C)	1	8	23	fill	C
482	A	6	5	D	2	0	0	fill	C
483	A	6	5	E	1	5	23	Piso 2	C
484	A	6	5	F	1	0	31	Piso 3	C
485	A	6	5	G	1	0	23	Piso 3	C
486	A	6	5	H	1	3	23	fill	D
487	A	6	5	H	2	0	0	fill	D
488	A	6	5	I	1	0	30	fill	D
489	A	6	5	J	1	22	23	fill	D
490	A	6	5	J	2	41	23	fill	D
491	A	6	5	K	1	0	23	fill	D
492	A	6	5	L	1	55	27	fill	D
493	A	6	5	L	2	0	27	fill	D
494	A	6	5	L	3	0	27	fill	D
495	A	6	5	M	1	12	23	fill	D
496	A	6	5	N	1	0	30	fill	D
497	A	6	5	O	1	10	30	fill	D
498	A	6	5	O	2	0	0	fill	D
499	A	6	5	Q	1	45	31	fill	D
500	A	6	5	Q	2	0	0	fill	D
501	A	6	5	R	1	7	30	fill	D
502	A	6	5	S	1	17	23	fill	D
503	A	6	5	T	1	0	30	fill	D
504	A	6	5	U	1	0	30	fill	D
505	A	6	5	V-W	1	0	23	fill	D
506	A	6	5	X	1	80	23	fill	D
507	A	6	5	X	2	0	0	fill	D
508	A	6	5	Y	1	40	23	fill	D
509	A	6	5	Z	1	10	24	fill	D
510	A	6	5	AA	1	0	24	fill	D
511	A	6	5	AB	1	3	24	fill	D
512	A	6	5	AC	1	0	24	fill	D
513	A	6	5	AD	1	6	24	fill	D
514	A	6	5	AD	2	0	0	fill	D
515	A	6	5	AE	1	7	24	fill	D
516	A	6	5	AF	1	0	0	fill	D
517	A	6	5	AG	1	0	24	fill	D

Context	Sector	Area	Unit	Feature	Level	Volume (L)	Context code	Assoc.	Occ.
518	A	6	5	AH	1	23	24	fill	D
519	A	6	5	AH	2	0	0	fill	D
520	A	6	5	AI	1	3	24	fill	D
521	A	6	5	AJ	1	0	24	fill	D
522	A	6	5	AK	1	0	24	fill	D
523	A	6	5	AL	1	0	24	fill	D
524	A	6	5	AM	1	0	24	fill	D
525	A	6	5	AN	1	0	24	fill	D
526	A	6	5	AO	1	7	27	fill	D
527	A	6	5	AO	2	0	0	fill	D
528	A	6	5	AP	1	0	24	fill	D
529	A	6	5	AQ	1	4	24	fill	D
530	A	6	5	AR	1	0	24	fill	D
531	A	6	5	AS	1	0	24	fill	D
532	A	4	6	0	1	80	1	surface	A
533	A	4	6	0	2	60	2	surface	B
534	A	4	6	0	3	19	3	Piso 1	C
535	A	4	6	0	4	38	3	Piso 2	C
536	A	4	6	F	1	0	0	fill	D
537	A	4	6	0	6	0	3	Piso 3	C
538	A	4	6	0	7	52	4	fill	D
539	A	4	6	0	8	100	4	fill	D
540	A	4	6	0	8 niv 2	60	4	fill	D
541	A	4	6	0	9	16	9	fill	D
542	A	4	6	0	10	21	9	fill	D
543	A	4	6	0	11	17	5	fill	D
544	A	4	6	A	1	0	26	fill	B
545	A	4	6	B	1	0	21	Piso 1	B
546	A	4	6	C	1	6	23	fill	D
547	A	4	6	D	1	0	23	fill	D
548	A	4	6	E	1	19	33	fill	D
549	A	4	6	F	1	5	33	fill	D
550	A	4	6	G	1	21	23	fill	D
551	A	4	6	G	2	16	23	fill	D
552	A	4	6	G	3	20	23	fill	D
553	A	4	6	G	4	87	23	fill	D
554	A	4	6	H	1	130	23	fill	D
555	A	4	6	H	2	53	23	fill	D
556	A	4	PP27	0	1	110	1		
557	A	4	PP27	0	2	107	2		
558	A	4	PP27	0	3	118	2		
559	A	4	PP27	0	4	44	3		
560	A	4	PP27	0	5	115	5		
561	A	4	PP27	A	1	95	31		
562	A	4	PP27	B	1	0	30		
563	A	4	PP27	C	1	48	24		
564	A	4	PP27	D	1	13	24		

Context	Sector	Area	Unit	Feature	Level	Volume (L)	Context code	Assoc.	Occ.
565	A	4	PP27	E	1	43	24		
566	A	4	PP27	F	1	2	24		
567	A	4	PP27	G	1	5	24		
568	A	4	PP28	0	1	76	1		
569	A	4	PP28	0	2	58	2		
570	A	4	PP28	0	3	90	2		
571	A	4	PP28	0	4	153	2		
572	A	4	PP28	0	5	221	24		
573	A	5	PP29	0	1	81	1		
574	A	5	PP29	0	2	48	2		
575	A	5	PP29	0	3	66	2		
576	A	5	PP29	0	4	45	2		
577	A	5	PP29	0	5	50	2		
578	A	5	PP29	0	6	67	4		
579	A	5	PP29	0	7	12	3		
580	A	5	PP29	0	8	37	3		
581	A	5	PP29	0	9	32	4		
582	A	5	PP29	A	1	68	23		
583	A	5	PP29	C	1	23	30		
584	A	5	PP29	D	1	13	23		
585	A	5	PP29	E	1	2	24		
586	A	5	PP29	F	1	0	24		
587	A	5	PP29	G	1	2	24		
587	A	5	PP29	G	1	0	0		
588	A	5	PP29	I	1	0	0		
589	A	5	PP29	J	1	15	29		
590	A	7	PP30	0	1	140	34		
591	A	7	PP30	0	2	40	1		
592	A	7	PP30	0	3	100	4		
593	A	7	PP30	0	4	90	4		
594	A	7	PP30	0	5	100	4		
595	A	7	PP30	0	6	50	4		
596	A	7	PP30	0	7	87	4		
597	A	7	PP30	0	8	0	6		
598	A	7	PP30	A	1	0	30		
599	A	7	PP30	B	1	43	30		
600	A	7	PP30	C	1	0	33		
601	A	7	PP30	D	1	24	23		
602	A	7	PP30	D	2	0	23		
603	A	7	PP30	E	1	0	24		
604	A	7	PP30	F	1	4	25		
605	A	7	PP30	G	1	0	0		
606	A	7	PP30	H	1	0	0		
607	A	6	PP31	0	1	55	1		
608	A	6	PP31	0	2	46	2		
609	A	6	PP31	0	3	74	2		
610	A	6	PP31	0	4	11	3		

Context	Sector	Area	Unit	Feature	Level	Volume (L)	Context code	Assoc.	Occ.
611	A	6	PP31	0	5	44	4		
612	A	6	PP31	0	6	6	3		
613	A	6	PP31	0	7	81	4		
614	A	6	PP31	0	8	38	11		
615	A	6	PP31	0	9	64	5		
616	A	6	PP31	0	10	30	6		
617	A	6	PP31	A	1	31	29		
618	A	6	PP31	B	1	0	28		
619	A	6	PP31	C	1	2	21		
620	A	6	PP31	D	1	7	33		
621	A	6	PP31	E	1	0	21		
622	A	6	PP31	F	1	5	24		
623	A	6	PP31	G	1	16	24		
624	A	6	PP31	H	1	0	24		
625	A	6	PP31	I	1	0	24		
626	A	6	PP31	J	1	0	24		
627	A	6	PP31	K	1	0	24		
628	A	6	PP31	L	1	4	33		
629	A	2	PP32	0	1	50	1		
630	A	2	PP32	0	2	40	2		
631	A	2	PP32	0	3	60	2		
632	A	2	PP32	0	4	41	2		
633	A	2	PP32	0	5	44	4		
634	A	2	PP32	B	1	20	23		
635	A	2	PP32	B	2	11	23		
636	A	2	PP32	C	1	44	23		
637	A	2	PP32	C	2	23	23		
638	A	2	PP32	D	1	40	23		
639	A	2	PP32	D	2	45	23		
640	A	2	PP32	D	3	115	23		
641	A	2	PP32	D	4	60	23		
642	A	2	PP32	E	1	0	24		
643	A	2	PP32	F	1	0	24		
644	A	2	PP32	G	1	0	24		
645	A	2	PP33	0	0	0	0		
646	A	2	PP33	0	1	55	1		
647	A	2	PP33	0	2 nor	59	4		
648	A	2	PP33	0	2 sur	15	4		
649	A	2	PP33	0	3 nor	38	4		
650	A	2	PP33	0	3 sur	10	3		
651	A	2	PP33	0	4 nor	106	4		
652	A	2	PP33	0	4 sur	60	4		
653	A	2	PP33	0	5	60	11		
654	A	2	PP33	A	1	23	31		
655	A	2	PP33	B	1	7	23		
656	A	2	PP33	C	1	10	25		
657	A	2	PP33	D	1	4	30		

Context	Sector	Area	Unit	Feature	Level	Volume (L)	Context code	Assoc.	Occ.
658	A	2	PP33	E	1	96	23		
659	A	2	PP33	F	1	0.5	23		
660	A	2	PP33	G	1	0.4	23		
661	A	2	PP33	H	1	2.3	23		
662	A	2	PP33	I	1	1	33		
663	A	2	PP33	J	1	23	27		
664	A	2	PP33	K	1	70	23		
665	A	2	PP33	K	2	79	23		
666	A	2	PP33	L	1	1	23		
667	A	2	PP33	M	1	9	23		
668	A	2	PP33	N	1	0.5	23		
669	A	2	PP33	O	1	10	21		

Appendix C

BOTANICAL DATA

Key

Context- Corresponds with context number in excavation data table (Appendix B)
Bag- Cases with bag number are soil samples. Cases with no bag number represent excavated material (from ¼” screens), sometimes several bags from the same context combined.
Total plant parts and plant species-Values are counts of all whole and partial identified plant parts.

Table A.2. Botanical data 1

Context	Bag	Total plant parts	Carbon	Annona sp.	Psidium guajava	Lucuma obovata	Persea americana	Inga feuillei	Canavalia maritima	Phaseolus vulgaris	Phaseolus lunatus	Total Phaseolus	Prosopis sp.	other Fabaceae	Zea mays kernel	Zea mays cob
1		51	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	42	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
2	43	27	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
2		2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	81	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
4		673	3	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	2	11
5	122	33	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1
5	124	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	170	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
6		757	5	105	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	8	1	1	0	13
7		4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8		65	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
9	44	23	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
9		71	4	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
10	121	28	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
10		670	0	128	0	0	0	1	4	2	0	14	4	0	8	9
11	125	44	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	0
12	222	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	174	20	679	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
14	223	89	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	1	0
14		54	0	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
15	221	35	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
15		44	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16		4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	325	8	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
17		7	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	326	18	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
18	327	51	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	1
18		54	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
19		478	0	40	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	7
20	394	71	0	15	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	18	0	0	0
20		224	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	4
21	393	26	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
22	392	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
23	391	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
24		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25		6	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	390	33	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
27		24	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1
34		79	0	43	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Context	Bag	Total plant parts	Carbon	Annona sp.	Psidium guajava	Lucuma obovata	Persea americana	Inga feuillei	Canavalia maritima	Phaseolus vulgaris	Phaseolus lunatus	Total Phaseolus	Prosopis sp.	other Fabaceae	Zea mays kernel	Zea mays cob
37		102	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	3
38	476	42	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	13	0	0	0
38		236	0	64	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	7	1	0	0	5
39		6	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
40	478	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
40		70	0	12	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	4	0	0	1	1
42		74	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
43	477	102	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	5	0
43		100	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	10	1	0	3	4
44	19	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	32	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	66	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
46		16	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	108	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	109	32	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
48		523	31	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
49	111	59	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
49		9	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
50	161	87	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	3
50		448	180	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	16
51	204	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	205	11	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
51		0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	207	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52		468	214	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	8	12
53	272	12	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
53	273	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	274	8	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
53		56	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
54	33	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	34	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
55		132	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
56	35	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
56		313	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	11
57	36	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	110	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
59		25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
60	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60		18	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1

Context	Bag	Total plant parts	Carbon	Annona sp.	Psidium guajava	Lucuma obovata	Persea americana	Inga feuillei	Canavalia maritima	Phaseolus vulgaris	Phaseolus lunatus	Total Phaseolus	Prosopis sp.	other Fabaceae	Zea mays kernel	Zea mays cob
61	112	567	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	26
61		1812	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
62	159	70	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	35	1
62		156	255	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
63	160	8	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63		22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	206	14	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
64	268	49	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	2
64		1540	459	6	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	30	72
65	310	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65		1	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
66	208	48	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
66	269	10	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
66		252	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9
67	262	410	20	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	19
67	270	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
67		0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	271	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
68		31	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
69	311	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
69	312	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69		1	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
70	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	361	6	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
72	366	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72		0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	18	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76		0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77		4	83	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
78	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78		2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79		20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
80	142	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80		72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
82	143	30	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	1
82		27	61	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83		42	74	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
85		7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
86	244	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86		51	38	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
87	293	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Total plant parts	Carbon	Annona sp.	Psidium guajava	Lucuma obovata	Persea americana	Inga feuillei	Canavalia maritima	Phaseolus vulgaris	Phaseolus lunatus	Total Phaseolus	Prosopis sp.	other Fabaceae	Zea mays kernel	Zea mays cob
87		0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	246	7	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
88		139	177	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
89	290	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89		4	121	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	345	23	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
90		2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91		5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	346	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93	347	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94		37	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
95		0	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98		0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99		0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	140	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103		0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	194	47	23	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
105		279	221	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	13
106		17	114	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
107	296	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	344	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
109	403	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	402	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	432	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111		2	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
112	436	2	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
113	438	17	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
114	442	1	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
114		0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
115	447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
115		0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
116		13	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
117	510	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
117		0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
118	489	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
118		0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
119	494	5	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
119		0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120	496	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120		0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
121		9	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
123		204	0	90	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Context	Bag	Total plant parts	Carbon	Annona sp.	Psidium guajava	Lucuma obovata	Persea americana	Inga feuillei	Canavalia maritima	Phaseolus vulgaris	Phaseolus lunatus	Total Phaseolus	Prosopis sp.	other Fabaceae	Zea mays kernel	Zea mays cob
125		710	0	174	0	4	1	5	0	7	0	14	24	0	11	2
126		20	0	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
127		8	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
128		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
129		376	167	35	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	0	11
130		385	83	37	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	8
131		891	167	110	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	9	0	0	20
132		154	19	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
133		220	39	64	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	3
134		21	37	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
135		16	115	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
137		22	12	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
138		10	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
139		80	24	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
140	614	128	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	12	4
140		59	43	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
141	613	784	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
142		7	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
145		235	0	31	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
146		45	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
148		1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
149		53	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
150		4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
151		5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
154		3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
158		0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
159		19	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
160		18	50	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
162		41	132	27	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
163	785	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
163	786	42	7	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
163		21	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
164	793	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
164		213	105	20	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	4
165		0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
167		0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
168		0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
169		0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
170		0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
171		17	84	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
172		10	95	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
173		0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Total plant parts	Carbon	Annona sp.	Psidium guajava	Lucuma obovata	Persea americana	Inga feuillei	Canavalia maritima	Phaseolus vulgaris	Phaseolus lunatus	Total Phaseolus	Prosopis sp.	other Fabaceae	Zea mays kernel	Zea mays cob
174		21	105	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
175		151	119	38	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
176		0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
177		0	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
178		0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
179		2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
180		15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
181		16	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
183		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
184		8	32	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
185		73	13	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
186		19	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
187		40	25	38	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
188		45	59	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
189		1	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
190		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
191		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
193		0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
194		7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
197		96	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
198		4	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
199		102	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3
200		605	304	23	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	12	32
201		1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
203		4	36	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
204		58	104	27	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
205		212	192	60	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5
206		278	165	76	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	11	0	0	5
207	887	159	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	20	0
207		886	120	97	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	24	0	0	18
208		362	57	135	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7
209		225	25	69	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3
210		279	58	106	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	3
211		332	22	65	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	7
212		8	110	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
213		14	39	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
214		10	12	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
217		3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
218		28	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
219		130	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
220	1042	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
220		661	19	31	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17

Context	Bag	Total plant parts	Carbon	Annona sp.	Psidium guajava	Lucuma obovata	Persea americana	Inga feuillei	Canavalia maritima	Phaseolus vulgaris	Phaseolus lunatus	Total Phaseolus	Prosopis sp.	other Fabaceae	Zea mays kernel	Zea mays cob
221		163	0	16	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5
222		169	104	28	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
223		407	25	33	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	11
224		70	15	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
225	1103	798	14	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	1	28
225		57	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
229		16	186	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
230		69	280	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
231		0	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
232		7	275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
233		6	21	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
234	849	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
234		10	92	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
235		107	29	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
236		400	129	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7
237		1095	121	288	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	19
238	906	436	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	10	0
238		53	30	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
239	916	436	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	25	0	18	1
239		751	65	50	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	10
240		0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
241		3	21	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
242	972	74	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1
242		266	77	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	7
243		58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
244		329	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
245	984	49	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
245		215	205	44	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
246		242	16	44	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2
247	993	87	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	21	0	3	0
247		96	14	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
248	1016	13	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
248	1018	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
248		145	130	25	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
249		404	139	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	11
250		5	23	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
251		6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
252		1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
253		0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
254		1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
255		308	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	6	5
258		0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Total plant parts	Carbon	Annona sp.	Psidium guajava	Lucuma obovata	Persea americana	Inga feuillei	Canavalia maritima	Phaseolus vulgaris	Phaseolus lunatus	Total Phaseolus	Prosopis sp.	other Fabaceae	Zea mays kernel	Zea mays cob
259		2	44	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
260		57	55	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
261		91	25	35	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
262	1173	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
263	1181	382	8	17	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	20	0	0	0
263		864	25	197	1	6	1	0	0	1	0	1	21	1	3	15
264	1182	248	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	2
264		275	0	11	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
265	1179	5	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
265	1180	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
266		0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
267		2	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
268		46	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
269		6	13	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
270		174	27	39	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	5
271		322	42	90	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
272		15	12	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
273		167	22	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
274		112	18	42	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
275		11	8	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
276		31	21	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
277		11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
278	1152	45	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0
278		809	126	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	9
279	1154	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
279		330	14	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
280	1192	42	8	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	1
280		24	8	18	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
281		42	131	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
282		3	130	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
283	1299	35	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
283		2	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
285		40	2	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
286	1209	160	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
286		7	33	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
288		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
290		25	22	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
291		182	0	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
292		9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
293	1235	392	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
294		0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
296		25	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Context	Bag	Total plant parts	Carbon	Annona sp.	Psidium guajava	Lucuma obovata	Persea americana	Inga feuillei	Canavalia maritima	Phaseolus vulgaris	Phaseolus lunatus	Total Phaseolus	Prosopis sp.	other Fabaceae	Zea mays kernel	Zea mays cob
297		0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
298		1	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
299		0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300		54	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
301		21	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
302		0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
303		0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
304		0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
305	1319	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
305		0	549	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
306	1326	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
306		0	193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
307		18	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
308	1369	15	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0
309		0	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310	1371	16	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1
311		0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
313		0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
314	1241	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
314		0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
315		0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
316	1247	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
318		12	44	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
319		0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
320		0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
321		0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
322		0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
323		10	57	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
324	1360	24	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
324		0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
325		4	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
328		972	1163	131	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	6
329		17	81	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
330		3	31	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
331	1442	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
331		48	78	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
333		217	209	32	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	3
334	1492	144	9	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2
334		284	103	69	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	10
335		5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
336		322	165	80	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	5
337	1515	45	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	3	1

Context	Bag	Total plant parts	Carbon	Annona sp.	Psidium guajava	Lucuma obovata	Persea americana	Inga feuillei	Canavalia maritima	Phaseolus vulgaris	Phaseolus lunatus	Total Phaseolus	Prosopis sp.	other Fabaceae	Zea mays kernel	Zea mays cob
337	1516	60	3	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	9	0
337		69	29	31	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1
338	1555	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
338		125	13	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
339		18	25	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340		9	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
341		12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
342	1568	77	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
342		88	106	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
346		4	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
347		77	47	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
348		0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
349		21	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
350		0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
351		0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
352		0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
354		0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
355		90	32	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
357		75	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
358		0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
359		20	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
360		2	229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
361	1411	24	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
361		6	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
362		0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
363	1473	2	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
363		1	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
364		71	255	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
365	1525	5	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
365		53	380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
366		6	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
368		0	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
369		1	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
370		18	176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
371		0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
372		54	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
373	1585	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
373		0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
374		16	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
377		0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
378		0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
379	1613	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Total plant parts	Carbon	Annona sp.	Psidium guajava	Lucuma obovata	Persea americana	Inga feuillei	Canavalia maritima	Phaseolus vulgaris	Phaseolus lunatus	Total Phaseolus	Prosopis sp.	other Fabaceae	Zea mays kernel	Zea mays cob
379		0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380		0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
381		4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
382	1609	3	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
382		0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
383	1617	119	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	7	0	7	4
384	1626	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
384		221	141	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	11
385	1660	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
385		0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
386		133	53	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
387		0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
388	1718	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
388		0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
389	2417	54	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	1
389		5	44	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
401	1784	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
401	1872	26	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0
401		52	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
402	2013	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
402		70	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
403	2014	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
403		42	57	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
404	2122	32	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
404	2180	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
404		3	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
405	1631	17	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
406	1708	23	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
406		59	59	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
408	1782	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
408		3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
409	1781	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
409		30	56	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
410	1874	11	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
411	1875	6	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
411		46	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
412	1876	1	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
412		136	106	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4
413	1783	16	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
413		48	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
414	1873	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
414		2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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415	1957	22	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
415		544	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	20
416	1953	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
417	1954	61	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
417		856	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	23
418	1959	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
418		241	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
419	1958	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
419		0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	1871	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	1955	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420		2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
421	1960	26	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
421		91	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
423	1956	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
424	2016	56	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	2
424		117	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
425	2015	60	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1
425		210	73	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
426	2080	15	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
426		55	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
427	2083	14	20	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
427		17	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
428	2085	4	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
428		16	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
429	2081	5	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
429		1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
430	2082	2	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
430		27	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
431	2084	15	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
433	2086	72	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	1
434	2118	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
434		12	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
435	2182	3	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
436	2126	104	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	2
436		38	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
437	2127	20	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
438	2121	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
439	2123	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
440	2125	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
441	2124	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
442	2181	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0

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443	2183	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
443		0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
444	2184	66	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	22	0	0	0
445	2185	54	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0
446	2186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
447	2315	110	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
447		28	38	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
448	2317	10	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
448		222	90	13	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
449	2372	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
449		14	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
450	2265	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0
450		8	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
451	2268	15	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
451		207	15	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
452	2267	59	24	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
452		1	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
453	2266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
454	2272	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
455	2270	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
456	2269	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
457	2264	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
458	2316	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
458		1	58	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
459	2314	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
460	2271	103	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	2
460		109	49	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
461	2263	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
462	2319	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
463	2318	7	14	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
463		6	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
464	2313	7	56	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
466	2311	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
468	1666	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
468		55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
469	1667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470	1833	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1
471	1901	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
471		68	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
472	1903	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
472		761	0	136	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	3	2	1	1	21
473	1834	282	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Total plant parts	Carbon	Annona sp.	Psidium guajava	Lucuma obovata	Persea americana	Inga feuillei	Canavalia maritima	Phaseolus vulgaris	Phaseolus lunatus	Total Phaseolus	Prosopis sp.	other Fabaceae	Zea mays kernel	Zea mays cob
473		439	1	85	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	6
474		80	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
475	2042	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
475	2044	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
475	2045	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
475		100	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
476	2098	24	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
476	2133	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0
476		78	21	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
477	2335	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
477		112	0	20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
478	1763	145	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
478		1119	23	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	51
479	1899	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
480	1900	20	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
481	1902	217	4	11	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
481		7	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
482		0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
483	2043	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
484	2096	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
485	2097	42	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0
486	2142	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
486		17	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
488	2140	4	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
489	2212	97	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	1
489		232	20	9	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
490	2378	99	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1
490		163	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
491	2213	6	35	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
492	2141	31	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
492		20	11	14	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
493		38	5	26	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
494	2209	35	13	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
495	2211	165	20	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	2
495		53	23	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
496	2210	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
497	2336	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
499	2280	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
499		366	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
500	2333	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
501	2331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
501	2332	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Total plant parts	Carbon	Annona sp.	Psidium guajava	Lucuma obovata	Persea americana	Inga feuillei	Canavalia maritima	Phaseolus vulgaris	Phaseolus lunatus	Total Phaseolus	Prosopis sp.	other Fabaceae	Zea mays kernel	Zea mays cob
502	2281	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
502		56	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
503	2282	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
504	2284	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
505	2283	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
506	2334	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
506		3	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
507		3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
508	2451	44	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0
508		467	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	0	32
509	2491	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
510	2456	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
511	2492	48	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
511		1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
512	2493	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
513	2494	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
513		2	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
515	2453	29	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1
517	2454	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1
518	2455	22	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0
518		74	0	18	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	2
520	2452	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
521	2496	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
522	2497	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
523	2498	15	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
524	2458	24	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
525	2457	26	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
526	2460	63	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0
526		47	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
527	2515	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
528	2499	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
529	2518	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
529		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
530	2516	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
531	2517	16	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
532	1643	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
532		6	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
533	1649	61	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
533		4	31	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
534	1655	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
534		0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
535	1703	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Total plant parts	Carbon	Annona sp.	Psidium guajava	Lucuma obovata	Persea americana	Inga feuillei	Canavalia maritima	Phaseolus vulgaris	Phaseolus lunatus	Total Phaseolus	Prosopis sp.	other Fabaceae	Zea mays kernel	Zea mays cob
535		7	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
536	1701	14	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
536		14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
537	1704	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	0	0	2
538	1702	67	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0
538		349	30	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	9
539	1699	104	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	2
539		2630	195	209	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	22	31	0	8	75
540	1749	298	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	14	0	1	2
540		2716	26	160	0	2	0	4	9	5	4	58	74	0	53	44
541		315	0	49	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	9
542	1880	413	3	36	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	11	14
542		513	0	53	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	1	14
545	1652	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
546	1705	203	17	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	34	0	0	2
546		58	21	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	1
548	1697	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
548	1698	69	78	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	1
548		61	25	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1
549	1700	36	32	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	13	0	1	0
550	1812	97	5	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	2
550		210	14	84	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	5
551	1813	100	14	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	3
551		80	14	14	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	3
552	1814	12	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
552		163	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	4	0	2	4
553	1816	234	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	10
553		1012	0	140	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	26
554	1815	512	10	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	15	57	2	39	6
554		2711	56	249	0	9	0	21	7	7	8	68	48	0	148	60
555		545	36	71	1	1	0	5	1	1	1	13	2	0	71	8
556	1762	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
556		513	531	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	15
557		96	319	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
558	1847	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
558		77	190	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
559	1917	15	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
559		139	161	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	5
560	2052	10	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
561	1918	4	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
561		806	714	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	28
562	1919	3	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Total plant parts	Carbon	Annona sp.	Psidium guajava	Lucuma obovata	Persea americana	Inga feuillei	Canavalia maritima	Phaseolus vulgaris	Phaseolus lunatus	Total Phaseolus	Prosopis sp.	other Fabaceae	Zea mays kernel	Zea mays cob
563	1985	26	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
563		282	471	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	20	8
564	2051	8	74	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
564		22	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
565	2152	78	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1
565		417	40	30	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	8	0	2	10
566	2108	15	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
566		0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
567		10	33	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
570	1996	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
570		99	63	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
571	2033	24	31	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
571		132	62	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3
572	2032	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
572		80	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
573	2168	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
574	2093	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
576	2171	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
577	2236	9	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
577		11	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
578	2239	11	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
578		145	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
581		4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
582	2169	43	27	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	0
582		536	0	70	0	5	0	2	0	1	0	1	57	0	1	11
583	2170	660	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	18
583		756	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
584		7	24	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
585		36	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	17	0
586	2237	97	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	17	1
588	2238	121	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	0	0
588		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
589	2240	17	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
589		7	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
590	2358	47	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	1
590		458	204	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	14	0	2	14
591	2359	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
591		74	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
592	2360	11	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
592		669	45	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	24
593	2394	36	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1
593		806	87	45	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	9	3	0	0	27

Context	Bag	Total plant parts	Carbon	Annona sp.	Psidium guajava	Lucuma obovata	Persea americana	Inga feuillei	Canavalia maritima	Phaseolus vulgaris	Phaseolus lunatus	Total Phaseolus	Prosopis sp.	other Fabaceae	Zea mays kernel	Zea mays cob
594	2395	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
594		286	29	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	9
595	2487	32	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
595		90	13	25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
596	2488	57	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	1
596		168	22	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
598	2361	199	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	7
599	2489	6	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
599		143	68	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	4
600	2490	287	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	4
601	2524	30	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
601		92	8	10	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
602	2553	94	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2
602		97	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
603	2523	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
604		2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
606	2552	39	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	1
607		4	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
609	2468	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
609		4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
610	2529	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
610		1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
611	2530	30	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
611		6	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
612	2531	10	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
613	2532	21	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
613		18	10	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
614	2536	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
615	2592	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
615		25	18	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
616		0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
618	2469	75	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
619	2533	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
620	2535	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0
620		0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
621	2534	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
622	2590	18	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
623	2594	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
623		0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
624	2595	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
625	2591	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
626	2593	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

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627	2589	14	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
628	2596	4	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
628		0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
629		0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
630	2613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
631	2614	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
631		0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
632	2615	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
633	2693	28	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
633		84	13	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
634	2616	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	2
635	2692	277	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	3
635		28	15	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636	2695	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
637	2697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
637		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
638	2696	167	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	7
638		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
639	2694	14	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
639		5	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
640		300	28	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
641		31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
642	2699	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
643	2698	11	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
644	2691	20	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
645		54	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
646	2647	64	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	1
646		0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
647	2653	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
647		29	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
648		26	28	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
649	2654	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
649		21	4	11	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
650	2649	51	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0
650		0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
651	2730	52	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4	14	0	0	0
651		223	0	18	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
652	2651	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
652		22	23	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
653	2732	140	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	31	0	2	0
653		113	28	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
654	2652	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	1	0

Context	Bag	Total plant parts	Carbon	Annona sp.	Psidium guajava	Lucuma obovata	Persea americana	Inga feuillei	Canavalia maritima	Phaseolus vulgaris	Phaseolus lunatus	Total Phaseolus	Prosopis sp.	other Fabaceae	Zea mays kernel	Zea mays cob
654		7	57	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
655	2731	181	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	1	0
655		6	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
656	2728	69	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	0	1	0
656		5	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
657	2726	103	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	10	3
658	2733	54	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	1	0
658		348	7	32	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
659	2729	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
660	2727	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
661	2768	22	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
662	2770	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
663	2766	157	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	1	7
663	2769	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
663	2804	67	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	1
663		11	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
664	2764	144	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	26	0	1	1
664		7	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
665	2763	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
665		353	6	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
666	2767	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
667	2771	54	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	2
667		9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
668	2762	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
669	2765	204	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	0	3	3
669		4	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table A.3. Botanical data 2

Context	Bag	Zea mays cupule	Zea mays other part	Total Zea mays	Capsicum sp.	Erythroxylum coca	Gossypium barbadense	Lagenaria sp.	Cucurbita sp.	Gigartina sp.	Gynerium saggitatum	Nectandra sp.	Crotalaria incana
1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0
2	42	0	0	0	1	0	1	13	1	0	0	50	0
2	43	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	2	0
2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
4		539	10	562	0	0	14	19	3	0	0	0	0
5	122	8	5	14	2	1	6	1	1	0	0	0	0
5	124	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	170	5	6	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6		548	59	620	0	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	0
7		0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8		0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	52	0
9	44	0	0	0	10	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
9		30	0	31	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	6	0
10	121	0	12	12	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
10		329	139	485	1	0	8	3	0	1	0	2	0
11	125	23	0	24	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	222	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	174	15	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	223	2	53	56	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
14		40	0	41	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	221	0	10	10	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
15		0	29	29	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
16		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	325	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
17		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
18	326	0	5	5	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	327	10	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
18		40	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19		416	7	430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	394	0	7	7	2	0	22	2	0	0	0	0	0
20		137	0	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	393	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	392	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	391	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	390	24	0	26	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
27		16	1	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Zea mays cupule	Zea mays other part	Total Zea mays	Capsicum sp.	Erythroxylum coca	Gossypium barbadense	Lagenaria sp.	Cucurbita sp.	Gigartina sp.	Gynerium saggitatum	Nectandra sp.	Crotalaria incana
34		22	2	25	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
37		0	4	7	0	0	15	1	0	0	0	0	0
38	476	0	5	5	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
38		141	0	146	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
39		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	478	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
40		40	0	42	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
42		55	0	57	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
43	477	0	76	81	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
43		64	0	71	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	19	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
45		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	66	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46		15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	108	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
48	109	25	0	27	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
48		487	3	508	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0
49	111	54	1	58	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
49		8	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	161	55	3	68	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
50		422	0	442	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	205	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	207	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
52		280	3	303	125	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
53	272	0	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	273	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
53		52	0	54	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
54	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55		128	0	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	35	8	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56		300	0	311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	36	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	110	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Zea mays cupule	Zea mays other part	Total Zea mays	Capsicum sp.	Erythroxylum coca	Gossypium barbadense	Lagenaria sp.	Cucurbita sp.	Gigartina sp.	Gynerium saggitatum	Nectandra sp.	Crotalaria incana
59		0	22	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60		16	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	112	487	4	517	4	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0
61		1728	15	1810	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	159	15	1	52	1	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
62		145	5	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	160	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
63		0	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	206	0	0	0	2	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0
64	268	26	0	39	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
64		1423	1	1526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	208	0	0	1	36	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	269	4	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
66		241	0	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	262	373	0	400	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	270	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
67		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	271	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
68		27	1	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	361	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
72	366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
72		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77		0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
78	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
79		15	0	16	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
80	142	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80		69	0	71	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
82	143	14	0	15	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Zea mays cupule	Zea mays other part	Total Zea mays	Capsicum sp.	Erythroxylum coca	Gossypium barbadense	Lagenaria sp.	Cucurbita sp.	Gigartina sp.	Gynerium saggitatum	Nectandra sp.	Crotalaria incana
82		14	2	16	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
83		34	0	35	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
85		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
86	244	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86		41	0	43	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
87	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	246	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88		108	0	113	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
89	290	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
89		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
90	345	21	0	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
91		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
92	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93	347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94		35	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	194	40	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105		233	0	246	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	0
106		0	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
107	296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	344	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	402	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	432	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
111		0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
112	436	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
113	438	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
114	442	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
114		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
115	447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
115		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
116		12	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
117	510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
117		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Zea mays cupule	Zea mays other part	Total Zea mays	Capsicum sp.	Erythroxylum coca	Gossypium barbadense	Lagenaria sp.	Cucurbita sp.	Gigartina sp.	Gynerium saggitatum	Nectandra sp.	Crotalaria incana
118	489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
118		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
119	494	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
119		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120	496	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
120		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
121		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
123		96	0	99	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
125		92	6	111	0	0	331	1	0	0	0	0	0
126		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
127		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
128		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
129		246	64	321	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0
130		293	42	343	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
131		556	170	746	0	0	9	4	0	0	0	0	0
132		123	10	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
133		126	20	149	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
134		0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
135		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
137		0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
138		6	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
139		64	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140	614	93	3	112	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140		45	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
141	613	0	0	0	16	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
142		0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
145		179	19	202	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
146		0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
148		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
149		35	1	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
150		0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
151		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
154		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
158		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
159		18	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
160		10	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
162		0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
163	785	5	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
163	786	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
163		20	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Zea mays cupule	Zea mays other part	Total Zea mays	Capsicum sp.	Erythroxylum coca	Gossypium barbadense	Lagenaria sp.	Cucurbita sp.	Gigartina sp.	Gynerium saggitatum	Nectandra sp.	Crotalaria incana
164	793	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
164		162	9	175	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
165		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
167		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
168		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
169		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
170		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
171		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
172		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
173		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
174		0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
175		102	0	106	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
176		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
177		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
178		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
179		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
180		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
181		0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
183		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
184		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
185		40	0	41	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
186		0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
187		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
188		28	0	29	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
189		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
190		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
191		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
193		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
194		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
197		89	0	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
198		0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
199		95	0	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200		505	0	549	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0
201		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
203		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
204		20	0	21	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
205		126	3	134	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0
206		168	1	174	0	0	1	9	1	0	0	0	0
207	887	7	38	65	2	3	8	7	1	0	0	0	0
207		695	6	719	0	0	1	24	1	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Zea mays cupule	Zea mays other part	Total Zea mays	Capsicum sp.	Erythroxylum coca	Gossypium barbadense	Lagenaria sp.	Cucurbita sp.	Gigartina sp.	Gynerium saggitatum	Nectandra sp.	Crotalaria incana
208		167	3	177	1	0	12	9	3	0	0	0	0
209		115	0	120	0	0	17	3	0	0	0	0	0
210		111	0	118	0	0	17	13	2	0	0	0	0
211		239	0	246	0	0	2	4	3	0	0	0	0
212		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
213		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
214		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
217		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
218		4	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
219		116	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
220	1042	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
220		602	0	619	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0
221		137	0	142	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
222		133	0	135	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
223		355	3	369	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
224		55	0	57	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
225	1103	616	68	713	2	0	54	0	1	0	0	0	0
225		44	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
229		0	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
230		56	2	60	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
231		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
232		0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
233		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
234	849	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
234		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
235		101	0	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
236		242	56	305	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
237		691	60	770	0	0	17	1	11	0	0	0	0
238	906	14	260	284	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
238		0	13	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
239	916	21	0	40	0	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
239		670	3	683	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
240		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
241		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
242	972	31	30	62	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
242		208	4	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
243		0	58	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
244		250	2	255	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
245	984	12	21	36	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
245		150	7	161	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Zea mays cupule	Zea mays other part	Total Zea mays	Capsicum sp.	Erythroxylum coca	Gossypium barbadense	Lagenaria sp.	Cucurbita sp.	Gigartina sp.	Gynerium saggitatum	Nectandra sp.	Crotalaria incana
246		186	1	190	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
247	993	4	13	20	6	1	17	0	1	0	0	0	0
247		57	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
248	1016	1	4	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
248	1018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
248		110	0	114	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
249		376	8	395	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250		0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
251		0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
252		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
253		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
254		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
255		295	0	306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
258		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
259		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
260		44	0	46	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
261		49	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
262	1173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
263	1181	8	265	273	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
263		545	4	567	0	0	48	9	0	0	0	0	0
264	1182	86	94	182	8	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0
264		168	0	169	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
265	1179	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
265	1180	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
266		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
267		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
268		40	0	42	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
269		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
270		100	18	123	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	0
271		152	68	224	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
272		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
273		70	24	95	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
274		62	0	65	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
275		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
276		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
277		0	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
278	1152	0	18	18	7	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
278		705	0	716	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
279	1154	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
279		295	0	300	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Zea mays cupule	Zea mays other part	Total Zea mays	Capsicum sp.	Erythroxylum coca	Gossypium barbadense	Lagenaria sp.	Cucurbita sp.	Gigartina sp.	Gynerium saggitatum	Nectandra sp.	Crotalaria incana
280	1192	5	8	16	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
280		0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
281		27	5	34	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
282		0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
283	1299	0	21	22	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
283		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
285		32	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
286	1209	0	130	130	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
286		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
288		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
290		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
291		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
292		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
293	1235	361	1	387	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
294		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
296		24	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
297		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
298		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
299		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300		50	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
301		20	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
302		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
303		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
304		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
305	1319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
305		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
306	1326	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
306		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
307		16	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
308	1369	0	0	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
309		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310	1371	10	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
311		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
313		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
314	1241	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
314		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
315		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
316	1247	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
318		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
319		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Zea mays cupule	Zea mays other part	Total Zea mays	Capsicum sp.	Erythroxylum coca	Gossypium barbadense	Lagenaria sp.	Cucurbita sp.	Gigartina sp.	Gynerium saggitatum	Nectandra sp.	Crotalaria incana
320		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
321		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
322		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
323		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
324	1360	2	13	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
324		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
325		0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
328		133	595	734	0	0	0	86	1	0	0	1	0
329		0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
330		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
331	1442	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
331		0	39	39	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
333		95	80	178	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
334	1492	119	1	123	2	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
334		196	0	206	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
335		0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
336		203	4	215	0	0	12	2	0	0	0	0	0
337	1515	16	13	33	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
337	1516	1	8	18	2	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
337		29	1	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
338	1555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
338		72	9	83	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
339		0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340		0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
341		0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
342	1568	0	73	73	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
342		72	8	83	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
346		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
347		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
348		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
349		20	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
350		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
351		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
352		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
354		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
355		85	0	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
357		70	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
358		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
359		20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
360		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Zea mays cupule	Zea mays other part	Total Zea mays	Capsicum sp.	Erythroxylum coca	Gossypium barbadense	Lagenaria sp.	Cucurbita sp.	Gigartina sp.	Gynerium saggitatum	Nectandra sp.	Crotalaria incana
361	1411	10	0	11	10	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
361		0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
362		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
363	1473	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
363		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
364		45	0	47	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0
365	1525	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
365		45	0	46	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
366		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
368		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
369		0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
370		17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
371		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
372		45	2	49	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
373	1585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
373		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
374		15	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
377		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
378		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
379	1613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
379		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
381		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
382	1609	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
382		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
383	1617	91	0	102	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
384	1626	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
384		205	0	217	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
385	1660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
385		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
386		121	0	125	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
387		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
388	1718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
388		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
389	2417	20	0	21	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
389		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
401	1784	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
401	1872	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
401		42	0	44	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0
402	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Zea mays cupule	Zea mays other part	Total Zea mays	Capsicum sp.	Erythroxylum coca	Gossypium barbadense	Lagenaria sp.	Cucurbita sp.	Gigartina sp.	Gynerium saggitatum	Nectandra sp.	Crotalaria incana
402		55	0	57	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
403	2014	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
403		0	0	0	0	0	0	24	1	0	0	0	0
404	2122	18	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
404	2180	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
404		0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
405	1631	16	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
406	1708	20	0	21	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
406		52	0	56	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
408	1782	46	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
408		0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
409	1781	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
409		20	0	21	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
410	1874	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
411	1875	3	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
411		45	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
412	1876	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
412		126	0	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
413	1783	10	0	10	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
413		46	0	46	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
414	1873	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
414		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
415	1957	15	0	16	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
415		515	0	536	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
416	1953	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
417	1954	53	0	58	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
417		828	0	852	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
418	1959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
418		229	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
419	1958	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
419		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	1871	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	1955	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
420		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
421	1960	13	0	14	8	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
421		76	0	81	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
423	1956	5	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
424	2016	42	0	44	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
424		113	0	117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
425	2015	20	2	23	5	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Zea mays cupule	Zea mays other part	Total Zea mays	Capsicum sp.	Erythroxylum coca	Gossypium barbadense	Lagenaria sp.	Cucurbita sp.	Gigartina sp.	Gynerium saggitatum	Nectandra sp.	Crotalaria incana
425		181	0	188	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0
426	2080	0	1	1	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
426		50	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
427	2083	5	0	5	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
427		15	0	16	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
428	2085	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
428		0	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
429	2081	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
429		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
430	2082	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
430		26	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
431	2084	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
433	2086	33	0	34	9	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
434	2118	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
434		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
435	2182	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
436	2126	55	5	62	3	2	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
436		22	0	23	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
437	2127	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
438	2121	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
439	2123	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
440	2125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
441	2124	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
442	2181	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
443	2183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
443		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
444	2184	0	0	0	4	2	11	0	1	1	0	0	0
445	2185	0	0	0	8	0	7	3	1	0	0	0	0
446	2186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
447	2315	0	9	9	83	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	0
447		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
448	2317	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
448		188	0	193	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
449	2372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
449		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
450	2265	0	0	0	2	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
450		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
451	2268	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
451		178	0	183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
452	2267	40	0	43	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Zea mays cupule	Zea mays other part	Total Zea mays	Capsicum sp.	Erythroxylum coca	Gossypium barbadense	Lagenaria sp.	Cucurbita sp.	Gigartina sp.	Gynerium saggitatum	Nectandra sp.	Crotalaria incana
452		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
453	2266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
454	2272	3	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
455	2270	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
456	2269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
457	2264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
458	2316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
458		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
459	2314	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
460	2271	34	0	36	10	1	48	0	0	0	0	0	0
460		105	0	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
461	2263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
462	2319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
463	2318	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
463		0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
464	2313	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
466	2311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
468	1666	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
468		51	1	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
469	1667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470	1833	8	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
471	1901	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
471		56	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
472	1903	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
472		574	0	596	2	0	2	4	1	0	2	0	0
473	1834	0	2	2	11	3	224	0	0	0	0	0	0
473		217	0	223	2	0	4	1	108	0	0	0	0
474		67	0	70	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
475	2042	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
475	2044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
475	2045	55	35	91	1	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
475		71	0	74	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
476	2098	0	0	0	1	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
476	2133	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
476		52	1	55	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
477	2335	8	0	8	6	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
477		86	0	89	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
478	1763	114	4	126	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
478		1030	13	1094	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
479	1899	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Zea mays cupule	Zea mays other part	Total Zea mays	Capsicum sp.	Erythroxylum coca	Gossypium barbadense	Lagenaria sp.	Cucurbita sp.	Gigartina sp.	Gynerium saggitatum	Nectandra sp.	Crotalaria incana
480	1900	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
481	1902	41	0	44	9	2	129	0	0	0	0	0	0
481		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
482		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
483	2043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
484	2096	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
485	2097	1	7	8	1	13	9	1	0	0	0	0	0
486	2142	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
486		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
488	2140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
489	2212	63	3	67	1	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
489		194	17	215	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
490	2378	45	4	50	2	1	17	1	0	0	0	0	0
490		136	13	151	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
491	2213	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
492	2141	20	0	22	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
492		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
493		0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
494	2209	0	0	0	1	1	9	0	1	0	0	0	0
495	2211	110	0	112	7	0	18	3	0	0	0	0	0
495		36	0	37	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
496	2210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
497	2336	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
499	2280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
499		345	0	355	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
500	2333	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
501	2331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
501	2332	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
502	2281	12	0	13	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
502		50	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
503	2282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
504	2284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
505	2283	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
506	2334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
506		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
507		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
508	2451	0	3	4	2	1	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
508		383	1	416	0	0	35	1	1	0	0	0	0
509	2491	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
510	2456	2	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Zea mays cupule	Zea mays other part	Total Zea mays	Capsicum sp.	Erythroxylum coca	Gossypium barbadense	Lagenaria sp.	Cucurbita sp.	Gigartina sp.	Gynerium saggitatum	Nectandra sp.	Crotalaria incana
511	2492	0	16	16	2	1	7	1	1	0	0	0	0
511		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
512	2493	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
513	2494	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
513		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
515	2453	12	5	18	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
517	2454	25	0	26	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
518	2455	0	1	2	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0
518		48	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520	2452	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
521	2496	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
522	2497	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
523	2498	0	0	0	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
524	2458	1	1	2	8	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
525	2457	0	2	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
526	2460	0	0	0	6	0	20	24	0	0	0	0	0
526		45	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
527	2515	0	0	0	3	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	0
528	2499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
529	2518	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
529		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
530	2516	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
531	2517	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
532	1643	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
532		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
533	1649	37	0	39	13	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
533		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
534	1655	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
534		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
535	1703	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
535		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
536	1701	0	1	1	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
536		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
537	1704	45	0	47	7	0	15	0	0	0	1	0	0
538	1702	0	4	4	6	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
538		295	0	304	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
539	1699	68	0	70	8	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0
539		1983	218	2284	1	0	29	10	0	0	0	0	0
540	1749	79	166	248	14	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
540		1655	444	2196	6	0	141	10	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Zea mays cupule	Zea mays other part	Total Zea mays	Capsicum sp.	Erythroxylum coca	Gossypium barbadense	Lagenaria sp.	Cucurbita sp.	Gigartina sp.	Gynerium saggitatum	Nectandra sp.	Crotalaria incana
541		247	1	257	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
542	1880	204	61	290	8	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	0
542		421	8	444	1	0	1	3	2	1	0	0	0
545	1652	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
546	1705	64	64	130	8	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0
546		35	4	48	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0
548	1697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
548	1698	45	2	48	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
548		36	2	39	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
549	1700	0	9	10	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
550	1812	58	5	65	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
550		111	3	119	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
551	1813	56	10	69	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
551		50	4	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
552	1814	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
552		112	1	119	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
553	1816	195	9	214	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
553		825	0	852	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
554	1815	64	192	301	15	1	41	1	0	0	0	0	0
554		1680	78	1966	8	0	251	7	0	4	0	0	0
555		280	4	363	26	0	54	1	0	1	0	0	0
556	1762	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
556		378	46	439	0	0	1	7	4	0	0	1	0
557		77	2	83	0	0	0	4	1	0	3	0	0
558	1847	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
558		57	1	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
559	1917	8	0	8	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
559		115	0	121	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
560	2052	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
561	1918	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
561		754	2	785	0	0	1	7	0	1	0	0	0
562	1919	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
563	1985	20	0	21	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
563		245	1	274	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
564	2051	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
564		20	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
565	2152	60	5	66	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
565		283	57	352	0	0	2	2	2	0	5	0	0
566	2108	1	0	2	5	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
566		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Zea mays cupule	Zea mays other part	Total Zea mays	Capsicum sp.	Erythroxylum coca	Gossypium barbadense	Lagenaria sp.	Cucurbita sp.	Gigartina sp.	Gynerium saggitatum	Nectandra sp.	Crotalaria incana
567		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
570	1996	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
570		92	0	95	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
571	2033	9	2	11	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
571		87	0	95	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0
572	2032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
572		62	0	68	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
573	2168	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
574	2093	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
576	2171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
577	2236	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
577		0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
578	2239	6	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
578		131	1	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
581		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
582	2169	0	12	13	5	0	8	0	0	0	4	0	0
582		370	3	385	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0
583	2170	604	17	639	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
583		738	1	754	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
584		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
585		0	4	21	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
586	2237	19	29	66	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
588	2238	0	43	43	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
588		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
589	2240	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
589		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
590	2358	26	6	33	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
590		345	33	394	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
591	2359	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
591		63	0	66	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0
592	2360	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
592		562	6	592	1	0	1	18	1	0	7	0	0
593	2394	18	0	19	6	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
593		687	10	724	0	0	1	21	0	0	0	0	0
594	2395	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
594		195	13	217	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
595	2487	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
595		45	12	58	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
596	2488	20	9	30	1	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
596		68	60	131	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Zea mays cupule	Zea mays other part	Total Zea mays	Capsicum sp.	Erythroxylum coca	Gossypium barbadense	Lagenaria sp.	Cucurbita sp.	Gigartina sp.	Gynerium saggitatum	Nectandra sp.	Crotalaria incana
598	2361	178	0	186	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
599	2489	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
599		84	6	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
600	2490	160	0	164	14	2	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
601	2524	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	0
601		45	13	59	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
602	2553	46	12	60	3	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
602		0	15	15	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
603	2523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
604		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
606	2552	12	0	13	0	0	14	1	0	0	0	0	0
607		0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
609	2468	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
609		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
610	2529	2	0	3	1	0	4	4	1	0	0	0	0
610		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
611	2530	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
611		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
612	2531	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
613	2532	3	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
613		0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
614	2536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
615	2592	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
615		20	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
616		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
618	2469	5	0	5	5	2	38	1	0	0	0	0	0
619	2533	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
620	2535	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
620		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
621	2534	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
622	2590	0	0	1	0	1	4	1	0	0	7	0	0
623	2594	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
623		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
624	2595	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
625	2591	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
626	2593	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
627	2589	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
628	2596	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
628		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
629		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Zea mays cupule	Zea mays other part	Total Zea mays	Capsicum sp.	Erythroxylum coca	Gossypium barbadense	Lagenaria sp.	Cucurbita sp.	Gigartina sp.	Gynerium saggitatum	Nectandra sp.	Crotalaria incana
630	2613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
631	2614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
631		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
632	2615	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
633	2693	0	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0
633		65	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
634	2616	45	0	47	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
635	2692	26	3	32	46	1	24	0	3	0	0	0	0
635		0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
636	2695	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
637	2697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
637		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
638	2696	124	0	131	8	0	7	1	2	0	0	0	0
638		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
639	2694	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
639		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
640		281	0	293	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
641		30	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
642	2699	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
643	2698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
644	2691	8	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
645		45	0	46	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
646	2647	20	0	21	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0
646		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
647	2653	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
647		28	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
648		18	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
649	2654	0	0	1	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
649		0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
650	2649	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
650		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
651	2730	0	8	8	9	0	10	2	0	0	0	0	0
651		196	0	203	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
652	2651	13	0	13	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0
652		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
653	2732	50	8	60	12	0	17	1	0	0	0	0	0
653		81	2	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
654	2652	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
654		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
655	2731	0	0	1	18	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Zea mays cupule	Zea mays other part	Total Zea mays	Capsicum sp.	Erythroxylum coca	Gossypium barbadense	Lagenaria sp.	Cucurbita sp.	Gigartina sp.	Gynerium saggitatum	Nectandra sp.	Crotalaria incana
655		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
656	2728	0	9	10	7	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
656		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
657	2726	54	5	72	1	0	13	0	1	0	0	0	0
658	2733	0	7	8	6	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	0
658		305	0	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
659	2729	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
660	2727	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
661	2768	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
662	2770	5	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
663	2766	82	2	92	9	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
663	2769	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
663	2804	18	0	19	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
663		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
664	2764	63	10	75	10	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
664		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
665	2763	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
665		300	0	308	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
666	2767	0	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
667	2771	12	0	14	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
667		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
668	2762	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
669	2765	50	5	61	7	1	48	0	1	0	0	0	0
669		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table A.4. Botanical data 3

Context	Bag	Pithecellobium sp	Cenchrus echinatus	Thevetia peruviana	Bunchiosa armeniaca	Capparis ovalifolia	Capparis angulata	Cyperaceae	Neptunia sp	Spilanthes ureas	Acacia sp	Phyla sp	Umbelliferae	Equisettum giganteum	Sapindus saponaria	Ipomoea batatas	Arachis hypogaea	Total unknown
1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
2	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2	43	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
5	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
5	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
6		0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
7		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4
9	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
9		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
10	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
10		0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	15
11	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
12	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
14	223	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
14		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	221	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
15		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
16		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
17		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
18	327	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
18		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
19		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
20	394	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	393	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
22	392	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	391	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
34		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Pithecellobium sp	Cenchrus echinatus	Thevetia peruviana	Bunchiosa armeniaca	Capparis ovalifolia	Capparis angulata	Cyperaceae	Neptunia sp	Spilanthes ureas	Acacia sp	Phyla sp	Umbelliferae	Equisettum giganteum	Sapindus saponaria	Ipomoea batatas	Arachis hypogaea	Total unknown
37		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	10
38	476	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
39		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	478	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
42		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	477	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
43		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
44	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
45	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
48		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
49	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
50		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
52		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
53	273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
57	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
59	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
60	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Pithecellobium sp	Cenchrus echinatus	Thevetia peruviana	Bunchiosa armeniaca	Capparis ovalifolia	Capparis angulata	Cyperaceae	Neptunia sp	Spilanthes ureas	Acacia sp	Phyla sp	Umbelliferae	Equisettum giganteum	Sapindus saponaria	Ipomoea batatas	Arachis hypogaea	Total unknown
61	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
61		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
62	159	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
62		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
63		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
64	268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
64		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
65	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
65		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	361	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
83		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
86		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
87	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Pithecellobium sp	Cenchrus echinatus	Thevetia peruviana	Bunchiosa armeniaca	Capparis ovalifolia	Capparis angulata	Cyperaceae	Neptunia sp	Spilanthes ureas	Acacia sp	Phyla sp	Umbelliferae	Equisettum giganteum	Sapindus saponaria	Ipomoea batatas	Arachis hypogaea	Total unknown
87		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
88		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
89		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
93	347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
105		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
106		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
107	296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
109	403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
110	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
111	432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
113	438	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
114	442	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
114		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
115	447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
115		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
116		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
117	510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
117		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
118	489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
118		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
119	494	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
119		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120	496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
121		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
123		0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	7

Context	Bag	Pithecellobium sp	Cenchrus echinatus	Thevetia peruviana	Bunchiosa armeniaca	Capparis ovalifolia	Capparis angulata	Cyperaceae	Neptunia sp	Spilanthes ureas	Acacia sp	Phyla sp	Umbelliferae	Equisettum giganteum	Sapindus saponaria	Ipomoea batatas	Arachis hypogaea	Total unknown
125		18	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	14
126		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
127		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
128		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
129		0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
130		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
131		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
132		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
133		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
134		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
135		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
137		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
138		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
139		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140	614	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
140		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
141	613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	745	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
142		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
145		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
146		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
148		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
149		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
150		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
151		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
154		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
158		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
159		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
160		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
162		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
163	785	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
163	786	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
163		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
164	793	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
164		0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
165		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
167		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
168		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
169		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
170		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
171		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
172		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
173		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Pithecellobium sp	Cenchrus echinatus	Thevetia peruviana	Bunchiosa armeniaca	Capparis ovalifolia	Capparis angulata	Cyperaceae	Neptunia sp	Spilanthes ureas	Acacia sp	Phyla sp	Umbelliferae	Equisettum giganteum	Sapindus saponaria	Ipomoea batatas	Arachis hypogaea	Total unknown
174		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
175		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
176		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
177		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
178		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
179		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
180		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
181		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
183		0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
184		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
185		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
186		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
187		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
188		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
189		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
190		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
191		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
193		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
194		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
197		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
198		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
199		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
201		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
203		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
204		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
205		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
206		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
207	887	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
207		2	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
208		2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
209		8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
210		3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
211		0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
212		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
213		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
214		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
217		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
218		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
219		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
220	1042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
220		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Context	Bag	Pithecellobium sp	Cenchrus echinatus	Thevetia peruviana	Bunchiosa armeniaca	Capparis ovalifolia	Capparis angulata	Cyperaceae	Neptunia sp	Spilanthes ureas	Acacia sp	Phyla sp	Umbelliferae	Equisettum giganteum	Sapindus saponaria	Ipomoea batatas	Arachis hypogaea	Total unknown
221		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
222		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
223		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
224		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
225	1103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1
225		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
229		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
230		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
231		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
232		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
233		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
234	849	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
234		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
235		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
236		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
237		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
238	906	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	110	0	0	0	0	2	0	14
238		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
239	916	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	318	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
239		0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
240		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
241		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
242	972	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
242		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
243		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
244		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
245	984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
245		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
246		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
247	993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
247		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
248	1016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
248	1018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
248		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
249		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
251		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
252		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
253		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
254		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
255		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
258		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Pithecellobium sp	Cenchrus echinatus	Thevetia peruviana	Bunchiosa armeniaca	Capparis ovalifolia	Capparis angulata	Cyperaceae	Neptunia sp	Spilanthes ureas	Acacia sp	Phyla sp	Umbelliferae	Equisettum giganteum	Sapindus saponaria	Ipomoea batatas	Arachis hypogaea	Total unknown
259		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
260		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
261		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
262	1173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
263	1181	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
263		4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
264	1182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
264		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
265	1179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
265	1180	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
266		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
267		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
268		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
269		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
270		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
271		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
272		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
273		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
274		0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
275		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
276		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
277		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
278	1152	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
278		0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
279	1154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
279		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
280	1192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
280		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
281		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
282		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
283	1299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
283		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
285		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
286	1209	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
286		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
288		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
290		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
291		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
292		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
293	1235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
294		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
296		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Pithecellobium sp	Cenchrus echinatus	Thevetia peruviana	Bunchiosa armeniaca	Capparis ovalifolia	Capparis angulata	Cyperaceae	Neptunia sp	Spilanthes ureas	Acacia sp	Phyla sp	Umbelliferae	Equisettum giganteum	Sapindus saponaria	Ipomoea batatas	Arachis hypogaea	Total unknown
297		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
298		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
299		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
301		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
302		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
303		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
304		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
305	1319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
305		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
306	1326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
306		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
307		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
308	1369	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
309		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310	1371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
311		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
313		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
314	1241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
314		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
315		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
316	1247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
318		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
319		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
320		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
321		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
322		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
323		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
324	1360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
324		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
325		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
328		0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
329		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
330		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
331	1442	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
331		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
333		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
334	1492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
334		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
335		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
336		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
337	1515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Context	Bag	Pithecellobium sp	Cenchrus echinatus	Thevetia peruviana	Bunchiosa armeniaca	Capparis ovalifolia	Capparis angulata	Cyperaceae	Neptunia sp	Spilanthes ureas	Acacia sp	Phyla sp	Umbelliferae	Equisettum giganteum	Sapindus saponaria	Ipomoea batatas	Arachis hypogaea	Total unknown
337	1516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
337		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
338	1555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
338		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
339		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
340		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
341		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
342	1568	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
342		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
346		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
347		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
348		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
349		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
350		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
351		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
352		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
354		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
355		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
357		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
358		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
359		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
360		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
361	1411	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
361		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
362		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
363	1473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
363		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
364		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
365	1525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
365		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
366		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
368		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
369		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
370		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
371		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
372		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
373	1585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
373		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
374		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
377		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
378		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
379	1613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Pithecellobium sp	Cenchrus echinatus	Thevetia peruviana	Bunchiosa armeniaca	Capparis ovalifolia	Capparis angulata	Cyperaceae	Neptunia sp	Spilanthes ureas	Acacia sp	Phyla sp	Umbelliferae	Equisettum giganteum	Sapindus saponaria	Ipomoea batatas	Arachis hypogaea	Total unknown
379		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
381		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
382	1609	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
382		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
383	1617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
384	1626	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
384		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
385	1660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
385		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
386		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
387		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
388	1718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
388		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
389	2417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
389		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
401	1784	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
401	1872	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
401		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
402	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
402		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
403	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
403		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
404	2122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
404	2180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
404		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
405	1631	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
406	1708	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
406		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
408	1782	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
408		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
409	1781	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
409		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
410	1874	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
411	1875	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
411		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
412	1876	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
412		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
413	1783	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
413		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
414	1873	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
414		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Pithecellobium sp	Cenchrus echinatus	Thevetia peruviana	Bunchiosa armeniaca	Capparis ovalifolia	Capparis angulata	Cyperaceae	Neptunia sp	Spilanthes ureas	Acacia sp	Phyla sp	Umbelliferae	Equisettum giganteum	Sapindus saponaria	Ipomoea batatas	Arachis hypogaea	Total unknown
415	1957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
415		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
416	1953	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
417	1954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
417		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
418	1959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
418		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
419	1958	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
419		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	1871	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	1955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
421	1960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
421		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
423	1956	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
424	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
424		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
425	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
425		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
426	2080	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
426		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
427	2083	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
427		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
428	2085	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
428		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
429	2081	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
429		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
430	2082	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
430		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
431	2084	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
433	2086	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
434	2118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
434		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
435	2182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
436	2126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
436		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
437	2127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
438	2121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
439	2123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
440	2125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
441	2124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
442	2181	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Pithecellobium sp	Cenchrus echinatus	Thevetia peruviana	Bunchiosa armeniaca	Capparis ovalifolia	Capparis angulata	Cyperaceae	Neptunia sp	Spilanthes ureas	Acacia sp	Phyla sp	Umbelliferae	Equisettum giganteum	Sapindus saponaria	Ipomoea batatas	Arachis hypogaea	Total unknown
443	2183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
443		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
444	2184	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
445	2185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
446	2186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
447	2315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
447		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
448	2317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
448		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
449	2372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
449		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
450	2265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
450		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
451	2268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
451		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
452	2267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
452		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
453	2266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
454	2272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
455	2270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
456	2269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
457	2264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
458	2316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
458		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
459	2314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
460	2271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
460		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
461	2263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
462	2319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
463	2318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
463		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
464	2313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
466	2311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
468	1666	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
468		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
469	1667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470	1833	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
471	1901	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
471		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
472	1903	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
472		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	6
473	1834	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7

Context	Bag	Pithecellobium sp	Cenchrus echinatus	Thevetia peruviana	Bunchiosa armeniaca	Capparis ovalifolia	Capparis angulata	Cyperaceae	Neptunia sp	Spilanthes ureas	Acacia sp	Phyla sp	Umbelliferae	Equisettum giganteum	Sapindus saponaria	Ipomoea batatas	Arachis hypogaea	Total unknown
473		0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
474		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
475	2042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
475	2044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
475	2045	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
475		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
476	2098	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
476	2133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
476		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
477	2335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
477		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
478	1763	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
478		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
479	1899	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
480	1900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
481	1902	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
481		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
482		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
483	2043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
484	2096	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
485	2097	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
486	2142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
486		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
488	2140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
489	2212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
489		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
490	2378	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	17
490		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
491	2213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
492	2141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
492		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
493		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
494	2209	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
495	2211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
495		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
496	2210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
497	2336	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
499	2280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
499		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
500	2333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
501	2331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
501	2332	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Pithecellobium sp	Cenchrus echinatus	Thevetia peruviana	Bunchiosa armeniaca	Capparis ovalifolia	Capparis angulata	Cyperaceae	Neptunia sp	Spilanthes ureas	Acacia sp	Phyla sp	Umbelliferae	Equisettum giganteum	Sapindus saponaria	Ipomoea batatas	Arachis hypogaea	Total unknown
502	2281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
502		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
503	2282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
504	2284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
505	2283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
506	2334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
506		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
507		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
508	2451	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
508		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
509	2491	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
510	2456	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
511	2492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
511		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
512	2493	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
513	2494	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
513		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
515	2453	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
517	2454	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
518	2455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
518		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520	2452	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
521	2496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
522	2497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
523	2498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
524	2458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
525	2457	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
526	2460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
526		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
527	2515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
528	2499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
529	2518	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
529		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
530	2516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
531	2517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
532	1643	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
532		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
533	1649	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
533		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
534	1655	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
534		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
535	1703	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Pithecellobium sp	Cenchrus echinatus	Thevetia peruviana	Bunchiosa armeniaca	Capparis ovalifolia	Capparis angulata	Cyperaceae	Neptunia sp	Spilanthes ureas	Acacia sp	Phyla sp	Umbelliferae	Equisettum giganteum	Sapindus saponaria	Ipomoea batatas	Arachis hypogaea	Total unknown
535		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
536	1701	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
536		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
537	1704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
538	1702	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
538		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
539	1699	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
539		1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	30
540	1749	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
540		2	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	21	2	0	0	0	2	0	24
541		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
542	1880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
542		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
545	1652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
546	1705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
546		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
548	1697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
548	1698	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
548		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
549	1700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
550	1812	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
550		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
551	1813	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
551		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
552	1814	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
552		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
553	1816	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
553		0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
554	1815	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	22	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	44
554		14	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	25	4	0	1	0	2	0	23
555		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
556	1762	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
556		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
557		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
558	1847	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
558		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
559	1917	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
559		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
560	2052	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
561	1918	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
561		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
562	1919	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Pithecellobium sp	Cenchrus echinatus	Thevetia peruviana	Bunchiosa armeniaca	Capparis ovalifolia	Capparis angulata	Cyperaceae	Neptunia sp	Spilanthes ureas	Acacia sp	Phyla sp	Umbelliferae	Equisettum giganteum	Sapindus saponaria	Ipomoea batatas	Arachis hypogaea	Total unknown
563	1985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
563		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
564	2051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
564		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
565	2152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
565		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
566	2108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
566		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
567		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
570	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
570		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
571	2033	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
571		0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
572	2032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
572		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
573	2168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
574	2093	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
576	2171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
577	2236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
577		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
578	2239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
578		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
581		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
582	2169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
582		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
583	2170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
583		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
584		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
585		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
586	2237	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
588	2238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
588		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
589	2240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
589		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
590	2358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
590		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
591	2359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
591		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
592	2360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
592		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
593	2394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
593		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Context	Bag	Pithecellobium sp	Cenchrus echinatus	Thevetia peruviana	Bunchiosa armeniaca	Capparis ovalifolia	Capparis angulata	Cyperaceae	Neptunia sp	Spilanthes ureas	Acacia sp	Phyla sp	Umbelliferae	Equisettum giganteum	Sapindus saponaria	Ipomoea batatas	Arachis hypogaea	Total unknown
594	2395	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
594		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
595	2487	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
595		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596	2488	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
596		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
598	2361	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
599	2489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
599		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
600	2490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
601	2524	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
601		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
602	2553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
602		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
603	2523	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
604		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
606	2552	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
607		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
609	2468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
609		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
610	2529	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
610		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
611	2530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
611		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
612	2531	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
613	2532	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
613		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
614	2536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
615	2592	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
615		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
616		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
618	2469	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
619	2533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
620	2535	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
620		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
621	2534	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
622	2590	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
623	2594	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
623		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
624	2595	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
625	2591	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
626	2593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Pithecellobium sp	Cenchrus echinatus	Thevetia peruviana	Bunchiosa armeniaca	Capparis ovalifolia	Capparis angulata	Cyperaceae	Neptunia sp	Spilanthes ureas	Acacia sp	Phyla sp	Umbelliferae	Equisettum giganteum	Sapindus saponaria	Ipomoea batatas	Arachis hypogaea	Total unknown
627	2589	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
628	2596	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
628		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
629		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
630	2613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
631	2614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
631		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
632	2615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
633	2693	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
633		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
634	2616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
635	2692	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
635		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
636	2695	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
637	2697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
637		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
638	2696	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
638		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
639	2694	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
639		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
640		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
641		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
642	2699	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
643	2698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
644	2691	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
645		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
646	2647	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
646		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
647	2653	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
647		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
648		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
649	2654	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
649		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
650	2649	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
650		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
651	2730	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
651		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
652	2651	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
652		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
653	2732	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
653		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
654	2652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6

Context	Bag	Pithecellobium sp	Cenchrus echinatus	Thevetia peruviana	Bunchiosa armeniaca	Capparis ovalifolia	Capparis angulata	Cyperaceae	Neptunia sp	Spilanthes ureas	Acacia sp	Phyla sp	Umbelliferae	Equisettum giganteum	Sapindus saponaria	Ipomoea batatas	Arachis hypogaea	Total unknown
654		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
655	2731	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	112
655		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
656	2728	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
656		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
657	2726	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
658	2733	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
658		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
659	2729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
660	2727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
661	2768	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
662	2770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
663	2766	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
663	2769	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
663	2804	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
663		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
664	2764	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
664		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
665	2763	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
665		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
666	2767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
667	2771	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
667		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
668	2762	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
669	2765	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
669		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix D

FAUNAL DATA

Key

Context-Corresponds with context in excavation data table (Appendix B)
Element-

Head/neck
1=Skull
2=Axis/atlas
3=Mandible
4=Unidentified head/neck
Forelimb
5=Cervical vertebra
6=Humerus
7=Radius/ulna
8=Metacarpals/phalanges
9=Unidentified forelimb
Trunk
10=Ribs
11=Pelvis
12=Scapula
13=Thoracic vertebra
14=Sternum
15=Unidentified trunk
Hindlimb
16=Femur
17=Tibia/fibula
18=Metatarsals
19=Unidentified hindlimb
End
20=Lumbar vertebra
21=Unspecified phalange/metapodial
22=Unspecified vertebra
23=Other
24=Unidentified long bones
25=Unidentified frags
26=Unidentified tooth
99=Not applicable

Taphonomy=

0=none observed
1=burnt
2=calcined
3=cutmarks

Table A.5. Terrestrial faunal data

Context	Bag	Species	Element	Count	Taphonomy
2	42	Muridae	10	1	0
2	42	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
2	43	Muridae	1	1	0
2	43	Unidentified mammal	25	2	0
4	81	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
5	124	Larus sp.	99	1	0
15	213	Unidentified bird		1	0
15	221	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
17	325	Cavia porcellus	6	1	0
17	325	Unidentified mammal	25	2	0
18	327	Lama sp.	20	1	1
19	370	Lama sp.	8	1	0
20	372	Cavia porcellus	1	1	0
20	372	Lama sp.	17	3	0
20	372	Lama sp.	26	1	0
21	378	Cavia porcellus	12	1	0
21	378	Cavia porcellus	26	1	0
21	378	Cavia porcellus	11	1	0
21	378	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
21	393	Phalacrocorax sp.	22	1	0
27	386	Cavia porcellus	7	1	0
27	386	Lama sp.	25	4	0
40	478	Iguana sp.	3	1	0
40	478	Iguana sp.	24	6	0
42	467	Cavia porcellus	1	1	0
42	467	Lama sp.	26	3	0
42	467	Lama sp.	3	3	0
48	103	Lama sp.	24	4	0
48	109	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
49	111	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
49	145	Canis familiaris	17	1	0
49	145	Lama sp.	24	4	0
50	154	Lama sp.	24	2	1
50	161	Iguana sp.	22	1	0
50	161	Lama sp.	25	13	1
51	205	Cavia porcellus	6	1	0
51	205	Cavia porcellus	3	2	0
51	205	Unidentified mammal	25	4	0
52	207	Unidentified mammal	25	7	0
52	249	Lama sp.	21	1	0
53	274	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
53	274	Cavia porcellus	17	1	0
56	35	Canis familiaris	26	1	0
56	53	Lama sp.	22	1	1
56	1620	Lama sp.	12	1	0
59	98	Lama sp.	7	1	1

Context	Bag	Species	Element	Count	Taphonomy
60	354	Cavia porcellus	25	1	0
60	354	Lama sp.	3	2	0
60	365	Lama sp.	12	1	0
60	365	Muridae	10	1	0
60	365	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
61	112	Unidentified crustacean	99	1	1
61	112	Cavia porcellus	1	1	0
61	112	Lama sp.	26	1	0
61	112	Unidentified mammal	25	4	0
62	159	Lama sp.	25	2	0
63	160	Unidentified mammal	24	1	0
64	206	Unidentified mammal	25	8	0
64	254	Lama sp.	24	1	0
64	511	Lama sp.	11	1	0
65	306	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
65	306	Cavia porcellus	1	1	0
65	306	Canis familiaris	3	1	0
65	310	Cavia porcellus	22	1	0
66	208	Muridae	6	1	0
66	255	Lama sp.	12	2	0
66	269	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
68	266	Canis familiaris	21	1	2
68	266	Lama sp.	17	1	0
68	266	Lama sp.	18	1	0
68	266	Lama sp.	25	1	0
69	304	Lama sp.	3	1	0
69	311	Cavia porcellus	1	1	0
69	311	Iguana sp.	8	1	0
69	312	Lama sp.	10	1	0
70	313	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
76	18	Unidentified echinoderm	99	1	0
76	18	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
78	89	Muridae	16	1	0
78	89	Unidentified mammal	25	8	0
79	85	Bufo sp.	11	1	0
79	85	Canis familiaris	8	4	0
80	131	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
80	142	Cavia porcellus	26	2	0
82	137	Cavia porcellus	3	3	0
82	137	Cavia porcellus	24	2	0
82	137	Lama sp.	3	1	0
82	137	Lama sp.	26	7	0
82	137	Lama sp.	17	4	0
82	138	Lama sp.	25	1	0
82	143	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
83	184	Odocoileus sp.	21	1	0
83	184	Lama sp.	21	1	0
83	184	Lama sp.	13	2	0

Context	Bag	Species	Element	Count	Taphonomy
83	184	Muridae	11	1	0
83	184	Muridae	16	1	0
83	184	Unidentified mammal	25	3	0
85	229	Lama sp.	3	3	0
86	233	Canis familiaris	8	1	1
86	233	Lama sp.	21	3	0
86	233	Lama sp.	1	1	0
87	241	Cavia porcellus	25	2	0
87	241	Canis familiaris	18	3	0
87	241	Canis familiaris	10	3	0
87	241	Lama sp.	24	1	0
87	281	Cavia porcellus	3	2	0
87	281	Cavia porcellus	26	1	0
87	281	Lama sp.	11	2	0
87	281	Lama sp.	24	6	0
87	281	Lama sp.	25	7	0
87	283	Lama sp.	1	1	0
88	246	Unidentified mammal	25	4	0
88	284	Lama sp.	24	2	0
88	285	Cavia porcellus	1	2	0
88	285	Cavia porcellus	16	1	0
88	285	Cavia porcellus	7	1	0
88	285	Cavia porcellus	8	1	0
88	285	Canis familiaris	1	2	0
88	285	Lama sp.	3	1	0
88	285	Lama sp.	21	1	0
88	285	Lama sp.	22	8	0
88	285	Lama sp.	21	1	0
88	285	Lama sp.	16	1	0
88	285	Lama sp.	21	1	0
88	285	Lama sp.	17	1	0
88	285	Lama sp.	11	1	0
88	285	Lama sp.	1	2	0
88	285	Lama sp.	3	3	0
88	285	Lama sp.	17	9	0
88	285	Lama sp.	10	1	0
88	285	Muridae	17	1	0
88	288	Cavia porcellus	25	1	0
88	2597	Canis familiaris	6	1	3
89	290	Unidentified bird	25	1	2
89	290	Unidentified mammal	25	5	2
89	332	Cavia porcellus	16	1	0
89	332	Cavia porcellus	17	1	0
89	332	Cavia porcellus	1	2	0
89	332	Cavia porcellus	1	2	0
89	332	Lama sp.	6	1	0
89	332	Lama sp.	21	1	0
89	332	Lama sp.	24	2	0

Context	Bag	Species	Element	Count	Taphonomy
90	339	Lama sp.	16	1	0
90	339	Lama sp.	25	3	0
90	345	Muridae	25	1	0
90	345	Unidentified mammal	26	1	0
91	334	Cavia porcellus	1	1	0
91	334	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
91	334	Cavia porcellus	17	1	0
91	334	Cavia porcellus	16	1	0
91	334	Cavia porcellus	26	1	0
91	334	Cavia porcellus	26	2	0
91	334	Lama sp.	22	2	0
92	346	Cavia porcellus	25	1	0
92	400	Cavia porcellus	26	2	0
92	400	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
92	400	Cavia porcellus	26	1	0
92	400	Cavia porcellus	1	7	0
92	400	Cavia porcellus	7	1	0
92	400	Cavia porcellus	7	1	0
92	400	Cavia porcellus	10	2	0
92	400	Cavia porcellus	6	2	0
92	400	Cavia porcellus	17	1	0
92	400	Cavia porcellus	16	1	0
92	400	Cavia porcellus	16	1	0
92	400	Cavia porcellus	16	1	0
92	400	Cavia porcellus	1	1	0
92	400	Cavia porcellus	21	2	0
92	400	Cavia porcellus	1	1	0
92	400	Cavia porcellus	17	2	0
93	347	Unidentified echinoderm	99	4	0
94	424	Lama sp.	26	1	0
94	424	Lama sp.	24	1	0
94	424	Unidentified mammal	25	2	0
95	396	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
95	419	Cavia porcellus	1	1	0
95	419	Cavia porcellus	26	4	0
95	419	Cavia porcellus	6	1	0
95	419	Lama sp.	7	1	0
95	419	Lama sp.	26	1	0
104	194	Unidentified crustacean	99	2	0
104	194	Phalacrocorax sp.	25	1	0
105	224	Muridae	1	1	0
105	226	Cavia porcellus	1	1	0
105	226	Cavia porcellus	10	1	0
105	226	Cavia porcellus	1	1	0
105	226	Lama sp.	8	1	0
105	226	Lama sp.	18	2	0
105	226	Lama sp.	21	1	0
105	226	Lama sp.	7	1	0

Context	Bag	Species	Element	Count	Taphonomy
105	226	Lama sp.	13	1	0
105	226	Lama sp.	10	2	0
105	226	Lama sp.	24	4	0
105	226	Lama sp.	25	22	0
106	176	Cavia porcellus	16	1	0
106	176	Cavia porcellus	1	1	0
106	176	Hypollobocera sp	99	1	0
106	176	Hypollobocera sp	99	1	0
106	176	Lama sp.	25	2	0
106	176	Lama sp.	16	1	0
106	176	Lama sp.	21	2	0
106	176	Lama sp.	22	2	0
106	179	Unidentified mammal	10	1	0
107	296	Unidentified mammal	25	1	2
108	344	Lama sp.	22	2	1
108	344	Muridae	25	2	0
108	344	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
109	562	Lama sp.	21	1	0
110	402	Lama sp.	26	2	0
110	402	Unidentified mammal	25	3	0
111	432	Cavia porcellus	1	1	0
113	438	Unidentified mammal	25	1	1
115	447	Unidentified crustacean	99	1	0
115	447	Muridae	10	3	0
116	567	Canis familiaris	5	1	0
116	567	Lama sp.	13	1	0
116	567	Lama sp.	10	2	0
116	567	Lama sp.	26	1	0
116	567	Lama sp.	6	1	0
117	510	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
118	485	Cavia porcellus	16	1	0
118	485	Cavia porcellus	16	1	0
118	485	Iguana sp.	6	1	0
118	489	Unidentified echinoderm	99	1	0
118	489	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
119	492	Lama sp.	21	1	0
119	492	Lama sp.	25	2	0
119	492	Lama sp.	25	1	0
119	492	Lama sp.	10	1	0
119	494	Lama sp.	7	4	0
119	494	Lama sp.	24	4	1
119	494	Muridae	3	1	0
120	496	Unidentified mammal	25	2	0
125	546	Cavia porcellus	25	1	0
128	513	Lama sp.	11	1	3
128	513	Lama sp.	25	5	0
129	521	Canis familiaris	26	1	0
129	521	Lama sp.	20	1	0

Context	Bag	Species	Element	Count	Taphonomy
129	521	Lama sp.	17	1	0
129	521	Lama sp.	25	1	0
129	521	Lama sp.	18	1	0
129	521	Lama sp.	18	1	0
129	521	Lama sp.	21	1	0
129	521	Lama sp.	1	4	0
129	521	Lama sp.	16	1	3
129	521	Lama sp.	21	1	0
129	521	Lama sp.	25	1	1
129	521	Lama sp.	1	1	0
129	521	Lama sp.	1	2	0
130	527	Cavia porcellus	25	1	0
130	527	Lama sp.	21	1	3
130	527	Lama sp.	18	1	0
130	527	Lama sp.	11	1	0
130	527	Lama sp.	7	3	0
131	570	Lama sp.	7	1	0
131	570	Lama sp.	12	1	0
131	570	Lama sp.	1	2	0
131	570	Unidentified mammal	25	11	0
131	583	Bufo sp.	11	1	0
131	583	Lama sp.	22	1	0
132	587	Lama sp.	21	1	0
132	587	Lama sp.	3	1	0
132	587	Unidentified bird	25	1	0
133	596	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
133	596	Cavia porcellus	16	1	0
133	596	Cavia porcellus	11	1	0
133	596	Unidentified mammal	25	9	0
133	596	Unidentified mammal	25	3	1
140	614	Unidentified mammal	25	2	2
159	718	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
163	785	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
168	650	Lama sp.	12	1	0
168	650	Lama sp.	21	3	0
171	681	Lama sp.	16	1	0
172	687	Lama sp.	21	1	3
175	674	Unidentified mammal	25	3	0
184	692	Cavia porcellus	11	1	0
187	766	Unidentified mammal	22	1	0
199	750	Lama sp.	10	1	0
203	822	Lama sp.	21	1	0
203	931	Lama sp.	17	1	0
204	824	Cavia porcellus	22	4	0
204	824	Cavia porcellus	21	1	0
204	824	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
204	824	Lama sp.	6	1	0
204	824	Lama sp.	1	1	0

Context	Bag	Species	Element	Count	Taphonomy
204	824	Lama sp.	22	1	0
204	824	Lama sp.	25	1	0
204	935	Lama sp.	16	2	0
204	935	Unidentified mammal	25	5	0
205	866	Cavia porcellus	12	1	0
205	866	Cavia porcellus	26	1	0
205	866	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
205	866	Lama sp.	24	4	0
205	866	Lama sp.	21	1	3
205	866	Lama sp.	18	1	1
205	866	Lama sp.	10	2	0
205	866	Lama sp.	25	8	0
205	937	Lama sp.	22	1	0
205	937	Lama sp.	22	1	0
205	937	Lama sp.	24	4	0
206	873	Lama sp.	16	1	0
206	873	Lama sp.	25	6	0
206	873	Lama sp.	3	1	0
206	873	Lama sp.	1	1	0
206	873	Muridae	3	1	0
206	945	Larus sp.	25	1	0
206	945	Lama sp.	7	1	0
206	945	Unidentified bird	25	1	0
207	877	Cavia porcellus	1	1	0
207	877	Cavia porcellus	26	1	0
207	877	Lama sp.	18	1	0
207	877	Lama sp.	26	1	0
207	877	Lama sp.	3	1	0
207	877	Lama sp.	24	4	0
207	877	Unidentified mammal	25	2	0
207	887	Unidentified mammal	25	2	2
207	950	Cavia porcellus	17	1	0
207	950	Cavia porcellus	1	1	0
207	950	Lama sp.	26	1	0
207	950	Lama sp.	12	1	0
207	950	Lama sp.	21	1	0
207	950	Lama sp.	25	5	0
208	954	Lama sp.	26	1	0
208	954	Lama sp.	21	1	2
208	954	Lama sp.	22	1	0
208	954	Lama sp.	25	9	0
208	954	Muridae	1	2	0
208	997	Canis familiaris	13	1	0
208	997	Lama sp.	10	2	0
209	1004	Cavia porcellus	25	1	0
209	1004	Lama sp.	10	2	0
209	1004	Lama sp.	7	4	0
210	1007	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0

Context	Bag	Species	Element	Count	Taphonomy
210	1007	Odocoileus sp.	21	1	0
210	1007	Canis familiaris	10	1	3
210	1007	Lama sp.	12	1	0
210	1007	Lama sp.	10	2	2
210	1007	Lama sp.	21	1	3
211	1051	Canis familiaris	11	1	0
211	1051	Lama sp.	11	1	0
211	1051	Lama sp.	7	2	0
212	852	Cavia porcellus	16	1	0
212	852	Iguana sp.	1	1	0
218	1032	Lama sp.	10	1	0
220	1040	Lama sp.	10	3	0
220	1040	Muridae	25	1	0
221	1043	Lama sp.	25	2	0
229	830	Lama sp.	7	1	0
229	830	Lama sp.	26	1	0
229	830	Lama sp.	8	3	0
229	830	Unidentified mammal	25	6	0
230	833	Lama sp.	16	14	0
230	833	Lama sp.	3	2	0
231	839	Lama sp.	24	1	0
232	842	Cavia porcellus	25	1	0
232	842	Canis familiaris	3	1	0
232	842	Lama sp.	24	23	0
232	842	Lama sp.	26	1	0
232	842	Lama sp.	5	1	0
233	847	Lama sp.	17	5	0
233	847	Lama sp.	21	1	0
234	891	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
234	891	Lama sp.	12	1	0
237	908	Lama sp.	11	3	0
237	908	Lama sp.	25	4	0
239	916	Cavia porcellus	6	1	0
239	916	Cavia porcellus	10	2	0
239	916	Cavia porcellus	3	2	0
245	979	Lama sp.	17	1	3
245	979	Lama sp.	21	1	0
245	979	Lama sp.	22	2	1
245	979	Lama sp.	24	1	0
245	984	Muridae	16	1	0
259	1120	Cavia porcellus	3	2	0
259	1120	Cavia porcellus	26	1	0
259	1120	Cavia porcellus	6	1	0
259	1120	Lama sp.	6	1	0
259	1120	Lama sp.	16	1	0
260	1125	Lama sp.	24	2	0
260	1125	Lama sp.	18	1	0
261	1161	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0

Context	Bag	Species	Element	Count	Taphonomy
263	1166	Lama sp.	1	1	0
263	1166	Lama sp.	22	1	0
263	1166	Lama sp.	8	1	0
263	1166	Lama sp.	12	2	0
263	1181	Muridae	24	2	0
263	1181	Muridae	1	2	0
268	1066	Lama sp.	25	2	0
270	1073	Cavia porcellus	25	1	0
272	1218	Lama sp.	17	1	1
273	1290	Unidentified mammal	25	2	0
274	1288	Lama sp.	17	2	1
274	1288	Lama sp.	21	1	0
278	1150	Lama sp.	8	1	0
278	1150	Lama sp.	18	1	0
278	1150	Lama sp.	12	1	1
278	1150	Lama sp.	1	1	1
278	1150	Lama sp.	24	1	0
279	1185	Lama sp.	21	1	0
279	1185	Lama sp.	25	1	0
280	1189	Lama sp.	21	1	0
280	1189	Lama sp.	10	1	0
281	1196	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
282	1199	Lama sp.	7	1	0
282	1199	Lama sp.	21	1	3
282	1199	Lama sp.	21	1	0
282	1199	Lama sp.	7	1	0
282	1199	Lama sp.	16	1	0
282	1199	Lama sp.	18	1	0
282	1199	Lama sp.	26	1	0
282	1199	Lama sp.	25	5	2
283	1299	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
283	1299	Unidentified bird	25	3	0
285	1058	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
286	1208	Lama sp.	16	1	0
295	1259	Lama sp.	24	1	2
296	1263	Unidentified mammal	24	1	0
298	1268	Unidentified mammal	25	3	1
298	1268	Unidentified mammal	25	3	0
302	1301	Cavia porcellus	25	2	0
304	1308	Lama sp.	25	5	0
304	1308	Lama sp.	25	4	2
304	1308	Lama sp.	21	2	0
304	1308	Lama sp.	25	3	2
304	1308	Lama sp.	25	2	0
306	1324	Iguana sp.	22	2	0
306	1324	Iguana sp.	22	1	0
306	1324	Lama sp.	8	1	3
306	1324	Lama sp.	25	5	2

Context	Bag	Species	Element	Count	Taphonomy
306	1326	Unidentified mammal	25	3	1
310	1371	Unidentified mammal	25	3	1
314	1241	Lama sp.	24	3	0
326	1361	Lama sp.	21	2	0
326	1361	Unidentified mammal	25	2	0
328	1420	Lama sp.	24	1	0
328	1421	Cavia porcellus	17	1	0
328	1421	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
328	1421	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
328	1421	Cavia porcellus	1	1	0
328	1421	Canis familiaris	22	3	0
328	1421	Canis familiaris	8	2	0
328	1421	Canis familiaris	21	1	0
328	1421	Canis familiaris	10	1	0
328	1421	Canis familiaris	6	1	0
328	1422	Unidentified mammal	25	3	1
329	1426	Lama sp.	10	2	0
329	1426	Lama sp.	3	1	0
329	1427	Lama sp.	6	1	0
331	1442	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
332	1476	Lama sp.	24	1	0
333	1481	Cavia porcellus	16	1	0
333	1481	Cavia porcellus	12	2	0
333	1481	Cavia porcellus	22	2	0
333	1481	Cavia porcellus	1	2	0
333	1481	Canis familiaris	22	2	0
333	1481	Lama sp.	18	1	0
333	1481	Lama sp.	14	1	0
333	1481	Unidentified mammal	25	5	0
333	1494	Unidentified mammal	25	6	1
334	1489	Unidentified mammal	25	2	0
336	1502	Lama sp.	6	2	0
336	1502	Lama sp.	1	1	0
338	1557	Bufo sp.	22	1	0
338	1557	Lama sp.	7	1	0
338	1557	Lama sp.	6	2	0
338	1557	Lama sp.	6	1	0
338	1557	Lama sp.	25	3	0
338	1557	Lama sp.	25	2	1
342	1572	Lama sp.	17	1	0
342	1572	Lama sp.	25	1	1
353	1449	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
353	1449	Cavia porcellus	1	2	0
358	1398	Unidentified mammal	25	17	0
359	1400	Lama sp.	21	1	0
359	1400	Lama sp.	7	1	0
359	1400	Lama sp.	22	4	0
359	1400	Lama sp.	25	10	0

Context	Bag	Species	Element	Count	Taphonomy
360	1407	Cavia porcellus	3	1	1
360	1407	Lama sp.	11	1	1
360	1407	Lama sp.	25	6	0
360	1407	Lama sp.	22	1	1
360	1407	Lama sp.	25	28	0
361	1411	Lama sp.	25	1	0
361	1411	Unidentified mammal	25	2	0
361	1417	Iguana sp.	3	1	0
361	1417	Iguana sp.	7	2	0
361	1417	Iguana sp.	11	1	0
361	1417	Iguana sp.	24	1	0
361	1417	Lama sp.	7	1	0
361	1417	Lama sp.	10	3	0
361	1417	Lama sp.	25	4	0
363	1468	Lama sp.	10	3	0
363	1468	Lama sp.	22	8	0
363	1468	Lama sp.	25	21	0
363	1473	Chryphiops caementarius	99	1	0
364	1517	Lama sp.	22	1	0
364	1517	Lama sp.	3	1	0
364	1517	Lama sp.	25	4	0
364	1518	Cavia porcellus	3	2	0
364	1518	Cavia porcellus	16	1	0
364	1518	Cavia porcellus	17	1	0
364	1518	Cavia porcellus	17	1	0
364	1518	Cavia porcellus	17	1	0
364	1518	Cavia porcellus	10	1	0
364	1518	Cavia porcellus	6	1	0
364	1518	Cavia porcellus	1	2	0
364	1518	Lama sp.	17	1	0
364	1518	Lama sp.	6	5	0
364	1518	Lama sp.	22	1	0
364	1518	Unidentified mammal	25	30	0
364	1523	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
364	1523	Cavia porcellus	1	2	0
365	1525	Unidentified mammal	25	2	0
365	1536	Lama sp.	22	1	0
365	1536	Lama sp.	22	1	0
365	1538	Cavia porcellus	3	2	0
365	1538	Cavia porcellus	1	1	0
365	1538	Cavia porcellus	26	1	0
365	1538	Lama sp.	6	1	0
365	1538	Lama sp.	16	1	0
365	1538	Lama sp.	16	1	0
365	1538	Lama sp.	8	1	1
365	1538	Lama sp.	10	1	0
365	1538	Lama sp.	25	10	0
365	1538	Lama sp.	25	5	2

Context	Bag	Species	Element	Count	Taphonomy
365	1538	Muridae	3	1	0
365	1538	Muridae	3	1	0
366	1528	Lama sp.	10	4	0
366	1528	Lama sp.	6	1	0
366	1528	Lama sp.	7	1	0
368	1543	Canis familiaris	21	1	0
368	1543	Canis familiaris	22	2	0
368	1543	Lama sp.	24	6	0
368	1543	Lama sp.	13	2	0
368	1543	Lama sp.	22	1	1
369	1549	Lama sp.	6	2	0
369	1549	Lama sp.	24	3	0
369	1549	Lama sp.	25	6	0
369	1549	Muridae	3	1	0
370	1578	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
370	1578	Cavia porcellus	10	1	0
370	1578	Cavia porcellus	26	1	0
370	1578	Lama sp.	13	1	0
370	1578	Lama sp.	10	1	0
370	1578	Lama sp.	24	2	0
370	1578	Lama sp.	25	6	0
378	1600	Cavia porcellus	25	1	0
382	1604	Cavia porcellus	16	1	0
382	1609	Cavia porcellus	26	1	0
382	1609	Lama sp.	16	3	1
385	1657	Lama sp.	8	1	0
386	2410	Lama sp.	7	1	0
386	2410	Lama sp.	7	1	0
389	2413	Unidentified mammal	25	2	0
401	1850	Lama sp.	6	2	0
403	2005	Lama sp.	24	3	0
403	2005	Lama sp.	22	1	0
403	2014	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
404	2178	Canis familiaris	17	2	0
404	2178	Canis familiaris	1	1	0
404	2178	Canis familiaris	17	1	0
409	1853	Unidentified bird	25	1	0
413	1783	Cavia porcellus	26	1	0
414	1873	Unidentified crustacean	99	2	0
414	1873	Cavia porcellus	16	3	0
416	1926	Unidentified mammal	25	2	2
417	1935	Unidentified mammal	25	8	2
417	1954	Unidentified crustacean	99	1	0
417	1954	Cavia porcellus	3	1	1
417	1954	Unidentified mammal	25	2	0
419	1958	Lama sp.	10	1	0
420	1947	Lama sp.	17	1	0
421	1950	Cavia porcellus	12	1	0

Context	Bag	Species	Element	Count	Taphonomy
421	1950	Cavia porcellus	11	1	0
423	1951	Lama sp.	7	1	0
425	2015	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
425	2060	Lama sp.	7	1	0
425	2061	Cavia porcellus	3	2	0
425	2061	Cavia porcellus	1	2	0
425	2061	Cavia porcellus	1	1	0
425	2061	Cavia porcellus	16	1	0
425	2061	Canis familiaris	7	1	1
426	2066	Lama sp.	11	2	0
426	2080	Cavia porcellus	17	1	0
427	2083	Cavia porcellus	1	1	0
427	2083	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
428	2075	Cavia porcellus	17	1	0
429	2081	Muridae	25	1	0
430	2082	Unidentified crustacean	99	1	0
430	2082	Cavia porcellus	1	1	0
430	2082	Unidentified mammal	25	2	0
434	2118	Cavia porcellus	26	1	0
436	2112	Cavia porcellus	25	1	0
436	2112	Lama sp.	21	1	0
436	2112	Lama sp.	18	1	0
436	2126	Cavia porcellus	1	1	0
437	2127	Lama sp.	26	1	0
438	2121	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
442	2181	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
445	2185	Unidentified mammal	25	2	0
447	2315	Iguana sp.	8	1	0
447	2315	Unidentified mammal	25	2	0
448	2363	Cavia porcellus	16	1	0
448	2366	Cavia porcellus	3	2	0
448	2366	Cavia porcellus	24	3	0
448	2366	Cavia porcellus	26	2	0
448	2366	Cavia porcellus	26	1	0
448	2366	Canis familiaris	7	1	0
448	2366	Lama sp.	21	3	0
448	2366	Lama sp.	17	3	0
448	2366	Lama sp.	25	4	0
448	2366	Lama sp.	17	1	0
448	2366	Lama sp.	21	1	0
448	2366	Lama sp.	18	3	0
448	2366	Lama sp.	23	1	0
448	2366	Lama sp.	10	1	0
448	2366	Lama sp.	21	1	0
450	2245	Lama sp.	22	1	0
450	2265	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
451	2247	Lama sp.	6	1	0
456	2255	Lama sp.	7	1	0

Context	Bag	Species	Element	Count	Taphonomy
456	2255	Lama sp.	10	1	0
457	2264	Cavia porcellus	26	2	0
457	2264	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
458	2316	Muridae	16	1	0
460	2271	Cavia porcellus	3	2	0
460	2271	Cavia porcellus	26	1	0
467	1633	Lama sp.	6	1	0
467	1633	Larus sp.	25	8	0
468	1663	Unidentified bird	99	9	2
469	1725	Bufo sp.	6	1	0
469	1725	Cavia porcellus	1	1	0
469	1725	Cavia porcellus	25	2	0
469	1725	Unidentified mammal	25	4	0
471	1888	Lama sp.	1	1	0
472	1903	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
472	1961	Canis familiaris	17	1	0
472	1961	Canis familiaris	18	4	0
472	1961	Iguana sp.	17	1	0
472	1961	Iguana sp.	16	1	0
472	1961	Iguana sp.	6	1	0
472	1961	Lama sp.	25	5	0
472	1961	Lama sp.	1	1	0
473	1823	Cavia porcellus	17	1	0
473	1823	Cavia porcellus	16	1	0
473	1823	Lama sp.	2	1	0
473	1823	Lama sp.	22	1	0
473	1823	Lama sp.	25	1	0
473	1823	Lama sp.	25	1	0
473	1826	Lama sp.	21	2	0
473	1826	Lama sp.	6	1	0
473	1834	Muridae	16	1	0
474	1966	Lama sp.	24	1	0
474	1966	Lama sp.	25	2	0
475	2035	Lama sp.	6	1	0
475	2035	Lama sp.	24	3	0
475	2040	Cavia porcellus	1	2	0
475	2040	Cavia porcellus	16	2	0
475	2040	Cavia porcellus	6	2	0
475	2040	Cavia porcellus	17	2	0
475	2040	Cavia porcellus	17	1	0
475	2040	Cavia porcellus	7	2	0
475	2040	Cavia porcellus	12	1	0
475	2040	Cavia porcellus	26	5	0
475	2040	Cavia porcellus	26	2	0
475	2040	Cavia porcellus	1	2	0
475	2040	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
475	2040	Cavia porcellus	21	1	0
475	2040	Cavia porcellus	10	22	0

Context	Bag	Species	Element	Count	Taphonomy
475	2040	Cavia porcellus	11	4	0
475	2040	Cavia porcellus	1	12	0
475	2040	Cavia porcellus	17	2	0
475	2040	Cavia porcellus	22	18	0
475	2095	Muridae	17	1	0
476	2098	Unidentified bird	25	1	0
476	2128	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
476	2128	Lama sp.	17	6	0
476	2128	Lama sp.	26	1	0
476	2133	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
477	2374	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
477	2374	Cavia porcellus	17	1	0
477	2374	Canis familiaris	21	1	0
477	2374	Lama sp.	16	1	0
477	2374	Lama sp.	25	3	0
478	1720	Lama sp.	24	7	1
478	1720	Lama sp.	26	2	0
478	1763	Unidentified mammal	25	3	0
484	2096	Muridae	16	1	0
484	2096	Muridae	3	2	0
484	2096	Muridae	17	1	0
485	2097	Cavia porcellus	22	7	0
485	2097	Phalacrocorax sp.	25	1	0
485	2097	Lama sp.	10	3	0
488	2140	Unidentified mammal	25	1	2
490	2378	Muridae	22	1	0
490	2419	Cavia porcellus	17	1	0
490	2419	Lama sp.	7	1	0
490	2419	Lama sp.	24	3	0
491	2213	Unidentified bird	25	2	0
495	2211	Cavia porcellus	10	2	0
495	2211	Cavia porcellus	24	4	0
495	2211	Lama sp.	24	1	0
495	2807	Unidentified mammal	24	1	0
499	2325	Lama sp.	1	1	0
500	2333	Tejidae	25	1	0
502	2273	Lama sp.	24	1	2
502	2281	Unidentified mammal	24	1	0
506	2330	Lama sp.	21	2	0
508	2425	Cavia porcellus	25	5	0
508	2425	Lama sp.	1	1	0
508	2451	Unidentified mammal	22	1	0
509	2491	Phalacrocorax sp.	25	1	0
511	2492	Muridae	3	1	0
511	2492	Muridae	22	1	0
512	2493	Unidentified echinoderm	99	1	0
515	2443	Lama sp.	21	1	0
515	2443	Lama sp.	22	1	0

Context	Bag	Species	Element	Count	Taphonomy
515	2443	Lama sp.	8	1	0
515	2443	Lama sp.	3	1	0
517	2454	Cavia porcellus	17	1	0
522	2497	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
525	2457	Lama sp.	10	1	0
526	2509	Unidentified mammal	25	10	0
533	1649	Lama sp.	25	1	0
533	1649	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
535	1703	Muridae	3	1	0
536	1701	Cavia porcellus	26	1	0
536	1701	Cavia porcellus	10	1	0
536	1701	Unidentified mammal	25	2	0
536	1733	Lama sp.	10	1	0
539	1677	Cavia porcellus	16	1	0
539	1677	Cavia porcellus	11	1	0
539	1677	Cavia porcellus	1	1	0
539	1677	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
539	1677	Unidentified mammal	25	5	0
539	1735	Unidentified crustacean	99	4	0
539	1735	Lama sp.	24	1	0
539	1735	Unidentified bird	21	1	0
539	1735	Unidentified mammal	25	5	0
540	2808	Cavia porcellus	6	1	0
540	2808	Cavia porcellus	1	1	0
540	2808	Canis familiaris	26	1	0
540	2808	Lama sp.	24	1	0
540	2808	Unidentified bird	25	1	0
542	1880	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
545	1652	Unidentified bird	25	1	0
546	1705	Muridae	2	1	0
550	1812	Unidentified mammal	25	3	0
550	1812	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
552	1814	Unidentified reptile	25	8	0
553	1816	Phalacrocorax sp.	25	1	0
553	1883	Larus sp.	25	4	0
553	1883	Cavia porcellus	11	2	0
553	1883	Lama sp.	22	1	0
553	1883	Lama sp.	6	1	0
554	1799	Cavia porcellus	25	1	0
554	1799	Lama sp.	10	1	0
554	1799	Lama sp.	25	3	2
554	1799	Unidentified bird	25	1	0
555	1803	Lama sp.	10	1	0
555	1803	Lama sp.	7	1	0
555	1803	Lama sp.	25	1	2
556	1759	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
556	1762	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
557	1841	Lama sp.	10	1	0

Context	Bag	Species	Element	Count	Taphonomy
557	1841	Lama sp.	24	6	0
557	1841	Muridae	3	1	0
557	1841	Unidentified mammal	25	2	0
559	1909	Bufo sp.	1	1	0
560	2099	Canis familiaris	7	1	0
560	2099	Unidentified mammal	25	4	0
561	1912	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
561	1915	Cavia porcellus	17	1	0
561	1915	Cavia porcellus	16	2	0
561	1975	Bufo sp.	22	2	0
563	2054	Lama sp.	8	1	1
564	2051	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
565	2146	Lama sp.	7	1	0
565	2146	Lama sp.	24	1	0
566	2106	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
568	1987	Lama sp.	24	3	0
569	1989	Cavia porcellus	1	4	0
569	1995	Muridae	17	1	0
570	1994	Odocoileus sp.	21	1	0
570	1994	Muridae	16	1	0
570	1994	Muridae	24	3	0
570	1996	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
570	2019	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
570	2019	Lama sp.	7	2	0
570	2019	Lama sp.	10	1	0
571	2023	Lama sp.	1	1	0
571	2023	Lama sp.	21	1	0
571	2023	Lama sp.	21	5	0
571	2023	Lama sp.	24	3	0
571	2023	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
571	2033	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
572	2027	Cavia porcellus	11	1	0
572	2027	Cavia porcellus	1	1	0
572	2027	Cavia porcellus	25	2	0
572	2027	Lama sp.	24	1	0
572	2027	Unidentified mammal	25	9	2
574	2091	Canis familiaris	17	1	0
574	2091	Canis familiaris	21	1	0
574	2091	Canis familiaris	21	1	0
574	2091	Canis familiaris	18	1	0
574	2091	Lama sp.	22	1	0
574	2091	Lama sp.	10	1	0
574	2091	Lama sp.	25	4	0
574	2091	Muridae	3	1	0
574	2091	Muridae	3	1	0
574	2093	Muridae	12	1	0
575	2153	Lama sp.	8	1	0
577	2236	Muridae	16	1	0

Context	Bag	Species	Element	Count	Taphonomy
577	2236	Muridae	25	42	0
578	2234	Lama sp.	7	2	0
578	2239	Unidentified mammal	25	1	2
581	2287	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
583	2170	Lama sp.	24	1	0
583	2170	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
589	2226	Lama sp.	22	1	0
589	2226	Lama sp.	24	2	0
589	2240	Phalacrocorax sp.	99	1	0
589	2240	Lama sp.	25	1	0
589	2240	Muridae	26	2	0
589	2240	Unidentified bird	25	2	0
590	2338	Canis familiaris	8	3	0
590	2338	Lama sp.	10	2	0
590	2338	Lama sp.	6	1	0
590	2338	Muridae	16	1	0
590	2338	Unidentified mammal	25	10	0
590	2358	Lama sp.	22	1	1
591	2346	Lama sp.	8	1	0
591	2346	Lama sp.	24	1	0
592	2351	Iguana sp.	22	1	0
592	2351	Lama sp.	7	1	0
592	2351	Lama sp.	24	5	0
592	2351	Lama sp.	25	1	0
593	2382	Lama sp.	1	2	0
593	2382	Lama sp.	7	1	0
593	2382	Lama sp.	24	1	0
593	2382	Lama sp.	25	1	0
593	2385	Bufo sp.	99	1	0
593	2385	Unidentified mammal	23	1	0
593	2385	Unidentified mammal	25	2	0
593	2394	Unidentified mammal	25	2	0
594	2389	Lama sp.	7	1	0
594	2389	Lama sp.	16	9	0
594	2389	Lama sp.	26	1	0
594	2476	Unidentified mammal	25	4	0
594	2476	Unidentified mammal	25	4	0
595	2484	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
595	2484	Lama sp.	1	4	0
595	2487	Muridae	25	4	0
596	2520	Lama sp.	24	4	0
598	2361	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
599	2470	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
599	2471	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
601	2539	Cavia porcellus	1	1	0
601	2539	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
602	2546	Lama sp.	16	1	1
603	2523	Lama sp.	5	1	0

Context	Bag	Species	Element	Count	Taphonomy
607	2402	Muridae	3	1	0
607	2402	Unidentified mammal	3	1	0
609	2462	Lama sp.	18	1	0
610	2529	Unidentified mammal	25	1	2
611	2558	Lama sp.	12	1	0
612	2531	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
613	2562	Cavia porcellus	6	2	0
613	2562	Lama sp.	17	3	0
613	2562	Lama sp.	26	1	0
615	2570	Muridae	25	1	0
615	2570	Unidentified mammal	25	2	0
620	2535	Unidentified mammal	25	1	1
623	2594	Cavia porcellus	16	1	0
632	2615	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
633	2687	Cavia porcellus	26	1	0
633	2687	Cavia porcellus	26	1	0
633	2687	Cavia porcellus	16	1	0
635	2692	Muridae	3	2	0
635	2692	Unidentified mammal	25	2	0
637	2666	Unidentified mammal	25	2	0
638	2696	Iguana sp.	22	5	0
639	2674	Cavia porcellus	11	1	0
639	2674	Lama sp.	21	1	2
639	2694	Unidentified mammal	25	1	1
640	2679	Muridae	6	1	0
641	2684	Cavia porcellus	17	1	0
641	2684	Lama sp.	3	1	0
645	2757	Cavia porcellus	12	1	0
645	2757	Cavia porcellus	6	1	0
645	2757	Cavia porcellus	22	2	0
647	2653	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
649	2643	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
649	2643	Cavia porcellus	8	2	0
649	2643	Lama sp.	24	1	0
654	2652	Phalacrocorax sp.	25	2	0
655	2713	Cavia porcellus	2	1	0
655	2731	Unidentified mammal	10	1	0
656	2728	Unidentified mammal	25	1	0
657	2726	Cavia porcellus	3	1	0
658	2722	Muridae	3	1	0
658	2733	Unidentified crustacean	99	1	0
658	2733	Unidentified mammal	25	2	0
664	2746	Cavia porcellus	25	1	0
664	2764	Unidentified bird	25	1	0
665	2749	Lama sp.	6	2	0
665	2763	Muridae	6	2	0
665	2763	Muridae	3	2	0
665	2763	Unidentified mammal	25	2	0

Context	Bag	Species	Element	Count	Taphonomy
667	2753	Unidentified reptile	99	8	0
667	2771	Lama sp.	1	1	0
669	2765	Muridae	25	4	0

FISH

Table A.6. Fish data

Context	Bag	Mustelus sp	Rhinobatos planiceps	Isurus oxyrhynchus	Sardinops sagax	Galeichthys peruvianus	Mugil cephalus	Merluccius gayi	Labrisomus philippii	Trachurus symmetricus	Paralonchurus peruanus	Cynoscion analis	Sciaena deliciosa	Sciaena sp	Engraulis ringens	Caulolatilus cabezon	Stellifer minor	Brycon sp	Unidentified fish
5	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	318	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	322	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	368	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	370	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
21	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	392	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
23	391	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
26	390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
26	390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
38	455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	476	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	463	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
47	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
47	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Mustelus sp	Rhinobatos planiceps	Isurus oxyrhynchus	Sardinops sagax	Galeichthys peruvianus	Mugil cephalus	Merluccius gayi	Labrisomus philippii	Trachurus symmetricus	Paralonchurus peruanus	Cynoscion analis	Sciaena deliciosa	Sciaena sp	Engraulis ringens	Caulolatilus cabezon	Stellifer minor	Brycon sp	Unidentified fish
48	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
49	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
49	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
52	249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
53	274	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0
54	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
59	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
60	354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	356	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
61	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
61	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
62	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
64	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
65	306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
66	208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
66	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
66	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
67	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0
68	266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
69	311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Mustelus sp	Rhinobatos planiceps	Isurus oxyrhynchus	Sardinops sagax	Galeichthys peruvianus	Mugil cephalus	Merluccius gayi	Labrisomus philippii	Trachurus symmetricus	Paralonchurus peruanus	Cynoscion analis	Sciaena deliciosa	Sciaena sp	Engraulis ringens	Caulolatilus cabezon	Stellifer minor	Brycon sp	Unidentified fish
69	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
70	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
70	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
71	361	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
71	361	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
72	366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
76	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
78	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
80	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
82	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
83	184	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	229	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
88	246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
88	285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
89	332	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	339	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
90	345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
91	334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93	347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
94	422	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	397	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	419	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Mustelus sp	Rhinobatos planiceps	Isurus oxyrhynchus	Sardinops sagax	Galeichthys peruvianus	Mugil cephalus	Merluccius gayi	Labrisomus philippii	Trachurus symmetricus	Paralonchurus peruanus	Cynoscion analis	Sciaena deliciosa	Sciaena sp	Engraulis ringens	Caulolatilus cabezon	Stellifer minor	Brycon sp	Unidentified fish
104	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
105	226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
107	296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
108	344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
109	403	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	562	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	427	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	434	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
112	436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
113	438	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
114	442	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
115	445	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
115	447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
116	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
116	567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
117	504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
118	489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
119	491	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
119	492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
119	494	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
119	494	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
122	536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
125	546	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
127	554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
129	521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
130	527	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
131	570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
133	596	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
137	592	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140	614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
140	614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
146	622	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
146	626	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
153	659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Mustelus sp	Rhinobatos planiceps	Isurus oxyrhynchus	Sardinops sagax	Galeichthys peruvianus	Mugil cephalus	Merluccius gayi	Labrisomus philippii	Trachurus symmetricus	Paralonchurus peruanus	Cynoscion analis	Sciaena deliciosa	Sciaena sp	Engraulis ringens	Caulolatilus cabezon	Stellifer minor	Brycon sp	Unidentified fish
156	667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
160	722	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
162	727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
163	785	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
163	786	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0
165	788	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
175	674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
179	697	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
179	698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
185	758	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
187	765	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
203	822	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
204	824	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
204	935	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
205	866	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
205	937	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
206	873	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
206	945	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
207	877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
207	887	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
207	887	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
207	950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
208	954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
208	997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
209	1004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
210	1007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
211	1051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
213	858	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
218	1032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
220	1040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
221	1043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
222	1087	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
223	1094	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
225	1103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
229	830	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
231	839	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
232	842	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
238	902	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
239	914	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Mustelus sp	Rhinobatos planiceps	Isurus oxyrhynchus	Sardinops sagax	Galeichthys peruvianus	Mugil cephalus	Merluccius gayi	Labrisomus philippii	Trachurus symmetricus	Paralonchurus peruanus	Cynoscion analis	Sciaena deliciosa	Sciaena sp	Engraulis ringens	Caulolatilus cabezon	Stellifer minor	Brycon sp	Unidentified fish
239	916	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
247	991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
256	1109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
258	1116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
263	1181	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
264	1182	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
265	1179	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
265	1180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
266	1061	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
270	1073	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
270	1214	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
273	1132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
274	1288	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
278	1150	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
280	1192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
283	1299	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
286	1209	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
293	1235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
301	1279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
302	1301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
303	1313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
304	1308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
305	1319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
308	1369	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
308	1369	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
317	1251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
321	1348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
328	1421	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
331	1440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
331	1442	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
334	1487	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
334	1489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
334	1492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
337	1516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
347	1380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
351	1395	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
355	1455	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
360	1407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
361	1411	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Mustelus sp	Rhinobatos planiceps	Isurus oxyrhynchus	Sardinops sagax	Galeichthys peruvianus	Mugil cephalus	Merluccius gayi	Labrisomus philippii	Trachurus symmetricus	Paralonchurus peruanus	Cynoscion analis	Sciaena deliciosa	Sciaena sp	Engraulis ringens	Caulolatilus cabezon	Stellifer minor	Brycon sp	Unidentified fish
361	1411	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
361	1417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
363	1468	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
363	1473	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
364	1517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
364	1518	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
365	1525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
365	1538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
368	1543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
369	1549	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
373	1585	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
373	1585	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0
378	1600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
382	1609	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
383	1617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
386	2410	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
388	1715	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
389	2413	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
389	2417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
401	1768	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
401	1784	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
401	1850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
401	1872	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
402	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
402	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
402	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
403	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
403	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
404	2122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
408	1782	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
409	1853	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
411	1860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
411	1875	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
412	1876	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
413	1783	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
414	1873	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
415	1921	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
415	1957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
415	1957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Mustelus sp	Rhinobatos planiceps	Isurus oxyrhynchus	Sardinops sagax	Galeichthys peruvianus	Mugil cephalus	Merluccius gayi	Labrisomus philippii	Trachurus symmetricus	Paralonchurus peruanus	Cynoscion analis	Sciaena deliciosa	Sciaena sp	Engraulis ringens	Caulolatilus cabezon	Stellifer minor	Brycon sp	Unidentified fish
416	1926	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
417	1935	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
418	1959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
419	1940	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
419	1958	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	1871	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	1955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
421	1950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
424	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
425	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
425	2061	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
426	2080	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
429	2081	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
430	2082	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
433	2086	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
433	2086	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
434	2114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
434	2118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
434	2118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
436	2111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
436	2112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
436	2126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
436	2126	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
436	2126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
437	2127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
437	2127	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
438	2121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
441	2124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
442	2181	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
444	2184	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0
444	2184	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
446	2186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
447	2307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
447	2315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
448	2317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0
448	2363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
448	2366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
449	2372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
450	2245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Context	Bag	Mustelus sp	Rhinobatos planiceps	Isurus oxyrhynchus	Sardinops sagax	Galeichthys peruvianus	Mugil cephalus	Merluccius gayi	Labrisomus philippii	Trachurus symmetricus	Paralonchurus peruanus	Cynoscion analis	Sciaena deliciosa	Sciaena sp	Engraulis ringens	Caulolatilus cabezon	Stellifer minor	Brycon sp	Unidentified fish
451	2247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
452	2267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
453	2266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
456	2255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
456	2269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
457	2264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
458	2316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
459	2314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
460	2260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
460	2271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
460	2271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
463	2303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
467	1633	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
468	1663	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
469	1667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
469	1725	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470	1817	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470	1833	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
471	1888	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
471	1901	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
472	1903	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
472	1961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
473	1823	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
473	1826	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
473	1834	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
474	1966	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
475	2035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
475	2095	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
476	2098	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
476	2128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
477	2335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
477	2374	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
478	1720	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
478	1763	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
480	1900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
481	1902	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
485	2097	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
487	2136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
489	2194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Mustelus sp	Rhinobatos planiceps	Isurus oxyrhynchus	Sardinops sagax	Galeichthys peruvianus	Mugil cephalus	Merluccius gayi	Labrisomus philippii	Trachurus symmetricus	Paralonchurus peruanus	Cynoscion analis	Sciaena deliciosa	Sciaena sp	Engraulis ringens	Caulolatilus cabezon	Stellifer minor	Brycon sp	Unidentified fish
490	2378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
490	2378	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
491	2213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
491	2213	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
492	2141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
492	2141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
492	2198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
493	2202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
494	2209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
495	2211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
495	2807	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
496	2210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
499	2280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
501	2331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
504	2284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
505	2283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
506	2334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
508	2425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
508	2451	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
509	2491	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
512	2493	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
513	2438	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
515	2453	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
517	2454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
518	2455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
522	2497	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
523	2498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
524	2458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
530	2516	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
532	1641	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
533	1646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
533	1649	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
535	1703	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
536	1701	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
536	1733	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
537	1704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
537	1704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
538	1702	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
539	1677	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Mustelus sp	Rhinobatos planiceps	Isurus oxyrhynchus	Sardinops sagax	Galeichthys peruvianus	Mugil cephalus	Merluccius gayi	Labrisomus philippii	Trachurus symmetricus	Paralonchurus peruanus	Cynoscion analis	Sciaena deliciosa	Sciaena sp	Engraulis ringens	Caulolatilus cabezon	Stellifer minor	Brycon sp	Unidentified fish
539	1683	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
539	1699	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
539	1735	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
540	1747	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
540	1749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
540	1749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
540	2808	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
542	1880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
542	1880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
545	1652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
546	1705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
548	1696	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
548	1698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
549	1700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
550	1812	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
551	1813	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
552	1814	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
553	1816	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
553	1883	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
554	1799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
554	1815	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
555	1803	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
557	1841	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
559	1917	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
560	2052	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
560	2099	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
561	1918	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
563	1983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
563	1985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
563	2054	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
565	2146	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
565	2152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
565	2152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
568	1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
570	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
570	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
571	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
572	2027	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
577	2236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Mustelus sp	Rhinobatos planiceps	Isurus oxyrhynchus	Sardinops sagax	Galeichthys peruvianus	Mugil cephalus	Merluccius gayi	Labrisomus philippii	Trachurus symmetricus	Paralonchurus peruanus	Cynoscion analis	Sciaena deliciosa	Sciaena sp	Engraulis ringens	Caulolatilus cabezon	Stellifer minor	Brycon sp	Unidentified fish
583	2170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
586	2237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
589	2226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
589	2240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
590	2338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
590	2342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
592	2351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
592	2354	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
592	2360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
593	2382	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
593	2394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
594	2387	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
594	2389	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
594	2392	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
594	2395	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
594	2476	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
595	2484	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596	2488	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
596	2520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
598	2361	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
599	2471	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
606	2552	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
609	2468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
611	2530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
611	2558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
612	2531	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
615	2570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
615	2592	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
618	2469	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
620	2535	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
622	2590	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
622	2590	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
623	2594	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
625	2591	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
627	2589	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
628	2596	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
628	2596	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
633	2687	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
633	2693	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Mustelus sp	Rhinobatos planiceps	Isurus oxyrhynchus	Sardinops sagax	Galeichthys peruvianus	Mugil cephalus	Merluccius gayi	Labrisomus philippii	Trachurus symmetricus	Paralonchurus peruanus	Cynoscion analis	Sciaena deliciosa	Sciaena sp	Engraulis ringens	Caulolatilus cabezon	Stellifer minor	Brycon sp	Unidentified fish
635	2662	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
635	2692	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
637	2666	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
637	2697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
639	2694	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
640	2679	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
641	2684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
642	2699	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
649	2643	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
649	2654	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
651	2703	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
653	2710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
653	2732	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
654	2635	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
654	2652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
654	2652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
655	2731	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
655	2731	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
658	2722	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
658	2733	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
663	2737	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
663	2766	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
663	2766	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
663	2769	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
663	2804	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
664	2746	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
665	2749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
665	2763	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
669	2765	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
669	2765	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

SHELLFISH

Table A.7. Shellfish data 1

Context	Bag	Prisogaster niger	Polinices uber	Thais chocolata	Thais haemastoma	Xanthochorus buxea	Nassarius dentifer	Tegula atra	Scutalus proteus	Xanthochorus broderipii	Sinum cymba
2	40	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
2	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	43	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	72	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
4	73	7	20	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0
5	122	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	165	12	67	1	1	2	5	2	0	0	0
7	218	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	79	3	8	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
10	115	11	28	1	2	4	1	1	0	0	1
10	121	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	215	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	213	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	221	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	316	1	22	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
17	318	3	11	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
17	325	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
18	322	9	14	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	1
18	326	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
18	327	1	1	1	1	3	0	1	1	0	1
19	368	8	54	1	3	4	2	0	0	0	2
20	375	5	15	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
20	392	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	394	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	377	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
21	393	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	391	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
24	382	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	383	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	390	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	387	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
29	407	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	409	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	411	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	40	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
34	416	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	454	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Prisogaster niger	Polinices uber	Thais chocolata	Thais haemastoma	Xanthochorus buxea	Nassarius dentifer	Tegula atra	Scutalus proteus	Xanthochorus broderipii	Sinum cymba
38	455	5	5	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	0
39	460	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	463	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	470	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	468	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
43	474	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	477	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
44	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	23	6	23	2	3	2	3	0	1	0	0
45	24	8	12	1	0	4	3	0	0	0	0
45	32	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	57	8	9	1	5	2	2	0	0	0	0
46	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	63	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	65	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	95	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
47	108	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	105	7	20	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
48	109	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	111	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
49	147	4	14	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	1
50	155	18	29	1	5	5	10	1	1	0	0
50	161	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
51	200	4	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	204	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	205	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
52	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	207	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	250	28	91	2	6	2	3	3	0	0	0
53	273	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	274	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	297	5	19	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	0
54	27	7	16	1	4	4	2	0	1	0	0
54	33	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
55	31	6	10	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
55	34	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	35	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	54	14	23	1	3	6	2	1	1	0	0
57	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	100	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	110	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	356	16	14	0	6	2	5	1	0	0	1
60	365	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
61	101	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
61	112	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0

Context	Bag	Prisogaster niger	Polinices uber	Thais chocolata	Thais haemastoma	Xanthochorus buxea	Nassarius dentifer	Tegula atra	Scutalus proteus	Xanthochorus broderipii	Sinum cymba
62	159	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
63	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	198	20	57	4	6	8	8	0	0	0	1
64	206	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	252	44	44	2	4	13	8	1	1	0	0
64	268	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
65	307	18	36	1	1	6	10	1	0	0	0
65	310	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
66	208	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	256	2	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	269	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
67	262	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	270	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
68	265	3	10	2	3	1	3	2	0	0	0
68	271	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	300	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
69	311	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	312	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	313	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	359	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	18	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	50	1	30	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
77	47	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	91	3	11	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
79	86	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	132	2	19	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
80	141	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	187	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	84	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	138	4	30	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	0
82	143	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
83	180	14	26	3	3	3	0	1	0	0	0
85	279	4	12	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
86	236	2	7	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
86	244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	239	3	15	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
87	245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	283	6	17	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
87	293	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	294	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
88	246	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	288	17	101	3	7	6	2	1	0	0	0
89	290	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Prisogaster niger	Polinices uber	Thais chocolata	Thais haemastoma	Xanthochorus buxea	Nassarius dentifer	Tegula atra	Scutalus proteus	Xanthochorus broderipii	Sinum cymba
89	331	6	30	1	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
90	340	6	24	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
90	345	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91	335	1	16	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
92	346	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
92	399	3	17	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
93	347	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
94	422	3	10	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
94	448	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	397	1	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	420	0	18	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	481	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98	483	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	501	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	140	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	194	4	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
105	224	22	66	7	13	9	3	0	1	0	0
106	175	6	45	3	5	4	4	0	0	0	0
107	296	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	343	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	344	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
109	403	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	563	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	430	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	432	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	433	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	436	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
113	438	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
114	439	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
114	442	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
115	444	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
115	447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
116	564	5	43	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
117	506	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
117	510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
118	487	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
118	489	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
119	491	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
119	494	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
121	533	2	52	1	7	1	3	0	0	0	0
122	536	1	16	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
123	556	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
124	539	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
125	540	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
126	551	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Context	Bag	Prisogaster niger	Polinices uber	Thais chocolata	Thais haemastoma	Xanthochorus buxea	Nassarius dentifer	Tegula atra	Scutalus proteus	Xanthochorus broderipii	Sinum cymba
127	553	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
128	514	3	44	1	3	4	1	0	0	1	0
129	522	23	113	8	11	8	4	0	0	0	1
130	529	13	25	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
131	569	29	139	13	7	12	3	1	0	0	1
132	588	11	92	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	0
133	595	8	70	2	0	4	4	0	1	0	0
134	600	2	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
135	641	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
137	592	6	22	1	1	4	1	0	0	0	0
138	603	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
139	605	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140	609	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140	614	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
143	616	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
144	618	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
145	619	1	8	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
146	622	0	12	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
147	627	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
148	629	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
150	634	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
150	637	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
151	640	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
153	659	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
154	662	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
155	665	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
156	667	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
157	669	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
158	715	1	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
159	716	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
160	723	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
162	729	3	13	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
163	784	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
163	785	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
163	786	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
164	791	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
165	790	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
167	648	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
168	649	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
169	652	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
170	679	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
171	682	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
172	686	3	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
174	670	1	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
174	673	2	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Prisogaster niger	Polinices uber	Thais chocolata	Thais haemastoma	Xanthochorus buxea	Nassarius dentifer	Tegula atra	Scutalus proteus	Xanthochorus broderipii	Sinum cymba
176	738	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
177	733	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
178	735	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
179	697	3	10	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
180	702	7	6	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0
181	706	13	18	1	6	2	1	0	0	0	1
182	711	14	10	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
184	691	3	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
185	761	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
186	762	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
187	765	1	16	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
188	780	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
189	768	2	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
190	771	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
192	808	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
194	811	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
197	741	1	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
198	746	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
199	751	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	799	5	34	2	7	0	0	2	0	0	0
201	803	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
203	819	2	12	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
203	929	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
204	825	8	18	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
204	936	1	6	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
205	865	6	34	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	1
205	939	8	24	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
206	871	7	24	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	1
206	942	9	15	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
207	876	5	19	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
207	887	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
207	946	7	23	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
208	957	7	22	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
208	995	4	23	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	0
209	1005	8	12	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
210	1009	7	24	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
211	1048	1	5	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
212	853	2	35	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
212	921	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
213	858	5	24	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
214	860	1	12	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
214	924	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
216	928	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
217	1030	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
218	1033	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Prisogaster niger	Polinices uber	Thais chocolata	Thais haemastoma	Xanthochorus buxea	Nassarius dentifer	Tegula atra	Scutalus proteus	Xanthochorus broderipii	Sinum cymba
219	1035	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
220	1039	5	8	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
221	1044	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
222	1089	12	31	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0
223	1093	3	17	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
225	1103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
226	1099	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
227	1105	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
229	829	3	11	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
230	834	3	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
231	837	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
232	843	1	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
233	848	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
234	849	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
234	892	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
236	895	5	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
237	910	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
238	903	1	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
238	906	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
239	915	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
241	963	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
242	970	5	15	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
242	972	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
244	976	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
245	980	5	55	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	0
246	984	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
246	986	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
247	992	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
248	1017	1	17	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
249	898	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250	967	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
254	1025	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
256	1110	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
257	1112	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
258	1115	1	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
259	1119	0	11	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
260	1122	3	7	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
261	1159	2	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
262	1163	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
263	1164	5	18	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	0
263	1181	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
264	1177	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
264	1182	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
266	1060	1	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
266	1212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Prisogaster niger	Polinices uber	Thais chocolata	Thais haemastoma	Xanthochorus buxea	Nassarius dentifer	Tegula atra	Scutalus proteus	Xanthochorus broderipii	Sinum cymba
269	1213	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
270	1075	4	10	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
270	1216	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
271	1081	7	17	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
272	1127	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
272	1220	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
273	1130	2	15	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
273	1292	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
275	1135	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
276	1141	4	8	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
278	1148	11	83	2	6	4	0	0	0	0	0
278	1152	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
279	1187	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
280	1190	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
280	1192	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
281	1195	1	8	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
282	1202	13	19	2	4	2	1	0	0	0	0
283	1295	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
285	1057	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
286	1204	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
287	1155	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
288	1157	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
289	1225	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
290	1227	19	19	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0
291	1230	10	10	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0
292	1232	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
295	1258	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
296	1264	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
297	1267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
298	1271	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
299	1274	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
301	1275	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
301	1281	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
303	1311	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
304	1306	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
305	1314	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
305	1319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
306	1323	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
306	1326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
307	1366	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
308	1369	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310	1371	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
311	1248	1	8	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
314	1242	3	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
317	1250	2	12	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Prisogaster niger	Polinices uber	Thais chocolata	Thais haemastoma	Xanthochorus buxea	Nassarius dentifer	Tegula atra	Scutalus proteus	Xanthochorus broderipii	Sinum cymba
318	1256	11	47	1	5	2	1	0	0	0	0
318	1327	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
319	1330	2	10	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
320	1333	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
321	1349	2	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
322	1336	4	10	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
323	1340	10	28	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
324	1360	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
325	1352	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
327	1363	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
328	1420	48	248	6	16	17	10	1	1	0	2
329	1429	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
330	1432	2	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
331	1436	2	13	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
331	1442	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
332	1475	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
333	1484	5	21	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
334	1487	1	22	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	0
334	1492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
336	1503	4	21	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
337	1513	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
337	1516	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
338	1555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
338	1559	1	9	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
339	1508	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
342	1568	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
342	1571	1	7	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
343	1364	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
344	1373	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
345	1375	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
346	1376	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
347	1382	3	21	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0
348	1384	1	13	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
349	1388	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
350	1391	1	9	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
351	1395	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
352	1445	3	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
353	1447	11	14	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
355	1454	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
358	1399	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
359	1402	1	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
360	1413	3	18	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
361	1408	2	9	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
361	1411	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
361	1417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Prisogaster niger	Polinices uber	Thais chocolata	Thais haemastoma	Xanthochorus buxea	Nassarius dentifer	Tegula atra	Scutalus proteus	Xanthochorus broderipii	Sinum cymba
362	1462	29	19	5	6	6	4	0	0	0	0
363	1470	30	25	2	6	0	5	0	0	0	0
363	1473	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
364	1523	33	88	5	9	10	6	1	1	0	0
365	1525	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
365	1533	6	28	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
366	1529	2	17	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
367	1540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
368	1545	7	18	3	4	1	0	1	0	0	0
369	1550	7	26	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
370	1579	4	23	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
371	1580	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
373	1585	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
374	1589	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
377	1595	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
378	1599	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
379	1610	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
379	1613	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380	1605	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
381	1615	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
382	1603	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
382	1609	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
384	1623	2	16	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0
384	1626	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
385	1658	7	23	1	1	3	2	0	1	0	0
385	1660	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
387	1710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
388	1713	2	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
388	1718	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
388	1764	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
389	2412	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
389	2417	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
400	1766	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
401	1770	3	13	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
401	1784	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
401	1848	3	11	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
401	1872	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
402	1998	11	19	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0
402	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
402	2013	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
403	2003	38	82	6	15	13	11	1	0	0	0
403	2014	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
404	2122	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
404	2177	3	27	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
404	2180	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Prisogaster niger	Polinices uber	Thais chocolata	Thais haemastoma	Xanthochorus buxea	Nassarius dentifer	Tegula atra	Scutalus proteus	Xanthochorus broderipii	Sinum cymba
405	1628	4	15	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
405	1631	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
406	1706	1	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
406	1708	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
408	1774	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
408	1782	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
409	1781	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
409	1854	1	9	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
410	1858	2	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
410	1874	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
410	1955	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
411	1861	11	11	2	2	2	4	1	0	0	0
411	1875	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
412	1864	4	7	0	3	6	1	0	0	0	0
412	1876	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
413	1779	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
413	1783	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
414	1868	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
414	1873	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
415	1923	7	7	1	1	1	3	1	0	1	1
415	1957	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
416	1927	10	8	1	0	5	3	0	0	0	0
416	1953	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
417	1933	10	13	1	3	2	2	0	0	0	0
417	1954	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
418	1938	3	4	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
418	1959	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
419	1941	7	8	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
419	1958	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	1870	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	1871	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	1945	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
421	1960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
422	1949	1	4	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
423	1952	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
423	1956	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
424	2009	4	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
424	2016	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
425	2015	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
425	2063	16	52	4	4	4	2	2	0	0	1
426	2068	2	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
426	2080	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
427	2069	8	23	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
427	2083	2	8	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
428	2073	2	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Prisogaster niger	Polinices uber	Thais chocolata	Thais haemastoma	Xanthochorus buxea	Nassarius dentifer	Tegula atra	Scutalus proteus	Xanthochorus broderipii	Sinum cymba
428	2085	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
429	2081	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
430	2078	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
430	2082	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
431	2084	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
432	2087	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
433	2086	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
434	2113	10	8	1	5	2	6	0	0	0	0
434	2118	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
436	2111	9	7	1	2	4	4	0	1	0	0
436	2126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
437	2116	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
437	2127	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
438	2121	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
441	2124	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
442	2173	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
442	2181	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
443	2175	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
443	2183	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
444	2184	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
445	2185	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
447	2306	0	5	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
447	2315	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
448	2317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
448	2363	22	28	2	4	3	0	1	1	0	0
449	2369	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
449	2372	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
450	2243	8	4	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
450	2265	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
451	2248	3	13	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
451	2268	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
452	2251	4	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
452	2267	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
455	2270	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
456	2269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
458	2294	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
459	2298	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
459	2314	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
460	2254	8	17	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
460	2271	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
462	2299	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
462	2319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
463	2302	1	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
463	2318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
464	2313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Prisogaster niger	Polinices uber	Thais chocolata	Thais haemastoma	Xanthochorus buxea	Nassarius dentifer	Tegula atra	Scutalus proteus	Xanthochorus broderipii	Sinum cymba
465	2312	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
466	2311	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
467	1634	4	12	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
467	1636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
468	1664	1	9	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
469	1726	5	17	1	1	4	1	0	1	0	0
470	1818	0	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
470	1833	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
471	1891	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
472	1903	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
472	1968	41	134	7	20	7	8	1	1	0	0
473	1824	9	15	0	2	2	2	0	1	0	0
473	1834	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
474	1967	1	8	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0
475	2037	1	22	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
475	2044	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
475	2045	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
475	2094	1	16	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
476	2098	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
476	2131	11	81	3	2	6	5	1	0	0	0
476	2133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
477	2335	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
477	2376	19	85	1	9	6	5	2	1	0	0
478	1719	4	21	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
478	1763	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
479	1899	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
480	1900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
481	1894	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
481	1902	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
482	2188	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
483	2041	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
483	2043	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
487	2138	3	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
488	2140	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
489	2194	3	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
489	2212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
490	2378	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
490	2421	0	10	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
491	2213	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
492	2141	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
492	2196	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
493	2201	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
494	2209	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
495	2211	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
495	2242	1	6	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Prisogaster niger	Polinices uber	Thais chocolata	Thais haemastoma	Xanthochorus buxea	Nassarius dentifer	Tegula atra	Scutalus proteus	Xanthochorus broderipii	Sinum cymba
496	2210	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
497	2336	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
499	2280	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
499	2323	4	16	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
500	2333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
501	2326	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
501	2332	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
502	2277	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
502	2281	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
503	2282	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
505	2283	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
506	2328	6	23	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
506	2334	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
508	2424	3	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
508	2451	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
509	2429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
509	2491	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
510	2456	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
511	2435	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
511	2492	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
512	2493	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
513	2437	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
513	2494	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
515	2442	1	6	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
515	2453	3	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
517	2454	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
518	2448	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
518	2455	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
520	2450	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520	2452	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
521	2496	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
522	2497	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
523	2498	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
524	2458	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
526	2460	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
526	2508	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
527	2515	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
529	2518	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
530	2516	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
532	1641	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
532	1643	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
533	1648	1	6	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
533	1649	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
533	1729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
534	1653	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Prisogaster niger	Polinices uber	Thais chocolata	Thais haemastoma	Xanthochorus buxea	Nassarius dentifer	Tegula atra	Scutalus proteus	Xanthochorus broderipii	Sinum cymba
535	1684	0	4	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
535	1703	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
536	1672	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
536	1701	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
536	1732	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
538	1686	4	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
538	1702	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
539	1681	2	11	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0
539	1699	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
539	1737	4	8	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
540	1746	2	9	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
540	1749	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
541	1752	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
542	1878	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
542	1880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
543	1881	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
546	1689	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
546	1705	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
548	1695	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
548	1698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
549	1700	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
550	1789	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
551	1793	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
551	1813	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
552	1796	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
552	1814	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
553	1884	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
554	1808	6	11	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
554	1815	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
555	1805	4	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
556	1758	1	14	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0
556	1762	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
556	2109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
557	1835	3	10	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
558	1846	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
558	1847	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
559	1904	4	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
559	1917	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
560	2052	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
560	2102	8	24	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
561	1913	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
561	1976	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
562	1919	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
563	1981	1	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
563	1985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Prisogaster niger	Polinices uber	Thais chocolata	Thais haemastoma	Xanthochorus buxea	Nassarius dentifer	Tegula atra	Scutalus proteus	Xanthochorus broderipii	Sinum cymba
563	2056	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
564	2049	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
564	2051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
565	2145	3	6	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
566	2104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
566	2108	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
567	2149	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
568	1986	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
569	1990	1	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
569	1995	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
570	1992	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
570	1996	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
570	2017	5	23	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	2
571	2022	14	48	1	4	2	5	1	0	0	0
572	2029	29	100	4	4	2	10	1	0	0	1
572	2032	3	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
574	2092	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
574	2093	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
575	2154	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
576	2159	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
577	2230	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
577	2236	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
578	2232	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
578	2239	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
581	2286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
582	2165	4	16	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
582	2169	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
583	2170	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
583	2215	2	9	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
584	2167	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
586	2237	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
587	2221	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
588	2238	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
589	2228	4	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
589	2240	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
590	2342	4	51	7	4	6	5	0	7	0	0
590	2358	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
591	2348	1	14	1	2	0	5	0	1	0	0
591	2359	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
592	2354	12	44	3	7	2	5	0	0	0	0
592	2360	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
593	2381	14	37	3	3	3	5	1	0	0	0
593	2394	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
594	2393	7	36	6	6	4	5	1	1	0	0
594	2395	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Prisogaster niger	Polinices uber	Thais chocolata	Thais haemastoma	Xanthochorus buxea	Nassarius dentifer	Tegula atra	Scutalus proteus	Xanthochorus broderipii	Sinum cymba
594	2474	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
595	2485	6	21	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
595	2487	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596	2488	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
596	2525	9	32	4	4	3	1	0	0	0	0
598	2361	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
599	2472	3	11	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
599	2489	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
600	2490	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
601	2524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
601	2540	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
602	2553	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
604	2549	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
606	2552	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
607	2398	5	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
607	2406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
608	2403	1	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
608	2407	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
608	2464	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
609	2463	3	8	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
610	2529	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
610	2554	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
611	2530	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
611	2559	12	12	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
612	2531	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
612	2561	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
613	2532	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
613	2563	3	33	1	1	3	2	1	0	0	0
614	2536	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
614	2566	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
615	2571	3	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
615	2592	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
616	2574	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
617	2576	11	9	3	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
618	2469	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
619	2533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
619	2577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
620	2535	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
621	2534	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
622	2581	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
622	2590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
623	2585	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
623	2594	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
624	2595	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
625	2591	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Prisogaster niger	Polinices uber	Thais chocolata	Thais haemastoma	Xanthochorus buxea	Nassarius dentifer	Tegula atra	Scutalus proteus	Xanthochorus broderipii	Sinum cymba
626	2593	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
628	2596	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
629	2600	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
629	2612	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
630	2604	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
630	2613	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
631	2607	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
631	2614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
632	2608	4	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
633	2689	1	7	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
633	2693	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
634	2610	2	5	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
634	2616	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
635	2662	7	12	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
635	2692	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636	2664	3	8	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
636	2695	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
637	2668	1	9	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
638	2671	6	12	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
638	2696	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
639	2673	2	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
639	2694	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
640	2678	6	28	4	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
641	2683	7	13	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
643	2698	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
645	2759	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
646	2618	0	13	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
646	2647	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
647	2638	4	14	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
647	2653	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
648	2623	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
649	2645	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
651	2704	2	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
651	2730	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
652	2630	5	3	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0
652	2651	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
653	2711	4	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
653	2732	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
654	2636	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
654	2652	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
656	2728	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
657	2726	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
658	2723	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
658	2733	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
661	2768	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Prisogaster niger	Polinices uber	Thais chocolata	Thais haemastoma	Xanthochorus buxea	Nassarius dentifer	Tegula atra	Scutalus proteus	Xanthochorus broderipii	Sinum cymba
662	2770	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
663	2740	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
664	2744	5	7	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
664	2764	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
665	2747	1	7	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
665	2763	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
667	2751	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
667	2771	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
669	2765	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0

Table A.8. Shellfish data 2

Context	Bag	Donax obesulus	Choromytilus chorus	Protothaca thaca	Argopecten pupuratum	Aulacomya ater	Semimytilus algosus	Perumytilus purpuratus	Semele corrugata	Mitra orientalis	Olivella columellaris	Fissurella maxima	Balanus sp.	Platyxanthus orbignyi
2	40	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	72	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4	73	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	122	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	165	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
7	218	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	79	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
10	115	17	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
10	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	125	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	174	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	215	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	316	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
17	318	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	322	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
18	326	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	327	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Donax obesulus	Choromytilus chorus	Protothaca thaca	Argopecten pupuratum	Aulacomya ater	Semimytilus algosus	Perumytilus purpuratus	Semele corrugata	Mitra orientalis	Olivella columellaris	Fissurella maxima	Balanus sp.	Platyxanthus orbignyi
19	368	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
20	375	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	392	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	394	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
21	377	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	393	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	391	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	382	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	383	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	390	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	387	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	409	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	411	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	40	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	416	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	454	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
38	455	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	460	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
40	463	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
41	470	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	474	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	477	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	23	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	24	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
45	32	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
46	57	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
46	59	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	63	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	65	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	95	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	108	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	105	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
48	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
49	111	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	147	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	155	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
50	161	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	200	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
51	204	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	205	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	52	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	207	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Donax obesulus	Choromytilus chorus	Protothaca thaca	Argopecten pupuratum	Aulacomya ater	Semimytilus algosus	Perumytilus purpuratus	Semele corrugata	Mitra orientalis	Olivella columellaris	Fissurella maxima	Balanus sp.	Platyxanthus orbignyi
52	250	46	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
53	273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	274	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	297	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	27	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	33	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	31	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	34	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	35	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	54	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
57	36	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	100	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	110	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	356	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	101	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	112	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	159	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	160	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	198	23	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	206	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	252	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
64	268	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	307	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
65	310	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	208	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
66	256	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	269	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
67	262	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
67	270	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
68	265	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	271	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	300	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	311	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	312	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	359	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	50	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	47	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	91	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
79	86	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
80	132	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	141	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	142	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Donax obesulus	Choromytilus chorus	Protothaca thaca	Argopecten pupuratum	Aulacomya ater	Semimytilus algosus	Perumytilus purpuratus	Semele corrugata	Mitra orientalis	Olivella columellaris	Fissurella maxima	Balanus sp.	Platyxanthus orbignyi
80	187	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	83	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	138	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
82	143	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	180	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
85	279	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
86	236	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	244	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	239	34	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	245	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	283	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
87	293	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	294	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	246	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	288	173	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89	290	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89	331	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	340	45	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	345	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91	335	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	399	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93	347	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94	422	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
94	448	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	397	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
95	420	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	481	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98	483	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	501	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	140	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
104	194	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	224	145	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
106	175	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
107	296	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	343	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	344	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	403	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	563	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	430	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	433	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	436	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
113	438	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Donax obesulus	Choromytilus chorus	Protothaca thaca	Argopecten pupuratum	Aulacomya ater	Semimytilus algosus	Perumytilus purpuratus	Semele corrugata	Mitra orientalis	Olivella columellaris	Fissurella maxima	Balanus sp.	Platyxanthus orbignyi
114	439	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
114	442	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
115	444	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
115	447	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
116	564	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
117	506	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
117	510	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
118	487	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
118	489	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
119	491	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
119	494	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
121	533	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
122	536	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
123	556	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
124	539	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
125	540	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
126	551	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
127	553	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
128	514	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
129	522	78	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
130	529	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
131	569	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
132	588	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
133	595	15	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
134	600	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
135	641	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
137	592	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
138	603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
139	605	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140	609	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
140	614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
143	616	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
144	618	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
145	619	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
146	622	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
147	627	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
148	629	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
150	634	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
150	637	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
151	640	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
153	659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
154	662	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
155	665	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
156	667	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
157	669	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Donax obesulus	Choromytilus chorus	Protothaca thaca	Argopecten pupuratum	Aulacomya ater	Semimytilus algosus	Perumytilus purpuratus	Semele corrugata	Mitra orientalis	Olivella columellaris	Fissurella maxima	Balanus sp.	Platyxanthus orbignyi
158	715	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
159	716	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
160	723	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
162	729	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
163	784	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
163	785	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
163	786	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
164	791	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
165	790	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
167	648	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
168	649	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
169	652	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
170	679	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
171	682	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
172	686	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
174	670	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
174	673	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
176	738	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
177	733	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
178	735	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
179	697	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
180	702	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
181	706	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
182	711	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
184	691	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
185	761	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
186	762	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
187	765	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
188	780	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
189	768	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
190	771	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
192	808	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
194	811	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
197	741	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
198	746	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
199	751	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	799	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
201	803	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
203	819	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
203	929	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
204	825	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
204	936	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
205	865	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
205	939	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
206	871	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Context	Bag	Donax obesulus	Choromytilus chorus	Protothaca thaca	Argopecten pupuratum	Aulacomya ater	Semimytilus algosus	Perumytilus purpuratus	Semele corrugata	Mitra orientalis	Olivella columellaris	Fissurella maxima	Balanus sp.	Platyxanthus orbignyi
206	942	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
207	876	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
207	887	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
207	946	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
208	957	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
208	995	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
209	1005	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
210	1009	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
211	1048	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
212	853	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
212	921	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
213	858	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
214	860	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
214	924	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
216	928	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
217	1030	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
218	1033	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
219	1035	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
220	1039	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
221	1044	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
222	1089	8	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
223	1093	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
225	1103	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
226	1099	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
227	1105	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
229	829	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
230	834	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
231	837	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
232	843	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
233	848	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
234	849	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
234	892	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
236	895	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
237	910	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
238	903	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
238	906	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
239	915	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
241	963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
242	970	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
242	972	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
244	976	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
245	980	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
246	984	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
246	986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
247	992	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Donax obesulus	Choromytilus chorus	Protothaca thaca	Argopecten pupuratum	Aulacomya ater	Semimytilus algosus	Perumytilus purpuratus	Semele corrugata	Mitra orientalis	Olivella columellaris	Fissurella maxima	Balanus sp.	Platyxanthus orbignyi
248	1017	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
249	898	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250	967	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
254	1025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
256	1110	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
257	1112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
258	1115	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
259	1119	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
260	1122	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
261	1159	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
262	1163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
263	1164	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
263	1181	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
264	1177	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
264	1182	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
266	1060	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
266	1212	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
269	1213	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
270	1075	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
270	1216	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
271	1081	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
272	1127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
272	1220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
273	1130	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
273	1292	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
275	1135	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
276	1141	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
278	1148	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
278	1152	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
279	1187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
280	1190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
280	1192	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
281	1195	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
282	1202	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
283	1295	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
285	1057	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
286	1204	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
287	1155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
288	1157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
289	1225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
290	1227	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
291	1230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
292	1232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
295	1258	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
296	1264	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Donax obesulus	Choromytilus chorus	Protothaca thaca	Argopecten pupuratum	Aulacomya ater	Semimytilus algosus	Perumytilus purpuratus	Semele corrugata	Mitra orientalis	Olivella columellaris	Fissurella maxima	Balanus sp.	Platyxanthus orbignyi
297	1267	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
298	1271	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
299	1274	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
301	1275	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
301	1281	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
303	1311	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
304	1306	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
305	1314	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
305	1319	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
306	1323	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
306	1326	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
307	1366	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
308	1369	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310	1371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
311	1248	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
314	1242	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
317	1250	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
318	1256	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
318	1327	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
319	1330	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
320	1333	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
321	1349	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
322	1336	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
323	1340	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
324	1360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
325	1352	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
327	1363	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
328	1420	66	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2
329	1429	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
330	1432	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
331	1436	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
331	1442	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
332	1475	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
333	1484	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1
334	1487	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
334	1492	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
336	1503	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
337	1513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
337	1516	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
338	1555	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
338	1559	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
339	1508	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
342	1568	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
342	1571	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
343	1364	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Donax obesulus	Choromytilus chorus	Protothaca thaca	Argopecten pupuratum	Aulacomya ater	Semimytilus algosus	Perumytilus purpuratus	Semele corrugata	Mitra orientalis	Olivella columellaris	Fissurella maxima	Balanus sp.	Platyxanthus orbignyi
344	1373	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
345	1375	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
346	1376	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
347	1382	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
348	1384	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
349	1388	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
350	1391	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
351	1395	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
352	1445	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
353	1447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
355	1454	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
358	1399	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
359	1402	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
360	1413	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
361	1408	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
361	1411	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
361	1417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
362	1462	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	1	1
363	1470	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
363	1473	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
364	1523	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0
365	1525	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
365	1533	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	1
366	1529	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
367	1540	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
368	1545	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
369	1550	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
370	1579	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
371	1580	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
373	1585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
374	1589	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
377	1595	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
378	1599	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
379	1610	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
379	1613	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380	1605	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
381	1615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
382	1603	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
382	1609	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
384	1623	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
384	1626	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
385	1658	19	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
385	1660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
387	1710	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
388	1713	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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388	1718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
388	1764	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
389	2412	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
389	2417	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
400	1766	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
401	1770	91	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
401	1784	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
401	1848	113	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
401	1872	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
402	1998	46	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
402	2012	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
402	2013	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
403	2003	40	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
403	2014	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
404	2122	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
404	2177	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
404	2180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
405	1628	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
405	1631	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
406	1706	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
406	1708	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
408	1774	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
408	1782	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
409	1781	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
409	1854	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
410	1858	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
410	1874	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
410	1955	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
411	1861	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
411	1875	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
412	1864	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
412	1876	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
413	1779	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
413	1783	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
414	1868	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
414	1873	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
415	1923	22	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
415	1957	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
416	1927	76	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
416	1953	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
417	1933	49	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
417	1954	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
418	1938	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
418	1959	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
419	1941	15	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Donax obesulus	Choromytilus chorus	Protothaca thaca	Argopecten pupuratum	Aulacomya ater	Semimytilus algosus	Perumytilus purpuratus	Semele corrugata	Mitra orientalis	Olivella columellaris	Fissurella maxima	Balanus sp.	Platyxanthus orbignyi
419	1958	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	1870	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	1871	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	1945	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
421	1960	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
422	1949	35	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
423	1952	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
423	1956	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
424	2009	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
424	2016	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
425	2015	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
425	2063	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
426	2068	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
426	2080	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
427	2069	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
427	2083	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
428	2073	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
428	2085	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
429	2081	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
430	2078	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
430	2082	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
431	2084	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
432	2087	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
433	2086	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
434	2113	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
434	2118	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
436	2111	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
436	2126	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
437	2116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
437	2127	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
438	2121	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
441	2124	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
442	2173	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
442	2181	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
443	2175	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
443	2183	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
444	2184	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
445	2185	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
447	2306	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
447	2315	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
448	2317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
448	2363	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
449	2369	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
449	2372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
450	2243	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Donax obesulus	Choromytilus chorus	Protothaca thaca	Argopecten pupuratum	Aulacomya ater	Semimytilus algosus	Perumytilus purpuratus	Semele corrugata	Mitra orientalis	Olivella columellaris	Fissurella maxima	Balanus sp.	Platyxanthus orbignyi
450	2265	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
451	2248	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
451	2268	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
452	2251	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
452	2267	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
455	2270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
456	2269	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
458	2294	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
459	2298	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
459	2314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
460	2254	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
460	2271	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
462	2299	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
462	2319	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
463	2302	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
463	2318	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
464	2313	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
465	2312	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
466	2311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
467	1634	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
467	1636	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
468	1664	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
469	1726	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470	1818	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470	1833	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
471	1891	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
472	1903	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
472	1968	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
473	1824	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
473	1834	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
474	1967	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
475	2037	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
475	2044	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
475	2045	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
475	2094	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
476	2098	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
476	2131	43	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
476	2133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
477	2335	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
477	2376	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
478	1719	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
478	1763	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
479	1899	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
480	1900	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
481	1894	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Donax obesulus	Choromytilus chorus	Protothaca thaca	Argopecten pupuratum	Aulacomya ater	Semimytilus algosus	Perumytilus purpuratus	Semele corrugata	Mitra orientalis	Olivella columellaris	Fissurella maxima	Balanus sp.	Platyxanthus orbignyi
481	1902	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
482	2188	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
483	2041	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
483	2043	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
487	2138	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
488	2140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
489	2194	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
489	2212	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
490	2378	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
490	2421	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
491	2213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
492	2141	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
492	2196	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
493	2201	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
494	2209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
495	2211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
495	2242	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
496	2210	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
497	2336	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
499	2280	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
499	2323	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500	2333	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
501	2326	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
501	2332	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
502	2277	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
502	2281	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
503	2282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
505	2283	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
506	2328	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
506	2334	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
508	2424	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
508	2451	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
509	2429	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
509	2491	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
510	2456	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
511	2435	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
511	2492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
512	2493	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
513	2437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
513	2494	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
515	2442	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
515	2453	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
517	2454	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
518	2448	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
518	2455	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Donax obesulus	Choromytilus chorus	Protothaca thaca	Argopecten pupuratum	Aulacomya ater	Semimytilus algosus	Perumytilus purpuratus	Semele corrugata	Mitra orientalis	Olivella columellaris	Fissurella maxima	Balanus sp.	Platyxanthus orbignyi
520	2450	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520	2452	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
521	2496	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
522	2497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
523	2498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
524	2458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
526	2460	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
526	2508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
527	2515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
529	2518	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
530	2516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
532	1641	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
532	1643	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
533	1648	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
533	1649	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
533	1729	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
534	1653	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
535	1684	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
535	1703	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
536	1672	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
536	1701	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
536	1732	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
538	1686	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
538	1702	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
539	1681	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
539	1699	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
539	1737	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
540	1746	28	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
540	1749	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
541	1752	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
542	1878	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
542	1880	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
543	1881	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
546	1689	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
546	1705	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
548	1695	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
548	1698	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
549	1700	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
550	1789	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
551	1793	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
551	1813	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
552	1796	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
552	1814	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
553	1884	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
554	1808	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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554	1815	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
555	1805	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
556	1758	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
556	1762	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
556	2109	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
557	1835	12	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
558	1846	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
558	1847	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
559	1904	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
559	1917	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
560	2052	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
560	2102	40	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
561	1913	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
561	1976	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
562	1919	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
563	1981	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
563	1985	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
563	2056	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
564	2049	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
564	2051	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
565	2145	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
566	2104	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
566	2108	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
567	2149	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
568	1986	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
569	1990	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
569	1995	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
570	1992	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
570	1996	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
570	2017	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
571	2022	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
572	2029	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
572	2032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
574	2092	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
574	2093	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
575	2154	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
576	2159	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
577	2230	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
577	2236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
578	2232	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
578	2239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
581	2286	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
582	2165	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
582	2169	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
583	2170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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583	2215	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
584	2167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
586	2237	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
587	2221	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
588	2238	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
589	2228	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
589	2240	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
590	2342	44	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
590	2358	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
591	2348	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
591	2359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
592	2354	27	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
592	2360	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
593	2381	26	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
593	2394	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
594	2393	28	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
594	2395	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
594	2474	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
595	2485	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
595	2487	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596	2488	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596	2525	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
598	2361	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
599	2472	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
599	2489	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
600	2490	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
601	2524	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
601	2540	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
602	2553	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
604	2549	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
606	2552	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
607	2398	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
607	2406	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
608	2403	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
608	2407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
608	2464	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
609	2463	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
610	2529	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
610	2554	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
611	2530	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
611	2559	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
612	2531	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
612	2561	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
613	2532	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
613	2563	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Donax obesulus	Choromytilus chorus	Protothaca thaca	Argopecten pupuratum	Aulacomya ater	Semimytilus algosus	Perumytilus purpuratus	Semele corrugata	Mitra orientalis	Olivella columellaris	Fissurella maxima	Balanus sp.	Platyxanthus orbignyi
614	2536	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
614	2566	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
615	2571	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
615	2592	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
616	2574	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
617	2576	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
618	2469	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
619	2533	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
619	2577	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
620	2535	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
621	2534	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
622	2581	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
622	2590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
623	2585	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
623	2594	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
624	2595	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
625	2591	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
626	2593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
628	2596	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
629	2600	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
629	2612	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
630	2604	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
630	2613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
631	2607	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
631	2614	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
632	2608	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
633	2689	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
633	2693	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
634	2610	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
634	2616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
635	2662	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
635	2692	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636	2664	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
636	2695	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
637	2668	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
638	2671	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
638	2696	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
639	2673	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
639	2694	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
640	2678	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
641	2683	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
643	2698	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
645	2759	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
646	2618	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
646	2647	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	Donax obesulus	Choromytilus chorus	Protothaca thaca	Argopecten pupuratum	Aulacomya ater	Semimytilus algosus	Perumytilus purpuratus	Semele corrugata	Mitra orientalis	Olivella columellaris	Fissurella maxima	Balanus sp.	Platyxanthus orbignyi
647	2638	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
647	2653	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
648	2623	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
649	2645	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
651	2704	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
651	2730	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
652	2630	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
652	2651	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
653	2711	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
653	2732	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
654	2636	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
654	2652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
656	2728	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
657	2726	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
658	2723	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
658	2733	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
661	2768	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
662	2770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
663	2740	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
664	2744	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
664	2764	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
665	2747	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
665	2763	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
667	2751	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
667	2771	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
669	2765	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Appendix E

CERAMIC DATA AND STYLISTIC ANALYSIS

Key

Type-(see description of types)

Thickness (average, mm.)

Color
- 1=orange
- 2=red
- 3=brown
- 4=gray
- 8=other

Temper size
- 1=fine (<2.5mm)
- 2=medium (2.5-5mm)
- 3=large (5mm-1cm)
- 4=very large (>1cm)

Temper type
- 1=sand
- 2=shell
- 3=stone
- 8=other
- 9=unknown

Firing
- 1=complete
- 2=incomplete

Part
- 1=body
- 2=rim
- 3=neck/shoulder
- 4=base
- 5=handle
- 8=other
- 9=unknown

Rim type
- 1=straight
- 2=everted
- 3=incurving
- 4=carinated
    - 4.1=sharp carination
    - 4.2=soft carination
- 5=C-shape
- 6=S-shape
- 7=platform
- 8=other
- 9=unknown

Rim type, cont
- 10=concave

Rim diameter (cm)

Lip type
- 1=round
- 2=square/flat
- 3=indented
- 4=pointed
- 8=other

Neck type
- 1=straight
- 2=everted
- 3=incurving
- 4=faceneck
- 5=undulating
- 8=other
- 9=unknown

Neck height
(height from lip to shoulder)

Lip-Carination height
(distance from lip to carination)

Carination-shoulder height
(distance from carination to

shoulder)

Base
1=flat
2=low ring
3=high ring
4=rounded
8=other
9=unknown

Base height
(for ring bases; height from ground to bottom of vessel)

Spout
1=round
2=square
3=D-shape

Handle
1=flat/strap
2=D-shape
3=round
4=molded (adorno)
5= pierced lug
6=unpierced lug
7=two strands
8=three strands
9=unknown
10=other

Body
1=present

Exterior finish
0=no finish
1=slip
2=paint
2.1=cream
2.2=red
2.3=cream and red
2.4=black
2.5=cream and black
2.6=red and black
2.7=cream, red, black
2.8=other
3=burnished
8=other
9=unknown

Interior finish
(same codes as exterior finish)

Decoration
0=no decoration
1=paleteada
1.1=square
1.2=rhombus
1.3=square with circle
1.4=linear
1.5=combination
1.6=spiral
1.7=other
2=applique
3=molded
3.1 piel de ganso or related
3.2 Lambayeque press-molded
3.3 faceneck or related

Decoration, cont.
4=incised
8=other
9=unknown

Usewear
0=none
1=fire-blackening
2=hole
8=other
9=unknown

Typology

Olla

The majority of *ollas* at Pedregal had carinated rims, a common feature of LIP assemblages in the Jequetepeque (Prieto 2005; Swenson 2004). I divided carinated rims into two broad types (B and C), with Type A designated to include carinated rims that I could not confidently assign to either B or C. Types B and C were distinguished qualitatively by looking at neck height, the extent to which the carination was pronounced or soft, and overall shape. After analysis, quantitative data on neck height and carination angle showed a significant difference between Types B and C, suggesting that my qualitative designation of two types captured a real distinction in the assemblage. In Type B, the rim is relatively evenly divided by the carination, while in Type C, the distance from the lip to the carination is shorter than the distance from the carination to the base of the neck. Type B also tends to have a more pronounced carination, as shown by the mean carination extent measure, and a shorter neck. Carinated *olla* types were further subdivided based on whether the portion of the rim between the lip and carination angled inward, creating a rim with an overall vertical profile, as in Figure A.3a below, or whether this portion of the rim was vertical, creating a set back right angle, as in Figures A.3b and d below.

Table A.9. *Olla* carination and neck height by type

Type	Mean carination ratio a/b	Mean carination extent (a+b)/c	Mean neck height (mm)
B	1.015	1.015	21.9
C	0.856	.857	25.7

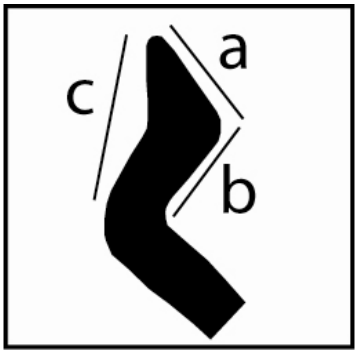

Figure A.1 Carination measurements

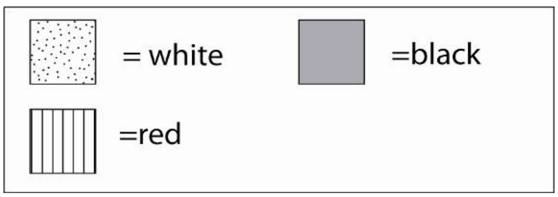

Figure A.2. Ceramic drawing key

There was little change in proportions of carinated *olla* types between the early and late LIP (Table A.10). Proportions of Types A, B, and C *ollas* all increased slightly from the early to late LIP. In all three types, subtype 1 increased in proportion and subtype 2 decreased in proportion from the early to late LIP. In other words, *olla* rims became more set back and less vertical through time. Mean neck height decreased through time from 23.4 mm in the early LIP to 20.8 mm. in the late LIP. The shape of carination, measured by the ratio of the distance from lip to carination ('a' in Figure A.1) to the distance from neck to carination ('b' in Figure A.1), also changed on average, with a mean ratio of .824 (a high carination) in the early LIP and a mean ratio of .953 (a carination that falls evenly between lip and neck) in the late LIP. In other words, while there was no significant difference in the proportions of the qualitatively assigned Types B and C through time, *olla* rim shape did change quantitatively through time, from a higher neck, a high carination and a more vertical profile (more typical of Type C) to a shorter neck with a centrally-placed carination and a more set back profile (more typical of Type B) (but see Prieto 2005:173-179 for a different sequence from San José de Moro).

Type A=indeterminate carination
A1=indeterminate vertical profile
A2=indeterminate set back profile

Type B=pronounced carination, short neck (similar to Swenson 17:5 and 21:6)
B1= lip vertical in profile (Fig A.3a)
B2=lip set back in profile (Fig A.3b, d)

Type C=slight/soft carination, long neck (similar to Swenson 18:5)
C1=lip vertical in profile (Fig A.4a)
C2=lip set back in profile (Fig A.4b, d)

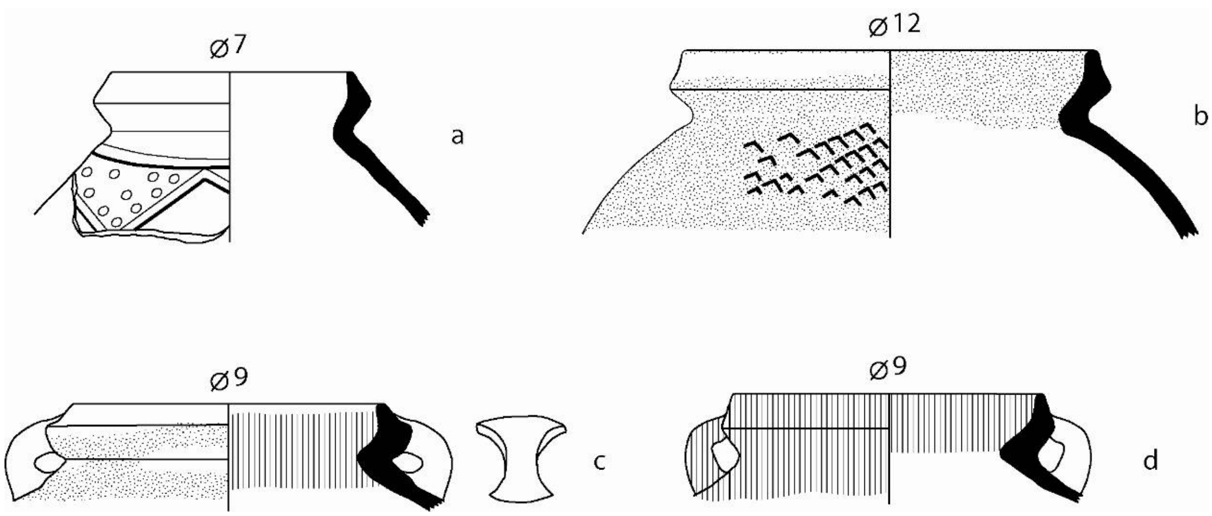

Figure A.2. Type B *ollas*

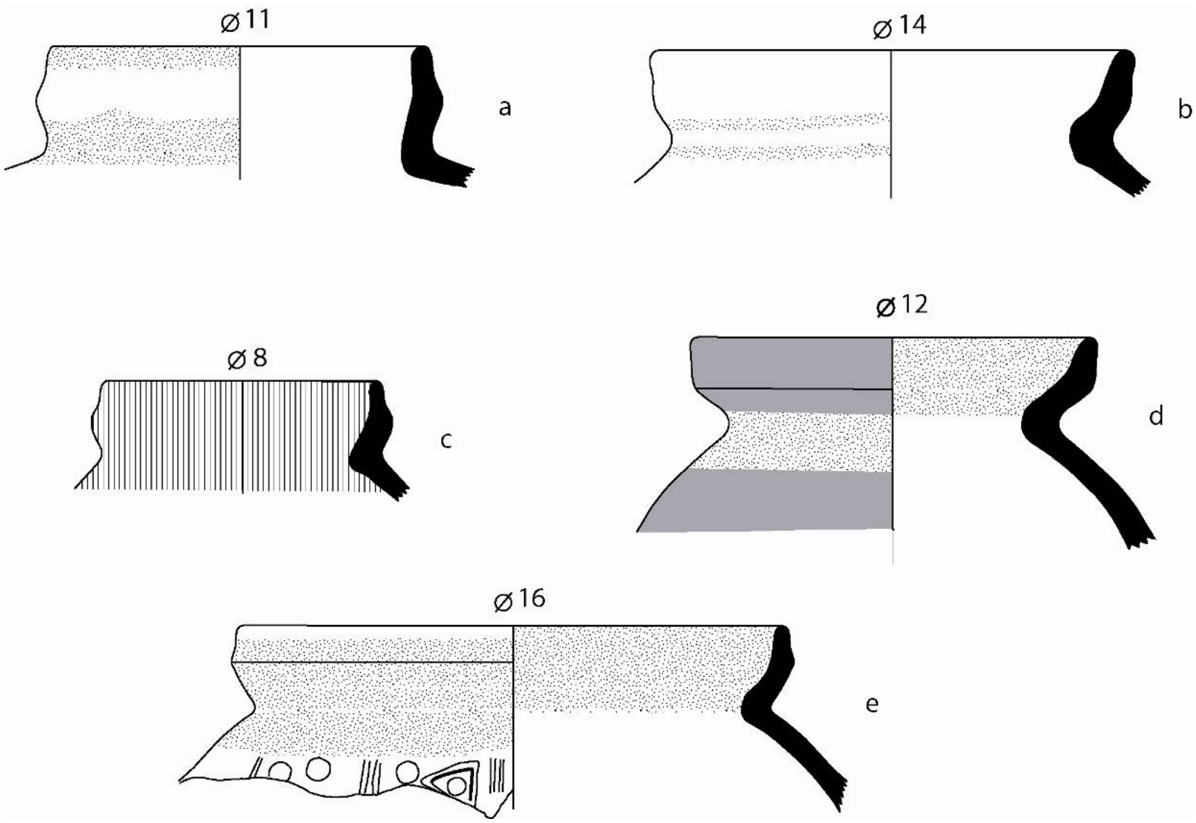

Figure A.3. Type C *ollas*

51.4% of carinated *ollas* (types A, B, and C) had paint on the exterior of the lip and neck. White paint, applied in a band around the lip, was the most common, present on 42% of carinated *olla* rim sherds. Six carinated *olla* sherds had evidence of *paleteado* designs on the shoulder and body of the vessel (see Figure A.5 for examples of *paleteado* patterns from Pedregal), and one sherd had a press-molded band on the shoulder (see Figure A.6 for examples of geometric press-molded bands from Pedregal).

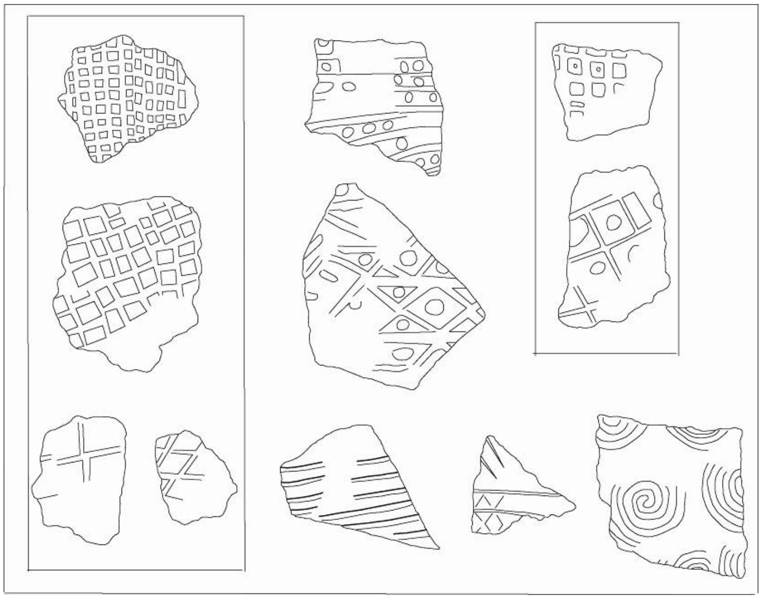

Figure A.4. Examples of paleteado motifs

Figure A.5. Examples of press-molded bands

Type D *ollas* were defined on the basis of their high undulating necks (Figure A.6). Mean neck height for Type D *ollas* was 30.8 mm. Similar *ollas* have been described as Middle Sicán by Tschauner (2001:Figure A.10) in the Lambayeque region and as Lambayeque at Farfán (Mackey and Jáuregui 2003). These *ollas* made up a much smaller proportion of the assemblage than did carinated *ollas* (Table A.10). Like carinated *ollas*, over half of Type D *ollas* (53.8%) had white paint on the exterior of the lip and neck. This type decreased almost imperceptibly (.4%) in proportion from the early to late LIP.

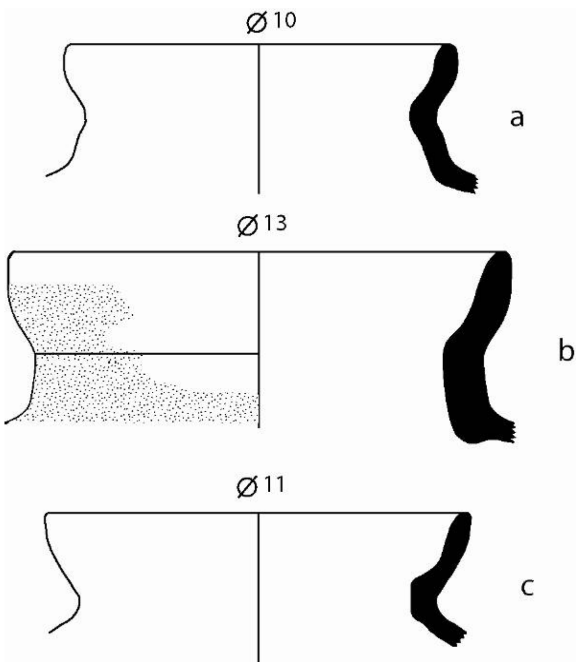

Figure A.6. Type D *ollas*

Type D=sinuous neck (Lambayeque *olla*)

D1=high vertical neck with C-shaped rim (Swenson 31:6)

D2=high vertical neck with everted rim (Fig A.7b, c) (similar to Swenson 22:6)

D3=undulating, inward-curving neck with C-shaped or everted rim (Fig A.7a) (similar to Swenson 27:6)

Types G and H made up a small proportion of the assemblage (Table A.10), but were distinguished not only by their form but by their tendency to be reduction-fired and burnished. Both forms, the neckless Type G and the bulbous-lipped Type H have been described in Late Horizon burials at Farfán (Mackey and Jáuregui 2004) and in Chimú and Chimú-Inka contexts at Chan Chan (Mackey personal communication). Tschauner (2001: Figure A.12) assigns globular (Type G1 and G2) *ollas* to the Chimú period. Both types often have small round or strap handles, as in Figures A.8 and A.9. Type G increased from less than 2% to more than 5% of the assemblage from the early to late LIP, even though this type never represented a substantial proportion of the assemblage.

Type G=neckless *olla*
- G1=neckless with round lip (Fig A.8a)
- G2=neckless with flat lip (Fig A.8b)

Type H=round/bulbous lip
- H1=vertical rim (Fig A.9b, c)
- H2=C-shaped rim (Fig A.9a)

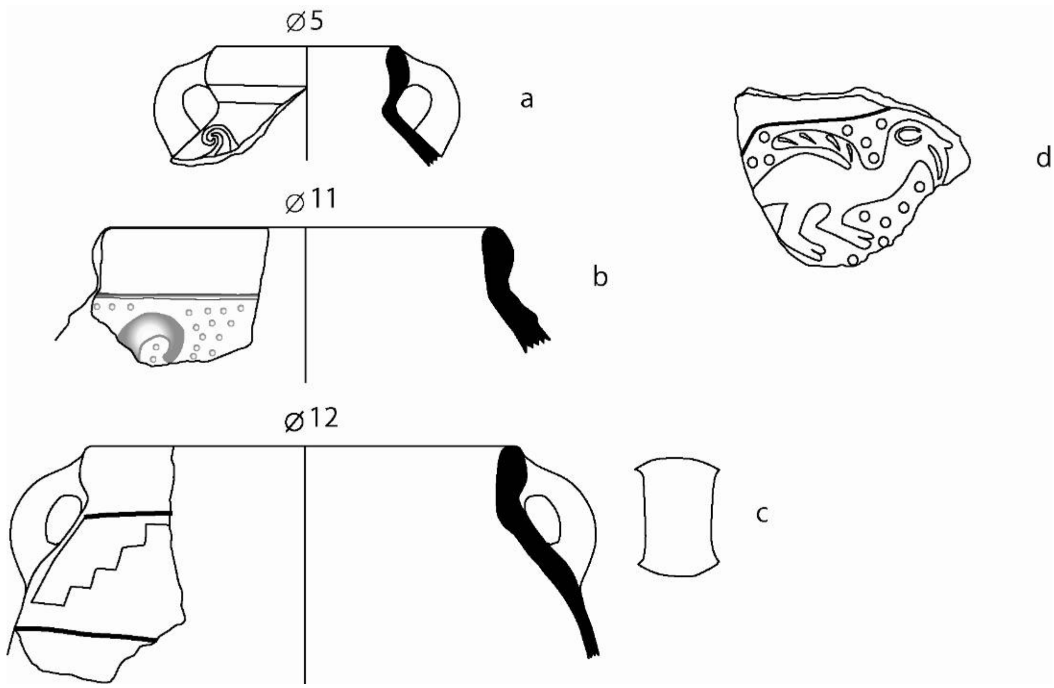

Figure A.7. Type G *ollas*

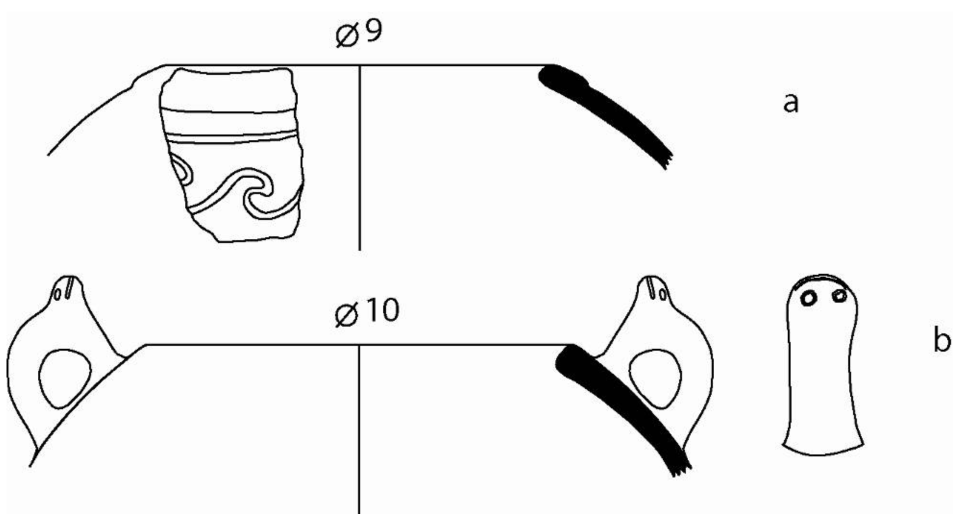

Figure A.8. Type H *ollas*

Another distinctive *olla* type at Pedregal is Type J, the platform *olla*. Type J is distinguished by an upcurving, flaring platform just below the rim. It is described at Late Moche sites in the Jequetepeque by Swenson (2004:733) and at Cerro Chepén by Rosas Rintel (2003:Figure 20).

Type J=platform rim (Fig 54a, b, c) (similar to Swenson 9:3)

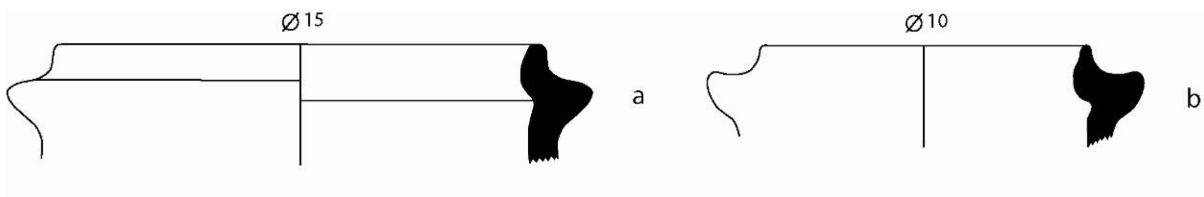

Figure A.9. Type J *ollas*

The following *olla* types were defined on the basis of at least one sherd at Pedregal, but were difficult to relate to a specific period or ceramic tradition and, with the exception of Type E, rare.

Type E=C-shaped rim (similar to Swenson 26:10)
Type F=outcurving/flared rim
Type I=incurving flat band (Fig 54g)
Type K=vertical rim

Table A.10. *Olla* types at Pedregal

Type	Subtype	Pedregal	early LIP	late LIP
Olla				
n=		600	108	141
A		**6.00**	**8.33**	**9.22**
B	**total**	**26.67**	**21.30**	**23.40**
	B1	11.67	7.41	13.48
	B2	14.50	13.89	9.22
C	**total**	**38.33**	**38.89**	**39.01**
	C1	16.00	18.52	14.89
	C2	20.83	18.52	21.99
D	**total**	**4.33**	**4.63**	**4.26**
	D1	1.17	2.78	2.13
	D2	2.33	1.85	2.13
	D3	0.67	0.00	0.00
E		**11.17**	**12.04**	**9.93**
F		**1.67**	**4.63**	**2.13**
G	**total**	**2.83**	**1.85**	**5.67**
	G1	1.67	0.00	3.55
	G2	1.17	0.00	2.13
H	**total**	**1.67**	**1.85**	**1.42**
	H1	1.33	1.85	1.42
	H2	0.33	0.00	0.00
I		**0.33**	**0.00**	**0.00**
J		**4.50**	**4.63**	**1.42**
K		**0.67**	**0.00**	**0.71**
unknown		1.83	1.85	2.84
total		100.00	100.00	100.00

Jars

Jars (also known as *cántaros*) were distinguished from *ollas* by their relatively higher necks and more restricted mouths. Jar rims were divided into types primarily on the basis of rim shape, particularly the extent to which the rim curved out at the lip. Outcurved or flared rims are associated with Chimú and Chimú-Inka periods by Tschauner (2001: Figure A.9) in the Lambayeque and at Farfán (Mackey and Jáuregui 2004). Very flaring rims are characteristic of *aríbalos* and other Chimú-Inka forms. Only 2.5% of Type A jars were reduction fired, compared with 11% Type B jars.

Type A=vertical/gently outcurving rim (Fig A.11b, d, f) (similar to Swenson's type 17)
Type B=flaring rim (Fig A.11c, e) (similar to Swenson's type 18)
Type C=very flaring rim (Fig A.11a)

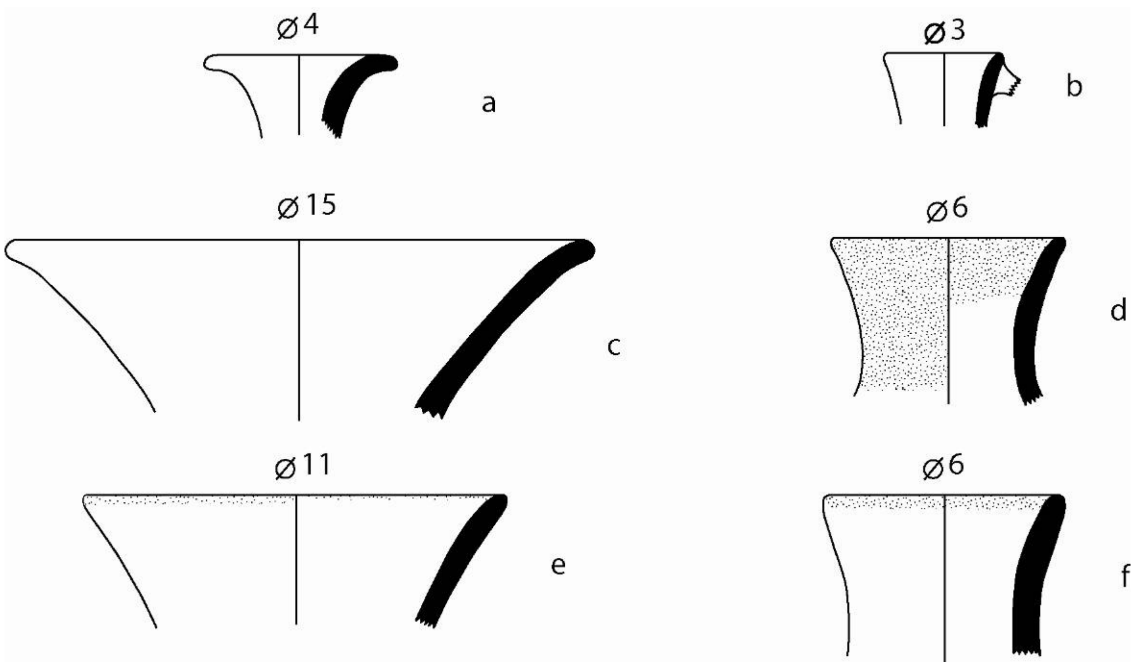

Figure A.10. Jars A-C

Type E and F jars are associated with the Middle and Late Moche occupations of the valley. This type has a less-restricted mouth than Types A-C, and tends to have a high, sinuous neck. Type E and F jars are never reduction-fired blackware, but often have bands of white paint around the rim or neck. These types are similar to those shown by Swenson (2004: Figure 7.7; types 11, 13, and 15) and Rosas Rintel (2003: Figure 20) for the Late Moche period.

Type E=sinuous (Fig A.13)
    E1=concave
    E2=convex
    E3=vertical and sinuous
Type F=faceneck (Fig A.12 a-e)

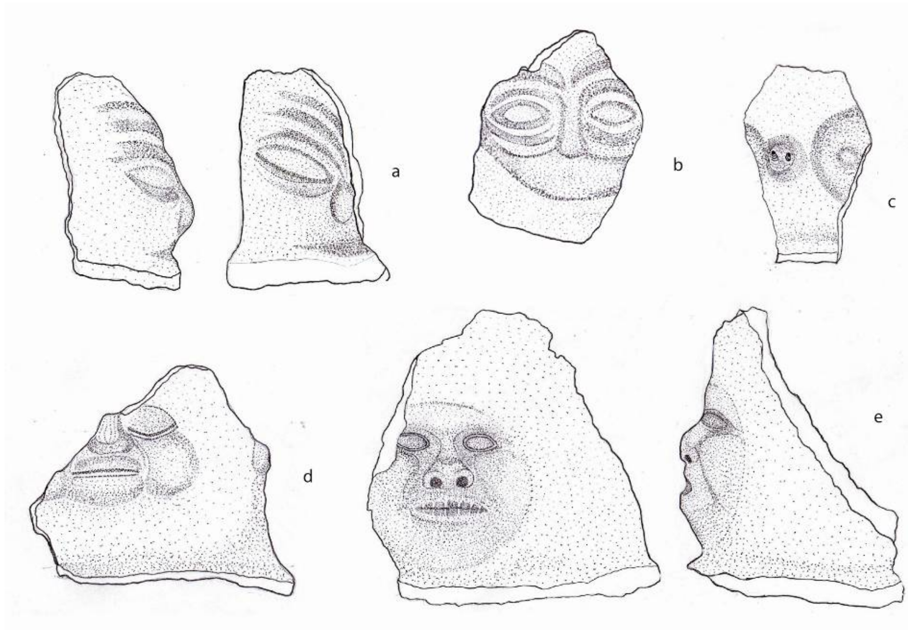

Figure A.11. Type F jar sherds

Table A.11. Jar types at Pedregal

Type	Subtype	Pedregal	early LIP	late LIP
Jar				
n=		403	29	21
A		**40.20**	**51.72**	**61.90**
B		**11.91**	**27.59**	**9.52**
C		**0.50**	**0.00**	**0.00**
E	**total**	**36.97**	**17.24**	**9.52**
	E1	5.71	3.45	0.00
	E2	20.84	10.34	4.76
	E3	7.44	0.00	0.00
F		**0.99**	**0.00**	**0.00**
unknown		10.42	3.45	19.05
total		100.00	100.00	100.00

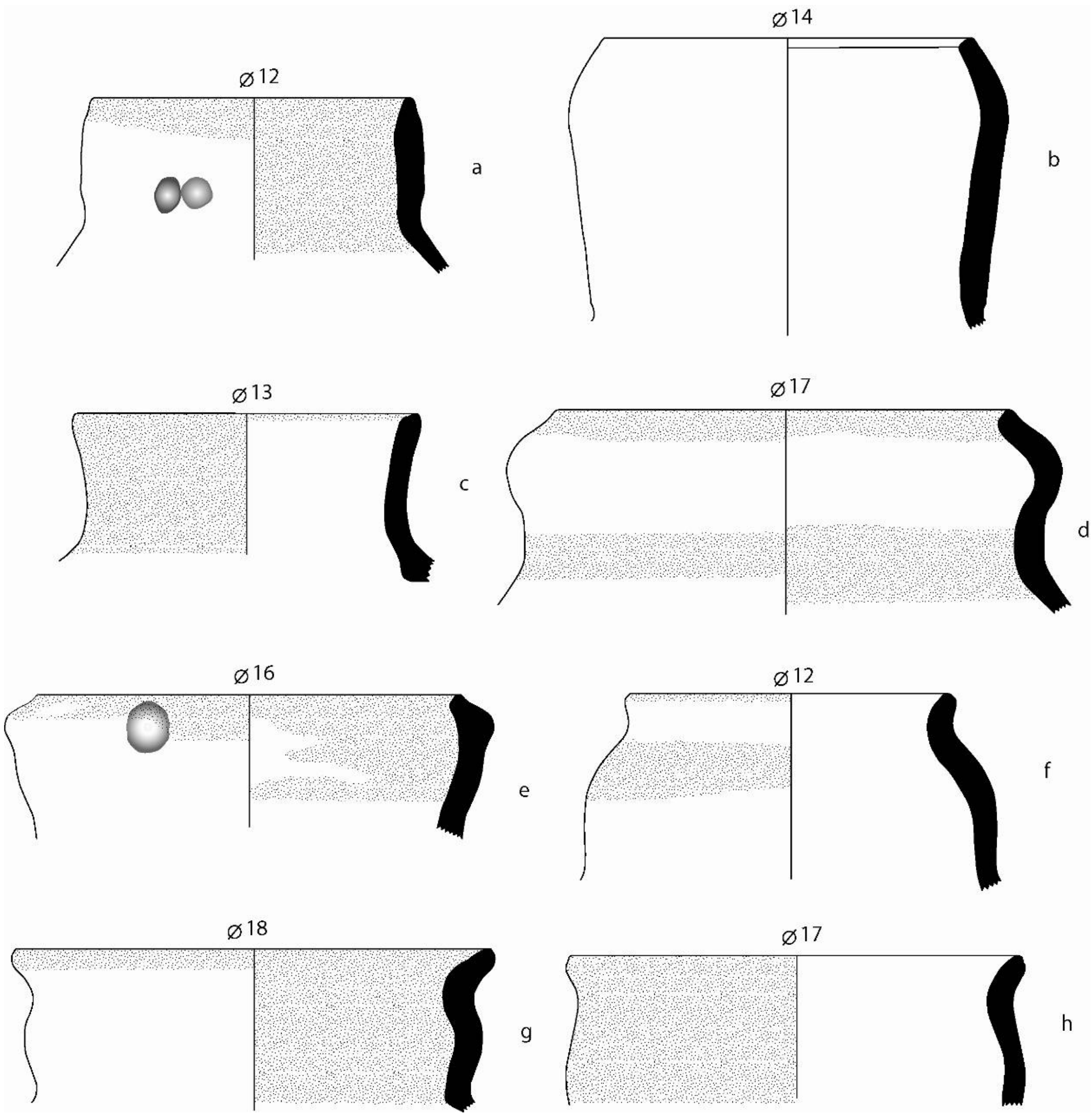

Figure A.12. Type E jars

Bowls and plates

Bowls and plates are both relatively shallow vessels with wide, unrestricted mouths. Bowls (Types A-C) were rounded, with a ring or pedestal base (Figure A.14), while plates (Type D) had a clear 'elbow,' or bend between relatively vertical sides and a relatively flat base (Figure A.15). Type A was rare (Table A.12); most bowls were Type B or C. Types B and C were distinguished by the angle of the rim—Type B bowls were shallower, with an flared rim (similar to Swenson's type 26) while Type C bowls were deeper, with a more vertical, even incurving rim (similar to Swenson's Type 27). Bowls were often decorated with a band of white paint around the rim, and often with simple geometric patterns of white on the inside of the bowl (Figure A.14). Some bowls had a geometric, press-molded band on the outside, between the rim and the base. Similar bowls were reported in the Lambayeque dating to the Middle and Late Sicán period (Tschauner 2001: Figures A.7 and A.8); Type C bowls predominate in Tschauner's illustration of Middle Sicán bowls (Figure A.8), while Type B bowls are more common in his illustration of Late Sicán bowls (Figure A.7).Similar bowls were also reported in Lambayeque burials at Farfán (Mackey and Jáuregui 2003; Cutright 2005). Bowl types B and C both decreased sharply in proportion between the early and late LIP (Table A.12).

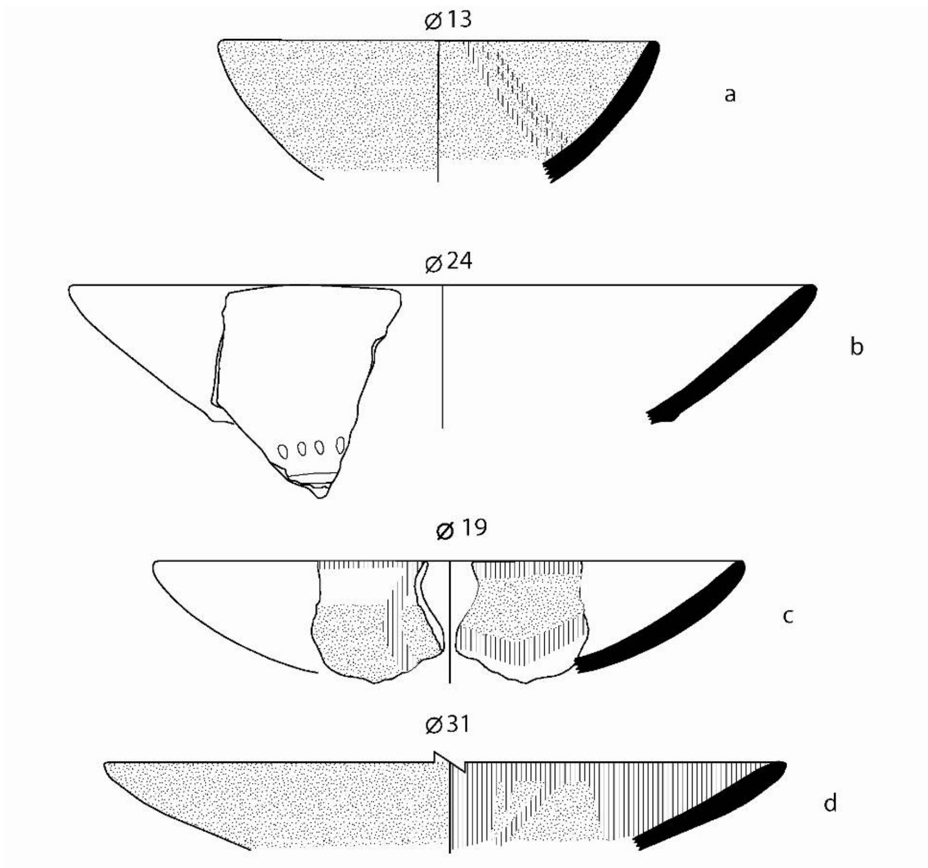

Figure A.13. Bowls B and C

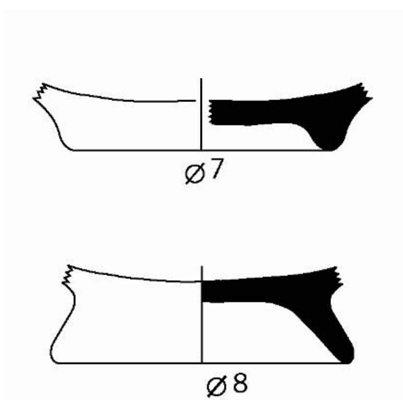

Figure A.14. Bowl bases

Type A=bowl with outcurving/flaring rim (Swenson 2004 81:26, Prieto 2005:177)
Type B=bowl with slanted outward, slightly incurving rim (Fig A.14b, c, d)
Type C=bowl with more vertical and incurving rim than Type B (Fig A.14a)

44% of Type D bowls were reduction-fired. 50.6% were burnished on the exterior, and 54.4% were burnished on the interior. Several sherds (6% of Type D sherds) had mold-made decoration on the exterior base. While Type D was separated into two subtypes on the basis of whether the sides were vertical or slightly flaring, I do not think that this difference was very relevant or diagnostic. This type is similar to Swenson's type 82:26, to the Chimú plates and bowls illustrated by Tschauner (2001: Figure A.6) and Prieto (2005:179) and to plates found in Chimú-Inka burials at Farfán (Mackey and Jáuregui 2004). Some plate sherds had evidence of press-molded designs on the base. Type D bowls made up and much greater proportion of the late LIP assemblage as compared to the early LIP assemblage (Table A.12).

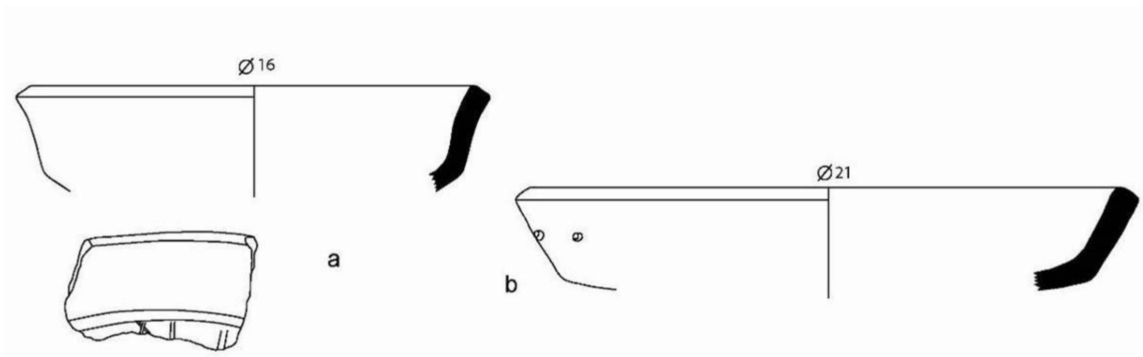

Figure A.15. Bowl D

Type D=plate with flat base and pronounced elbow between base and sides
D1=flat or rounded lip, slightly outcurving (Swenson 82:26)
D2=flat, horizontal lip, vertical sides

Table A.12. Bowl and plate types at Pedregal

Type	Subtype	Pedregal	early LIP	late LIP
Bowl				
n=		377	102	75
A		**1.33**	**0.00**	**2.67**
B		**39.26**	**43.14**	**34.67**
C		**30.24**	**32.35**	**20.00**
D	**total**	**21.22**	**17.65**	**42.67**
	D1	9.28	6.86	16.00
	D2	9.02	8.82	12.00
unknown		7.96	6.86	9.33
total		100.00	100.00	100.00

Tinajas

Tinajas were easily distinguishable from other forms on the basis of thickness, large temper, wide mouths, and incomplete firing. Often, the lip was decorated with a band of sloppy white slip. Several *tinaja* sherds also had geometric incised designs, such as circles, just below the rim (Figure A.17). Two broad types were distinguished; Type A had a more sharply incurving rim, and was much more common, while Type B had a more vertically oriented rim. Similar *tinajas* are described by Swenson (2004: Figure 7.9; Types 61:19, 62:20, and 66:20). Types were subdivided according to lip shape; rounded and square lip profiles were most common.

Type A=incurving rim (Figure A.17a and b)
- A1=rounded lip
- A2=pointed lip
- A3=square lip
- A4=indented lip

Type B=vertical rim (Figure A.17c)
- B1=rounded lip
- B2=pointed lip
- B3=square lip
- B4=indented lip

Type C=incurving hook

Table A.13. *Tinaja* types at Pedregal

Type	Subtype	Pedregal	early LIP	late LIP
Tinaja				
n=		233	34	28
A	**total**	**74.25**	**88.24**	**78.57**
	A1	37.34	61.76	57.14
	A2	4.72	2.94	3.57
	A3	26.61	23.53	17.86
	A4	3.86	0.00	0.00
B	**total**	**12.02**	**11.76**	**10.71**
	B1	3.43	0.00	10.71
	B2	0.86	0.00	0.00
	B3	6.87	11.76	0.00
	B4	0.86	0.00	0.00
C	**total**	**3.00**	**0.00**	**3.57**
unknown		7.30	0.00	7.14
total		100.00	100.00	100.00

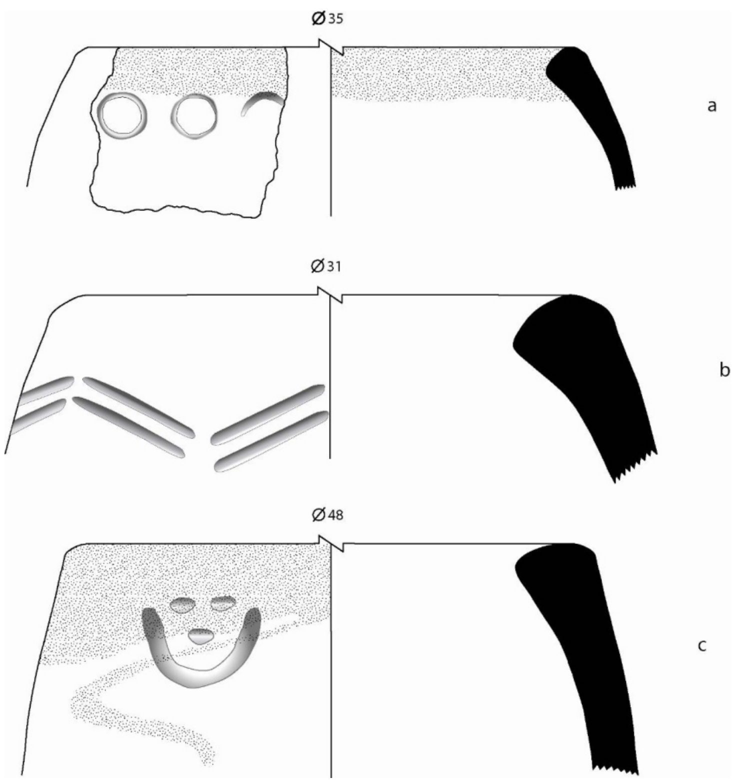

Figure A.16. *Tinajas* A and B

Rallador and other forms

Ralladores, or grater bowls, had raised interior ridges that were presumably used to process soft foods prior to cooking. Four different ridge patterns were observed at Pedregal (Types A-D). However, the sample is too small to permit the identification of any chronological patterning of these types (Table A.14).

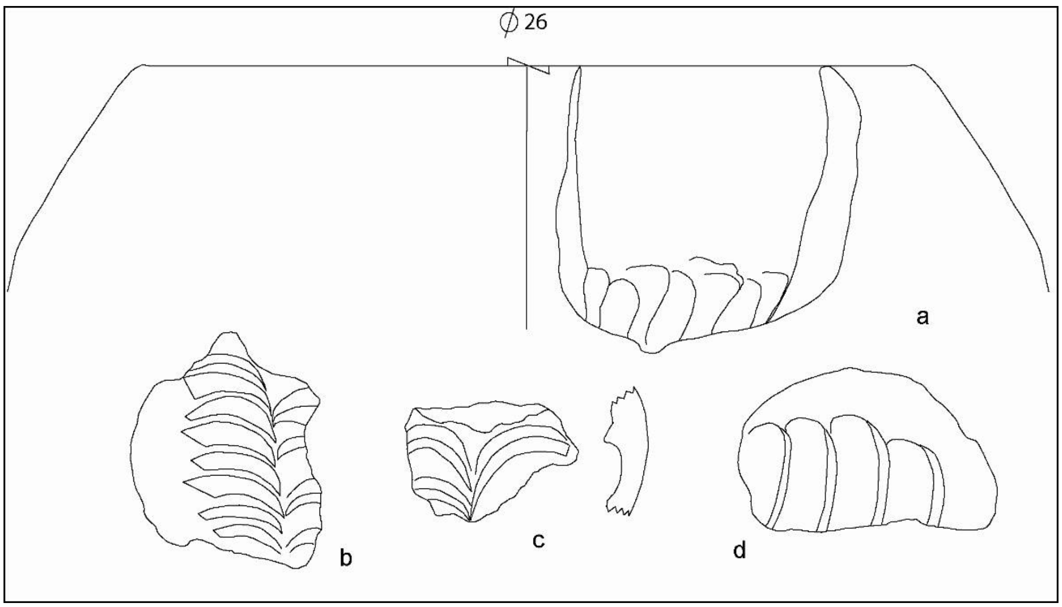

Figure A.17. *Rallador* sherds

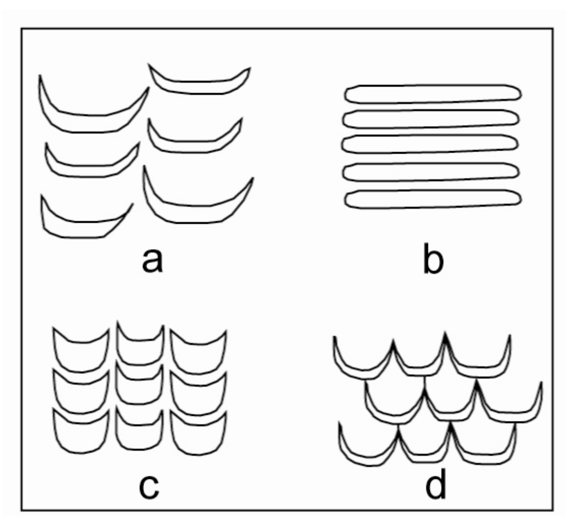

Figure A.18. *Rallador* types

Type A=semicircle
Type B=linear
Type C=rows of half-circles
Type D=scales

Other forms identified at Pedregal include fineware bottle sherds and fineware sherds in general (highly decorated but unidentifiable as to form). These forms made only a small contribution to the overall assemblage (Table A.14).

Table A.14. Rallador and other types at Pedregal

Type	Subtype	Pedregal	early LIP	late LIP
Rallador				
n=		17	5	2
A		**47.06**	**60.00**	**100.00**
B		**23.53**	**40.00**	**0.00**
C		**11.76**	**0.00**	**0.00**
D		**5.88**	**0.00**	**0.00**
unknown		11.76	0.00	0.00
total		100.00	100.00	100.00
Bottle	n=	7	0	1
	aryballoid	14.29	0.00	0.00
Other	n=	35	5	6
Unknown	n=	344	49	64

Diagnostic ceramics by sherd

Table A.15. Ceramic data 1

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
0	1	1	olla B1	7.98	1	1	1	1	2	4	8	1	0	19.93
0	1	2	olla B1	4.79	1	1	1	1	2	4	8	1	0	19.07
0	1	3	olla B2	7.22	2	1	1	1	2	4.1	9	1	0	24.66
0	1	4	olla D3	7	1	1	1	1	2	5	10	1	0	34.04
0	1	5	olla B2	8.11	3	2	3	1	2	4.1	9	1	0	26.41
0	1	6	olla B2	6.12	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	10	1	0	17.15
0	1	7	bowl B	6.66	4	1	1	1	2	10	20	1	0	0
0	1	8	bowl D1	7.93	4	1	1	1	2	2	21	2	0	0
0	1	9	bowl B	7.38	1	1	1	2	2	10	31	4	0	0
0	1	10	grater	15.78	1	1	1	2	2	3	26	1	0	0
0	1	11	unknown	6.43	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	12	fineware	6.27	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	2285	1	olla B1	6.66	2	1	1	1	2	4.1	12	1	0	19.94
0	2285	2	botella	4.65	4	1	1	1	2	1	2.8	1	0	53.89
0	2285	3	botella	7.26	4	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
0	2655	1	olla B2	6.73	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	9	1	0	18.91
0	2655	2	olla B1	5.49	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	10	1	0	24.04
0	2655	3	olla C2	7.43	1	2	1	1	2	4.2	15	1	0	27.9
0	2655	4	jar B	6.39	2	1	1	1	2	2	12	1	0	48.24
0	2655	5	unknown	7.9	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	2655	6	grater	7.84	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	2655	7	unknown	4.19	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	2655	8	bowl A	7.16	1	2	3	2	2	2	20	1	0	0
0	2655	9	bowl C	8.65	1	1	1	1	2	10	22	1	0	0
0	2655	10	tinaja A3	14.78	1	4	3	2	2	3	38	2	0	0
0	2773	1	aribalo	4.63	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	2774	1	bowl D1	7.63	1	1	1	1	2	2	25	1	0	0
0	2775	1	unknown bowl	8.05	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	2775	2	unknown	3.42	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	2775	3	tinaja A1	22.78	2	4	3	2	2	3	48	1	0	0
0	2775	4	tinaja A1	26.22	1	4	3	2	2	3	60	1	0	0
0	2775	5	tinaja A1	13.73	3	4	3	2	2	3	35	1	0	0
0	2775	6	unknown tinaja	17.82	1	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
2	41	1	olla G1	5.45	1	2	3	1	2	3	14	1	0	0
2	41	2	unknown	5.41	3	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
2	41	3	unknown	3.1	4	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
4	69	1	tinaja A1	30.35	2	4	3	2	2	3	54	1	0	0
4	69	2	olla I	9.96	1	2	3	2	2	3	16	1	0	0
4	69	3	jar C	9.56	4	1	1	2	2	2	15	1	0	0
4	69	4	unknown	4.63	1	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
4	69	5	unknown	6.18	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
4	69	6	unknown	7.99	1	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
4	69	7	unknown	6.25	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
6	168	1	bowl B	6.99	1	2	1	1	2	10	17	1	0	0
6	168	2	bowl B	9.68	1	2	1	2	2	10	19	1	0	0
6	168	3	olla B2	9.54	1	1	1	2	2	4.1	15	1	0	24.77
6	168	4	unknown	4.12	3	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
6	168	5	unknown	5.02	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
6	172	1	olla A	6.08	1	1	1	1	2	4	11	1	0	26.86
9	80	1	olla B2	5.89	1	1	1	2	2	4.1	8	1	0	20.12
9	80	2	jar A	7.65	1	2	1	2	2	2	11	1	0	0
9	80	3	unknown jar	5.75	4	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
9	80	4	fineware	3.14	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
9	80	5	fineware	3.05	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
9	80	6	plate	5.2	1	2	3	1	2	10	23	1	0	0
9	80	7	plate	4.81	1	2	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
9	80	8	unknown bowl	7.63	1	2	3	2	2	10	24	1	0	0
10	118	1	unknown tinaja	15.81	3	4	3	2	9	0	0	0	0	0
10	123	1	olla C1	6.9	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	7	1	0	0
10	123	2	olla D2	6.26	1	1	1	1	2	5	10	1	0	24.29
10	123	3	olla D2	8.09	3	2	3	1	2	5	12	1	0	38.68
10	123	4	bowl C	8.4	1	2	3	2	2	10	16	1	0	0
10	123	5	tinaja B2	25.73	2	4	3	2	2	1	35	4	0	0
10	123	6	tinaja A1	28.75	2	4	3	2	2	3	39	1	0	0
10	123	7	tinaja A3	25.7	2	4	3	2	2	3	50	2	0	0
16	317	1	olla B2	4.94	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	9	1	0	0
16	317	2	olla D3	5.65	1	1	1	2	2	5	11	1	0	33.2
16	317	3	unknown	4.34	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
16	317	4	tinaja A3	15.35	3	4	3	2	1	3	36	2	0	0
16	353	1	olla C1	4.32	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	10	1	0	0
16	353	2	olla C1	8.48	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	12	1	0	29.93
16	353	3	olla A	8.85	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	13	1	0	20
16	353	4	olla E	8.42	3	2	3	1	2	5	15	1	0	18.43
16	353	5	blackware	5.22	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
16	353	6	unknown jar	8.96	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
17	319	1	jar B	5.7	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	0	0
18	323	1	bowl B	7.44	1	2	3	1	2	10	24	1	0	0
18	323	2	tinaja B3	11.44	3	2	3	2	2	1	44	2	0	0
18	323	3	olla C2	6.31	1	1	1	2	2	4.2	12	1	0	25.22
18	323	4	unknown	4.28	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
18	323	5	unknown	4.27	2	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
18	323	6	unknown jar	6.84	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
19	367	1	olla B1	7.5	3	1	3	1	2	4.1	12	1	0	21.84
19	367	2	olla A	7.39	1	1	1	2	2	4	12	1	0	0
19	367	3	olla E	8.08	1	2	3	2	2	5	13	1	0	0
19	367	4	bowl C	7.37	1	1	3	1	2	1	17	1	0	0
19	367	5	bowl B	6.15	1	1	3	1	2	10	14	1	0	0
19	367	6	bowl C	8.69	1	2	3	2	2	10	17	1	0	0
19	367	7	bowl B	9.75	3	1	3	2	2	10	19	1	0	0
19	367	8	tinaja A3	10.08	2	2	3	2	2	3	15	2	0	0
19	367	9	bowl D2	9.75	3	1	1	1	2	2	15	2	0	0
19	367	10	bowl D1	7.69	1	1	1	1	2	2	16	1	0	0
19	367	11	rallador B	8.42	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
20	376	1	olla E	6.11	1	1	1	1	2	5	9	1	0	23.95
20	376	2	olla A	6.88	1	1	1	1	2	4	11	1	0	0
20	376	3	olla C1	6.33	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	13	1	0	24.25
20	376	4	bowl C	10	2	2	3	2	2	10	20	2	0	0
20	379	1	olla C2	7.88	1	1	3	2	2	4.2	19	1	0	0
20	379	2	olla C2	7.17	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	11	1	0	26.14
20	379	3	olla C2	7.16	1	1	1	2	2	4.2	11	1	0	23.57
20	379	4	olla C2	7.95	1	1	3	2	2	4.2	11	1	0	28.94
20	379	5	olla C2	5.58	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	11	1	0	32.06
20	379	6	unknown olla	7.43	1	1	1	1	2	1	12	1	0	26.79
20	379	7	olla C2	5.99	1	1	1	2	2	4.2	14	1	0	0
20	379	8	bowl B	5.48	3	1	1	1	2	10	15	1	0	0
20	379	9	bowl D1	7.52	1	1	1	1	2	2	18	1	0	0
20	379	10	bowl B	6.74	3	1	1	2	2	10	18	1	0	0
20	379	11	bowl B	7.5	2	1	1	1	2	10	21	1	0	0
20	379	12	bowl B	10.3	2	1	1	1	2	2	23	1	0	0
20	379	13	bowl B	8.65	1	2	3	2	2	10	24	1	0	0
20	379	14	bowl C	7.94	1	2	3	1	2	10	24	1	0	0
20	379	15	bowl B	7.24	2	1	1	1	2	10	25	1	0	0
20	379	16	bowl B	6.73	1	1	3	2	2	10	27	1	0	0
20	379	17	bowl B	9.84	4	2	3	1	2	10	27	1	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
20	379	18	bowl C	8.27	1	2	3	2	2	10	17	1	0	0
20	379	19	unknown	8.34	1	1	1	2	2	10	24	1	0	0
20	379	20	olla C2	8.15	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	14	1	0	26.07
20	379	21	tinaja A1	23.34	3	4	3	2	2	3	38	1	0	0
20	379	22	tinaja B3	15.59	3	4	3	2	2	3	16	2	0	0
20	379	23	tinaja A1	27.46	1	4	3	2	2	3	47	1	0	0
20	379	24	unknown bowl	5.26	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
20	379	25	unknown	8.19	1	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
27	388	1	olla C2	6.91	2	1	3	1	2	4.2	10	1	0	20.56
29	406	1	olla E	4.64	1	1	3	1	2	5	10	1	0	0
29	406	2	olla B2	7.5	4	2	3	1	2	4.1	13	1	0	18.98
29	406	3	jar B	8.25	2	1	3	2	2	2	16	3	0	0
31	410	1	unknown tinaja	15.8	3	3	3	2	2	2	32	1	0	0
32	412	1	jar A	7.31	1	1	3	1	2	1	8	1	0	0
32	412	2	olla J	9.46	1	2	3	2	2	7	15	1	0	0
38	475	1	olla J	7.66	3	2	3	1	2	7	13	1	0	0
38	475	2	jar A	10.99	1	1	1	1	2	2	15	1	0	0
38	475	3	jar A	7.25	2	2	3	2	2	2	20	1	0	0
40	465	1	jar E2	9.25	3	2	3	4	3	5	24	1	0	0
44	19	1	unknown	4.91	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
44	21	1	olla B2	7.32	3	2	3	1	2	4.1	10	1	0	21.76
44	21	2	olla C1	10.89	1	3	3	1	2	4.2	12	1	0	0
44	21	3	olla B2	8.11	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	13	1	0	22.9
44	21	4	olla A	6.7	2	1	1	1	2	4.2	10	1	0	0
44	21	5	unknown	5.5	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
44	21	6	unknown	5.24	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
44	21	7	unknown	4.06	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
44	21	8	bowl B	6	4	2	3	1	2	10	29	1	0	0
44	21	9	bowl D1	13.5	4	1	1	1	2	2	30	1	0	0
44	21	10	unknown	6.98	1	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
45	22	1	olla B2	8.04	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	10	1	0	0
45	22	2	olla C2	6.53	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	11	1	0	22.89
45	22	3	tinaja A3	19.86	1	4	3	1	2	3	30	2	3	0
45	22	4	bowl D1	8.56	3	1	1	1	2	2	28	2	0	0
45	22	5	unknown jar	4.09	3	2	3	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
45	22	6	unknown olla	7.2	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
46	68	1	olla C2	7.85	1	2	3	2	2	4.2	12	0	0	0
46	68	2	olla A	7.63	3	1	1	1	2	4	8	1	0	22.5
46	68	3	olla C	8.55	1	2	1	2	2	4.1	7	1	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
46	68	4	olla H1	5.3	3	1	1	2	2	1	6	1	0	20.6
46	68	5	unknown bowl	8.85	3	3	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
46	68	6	unknown	4.68	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
46	68	7	unknown	5.15	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
46	68	8	unknown	5.7	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
46	68	9	olla A	7.25	1	1	1	1	2	4	0	1	0	0
46	68	10	unknown olla	6.45	1	2	1	2	2	9	15	1	0	0
46	68	11	bowl D1	6.5	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	2	0	0
48	107	1	olla C1	8.25	3	1	1	2	2	4.2	6	1	0	28.85
48	107	2	olla C1	7.19	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	8	1	0	0
48	107	3	unknown olla	6.04	1	1	1	1	2	5	8	1	0	0
48	107	4	olla B1	9.05	3	2	3	2	2	4.1	9	1	0	22.69
48	107	5	olla C	11.33	1	3	3	2	2	4.2	14	1	0	29.92
48	107	6	bowl C	7.22	1	3	3	2	2	10	19	1	0	0
48	107	7	unknown	6.52	1	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
48	107	8	tinaja A1	23.6	1	3	3	2	2	3	40	1	0	0
48	107	9	unknown tinaja	23.79	1	4	3	2	2	2	42	1	0	0
48	107	10	unknown	7.46	4	1	1	1	9	0	0	0	0	0
48	107	11	unknown	7	3	3	3	2	9	0	0	0	0	0
48	107	12	rallador A	8.77	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
49	148	1	olla B2	9.12	2	2	1	2	2	4.1	14	1	0	21.57
49	148	2	unknown	7.8	1	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
49	148	3	unknown	4	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
49	148	4	tinaja B1	29.32	1	4	3	2	2	3	42	1	0	0
49	148	5	olla B	6.89	1	2	3	1	2	4.1	10	1	0	20.4
50	158	1	olla B1	6.08	1	2	3	2	2	4.1	8	1	0	0
50	158	2	olla B1	9	3	2	3	2	2	4.1	9	1	0	23.62
50	158	3	olla B1	8.37	1	1	1	2	2	4.1	10	1	0	26.65
50	158	4	olla B2	7.35	1	2	3	2	2	4.1	11	1	0	21.85
50	158	5	olla E	5.84	4	1	1	1	1	5	7	1	0	0
50	158	6	jar E	4.9	1	1	1	1	1	6	11	1	5	0
50	158	7	unknown	5.84	1	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
50	158	8	unknown	5.08	3	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
50	158	9	unknown	5.1	1	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
51	201	1	olla B1	10.49	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	0	1	0	22.5
52	258	1	olla B2	6.5	1	2	3	1	2	4.1	10	1	0	20.9
52	258	2	olla C1	7.69	1	2	3	1	2	4.2	10	1	0	24.92
52	258	3	olla B1	5.38	1	1	1	2	2	4.1	8	1	0	17.41
52	258	4	olla D1	4.95	1	2	3	2	2	8	11	1	0	28.8

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
52	258	5	olla A	8.5	4	1	1	1	2	4	11	1	0	20.7
52	258	6	olla F	7.3	3	2	3	2	2	2	22	1	0	0
52	258	7	tinaja A3	26.01	2	4	3	1	2	3	0	2	0	0
52	258	8	bowl C	8.02	3	3	3	1	2	10	23	1	0	0
52	258	9	jarra B	8.57	1	1	1	2	2	2	15	1	2	0
52	258	10	unknown	5	3	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
52	258	11	unknown	6.5	1	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
53	299	1	olla B1	6.57	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	8	1	0	19.6
53	299	2	olla C1	8.43	1	2	3	2	2	4.2	12	1	0	31.67
53	299	3	unknown bowl	10.56	1	3	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
53	299	4	bowl B	7.68	4	1	1	1	2	10	20	1	0	0
53	299	5	bowl B	8.61	4	1	1	1	2	10	20	1	0	0
53	299	6	bowl B	8.64	4	3	3	1	2	10	23	1	0	0
53	299	7	bowl C	8.14	4	1	1	1	2	10	10	1	0	0
53	299	8	bowl C	6.3	1	2	3	1	2	10	13	1	0	0
53	299	9	bowl B	6.73	1	3	3	1	2	10	20	1	0	0
53	299	10	unknown olla	5.23	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
53	299	11	unknown	6.5	1	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
53	299	12	unknown	4.02	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
54	26	1	olla C2	6.42	1	2	1	1	2	4.2	10	1	0	24.6
54	26	2	unknown	5.17	1	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
54	26	3	unknown	4.41	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
55	30	1	unknown	11.16	1	2	1	2	2	2	23	1	0	0
55	30	2	unknown	5.63	1	1	1	2	2	1	17	1	0	0
55	30	3	bowl D	8.6	1	1	1	1	2	1	15	1	0	0
55	30	4	olla A	9	3	1	1	2	2	4.2	13	1	0	25.26
55	30	5	tinaja B1	26.48	1	4	3	2	2	1	40	1	0	0
55	30	6	unknown	8.28	3	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
56	35	1	adorno	15.26	3	1	1	1	8	0	0	0	0	0
56	67	1	olla J	7.33	3	2	3	1	2	7	10	1	0	22.7
56	67	2	olla C1	6.47	1	1	1	2	2	4.2	10	1	0	27.6
56	67	3	olla E	9.75	4	1	1	1	2	5	14	1	0	24.1
56	67	4	olla A	7.04	1	2	3	1	2	4	15	1	0	0
56	67	5	olla C	4.56	1	3	3	1	2	4.2	16	1	0	0
56	67	6	unknown	5.83	3	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
64	202	1	olla A	6.52	2	2	3	1	2	4.1	9	1	0	0
64	202	2	olla C2	8.01	1	1	1	2	2	4.2	12	1	0	17.93
64	202	3	olla A	8.48	1	1	1	1	2	4	10	1	0	0
64	202	4	olla E	5.52	4	1	1	1	2	5	10	1	0	31.08
64	202	5	olla C1	6.1	1	2	3	2	2	4.2	10	1	0	27.18
64	202	6	jarra A	6.36	1	1	1	1	2	2	17	1	2	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
64	202	7	unknown jar	5.54	4	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
64	202	8	unknown	4.7	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
64	259	1	olla D2	4.53	1	1	1	2	2	5	8	1	1	0
64	259	2	olla B1	6.94	3	2	3	1	2	4.1	9	1	0	0
64	259	3	olla C2	7.51	1	1	1	2	2	4.2	11	1	0	25.49
64	259	4	jarra A	5.77	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	5	0
64	259	5	bowl B	7.72	1	2	3	2	2	2	16	2	1	0
64	259	6	olla G1	5.62	4	2	3	1	2	3	7	1	0	0
64	259	7	bowl D	6.45	3	2	3	2	2	2	16	1	0	0
64	259	8	bowl D1	7.96	4	1	1	1	2	2	18	2	2	0
64	259	9	tinaja A1	18.7	1	4	3	2	2	3	43	1	3	0
64	259	10	unknown	3.7	4	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
64	259	11	unknown	4.5	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
64	259	12	unknown	4.5	3	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
64	268	1	olla H1	3.55	4	1	1	1	2	1	6	1	0	0
65	309	1	tinaja B1	30.71	1	4	3	2	2	1	52	1	1	0
65	309	2	olla C2	8.25	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	7	1	0	25.53
65	309	3	olla E	9.39	1	2	3	2	2	5	9	1	0	20.4
65	309	4	olla C2	8.52	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	11	1	0	21.72
65	309	5	olla C1	7.86	1	1	1	2	2	4.2	12	1	0	26.61
65	309	6	olla F	4.75	3	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	0	0
65	309	7	bowl B	8.3	1	2	1	2	2	10	19	1	0	0
65	309	8	bowl D1	8.28	3	1	3	1	2	2	29	2	0	0
65	309	9	unknown	7.07	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
65	309	10	unknown	8.57	3	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
65	309	11	unknown	5.66	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
65	309	12	unknown	5.21	1	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
66	260	1	olla C2	9.14	1	2	3	2	2	4.2	12	1	0	28.6
66	260	2	jarra B	8.42	3	2	3	1	2	2	21	1	2	0
66	260	3	unknown	3.43	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
68	267	1	bowl C	8.87	1	2	3	2	2	10	27	1	0	0
68	267	2	bowl C	8.76	1	2	3	1	2	10	31	1	0	0
68	267	3	unknown	7.44	1	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
69	303	1	olla E	6.23	3	2	1	2	2	5	10	1	0	29.9
69	303	2	olla E	6.01	1	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
72	363	1	olla A1	5.35	1	1	1	2	2	4	8	1	0	24.5
72	363	2	olla C	5.84	1	3	3	1	2	4.2	9	1	0	0
72	363	3	olla E	7	1	1	1	2	2	5	12	1	0	27.37
72	363	4	bowl C	6.2	1	2	1	2	2	10	14	1	0	0
72	363	5	bowl B	6.57	4	2	1	1	2	10	22	1	0	0
72	363	6	feline head	8.5	1	3	3	1	8	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
74	209	1	tinaja B3	24.62	3	4	3	2	2	1	50	2	0	0
76	48	1	olla C2	6.76	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	16	0	0	26.56
76	48	2	tinaja A1	26.08	1	4	3	2	2	3	51	0	0	0
76	48	3	unknown	4.28	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
76	195	1	olla B2	7.06	3	1	1	1	2	4.1	10	1	0	20.69
76	195	2	olla C2	6.67	2	1	1	1	2	4.2	11	1	0	26.54
76	195	3	olla B2	7.61	3	1	1	1	2	4.1	12	1	0	32.97
76	195	4	olla B2	6.6	1	1	1	2	2	4.1	13	1	0	19.11
76	195	5	olla B2	6.77	1	1	1	2	2	4.1	13	1	0	18.76
76	195	6	olla E	5.61	1	1	1	2	2	5	14	1	0	22.6
76	195	7	olla B1	11.39	1	1	1	2	2	4.1	9	1	0	22.8
76	195	8	olla B1	5.07	3	1	1	1	2	4.1	9	1	0	22.3
76	195	9	olla B2	11.03	3	2	1	2	2	4.1	10	1	0	22.64
76	195	10	olla B1	7.95	1	2	1	2	2	4.1	14	1	0	21.66
76	195	11	olla C1	7.84	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	14	1	0	33.43
76	195	12	olla J	8.72	3	1	1	1	2	7	10	1	0	31.5
76	195	13	olla E	5.55	1	1	1	1	2	5	9	1	0	30.4
76	195	14	olla B1	7.86	3	2	1	1	2	4.1	9	1	0	23.5
76	195	15	olla J	7.9	1	2	3	1	2	7	9	1	0	24.15
76	195	16	olla A	9.72	1	1	1	1	2	4	9	1	0	24.51
76	195	17	olla A	8.77	1	1	1	1	2	4	9	1	0	20.31
76	195	18	olla D2	7.42	3	1	1	1	2	5	11	1	0	31.88
76	195	19	jar B	10.76	1	1	1	2	2	2	7	1	0	0
76	195	20	bowl C	6.64	4	2	1	1	2	10	13	1	0	0
76	195	21	bowl D2	7.28	3	1	1	1	2	10	13	1	0	0
76	195	22	unknown	10.65	1	2	1	2	2	1	34	3	0	0
76	195	23	unknown	10.42	1	3	3	1	2	1	37	2	0	0
76	195	24	bowl D1	6.09	4	1	1	1	2	10	38	2	0	0
76	195	25	unknown	9.04	2	2	3	2	2	1	40	1	0	0
76	195	26	bowl B	9.06	1	1	1	1	2	10	24	1	0	0
76	195	27	bowl B	8.61	1	1	1	2	2	10	30	1	0	0
76	195	28	bowl C	6.56	3	2	3	1	2	10	33	1	0	0
76	195	29	bowl C	5.98	4	1	1	1	2	10	13	1	0	0
76	195	30	bowl B	8.91	3	2	3	1	2	10	26	1	0	0
76	195	31	bowl D2	6.48	3	1	1	1	2	10	17	2	0	0
76	195	32	unknown	4.64	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
76	195	33	unknown	5.75	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
76	195	34	unknown	6.38	3	2	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
76	195	35	unknown	7	1	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
76	195	36	unknown bowl	4.85	1	2	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
76	195	37	unknown	6.27	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
76	195	38	unknown	4.96	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
76	195	39	unknown	5.75	3	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
76	195	40	unknown	6.9	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
76	195	41	tinaja A1	24.84	3	4	3	2	2	3	49	1	0	0
76	195	42	tinaja A1	14.5	1	4	3	2	2	3	55	1	0	0
76	195	43	tinaja A3	16.08	3	4	3	1	2	3	27	2	0	0
76	195	44	tinaja A1	16.4	1	4	3	2	2	3	45	1	0	0
78	92	1	olla C2	5.96	1	1	3	2	2	4.2	10	1	0	22.57
78	92	2	olla E	7.17	3	1	3	1	2	5	14	1	0	0
78	92	3	jar A	6.54	2	1	3	2	2	1	10	1	0	0
78	92	4	unknown	5.95	2	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
78	92	5	tinaja A1	19.3	1	4	3	2	1	3	52	1	0	0
78	92	6	tinaja A3	17.8	1	3	3	2	1	3	0	2	0	0
79	88	1	tinaja A1	29.36	3	4	3	2	2	3	50	1	0	0
79	88	2	unknown	5.79	1	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
79	88	3	unknown	5.26	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
80	133	1	olla C2	6.09	2	1	1	1	2	4.2	9	1	0	0
80	133	2	olla C2	8.24	3	2	1	2	2	4.2	15	1	0	31.22
80	133	3	olla C2	6.57	1	2	1	2	2	4.2	9	1	0	0
80	133	4	bowl B	8.56	3	2	1	1	2	10	16	1	0	0
80	133	5	unknown	5.54	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
80	133	6	unknown jar	12.65	3	2	3	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
81	191	1	olla B1	9.1	3	2	3	2	2	4.1	13	1	0	20.81
82	139	1	bowl B	8.11	2	2	3	2	2	10	20	1	0	0
82	139	2	bowl C	6.8	4	1	1	1	2	10	21	1	0	0
82	139	3	bowl C	6.4	2	1	1	2	2	10	28	1	0	0
82	139	4	olla C2	7.86	2	1	1	1	2	4.2	10	1	0	33.12
82	139	5	olla C2	7.76	4	1	1	1	2	4.2	16	1	0	0
82	139	6	unknown	4.96	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
82	139	7	unknown	3.99	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
82	143	1	olla B2	8.55	3	1	1	1	2	4.1	18	1	0	21.51
83	189	1	olla C2	10.63	3	2	3	2	2	4.2	10	1	0	33.32
83	189	2	olla D1	7.88	3	2	1	1	2	5	11	1	0	32.15
83	189	3	olla E	5.45	1	1	1	2	2	5	14	1	0	22.47
83	189	4	tinaja A3	13.29	1	4	3	2	2	3	32	2	0	0
83	189	5	olla F	8.38	3	1	3	1	2	2	11	1	0	15.16
83	189	6	unknown	6.9	1	1	1	2	2	1	11	2	0	0
83	189	7	jar A	6.03	1	1	1	1	2	2	12	1	0	0
83	189	8	bowl B	7.15	1	1	3	1	2	10	19	1	0	0
84	190	1	olla C1	7.38	3	2	3	2	2	4.1	9	1	0	13.58
84	190	2	olla B2	7.99	2	1	1	2	2	4.2	11	1	0	10.24
84	190	3	bowl B	8.17	1	2	3	2	2	10	20	1	0	0
85	295	1	olla B1	7.2	1	1	3	1	2	4.1	9	1	0	16.7

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
85	295	2	jar A	8.4	1	1	3	1	2	2	11	1	0	0
85	295	3	bowl D	8.09	4	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
85	295	4	tinaja A1	20.88	3	4	3	2	2	3	32	1	0	0
85	295	5	tinaja C	15.51	2	4	3	2	2	3	29	1	0	0
85	295	6	tinaja A1	13.53	1	4	3	2	2	3	46	1	0	0
85	295	7	tinaja A1	24.72	3	4	3	2	2	3	55	1	0	0
85	295	8	tinaja A1	17.12	2	4	3	2	2	3	42	1	0	0
86	237	1	tinaja A3	18.33	2	3	3	2	1	3	36	2	0	0
86	247	1	olla E	5.97	4	1	1	1	2	5	9	1	0	24.05
86	247	2	olla C2	5.8	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	10	1	0	0
86	247	3	olla C1	12.42	2	1	3	1	2	4.2	10	1	0	29.07
86	247	4	bowl B	7.15	1	2	3	1	2	10	25	1	0	0
86	247	5	bowl D	5.99	2	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
87	192	1	olla B1	6.17	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	10	1	0	14.48
87	192	2	olla E	5.09	2	1	1	2	2	5	9	1	0	31.55
87	192	3	olla B2	8.21	2	1	1	2	2	4.2	11	1	0	25.82
87	192	4	olla J	7.78	1	2	3	1	2	7	7	1	0	21.55
87	192	5	unknown	8.12	3	2	1	1	2	3	11	1	0	0
87	192	6	bowl C	7.8	2	2	1	2	2	10	14	1	0	0
87	192	7	bowl C	9.35	3	2	1	2	2	10	16	1	0	0
87	192	8	bowl D2	6	4	1	1	1	2	2	18	2	0	0
87	192	9	bowl C	7.6	1	1	1	2	2	10	21	1	0	0
87	192	10	tinaja A3	8.62	3	4	3	2	2	3	25	2	0	0
87	192	11	tinaja A1	19.57	3	4	3	2	2	3	37	1	0	0
87	193	1	bowl D2	5.34	4	1	1	2	8	10	15	2	0	0
87	242	1	olla C2	10.51	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	11	1	0	29.01
87	242	2	jar A	6.75	1	3	3	2	2	1	9	1	0	29.39
87	242	3	olla B1	8.02	4	2	3	1	2	4.1	10	1	0	25.96
87	242	4	olla C2	6.69	1	1	1	2	2	4.2	12	1	0	0
87	242	5	jar A	6.4	1	1	1	2	2	2	6	1	0	0
87	242	6	bowl B	6.4	3	2	3	2	2	10	15	1	0	0
87	242	7	olla E	4.77	4	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	0	0
87	242	8	unknown	3.94	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
87	242	9	bowl A	12.17	1	3	3	2	2	10	37	1	0	0
87	242	10	tinaja A1	13.51	1	4	3	2	2	3	36	1	0	0
87	242	11	tinaja A3	17.66	1	4	3	2	2	3	32	2	0	0
87	242	12	tinaja A1	28.3	1	4	3	2	2	3	47	1	0	0
87	242	13	tinaja A1	19.15	1	4	3	2	2	3	57	1	0	0
87	292	1	unknown olla	7.42	1	1	1	1	2	2	9	1	0	0
87	292	2	olla C1	5.7	1	2	3	1	2	4.2	9	1	0	0
87	292	3	olla B1	8.39	2	2	3	1	2	4.1	9	1	0	16.91
87	292	4	unknown	5.07	1	1	1	2	2	1	10	1	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
87	292	5	bowl A	9.08	1	2	1	1	2	10	10	1	0	0
87	292	6	bowl D1	7	4	1	1	1	2	2	12	1	0	0
87	292	7	unknown bowl	7.27	1	2	3	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
87	292	8	unknown bowl	7.14	3	1	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
87	292	9	unknown	5.85	2	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
87	292	10	unknown	6.28	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
87	292	11	unknown	5.37	2	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
87	292	12	unknown	5.26	2	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
87	292	13	unknown	5.85	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
87	292	14	rallador A	4.23	1	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
87	292	15	unknown	6.67	2	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
88	289	1	olla B2	6.95	2	1	1	1	2	4.1	8	1	0	21.65
88	289	2	olla E	5.55	2	1	1	1	2	5	9	1	0	26.16
88	289	3	olla C1	10.61	2	1	1	1	2	4.2	9	1	0	27.87
88	289	4	olla C1	7.68	1	1	1	2	2	4.2	8	1	0	24.82
88	289	5	olla E	4.92	1	1	1	1	2	5	8	1	0	18.32
88	289	6	olla B1	8.19	3	1	1	1	2	4.1	8	1	0	22.27
88	289	7	olla A	6.94	3	1	1	1	2	4	11	1	0	23.68
88	289	8	olla D2	6.32	1	2	3	2	2	5	12	1	0	32.25
88	289	9	olla C1	7.36	1	2	3	1	2	4.2	12	1	0	25.14
88	289	10	olla A	10.37	3	2	3	1	2	4	12	1	0	23.44
88	289	11	olla E	5.62	2	2	3	1	2	2	12	1	0	0
88	289	12	olla J	7.42	2	2	3	2	2	7	13	4	0	27.43
88	289	13	olla C2	8.17	3	1	1	2	2	4.2	13	1	0	28.09
88	289	14	unknown	7.96	3	2	3	2	2	5	14	9	0	0
88	289	15	olla A	6.97	3	2	1	1	2	4	9	1	0	16.1
88	289	16	olla J	8.94	3	2	1	1	2	7	10	9	0	34.15
88	289	17	olla C1	11.47	1	2	1	2	2	4.2	11	1	0	0
88	289	18	bowl C	5.68	3	1	1	1	2	10	22	2	0	0
88	289	19	unknown bowl	5.92	3	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
88	289	20	bowl B	8.61	1	1	1	1	2	10	24	1	0	0
88	289	21	bowl B	9	4	1	1	1	2	10	20	1	0	0
88	289	22	bowl C1	9.41	2	3	3	1	2	10	23	1	0	0
88	289	23	bowl C	9.68	3	2	3	1	2	1	13	1	0	0
88	289	24	bowl C	8.74	3	1	1	2	2	10	16	1	0	0
88	289	25	bowl B	9.03	3	2	3	1	2	10	18	1	0	0
88	289	26	bowl B	8.97	1	2	1	1	2	10	18	1	0	0
88	289	27	bowl C	9.55	1	2	3	1	2	10	0	0	0	0
88	289	28	bowl D2	8.55	3	2	3	1	2	10	21	2	0	0
88	289	29	jar A	10.44	1	1	1	1	2	2	21	1	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
88	289	30	unknown	6.76	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	0
88	289	31	jar A	7.72	3	1	1	1	2	2	17	1	0	0
88	289	32	bowl B	5.08	1	1	1	1	2	10	19	1	0	0
88	289	33	bowl D2	6.9	1	1	1	1	2	1	20	2	0	0
88	289	34	unknown	6.36	2	2	3	1	2	3	10	1	0	0
88	289	35	bowl C	6	2	1	1	1	2	5	12	1	0	0
88	289	36	jar A	7.89	3	2	3	1	2	2	13	1	0	0
88	289	37	bowl C	5.97	1	2	1	1	2	10	13	1	0	0
88	289	38	bowl C	7.5	3	1	1	1	2	10	22	1	0	0
88	289	39	jar B	11.84	3	2	3	1	2	2	22	1	0	0
88	289	40	jar A	8.58	1	1	1	1	2	2	23	1	0	0
88	289	41	unknown	7.02	1	1	1	2	2	3	26	1	0	0
88	289	42	bowl D	9.19	3	1	1	1	2	2	35	9	0	0
88	289	43	tinaja B3	14.31	3	4	3	1	2	1	52	2	0	0
88	289	44	tinaja A1	27.15	3	4	3	2	2	3	50	1	0	0
88	289	45	tinaja A1	27.23	2	4	3	2	2	3	50	1	0	0
88	289	46	tinaja A1	18.27	3	4	3	2	2	3	41	1	0	0
88	289	47	tinaja A1	22.93	3	4	3	1	2	3	40	1	0	0
88	289	48	tinaja A1	17.35	3	4	3	1	2	3	41	1	0	0
88	289	49	tinaja A1	24.04	3	4	3	1	2	3	50	1	0	0
88	289	50	tinaja A1	19.41	3	4	3	1	2	3	50	1	0	0
88	289	51	tinaja A1	13.5	3	4	3	2	2	3	34	1	0	0
88	289	52	tinaja A1	27.64	3	4	3	2	2	3	38	1	0	0
88	289	53	tinaja A1	13.54	3	3	3	2	2	3	28	1	0	0
88	289	54	tinaja A1	23.94	3	4	3	2	2	3	44	1	0	0
88	289	55	unknown	6.96	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
88	289	56	unknown	5.68	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
88	289	57	unknown	4.46	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
88	289	58	unknown	4.17	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
88	289	59	unknown	3.91	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
88	289	60	unknown	11.61	1	2	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
88	291	1	olla J	9.32	3	1	3	1	2	7	11	1	0	0
88	291	2	olla C1	4.79	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	11	1	0	23.13
88	291	3	olla C1	6.86	2	1	1	1	2	4.2	12	1	0	31.12
88	291	4	olla B1	8	3	1	1	1	2	4.1	8	1	0	0
88	291	5	olla B1	7.55	3	1	1	1	2	4.1	9	1	0	24.47
88	291	6	olla E	5.42	2	1	1	1	2	5	10	1	0	0
88	291	7	olla A	8.79	3	1	1	1	2	4	10	1	0	0
88	291	8	olla C2	8.37	2	1	3	2	2	4.2	10	1	0	0
88	291	9	olla B2	9.89	2	1	3	1	2	4.1	10	1	0	20.06
88	291	10	olla B2	7.79	3	1	1	1	2	4.1	11	1	0	19.74
88	291	11	olla C2	8.11	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	11	1	0	24.79
88	291	12	jar A	6.51	1	1	1	1	2	1	10	1	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
88	291	13	jar A	5.96	4	1	1	1	2	2	12	1	0	0
88	291	14	bowl B	6.19	2	2	3	1	2	10	13	1	0	0
88	291	15	unknown	7.76	1	1	1	1	2	10	16	1	0	0
88	291	16	bowl B	8.88	3	1	3	1	2	10	19	1	0	0
88	291	17	bowl B	7.15	2	1	1	1	2	10	20	1	0	0
88	291	18	bowl B	7.04	2	2	1	1	2	10	25	1	0	0
88	291	19	bowl D1	7.25	2	1	1	1	2	10	19	1	0	0
88	291	20	bowl D1	6.09	4	1	1	1	2	2	23	2	0	0
88	291	21	bowl B	6.87	3	2	3	2	2	10	27	1	0	0
88	291	22	olla E	4.83	1	1	1	1	2	5	9	1	0	0
88	291	23	bowl D1	8.04	1	2	1	1	2	10	20	1	0	0
88	291	24	bowl D1	6.23	4	1	1	1	2	2	21	2	0	0
88	291	25	tinaja A3	23.22	3	4	3	2	2	3	55	2	0	0
88	291	26	tinaja A1	17.65	2	4	3	2	2	3	35	1	0	0
88	291	27	tinaja A1	27.06	3	4	3	2	2	3	50	1	0	0
88	291	28	unknown	5.66	3	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
88	291	29	unknown	4.77	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
88	291	30	unknown	4.74	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
88	291	31	unknown	9.16	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
88	291	32	unknown	8.8	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
88	291	33	bowl D	6.46	1	2	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
88	291	34	rallador A	6.35	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
88	291	35	fineware	3.1	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
88	291	36	rallador B	9.57	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
89	333	1	olla C1	5.63	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	14	1	0	29.77
89	333	2	olla C2	6.08	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	13	1	0	21.77
89	333	3	olla C1	8.47	1	2	3	1	2	4.2	13	1	0	19.87
89	333	4	plato D2	6.15	1	1	1	2	2	2	15	2	0	0
89	333	5	bowl B	11.23	3	2	3	2	2	10	20	1	0	0
89	333	6	bowl C	4.96	1	2	3	2	2	10	16	1	0	0
89	333	7	bowl B	8.25	1	2	3	1	2	10	17	1	0	0
89	333	8	tinaja A3	19.09	1	4	3	1	2	3	46	2	0	0
89	333	9	bowl B	9.33	1	2	3	2	2	10	18	1	0	0
89	333	10	unknown	6.28	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
89	333	11	unknown	5.64	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
89	333	12	unknown	6.43	3	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
89	333	13	unknown	4.7	3	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
90	341	1	unknown	6.77	1	1	1	2	2	5	7	1	0	0
90	341	2	olla C2	6.16	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	9	1	0	20.11
90	341	3	olla C2	6.12	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	10	1	0	22.75
90	341	4	olla C2	5.45	1	1	3	2	2	4.2	10	1	0	0
90	341	5	olla C2	4.69	2	1	1	2	2	4.2	12	1	0	21.83
90	341	6	olla A	5.8	1	1	1	1	2	4	13	1	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
90	341	7	tinaja A1	18.43	3	4	3	2	2	3	36	1	0	0
90	341	8	unknown	7.36	1	2	3	2	2	2	13	1	0	0
90	341	9	jar A	6.56	2	1	3	1	2	2	15	1	0	0
90	341	10	bowl C	9.11	1	2	3	2	2	10	18	1	0	0
90	341	11	bowl D2	8.44	4	1	2	1	2	2	18	2	0	0
90	341	12	bowl C	7.19	1	2	3	2	2	10	33	1	0	0
90	341	13	bowl C	7.17	4	1	1	2	2	10	33	1	0	0
90	341	14	unknown	4.78	3	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
90	341	15	unknown	5.35	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
90	341	16	unknown	4.56	3	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
91	337	1	jar E2	9.37	1	2	3	3	2	5	14	2	0	0
91	337	2	bowl B	8.44	1	2	3	1	2	10	21	1	0	0
91	337	3	unknown	4.34	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
92	401	1	jar A	8.76	3	2	1	1	2	1	22	2	0	0
92	401	2	bowl C	9.01	1	2	3	2	2	10	33	1	0	0
94	426	1	jar A	5.02	1	1	3	2	2	2	6	1	0	0
94	426	2	olla C2	8.02	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	12	1	0	26.45
94	426	3	bowl B	8.99	4	2	3	1	2	10	17	0	0	0
94	426	4	tinaja B3	12.58	1	3	3	2	2	1	26	2	0	0
95	398	1	bowl C	5.36	1	1	1	1	2	10	15	1	0	0
95	421	1	jar B	8.21	1	1	3	1	2	2	12	1	0	0
95	421	2	jar B	7.38	3	2	3	1	2	2	23	1	0	0
95	479	1	olla D2	9.33	1	2	3	1	2	10	13	1	0	45.7
95	479	2	bowl C	9.5	1	2	3	1	2	10	19	1	0	0
102	126	1	olla C1	5.61	2	1	1	2	2	4.2	11	1	0	0
105	243	1	olla B2	7.49	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	14	1	0	18.35
105	243	2	olla C2	9.9	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	14	1	0	25.1
105	243	3	olla F	7.2	1	1	3	1	2	2	12	1	0	7.2
105	243	4	jar A	3.16	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	0	0
105	243	5	olla B2	6.59	1	1	3	1	2	4.1	8	1	0	19.03
105	243	6	olla C2	6.35	3	1	3	1	2	4.2	8	1	0	23.12
105	243	7	olla C2	6.3	4	1	1	1	2	4.2	9	1	0	0
105	243	8	olla C2	6.04	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	10	1	0	19.81
105	243	9	olla D1	5.12	1	1	1	2	2	5	10	1	0	27.41
105	243	10	olla E	5.78	1	1	1	1	2	5	10	1	0	21.23
105	243	11	olla D1	6.8	1	1	1	1	2	5	10	1	0	30.5
105	243	12	olla E	8.04	1	1	3	1	2	5	11	1	0	26.42
105	243	13	olla E	7.37	1	1	1	2	2	5	16	1	0	29.05
105	243	14	olla C2	8.44	4	1	1	1	2	4.2	10	1	0	28.93
105	243	15	olla B2	5.7	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	9	1	0	19.15
105	243	16	olla B2	9.15	1	2	3	2	2	4.1	9	1	0	19.65
105	243	17	olla E	5.46	4	1	1	1	2	5	8	1	0	27
105	243	18	olla A	7.73	1	1	1	1	2	4	10	1	0	17.52

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
105	243	19	olla B2	6.67	3	1	1	1	2	4.1	11	1	0	19.58
105	243	20	olla C1	8.05	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	13	1	0	25.54
105	243	21	olla B2	5.86	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	13	1	0	0
105	243	22	unknown bowl	6.55	4	2	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
105	243	23	olla C1	8.22	1	2	3	1	2	4.2	11	1	0	29.35
105	243	24	olla B2	8.25	4	1	1	1	2	4.1	11	1	0	27.29
105	243	25	olla C2	4.57	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	11	1	0	0
105	243	26	olla A	6.96	2	1	1	2	2	4	15	1	0	0
105	243	27	unknown bowl	11.87	3	3	3	2	2	10	16	2	0	0
105	243	28	unknown olla	8.23	1	1	1	1	2	1	16	1	0	0
105	243	29	unknown jar	8.14	2	2	3	2	2	2	17	3	0	0
105	243	30	bowl C	6.8	3	1	1	2	2	10	19	1	0	0
105	243	31	bowl C	6.51	4	1	1	1	2	10	18	1	0	0
105	243	32	bowl B	8.22	4	1	1	1	2	10	25	1	0	0
105	243	33	bowl C	8.09	3	1	1	1	2	10	17	1	0	0
105	243	34	jar A	6.27	4	1	1	1	2	2	10	1	0	0
105	243	35	bowl C	7.93	4	1	3	1	2	10	11	1	0	0
105	243	36	bowl B	6.91	3	1	1	1	2	2	16	1	0	0
105	243	37	jar E2	8.29	3	2	3	1	2	5	17	3	0	0
105	243	38	bowl B	8.83	1	1	1	2	2	10	22	1	0	0
105	243	39	bowl C	9.54	3	1	3	2	2	10	23	1	0	0
105	243	40	bowl B	9.08	1	2	3	1	2	10	19	1	0	0
105	243	41	bowl B	7.77	4	1	1	1	2	10	21	1	0	0
105	243	42	bowl B	8.82	3	2	3	1	2	10	22	1	0	0
105	243	43	bowl C	6.44	1	2	3	1	2	10	16	1	0	0
105	243	44	bowl B	7.55	1	1	3	1	2	10	16	1	0	0
105	243	45	bowl C	5.84	1	1	1	1	2	10	16	3	0	0
105	243	46	bowl B	5.36	3	2	3	1	2	10	17	1	0	0
105	243	47	bowl B	5.89	1	2	3	1	2	10	12	1	0	0
105	243	48	bowl B	6.42	3	1	3	1	2	2	11	1	0	0
105	243	49	bowl B	7.15	2	1	3	1	2	10	13	1	0	0
105	243	50	bowl B	6.5	1	2	3	2	2	10	15	1	0	0
105	243	51	bowl D1	8.93	4	1	1	1	2	2	12	2	0	0
105	243	52	bowl D2	7.73	3	2	3	1	2	2	13	2	0	0
105	243	53	bowl D2	7.01	1	1	3	1	2	2	14	1	0	0
105	243	54	bowl D1	7.23	4	1	1	1	2	2	15	1	0	0
105	243	55	bowl D2	7.81	4	1	1	1	2	2	19	2	0	0
105	243	56	bowl D2	6.76	4	1	1	1	2	2	21	2	0	0
105	243	57	tinaja A1	22.12	3	4	3	2	2	3	47	1	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
105	243	58	tinaja A3	20.36	2	4	3	2	2	3	56	2	0	0
105	243	59	tinaja A1	26.94	3	3	3	1	2	3	55	1	0	0
105	243	60	tinaja A1	22.69	3	4	3	2	2	3	0	1	0	0
105	243	61	unknown	7.14	2	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
105	243	62	unknown	5.65	4	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
105	243	63	unknown	4.66	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
105	243	64	unknown	4.57	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
105	243	65	unknown	6.04	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
105	243	66	unknown	5.72	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
105	243	67	unknown	4.45	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
105	243	68	unknown	5.64	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
105	243	69	unknown	8.1	2	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
105	243	70	unknown	4.5	3	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
105	243	71	unknown	4.1	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
105	243	72	unknown jar	11.53	4	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
105	243	73	unknown	3.6	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
105	243	74	unknown	3.3	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
105	243	75	unknown	6.52	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
105	243	76	unknown	7.2	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
108	342	1	olla D1	6.55	1	1	1	1	2	5	15	1	0	0
109	561	1	olla J	7.43	3	2	3	1	2	7	9	1	0	0
111	431	1	jar E1	6.05	3	1	3	1	2	2	12	2	0	0
111	431	2	tinaja B3	12.33	1	4	3	2	2	2	52	2	0	0
112	435	1	unknown bowl	7.92	1	1	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
116	568	1	olla B2	6.01	2	1	1	1	2	4.1	8	1	0	23.6
116	568	2	olla E	4.89	2	1	1	1	2	5	10	1	0	20.69
116	568	3	olla E	7.06	2	1	1	1	2	5	10	1	0	25.64
116	568	4	olla C2	5.59	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	12	1	0	0
116	568	5	olla C1	7.19	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	12	1	0	28.54
116	568	6	bowl C	8.33	1	2	1	1	2	10	20	1	0	0
116	568	7	bowl C	8.83	1	2	1	1	2	10	22	1	0	0
116	568	8	bowl B	8.58	2	2	1	2	2	10	25	1	0	0
116	568	9	jar B	4.54	3	1	1	1	2	2	15	1	0	0
116	568	10	bowl B	5.84	4	2	1	1	2	10	18	1	0	0
116	568	11	bowl B	6.66	1	2	1	1	2	10	25	1	0	0
116	568	12	bowl B	6.05	1	2	3	1	2	10	30	1	0	0
116	568	13	unknown	6.58	3	2	3	2	2	5	14	1	0	0
116	568	14	unknown	6.64	2	2	3	2	2	5	21	2	0	0
116	568	15	olla G	7.53	2	3	3	2	2	3	22	9	0	0
116	568	16	unknown	7.33	2	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
116	568	17	tinaja A3	15.04	3	3	3	2	2	3	27	2	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
116	568	18	tinaja A2	13.73	1	4	3	2	2	3	32	4	0	0
116	568	19	tinaja A3	22.2	2	4	3	2	2	3	40	2	0	0
116	568	20	unknown	6.45	1	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
118	488	1	olla E	4.57	2	1	1	1	2	5	12	1	0	0
118	488	2	unknown	9.8	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
118	488	3	unknown	8.12	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
119	494	1	bowl B	7.21	4	1	1	1	2	10	23	1	0	0
121	535	1	olla B1	7.16	3	2	1	2	2	4.1	9	1	0	18.95
121	535	2	olla B1	7.87	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	9	1	0	0
121	535	3	olla B2	8.64	4	1	1	1	2	4.1	9	1	0	20.58
121	535	4	olla B1	8.69	2	1	1	1	2	4.1	11	1	0	19.23
121	535	5	olla C1	7.01	2	1	1	2	2	4.2	11	1	0	21.78
121	535	6	olla C2	5.75	3	1	1	2	2	4.2	11	1	0	0
121	535	7	bowl B	8.47	1	2	1	2	2	10	14	1	0	0
121	535	8	bowl B	8.6	3	1	1	1	2	10	15	1	0	0
121	535	9	bowl C	6.01	2	2	3	1	2	10	20	1	0	0
121	535	10	bowl B	7.48	1	1	1	2	2	10	22	1	0	0
121	535	11	bowl B	6.69	1	2	1	2	2	10	24	1	0	0
121	535	12	bowl B	9.36	2	2	3	2	2	10	30	1	0	0
121	535	13	bowl D2	7.92	2	1	1	1	2	1	17	2	0	0
121	535	14	unknown jar	10.48	1	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
121	535	15	rallador A	5.19	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
121	535	16	tinaja A1	13.75	3	4	3	2	2	3	27	1	0	0
122	537	1	olla C2	6.16	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	11	1	0	0
122	537	2	olla A	4.47	4	1	1	2	2	4	7	1	0	0
122	537	3	olla C2	6.73	1	2	1	1	2	4.2	10	1	0	25.82
122	537	4	unknown	5.71	3	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
122	537	5	unknown	3.61	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
122	537	6	unknown	4.75	3	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
125	548	1	olla G	10.68	3	2	3	1	2	3	22	3	0	0
125	548	2	unknown	5.11	1	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
128	516	1	olla B1	5.8	3	1	1	1	2	4.1	9	1	0	14.4
128	516	2	olla B1	7.64	2	1	1	2	2	4.1	9	1	0	17.7
128	516	3	olla B1	8.95	3	1	1	1	2	4.1	10	1	0	25.57
128	516	4	olla C1	7.1	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	12	1	0	24.07
128	516	5	olla C1	9.26	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	12	1	0	31.33
128	516	6	olla B2	7.49	1	1	3	1	2	4.1	12	1	0	22.28
128	516	7	olla C1	7.38	3	1	3	1	2	4.2	12	1	0	16.87
128	516	8	olla B1	6.66	4	2	1	1	2	4.1	7	1	0	17.35
128	516	9	unknown	7.14	1	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
128	516	10	tinaja A3	15.31	3	3	3	2	2	3	45	2	0	0
128	516	11	rallador D	7.18	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
128	516	12	unknown	4.05	3	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
128	516	13	tinaja A1	26.84	1	4	3	1	2	3	60	1	0	0
129	525	1	olla E	5.43	2	1	1	1	2	5	10	1	0	24.64
129	525	1	olla B2	7.15	3	2	3	2	2	4.1	10	1	0	20.94
129	525	2	olla B2	5.5	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	10	1	0	21.07
129	525	2	olla B2	8.91	3	1	3	1	2	4.1	11	1	0	21.68
129	525	3	olla A	9	3	1	1	1	2	4	13	1	0	20.36
129	525	3	olla C2	8.33	3	1	1	2	2	4.2	11	1	0	24.71
129	525	4	olla B1	10.18	1	2	1	1	2	4.1	10	1	0	21.18
129	525	4	olla B2	6.97	1	2	1	2	2	4.1	11	1	0	22.18
129	525	5	olla B1	7.53	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	9	1	0	21.98
129	525	5	olla C2	11.32	3	1	1	2	2	4.2	12	1	0	27.96
129	525	6	olla C1	9.76	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	9	1	0	26.83
129	525	6	olla C2	9.42	3	1	1	2	2	4.2	12	1	0	21.31
129	525	7	ola C1	8.2	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	10	1	0	23.49
129	525	7	olla C1	6.04	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	12	1	0	0
129	525	8	olla B2	8.65	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	13	1	0	18.95
129	525	8	olla B2	9.91	3	1	1	2	2	4.1	13	1	0	0
129	525	9	olla C2	9.82	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	10	1	0	26.36
129	525	9	olla E	5.21	2	1	1	2	2	5	13	1	0	24.15
129	525	10	olla B2	6.28	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	12	1	0	0
129	525	10	olla B1	9.31	1	1	1	2	2	4.1	13	1	0	24.16
129	525	11	olla C2	7.46	2	1	1	1	2	4.2	15	1	0	20.96
129	525	11	olla C2	8.25	1	2	1	1	2	4.2	14	1	0	22.97
129	525	12	olla C2	6.06	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	9	1	0	26.05
129	525	12	unknown	8.89	2	2	1	1	2	1	25	1	0	0
129	525	13	unknown bowl	5.4	2	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
129	525	13	unknown bowl	9.22	2	3	3	1	2	10	25	1	0	0
129	525	14	jar B	7.4	1	1	1	2	2	2	12	1	0	0
129	525	14	bowl B	7.29	3	2	1	2	2	10	27	1	0	0
129	525	15	jar E2	10.78	2	2	3	1	2	5	16	1	0	0
129	525	15	bowl D2	10.51	3	1	1	1	2	1	20	2	0	0
129	525	16	bowl B	6.59	2	1	1	1	2	10	18	1	0	0
129	525	16	bowl D1	8.4	4	1	1	1	2	2	30	2	0	0
129	525	17	jar B	6.55	4	1	1	1	2	2	19	1	0	0
129	525	17	jar B	9.88	1	2	3	1	2	2	30	2	0	0
129	525	18	bowl C	5.44	3	1	1	1	2	10	20	1	0	0
129	525	18	jar A	8.68	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	0	42.98
129	525	19	bowl B	8.36	3	2	1	1	2	10	25	1	0	0
129	525	19	bowl C	9.56	4	1	1	1	2	10	16	1	0	0
129	525	20	bowl B	7.71	2	2	3	1	2	10	28	1	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
129	525	20	tinaja A1	26.25	2	3	3	2	2	3	35	1	0	0
129	525	21	bowl C	7.43	2	1	1	1	2	10	30	1	0	0
129	525	21	tinaja A1	21.86	1	4	3	2	2	3	53	1	0	0
129	525	22	bowl B	8.89	2	1	3	1	2	10	30	1	0	0
129	525	22	tinaja A1	25.55	1	4	3	2	2	3	52	1	0	0
129	525	23	bowl D1	7.48	3	2	3	2	2	2	18	2	0	0
129	525	23	unknown	4.89	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
129	525	24	unknown bowl	15.44	3	3	3	1	2	10	18	1	0	0
129	525	24	fineware	4.83	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
129	525	25	unknown	4.75	1	2	1	1	2	1	36	1	0	0
129	525	26	unknown	6.19	3	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
129	525	27	unknown	4.71	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
129	525	28	unknown	6.56	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
129	525	29	unknown	6.02	3	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
129	525	30	unknown	6.15	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
129	525	31	unknown	4.2	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
129	525	32	unknown	3.5	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
129	525	33	unknown	5.92	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
129	525	34	unknown	4.25	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
129	525	35	unknown	5.44	3	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
129	525	36	unknown	6.36	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
129	525	37	unknown	5	3	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
129	525	38	unknown	4.98	3	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
129	525	39	unknown	4.68	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
129	525	40	adorno	11.69	3	1	1	1	8	0	0	0	0	0
129	525	41	unknown jar	8.62	1	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
130	532	1	olla A	5.54	1	2	1	1	2	4	10	1	0	0
130	532	2	olla B2	8.73	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	10	1	0	22.32
130	532	3	olla C1	7.9	3	1	3	1	2	4.2	14	1	0	25.62
130	532	4	unknown	10.47	2	1	1	1	9	0	0	0	0	0
130	532	5	unknown bowl	9.18	1	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
130	532	6	tinaja A1	11.7	3	3	3	2	2	3	25	1	0	0
130	532	7	tinaja A1	18.73	1	4	3	2	2	3	38	1	0	0
131	576	1	olla E	4.48	1	2	3	2	2	5	10	1	0	20.59
131	576	2	olla C2	9.44	3	1	1	2	2	4.2	10	1	0	25.26
131	576	3	olla B2	6.32	1	1	3	1	2	4.1	11	1	0	20.23
131	576	4	olla C2	8.78	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	12	1	0	23.73
131	576	5	olla B1	6.9	3	1	3	1	2	4.1	8	1	0	18.11
131	576	6	olla B1	9.5	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	8	1	0	22.9
131	576	7	olla C1	8.52	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	9	1	0	30.83

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
131	576	8	olla C2	6.88	3	2	3	2	2	4.2	9	1	0	25.14
131	576	9	jar E2	8.99	2	2	3	1	2	5	18	1	0	49.65
131	576	10	olla F	7.45	3	1	1	2	2	2	19	1	0	15.04
131	576	11	jar A	7.21	3	1	1	1	2	2	10	1	0	0
131	576	12	unknown	6.96	2	1	1	2	2	2	11	1	0	0
131	576	13	bowl D1	8.53	4	1	1	1	2	2	18	2	0	0
131	576	14	bowl B	5.4	3	1	3	2	2	10	19	1	0	0
131	576	15	bowl B	8.05	3	2	3	1	2	10	19	1	0	0
131	576	16	unknown	10.63	3	2	3	2	2	1	19	1	0	0
131	576	17	bowl B	8.39	3	1	1	1	2	10	20	1	0	0
131	576	18	bowl B	8.26	1	1	1	1	2	10	23	1	0	0
131	576	19	bowl B	8.66	1	1	1	1	2	10	26	1	0	0
131	576	20	tinaja A2	11.81	3	3	3	1	2	3	19	2	0	0
131	576	21	tinaja A2	10.88	3	4	3	2	2	3	23	4	0	0
131	576	22	olla I	8.59	2	2	3	1	2	3	24	2	0	0
131	576	23	tinaja A1	27.37	1	4	3	2	2	3	0	1	0	0
131	576	24	tinaja A1	25.53	3	4	3	2	2	3	55	1	0	0
131	576	25	tinaja A1	24.47	3	4	3	2	2	3	52	1	0	0
131	576	26	tinaja A1	26.08	3	4	3	2	2	3	0	1	0	0
131	576	27	tinaja A3	25.8	3	4	3	2	3	3	0	2	0	0
131	576	28	unknown	5.75	1	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
131	576	29	unknown	6.95	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
131	576	30	unknown	7.82	3	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
131	579	1	unknown	6.95	3	2	3	2	2	3	11	1	0	0
131	579	2	unknown bowl	8.96	1	2	3	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
131	579	3	tinaja A2	22.12	3	3	3	2	2	3	31	4	0	0
133	593	1	olla C1	6.43	2	1	1	1	2	4.2	10	1	0	31.86
133	593	2	olla B2	6.03	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	13	1	0	20.34
133	593	3	jar A	7.61	1	2	3	1	2	2	14	1	0	0
137	589	1	olla E	7	1	2	3	1	2	5	10	1	0	21.68
137	589	2	olla J	8.16	1	2	3	1	2	7	12	1	0	29.21
143	615	1	jar B	7.21	1	1	1	1	2	2	10	1	0	29.14
143	615	2	bowl B	7.48	2	1	3	2	2	10	15	1	0	0
143	615	3	bowl A	9.26	1	1	1	1	2	10	30	1	0	0
145	621	1	olla C1	8.6	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	14	1	0	0
145	621	2	bowl B	8.09	2	2	3	2	2	10	22	1	0	0
147	628	1	bowl B	6.75	4	1	1	1	2	10	19	1	0	0
148	630	1	bowl B	6.71	4	1	1	1	2	10	22	1	0	0
152	658	1	jar E	8.5	2	2	2	2	2	2	11	1	1	0
152	658	2	jar A	9.94	3	2	3	1	2	1	17	2	1	45.79
153	660	1	jar E2	8.23	2	1	3	2	2	5	25	1	0	0
153	660	2	jar A	14.2	3	1	3	2	2	1	30	2	0	32.4

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
154	663	1	jar E3	7.61	2	2	2	3	2	2	16	1	5	0
155	664	1	rallador A	6.45	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
156	666	1	jar E2	8.81	1	1	3	2	2	3	14	1	0	0
157	668	1	jar B	7.18	2	2	3	2	2	2	15	2	0	0
159	719	1	jar E3	7.98	2	1	3	2	2	2	18	1	5	0
159	719	2	unknown bowl	6.12	3	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
159	719	3	unknown	4.74	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
159	719	4	unknown	6.27	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
159	719	5	fineware	3.56	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
160	724	1	jar A	7.56	2	2	3	2	2	1	11	1	0	0
160	724	2	unknown	8.97	2	2	3	2	2	1	27	1	0	0
162	730	1	jar E3	10.12	2	1	1	2	2	5	10	1	0	0
162	730	2	unknown	6.75	2	1	1	2	2	1	10	1	0	0
162	730	3	unknown	8.41	3	2	3	2	2	2	16	1	0	0
162	730	4	tinaja A3	14.08	2	3	3	2	2	3	27	2	0	0
164	795	1	jar A	11.1	2	2	3	2	2	1	20	1	0	0
164	795	2	jar E3	7.91	2	2	3	2	2	2	24	1	5	0
164	795	3	unknown tinaja	13.36	3	2	3	1	2	1	42	2	0	0
164	795	4	tinaja B3	14.91	2	4	3	2	2	5	46	2	0	0
165	787	1	jar E	7.75	3	2	3	2	2	2	16	3	0	0
167	654	1	jar A	13.74	2	1	1	3	2	1	22	1	0	77.64
167	654	2	bowl C	7.51	2	2	3	2	2	10	32	1	0	0
168	655	1	olla J	6.74	3	1	1	1	2	7	8	1	0	25.81
168	655	2	olla C	8.68	3	1	1	2	2	4.2	10	1	0	0
168	655	3	jar B	6.24	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	0	0
168	655	4	jar A	8.57	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	0	26.93
168	655	5	olla E	7.61	2	1	1	1	2	5	13	1	0	26.73
169	656	1	bowl C	11.55	2	1	1	2	2	10	19	1	0	0
169	656	2	tinaja A3	13.18	2	4	3	2	2	3	51	1	0	0
171	684	1	olla C1	6.23	3	2	3	1	2	4.2	15	1	0	28.33
171	684	2	jar A	9.11	2	1	3	2	2	2	18	2	0	22.97
171	684	3	bowl C	8.12	1	2	1	2	2	10	18	1	0	0
171	684	4	bowl B	5.78	1	1	1	2	2	10	20	1	0	0
171	684	5	tinaja A3	17.88	3	4	3	2	2	3	46	2	0	0
172	688	1	olla D2	6.34	1	1	1	1	2	5	13	1	0	38.44
172	688	2	jar E2	6.72	1	1	3	1	2	5	15	2	0	0
174	672	1	jar E1	10.03	2	1	1	2	2	2	10	1	0	0
174	672	2	jar A	7.61	1	2	1	2	2	1	18	2	0	0
174	672	3	jar E3	6.27	3	2	3	2	2	2	26	1	0	0
174	672	4	olla J	9.29	1	1	1	1	2	7	9	1	0	0
174	672	5	olla J	9.41	3	1	1	2	2	7	11	1	0	28.71

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
174	672	6	bowl C	6.26	3	1	1	1	2	10	16	1	0	0
174	672	7	tinaja A3	13.69	2	1	1	2	2	3	31	2	0	0
174	672	8	jar E3	8.46	3	2	3	1	2	5	30	2	0	0
174	672	9	tinaja A4	11.91	3	3	3	2	2	3	30	3	0	0
174	672	10	tinaja A3	22.85	3	4	3	2	2	3	36	2	0	0
174	672	11	unknown	5.9	2	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
175	677	1	jar A	7.88	2	2	3	2	2	2	16	1	0	44.1
175	677	2	olla B2	9.61	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	14	1	0	29.53
175	677	3	olla D	6.78	3	2	3	1	2	5	12	1	0	27.89
175	677	4	unknown	5.26	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
175	677	5	unknown	4.83	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
175	677	6	unknown	3.58	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
175	677	7	unknown	5.11	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
177	731	1	jar E3	8.51	3	2	3	1	2	5	10	1	0	0
178	736	1	jar A	7.7	1	2	3	1	2	2	8	1	0	0
178	736	2	olla E	6.52	1	1	1	1	2	5	12	1	0	27.49
178	736	3	unknown	9.48	2	2	3	2	2	1	26	2	0	0
178	736	4	unknown	5.17	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
178	736	5	unknown	3.89	2	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
179	699	1	olla B1	5.89	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	9	1	0	23.76
179	699	2	jar E3	7.71	3	2	3	1	2	2	13	1	5	0
179	699	3	olla J	7	3	2	3	1	2	7	14	1	0	24.49
179	699	4	unknown	5.11	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
179	699	5	fineware	4.1	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
179	699	6	bowl C	7.55	1	1	1	2	2	10	21	1	0	0
179	699	7	bowl B	5.37	4	1	1	1	2	10	26	1	0	0
180	703	1	jar A	6.15	3	1	3	1	2	2	14	2	0	0
180	703	2	unknown	8.55	3	2	3	1	2	2	21	1	0	0
180	703	3	olla E	5.02	1	1	1	1	2	5	9	1	0	16.93
180	703	4	unknown	3.75	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
181	709	1	olla H1	3.31	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	1	0	13.54
181	709	2	olla B2	6.98	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	8	1	0	23.33
181	709	3	olla C1	5.23	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	9	1	0	0
181	709	4	olla E	6.43	2	1	1	1	2	5	12	1	0	24.29
181	709	5	bowl B	7.82	1	2	3	2	2	10	18	1	0	0
181	709	6	jar A	9.48	2	2	3	2	2	1	22	2	0	0
181	709	7	fineware	3.89	4	1	1	1	2	2	12	1	0	0
181	709	8	jar A	8.28	3	2	3	1	2	2	21	1	0	0
181	709	9	unknown	6.96	1	2	3	2	2	2	24	2	0	0
181	709	10	unknown	4.65	1	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
181	709	11	unknown	4.15	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
181	709	12	unknown	5.95	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
181	709	13	unknown	3.65	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
181	709	14	unknown	4.45	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
182	710	1	bowl C	5.32	1	1	1	1	2	10	19	1	0	0
182	710	2	bowl B	8.5	1	2	1	2	2	10	27	1	0	0
182	710	3	bowl C	8.77	2	1	2	1	2	10	31	1	0	0
182	710	4	bowl C	8	1	1	1	2	2	10	33	1	0	0
184	694	1	olla C2	10.4	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	14	1	0	20.15
184	694	2	olla C1	7.85	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	14	1	0	0
184	694	3	jar E3	8.44	2	2	3	2	2	2	0	1	0	0
184	694	4	jar B	4.81	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	1	0	0
184	694	5	olla C	5.77	1	2	1	1	2	4.2	11	1	0	0
184	694	6	unknown	4.88	3	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
184	694	7	unknown	7.26	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
184	694	8	tinaja A3	13.11	2	3	3	1	2	3	27	2	0	0
184	694	9	tinaja A3	25.56	1	4	3	2	2	3	50	2	0	0
185	774	1	olla B2	7.34	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	9	1	0	19.22
185	774	2	jar A	8.59	1	2	1	2	2	2	11	1	0	0
185	774	3	olla C1	7.8	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	0	1	0	24.1
185	774	4	tinaja A3	14.31	1	2	3	2	2	3	4	2	0	0
186	775	1	botella	5.15	4	1	1	1	2	1	3	9	1	0
186	775	2	jar A	3.41	3	1	1	1	2	2	6	1	0	0
186	775	3	unknown	6.52	1	2	3	1	2	5	13	1	0	0
186	775	4	unknown	4.87	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
186	775	5	unknown	4.3	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
186	775	6	unknown	6.71	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
187	776	1	olla E	6	1	2	3	2	2	5	10	1	0	20.92
187	776	2	olla E	8.31	2	1	1	2	2	2	9	1	0	0
187	776	3	olla C2	6	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	9	1	0	27.52
188	778	1	tinaja A1	17.97	3	3	3	1	2	3	26	1	0	0
189	777	1	olla C1	6.28	2	1	1	2	2	4.2	13	1	0	23.49
189	777	2	unknown olla	5.32	1	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
189	777	3	unknown	5.1	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
189	777	4	unknown	9.47	4	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
197	744	1	olla B2	7.1	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	12	1	0	16.48
197	744	2	olla D2	7	1	1	3	1	2	5	9	1	0	0
197	744	3	bowl C	9	1	1	1	1	2	10	12	1	0	0
197	744	4	bowl C	6.45	4	1	1	1	2	10	12	1	0	0
197	744	5	jar B	5.8	4	1	1	1	2	2	6	1	0	0
197	744	6	unknown	6.62	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
197	744	7	unknown	3.69	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
199	753	1	jar B	5.51	1	1	1	1	2	2	14	1	0	0
200	798	1	olla E	6.96	1	1	3	1	2	5	15	1	0	28
200	798	2	olla C2	6.7	2	1	1	1	2	4.2	19	1	0	35.16

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
200	798	3	olla B2	6.65	3	1	1	1	2	4.1	12	1	0	16.81
200	798	4	olla C1	6.36	1	1	3	1	2	4.2	10	1	0	0
200	798	5	olla C1	5.85	2	1	1	2	2	4.2	11	1	0	0
200	798	6	olla C1	5.85	1	2	3	1	2	4.2	9	1	0	0
200	798	7	jar B	7.56	1	1	1	2	2	2	10	1	0	40.18
200	798	8	bowl C	6.94	1	2	3	2	2	10	21	1	0	0
200	798	9	jar B	6.66	1	2	3	1	2	2	14	1	0	0
200	798	10	tinaja A3	15	2	2	1	2	2	3	20	2	0	0
200	798	11	unknown	8.81	1	2	3	2	2	1	28	2	0	0
200	798	12	bowl C	8.31	1	2	1	1	2	10	32	1	0	0
200	798	13	bowl C	8.64	1	2	3	1	2	10	32	1	0	0
200	798	14	bowl C	8.83	1	2	3	2	2	10	25	1	0	0
200	798	15	tinaja A3	11.67	1	3	3	2	2	3	20	2	0	0
200	798	16	unknown jar	9.05	1	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
200	798	17	unknown	2.93	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
200	798	18	unknown	5.55	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
200	798	19	unknown	6.11	3	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
200	798	20	unknown	4.42	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
200	798	21	unknown	5.48	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
200	798	22	unknown	6.15	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
203	823	1	jar E2	7.02	2	2	3	2	2	5	14	2	0	0
203	823	2	bowl C	7.92	1	2	3	2	2	10	17	2	0	0
203	823	3	bowl C	7.97	2	2	3	2	2	10	25	2	0	0
203	823	4	tinaja A3	14.56	2	3	3	2	2	3	0	2	0	0
203	932	1	jar A	9.17	2	2	3	2	2	2	16	1	1	0
203	932	2	jar A	7.75	1	2	3	1	2	2	21	1	0	0
203	932	3	unknown	9.92	3	2	3	1	2	1	23	2	0	0
203	932	4	unknown	10.42	3	2	3	2	2	3	23	2	0	0
204	827	1	olla C1	5.8	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	7	1	0	20.9
204	827	2	jar E2	6.66	3	2	3	1	2	3	9	1	0	0
204	827	3	bowl B	5.96	3	2	3	1	2	10	21	1	0	0
204	827	4	olla C2	6.38	3	1	3	1	2	4.2	14	1	0	26.36
204	827	5	tinaja A3	20	2	4	3	2	2	3	44	2	0	0
204	934	1	jar A	6.56	1	2	1	2	2	2	12	1	0	0
204	934	2	jar E2	7.81	4	2	3	2	2	3	16	3	0	0
204	934	3	unknown jar	9.16	2	1	1	1	2	1	23	3	1	0
204	934	4	bowl B	8.7	1	2	3	2	2	10	25	1	0	0
205	869	1	unknown	7.2	1	1	1	1	2	10	9	2	0	0
205	869	2	jar A	9.7	2	2	3	1	2	1	12	1	0	0
205	869	3	jar E2	9.15	3	2	3	2	2	5	18	3	0	0
205	869	4	bowl B	8.85	3	1	3	2	2	10	18	1	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
205	869	5	bowl B	8.89	1	1	3	1	2	10	24	1	0	0
205	869	6	jar E2	10.03	3	2	3	2	2	5	31	2	0	0
205	869	7	bowl C	8.59	1	2	3	2	2	10	35	1	0	0
205	869	8	tinaja A3	14.83	1	4	3	2	2	3	40	2	0	0
205	869	9	unknown	13.79	4	1	1	1	8	0	0	0	0	0
205	940	1	jar E2	5.88	1	2	3	1	2	5	11	1	5	51.56
205	940	2	olla G	5.38	1	1	3	1	2	3	14	2	0	0
206	875	1	bowl B	7.37	4	2	1	1	2	10	15	1	0	0
206	875	2	bowl C	4.8	1	1	1	2	2	2	17	1	0	0
206	875	3	bowl C	6.02	4	1	1	1	2	10	19	1	0	0
206	875	4	bowl C	6.42	2	1	1	1	2	10	21	1	0	0
206	875	5	bowl B	7.65	1	1	1	2	2	10	21	1	0	0
206	875	6	bowl B	8.88	1	2	3	1	2	10	22	1	0	0
206	875	7	tinaja A1	27.6	2	4	3	2	2	3	57	1	0	0
206	875	8	jar B	4.54	1	1	3	1	2	2	6	1	0	0
206	875	9	unknown	4.1	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
206	944	1	jar A	5.23	3	1	1	1	2	1	11	1	0	0
206	944	1	bowl C	7.81	2	1	1	2	2	10	12	1	0	0
206	944	2	jar A	8.89	3	2	3	1	2	1	16	1	0	0
206	944	3	olla C1	8.78	1	1	3	2	2	4.1	17	1	0	0
206	944	4	bowl C	8.47	1	2	3	1	2	10	18	1	0	0
206	944	5	jar E2	8.47	3	2	3	2	2	1	21	2	0	0
207	886	1	olla C2	7.3	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	17	1	0	27.73
207	886	2	jar E1	10.22	3	2	3	1	2	2	17	1	0	0
207	886	3	unknown	7.95	1	2	3	2	1	3	27	1	0	0
207	886	4	tinaja A3	10.47	1	2	1	2	2	3	47	2	0	0
207	886	5	unknown jar	8.44	1	1	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0
207	886	6	unknown	5.81	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
207	952	1	unknown	6.41	1	1	2	1	2	1	14	1	0	0
207	952	2	bowl B1	5.97	3	2	3	2	2	2	15	1	0	0
207	952	3	bowl C	7.04	3	2	3	1	2	10	22	1	0	0
207	952	4	tinaja A3	8.79	1	2	3	2	2	3	24	2	0	0
207	952	5	tinaja A	11.91	2	2	3	2	2	3	38	1	0	0
208	959	1	unknown	7.78	1	3	3	2	2	3	11	1	0	0
208	959	2	jar E1	8.5	1	3	3	2	2	2	28	2	0	0
208	999	1	bowl B	8.56	1	2	3	1	2	10	13	1	0	0
208	999	2	bowl B	5.52	1	1	3	2	2	10	22	1	0	0
208	999	3	unknown	8.9	3	3	3	2	2	1	22	2	0	0
208	999	4	olla C2	6.1	1	1	1	2	2	4.2	13	2	0	29.36
209	1006	1	bowl B	8.37	1	2	3	2	2	10	17	1	0	0
209	1006	2	tinaja A	13.67	2	3	3	2	2	3	22	1	0	0
209	1006	3	bowl A	7.2	2	1	3	1	2	10	24	1	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
209	1006	4	tinaja A	13.09	3	1	3	2	2	3	26	1	0	0
209	1006	5	rallador C	9.42	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
210	1014	1	jar B	5.23	4	1	1	1	2	2	5	1	0	0
210	1014	2	olla C2	6.12	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	20	1	0	28.68
210	1014	3	bowl B	7.18	1	2	3	2	2	10	30	1	0	0
210	1014	4	tinaja A3	24.93	1	4	3	2	2	3	41	2	0	0
210	1014	5	unknown tinaja	11.77	1	3	3	1	2	5	44	2	0	0
210	1014	6	unknown	5.4	1	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
211	1052	1	jar A	6.8	2	1	1	1	2	1	8	1	0	0
211	1052	2	jar A	8.5	2	2	3	1	2	1	11	1	0	57.24
211	1052	3	bowl B	5.86	1	2	3	2	2	10	19	1	0	0
211	1052	4	unknown	8.87	3	1	9	2	2	5	21	9	0	0
212	856	1	jar E3	7.9	2	2	3	2	2	2	17	1	0	0
212	856	2	bowl B	7.24	1	2	3	2	2	10	21	4	0	0
212	856	3	jar E2	6.92	2	2	3	2	2	5	16	1	0	0
212	856	4	jar E1	7.24	2	2	3	2	2	2	14	2	0	0
212	856	5	adorno	13.92	4	1	1	1	8	0	0	0	0	0
212	856	6	unknown	6.42	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
212	856	7	unknown	7	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
212	923	1	unknown	4.33	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
212	923	2	unknown	4.07	4	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
213	859	1	olla E	5.7	2	1	1	1	2	5	8	1	0	0
213	859	2	olla J	6.2	1	1	1	1	2	7	10	1	0	0
213	859	3	olla E	5.94	3	1	1	1	2	5	11	1	0	0
213	859	4	olla J	6.89	2	2	1	2	2	7	21	1	0	0
213	859	5	unknown	5.77	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
213	859	6	unknown jar	9.2	1	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
213	859	7	jar A	7.05	1	2	3	2	2	1	11	1	0	0
213	859	8	olla G	10.8	3	2	3	2	2	3	14	2	0	0
213	859	9	jar E1	7.41	3	3	3	2	2	3	16	1	0	0
213	859	10	bowl B	6.49	1	2	1	1	2	10	19	1	0	0
213	859	11	bowl B	6.62	2	2	1	1	2	10	19	1	0	0
213	859	12	bowl B	7	3	2	3	2	2	10	22	1	0	0
213	859	13	bowl B	8.12	2	2	1	1	2	10	25	1	0	0
213	859	14	unknown jar	14.52	2	2	1	2	2	5	41	3	0	0
214	862	1	olla C2	4.86	1	1	1	2	2	4.2	9	1	0	14.65
214	862	2	unknown	5.86	2	1	1	2	2	2	16	1	0	0
214	862	3	jar A	9.38	2	2	3	2	2	1	27	2	0	0
215	863	1	tinaja A3	13.6	3	2	3	1	2	3	34	2	0	0
217	1028	1	unknown	8.55	2	3	3	2	2	2	24	1	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
218	1031	1	unknown	9.92	1	3	3	1	2	1	14	1	0	0
218	1031	2	unknown jar	8.57	3	2	3	2	2	1	20	2	0	0
218	1031	3	bowl B	6.98	1	2	1	2	2	10	26	1	0	0
218	1031	4	olla E	7.76	1	2	3	2	2	5	10	1	0	0
218	1031	5	jar E	13.11	3	4	3	2	2	3	33	3	0	0
218	1031	6	jar E	8.92	3	4	3	2	2	3	36	3	0	0
218	1031	7	unknown	5.88	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
219	1036	1	bowl B	9.95	1	1	1	2	2	10	24	1	0	0
220	1038	1	tinaja A3	13.12	3	3	3	2	2	3	22	2	0	0
220	1038	2	jar E3	8.37	1	2	3	1	2	2	19	1	0	0
220	1038	3	unknown	4.82	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
220	1042	1	bowl C	6	1	1	1	1	2	10	13	1	0	0
222	1090	1	jar A	9.15	1	3	3	2	2	2	18	2	0	27.5
223	1095	1	tinaja A3	15.72	2	4	3	1	2	3	50	2	0	0
223	1095	2	fineware	5.46	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
229	832	1	olla C	6.64	1	2	1	1	2	4.2	11	1	0	11.73
229	832	2	jar A	7.45	3	1	3	2	2	5	13	3	0	0
229	832	3	jar A	9.59	2	2	3	2	2	2	31	1	0	0
230	836	1	jar E3	7.98	1	3	3	1	2	2	12	1	5	0
230	836	2	olla G	5.21	1	1	1	1	2	3	14	1	0	0
230	836	3	unknown	10.79	3	4	3	2	2	1	34	1	0	0
230	836	4	unknown	3.5	2	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
230	836	5	unknown	5.36	3	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
230	836	6	unknown	4.54	3	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
230	836	7	unknown	5.13	2	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
231	840	1	olla J	6.66	3	1	3	1	2	7	12	1	0	39.02
231	840	2	bowl B	6.14	1	2	3	2	2	10	24	1	0	0
231	840	3	jar E	9.81	2	2	3	2	2	5	24	2	0	0
232	844	1	olla J	6.45	4	2	1	1	2	7	13	1	0	0
232	844	2	unknown jar	10.6	1	2	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	0
232	844	3	unknown	4.98	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
232	844	4	unknown	4.21	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
232	844	5	unknown	4.59	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
233	845	1	olla C1	5.44	2	1	1	2	2	4.2	13	1	0	22.96
234	889	1	bowl C	4.93	4	2	1	1	2	1	16	1	0	0
236	897	1	olla J	6.52	1	2	3	2	2	7	12	1	0	0
236	897	2	bowl C	7.31	4	1	1	1	2	10	12	1	0	0
237	907	1	jar A	9.64	3	3	3	2	2	1	18	1	0	0
238	905	1	olla C2	6.92	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	12	1	0	23.4
238	905	2	jar E2	8.92	3	3	3	2	2	1	13	1	0	0
238	905	3	bowl C	6.98	1	2	1	1	2	10	17	1	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
239	916	1	olla C2	7.69	1	2	1	1	2	4.2	14	1	0	35.45
239	917	1	unknown jar	13.59	1	3	3	2	2	2	37	3	0	0
239	917	2	olla C2	6.06	1	2	3	2	2	4.2	11	1	0	22.87
239	917	3	otro	8.87	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
241	962	1	jar E	9.66	2	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
242	968	1	tinaja A1	18.13	2	4	3	2	2	3	56	1	0	0
242	968	2	jar A	9.1	2	2	3	2	2	1	22	1	0	0
242	968	3	unknown	5.57	2	2	3	2	2	1	16	1	0	0
242	968	4	bowl B	9.87	1	2	3	1	2	10	25	1	0	0
242	968	5	unknown	6.92	3	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
242	968	6	unknown	4.25	3	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
242	968	7	unknown	5.15	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
244	977	1	bowl B	7.14	4	1	1	1	2	10	17	1	0	0
244	977	2	jar A	10.86	3	3	3	1	2	2	17	1	0	0
244	977	3	unknown	4.54	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
245	981	1	jar A	7.26	3	1	3	1	2	2	16	1	0	29.26
245	981	2	jar A	12.08	2	2	3	2	2	2	20	1	0	34.14
246	985	1	olla C1	9.05	2	2	3	1	2	4.2	10	1	0	29.31
249	900	1	jar B	6.53	2	3	3	2	2	2	12	1	0	0
249	900	2	jar A	11.3	2	2	3	2	2	2	18	1	0	0
257	1113	1	tinaja B3	10.9	3	3	3	1	2	1	35	2	0	0
258	1117	1	olla D3	6.3	1	2	3	1	2	5	14	1	0	29.44
258	1117	2	unknown olla	4.07	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
260	1126	1	unknown	5.46	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
260	1126	2	unknown	5.34	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
260	1126	3	unknown	4.69	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
263	1172	1	unknown	5.38	3	1	1	1	2	1	11	1	0	0
263	1172	2	jar A	8.93	2	2	3	2	2	1	11	1	0	0
263	1172	3	olla C2	8.22	1	2	1	1	2	4.2	15	1	0	33.72
263	1172	4	bowl C	8.19	1	1	1	1	2	10	21	1	0	0
263	1172	5	unknown	4.7	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
266	1210	1	unknown tinaja	17.61	3	3	3	2	2	3	47	3	0	0
271	1083	1	olla D1	7.91	1	2	1	1	2	5	13	1	0	0
271	1083	2	bowl C	7.47	2	1	3	1	2	10	19	2	0	0
271	1083	3	unknown	3.6	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
272	1129	1	jar A	7.67	2	2	1	2	2	2	13	3	0	48.55
272	1129	2	jar B	9.02	1	1	1	2	2	2	14	1	0	0
273	1133	1	bowl C	9.94	2	2	3	2	2	10	22	1	0	0
275	1138	1	olla D2	8.33	1	1	1	1	2	5	14	1	0	36.9
275	1138	2	jar E2	11.48	3	2	3	2	2	5	30	1	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
275	1294	1	unknown	14.13	3	2	3	1	2	1	20	1	0	0
275	1294	2	unknown jar	10.6	2	2	3	1	2	2	33	1	0	0
276	1143	1	olla D2	8.31	1	1	1	2	2	5	11	1	0	0
276	1143	2	unknown	5.98	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
278	1153	1	jar F	7.8	1	2	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
278	1153	2	olla E	6.14	3	1	1	2	2	5	12	1	0	32.68
278	1153	3	jar E2	9.12	2	2	3	2	2	5	19	1	0	0
278	1153	4	jar E2	11.31	2	2	3	2	2	5	28	1	0	0
278	1153	5	unknown	6.83	3	2	3	2	2	5	42	1	0	0
278	1153	6	unknown tinaja	7.51	3	3	3	2	2	3	43	3	0	0
278	1153	7	jar A	9.6	1	3	3	1	2	1	21	2	0	0
278	1153	8	jar A	10.44	2	2	3	2	2	2	24	2	0	0
278	1153	9	jar E2	7.4	2	2	3	1	2	5	25	2	0	0
281	1197	1	jar A	6.94	3	2	3	2	2	2	11	2	0	0
281	1197	2	jar E2	11.07	2	2	3	2	2	3	13	3	0	0
281	1197	3	jar A	10.97	1	2	3	1	2	2	22	1	0	0
282	1203	1	olla E	4.98	3	2	3	2	2	5	15	1	0	0
282	1203	2	unknown	6.51	1	2	3	2	2	1	20	2	0	0
283	1298	1	jar A	5.8	3	2	3	2	2	1	12	1	0	0
285	1059	1	bowl C	6.38	2	1	1	1	2	10	16	2	0	0
285	1059	2	unknown	10.37	1	3	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
285	1059	3	unknown	5.86	1	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
286	1207	1	jar E	6.16	3	2	3	2	2	5	20	1	0	0
289	1224	1	other	4.26	1	1	1	1	2	2	14	1	0	0
290	1228	1	olla C1	6.81	3	2	1	2	2	4.2	14	9	0	0
290	1228	2	jar E3	6.62	3	1	1	1	2	2	17	1	0	0
290	1228	3	unknown jar	7.89	1	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
290	1228	4	unknown	3.85	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
291	1229	1	olla C2	7.43	1	2	1	2	2	4.2	12	1	0	27.76
291	1229	2	unknown	4.02	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
295	1260	1	jar A	7.52	3	1	1	1	2	2	12	1	0	0
295	1260	2	jar B	6.24	3	1	3	2	2	2	13	1	0	0
295	1260	3	jar A	8.08	3	2	3	2	2	1	14	1	0	0
295	1260	4	unknown	9.3	3	2	3	2	2	1	14	1	0	0
295	1260	5	jar A	9.43	3	2	3	2	2	2	15	2	0	0
295	1260	6	tinaja B4	12.05	3	3	3	2	2	1	25	3	0	0
296	1261	1	olla A	6.15	3	1	1	1	2	4	11	1	0	0
296	1261	2	tinaja A3	12.63	3	3	3	2	2	3	60	2	0	0
298	1269	1	olla C2	6.52	2	2	1	2	2	4.2	10	1	0	24.3
298	1269	2	tinaja B3	12.14	2	2	3	1	2	1	52	2	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
299	1273	1	olla C2	6.1	2	1	1	1	2	4.2	11	1	0	29.78
305	1317	1	jar E2	7.24	1	1	3	2	2	5	15	1	0	0
306	1321	1	unknown jar	5.65	1	1	1	1	2	1	20	2	0	0
311	1237	1	jar E2	8.52	3	1	3	2	2	5	10	1	0	0
311	1237	2	jar E2	8.77	1	2	3	2	2	3	12	3	0	0
311	1237	3	jar E2	7.59	2	2	3	2	2	5	14	1	0	0
311	1237	4	jar E2	9.75	3	2	3	2	2	5	17	1	0	0
311	1237	5	jar A	10.64	3	2	3	2	2	2	19	2	0	22.04
311	1237	6	unknown jar	9.93	2	3	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
317	1253	1	jar B	7.42	1	1	1	1	2	2	8	1	0	0
317	1253	2	jar A	6.98	2	1	3	2	2	1	8	1	0	0
317	1253	3	olla E	7.86	1	1	3	1	2	5	12	1	0	0
317	1253	4	jar E1	7.42	1	3	3	1	2	2	11	1	0	0
317	1253	5	jar A	9.88	2	2	3	2	2	1	14	1	0	0
317	1253	6	jar A	8.96	2	2	3	1	2	2	15	1	0	20.21
317	1253	7	jar A	9.6	2	1	1	2	2	1	16	1	0	0
317	1253	8	jar E3	9.6	3	3	3	2	2	2	13	1	0	0
317	1253	9	unknown	9.29	2	1	1	2	2	5	20	3	0	0
317	1253	10	unknown	10.07	3	2	1	1	2	10	19	2	0	0
317	1253	11	tinaja A3	11.84	3	2	1	1	2	3	26	2	0	0
317	1253	12	tinaja A3	11.29	3	1	1	2	2	3	30	2	0	0
317	1253	13	tinaja A3	11.6	3	1	1	1	2	3	30	2	0	0
317	1253	14	tinaja B3	12.25	2	2	3	2	2	3	48	2	0	0
317	1253	15	unknown	11.48	2	2	3	2	2	1	26	1	0	0
317	1253	16	jar E3	9.86	2	2	3	2	2	2	30	3	0	0
318	1254	1	jar A	6.18	1	1	3	2	2	1	8	1	0	0
318	1254	2	jar A	6.61	4	1	3	1	2	1	8	1	0	0
318	1254	3	jar A	7.94	1	1	3	1	2	2	14	1	0	0
318	1254	4	unknown jar	10.2	3	1	3	2	2	2	16	2	0	0
318	1254	5	bowl C	6.43	2	1	3	1	2	10	15	1	0	0
318	1254	6	jar E2	7.85	2	1	3	2	2	5	19	1	0	0
318	1254	7	tinaja A2	12.21	1	3	3	2	2	3	28	2	0	0
318	1254	8	unknown tinaja	11.55	3	3	3	2	2	9	46	2	0	0
318	1254	9	unknown tinaja	15.57	3	3	3	2	2	9	60	2	0	0
318	1254	10	tinaja A4	13.44	3	4	3	2	2	3	24	3	0	0
318	1254	11	tinaja A4	14.15	2	3	3	2	2	3	44	3	0	0
318	1254	12	unknown jar	9.28	2	2	3	2	2	1	26	1	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
318	1332	1	jar E3	7.7	2	3	3	2	2	2	14	2	0	0
318	1332	2	jar A	8.84	3	2	1	2	2	1	25	2	0	0
318	1332	3	tinaja A3	9.1	3	3	3	2	2	3	36	2	0	0
319	1331	1	jar A	8.48	3	2	3	2	2	1	9	1	0	0
319	1331	2	jar A	7.88	1	2	3	1	2	2	13	2	0	0
319	1331	3	jar E3	9.19	3	2	3	2	2	2	15	1	0	0
322	1338	1	jar A	9.3	3	1	1	2	2	2	16	1	0	0
322	1338	2	jar E2	7.92	3	2	3	1	2	3	24	3	0	0
323	1342	1	tinaja A3	12.32	3	3	3	1	2	3	47	2	0	0
323	1342	2	tinaja A2	14.12	3	3	3	2	2	3	28	4	0	0
323	1342	3	jar A	6.64	1	3	3	2	2	2	14	1	0	0
328	1419	1	jar B	5.49	3	1	1	2	2	2	10	0	0	0
328	1419	1	unknown	6.02	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
328	1419	2	bowl C	7.51	3	2	3	1	2	10	13	2	0	0
328	1419	2	botella	3.81	4	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	0
328	1419	3	unknown	6.97	3	2	3	1	2	5	14	1	0	0
328	1419	3	olla G2	5.06	4	1	1	1	2	3	9	2	0	0
328	1419	4	tinaja B3	10.5	1	3	3	2	2	3	37	1	0	0
328	1419	4	fineware	3.65	4	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
328	1419	5	jar C	6.09	4	1	1	1	2	2	6	1	0	0
328	1419	5	olla G1	5.2	4	1	1	2	2	3	9	1	0	0
328	1419	6	olla D2	5.4	3	1	3	1	2	5	11	1	0	0
328	1419	6	olla G1	4.37	4	1	1	2	2	3	9	1	0	0
328	1419	7	olla C2	8.54	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	18	1	0	24.7
328	1419	7	olla G	3.31	4	1	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0
328	1419	8	fineware	2.72	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
328	1419	8	olla G	4.38	4	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
328	1419	9	jar A	7.04	3	2	3	1	2	1	20	2	0	0
328	1419	9	unknown	5.9	4	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
328	1419	10	unknown	6.84	3	1	1	1	2	1	31	2	0	0
328	1419	10	unknown	3.87	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
328	1419	11	unknown	3.9	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
328	1419	12	fineware	3.3	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
328	1419	13	fineware	4.34	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
328	1419	14	rallador C	5	3	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
328	1419	15	tinaja A1	20.17	3	4	3	2	1	3	55	1	0	0
328	1419	16	tinaja A3	11.95	2	3	3	2	1	3	35	2	0	0
328	1419	17	jar E1	13.86	2	3	3	2	1	2	16	2	0	0
328	1419	18	tinaja C	18.76	2	4	3	2	1	3	51	1	0	0
328	1419	19	olla E	4.79	4	1	1	1	2	5	8	1	0	25.79
328	1419	20	olla B1	8.08	2	1	3	2	2	4.1	8	1	0	16.88
328	1419	21	olla B2	7.11	1	1	3	1	2	4.1	11	1	0	16.81
328	1419	22	olla D3	5.8	3	1	1	1	2	5	10	1	0	31.66

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
328	1419	23	olla D2	7.4	2	1	1	2	2	5	11	1	0	30.24
328	1419	24	jar B	5.34	4	1	1	1	2	2	8	1	0	50.93
328	1419	25	jar A	11.44	3	2	3	2	2	2	12	2	0	48.21
328	1419	26	jar A	8.78	1	1	3	1	2	2	15	3	0	57.2
328	1419	27	jar E2	8.41	2	2	3	1	2	5	19	3	0	0
328	1419	28	jar E2	8.92	3	1	3	2	2	5	23	1	0	0
328	1419	29	jar E2	7.61	1	1	3	1	2	5	25	1	0	0
328	1419	30	jar E2	8.98	1	2	3	2	2	5	13	1	0	0
328	1419	31	jar E2	6.46	1	2	3	1	2	5	17	3	0	0
328	1419	32	jar E2	9.31	3	2	3	2	2	5	17	1	0	83.1
328	1419	33	bowl B	8.12	1	2	3	2	2	10	23	1	0	0
328	1419	34	bowl B	9.13	3	1	3	1	2	10	24	1	0	0
328	1419	35	bowl C	7.52	1	1	1	1	2	10	14	1	0	0
328	1419	36	bowl C	6.85	1	1	3	1	2	1	15	1	0	0
328	1419	37	jar E3	7.69	3	2	3	1	2	2	18	1	0	0
328	1419	38	jar E3	8.6	2	2	3	2	2	2	19	2	0	0
328	1419	39	jar E3	7	3	1	3	2	2	2	20	1	0	0
328	1419	40	unknown jar	8.19	2	1	1	1	2	2	13	1	0	0
328	1419	41	jar E3	7.14	2	2	3	1	2	2	13	1	5	0
328	1419	42	jar E3	8.79	2	2	3	2	2	2	15	1	0	0
328	1419	43	jar A	5.49	1	1	3	1	2	1	21	1	0	0
328	1419	44	unknown bowl	10.61	2	2	3	1	2	2	22	2	0	0
328	1419	45	jar B	6.68	3	1	1	1	2	2	12	1	0	0
328	1419	46	bowl C	7.61	1	2	3	2	2	1	18	1	0	0
328	1419	47	jar A	8.94	1	1	3	2	2	1	6	1	0	0
328	1419	48	jar A	8.21	2	2	3	1	2	1	8	1	0	0
328	1419	49	jar B	7.71	2	2	3	2	2	2	11	1	0	0
328	1419	50	jar A	7.63	1	2	3	2	2	2	11	1	0	0
328	1419	51	fineware	4.83	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
329	1430	1	jar A	8.02	3	2	1	2	2	2	13	1	0	0
332	1479	1	olla G	6.53	3	1	1	1	2	5	12	1	0	0
333	1493	1	unknown jar	9.77	2	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
334	1491	1	jar E	8	1	1	1	1	2	2	10	1	1	0
334	1491	2	jar E3	5.71	3	2	3	1	2	2	10	1	5	0
334	1491	3	olla E	5.43	1	1	1	2	2	5	12	1	0	0
334	1491	4	jar E1	8.66	2	1	3	1	2	2	13	2	0	0
334	1491	5	olla C1	7.47	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	14	1	0	30.22
334	1491	6	unknown bowl	7.6	2	1	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
335	1496	1	jar E	7.14	2	1	1	2	1	2	16	2	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
336	1504	1	olla J	5.41	3	2	3	1	2	7	7	1	0	38.57
336	1504	2	olla C2	5.48	1	1	1	2	2	4.2	10	1	0	26.49
336	1504	3	bowl C	5.46	1	1	1	1	2	10	15	1	0	0
336	1504	4	jar E1	8.37	1	2	1	1	2	2	18	1	0	0
336	1504	5	jar E	10	3	2	3	2	2	3	19	1	0	0
336	1504	6	unknown bowl	5.95	1	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
338	1554	1	bowl C	6.63	1	1	1	2	2	10	20	2	0	0
338	1554	2	bowl C	7.52	1	1	1	2	2	10	30	2	0	0
342	1569	1	jar E3	9.68	1	2	3	1	2	2	16	1	5	46.58
343	1365	1	jar E1	11.32	1	2	3	2	2	2	16	3	0	0
344	1372	1	jar E2	7.76	1	2	3	1	2	3	11	1	0	0
344	1372	2	jar E2	10.47	2	2	3	1	2	3	13	1	0	0
344	1372	3	jar A	8.05	1	2	3	1	2	2	13	2	0	0
344	1372	4	jar E2	7.73	1	1	3	2	2	3	14	1	0	0
344	1372	5	tinaja B4	10.63	1	2	3	2	2	1	21	3	0	0
344	1372	6	unknown tinaja	17.01	1	3	3	2	2	3	57	2	0	0
345	1374	1	jar E2	8.49	2	2	3	1	2	3	12	1	0	0
345	1374	2	jar A	8.83	2	2	3	2	2	2	14	1	0	0
346	1378	1	olla K	8.81	2	3	3	1	2	1	11	1	0	0
347	1379	1	jar A	4.89	3	1	1	1	2	1	9	1	0	0
347	1379	2	jar A	4.44	2	1	1	1	2	1	9	1	0	0
347	1379	3	olla G	8.74	2	3	3	1	2	3	12	3	0	0
347	1379	4	olla G	8.57	3	2	3	2	2	3	13	2	0	0
347	1379	5	jar E2	10.39	1	1	1	1	2	5	14	1	0	0
347	1379	6	jar E1	6.8	1	3	3	2	2	1	14	2	0	0
348	1386	1	olla G	8.21	3	1	3	1	2	3	11	1	0	0
348	1386	2	jar B	10.52	2	2	3	2	2	3	13	1	1	28.59
348	1386	3	jar E2	7.14	3	1	3	2	2	5	16	3	0	0
350	1390	1	olla K	7.76	2	1	1	1	2	3	14	1	0	0
350	1390	2	tinaja A4	11.94	3	2	3	1	2	3	32	3	0	0
351	1396	1	olla G	7.4	2	2	1	2	2	3	18	3	0	0
351	1396	2	tinaja A3	12.15	1	2	3	2	2	3	28	2	0	0
351	1396	3	tinaja A3	8.92	1	2	3	2	2	3	41	2	0	0
351	1396	4	jar A	8.52	3	2	3	1	2	2	13	1	0	0
351	1396	5	jar A	8.74	3	2	3	1	2	2	15	1	0	0
351	1396	6	jar E2	9.55	3	1	3	1	2	5	16	3	0	0
351	1396	7	jar F	5.18	3	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
353	1451	1	unknown	10.26	2	1	1	2	2	1	21	2	0	0
353	1451	2	tinaja A3	10.7	3	2	3	2	2	3	30	3	0	0
355	1452	1	jar A	7.82	3	2	3	2	2	2	10	1	0	0
355	1452	2	jar A	9.85	1	2	3	2	2	2	12	2	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
355	1452	3	jar A	8.18	1	1	1	1	2	2	12	1	0	0
355	1452	4	jar A	8.05	3	1	3	2	2	2	13	3	0	60.62
355	1452	5	jar A	7.9	3	2	3	2	2	2	15	1	0	0
355	1452	6	jar A	10.41	3	1	3	1	2	2	16	1	0	54.78
355	1452	7	jar A	10.63	3	2	3	2	2	2	21	1	0	0
355	1452	8	unknown tinaja	11.6	2	3	3	2	2	3	56	3	0	0
355	1452	9	unknown	10.44	2	1	3	2	2	2	19	2	0	0
355	1452	10	jar E2	7.49	3	2	3	1	2	5	19	1	0	0
355	1452	11	jar E2	8.47	3	2	3	1	2	5	20	3	0	0
355	1452	12	jar E2	6.37	3	2	3	1	2	5	17	1	0	0
355	1452	13	jar E1	9.67	3	2	3	1	2	2	17	1	0	0
355	1452	14	jar E2	7.15	3	1	3	1	2	5	18	1	0	0
355	1452	15	unknown	11.04	3	3	3	1	2	2	18	2	0	0
355	1452	16	jar F	9.96	1	3	3	2	9	0	0	0	0	0
358	1403	1	jar A	7.68	1	2	3	2	2	1	9	1	8	0
358	1403	2	jar A	5.71	2	2	3	1	2	2	9	1	0	0
358	1403	3	jar E2	7.3	3	3	3	1	2	5	11	1	0	0
358	1403	4	jar E3	9.05	2	2	3	2	2	1	12	2	5	39.79
358	1403	5	jar A	9.09	1	1	1	2	2	1	12	1	8	0
358	1403	6	olla K	8.12	3	3	3	1	2	2	15	1	0	0
358	1403	7	bowl C	6	3	1	1	1	2	10	15	1	0	0
358	1403	8	fineware	5.42	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
359	1404	1	jar E1	7.78	2	2	3	2	2	2	21	1	5	0
359	1404	2	jar E2	10.85	3	1	3	2	2	3	25	1	0	0
359	1404	3	tinaja A3	13.38	1	3	3	2	2	3	26	2	0	0
359	1404	4	unknown	10.4	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
359	1404	5	tinaja A3	12.8	1	2	3	2	2	3	24	2	0	0
359	1404	6	tinaja A3	15.48	1	3	3	2	2	3	57	2	0	0
359	1404	7	unknown jar	6.66	2	1	3	2	2	2	13	1	0	0
359	1404	8	unknown jar	8.06	1	2	3	1	2	5	15	1	0	0
361	1410	1	jar E1	8.72	1	2	3	2	2	2	17	3	5	0
361	1410	2	jar A	8.95	3	2	3	2	2	2	18	3	1	31.37
361	1410	3	tinaja A4	13.46	3	2	3	2	2	3	29	3	0	0
361	1410	4	tinaja A4	10.87	1	3	3	2	2	3	38	3	0	0
361	1410	5	jar B	7.82	2	2	3	1	2	2	12	1	0	0
361	1410	6	jar A	8.11	3	1	3	2	2	2	14	1	2	0
361	1410	7	jar E2	8.45	3	2	3	1	2	3	14	1	1	0
361	1410	8	jar E2	7.28	3	1	1	1	2	3	14	3	0	0
361	1410	9	tinaja A4	8.91	1	2	3	2	2	3	20	3	0	0
361	1410	10	tinaja A3	9.23	2	2	3	2	2	2	23	2	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
361	1410	11	unknown	8.95	2	2	3	2	2	1	24	2	0	0
361	1410	12	tinaja B1	15.12	3	2	3	1	2	1	38	1	0	0
361	1410	13	unknown tinaja	16.75	1	3	3	2	2	10	44	1	0	0
361	1412	1	olla G	8.66	3	2	1	2	2	3	14	3	0	0
361	1412	2	olla G	10.52	2	2	3	2	2	3	14	1	0	0
361	1412	3	jar E2	10.15	3	2	3	1	2	5	17	2	0	0
361	1412	4	jar A	9.54	2	2	3	2	2	1	12	1	0	0
361	1412	5	jar E3	6.85	1	2	3	2	2	6	17	1	5	0
361	1412	6	jar A	9.74	1	2	3	2	2	1	17	1	0	0
361	1412	7	jar E2	11.41	3	2	3	2	2	5	20	1	0	0
361	1412	8	jar F	5.76	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
361	1412	9	tinaja A1	20.92	1	3	3	2	2	3	49	1	0	0
361	1412	10	tinaja B2	16.23	1	3	3	2	2	1	40	2	0	0
361	1412	11	tinaja A4	12.66	3	2	3	1	2	3	32	3	0	0
361	1412	12	tinaja A4	12.27	2	3	3	2	2	3	34	3	0	0
362	1461	1	jar A	7.58	2	1	3	2	2	2	8	1	0	0
362	1461	2	jar A	8.67	3	2	1	2	2	2	9	1	0	0
362	1461	3	jar A	7.49	2	1	1	2	2	2	10	1	0	0
362	1461	4	jar A	8.53	2	2	3	2	2	1	12	1	0	0
362	1461	5	jar E1	6.57	2	1	1	2	2	2	12	2	0	0
362	1461	6	unknown	7.63	1	1	1	2	2	10	13	2	0	0
362	1461	7	jar A	14.88	3	3	3	2	2	1	15	3	0	0
362	1461	8	jar A	14.16	3	3	3	2	2	1	19	1	0	0
362	1461	9	jar E1	6.99	2	3	3	2	2	2	11	1	0	0
362	1461	10	jar E1	8.7	3	3	3	2	2	2	13	2	0	0
362	1461	11	jar E2	7.94	1	2	3	2	2	3	16	1	0	0
362	1461	12	jar E2	8.52	1	2	3	2	2	3	17	1	0	0
362	1461	13	jar E2	10.31	1	3	3	1	2	5	19	1	0	75.42
362	1461	14	jar E2	8	2	2	1	2	2	5	23	2	0	0
362	1461	15	jar A	6.63	3	3	3	2	2	2	20	2	0	70.81
362	1461	16	jar E1	6.71	2	2	3	2	2	1	15	1	0	0
362	1461	17	jar E1	8.69	2	3	3	2	2	2	22	1	0	0
362	1461	18	unknown tinaja	11.32	3	4	3	2	2	3	25	2	0	0
362	1461	19	unknown tinaja	9.02	3	4	3	2	2	3	34	3	0	0
362	1461	20	unknown jar	8.94	2	3	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
362	1461	21	unknown jar	7.56	1	2	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
362	1461	22	unknown jar	5.3	1	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
362	1461	23	unknown jar	9.17	2	3	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
362	1461	24	unknown jar	8.65	2	2	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
363	1472	1	jar E2	8.2	1	2	1	2	14	2	0	0	0	0
363	1472	2	jar A	7.45	3	1	1	2	12	1	0	0	0	0
363	1472	3	Jar B	7.29	3	2	3	2	15	2	0	0	0	0
363	1472	4	jar E2	7.7	3	2	1	2	15	1	0	0	0	0
363	1472	5	jar A	7.94	3	1	1	2	17	3	0	0	0	0
364	1524	1	jar E2	8.04	3	2	1	2	2	5	15	1	0	0
364	1524	2	unknown	7.57	3	3	3	1	2	1	15	2	0	0
364	1524	3	jar A	8.1	2	1	1	2	2	2	15	3	0	0
364	1524	4	bowl C	4.74	1	1	1	1	2	10	16	1	0	0
364	1524	5	olla G	8.7	1	2	3	1	2	3	14	1	0	0
364	1524	6	jar A	5.63	3	2	3	1	2	2	14	1	0	0
364	1524	7	jar E2	7.96	2	1	1	2	2	5	14	1	0	0
364	1524	8	jar A	7.44	3	2	1	1	2	2	15	1	0	0
364	1524	9	olla E	6.71	1	1	1	1	2	5	9	1	0	0
364	1524	10	jar A	7.23	2	1	1	2	2	2	9	1	0	0
364	1524	11	olla E	6.93	3	1	1	2	2	5	12	1	0	0
364	1524	12	unknown	15.2	3	1	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0
364	1524	13	jar A	4.69	2	1	1	1	2	1	8	1	0	0
364	1524	14	jar A	5.6	2	3	3	1	2	2	9	2	0	0
364	1524	15	jar A	9.11	3	1	1	1	2	1	12	1	0	0
364	1524	16	jar A	7.53	3	2	3	1	2	1	13	2	0	0
364	1524	17	jar A	9.47	3	3	3	2	2	1	14	1	0	0
364	1524	18	jar E1	7.37	2	4	3	2	2	2	19	1	0	0
364	1524	19	jar E2	7.78	1	2	3	2	2	3	17	1	0	0
364	1524	20	jar E2	6.25	3	2	1	2	2	5	18	1	0	0
364	1524	21	jar E2	9.99	3	2	3	2	2	3	20	2	0	0
364	1524	22	jar A	10.54	1	1	1	2	2	1	21	1	0	0
364	1524	23	tinaja B3	11.52	3	3	3	1	2	3	42	2	0	0
364	1524	24	jar E3	11.6	3	3	3	2	2	2	22	1	0	0
364	1524	25	jar E2	10.59	2	1	1	2	2	5	22	1	0	0
364	1524	26	jar A	14.89	3	3	3	2	2	1	34	2	0	0
365	1541	1	jar A	8.04	2	1	2	1	2	1	13	1	0	0
365	1541	2	jar E2	9.72	3	3	3	2	2	5	16	3	0	0
365	1541	3	jar A	11.26	3	3	3	1	2	1	22	1	0	0
365	1541	4	tinaja B3	14.66	3	3	3	1	2	1	27	2	0	0
365	1541	5	tinaja C	20.37	3	3	3	2	2	3	0	2	0	0
366	1526	1	unknown jar	7.77	1	1	1	3	2	13	4	0	0	0
366	1526	2	jar E2	8.72	1	2	3	3	5	25	2	0	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
366	1526	3	jar E2	10.53	2	1	1	3	5	28	1	0	0	0
366	1526	4	tinaja B1	9.35	3	2	1	4	1	33	1	0	0	0
368	1542	1	olla E	4.58	3	1	1	1	2	5	8	1	0	0
368	1542	2	jar E2	6.75	3	2	3	2	2	5	13	1	0	0
368	1542	3	unknown bowl	5.97	1	1	1	1	2	10	14	1	0	0
368	1542	4	olla G	6.47	3	2	3	1	2	3	17	1	0	0
368	1542	5	jar E1	8.98	1	2	3	2	2	2	13	1	0	0
368	1542	6	jar A	6.6	3	2	3	2	2	2	14	1	0	0
368	1542	7	jar A	7.5	2	2	3	2	2	2	19	1	0	0
368	1542	8	jar E2	7.71	3	2	3	1	2	5	15	1	0	0
368	1542	9	jar E2	6.7	1	1	1	1	2	5	15	1	0	0
368	1542	10	jar A	8.42	3	1	1	2	2	2	16	2	0	0
368	1542	11	jar E3	10.66	3	2	1	2	2	5	20	4	0	0
368	1542	12	jar E2	6.94	2	2	3	2	2	5	21	1	0	0
368	1542	13	tinaja A3	13.17	2	2	3	2	2	3	34	2	0	0
369	1546	1	unknown olla	6.14	3	1	1	1	2	2	10	1	0	0
369	1546	2	unknown	4.94	1	1	1	1	2	1	10	1	0	0
369	1546	3	jar E2	8.04	3	2	3	2	2	5	14	1	0	0
369	1546	4	jar A	8.6	3	2	3	1	2	2	13	2	0	0
369	1546	5	jar A	8.74	3	1	1	1	2	2	14	2	0	0
369	1546	6	jar E3	9.14	3	2	3	2	2	2	15	1	5	0
369	1546	7	unknown	8.1	2	1	1	2	2	5	29	2	0	0
369	1546	8	jar E2	11.03	2	3	3	1	2	5	25	2	0	0
369	1546	9	jar E2	8.12	3	2	3	2	2	5	19	2	0	0
369	1546	10	jar E2	6.97	2	2	1	2	2	5	23	3	0	0
369	1546	11	unknown tinaja	11.32	3	3	3	2	2	5	44	3	0	0
369	1546	12	unknown	6.44	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
370	1575	1	jar B	7.93	3	3	3	1	2	2	14	1	0	0
370	1575	2	jar A	9.95	3	4	3	2	2	1	15	3	0	0
370	1575	3	jar E1	7.67	3	3	3	2	2	1	20	1	0	0
370	1575	4	jar A	8.66	3	2	3	2	2	1	21	2	0	0
373	1586	1	jar A	10.14	3	2	3	2	1	1	16	3	0	0
377	1597	1	jar A	6.74	2	2	3	2	2	2	17	3	0	0
377	1597	2	jar E2	9.12	2	2	3	2	2	5	19	1	0	0
377	1597	3	jar E2	10.52	3	2	3	2	2	5	24	3	0	0
377	1597	4	jar E2	7.42	3	3	3	2	2	5	32	1	0	0
377	1597	5	tinaja B3	14.49	2	4	3	3	2	1	48	2	0	0
377	1597	6	jar E2	8.46	2	2	3	1	2	3	10	2	0	0
377	1597	7	jar E2	5.88	2	1	1	1	2	5	11	1	0	0
377	1597	8	jar E2	7.1	3	2	3	2	2	1	12	3	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
377	1597	9	jar E3	7.5	2	2	3	2	2	2	16	1	0	46.9
382	1601	1	tinaja B3	15.83	2	4	3	2	2	1	54	2	0	0
384	1627	1	olla B1	8.38	1	2	1	1	2	4.1	11	1	0	29.36
384	1627	2	bowl C	8.28	1	2	3	2	2	10	24	1	0	0
385	1659	1	olla B1	6.89	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	9	1	0	0
385	1659	2	olla C2	9.79	3	2	3	1	2	4.2	13	1	0	32.35
385	1659	3	tinaja A	11.28	1	3	3	2	2	3	19	2	0	0
385	1659	4	bowl B	8.6	1	2	3	2	2	10	21	1	0	0
385	1659	5	fineware	3.41	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
386	2416	1	olla B2	5.86	1	1	1	2	2	4.1	8	1	0	22.53
386	2416	2	olla B1	5.64	3	2	3	1	2	4.1	9	1	0	28.1
386	2416	3	olla B2	8.9	3	1	1	1	2	4.1	10	1	0	20.75
386	2416	4	olla C1	7.91	1	2	3	1	2	4.2	12	1	0	32.57
386	2416	5	olla B1	5.34	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	7	1	0	18.54
386	2416	6	olla E	4.89	1	1	1	1	2	5	10	1	0	0
386	2416	7	olla B2	8.43	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	10	1	0	18.27
386	2416	8	olla C1	7.98	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	13	1	0	18.66
386	2416	9	olla B2	9.68	3	1	1	1	2	4.1	13	1	0	23.99
386	2416	10	tinaja A1	20.36	1	4	3	2	2	3	44	1	0	0
386	2416	11	tinaja A1	20.49	3	4	3	2	2	3	27	1	0	0
386	2416	12	tinaja A2	22.69	1	4	3	2	2	3	32	4	0	0
386	2416	13	tinaja B1	15.44	2	3	3	2	2	3	20	1	0	0
386	2416	14	bowl C	4.94	1	1	1	2	2	10	15	2	0	0
386	2416	15	bowl D1	9.92	3	2	1	1	2	2	30	2	0	0
388	1717	1	olla F	7.98	3	1	1	2	2	2	12	1	0	24.2
388	1717	2	bowl D2	7.17	4	1	1	1	2	2	18	2	0	0
389	2414	1	olla A	6.99	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	9	1	0	0
389	2414	2	olla G2	6.36	3	1	1	2	2	3	10	2	0	0
389	2417	1	olla H2	3.93	1	1	1	1	2	5	11	1	0	17.08
401	1773	1	jar A	7.71	1	2	1	2	2	2	6	1	0	0
401	1773	2	olla C2	7.38	3	2	1	2	2	4.2	11	1	0	35.31
401	1851	1	olla A	7.28	1	1	1	2	2	5	13	1	0	0
402	2011	1	olla B1	7.81	1	1	1	2	2	4.1	11	1	0	18.61
402	2011	2	bowl D1	7.53	1	1	1	1	2	2	26	2	0	0
403	2006	1	olla C1	5.22	3	2	1	1	2	4.2	8	1	0	22.12
403	2006	2	olla B2	7.38	1	2	3	2	2	4.1	9	1	0	19.98
403	2006	3	olla C2	6.58	4	1	1	2	2	4.2	9	1	0	0
403	2006	4	olla H1	6.2	4	2	1	2	2	1	12	1	0	19.68
403	2006	5	olla F	8.13	1	2	1	2	2	2	13	1	0	14.05
403	2006	6	jar A	8.69	1	2	1	1	2	2	14	1	0	0
403	2006	7	bowl B	7.11	1	2	3	2	2	10	17	1	0	0
403	2006	8	bowl B	7.88	1	2	3	2	2	10	18	1	0	0
403	2006	9	bowl B	9.66	2	3	3	1	2	10	19	1	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
403	2006	10	tinaja A1	27.77	2	4	3	2	2	3	45	1	0	0
404	2180	1	olla C1	6.65	1	2	3	1	2	4.2	8	1	0	30.61
404	2180	2	olla C2	7.05	1	2	3	2	2	4.2	14	1	0	28.37
404	2180	3	bowl B	10.9	3	3	3	2	2	10	16	1	0	0
404	2180	4	bowl C	10	1	3	3	1	2	10	21	1	0	0
404	2180	5	tinaja A1	10.87	3	3	3	2	2	3	29	1	0	0
405	1630	1	olla C2	7.73	2	2	3	2	2	4.2	11	1	0	26.19
405	1630	2	olla C2	9.88	1	2	3	2	2	4.2	12	1	0	32.17
405	1630	3	olla C2	7.49	1	2	1	2	2	4.2	12	1	0	0
405	1630	4	olla E	6.67	1	1	1	1	1	5	14	1	0	0
405	1630	5	bowl C	9.5	1	3	3	2	2	10	14	1	0	0
405	1630	6	fineware	3.01	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
405	1630	7	unknown jar	5.56	3	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
405	1630	8	unknown jar	12.87	3	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
405	1630	9	olla B	5.7	3	2	3	1	1	4	0	0	0	0
406	1708	1	olla C1	7.38	2	1	1	1	2	4.2	12	1	0	44.33
406	1709	1	olla B1	8.1	4	1	1	1	2	4.1	9	1	0	19.93
406	1709	2	olla C2	6.21	3	1	1	1	2	4	10	1	0	25.56
406	1709	3	olla H1	4.38	4	2	2	1	2	1	11	1	0	20
406	1709	4	olla B2	6.89	1	2	1	1	2	4.1	12	1	0	23.52
406	1709	5	bowl D	6.31	1	1	1	2	2	2	22	2	0	0
406	1709	6	tinaja A1	23.84	2	4	3	2	2	3	50	1	0	0
406	1709	7	unknown jar	10.94	1	2	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0
406	1709	8	olla B1	6.75	1	2	1	2	2	4.1	0	0	0	16
408	1776	1	olla C2	6.8	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	11	1	0	0
408	1867	1	olla C1	10.45	2	23	2	1	4.2	12	1	0	37.5	18.6
409	1855	1	jar A	6.04	1	2	3	1	2	1	8	1	0	0
409	1855	2	olla C1	8.5	1	2	3	2	2	4.2	10	1	0	28.19
409	1855	3	olla B1	9.84	1	2	3	2	2	4.1	11	1	0	33.13
409	1855	4	unknown	8.25	4	1	1	2	2	2	15	4	0	0
409	1855	5	unknown tinaja	16.54	1	3	3	2	2	2	22	1	0	0
410	1859	1	olla B1	6.7	1	2	3	2	2	4.1	8	1	0	22.78
410	1859	2	olla D2	6.89	3	1	1	1	2	8	9	1	0	32.5
410	1859	3	olla C2	9.19	1	3	3	2	2	4.2	11	1	0	26.8
410	1859	4	bowl B	9.21	2	3	3	2	2	10	19	1	0	0
410	1859	5	unknown bowl	11.08	2	2	2	2	2	10	23	1	0	0
410	1859	6	unknown	4.64	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
410	1859	7	unknown	4.73	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
410	1859	8	unknown	5.7	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
410	1859	9	bottle	5.92	1	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
410	1874	1	fineware	4.77	4	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
411	1863	1	olla B1	5.72	3	2	1	2	2	4.1	7	1	0	0
411	1863	2	olla B1	8.65	3	1	1	2	2	4.1	10	1	0	0
413	1780	1	jar B	7.97	1	3	3	1	2	2	13	1	0	0
413	1780	2	olla C2	9.37	1	2	1	2	2	4.2	14	1	0	31.21
415	1924	1	olla B1	7.65	3	2	3	1	4.1	8	1	0	0	26.01
415	1924	2	olla A	5.52	1	1	1	1	4	11	1	0	0	0
415	1924	3	olla G2	5.73	4	1	1	1	3	11	2	0	0	0
415	1924	4	jar B	8.23	1	3	3	2	2	16	1	0	0	0
415	1924	5	olla G2	7.93	2	3	3	1	3	17	2	0	0	0
416	1929	1	olla E	7.31	1	1	1	2	2	5	10	1	0	19.34
416	1929	2	olla C1	9.42	3	2	3	2	2	4.2	12	1	0	37.61
416	1929	3	olla A	8.52	2	1	1	2	2	4	12	1	0	0
416	1929	4	olla G1	4	4	2	3	1	2	3	9	1	0	0
416	1929	5	olla G1	6.65	3	2	3	2	2	3	9	1	0	0
416	1929	6	olla G1	5.85	3	1	1	2	2	3	10	1	0	0
416	1929	7	bowl B	7.91	2	2	3	2	2	10	15	1	0	0
416	1929	8	olla K	7.39	3	2	3	2	2	1	22	1	0	0
416	1929	9	tinaja A2	19.1	3	4	3	2	2	3	47	2	0	0
416	1929	10	fineware	4.89	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
417	1936	1	olla C1	10.46	1	1	1	2	2	4.2	10	1	0	29.65
417	1936	2	olla C1	8.55	1	1	1	2	2	4.2	10	1	0	0
417	1936	3	olla C1	8.89	2	2	1	2	2	4.2	14	1	0	26.43
417	1936	4	olla G1	4.53	4	2	3	1	2	3	12	1	0	0
417	1936	5	bowl D1	7.52	2	1	1	1	2	10	18	2	0	0
417	1936	6	fineware	5.91	4	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
417	1936	7	fineware	6.74	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
418	1939	1	olla C1	7.56	3	2	3	2	2	4.2	8	1	0	0
418	1939	2	olla B1	8.86	2	1	1	2	2	4.1	9	1	0	25.93
418	1939	3	jar A	7.83	1	2	3	2	2	3	18	1	0	0
418	1939	4	olla G2	3.49	4	1	1	1	2	3	16	2	0	0
418	1939	5	unknown	6.52	4	2	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
419	1943	1	olla B1	8.65	4	1	1	1	2	4.1	8	1	0	27.47
419	1958	1	tinaja A1	21.6	2	4	3	1	2	3	44	1	0	0
425	2015	1	olla B2	8.97	3	1	1	1	2	4.1	14	1	0	19.85
425	2065	1	olla B2	6.8	1	2	3	1	2	4.1	9	1	0	17.76
425	2065	2	olla B2	10.31	1	2	3	2	2	4.1	10	1	0	22.11
425	2065	3	olla B2	8.82	1	2	3	2	2	4.1	10	1	0	20.92
425	2065	4	olla F	9.73	3	2	3	1	2	2	11	1	0	15.87
425	2065	5	bowl B	8.66	3	2	3	2	2	10	20	1	0	0
425	2065	6	bowl D2	10.24	4	1	1	1	2	2	27	2	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
425	2065	7	jar A	8.27	1	1	1	2	2	2	14	1	0	0
425	2065	8	unknown jar	14.29	1	2	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	0
425	2065	9	bowl D2	7.36	4	1	1	2	2	2	16	2	0	0
427	2071	1	olla D1	7.57	3	1	1	2	2	6	10	1	0	0
427	2071	2	olla B2	5.43	3	1	1	1	2	4.1	11	1	0	0
427	2071	3	olla B2	8.21	1	2	1	1	2	4.1	11	1	0	25.03
431	2084	1	unknown	8.22	1	2	3	2	2	2	18	1	0	0
434	2119	1	olla H1	4.63	4	2	3	1	2	1	7	1	0	0
434	2119	2	olla C2	7.3	1	2	2	1	2	4.2	10	1	0	28.96
434	2119	3	olla C1	7.81	1	2	2	1	2	4.2	11	1	0	25.24
434	2119	4	olla F	5.62	1	2	3	2	2	2	11	1	0	13.06
434	2119	5	molde	8.89	1	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
436	2120	1	bowl C	6.15	1	2	1	1	2	10	11	1	0	0
436	2120	2	jar B	10.5	1	3	3	2	2	2	15	1	0	0
436	2120	3	olla C2	5.23	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	13	1	0	0
436	2120	4	unknown bowl	6.76	1	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
436	2120	5	unknown	4.54	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
437	2117	1	tinaja A1	25.28	1	3	3	2	2	3	51	1	0	0
447	2310	1	bowl B	6.32	1	2	3	2	2	10	21	1	0	0
447	2310	2	bowl B	8.71	3	2	3	2	2	10	24	1	0	0
447	2310	3	bowl B	7.6	1	3	3	2	2	10	27	1	0	0
447	2310	4	tinaja A3	18.23	2	4	3	2	2	3	57	2	0	0
448	2367	1	olla E	5.56	1	1	1	2	2	5	11	1	0	21.88
448	2367	2	olla C2	8.29	1	2	3	1	2	4.2	12	1	0	30.16
448	2367	3	olla C1	6.65	1	2	3	1	2	4.2	16	1	0	0
448	2367	4	unknown	7.17	1	2	3	1	2	2	18	4	0	0
448	2367	5	bowl C	9.88	3	3	3	1	2	10	19	1	0	0
448	2367	6	jar B	7.28	3	1	3	2	2	2	20	1	0	0
448	2367	7	bowl C	7.6	1	2	1	2	2	10	21	1	0	0
448	2367	8	bowl C	8.6	1	2	3	2	2	10	22	1	0	0
448	2367	9	tinaja A3	17.49	1	4	3	1	2	3	18	2	0	0
448	2367	10	unknown bowl	9.42	3	2	3	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
449	2370	1	bowl B	11.72	2	3	1	2	10	23	1	0	0	0
450	2261	1	jar A	8.52	1	1	1	1	2	1	8	1	0	0
451	2262	1	jar E	6.15	4	1	1	1	2	5	12	1	0	0
451	2262	2	jar A	8.42	1	2	3	2	2	2	18	1	0	0
451	2262	3	tinaja A1	21.5	2	4	3	1	2	3	46	1	0	0
458	2293	1	unknown	4.55	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
458	2296	1	bowl B	7.7	2	1	1	2	2	10	23	1	0	0
459	2314	1	unknown	5.74	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
467	1635	1	unknown	5.84	2	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
467	1635	2	unknown	6.2	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
467	1635	3	olla B2	6.22	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	10	1	0	18.66
467	1635	4	olla C2	9.53	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	15	1	0	34.09
467	1635	5	bowl D1	6.89	1	1	1	1	2	2	19	2	0	0
467	1635	6	tinaja A1	26.64	1	4	3	1	2	3	50	1	0	0
467	1635	7	tinaja B1	28.63	1	4	3	2	2	1	56	1	0	0
468	1665	1	olla C2	6.5	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	11	1	0	22.63
468	1665	2	bowl D1	9.15	4	1	1	1	2	2	16	2	0	0
468	1665	3	unknown jar	12.59	2	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
468	1665	4	bowl B	7.99	2	2	1	2	2	10	25	3	0	0
469	1727	1	olla C2	6.6	1	1	1	2	2	4.2	10	1	0	0
469	1727	2	olla C2	8.48	3	2	1	2	2	4.2	11	1	0	26.95
469	1727	3	olla B2	6.6	3	1	1	1	2	4.1	11	1	0	21.8
469	1727	4	bowl D2	9.08	4	2	1	1	2	1	13	1	0	0
469	1727	5	unknown bowl	5.85	1	2	3	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
469	1727	6	tinaja A1	11.85	3	3	3	2	2	3	24	1	0	0
471	1889	1	olla C2	8	3	1	1	2	2	4.2	11	1	0	28.25
471	1889	2	jar A	10.52	3	2	3	2	2	1	23	2	0	0
471	1889	3	unknown	8.2	3	2	3	2	2	1	24	2	0	0
472	1969	1	olla C1	8.05	3	2	1	2	2	4.2	6	1	0	19.5
472	1969	2	olla B1	6.85	1	2	1	2	2	4.1	8	1	0	23.66
472	1969	3	olla C2	6.2	4	2	1	1	2	4.2	9	1	0	29.1
472	1969	4	olla C2	6.54	2	1	1	1	2	4.2	10	1	0	0
472	1969	5	olla A	5.8	1	1	1	1	2	4	10	1	0	27.94
472	1969	6	olla E	7.01	1	1	1	1	2	5	10	1	0	0
472	1969	7	olla C1	6.49	2	1	1	1	2	4.2	11	1	0	0
472	1969	8	bowl C	8.02	1	1	1	1	2	2	15	1	0	0
472	1969	9	bowl C	7.01	2	2	1	2	2	10	19	1	0	0
472	1969	10	jar A	9.16	3	2	3	2	2	1	18	1	0	0
472	1969	11	bowl B	7.47	2	2	1	2	2	10	20	1	0	0
472	1969	12	bowl B	7.34	3	1	3	2	2	10	21	1	0	0
472	1969	13	bowl B	8.46	3	2	3	2	2	10	23	1	0	0
472	1969	14	unknown	8.63	2	2	1	2	2	5	18	2	0	0
472	1969	15	bowl D1	6.47	2	1	1	1	2	2	23	2	0	0
472	1969	16	bowl D1	8.25	3	1	1	1	2	2	17	2	0	0
472	1969	17	unknown	10.75	3	2	3	2	2	1	17	1	0	0
472	1969	18	unknown	5.24	3	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
472	1969	19	fineware	4.46	4	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
472	1969	20	unknown	6.21	4	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
473	1825	1	bowl D2	8.26	4	1	1	1	2	2	17	2	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
473	1825	2	tinaja A1	26.47	2	3	3	2	2	3	58	1	0	0
473	1831	1	olla C2	7.89	1	2	3	2	2	4.2	10	1	0	0
473	1831	2	olla A	5.34	3	1	1	1	2	4	10	1	0	19.82
473	1831	3	unknown bowl	8.95	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
473	1831	4	tinaja A1	16.78	3	3	3	1	2	3	17	1	0	0
473	1831	5	bowl D1	7.01	1	1	1	1	2	2	20	2	0	0
474	1970	1	bowl D1	7.13	1	1	1	1	2	2	18	2	0	0
476	2132	1	bowl D2	8.27	4	1	1	1	2	2	21	2	0	0
476	2132	2	bowl B	6.72	1	1	1	1	2	10	21	1	0	0
477	2377	1	olla C1	5.93	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	9	1	0	0
477	2377	2	adorno	8.69	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
478	1724	1	olla C1	4.26	2	1	1	2	2	4.2	9	1	0	0
478	1724	2	olla C2	8.56	1	2	1	1	2	4.2	10	1	0	0
478	1724	3	olla B2	7.29	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	11	1	0	16.4
478	1724	4	olla C2	6.38	2	2	1	1	2	4.2	11	1	0	26.25
478	1724	5	bowl D2	6.6	4	1	1	1	2	1	20	2	0	0
478	1724	6	unknown	9.1	3	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
481	1898	1	olla D2	7.06	3	3	3	1	1	5	11	1	0	0
487	2137	1	olla J	7.51	1	2	3	2	2	7	13	1	0	0
487	2137	2	bowl D1	8.01	4	1	1	1	2	2	22	2	0	0
489	2191	1	bowl D2	9.08	1	1	1	1	2	2	22	2	0	0
490	2378	1	unknown olla	4.42	3	1	1	1	2	9	16	1	0	0
492	2207	1	tinaja A3	10.86	1	2	3	2	2	3	18	1	0	0
492	2207	2	olla A	8.14	1	1	1	1	2	4	9	1	0	18.42
492	2207	3	olla E	5.46	1	2	1	1	2	5	9	1	0	0
492	2207	4	olla C1	4.79	1	2	3	1	2	4.2	10	1	0	23.53
492	2207	5	olla C1	6.92	1	1	1	2	2	4.2	11	1	0	30.17
492	2207	6	bowl C	7.62	1	2	3	2	2	10	20	1	0	0
492	2207	7	bowl B	8.82	3	3	3	2	2	10	25	1	0	0
492	2207	8	bowl B	7.32	2	3	3	2	2	10	26	1	0	0
492	2207	9	tinaja B3	10.36	3	3	3	1	2	1	37	2	0	0
492	2207	10	tinaja A1	10.2	3	2	3	2	2	3	44	1	0	0
492	2207	11	rallador A	7.14	1	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
495	2206	1	bowl B	6.26	1	1	1	1	2	10	20	1	0	0
499	2322	1	olla G	6.63	2	1	1	1	2	3	13	1	0	0
506	2327	1	olla C2	5.57	3	2	3	1	2	4.2	9	1	0	28
506	2327	2	olla C2	9.87	2	1	1	1	2	4.2	12	1	0	22.89
506	2327	3	bowl C	6.07	3	1	1	1	2	10	19	1	0	0
506	2327	4	bowl D1	7.11	4	1	1	1	8	2	21	2	0	0
508	2427	1	bowl B	8.86	1	2	1	1	2	10	15	1	0	0
513	2439	1	olla C	6.67	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	9	1	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
526	2511	1	jar A	9.17	1	3	3	1	2	1	10	2	0	0
529	2518	1	olla F	6.91	4	1	1	1	2	2	17	1	0	0
532	1642	1	unknown bowl	8.22	1	1	3	1	9	0	0	0	0	0
533	1650	1	olla B1	8.55	3	1	3	1	2	4.1	10	1	0	0
538	1676	1	bowl D2	7.96	2	1	1	2	2	2	17	2	0	0
538	1676	2	fineware	4.97	3	1	1	1	8	0	0	0	0	0
539	1682	1	jar A	6.76	4	1	1	1	2	2	6	1	0	0
539	1682	2	unknown	6.56	1	1	1	2	2	9	10	1	0	0
539	1682	3	bowl C	7.36	1	2	3	1	2	10	14	1	0	0
539	1682	4	unknown	5.23	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
539	1682	5	rallador A	7.24	1	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
539	1738	1	olla B1	5.34	2	1	3	1	2	4.1	10	1	0	18.26
539	1738	2	bowl D2	7.17	4	1	3	1	2	2	14	2	0	0
539	1738	3	unknown	5.84	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
539	1738	4	bowl B	9.38	4	1	1	1	2	2	22	1	0	0
540	1748	1	olla C2	7.83	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	12	1	0	26.38
541	1750	1	olla C1	7.56	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	10	1	0	24.94
541	1750	2	olla B2	6.33	1	1	1	2	2	4.1	11	1	0	0
541	1750	3	olla C2	6.93	1	1	1	2	2	4.2	14	1	0	23.83
548	1693	1	0	5.75	3	1	1	1	2	2	8	1	0	0
548	1693	2	0	7.77	3	1	1	2	2	4.2	14	1	0	24.3
548	1693	3	unknown	6.74	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
550	1791	1	olla B1	8.03	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	10	1	0	0
550	1791	2	olla C1	8.29	1	1	1	2	2	4.2	12	1	0	26.76
550	1791	3	bowl D2	6.49	1	1	3	1	2	1	15	1	0	0
550	1791	4	bowl D1	8.76	4	1	1	2	2	2	26	2	0	0
550	1791	5	unknown bowl	5.3	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
552	1797	1	unknown bowl	14.65	4	2	1	1	2	10	15	1	0	0
552	1797	2	tinaja A1	21.02	2	4	3	2	2	3	55	1	0	0
553	1887	1	bowl B	8.66	2	1	1	2	2	10	21	1	0	0
553	1887	2	bowl C	6.94	2	1	3	1	2	10	25	1	0	0
553	1887	3	rallador B	6.92	1	2	3	2	2	10	23	1	0	0
553	1887	4	tinaja A1	23.99	1	3	3	2	1	3	59	1	0	0
553	1887	5	olla B2	5.77	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	9	1	0	22.99
553	1887	6	jar E2	9.8	3	2	3	2	2	1	15	1	1	0
554	1810	1	jar E2	6.91	1	1	3	2	2	5	15	1	0	0
554	1810	2	bowl B	7.43	1	2	3	2	2	10	17	1	0	80.18
554	1810	3	bowl C	9.35	1	1	3	2	2	1	20	1	0	0
556	1761	1	olla B1	9.32	3	1	1	1	2	4.1	9	1	0	22.5
558	1843	1	olla B1	7.19	3	1	1	2	2	4.1	10	1	0	19.7

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
558	1843	2	olla G1	5.95	4	2	1	1	2	3	19	1	0	0
559	1906	1	olla B2	8.22	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	9	1	0	18.38
559	1906	2	fineware	4.74	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
560	2103	1	olla C1	7.15	3	1	1	2	2	4.2	7	1	0	27.35
560	2103	2	olla B1	7.86	1	1	3	1	2	4.1	8	1	0	26.13
560	2103	3	olla E	6.26	2	1	1	1	2	5	11	1	0	20.09
560	2103	4	bowl D2	7.44	3	1	1	2	2	2	18	2	0	0
561	1916	1	tinaja C2	23.17	3	4	3	2	2	3	39	4	0	0
561	1916	2	fineware	4.32	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
561	1978	1	olla B1	5.5	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	8	1	0	22.52
561	1978	2	olla B2	7.25	3	1	1	1	2	4.1	9	1	0	0
561	1978	3	tinaja C2	18.93	2	4	3	2	2	3	43	4	0	0
563	1979	1	unknown	9.28	1	1	1	2	2	2	17	1	0	0
565	2143	1	olla B1	5.62	3	2	1	1	2	4.1	8	1	0	21.32
565	2143	2	tinaja A1	22.33	2	4	3	1	2	3	44	1	0	0
568	1988	1	olla B1	6.66	3	1	1	1	2	4.1	8	1	0	24.64
568	1988	2	olla C1	7.77	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	8	1	0	25.75
568	1988	3	olla B1	6.87	3	1	1	1	2	4.1	11	1	0	26.78
568	1988	4	jar A	11.28	1	2	1	1	2	2	13	1	0	0
568	1988	5	bowl B	7.29	4	2	1	1	2	10	23	1	0	0
568	1988	6	unknown	4.45	2	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
568	1988	7	tinaja A1	24.27	2	4	3	2	2	3	50	1	0	0
568	1988	8	tinaja A1	25.52	3	4	3	2	2	3	53	1	0	0
568	1988	9	tinaja A1	29.51	3	4	3	2	2	3	60	1	0	0
570	2021	1	olla C1	6.32	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	15	1	0	0
570	2021	2	bowl C	7.46	1	2	3	2	2	10	16	1	0	0
570	2021	3	bowl D2	9.41	4	1	1	1	2	2	17	2	0	0
571	2031	1	olla C1	6.26	2	2	1	2	2	4.2	8	1	0	0
571	2031	2	olla B2	5.12	3	1	1	1	2	4.1	8	1	0	20.58
571	2031	3	olla C1	6.58	2	1	1	2	2	4.2	9	1	0	30.41
571	2031	4	olla C1	8.23	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	9	1	0	0
571	2031	5	olla C1	5.52	2	1	1	1	2	4.2	9	1	0	0
571	2031	6	olla C2	10	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	9	1	0	24.2
571	2031	7	olla C2	6.36	2	1	1	1	2	4.2	11	1	0	25.37
571	2031	8	olla E	7.4	2	1	1	1	2	5	14	1	0	31.17
571	2031	9	olla B2	9.64	3	2	1	1	2	4.1	16	1	0	21.9
571	2031	10	bowl B	7.18	3	1	1	2	2	10	17	1	0	0
571	2031	11	bowl B	8.12	1	1	1	1	2	10	22	1	0	0
571	2031	12	bowl C	9.07	2	2	1	2	2	10	22	1	0	0
571	2031	13	tinaja A3	14.75	2	4	3	2	2	3	42	2	0	0
571	2031	14	tinaja A1	20.7	2	4	3	1	2	3	48	1	0	0
571	2031	15	tinaja A3	13.25	2	3	3	2	2	3	21	2	0	0
571	2031	16	tinaja A1	24.64	2	4	3	2	2	3	32	1	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
571	2031	17	tinaja A1	27.23	1	4	3	2	2	3	60	1	0	0
571	2031	18	unknown	4.15	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
572	2030	1	olla E	4.91	2	1	1	1	2	5	7	1	0	16.96
572	2030	2	olla A	7.58	2	1	1	2	2	4	10	1	0	0
572	2030	3	unknown	6.95	4	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
573	2089	1	jar A	6.35	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	1	0	62
573	2089	2	olla C1	6.9	1	1	1	2	2	4.2	9	1	0	0
573	2089	3	olla C2	6.92	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	10	1	0	25.28
573	2089	4	olla C1	7.41	2	1	1	1	2	4.2	11	1	0	0
573	2089	5	bowl D2	5.68	1	1	1	1	2	2	20	2	0	0
574	2090	1	rallador B	11.64	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
575	2156	1	tinaja A1	28.4	2	4	3	2	3	1	60	1	0	0
575	2157	1	tinaja A1	23.31	1	3	3	2	2	3	49	1	0	0
576	2158	1	olla C2	5.76	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	14	1	0	0
578	2235	1	olla C2	5.77	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	12	1	0	26.35
581	2288	1	bowl B	6.2	1	1	1	1	2	10	15	1	0	0
582	2160	1	olla C2	6.52	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	14	1	0	23.66
582	2160	2	bowl B	6.71	3	2	3	2	2	10	18	1	0	0
582	2160	3	tinaja A1	30.44	2	4	3	2	2	3	53	1	0	0
583	2214	1	olla B2	5.84	3	1	1	1	2	4.1	8	1	0	23.89
590	2337	1	olla G2	4.92	1	2	3	2	2	3	20	2	0	0
590	2337	2	jar B	10.97	1	2	3	2	2	2	47	9	0	0
590	2344	1	olla B2	8.42	3	1	1	1	2	4.1	10	1	0	21.33
590	2344	2	olla J	7.62	3	1	1	1	2	7	10	1	0	0
590	2344	3	olla B2	7.14	3	1	1	1	2	4.1	12	1	0	25.61
590	2344	4	jar B	5.34	4	1	1	1	2	2	6	1	0	0
590	2344	5	botella	6.4	4	1	1	1	2	1	6	1	0	0
590	2344	6	olla G1	4.38	1	2	1	1	2	3	13	1	0	0
590	2344	7	unknown	7.67	4	1	1	1	2	3	13	1	0	0
590	2344	8	bowl C	7.09	3	1	1	2	2	10	14	1	0	0
590	2344	9	jar B	8.76	1	1	1	2	2	2	18	1	0	0
590	2344	10	tinaja A1	15.02	3	4	3	2	2	3	35	1	0	0
590	2344	11	tinaja B1	18.94	2	4	3	2	2	1	50	1	0	0
590	2344	12	tinaja A2	26.47	1	4	3	2	2	3	57	4	0	0
591	2345	1	olla C1	8.67	1	1	1	2	2	4.2	10	1	0	29.9
591	2345	2	olla C1	9.7	1	2	1	1	2	4.2	10	1	0	0
591	2345	3	olla C2	10.26	1	2	3	2	2	4.2	11	1	0	31.9
591	2345	4	olla C1	7.88	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	11	1	0	34.96
591	2345	5	olla B	8.52	2	1	1	1	2	4.1	12	1	0	0
591	2345	6	olla C2	9.71	3	1	1	2	2	4.2	14	1	0	37.38
591	2345	7	olla C1	7.18	1	1	1	2	2	4.2	15	1	0	31.02
591	2345	8	olla C2	6.78	1	1	1	2	2	4.2	15	1	0	22.85
591	2345	9	olla C2	9.26	3	2	3	2	2	4.2	12	1	0	33.01

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
591	2345	10	jar A	8.86	1	2	1	2	2	2	17	2	0	0
591	2345	11	bowl C	7.26	1	1	1	2	2	10	17	2	0	0
591	2345	12	unknown	10.28	1	2	1	1	2	2	18	1	0	0
592	2357	1	olla H1	7.24	3	1	1	1	2	1	7	1	0	0
592	2357	2	olla C1	8.9	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	9	1	0	0
592	2357	3	olla B2	7.57	3	1	1	1	2	4.1	9	1	0	23.34
592	2357	4	unknown jar	11.05	1	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
592	2357	5	jar A	7.42	1	2	1	1	2	2	6	1	0	0
592	2357	6	jar A	7.24	1	1	1	1	2	2	8	1	0	0
592	2357	7	olla E	6.79	1	1	1	1	2	5	12	1	0	21.54
592	2357	8	unknown jar	13.17	1	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
592	2357	9	tinaja A1	29.68	3	4	3	2	2	3	44	1	0	0
593	2803	1	olla B2	7.2	3	1	3	1	2	4.1	9	1	0	17.37
593	2803	2	jar B	7	1	1	1	1	2	2	10	1	0	0
593	2803	3	olla B2	6.62	3	1	1	1	2	4.1	11	1	0	23.12
594	2802	1	bowl D2	7.54	3	1	1	1	2	2	20	2	0	0
594	2802	2	bowl D2	7.85	4	1	1	1	2	10	24	2	0	0
594	2802	3	tinaja A2	17.89	3	4	3	2	2	3	40	4	0	0
595	2486	1	olla B2	6.28	3	1	1	1	2	4.1	10	1	0	16.66
595	2486	2	bowl D1	5.67	4	1	1	1	2	10	17	2	0	0
595	2487	1	olla E	7.85	1	1	1	1	2	5	9	1	0	0
596	2526	1	olla C2	7.57	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	9	1	0	25.68
596	2526	2	olla B1	9.72	3	1	1	1	2	4.1	10	1	0	20.95
596	2526	3	olla B2	7.05	3	1	3	1	2	4.1	11	1	0	19.44
596	2526	4	olla B1	6.69	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	13	1	0	17.57
596	2526	5	olla C2	7.33	3	2	1	1	2	4.2	15	1	0	22.22
596	2526	6	tinaja A2	17.84	2	4	3	2	2	3	39	4	0	0
596	2526	7	jar B	4.97	1	1	1	1	2	2	8	1	0	0
596	2526	8	jar B	8.8	1	2	1	1	2	2	19	1	0	0
596	2526	9	bowl D	5.05	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
599	2473	1	bowl D2	6.17	4	1	1	1	2	2	14	2	0	0
599	2473	2	bowl C	7.36	1	2	1	2	2	10	18	1	0	0
599	2473	3	bowl B	7.97	1	1	1	2	2	10	18	1	0	0
601	2537	1	jar A	9.37	1	1	3	2	2	2	15	1	0	71.86
601	2537	2	bowl D	11.55	3	1	1	2	2	2	19	1	0	0
608	2404	1	olla E	5.98	1	1	1	2	2	5	8	1	0	22.93
608	2404	2	bowl D2	7.77	3	1	1	2	2	10	11	2	0	0
608	2404	3	fineware	2.6	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
608	2405	1	bowl C	6.23	1	1	1	1	2	10	14	1	0	0
608	2405	2	bowl D1	8.47	4	1	1	1	2	2	15	1	0	0
609	2467	1	unknown	7.6	1	1	1	1	2	1	10	1	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
609	2467	2	olla E	6.48	4	1	3	1	2	5	11	1	0	27.33
609	2467	3	unknown	8.43	3	2	3	1	2	3	16	1	0	0
609	2467	4	tinaja A1	27.38	3	4	3	2	2	3	60	1	0	0
611	2527	1	olla C1	8.22	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	12	1	0	30
611	2527	2	jar E2	9.52	1	2	3	1	2	5	16	1	0	0
611	2530	1	olla B2	8.73	0	0	0	0	2	4.1	0	1	0	17.86
612	2560	1	jar A	7.81	1	2	3	2	2	2	11	1	0	0
613	2528	1	jar B	8.48	1	1	3	2	2	2	10	1	0	0
613	2528	2	olla E	5.05	3	1	1	1	2	5	12	1	0	0
614	2567	1	jar A	6.2	1	2	3	1	2	1	10	1	0	0
617	2575	1	olla J	6.07	3	1	1	2	2	7	10	1	0	0
617	2575	2	jar A	7.77	1	1	3	1	2	2	14	1	0	0
617	2575	3	bowl C	8.35	1	1	1	1	2	10	16	1	0	0
617	2575	4	unknown	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
618	2469	1	bowl D2	5.9	4	1	1	1	2	1	25	2	0	0
623	2583	1	olla J	9.7	1	2	3	2	2	7	18	1	0	39.66
623	2583	2	tinaja A3	17.1	2	3	3	2	2	3	35	2	0	0
629	2602	1	olla B2	8.72	2	1	1	1	2	4	8	1	0	19.72
629	2602	2	olla C1	7.67	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	11	1	0	28.71
629	2602	3	olla H1	5.37	4	1	1	1	2	1	14	1	0	20.6
630	2603	1	tinaja A1	14.69	3	3	3	2	2	3	35	1	0	0
630	2603	2	rallador A	5.86	1	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
632	2609	1	olla C1	7.27	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	11	1	0	30.08
632	2609	1	bowl B	9.22	3	2	1	1	2	10	24	1	0	0
633	2690	1	olla B1	6.92	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	11	1	0	16.25
634	2611	1	olla B2	9.95	0	0	0	0	2	4.1	0	0	0	31.59
635	2663	1	olla C	6.75	3	1	1	2	2	4.2	10	1	0	22.89
635	2692	1	bowl B	8.2	1	2	1	2	2	10	18	1	0	0
635	2692	2	bowl C	8.66	3	1	1	2	2	10	0	1	0	0
636	2665	1	olla B2	7.06	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	11	1	0	19.93
636	2665	2	bowl B	6.78	3	1	1	1	2	10	17	1	0	0
636	2665	3	unknown	9.54	1	1	1	2	2	2	21	1	0	0
637	2669	1	olla A	8.09	1	1	1	1	2	4	10	1	0	26.62
638	2672	1	olla B2	8.36	1	1	1	1	2	4.1	11	1	0	26.39
639	2677	1	olla B2	9.77	1	1	1	2	2	4.1	10	1	0	29.86
639	2677	2	olla C1	7.74	3	2	3	2	2	4.2	10	1	0	32.3
639	2677	3	olla C1	8.78	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	15	1	0	25.71
639	2677	4	bowl B	5.43	1	2	1	2	2	10	16	1	0	0
640	2681	1	jar B	12.69	2	1	1	1	2	2	17	1	0	0
640	2681	2	unknown jar	12.8	1	2	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
641	2685	1	olla E	5.73	2	1	1	1	2	5	11	1	0	21.57
641	2685	2	olla C2	5.8	2	1	1	1	2	4.2	11	1	0	22.08

Context	Bag	#	Type	Thickness	Color	Temper size	Temper type	Firing	Part	Rim type	Rim diameter	Lip type	Neck type	Neck height
641	2685	3	olla C2	7.99	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	13	1	0	30.21
644	2691	1	tinaja A3	24.64	1	4	3	2	2	3	47	2	0	0
645	2772	1	olla B2	6.69	3	1	1	1	2	4.1	12	1	0	18.46
645	2772	2	jar B	9.79	1	1	1	2	2	2	14	1	0	79.6
645	2772	3	tinaja A1	28.71	3	4	3	2	2	3	42	1	0	0
647	2641	1	tinaja A3	14.39	3	3	1	2	2	3	30	2	0	0
652	2628	1	olla H2	4.41	4	1	1	1	2	5	7	2	0	22.57
652	2628	1	olla J	7.45	1	1	1	2	2	7	8	1	0	22.04
652	2628	2	unknown	4.33	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
652	2628	2	olla C2	4.99	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	13	1	0	29.57
652	2628	3	olla C2	9.29	2	2	1	1	2	4.2	13	1	0	26.83
652	2628	4	olla C2	8.76	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	14	1	0	26.85
652	2628	5	bowl D1	6.16	2	1	1	1	2	2	13	2	0	0
652	2628	6	jar A	8.89	1	1	1	1	2	2	12	1	0	0
652	2628	7	bowl B	7.35	1	1	1	2	2	10	18	1	0	0
652	2628	8	unknown	22.34	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
653	2712	1	olla C2	7.61	1	1	1	1	2	4.2	10	1	0	41.13
653	2712	2	unknown	7.41	4	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
654	2632	1	olla G2	4.52	4	1	1	1	2	3	9	2	0	0
654	2632	2	olla C1	8.11	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	13	1	0	26.94
658	2725	1	olla C2	5.72	1	1	1	2	2	4.2	10	1	0	28.59
658	2725	2	olla C2	7.51	2	1	1	2	2	4.2	10	1	0	25.77
658	2725	3	olla B1	11.47	2	1	1	1	2	4.1	10	1	0	0
658	2725	4	unknown	4.2	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
658	2725	5	unknown	3.52	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
663	2735	1	olla B1	10	0	0	0	0	8	4.1	12	1	0	32.31
663	2736	1	olla A	7.3	3	1	1	1	2	4	11	1	0	0
664	2760	1	tinaja A3	21.33	3	4	3	1	2	3	25	2	0	0
665	2761	1	tinaja A1	25.08	2	4	3	2	2	3	41	1	0	0
667	2754	1	olla C2	8.46	3	1	1	1	2	4.2	12	1	0	0

Table A.16. Ceramic data 2

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
0	1	1	12.4	12.09	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	1	0
0	1	2	8.38	15.17	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
0	1	3	12.99	14.88	0	0	3	0	0	2.1	1	0
0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	5	9.73	15.53	0	0	0	0	1.2	1	1	0
0	1	6	9.53	10.12	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0
0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.3	2.1	1	0
0	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.1	2.3	1	0
0	2285	1	11.17	11.39	0	0	0	0	1.2	2.1	2.11	0
0	2285	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.0	3	1	0
0	2285	3	0	0	3	20.84	0	0	3.0	3	0	0
0	2655	1	8.11	10.73	0	0	3	0	0	2.2	2.2	0
0	2655	2	11.59	12.31	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
0	2655	3	15.75	17.53	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
0	2655	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
0	2655	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	8.0	1	1	0
0	2655	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	2655	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	0
0	2655	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
0	2655	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.2	0
0	2655	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
0	2773	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0
0	2774	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
0	2775	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2.3	0
0	2775	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2.1	1	0
0	2775	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.0	2.1	2.1	0
0	2775	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.0	1	1	0
0	2775	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.0	2.1	2.1	0
0	2775	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.0	1	1	0
2	41	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
2	41	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2.1	1	0
2	41	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.0	3	0	0
4	69	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
4	69	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
4	69	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
4	69	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	0	0
4	69	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	0	0
4	69	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2.4	1	0
4	69	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	1	0	0
6	168	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
6	168	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	1	1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
6	168	3	8.7	13.35	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
6	168	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	0
6	168	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.2	1	1	0
6	172	1	10.35	13.46	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
9	80	1	10.38	11.9	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
9	80	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
9	80	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
9	80	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	3	0	0
9	80	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	3	0	0
9	80	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.7	0
9	80	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
9	80	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
10	118	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	0	0
10	123	1	13.85	10.47	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
10	123	2	8.08	14.87	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
10	123	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
10	123	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
10	123	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
10	123	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
10	123	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
16	317	1	9.07	10.16	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
16	317	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2.1	1	0
16	317	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	2.1	1	0
16	317	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
16	353	1	13.88	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
16	353	2	11.7	15.93	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
16	353	3	9.78	12.06	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
16	353	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
16	353	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.0	3	0	1
16	353	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	3.0	2.1	1	0
17	319	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
18	323	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
18	323	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
18	323	3	11.57	16.76	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
18	323	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.3	2.1	1	0
18	323	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	1
18	323	6	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	0
19	367	1	12.9	12.9	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
19	367	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
19	367	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
19	367	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
19	367	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
19	367	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
19	367	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
19	367	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	1	0
19	367	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2
19	367	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
19	367	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2.2	1	0
20	376	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
20	376	2	12	13.92	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
20	376	3	12.12	13.48	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
20	376	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
20	379	1	13.53	15.42	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
20	379	2	11.22	12.97	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	1
20	379	3	11.88	13.57	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
20	379	4	13.39	15.98	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	1
20	379	5	11.33	19.86	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
20	379	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
20	379	7	10.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
20	379	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
20	379	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.4	0
20	379	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
20	379	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	2.1	0
20	379	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
20	379	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	0
20	379	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
20	379	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
20	379	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	2.1	1	0
20	379	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
20	379	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.4	1
20	379	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	1	0
20	379	20	6.98	22.5	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
20	379	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
20	379	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
20	379	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
20	379	24	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	2.4	1	0
20	379	25	0	0	0	0	1	0	4.0	2.1	0	1
27	388	1	10.77	12.45	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
29	406	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
29	406	2	10.7	9.91	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
29	406	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
31	410	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
32	412	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
32	412	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
38	475	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
38	475	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
38	475	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
40	465	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
44	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.1	1	1	1
44	21	1	13.22	13.47	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
44	21	2	20.17	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
44	21	3	10.5	11.37	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
44	21	4	9.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
44	21	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	0
44	21	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.0	1	0	0
44	21	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.1	3	1	0
44	21	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	3	0
44	21	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
44	21	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
45	22	1	9.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
45	22	2	10.19	9.84	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
45	22	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
45	22	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
45	22	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
45	22	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.4	1	0	0
46	68	1	0	8.82	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.1	0
46	68	2	11.26	10.76	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	1
46	68	3	10.98	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
46	68	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	0
46	68	5	0	0	2	9.75	0	0	0	9	1	0
46	68	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.4	1	1	0
46	68	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	2.1	1	0
46	68	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.4	1	1	0
46	68	9	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	1
46	68	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
46	68	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
48	107	1	10.15	14.28	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	1	0
48	107	2	8.97	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
48	107	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
48	107	4	10.7	10.16	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
48	107	5	15.92	10.85	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
48	107	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
48	107	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	1	0	1
48	107	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
48	107	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
48	107	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	3 and 4	1	0	0
48	107	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	1	1	0
48	107	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
49	148	1	13.54	11.93	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
49	148	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	9	1	0
49	148	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	1	1	0
49	148	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
49	148	5	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
50	158	1	13.46	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
50	158	2	12.67	11.26	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
50	158	3	11.14	14.04	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
50	158	4	9.97	13.9	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	1
50	158	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
50	158	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
50	158	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.4	1	1	0
50	158	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.4	1	1	0
50	158	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.2	1	0	0
51	201	1	12.59	11.02	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
52	258	1	10.7	12.9	0	0	0	1	0	2.1	1	1
52	258	2	12.19	12.19	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
52	258	3	10.45	9.76	0	0	9	0	0	1	1	1
52	258	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
52	258	5	6.7	15.3	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
52	258	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
52	258	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
52	258	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	2.1	1	0
52	258	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
52	258	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.5	1	1	1
52	258	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	2.1	1	0
53	299	1	9.84	10.61	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
53	299	2	15.87	17.54	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.1	0
53	299	3	0	0	3	19	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
53	299	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
53	299	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.2	1	3	0
53	299	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	1	3	0
53	299	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
53	299	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	1	1
53	299	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2	0
53	299	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.4	2.1	0	0
53	299	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	2.1	0	0
53	299	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	2.1	0	0
54	26	1	10.2	13.28	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
54	26	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	0	0	0
54	26	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.5	1	1	0
55	30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
55	30	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
55	30	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
55	30	4	13.3	10.7	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	1	0
55	30	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
55	30	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.2	1	1	0
56	35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
56	67	1	9.64	13.18	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
56	67	2	13.64	13.4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
56	67	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
56	67	4	10.19	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
56	67	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	0
56	67	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.2	1	1	1
64	202	1	11.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
64	202	2	10.69	8.08	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
64	202	3	9.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
64	202	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.1	0
64	202	5	11.43	14.9	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
64	202	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
64	202	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
64	202	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.0	1	1	0
64	259	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
64	259	2	11.51	14.51	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	1
64	259	3	13.03	10.54	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	1
64	259	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
64	259	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
64	259	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
64	259	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
64	259	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
64	259	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
64	259	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.1	3	1	0
64	259	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.5	1	1	0
64	259	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.0	3	1	0
64	268	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	0
65	309	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.0	0	1	0
65	309	2	12.59	8.69	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
65	309	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
65	309	4	11.39	9.24	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
65	309	5	13.94	8.56	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
65	309	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
65	309	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	2.3	0
65	309	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2
65	309	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	1
65	309	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	0
65	309	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
65	309	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2.3	1	0
66	260	1	15.72	14.7	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.1	0
66	260	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
66	260	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.1	1	1	0
68	267	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
68	267	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	2.1	2.1	0
68	267	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.2	2.1	1	0
69	303	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
69	303	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	1
72	363	1	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.1	0
72	363	2	6.35	12.7	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	1
72	363	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
72	363	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	2.1	0
72	363	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
72	363	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	2.3	0	0
74	209	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
76	48	1	10.22	14.04	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
76	48	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
76	48	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	1	0	0
76	195	1	12.35	9.61	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
76	195	2	9.93	15.74	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
76	195	3	15.32	18.57	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	1	0
76	195	4	10.71	8.49	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
76	195	5	10.3	10.3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
76	195	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
76	195	7	12.8	13.79	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
76	195	8	9.19	13.51	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
76	195	9	12.5	11.62	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
76	195	10	11.82	10.02	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
76	195	11	13.71	15.16	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
76	195	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
76	195	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
76	195	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
76	195	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
76	195	16	9.67	10.32	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
76	195	17	9.76	14.32	0	0	0	1	1.1	2.1	1	1
76	195	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	1
76	195	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
76	195	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
76	195	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
76	195	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
76	195	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
76	195	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
76	195	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
76	195	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	1	0
76	195	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
76	195	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
76	195	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
76	195	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
76	195	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
76	195	32	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
76	195	33	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.0	2.2	0	0
76	195	34	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
76	195	35	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	1	0	0
76	195	36	0	0	2	5.23	0	0	0	1	1	0
76	195	37	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	0
76	195	38	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	0
76	195	39	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	0
76	195	40	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.3	1	0	0
76	195	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	0	0
76	195	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
76	195	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
76	195	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	0	0
78	92	1	8.28	15.08	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
78	92	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
78	92	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
78	92	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	2.1	1	0
78	92	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	0	0
78	92	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
79	88	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0
79	88	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	1	1	0
79	88	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	1	0
80	133	1	9.21	11.48	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
80	133	2	16.83	14.52	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
80	133	3	13.17	10.74	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
80	133	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
80	133	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	2.2	1	0
80	133	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2.1	1	0
81	191	1	12.44	12.02	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
82	139	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.5	0
82	139	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
82	139	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
82	139	4	8.26	13.08	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
82	139	5	10.59	9.08	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
82	139	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	1
82	139	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
82	143	1	11.56	16.6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
83	189	1	10.98	16.31	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.5	1
83	189	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
83	189	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	1
83	189	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
83	189	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
83	189	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
83	189	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
83	189	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
84	190	1	16.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
84	190	2	14.37	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
84	190	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
85	295	1	10.44	10	0	0	3	0	0	2.1	2.2	0
85	295	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
85	295	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
85	295	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
85	295	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
85	295	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
85	295	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
85	295	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
86	237	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
86	247	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
86	247	2	9.74	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
86	247	3	14.28	18.13	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
86	247	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
86	247	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
87	192	1	9.52	5.26	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
87	192	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
87	192	3	14.65	11.4	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.1	0
87	192	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
87	192	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
87	192	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
87	192	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
87	192	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
87	192	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.1	0
87	192	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	0
87	192	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
87	193	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	1	2
87	242	1	12.56	14.64	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
87	242	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
87	242	3	12.58	14.9	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
87	242	4	11.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
87	242	5	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	2.1	2.1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
87	242	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
87	242	7	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	3	0
87	242	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	0
87	242	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
87	242	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
87	242	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
87	242	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
87	242	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
87	292	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
87	292	2	10.23	12.92	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
87	292	3	10.79	6.05	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
87	292	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0
87	292	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
87	292	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
87	292	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
87	292	8	0	0	3	14.72	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
87	292	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	1	0	0
87	292	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	1	0	0
87	292	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	1	0	0
87	292	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	1	1	1
87	292	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	1	0	0
87	292	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	292	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	1	0	0
88	289	1	11.36	10.14	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.1	0
88	289	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
88	289	3	10.62	15.22	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	1
88	289	4	11	13.1	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
88	289	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
88	289	6	10.34	10.34	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
88	289	7	10.1	14.9	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
88	289	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	289	9	9.85	13.92	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
88	289	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	289	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	289	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	289	13	8.63	17.19	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
88	289	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
88	289	15	7.75	7.75	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
88	289	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	289	17	13.56	13.94	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	289	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
88	289	19	0	0	3	12.54	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	289	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
88	289	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1
88	289	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	289	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	289	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	289	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
88	289	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
88	289	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
88	289	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1
88	289	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	289	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
88	289	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	289	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.4	0
88	289	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	289	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
88	289	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
88	289	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	289	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
88	289	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	289	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	289	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0
88	289	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	289	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0
88	289	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	289	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	289	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
88	289	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
88	289	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	289	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	289	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
88	289	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	289	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	289	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	289	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	289	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
88	289	55	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	1	0	0
88	289	56	0	0	0	0	0	1	9.0	1	1	0
88	289	57	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.1	1	1	0
88	289	58	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	1	1	0
88	289	59	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.1	3	0	0
88	289	60	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
88	291	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	291	2	9.55	11.6	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.1	0
88	291	3	17.63	16.75	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
88	291	4	9.95	12.57	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
88	291	5	11.43	10.75	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.1	0
88	291	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
88	291	7	10.1	18.61	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
88	291	8	15.38	13.84	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
88	291	9	9.9	13	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
88	291	10	8.93	9.61	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	291	11	10.52	15.09	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.2	0
88	291	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
88	291	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	291	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
88	291	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	291	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	291	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
88	291	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
88	291	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	291	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
88	291	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	291	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	291	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	291	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
88	291	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	291	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
88	291	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
88	291	28	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	0
88	291	29	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	0
88	291	30	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.6	1	1	0
88	291	31	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.0	1	1	0
88	291	32	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	2.1	1	0
88	291	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	3	1	0
88	291	34	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
88	291	35	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.0	3	0	0
88	291	36	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2.1	0	0
89	333	1	12.95	15.13	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.1	0
89	333	2	9.78	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
89	333	3	10.77	10.1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
89	333	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	1	2.1	0
89	333	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
89	333	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
89	333	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
89	333	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
89	333	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
89	333	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	2.1	1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
89	333	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.5	1	0	0
89	333	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	0
89	333	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.4	1	0	0
90	341	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
90	341	2	8.06	12.06	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0
90	341	3	8.63	16.55	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
90	341	4	10.69	10.75	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	1
90	341	5	8.44	13.97	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
90	341	6	8.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
90	341	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
90	341	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
90	341	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
90	341	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
90	341	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
90	341	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
90	341	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
90	341	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.2	1	1	0
90	341	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	2.1	0	0
90	341	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	1	0	0
91	337	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
91	337	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
91	337	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	0	0
92	401	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
92	401	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
94	426	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
94	426	2	10.96	13.64	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
94	426	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
94	426	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	1	0
95	398	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
95	421	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
95	421	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
95	479	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
95	479	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
102	126	1	13.24	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
105	243	1	9.93	8.59	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
105	243	2	14.61	10.92	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	1
105	243	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
105	243	4	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	0
105	243	5	8.31	11.64	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
105	243	6	8.33	14.48	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
105	243	7	7.6	19.62	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
105	243	8	7.8	12.94	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
105	243	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
105	243	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
105	243	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
105	243	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
105	243	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
105	243	14	17.14	13.42	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
105	243	15	9.04	11.13	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	1
105	243	16	13.94	7.42	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
105	243	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
105	243	18	8.41	5.92	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
105	243	19	8.4	8.4	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
105	243	20	6.89	17.29	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
105	243	21	8.74	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
105	243	22	0	0	2	8.9	0	0	0	1	3	0
105	243	23	8.58	20.21	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
105	243	24	10	18.12	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
105	243	25	9.62	15.47	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
105	243	26	10.1	10	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
105	243	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
105	243	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
105	243	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	2.2	0
105	243	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
105	243	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
105	243	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
105	243	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
105	243	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
105	243	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
105	243	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
105	243	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
105	243	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.2	0
105	243	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
105	243	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
105	243	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
105	243	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.3	0
105	243	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0
105	243	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.3	0
105	243	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
105	243	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
105	243	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
105	243	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
105	243	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0
105	243	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
105	243	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
105	243	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
105	243	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	2.4	0
105	243	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
105	243	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
105	243	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
105	243	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
105	243	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
105	243	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
105	243	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
105	243	61	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.4	1	1	0
105	243	62	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.4	1	1	0
105	243	63	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	0
105	243	64	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	2.1	1	0
105	243	65	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	1	0	0
105	243	66	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	2.1	1	0
105	243	67	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	2.1	1	0
105	243	68	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	2.1	1	0
105	243	69	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	3	0	0
105	243	70	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	2.1	0	0
105	243	71	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.0	3	0	0
105	243	72	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
105	243	73	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	0
105	243	74	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	2.1	1	0
105	243	75	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	2.1	1	0
105	243	76	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	0
108	342	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
109	561	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
111	431	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
111	431	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
112	435	1	0	0	3	20.41	0	0	0	1	1	1
116	568	1	8.17	12.72	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
116	568	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.1	0
116	568	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
116	568	4	9.54	12.3	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
116	568	5	10.63	18.2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
116	568	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
116	568	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
116	568	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
116	568	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
116	568	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
116	568	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
116	568	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
116	568	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
116	568	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
116	568	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.0	9	9	0
116	568	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	1	1	0
116	568	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
116	568	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
116	568	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
116	568	20	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.0	2.2	0	0
118	488	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.1	0
118	488	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
118	488	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
119	494	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
121	535	1	11.82	10.19	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	1
121	535	2	13.53	11.47	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
121	535	3	10.59	9.65	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
121	535	4	9.37	13.59	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
121	535	5	9.81	9.4	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.1	0
121	535	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
121	535	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
121	535	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
121	535	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
121	535	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.2	0
121	535	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.2	1	1	1
121	535	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	2.5	0
121	535	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
121	535	14	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
121	535	15	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
121	535	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.6	0
122	537	1	8.9	15.42	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
122	537	2	8.11	13.6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
122	537	3	10.64	15.14	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
122	537	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.4	1	1	0
122	537	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.2	1	0	0
122	537	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	1
125	548	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
125	548	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.2	1	0	0
128	516	1	8.95	6.76	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0
128	516	2	11.16	9.3	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
128	516	3	14.12	18.25	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.2	0
128	516	4	15.07	10.48	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
128	516	5	14.09	15.29	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
128	516	6	10.25	9.52	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
128	516	7	11.52	6.27	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
128	516	8	9.82	10.75	0	0	0	0	3.2	1	1	0
128	516	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2.1	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
128	516	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
128	516	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
128	516	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	1	0	0
128	516	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
129	525	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	1
129	525	1	10.38	10.38	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
129	525	2	9.3	12.56	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	0	0
129	525	2	11.69	12.51	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
129	525	3	9.71	10.3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
129	525	3	9.56	12.93	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
129	525	4	14.63	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
129	525	4	10.8	12.95	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
129	525	5	12.64	11.62	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	2.2	0
129	525	5	14.57	14.56	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
129	525	6	16.01	12.36	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
129	525	6	10.17	10.88	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	2.2	0
129	525	7	14.7	13.45	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
129	525	7	8.76	11.24	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
129	525	8	9.67	12.79	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
129	525	8	12	8.62	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
129	525	9	11.4	14.53	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
129	525	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
129	525	10	9.93	10.4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
129	525	10	10	15.23	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
129	525	11	11.25	9.11	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
129	525	11	12.06	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
129	525	12	10.73	12.7	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
129	525	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
129	525	13	0	0	3	20.29	0	0	0	1	1	0
129	525	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0
129	525	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.2	0
129	525	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
129	525	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
129	525	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
129	525	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
129	525	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
129	525	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
129	525	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
129	525	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
129	525	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
129	525	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
129	525	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
129	525	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
129	525	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.3	0
129	525	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
129	525	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
129	525	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.4	0
129	525	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
129	525	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
129	525	23	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	2.1	1	0
129	525	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	1	1	0
129	525	24	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.0	3	0	0
129	525	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
129	525	26	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	0
129	525	27	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	0
129	525	28	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	0
129	525	29	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	0
129	525	30	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	0
129	525	31	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	2.1	1	0
129	525	32	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	0
129	525	33	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	2.1	1	0
129	525	34	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	2.1	0	0
129	525	35	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.4	2.1	0	0
129	525	36	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	2.1	1	0
129	525	37	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	1	1	0
129	525	38	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	1	1	0
129	525	39	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.1	3	1	0
129	525	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	3	0	0
129	525	41	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
130	532	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0
130	532	2	13	8.81	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	1
130	532	3	11.31	14.88	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
130	532	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
130	532	5	0	0	3	20.7	0	0	0	1	1	0
130	532	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
130	532	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
131	576	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
131	576	2	13.28	10.81	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
131	576	3	10.91	12.46	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.2	0
131	576	4	10.03	15	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
131	576	5	9.82	8.53	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
131	576	6	13.52	8.99	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
131	576	7	11.33	17.84	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
131	576	8	10.48	14.94	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.4	0
131	576	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
131	576	10	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2.1	2.1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
131	576	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
131	576	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
131	576	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
131	576	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.2	2.1	2.1	0
131	576	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
131	576	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	1	1	0
131	576	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
131	576	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	1	0
131	576	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.2	0
131	576	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
131	576	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
131	576	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
131	576	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	0
131	576	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
131	576	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.5	0
131	576	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
131	576	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
131	576	28	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2.1	1	0
131	576	29	0	0	0	0	0	2	3.2	2.1	1	0
131	576	30	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
131	579	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
131	579	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	0
131	579	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
133	593	1	12	20.21	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	1	0
133	593	2	9.9	10.89	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	1
133	593	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.5	0
137	589	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
137	589	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
143	615	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	2.1	0
143	615	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.1	0
143	615	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
145	621	1	9.75	11.6	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
145	621	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
147	628	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
148	630	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
152	658	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
152	658	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
153	660	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
153	660	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
154	663	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
155	664	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
156	666	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
157	668	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
159	719	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
159	719	2	0	0	3	13.2	0	0	0	3	3	0
159	719	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.0	1	0	0
159	719	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.0	2.1	0	0
159	719	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.1	0	0	0
160	724	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
160	724	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
162	730	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
162	730	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	0
162	730	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
162	730	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
164	795	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
164	795	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
164	795	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
164	795	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
165	787	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
167	654	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
167	654	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
168	655	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
168	655	2	11.8	10.58	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.5	0
168	655	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
168	655	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
168	655	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.1	0
169	656	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
169	656	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
171	684	1	10.86	17.19	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
171	684	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
171	684	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
171	684	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
171	684	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
172	688	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
172	688	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
174	672	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
174	672	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
174	672	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
174	672	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
174	672	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
174	672	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
174	672	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
174	672	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
174	672	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
174	672	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
174	672	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
175	677	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
175	677	2	16	13.11	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
175	677	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
175	677	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	1	0	0
175	677	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	2.1	1	0
175	677	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.0	1	0	0
175	677	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	2.1	0	0
177	731	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
178	736	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
178	736	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
178	736	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
178	736	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	2.1	1	0
178	736	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.1	2.1	1	0
179	699	1	12.13	7.51	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
179	699	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
179	699	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
179	699	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	2.1	1	0
179	699	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.0	3	0	0
179	699	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
179	699	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
180	703	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
180	703	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
180	703	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2.1	0
180	703	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	0
181	709	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
181	709	2	11.7	10.26	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
181	709	3	12.86	9.44	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
181	709	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	1
181	709	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0
181	709	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	0
181	709	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
181	709	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
181	709	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	1	0
181	709	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	0	0
181	709	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	0	0
181	709	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	0	0
181	709	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.0	1	1	0
181	709	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.2	2.1	1	0
182	710	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0
182	710	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
182	710	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.2	0
182	710	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.2	0
184	694	1	10.98	9.47	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
184	694	2	10.83	13.9	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
184	694	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
184	694	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
184	694	5	11.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
184	694	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	1	0	0
184	694	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	0	0	0
184	694	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
184	694	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
185	774	1	10.7	9.3	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.3	0
185	774	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
185	774	3	11.1	12.52	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
185	774	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
186	775	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
186	775	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
186	775	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
186	775	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	2.1	1	0
186	775	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	1
186	775	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.0	2.1	0	0
187	776	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
187	776	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
187	776	3	11.75	13.4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
188	778	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
189	777	1	12.85	11.88	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.1	0
189	777	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	2.1	1	0
189	777	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	2.1	1	0
189	777	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
197	744	1	11.19	8.7	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
197	744	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
197	744	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
197	744	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
197	744	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
197	744	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
197	744	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2.1	0	0
199	753	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
200	798	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	1
200	798	2	13.16	23.19	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
200	798	3	9.15	6.79	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
200	798	4	10.79	15.35	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
200	798	5	9.4	14.39	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.3	0
200	798	6	8.41	18.09	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
200	798	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.3	0
200	798	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
200	798	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
200	798	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
200	798	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
200	798	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.2	0
200	798	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
200	798	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
200	798	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	1	1	0
200	798	16	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
200	798	17	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	2.1	0	0
200	798	18	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	0
200	798	19	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.2	1	1	0
200	798	20	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.0	3	1	0
200	798	21	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	1	0	0
200	798	22	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.0	1	0	0
203	823	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
203	823	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
203	823	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.3	0
203	823	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2.1	0
203	932	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
203	932	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
203	932	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
203	932	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	1	0
204	827	1	6.81	13.95	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
204	827	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
204	827	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
204	827	4	10.41	12.04	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
204	827	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
204	934	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
204	934	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
204	934	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
204	934	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
205	869	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
205	869	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
205	869	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
205	869	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.4	0
205	869	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0
205	869	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
205	869	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
205	869	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
205	869	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.0	3	0	0
205	940	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
205	940	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.2	0
206	875	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
206	875	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
206	875	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
206	875	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
206	875	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
206	875	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
206	875	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.1	0
206	875	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
206	875	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2.3	0	0
206	944	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
206	944	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
206	944	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
206	944	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
206	944	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
206	944	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
207	886	1	13.95	14.25	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
207	886	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
207	886	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
207	886	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.2	0
207	886	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2.1	0	0
207	886	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	1	1	0
207	952	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
207	952	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
207	952	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
207	952	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
207	952	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
208	959	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
208	959	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
208	999	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.3	0
208	999	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.2	0
208	999	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
208	999	4	11.49	17	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
209	1006	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.2	0
209	1006	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
209	1006	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
209	1006	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
209	1006	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
210	1014	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
210	1014	2	10	16.53	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
210	1014	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
210	1014	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
210	1014	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0
210	1014	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.0	1	1	0
211	1052	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
211	1052	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
211	1052	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0
211	1052	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
212	856	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
212	856	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.2	0
212	856	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
212	856	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
212	856	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
212	856	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2.1	0	0
212	856	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.2	1	1	0
212	923	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	2.1	1	0
212	923	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2.5	0	0
213	859	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	1
213	859	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
213	859	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
213	859	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
213	859	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	1	0	1
213	859	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
213	859	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
213	859	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
213	859	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
213	859	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
213	859	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.5	0
213	859	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	2.2	0
213	859	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.3	0
213	859	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.0	1	1	0
214	862	1	6.48	10.12	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.1	0
214	862	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
214	862	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
215	863	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
217	1028	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
218	1031	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	1	0
218	1031	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
218	1031	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.2	0
218	1031	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
218	1031	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
218	1031	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
218	1031	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	2.3	0	0
219	1036	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
220	1038	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
220	1038	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
220	1038	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2.1	0	0
220	1042	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	2.2	1
222	1090	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
223	1095	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
223	1095	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.1	1	0	0
229	832	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
229	832	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
229	832	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
230	836	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
230	836	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
230	836	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
230	836	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	2.7	1	0
230	836	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.3	1	1	0
230	836	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.4	1	1	0
230	836	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	0	1	0
231	840	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
231	840	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
231	840	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
232	844	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
232	844	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2.1	0	0
232	844	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	1
232	844	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	0
232	844	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	2.1	1	0
233	845	1	12.06	10.56	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
234	889	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
236	897	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
236	897	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1
237	907	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
238	905	1	8.49	17.49	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
238	905	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
238	905	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.3	1
239	916	1	11.18	25.14	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
239	917	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
239	917	2	9.49	13.07	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
239	917	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.0	2.1	0	0
241	962	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.0	1	1	0
242	968	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
242	968	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
242	968	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
242	968	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
242	968	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.2	1	1	0
242	968	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	2.1	1	1
242	968	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.6	1	1	1
244	977	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
244	977	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
244	977	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	1	1	1

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
245	981	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
245	981	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
246	985	1	11.23	11.7	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
249	900	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
249	900	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
257	1113	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
258	1117	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.0	1	1	0
258	1117	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.2	2.1	1	1
260	1126	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	1	0
260	1126	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.2	2.1	1	0
260	1126	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	8.0	1	1	0
263	1172	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
263	1172	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
263	1172	3	10.23	22.4	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	1
263	1172	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	1
263	1172	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	2.1	0	0
266	1210	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
271	1083	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
271	1083	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
271	1083	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	1	1	0
272	1129	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
272	1129	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
273	1133	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
275	1138	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
275	1138	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
275	1294	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
275	1294	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
276	1143	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
276	1143	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	0
278	1153	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	1	1	0
278	1153	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
278	1153	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
278	1153	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
278	1153	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
278	1153	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
278	1153	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
278	1153	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
278	1153	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
281	1197	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
281	1197	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
281	1197	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
282	1203	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
282	1203	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
283	1298	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
285	1059	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	0
285	1059	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.0	1	0	0
285	1059	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	1	1	0
286	1207	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
289	1224	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	2
290	1228	1	8.24	16.5	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
290	1228	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	2.4	0
290	1228	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2.3	0	0
290	1228	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.1	1	1	0
291	1229	1	10.07	16.79	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
291	1229	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	2.3	1	0
295	1260	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
295	1260	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
295	1260	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
295	1260	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
295	1260	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
295	1260	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
296	1261	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	0
296	1261	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
298	1269	1	7.35	17.16	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.1	0
298	1269	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
299	1273	1	16.23	11.84	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0
305	1317	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
306	1321	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
311	1237	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
311	1237	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
311	1237	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
311	1237	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
311	1237	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
311	1237	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	0
317	1253	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.1	0
317	1253	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
317	1253	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
317	1253	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
317	1253	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
317	1253	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
317	1253	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
317	1253	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
317	1253	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
317	1253	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
317	1253	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
317	1253	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
317	1253	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
317	1253	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
317	1253	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
317	1253	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
318	1254	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
318	1254	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
318	1254	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
318	1254	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
318	1254	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
318	1254	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
318	1254	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
318	1254	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
318	1254	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
318	1254	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
318	1254	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
318	1254	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.0	1	1	0
318	1332	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
318	1332	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
318	1332	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
319	1331	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
319	1331	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
319	1331	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
322	1338	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	1	0
322	1338	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
323	1342	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
323	1342	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
323	1342	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	1
328	1419	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
328	1419	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	1	0	0
328	1419	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	1	1	0
328	1419	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
328	1419	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
328	1419	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0
328	1419	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
328	1419	4	0	0	8	20.83	0	0	3.0	3	1	0
328	1419	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
328	1419	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	3	1	0
328	1419	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
328	1419	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0
328	1419	7	13.04	6.83	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
328	1419	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0
328	1419	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.0	3	0	0
328	1419	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
328	1419	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
328	1419	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.0	3	1	0
328	1419	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
328	1419	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.0	1	0	1
328	1419	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.1	3	1	1
328	1419	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.0	3	0	0
328	1419	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.1	2.1	0	0
328	1419	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
328	1419	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
328	1419	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
328	1419	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
328	1419	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
328	1419	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
328	1419	20	9.54	10.44	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
328	1419	21	9.62	7.6	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
328	1419	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
328	1419	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
328	1419	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
328	1419	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
328	1419	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
328	1419	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
328	1419	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
328	1419	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.0	1	1	0
328	1419	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
328	1419	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
328	1419	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
328	1419	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0
328	1419	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
328	1419	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.3	0
328	1419	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	1	0
328	1419	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	1	0
328	1419	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
328	1419	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
328	1419	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
328	1419	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
328	1419	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
328	1419	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
328	1419	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.6	0
328	1419	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
328	1419	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
328	1419	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
328	1419	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
328	1419	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
328	1419	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
328	1419	51	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.1	3	0	0
329	1430	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
332	1479	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
333	1493	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2.1	0	0
334	1491	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
334	1491	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
334	1491	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
334	1491	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
334	1491	5	9.83	20.35	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	1
334	1491	6	0	0	3	20.89	0	0	0	1	1	0
335	1496	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
336	1504	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
336	1504	2	8.63	15.7	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
336	1504	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
336	1504	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
336	1504	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
336	1504	6	0	0	3	17.38	0	0	0	1	1	0
338	1554	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
338	1554	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
342	1569	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2.1	1	0
343	1365	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
344	1372	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
344	1372	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
344	1372	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
344	1372	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
344	1372	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
344	1372	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
345	1374	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
345	1374	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
346	1378	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
347	1379	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
347	1379	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
347	1379	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.0	2.1	2.1	0
347	1379	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
347	1379	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
347	1379	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
348	1386	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
348	1386	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
348	1386	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
350	1390	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
350	1390	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
351	1396	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
351	1396	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
351	1396	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
351	1396	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
351	1396	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
351	1396	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	2.1	0	0
351	1396	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
353	1451	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
353	1451	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
355	1452	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
355	1452	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
355	1452	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
355	1452	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
355	1452	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
355	1452	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
355	1452	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
355	1452	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	0	0
355	1452	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
355	1452	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
355	1452	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
355	1452	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
355	1452	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
355	1452	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
355	1452	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
355	1452	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	1	0	0
358	1403	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	1	1	0
358	1403	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
358	1403	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
358	1403	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2.1	2.1	0
358	1403	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	2.1	1	0
358	1403	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
358	1403	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
358	1403	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	1	0	0
359	1404	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
359	1404	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
359	1404	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
359	1404	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	1	1	0
359	1404	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
359	1404	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0
359	1404	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
359	1404	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
361	1410	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
361	1410	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
361	1410	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
361	1410	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	0
361	1410	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
361	1410	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
361	1410	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
361	1410	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	2.1	0
361	1410	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
361	1410	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
361	1410	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
361	1410	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
361	1410	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
361	1412	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
361	1412	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
361	1412	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
361	1412	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
361	1412	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
361	1412	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
361	1412	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
361	1412	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	2.1	0	0
361	1412	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
361	1412	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0
361	1412	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
361	1412	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
362	1461	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
362	1461	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
362	1461	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.1	0
362	1461	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	1	1	0
362	1461	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
362	1461	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
362	1461	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
362	1461	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
362	1461	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
362	1461	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
362	1461	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
362	1461	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
362	1461	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
362	1461	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
362	1461	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
362	1461	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
362	1461	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
362	1461	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
362	1461	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
362	1461	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	1	1	0
362	1461	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	2.1	1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
362	1461	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	2.1	0	0
362	1461	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.0	1	0	0
362	1461	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.0	1	0	0
363	1472	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
363	1472	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
363	1472	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
363	1472	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
363	1472	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
364	1524	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.4	0
364	1524	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
364	1524	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
364	1524	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	3	0
364	1524	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	1	0
364	1524	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
364	1524	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
364	1524	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
364	1524	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
364	1524	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
364	1524	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
364	1524	12	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	0
364	1524	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
364	1524	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
364	1524	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
364	1524	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
364	1524	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
364	1524	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
364	1524	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
364	1524	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
364	1524	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
364	1524	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
364	1524	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
364	1524	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
364	1524	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
364	1524	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
365	1541	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
365	1541	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.0	2.1	2.1	0
365	1541	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
365	1541	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
365	1541	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
366	1526	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
366	1526	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
366	1526	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
366	1526	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
368	1542	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
368	1542	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
368	1542	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	2.3	0
368	1542	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
368	1542	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
368	1542	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
368	1542	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
368	1542	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
368	1542	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
368	1542	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
368	1542	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
368	1542	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
368	1542	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
369	1546	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
369	1546	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0
369	1546	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
369	1546	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
369	1546	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
369	1546	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
369	1546	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
369	1546	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
369	1546	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
369	1546	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
369	1546	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
369	1546	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.0	1	1	0
370	1575	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
370	1575	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
370	1575	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
370	1575	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
373	1586	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
377	1597	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
377	1597	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.0	1	1	0
377	1597	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
377	1597	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
377	1597	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
377	1597	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
377	1597	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
377	1597	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
377	1597	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
382	1601	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0
384	1627	1	11.22	18.23	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
384	1627	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
385	1659	1	10.18	17	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
385	1659	2	15.38	16.75	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
385	1659	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
385	1659	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
385	1659	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	3	0	0
386	2416	1	12.52	13.33	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
386	2416	2	16.81	15.11	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
386	2416	3	11.7	12.64	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
386	2416	4	17.93	18.89	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
386	2416	5	8.44	13.02	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
386	2416	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
386	2416	7	11.09	11.44	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
386	2416	8	11	8.93	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
386	2416	9	9.18	15.73	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
386	2416	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
386	2416	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
386	2416	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0
386	2416	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
386	2416	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
386	2416	15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
388	1717	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
388	1717	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
389	2414	1	9.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
389	2414	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	3	0	0
389	2417	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	0
401	1773	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
401	1773	2	16.26	17.16	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
401	1851	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
402	2011	1	8.94	8.94	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
402	2011	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
403	2006	1	9.2	11.15	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
403	2006	2	13.92	12.43	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	1
403	2006	3	11.55	17.55	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
403	2006	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	3.1	1	1	1
403	2006	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
403	2006	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.3	0
403	2006	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
403	2006	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
403	2006	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
403	2006	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
404	2180	1	14	16.39	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
404	2180	2	10.64	16.94	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.1	1
404	2180	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
404	2180	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
404	2180	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
405	1630	1	11.1	16.46	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
405	1630	2	16.16	19.62	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
405	1630	3	12.42	20.95	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
405	1630	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
405	1630	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
405	1630	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.0	3	0	0
405	1630	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
405	1630	8	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2.1	1	0
405	1630	9	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	0
406	1708	1	22.9	15.6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
406	1709	1	11.75	10.21	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
406	1709	2	15.22	12.74	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
406	1709	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	3	1	1
406	1709	4	13.3	12.79	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
406	1709	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
406	1709	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
406	1709	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
406	1709	8	9.46	7.65	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	1	0
408	1776	1	15.54	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	1
408	1867	1	17.96	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	1	0
409	1855	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
409	1855	2	10.54	13.17	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.1	0
409	1855	3	19.65	12.11	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
409	1855	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
409	1855	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
410	1859	1	10.16	11.57	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
410	1859	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
410	1859	3	13.31	16.01	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
410	1859	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
410	1859	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	1	0
410	1859	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	3	0	0
410	1859	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	3	0	0
410	1859	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	3	0	0
410	1859	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	3	0	0
410	1874	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.1	3	0	0
411	1863	1	15.65	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
411	1863	2	9.2	16.96	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
413	1780	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
413	1780	2	13.09	17.5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
415	1924	1	15.26	10.18	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
415	1924	2	6.28	10.53	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.1	0
415	1924	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
415	1924	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
415	1924	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
416	1929	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
416	1929	2	16.53	16.54	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	1
416	1929	3	12.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
416	1929	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
416	1929	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
416	1929	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
416	1929	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
416	1929	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
416	1929	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
416	1929	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	1	0	0
417	1936	1	12.5	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
417	1936	2	18.31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
417	1936	3	13.13	15.11	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
417	1936	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
417	1936	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
417	1936	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.1	3	0	0
417	1936	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.1	1	0	0
418	1939	1	15.18	13.15	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	1
418	1939	2	13.21	14.61	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	1
418	1939	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
418	1939	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
418	1939	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
419	1943	1	11.55	13.54	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
419	1958	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	1	0
425	2015	1	11.39	10.77	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
425	2065	1	8.31	8.99	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	2.4	1
425	2065	2	12.24	13.79	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	1	1
425	2065	3	11.7	12.15	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	2.2	0
425	2065	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.1	0
425	2065	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
425	2065	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
425	2065	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
425	2065	8	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2.1	1	0
425	2065	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	2	3	0
427	2071	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
427	2071	2	12.54	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
427	2071	3	12.8	17.2	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
431	2084	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
434	2119	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
434	2119	2	12.07	13.55	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
434	2119	3	11.1	11.28	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
434	2119	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	1	0
434	2119	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	1	0	0
436	2120	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
436	2120	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
436	2120	3	10.49	11.14	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	1	0
436	2120	4	0	0	2	8.93	0	0	0	0	0	0
436	2120	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.6	1	1	1
437	2117	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
447	2310	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
447	2310	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
447	2310	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	1	1	1
447	2310	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
448	2367	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
448	2367	2	10.67	20.37	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
448	2367	3	9.51	21.79	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
448	2367	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
448	2367	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
448	2367	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	1
448	2367	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
448	2367	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
448	2367	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	0	0
448	2367	10	0	0	3	13.8	0	0	0	1	1	0
449	2370	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	1
450	2261	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
451	2262	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.0	1	1	0
451	2262	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
451	2262	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
458	2293	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	1	1	0
458	2296	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.3	0
459	2314	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	1	1	0
467	1635	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.2	1	0	0
467	1635	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.5	1	1	0
467	1635	3	12.39	10.12	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
467	1635	4	18.07	18.46	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0
467	1635	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	3	0
467	1635	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
467	1635	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
468	1665	1	7.71	16.59	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
468	1665	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2
468	1665	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
468	1665	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
469	1727	1	11.61	9.02	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
469	1727	2	12.22	12.2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
469	1727	3	11.85	10.39	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
469	1727	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
469	1727	5	0	0	3	17.61	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
469	1727	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
471	1889	1	11.78	15.21	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
471	1889	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
471	1889	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
472	1969	1	13.17	8.04	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
472	1969	2	11.33	10.72	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
472	1969	3	8.91	20.23	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
472	1969	4	6.54	16.98	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
472	1969	5	12.15	19.73	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	0
472	1969	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
472	1969	7	9.32	12.61	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	1
472	1969	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.2	0
472	1969	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
472	1969	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
472	1969	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
472	1969	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
472	1969	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
472	1969	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
472	1969	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
472	1969	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
472	1969	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
472	1969	18	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	1	1	0
472	1969	19	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.1	3	1	0
472	1969	20	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
473	1825	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
473	1825	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.3	0
473	1831	1	9.2	17.23	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
473	1831	2	13.14	10.93	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
473	1831	3	0	0	3	18.14	0	0	0	1	1	0
473	1831	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
473	1831	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
474	1970	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0
476	2132	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	2
476	2132	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
477	2377	1	7.03	12.96	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
477	2377	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	2
478	1724	1	9.62	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
478	1724	2	10.67	15.93	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
478	1724	3	9.66	6.73	0	0	0	0	1.1	2.1	1	0
478	1724	4	8.99	20.4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
478	1724	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
478	1724	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.0	1	0	0
481	1898	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
487	2137	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
487	2137	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
489	2191	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
490	2378	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
492	2207	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
492	2207	2	10.16	13.65	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
492	2207	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
492	2207	4	8.28	15.63	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
492	2207	5	13.33	15.25	0	0	0	0	1.1	2.3	2.1	0
492	2207	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
492	2207	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	1	1	0
492	2207	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
492	2207	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
492	2207	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
492	2207	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2.1	1	0
495	2206	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
499	2322	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
506	2327	1	10.67	18.18	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.1	0
506	2327	2	12.85	13.9	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
506	2327	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
506	2327	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	3.1	3	3	0
508	2427	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
513	2439	1	8.42	7.58	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
526	2511	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
529	2518	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
532	1642	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2.1	2.5	0
533	1650	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
538	1676	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
538	1676	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	1	0	0
539	1682	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
539	1682	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	0	0
539	1682	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
539	1682	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	1	0	0
539	1682	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
539	1738	1	8.89	9.38	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
539	1738	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
539	1738	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.2	1	0	0
539	1738	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
540	1748	1	12.81	13.53	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	1	0
541	1750	1	11.26	16.66	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
541	1750	2	11.04	15.68	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
541	1750	3	10.88	13.29	0	0	0	0	1.1	1	1	1
548	1693	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
548	1693	2	12.78	11.35	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
548	1693	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5	1	1	0
550	1791	1	11.33	10.4	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
550	1791	2	9.61	15.87	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
550	1791	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
550	1791	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
550	1791	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	0	3	0
552	1797	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
552	1797	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.1	0
553	1887	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
553	1887	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.2	0
553	1887	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
553	1887	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
553	1887	5	12.99	16.19	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	1
553	1887	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
554	1810	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
554	1810	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.4	1
554	1810	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
556	1761	1	10.55	12.7	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
558	1843	1	10.52	10.5	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	1
558	1843	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
559	1906	1	10.96	10.03	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
559	1906	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.0	1	0	0
560	2103	1	14.06	12.43	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	1
560	2103	2	12.98	10.74	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
560	2103	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
560	2103	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	3	0
561	1916	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
561	1916	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	3	0	0
561	1978	1	10.77	12.96	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
561	1978	2	11.42	7.73	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
561	1978	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
563	1979	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
565	2143	1	10.75	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	1	0
565	2143	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	1	0
568	1988	1	11.84	11.58	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
568	1988	2	12.69	11.45	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
568	1988	3	15.16	12.46	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
568	1988	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
568	1988	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	2.1	1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
568	1988	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.5	2.3	1	0
568	1988	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
568	1988	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
568	1988	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
570	2021	1	8.6	16.29	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
570	2021	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
570	2021	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
571	2031	1	9.68	15.5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
571	2031	2	9.84	11.56	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.3	0
571	2031	3	13.1	15.71	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
571	2031	4	9.32	17.97	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
571	2031	5	9.67	10.42	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
571	2031	6	10.25	13.01	0	0	0	0	0	2.7	2.1	0
571	2031	7	8.31	16.67	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	1
571	2031	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.1	0
571	2031	9	11.36	11.62	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.5	0
571	2031	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
571	2031	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
571	2031	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
571	2031	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	1	0
571	2031	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.1	0
571	2031	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
571	2031	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.1	0
571	2031	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
571	2031	18	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	2.1	0	0
572	2030	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
572	2030	2	10.16	16.57	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
572	2030	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.0	1	3	0
573	2089	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	1	0
573	2089	2	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
573	2089	3	8.49	18.26	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
573	2089	4	12.89	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
573	2089	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
574	2090	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
575	2156	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
575	2157	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
576	2158	1	11.12	10.83	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
578	2235	1	12.9	17.38	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
581	2288	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.4	0
582	2160	1	9.1	15.35	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	1
582	2160	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
582	2160	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
583	2214	1	10.52	12.42	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
590	2337	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
590	2337	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	9	0
590	2344	1	11.66	10.46	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
590	2344	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
590	2344	3	12.48	11.61	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
590	2344	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
590	2344	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	3	9	0
590	2344	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
590	2344	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
590	2344	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
590	2344	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2.1	0
590	2344	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
590	2344	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
590	2344	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
591	2345	1	14.2	15.7	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
591	2345	2	13.43	12.52	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
591	2345	3	14.85	18.58	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
591	2345	4	15.73	17.01	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
591	2345	5	13.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
591	2345	6	23.7	15.6	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
591	2345	7	13.26	13.61	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	1	1
591	2345	8	10.8	9.84	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
591	2345	9	13.04	16.61	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
591	2345	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
591	2345	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
591	2345	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
592	2357	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
592	2357	2	16.04	12.11	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
592	2357	3	14.89	12.94	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
592	2357	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2.1	0	0
592	2357	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
592	2357	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
592	2357	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
592	2357	8	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2.1	0	0
592	2357	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
593	2803	1	9.3	8.28	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
593	2803	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
593	2803	3	11.44	10.35	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	1
594	2802	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
594	2802	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
594	2802	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
595	2486	1	9.5	8.44	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
595	2486	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
595	2487	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
596	2526	1	8.82	13.56	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
596	2526	2	12.44	9.69	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
596	2526	3	11.85	12.82	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
596	2526	4	9.54	7.91	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
596	2526	5	10.25	15.48	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
596	2526	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
596	2526	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
596	2526	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
596	2526	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	3.1	1	3	0
599	2473	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
599	2473	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0
599	2473	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
601	2537	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
601	2537	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
608	2404	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
608	2404	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3.1	3	3	0
608	2404	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.1	0	0	0
608	2405	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
608	2405	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
609	2467	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
609	2467	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
609	2467	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
609	2467	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
611	2527	1	13.7	17.33	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
611	2527	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
611	2530	1	10.18	9.85	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
612	2560	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
613	2528	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
613	2528	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
614	2567	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
617	2575	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
617	2575	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
617	2575	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
617	2575	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	0	0
618	2469	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	0
623	2583	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	2.1	2.1	1
623	2583	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	0
629	2602	1	10.62	10.13	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
629	2602	2	12.18	13.19	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
629	2602	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
630	2603	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
630	2603	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
632	2609	1	11.25	15.6	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
632	2609	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	1	0
633	2690	1	11.44	7.7	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
634	2611	1	16.62	15.11	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.1	0
635	2663	1	14.08	7.06	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
635	2692	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
635	2692	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
636	2665	1	11.94	10.55	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
636	2665	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
636	2665	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
637	2669	1	13.94	15.42	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
638	2672	1	13.96	14.96	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
639	2677	1	16	15.44	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
639	2677	2	20.17	14.34	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
639	2677	3	14.28	10	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
639	2677	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
640	2681	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0
640	2681	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
641	2685	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
641	2685	2	10.16	9.62	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.5	0
641	2685	3	13.83	15.38	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
644	2691	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
645	2772	1	11.7	10.5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
645	2772	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
645	2772	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	0
647	2641	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
652	2628	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
652	2628	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
652	2628	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.0	1	0	1
652	2628	2	12.86	15.37	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0
652	2628	3	12.14	19.9	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.1	0
652	2628	4	13.47	18.41	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
652	2628	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2.1	0
652	2628	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
652	2628	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
652	2628	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.0	1	1	0
653	2712	1	15.46	22.34	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
653	2712	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
654	2632	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.0	1	1	0
654	2632	2	15.94	12.04	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
658	2725	1	10.57	17.65	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
658	2725	2	13.45	14.06	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	1	0
658	2725	3	15.07	13.23	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

Context	Bag	#	Lip to carination	Carination to shoulder	Base type	Base height	Handle type	Body	Decoration	External finish	Internal finish	Usewear
658	2725	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	1	1	0
658	2725	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.2	3	1	0
663	2735	1	18.99	15.55	4	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1	1
663	2736	1	13.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	1
664	2760	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
665	2761	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.7	2.3	0
667	2754	1	17.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0