Supplemental Text 1. Key publications summarizing plant-related subsistence in the Ocampo region.

**Whitaker, Thomas W., Hugh C. Cutler, and Richard S. MacNeish**

**1957 Cucurbit Materials from Three Caves Near Ocampo, Tamaulipas. *American Antiquity* 22(352-358).**

Describes the Ocampo cucurbit materials, including numbers of specimens (rind fragments, seeds, peduncles) identified per time period. The introduction also includes brief summaries of more general subsistence practices per phase.

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**MacNeish, Richard S.**

**1958 *Preliminary Archaeological Investigations in the Sierra de Tamaulipas, Mexico*. Transactions of the American Philosophical Society Vol. 48, Pt. 6. American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.**

A landmark monograph reporting the results of the Sierra de Tamaulipas survey and excavations. Within the regional “Comparisons” section (pp. 165-193), cultural developments and shifts in subsistence in the Ocampo region are described.

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**Kaplan, Lawrence, and Richard S. MacNeish**

**1960 Prehistoric Bean Remains from the Caves in the Ocampo Region of Tamaulipas, Mexico. *Botanical Museum Leaflets* 19(2):33-35-56*,* Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.**

Results of Lawrence Kaplan’s analysis of the prehistoric Ocampo legume remains, including numbers of specimens (primarily pod valves) per time period. The introductory section includes a more general discussion of subsistence through the sequence.

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**Cutler, Hugh C., and Thomas W. Whitaker**

**1961 History and Distribution of the Cultivated Cucurbits in the Americas. *American Antiquity* 26(4):469-485.**

An overview of the chronology and distribution of cultivated cucurbits in the New World, including the sequence in the Ocampo Caves; largely a reiteration of Whitaker et al. (1957).

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**Mangelsdorf, Paul C., Richard S. MacNeish, and Gordon R. Willey**

**1964 Origins of Agriculture in Middle America. In *Natural Environment and Early Cultures*, edited by R. C. West, pp. 427-445. Handbook of Middle American Indians, Vol. 1. University of Texas Press, Austin.**

A landmark synthetic article on the early history of key Mesoamerican crop plants as understood in the early1960s. At that time, most knowledge of early agriculture in Mexico had been interpreted from the Ocampo discoveries.

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**Mangelsdorf, Paul C., Richard S. MacNeish, and Walton C. Galinat**

**1967 Prehistoric Maize, Teosinte, and Tripsacum from Tamaulipas, Mexico. *Botanical Museum Leaflets* 22(2):33-63. Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.**

A major report that emerged from Mangelsdorf and Galinat’s analysis of the Ocampo maize and its relatives. The analysis reported in this article encompassed 12,014 stalk fragments, leaves, husks, cobs and cob fragments, quids, tassels, and tassel branches representing maize, gama grass, and teosinte. All but one of the specimens came from Romero’s Cave; a single early cob is from Valenzuela’s Cave. The report includes specimen counts of maize parts (cobs, stalks, leaves, husks, tassels, quids) tabulated by cultural phase. The cobs are classified under a series of various types or “races.”

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**Callen, E. O.**

**1968 Plants, Diet, and Early Agriculture of Some Cave Dwelling Pre-Columbian Mexican Indians. International Congress of Americanists, *Actas y Memorias* 37(2):641-655.**

Presents the paleofecal evidence for diet in several prehistoric Mexican cave sites, including the Ocampo Caves. The Ocampo materials constitute only part of the subject matter discussed, and the analysis is admittedly incomplete. A table presents percent occurrence of bone and seven plant taxa in the paleofeces per cultural phase. Brief mention is made in the text of several additional taxa not included in the table.

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**Callen, E. O.**

**1970 Diet as Revealed by Coprolites. In *Science In Archaeology: A Survey of Progress and Research*, edited by Don Brothwell and Eric Higgs, pp. 235-243. Praeger Publishers, New York.**

A second presentation of Callen’s insights from his incomplete analysis of the Ocampo paleofeces. It includes a more thorough discussion of the Ocampo materials, and includes the same “Results” table as Callen (1968) with one new taxon (*Aloe*) added, as well as brief mention in the text of additional taxa per time period. This 1970 publication is an updated second edition of an earlier publication released at an earlier stage in the analysis (Callen 1963). As of 1961, Callen had examined some 238 fecal samples from Romero’s and Valenzuela’s Caves (see Marsh 1964:7, Table 1), and presented his findings in Callen (1963). He resumed the analysis in 1965, examining an additional 43 samples from Mesa de Guaje contexts in the caves. The tables and data presented in both articles included here (Callen 1968, 1970) reflect the updated information based on these more recent analyses.

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**MacNeish, Richard S.**

**1971 Archaeological Synthesis of the Sierra. In *Archaeology of Northern Mesoamerica, Part Two*, edited by Gordon F. Ekholm and Ignacio Bernal, pp. 573-581. Handbook of Middle American Indians, Vol. 11. University of Texas Press, Austin.**

A synthesis of the archaeology of southern Tamaulipas as it was understood by the 1970s. The cultural attributes of both the Ocampo and the Sierra de Tamaulipas regions are combined into a general regional sequence, including changes in subsistence over time.

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**MacNeish, Richard S.**

**1992 *The Origins of Agriculture and Settled Life.* University of Oklahoma Press, Norman and London.**

An ambitious book attempting to formulate models for the development of agriculture and sedentism in various parts of the world. Chapter Three concerns Mesoamerica, and the first six phases in the Ocampo sequence are described, including perceptions of subsistence. The time periods following the Mesa de Guaje phase are characterized by entrenched agriculture in settled villages, and beyond the scope of the book.