

INFORME: AKAPANA EAST

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Introduction

The strategy selected for our first phase of paleoethnobotanical analysis of flotation samples from Tiwanaku has been 1) to analyze at least some samples from all areas, 2) to focus on domestic areas of the site, and 3) to work only with samples where information concerning cultural contexts, field notes, etc., were available. The samples selected from those excavated during 1988, 1989 and 1990 in the domestic area east of the Akapana mound (AKE) were analyzed during academic years 1989/90 and 1990/91.

During much of academic year 1989/91 analysis we were entirely lacking contextual information. As a result, our strategy was to cover the excavation area spatially, analyzing stratigraphic columns of bulk samples from units spanning the areas excavated by Jim Mathews in 1988 and by John Janusek and Martin Giesso in 1989. A total of 24 samples out of 88 from the 1988 excavation and 166 samples out of 310 from the 1989 excavation were analyzed during academic year 1989/90.

In the 1990/91 analysis, when contextual information was available to us for at least some of the samples, the lab plan was to sort approximately 30-40% of all samples from usable contexts (ie not mixed, disturbed, or undocumented). Aside from incomplete documentation, our major limitation in 1990/91 was the lack of the botanical portion of the heavy fractions due to the untimely cessation of heavy fraction sorting at the end of the 1990 field season. Of the samples excavated from AKE in 1990, only 50 samples had notes, heavy fractions, and light fractions. Of these, we selected 21 samples for analysis, a slightly higher percentage (42%) than average because of our particular interest in well-documented domestic areas. Samples were selected so that our subsample reflected the contextual range of the excavation area, and that some of each context type would be analyzed (ie a stratified random sample, stratified by cultural context).

Sample sizes for the 1988 AKE samples, which were taken before a systematic sampling strategy was implemented, ranged from 0.3 to 5.7 liters with a mean of 2.1 liters and a median value of 1.2 liters. In 1989, when the target value for a "full" sample was 6.3 liters, the mean sample size was 5.9 liters, with a median of 6.3 liters and a range of 0.6 to 6.3 liters. These make them among the better with regard to taking a standard full bag size from the excavations that year. In 1990, the standard full sample size was increased to 8.0 liters. For AKE samples taken in 1990, the range was from 2.1 liters to 8.0 liters, with a mean of 7.1 liters and a median of 7.2 liters. This generally large and consistent bag size for the 1989 and 1990 seasons means that a wider variety of comparative descriptive statistics, such as ubiquity and diversity measures, can be used without fear of unreliable results due to the high correlation of these statistics with bag size.

Methods

Field methods

Botanical samples were processed using a motorized flotation system, modified from the SMAP machine design first published by Watson in 1976. Because the charred materials have a lower specific gravity than water, they float on the water's surface and can pour off. Our machine is built from a 55 gallon oil drum as a water container, that is used to separate charred plant remains from the site matrix. Water is pumped into the system from below, and is moved upward in the drum by a submerged shower head. Inside the drum is a removable inner bucket, with a mesh bottom that the soil samples are poured into once it is partially submerged in the machine. The bottom mesh catches rocks, artifacts, and bones that do not float. This material that is caught is termed the "heavy fraction". It is dried, and the cultural material larger than 2 mm is removed and analyzed. In 1989 and 1990 we used brass cloth in the bottom of the inner bucket, with an aperture of 0.5mm.

The charred plant remains on the surface of the water are poured off through a spout into fine-meshed chiffon. This material, termed the "light fraction", was allowed to dry, and then packaged for shipment to the University of Minnesota's archaeobotany laboratory.

Approximately 20 samples were processed per day in the field. Each day we added 50 charred poppy seeds to a randomly selected sample to act as a check on the flot machine (see Wagner 1982, 1988). Poppy seeds are used in the Americas because they are not native (and hence will never occur in prehistoric deposits), and they are small in size (ca. 0.4 x 0.6mm). These features allow poppy seeds to act as a measure of the amount of small seeds that are lost or recovered. The average recovery rate for 1989-90 was 93.4% (46.7), indicating that most material from the samples was being recovered.

Laboratory methods

Analysis of the charred plant remains from the light fraction started with removing carbon, bones, and fish scales from the floated matrix (mainly modern plant roots and soil). Lab analysis was done using low power (6-25X) stereoscopic microscopes with fiber optic light sources. Trained lab personnel extracted the charred plant remains from the samples, and made some preliminary identifications of plant taxa. H. Lennstrom checked all charred material removed from the samples and also scanned the remaining matrix for any identifiable plant parts that might have been missed. In addition she was responsible for the final identifications made of the charred plant parts. The identifications were made with the aid of Dr. Hastorf's South American reference collection of seeds, pressed plants, tubers, and wood in the lab. Material from each flot was examined two times, systematically, under the microscope. For ease of sorting, the samples were split using 2mm, 1.18mm, 0.5mm, and 0.3mm geologic sieves, keeping materials of the same size together in a separate tray. All charred material greater than 2 mm was pulled and identified, while wood was not removed from the <2 mm portion of the light fraction, as it is known to be too small for identification purposes (Asch and Asch 1975). Other plant material down to 300 microns was collected and identified. In some cases, when charred plant remains were particularly dense, it was not possible nor necessary to examine the entire sample. We used experimental results from Lennstrom's (1991a) work with Peruvian flot samples which found that a 10-25% sub-sample could be used to represent the

sample as a whole, if the sample contained several thousand plant fragments and had a total volume of over 0.5 liter of charred botanical remains. Samples were split using a riffle box, so that the sub-samples were divided without bias (Pearsall 1989).

Each sample was recorded on a data sheet, containing information on its provenience, type of sample, cultural context, volume of flot sample, amount of sample analyzed, counts of all the plant taxa that could be identified, and counts of those items that could not be identified. For recording, counts were chosen over weights as some of the seed taxa are very small, and their weights are negligible. Seed fragments and whole seeds were recorded by count. Material from the heavy fractions was identified in the same manner, and tallied on the same data sheet as the light fraction.

Information was transferred from the data sheets into data files on floppy disks that were then loaded onto the mainframe computer. The mainframe used is an IBM 4381 available at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul computer center. Data analysis was carried out using the SAS statistical package (SAS Institute 1985a; 1985b; 1985c; 1985d). This system was chosen for several reasons. First, it had the capability of managing a very large dataset, and provided the types of summary, parametric, and non-parametric statistics which were of interest. Also, it had an attached graphics package that allowed the plotting of publication quality graphics, without having to transfer data to another system.

Sorting strategies for archaeobotanical material in the lab

Because time and money are always in high demand in the lab there are several different strategies that can be used when sorting and identifying archaeobotanical material to maximize data collection while minimizing time expended. Other considerations are the goals of the study at hand, the quality of the collection and recovery techniques used to retrieve botanical material, and the overall quality of archaeological information available for the interpretation of the materials.

Below are sorting schemes devised especially for flotation samples, where the study of domesticates is the main focus. Strategies 1 and 2 were used with the AKE samples from 1988 and 1989, and strategies 5 and 6 were used with the 1990 AKE materials.

Strategy 1: Complete sort

In the best of all possible worlds it is nice to be able to sort out and identify all prehistoric material from a sample. It is especially desirable because a single flot sample is already only a small sample of any given archaeological context, and one wants as complete a picture as possible. In our case, one would sort out, and identify all charred material, except <2mm wood, which is usually unidentifiable. All bones and other animal and artifactual materials are pulled out and given to appropriate specialists.

This type of strategy gives RATIO level data, with exact counts (and/or weights) entered onto the computer. Descriptive statistics such as RELATIVE PERCENTAGES, DENSITIES, UBIQUITIES, and DIVERSITIES can be generated from this type of data.

Strategy 5: Complete sort >0.5 mm

After working with the 1986-90 Bolivian material we found that the samples were full of a lot of dust, minute unidentifiable charcoal fragments, taking approximately 6-7 hours each to sort. We felt this was too much time to spend on a single flot sample. We were also somewhat uncomfortable with material that was less than 0.5 mm (500 microns), as the bottom mesh inside the flot machine is only 0.5mm, and there is a possibility that anything smaller than that could be a contaminant from some other samples. This type of exchange through the "inner bucket" mesh is known to happen, as it occasionally happened with the modern poppy tracers when this mesh had too large an aperture in 1982-6.

Tests with the Bolivian material showed that the percentage of differing small taxa are not at all the same from sample to sample, so there is unfortunately no systematic way of calculating the amount of material that will be missed by not sorting material between 0.5 and 0.3 mm. At least there did not seem to be taxa that would be completely missed, except sometimes UNK 264 and 190. Taxa that are most likely to lose a substantial number of seeds in the final tally include are Small Poaceae, *Nicotiana*, and *Juncus*.

This strategy gives ratio level data, so that densities, relative percentages, diversity, ratios, and ubiquities can be generated, though small taxa may be underrepresented.

Strategy 6: Sample splitting, sorting only >0.5mm

This is a combination of strategies 5 and 2, where a fraction of the sample may be sorted, and no material less than 0.5 mm is checked. We used this procedure on extremely large, and dense samples. As with all the other strategies discussed here, ratio level data is obtained, and densities, relative percentages, diversity, ratios, and ubiquities can be calculated. Again, what will be lost are some of the small taxa, and some degree of accuracy.

Quantification of Samples from AKE

In this section we report the different plant taxa recovered from the samples and three different quantification schemes used to help interpret the botanical remain (DENSITY, UBIQUITY, and RELATIVE PERCENTAGES). Density is expressed as the number of seeds (or seed fragments) per liter of site matrix. This standardizes the counts of material, so that samples of differing original volume can be compared (Pearsall 1989; Popper 1988). Also, each taxon can be considered independently, and density values seem least biased when comparing samples of different original soil volume (see Lennstrom 1991b).

Ubiquity is expressed as a percentage, and is calculated as the percentage of samples which contain each taxon (Hubbard 1975; Popper 1988). For example, if maize is identified in 10 of 30 samples it has a ubiquity value of 33%. The advantage of ubiquity scores is that each taxon is considered separately, and the amount of each does not affect the others. Also, the amount of each taxon in a sample does not affect the ubiquity value, so that 1 or 1000 of the same seed in a single sample carries the same weight.

The third quantification method we present is relative percentage (Popper 1988). These values are expressed as the percentage each taxon makes up relative to the number of items in an individual sample, and is displayed as a pie diagram. The advantage of this scheme is that all taxa can be considered simultaneously, and the relative proportions of taxa from different samples can be compared, regardless of the original volume of the sample, or the density of charred plant remains.

LIST OF PLANT TAXA:

Plant remains from the Wila Jawira botanical samples were commonly identified to the family level, and sometimes to genus. When referring to plants by scientific names authorities (initials) are usually cited when the taxon is first mentioned in the text. For example *Zea mays* L. indicates that Linnaeus named the species (for complete list see appendix) Genera (eg: *Chenopodium*) are always capitalized, and underlined, or italicized. The second part of the species name is also put in italics, or underlined, but is always lower case (*Chenopodium quinoa*). The addition of "spp." following the genus name indicates that it might be represent by one or more species, but we cannot determine which one(s). When two species from the same genus are referred to in succession the genus is usually abbreviated to a single letter for the second species.

- Large (>1.18mm) *Chenopodium* spp. (seeds) Probably domesticates: either quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa*) or cañiwa (*C. pallidicaule*). Food source.
- Small (<1.18mm) *Chenopodium* spp. (seeds) Possibly domesticates: either quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa*) or cañiwa (*C. pallidicaule*). Food source
- Lumps (Unidentifiable charred plant fragments, in this case especially, they might be tubers or other fragments of domesticates.) Possible food source.
- Small Poaceae (seeds) Grass family. Possibly used as fodder, fuel, or in construction, or present in dung burned as fuel
- Medium Poaceae (seeds) Grass Family. Possibly used as fodder, fuel, or in construction
- Large Poaceae (seeds) Grass Family, likely *Stipa* spp. or *Festuca* spp. Possibly used as fodder, fuel, or in construction.
- Wild Leguminosae (seeds) Fabaceae-Bean family. Common weed, possible fodder, or present in dung burned as fuel.
- Scirpus* spp. (seeds).
- Verbena* spp. (seeds). Common weed.
- Plantago* spp. (seeds). Common weed, thrives on disturbed soils.
- Malvaceae (seeds) Mallow family. Common weed.
- Relbunium* spp. (seeds) A plant used in S. America for red dye.
- Rubus* spp. (seeds) Some types could have been used as a casual food source, or as medicines.
- Cyperaceae (seeds) Sedge family, often associated with wetlands. Many industrial purposes: mats, boats, roofing, etc.
- Cruciferae (seeds) Mustard family. Weeds, sometimes eaten as greens.
- Unknown 224 (seeds) Possibly a mint family.
- Potamogetonaceae (seeds) Pond weed family, associated with freshwater ponds, bogs and marshes.

Cereus spp. a type of cactus. Also possibly present in dung burned as fuel.

Unknown 264 (seeds)

Amaranthus spp. (seeds) Usually a weedy annual; found in disturbed habitats, possible casual food source.

Unknown 270 (seeds)

Unknown 242 (seeds)

Unknown 265 (seeds)

Compositae (seeds) Sunflower family. Common weeds.

Kaiña (seeds) This is an Aymara name, scientific name unknown.

Nicotiana spp. (seeds) These are likely of a type of tobacco which grows wild/feral in the area today, though we cannot distinguish them from more tropical domesticated species at this time.

Sisyrinchium spp. (seeds) Weed.

Zea mays (maize) kernels

Zea mays cob fragments

Capsicum spp. (seeds). Domestic chili pepper, this plant does not grow at this altitude, and must have been brought in.

Domesticated legume (bean).

Oxalis spp. (seeds). Weed.

Large Solonaceae (seeds) Nightshade or Potato family.

Unknown 202 (seeds) Possibly Borage family (Boraginaceae)

Unknown 271 (seeds)

Unidentifiable seeds

Tubers, (food) probably domesticated species, such as the potato

Wood and twig fragments-Fuel, construction, tools.

Wira Koa leaves - Aymara name, scientific name unknown. This herb is often burned as an offering to Pachamama today.

Leaves-Type unknown.

Dung-Fertilizer and/or fuel.

QUANTIFICATIONS

1988, 1989, 1990 All samples together n=219

Average density of crop plants (#/liter of site matrix)

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0.32 | 0.07 | 0.48 | 14.21 | <0.01 |

Ubiquity of crop plants (# of samples containing taxon)

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 28% | 8% | 45% | 95% | 1% |
| (62) | (18) | (99) | (209) | (2) |

1988 samples n=24

Average density of crop plants (#/liter of site matrix)

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0.29 | 0.00 | 0.21 | 22.67 | 0.00 |

Ubiquity of crop plants (# of samples containing taxon)

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 8% | 0% | 17% | 92% | 0% |
| (2) | | (4) | (22) | |

1989 samples n=166

Average density of crop plants (#/liter of site matrix)

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0.31 | 0.03 | 0.38 | 11.08 | <0.01 |

Ubiquity of crop plants (# of samples containing taxon)

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 27% | 7% | 44% | 95% | 1% |
| (46) | (12) | (73) | (158) | (2) |

1990 samples n=21Average density of crop plants (#/liter of site matrix)

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0.44 | 0.46 | 0.91 | 23.15 | 0.00 |

Ubiquity of crop plants (# of samples containing taxon)

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 48% | 14% | 67% | 100% | 0% |
| (10) | (3) | (14) | (21) | |

1988 Samples by Cultural ContextContext = ash lens (n=1)Average density of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 45.33 | 0.00 |

Ubiquity of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| | | | (1) | |

Context= Burial (n=2)Average density of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0.18 | 0.00 | 0.18 | 4.56 | 0.00 |

Ubiquity of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 50% | 0% | 50% | 100% | 0% |
| (1) | | (1) | (2) | |

Context= Canal (n=1)Average density of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 16.67 | 0.00 |

Ubiquity of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| | | | (1) | |

Context= Possible Feature (n=1)Average density of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.60 | 0.00 |

Ubiquity of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| | | | (1) | |

Context= Fill (n=2)Average density of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.77 | 0.00 |

Ubiquity of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0% | 0% | 0% | 50% | 0% |
| | | | (1) | |

Context= Hearth (n=4)Average density of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 1.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 20.71 | 0.00 |

Ubiquity of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 25% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| (1) | | | (4) | |

Context= Midden (n=4)Average density of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.16 | 11.70 | 0.00 |

Ubiquity of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0% | 0% | 25% | 100% | 0% |
| | | (1) | (4) | |

Context= Occupation (n=1)Average density of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.53 | 0.00 |

Ubiquity of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| | | | (1) | |

Context= Fill from Pottery Vessel (n=2)Average density of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 20.00 | 0.00 |

Ubiquity of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| | | (1) | (1) | |

Context= Soil with Artifacts (n=3)Average density of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.13 | 0.52 | 0.00 |

Ubiquity of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0% | 0% | 33% | 67% | 0% |
| | | (1) | (2) | |

Context= Trash pit (n=1)Average density of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.86 | 227.27 | 0.00 |

Ubiquity of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 0% |
| | | (1) | (1) | |

NB: Three of the 1988 samples had cultural contexts which could not be determined from the field notes.

1989 Samples by Cultural Context
Context= Fill (n=5)

Average density of crop plants

| Maize | Tubers | Large <i>Chenopodium</i> | Small <i>Chenopodium</i> | Domesticated Legumes |
|-------|--------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 2.20 | 0.00 |

Ubiquity of crop plants

| Maize | Tubers | Large <i>Chenopodium</i> | Small <i>Chenopodium</i> | Domesticated Legumes |
|-------|--------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 20% | 0% | 40% | 100% | 0% |
| (1) | | (2) | (5) | |

Context= Midden (n=25)

Average density of crop plants

| Maize | Tubers | Large <i>Chenopodium</i> | Small <i>Chenopodium</i> | Domesticated Legumes |
|-------|--------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.33 | 9.69 | 0.00 |

Ubiquity of crop plants

| Maize | Tubers | Large <i>Chenopodium</i> | Small <i>Chenopodium</i> | Domesticated Legumes |
|-------|--------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 24% | 0% | 40% | 96% | 0% |
| (6) | | (10) | (24) | |

Context= Occupation (n=5)

Average density of crop plants

| Maize | Tubers | Large <i>Chenopodium</i> | Small <i>Chenopodium</i> | Domesticated Legumes |
|-------|--------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 4.39 | 0.00 |

Ubiquity of crop plants

| Maize | Tubers | Large <i>Chenopodium</i> | Small <i>Chenopodium</i> | Domesticated Legumes |
|-------|--------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 0% | 0% | 40% | 100% | 0% |
| | | (2) | (5) | |

Context= Plowzone (n=1)Average density of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

Ubiquity of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

Context= Soil with Artifacts (n=81)Average density of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.13 | 4.40 | 0.00 |

Ubiquity of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 19% | 6% | 37% | 96% | 0% |
| (15) | (5) | (30) | (78) | |

Context= Trash pit (n=20)Average density of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 1.59 | 0.10 | 1.27 | 37.08 | 0.02 |

Ubiquity of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 60% | 15% | 70% | 90% | 5% |
| (12) | (3) | (14) | (18) | (1) |

NB: 29 of the 1988 samples had cultural contexts which could not be determined from the field notes. The 81 samples designated "soil with artifacts" may well actually encompass other cultural contexts, but the notes were such that all we could determine was that it came from soil in which there were other

artifacts recovered.

1990 Samples by Cultural Context

Context= Fill (n=4)

Average density of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 1.59 | 0.13 | 1.62 | 63.18 | 0.00 |

Ubiquity of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 75% | 25% | 50% | 100% | 0% |
| (3) | (1) | (2) | (4) | |

Context= Midden (n=6)

Average density of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.59 | 8.61 | 0.00 |

Ubiquity of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 33% | 0% | 83% | 100% | 0% |
| (2) | | (5) | (6) | |

Context= Occupation (n=6)

Average density of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0.12 | 0.02 | 0.46 | 5.81 | 0.00 |

Ubiquity of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 33% | 17% | 67% | 100% | 0% |
| (2) | (1) | (4) | (6) | |

Context= Plowzone (n=1)Average density of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.13 | 0.00 |

Ubiquity of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| | | | (1) | |

Context= Trash pit (n=3)Average density of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0.45 | 3.01 | 2.09 | 41.10 | 0.00 |

Ubiquity of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 67% | 33% | 100% | 100% | 0% |
| (2) | (1) | (3) | (3) | |

Context= Ceramic Offering (n=1)Average density of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 0.48 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 21.43 | 0.00 |

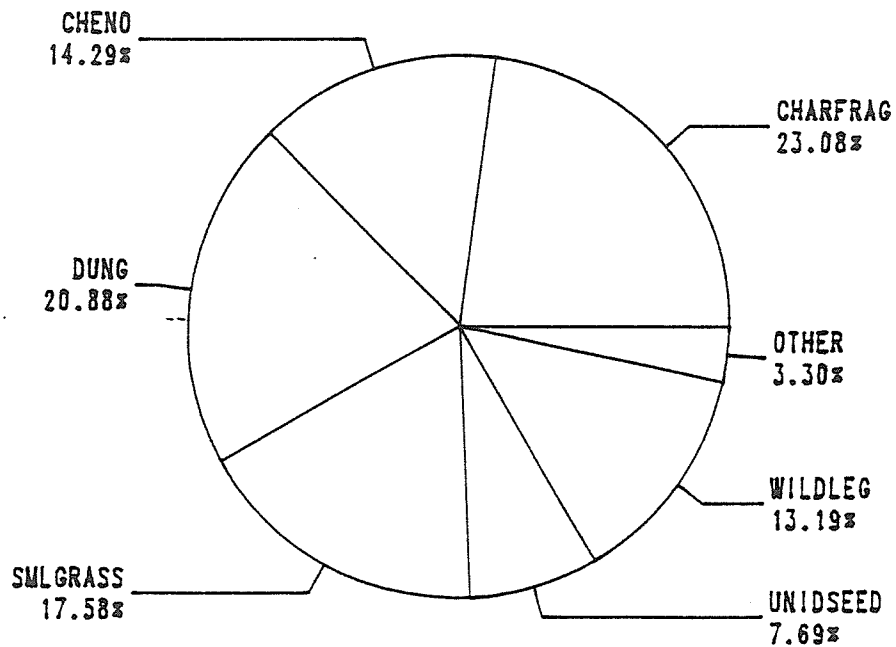
Ubiquity of crop plants

| | | Large | Small | Domesticated |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Maize | Tubers | <i>Chenopodium</i> | <i>Chenopodium</i> | Legumes |
| 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| (1) | | | (1) | |

Relative Percentages of entire flot sample contents. Relative percentages of different plant groups (eg; crops only, weeds only, identifiable materials only) can be generated from raw data. For pie diagrams see following sheets.

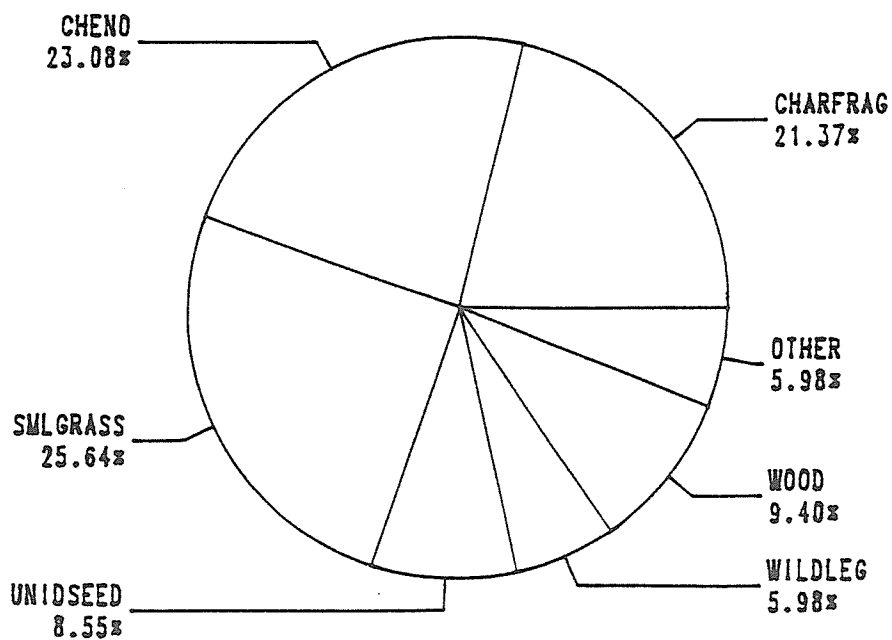
1988 AK-E

CONTEXT = ASHLENS



n=1

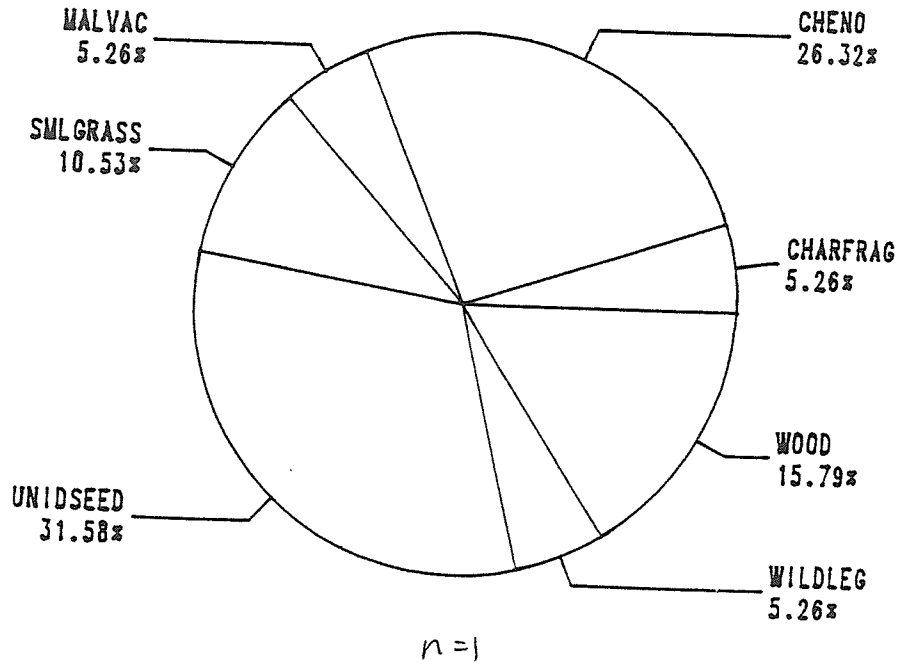
CONTEXT = BURIAL



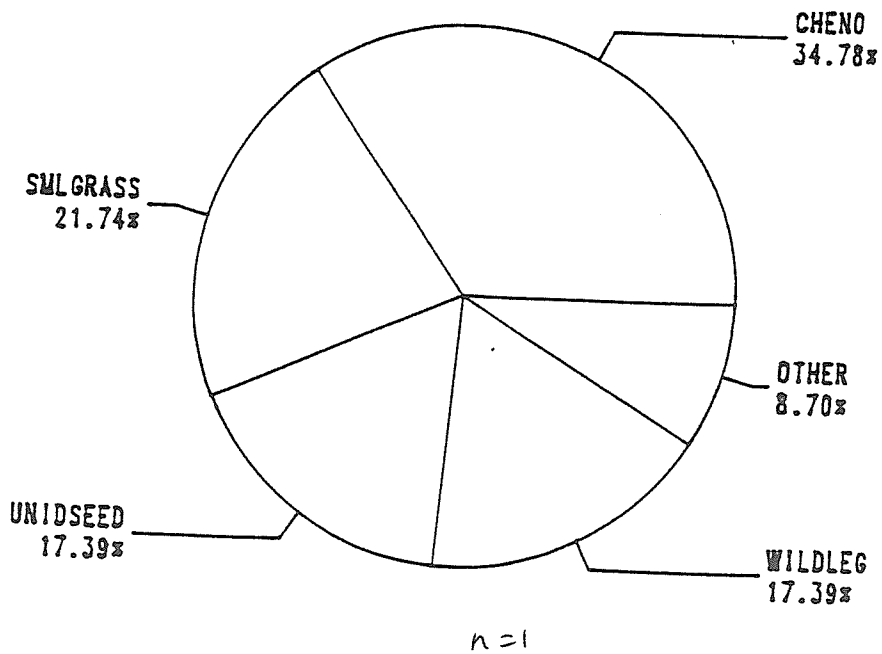
n=2

1988 AK-E

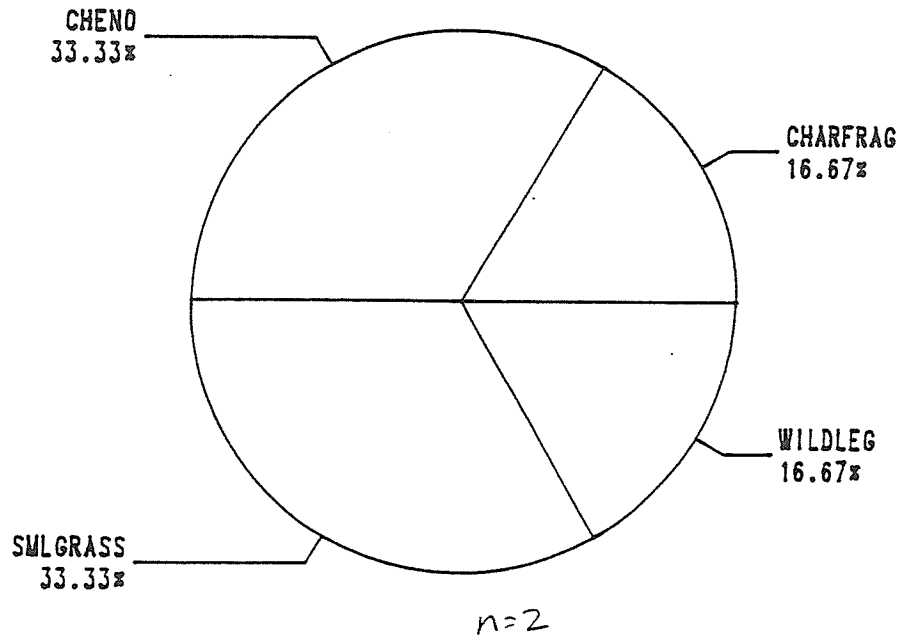
CONTEXT = CANAL



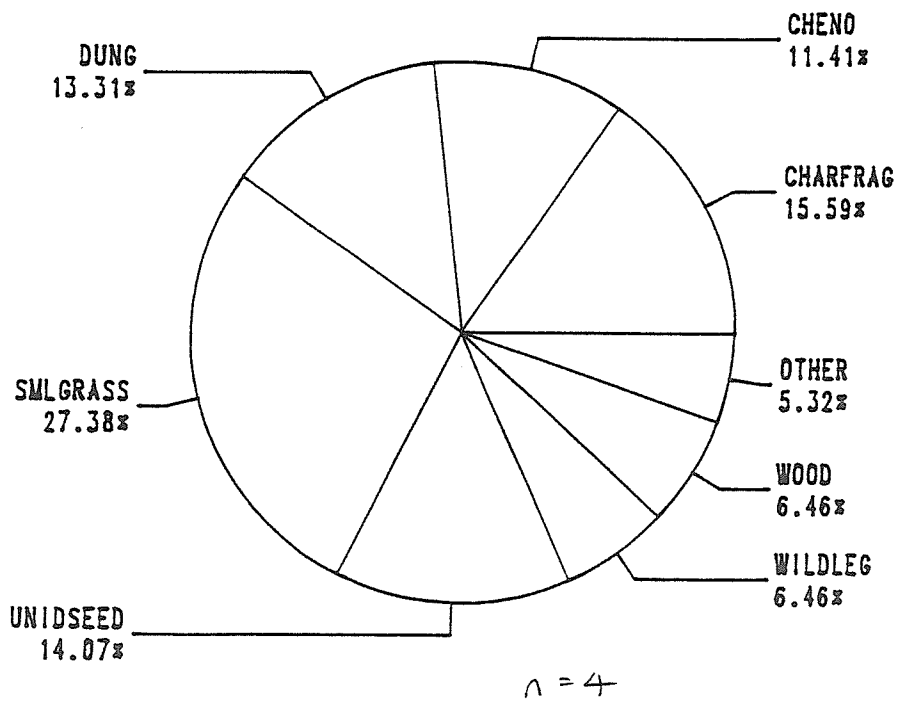
CONTEXT = FEATURE



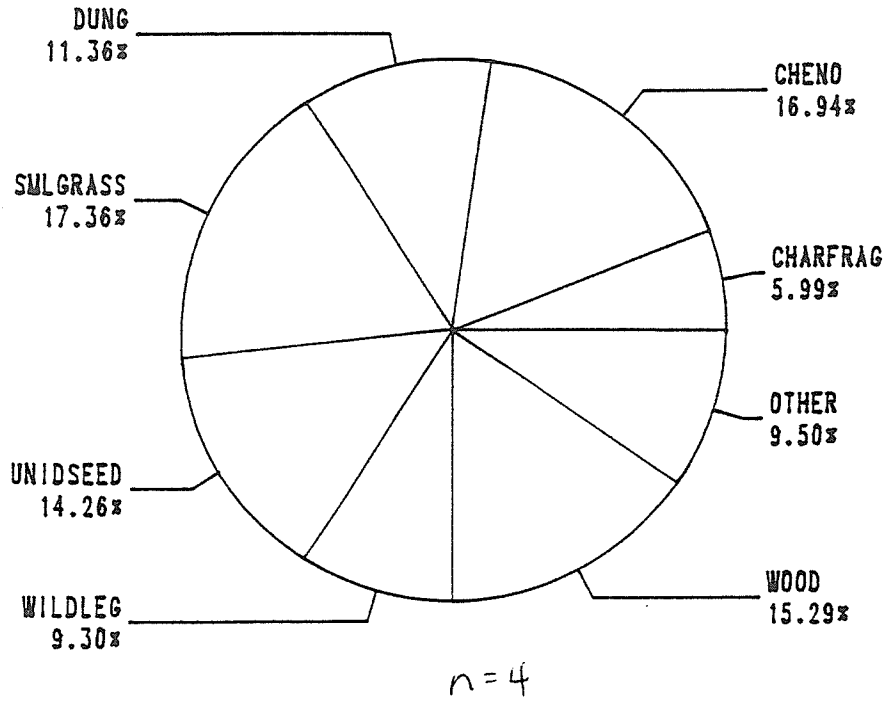
CONTEXT = FILL



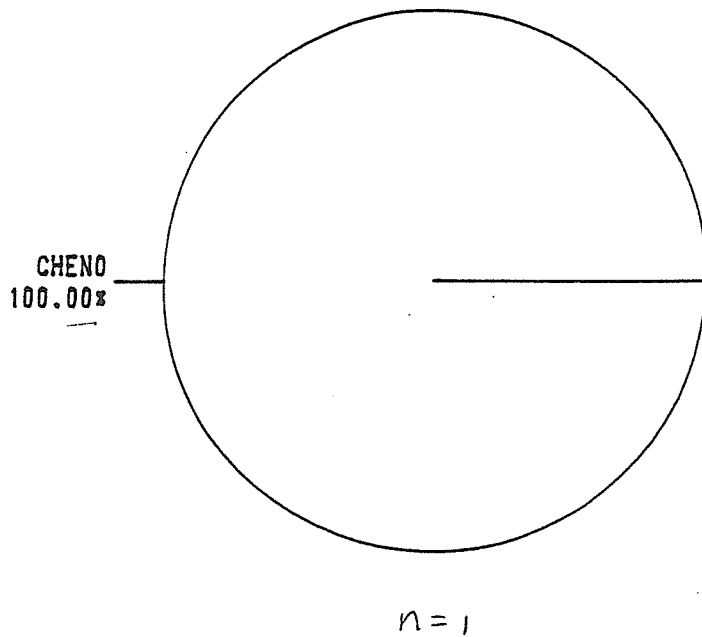
CONTEXT = HEARTH



CONTEXT = MIDDEN

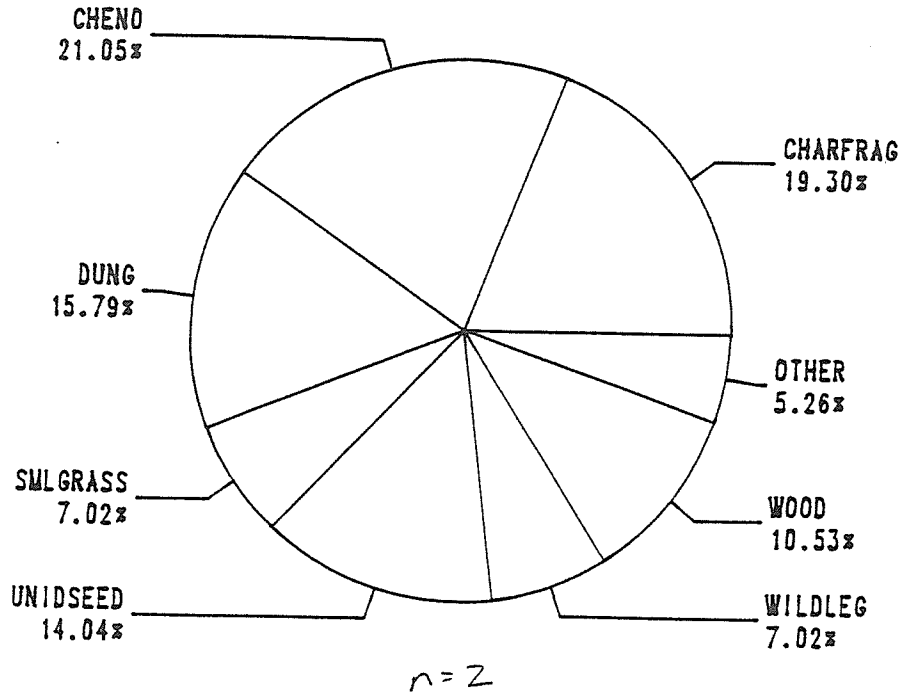


CONTEXT = OCCUPATION

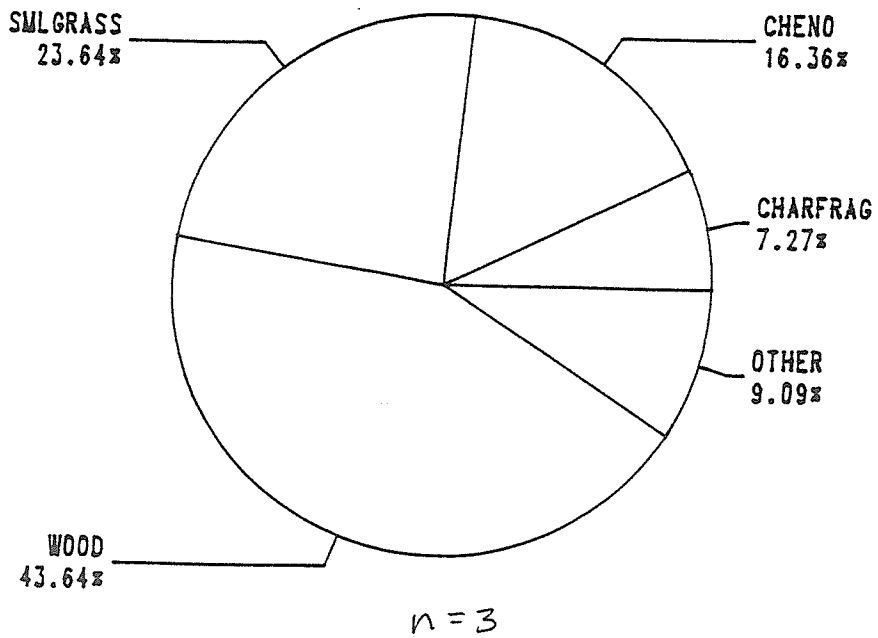


1988 AL-E

CONTEXT = POTFILL

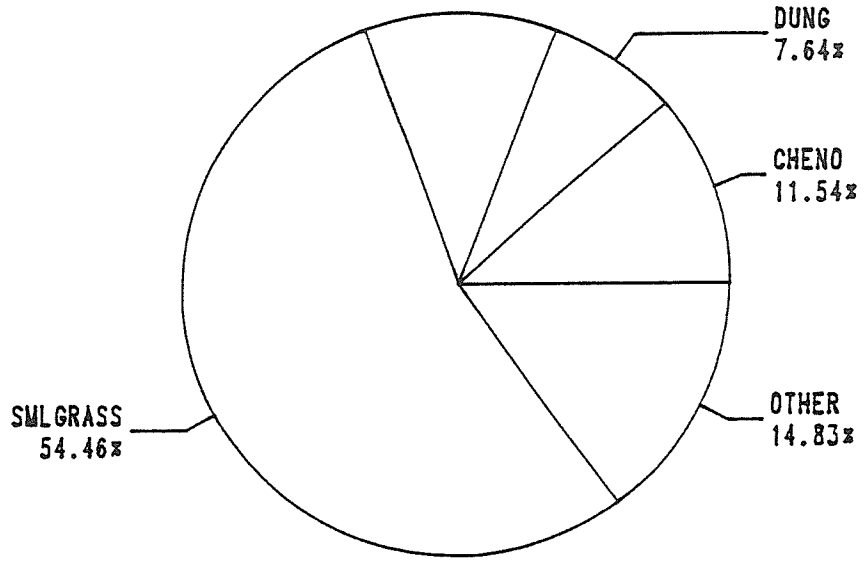


CONTEXT = SOIL/ARTIF



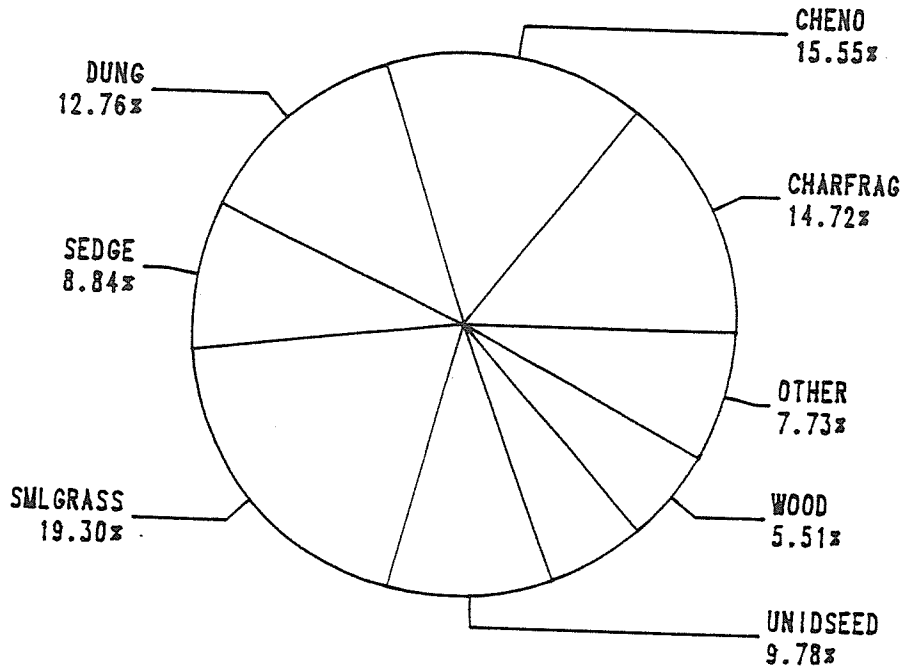
1988 AK-E

CONTEXT = TRASHPIT



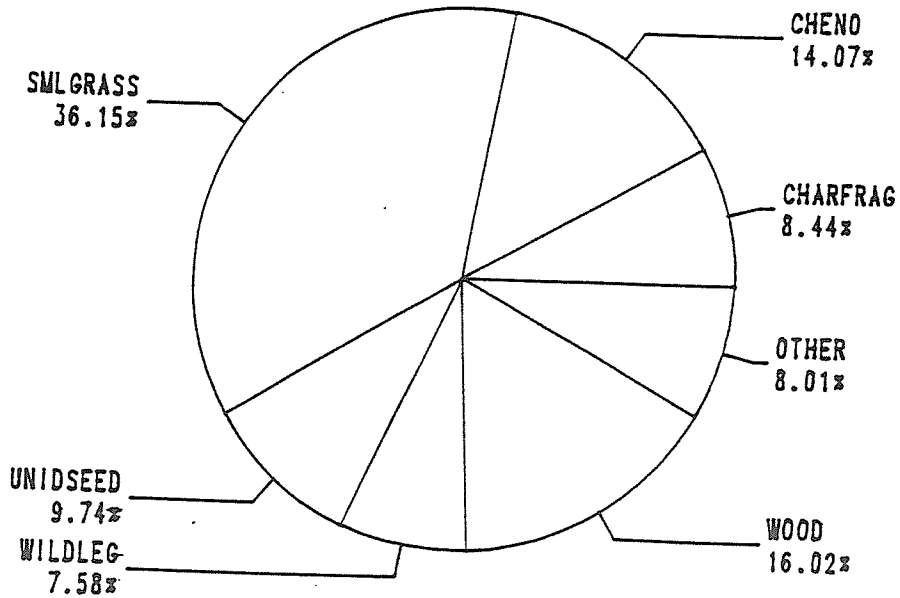
n=3

CONTEXT =



n=29

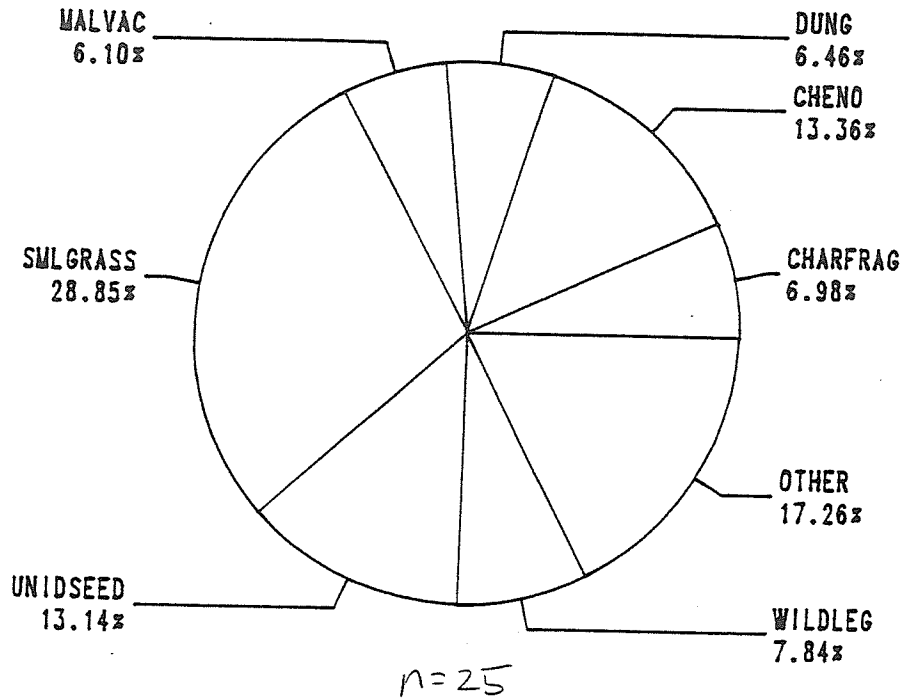
CONTEXT = FILL



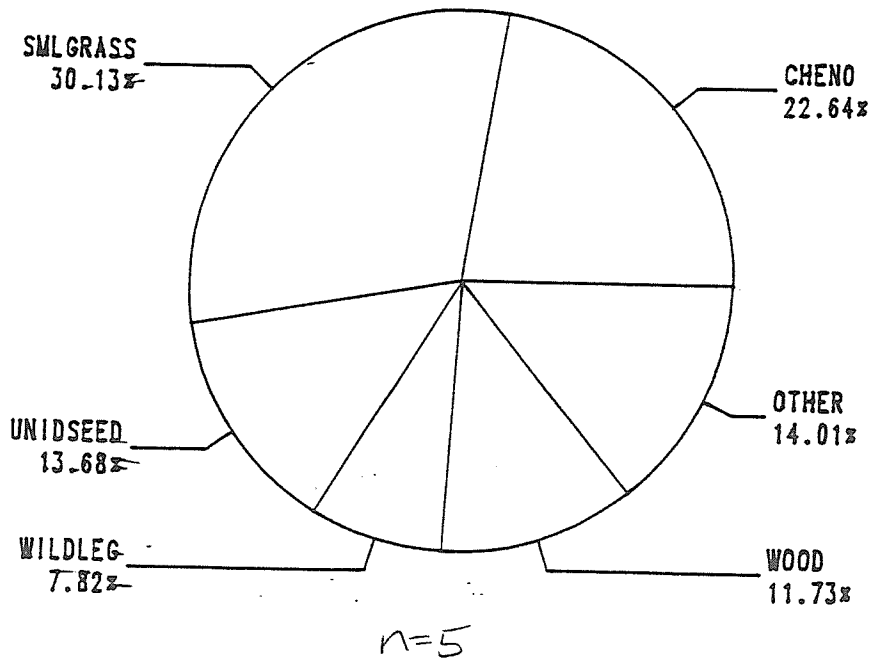
n=4

1989 AK-E

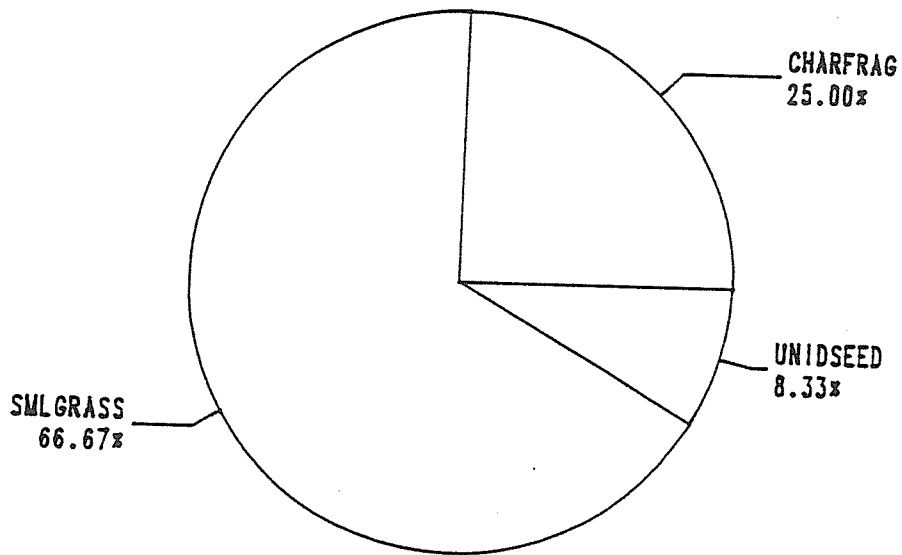
CONTEXT = MIDDEN



CONTEXT = OCCUPATION

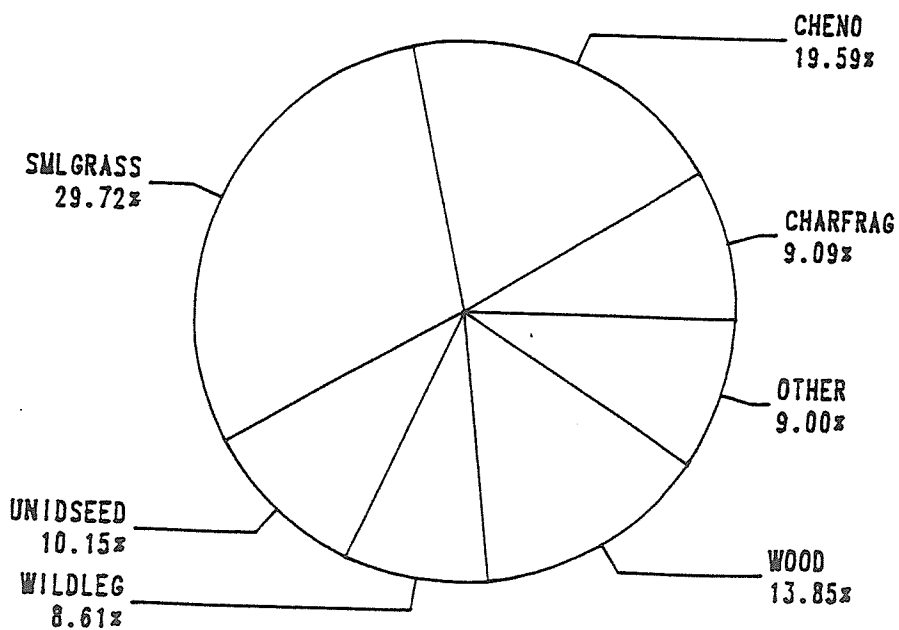


CONTEXT = PLOWZONE



n=1

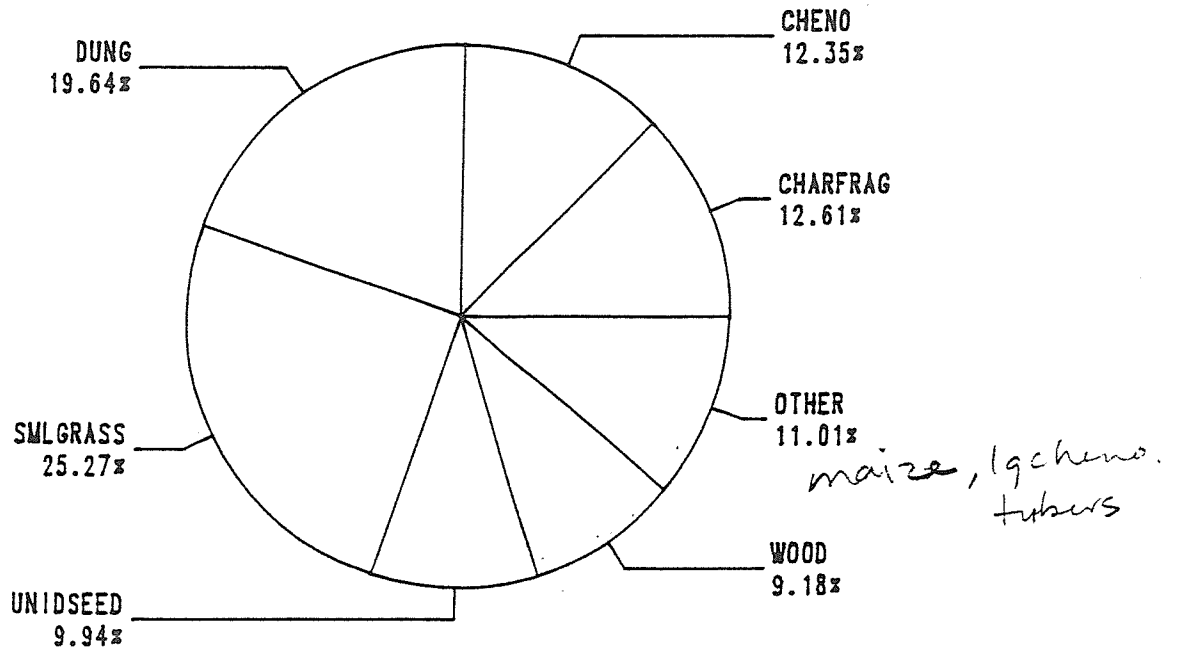
CONTEXT = SOIL/ARTIF



n=81

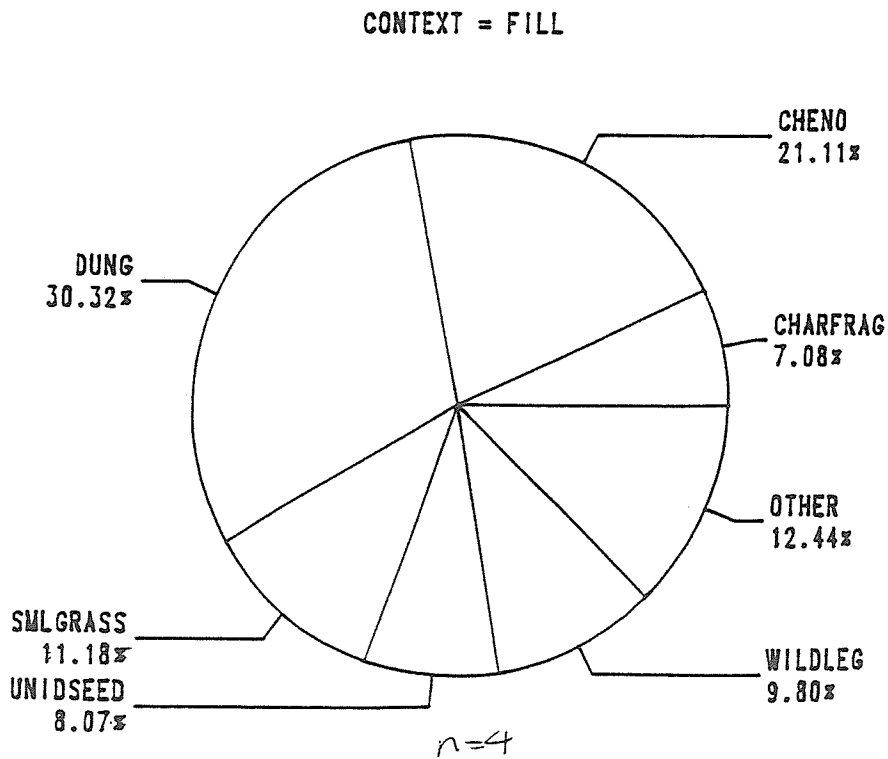
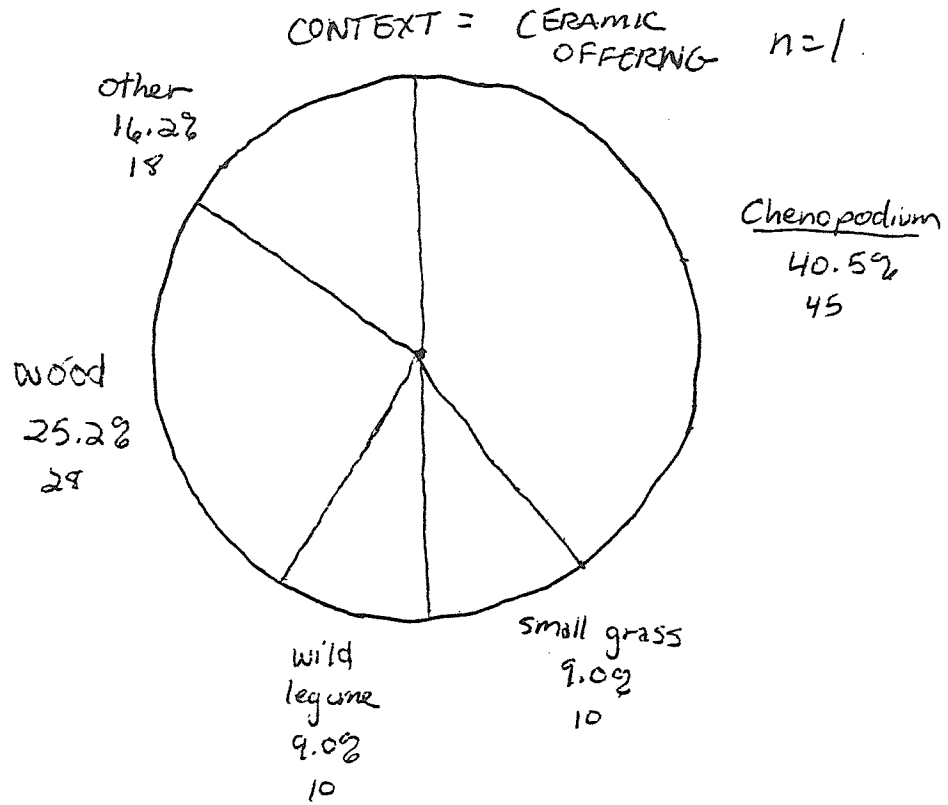
1989 AK-E

CONTEXT = TRASHPIT



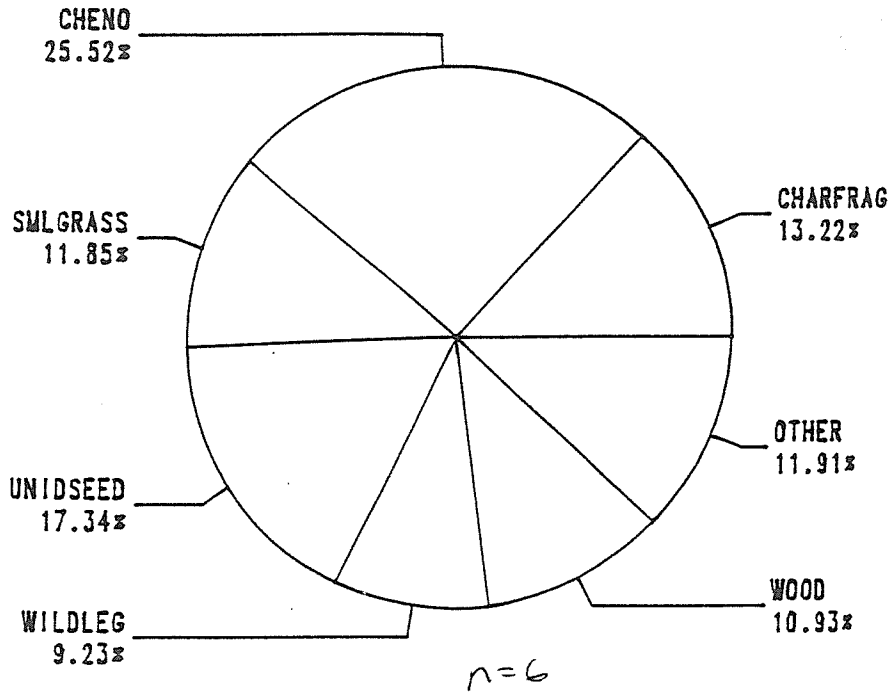
n=20

1990
AK-E

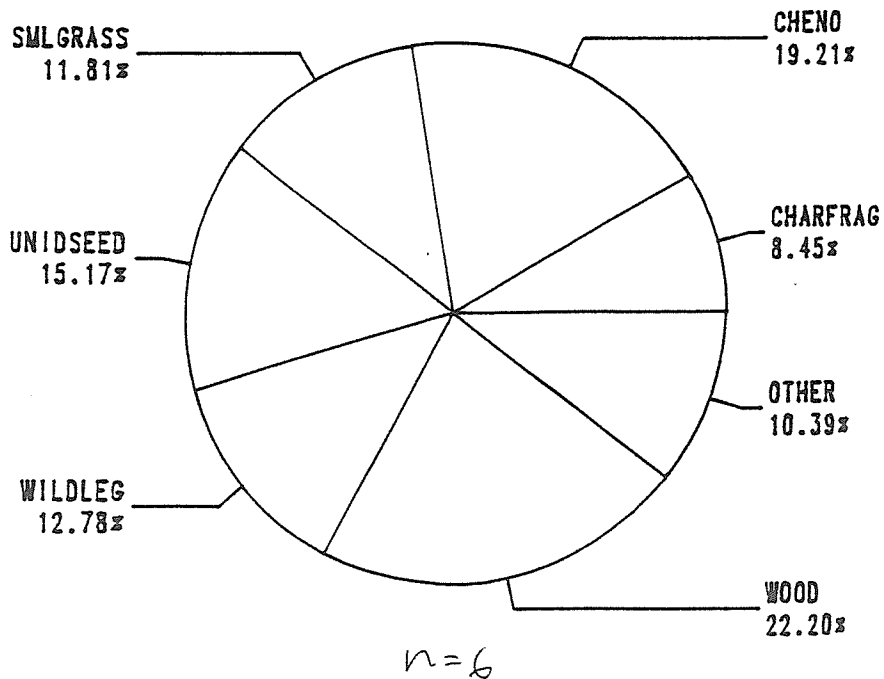


1990
AR-E

CONTEXT = MIDDEN

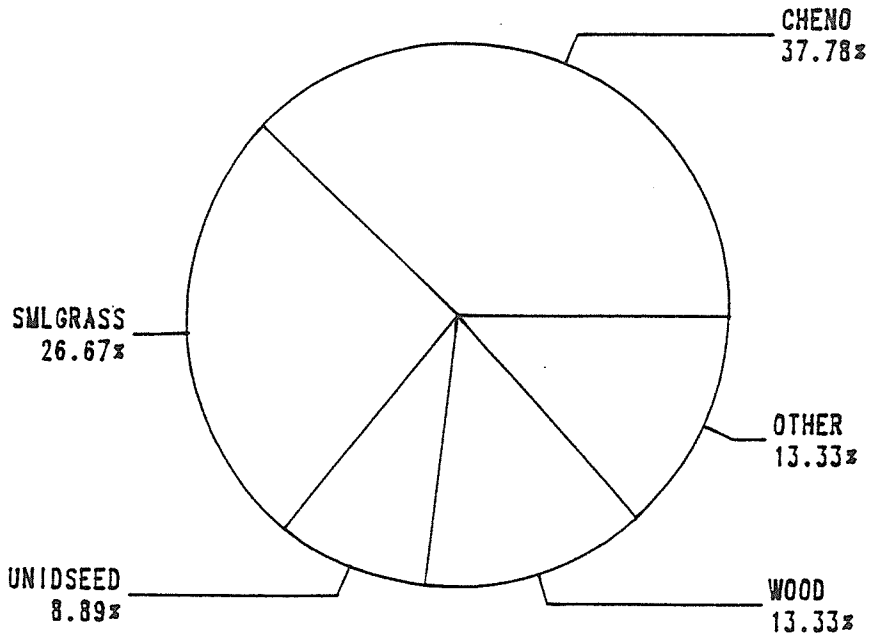


CONTEXT = OCCUPATION



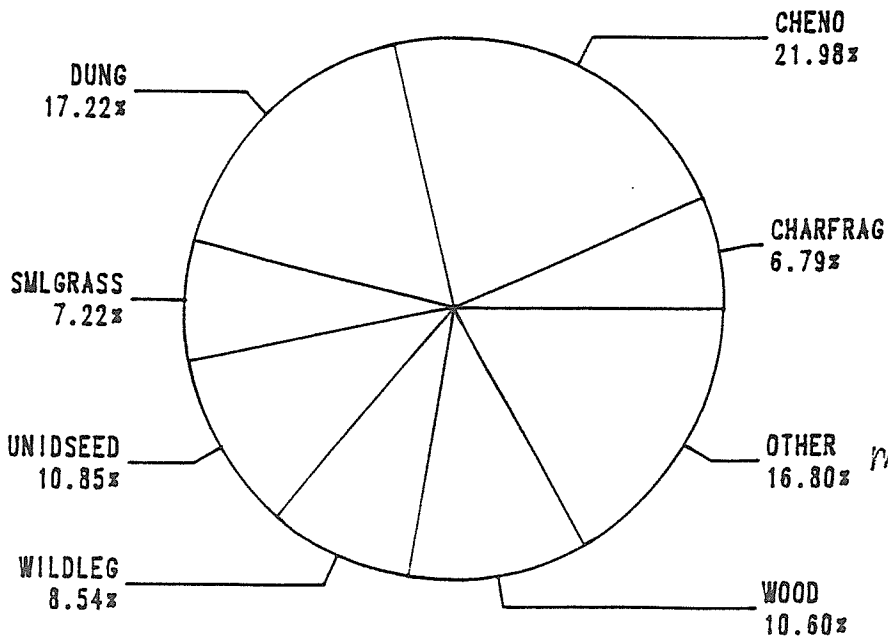
1990
AK-E

CONTEXT = PLOWZONE



n=1

CONTEXT = TRASHPIT



maize, cheno, fruit

n=3

INTERPRETATION OF AKAPANA EAST PLANT REMAINS

The differences in sample sizes for the different years means that care must be taken when comparing them, especially when looking at measures such as ubiquity, which is strongly correlated with sample size. The data here demonstrates this: the crop ubiquities generally increase from 1988 to 1989 to 1990 with the increasing sample size (from a mean of 2.1 liters to 5.9 liters to 7.1 liters respectively).

In terms of ubiquity, the 1990 samples have substantially more widespread tubers, maize and large *Chenopodium* than the 1989 samples, as well as more dung (present in 55% of the samples in 1990 as compared to 22% of the 1989 samples). Since the 1990 excavations for the most part were expanding below the 1989 dig, this may be representative of some sort of shift through time, that in the later period, the Tiwanacota were depositing their refuse more discretely rather than broadly across the site. But given the correlation between ubiquity and sample size, it may be that this is simply a result of the change in sampling procedure (from 6.3 to 8.0 liter samples).

In terms of densities, there is a remarkable tenfold decrease in tuber density between 1990's deeper/earlier samples and 1989's shallower/later samples. The maize densities, on the other hand, are relatively constant between the 1989 and 1990 samples, though they are less ubiquitous, more discretely deposited in the later (1989) samples. The large chenopodium are both denser and more ubiquitous in the earlier (1990) samples. Dung follows this same trend, although the other major fuel source, wood, is quite comparable between the two season's samples. This might indicate a decreasing importance and/or availability of dung as a fuel source through time.

The 1989 samples on the whole are less dense than the 1990 samples, perhaps indicating an increasing "neatness" or focus on controlled deposition of refuse through time. In the later period, garbage was perhaps deposited in areas removed from the immediate domestic setting (areas such as Chiji Jawira, which resembles more than anything else a huge garbage dump). Or this could indicate a less intensive occupation of the area in the later period.

Where maize densities remain more or less constant through time, the maize ubiquity is substantially lower in the later (1989) samples. Maize is continuing to be used through time, but the manner of its deposition is changing. When looking at the ratios of maize kernels to cupules (the modified bracts which attach the kernels to the cob), we find the later (1989) samples have a higher ratio of kernels to cupules. This may indicate a change in the way maize is brought into the domestic area, entering on the cob in the earlier (1990) samples and in a more prepared state in the later (1989) samples. One might read this change as perhaps indicative of decreasing self-sufficiency in production or procurement and increasing dependence on acquiring harvested foodstuffs through time.

The 1988 samples display particularly high densities of grass (89.08 as compared to 1989's 18.85 and 1990's 12.57) and mallow (16.47 as compared to 1.78 and 3.85). They also have over ten times the density of small *Chenopodium* as large *Chenopodium*. These numbers are actually reminiscent of some of the earlier sites from the Tiwanaku Lower Valley, with a comparatively "rural" appearance.

804

1990 - highly residential - 1989 (maize) - not residential

one sample skews + FH 5395

When looking at the different excavation years by context, we find that there is relatively little food refuse in any of the 1988 contexts. Trash pits, which elsewhere on the site are the primary locus for food refuse, are not full of food in these samples. The ashlens context looks to be primarily probable fuel remains, perhaps representing the cleaning of a hearth or some other burning activity not involving food refuse. The midden samples are quite diverse and not dominated by any one taxon. The hearth sample more closely resembles midden than anything else, as does the fill from the ceramic vessels. The occupation sample is 100% *Chenopodium*. There is a lot of wood in the contexts called soil with artifacts. Canal fill is the only context with greater than 5% mallow, reinforcing our general finding that mallow is more common outside the core areas of Tiwanaku. The possible feature context resembles a cross between midden and occupation.

In the 1989 samples, the cultural analysis is somewhat problematic because of the complete lack of contextual information for 29 samples, and the designation of 81 samples as "soil with artifacts" due to incomplete contextual information. The majority of these 81 came from the area excavated by Martin Giesso, and it is certain that there were in fact a variety of cultural contexts uncovered in his area, including at the very least fill, midden, and occupation zones, but we do not have that information for these samples yet.

The 1989 trashpit samples contained all of the maize recovered in 1989, as well as the greatest density of large *Chenopodium*, small *Chenopodium* and tubers : the food remains. The midden contexts contained the second densest deposits of food refuse, and the second densest deposits altogether, after the trashpits. The occupation samples looked "cleaner", generally less dense, and with fewer food remains. The missing contexts have 9% sedge, the only context with >5% sedge. Sedges are moist area plants, but what they signify culturally is still unclear. The soil with artifact category contains some food remains but are not particularly dense, leading us to interpret these as a combination of contexts such as midden, fill and occupation, but probably not trashpits.

The 1990 trashpits, like the 1989 trashpits, contain most of the food remains, and comparatively particularly high densities of tubers. The midden context does not contain much food, nor does it seem to be particularly high in probable fuel remains (wood, dung, grass). It does not seem, therefore, to represent discrete dumping episodes, such as hearth cleaning or food refuse. The occupation samples contain a high relative proportion of wood, and more food remains than the midden contexts, but a relatively low dung content. Fill, contrariwise, is full of dung. It is somewhat unclear to us how the excavator differentiated fill from midden. Does fill represent some kind of secondary dumping or post-occupational deposition where midden is a primary occupational deposit? Fill has a high proportion of probable fuel remains.

These interpretations are quite preliminary. Certainly with better contextual information and finer chronological control, more could be said about these samples and the trends through time they reflect.

APPENDIX: RAW DATA
CODES USED FOR WILA JAWIRA COMPUTER INPUT:

IDNO = This is used for identification in the botanical lab
 SITE
 CUADRA
 NIVEL = level
 SPECIMEN = the bag number assigned in the field
 UNIDAD1 = The North unit designation
 UNIDAD2 = The East unit designation
 RASGO = feature
 FLOTNUM = The flot number assigned in the field
 FLOTVOL = Volume of sample in liters (as collected in the field)
 LFPICK = Weight of carbon sorted out of the sample
 COLLYTYPE = whether sample is BULK (101) or PINCH (102).
 Screen material (1/4") is 201
 CULTCONT = Three digit code for cultural context of sample. Check
 raw data sheet for definitions. This information is taken directly
 from tags on samples and/or field notes.
 CARD/CRD/CRDNO/CARDNO = These are for data loading (ignore).
 BOXSIZE = Size of storage box used for sample
 YEAR = Year sample collected

Taxa names refer to different identifiable plant parts:

LRGCHENO = *Chenopodium* spp. L. seeds larger than 1.18 mm
 SMLCHENO = *Chenopodium* spp. seeds smaller than 1.18mm
 LUMP = Unidentifiable fragment of charred plant tissue
 SPOACEAE = Small Grass family seeds (Poaceae)
 LPOACEAE = Large Grass family seeds (Poaceae)
 WILDLEG = Wild seeds from the Bean family (Leguminosae or
 Fabaceae)
 SCIRPUS = *Scirpus* spp. L. Seeds of tortora reeds
 VERBENA = *Verbena* spp. L.
 PLANTAGO = *Plantago* spp. L.
 MALVACEA = Mallow family (Malvaceae)
 RELBUN = *Relbunium* spp. Hook.
 MPOACEAE = Medium Grass family seeds (Poaceae)
 RUBUS = *Rubus* spp. L.
 CYPERAC = Sedge family (Cyperaceae)
 CRUCIFER = Mustard family (Cruciferae or Brassicaceae)
 UNK224 = Unknown seed #224
 POTAMOG = Pondweed, *Potamogeton* spp. (Tourn) L.
 CEREUS = *Cereus* spp. Mill.
 UNK264 = Unknown seed #264
 MODPOPPY = Modern poppy seeds added as check on flot machine
 AMARANTH = *Amaranthus* spp. L.
 UNK270 = Unknown seed #270
 UNK242 = Unknown seed #242
 COMPOSIT = Sunflower family (Compositae or Asteraceae)
 UNK265 = Unknown seed 265
 LABIATAE = Mint family
 KAINYA = Aymara name, scientific name unknown
 UNK261 = Unknown 261
 JUNCUS = *Juncus* spp. L.

CARYOPHL = Caryophyllaceae (Pink family)
UNK266 = Unknown 266
SOLANAC = Solanaceae seeds (Nightshade family)
NICOTIAN = *Nicotiana* spp. L.
SISYRINC = *Sisyrinchium* spp. L.
ZEAKERN = *Zea mays* L. kernels
ZEAEMBR = *Zea mays* embryos apart from kernels
COBCUP = *Zea mays* cob and cob fragments
CAPSICUM = *Capsicum* spp. L. Chili peppers
DOMLEGUM = Domesticated legumes exact genus unknown
POLYGON = Polygonaceae (Knotweed family)
OXALIS = *Oxalis* spp. L.
UNK202 = Unknown seed 202 (probably Borage family, Boraginaceae)
OENOTHER = *Oenothera* spp. L.
LSOLANAC = Large seeds of Nightshade family, possibly *Solanum* spp.
UNK271 = Unknown 271
UNK235 = Unknown 235
PORTULAC = *Portulaca* spp. L.
UNK201 = Unknown 201
TRITHORD = *Triticum* spp. L. (Wheat) or *Hordeum* spp. L. (Barley) both introduced by the Spanish from the Old World
CACTUS = Cactaceae, exact genus unknown
UNK279 = Unknown 279
UNIDSEED = Seeds too poorly preserved to identify to family level
TUBER = Domesticated tubers, exact taxon not identifiable
WOODCT = Count of wood fragments
WOODWT = Weight of wood fragments in grams
TWGBRNCH = Twig and branches (showing nodes)
STALK = Stalks
DUNG = Animal dung, type undefinable
LLAMADNG = Camelid dung
CUYDUNG = Cuy dung
WIRAKOA = Aymara name, leaves used in *Pachamama* rituals
LEAVES = Leaves, exact taxon unknown
TRITRACH = *Triticum* spp. or *Hordeum* spp. rachis
SORTTYPE = Number refers to sorting strategy used in the laboratory, see preceding pages
FAUNAL = 0= No bones or fish scales; 1= Bones and/or fish scales present

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S P U N U U F L F C C C L S S L P P M M C M M A
 E E I I D A S U L O O R M R M P M A P C R O O M
 C I I D A A S N V I Y O A H E U C H H L C C C U U O C U O O M
 U N I D A A S N V I Y O A H E U C H H L C C C U U O C U O O M
 A I D V M A A S N V I Y O A H E U C H H L C C C U U O C U O O M
 T R E E D D G U O C P N R N M M A A E U N G E U A U A E 2 O U 6 R P E T
 A L N 1 2 O M L K E T D O O P E E G S A O A N E S C R 4 G S 4 D Y L H

34 3548 TIM AKE 003 15805 N7876 E5430 4394 5.0 0.7 101 604 1 12 12 35 11 . . . 4 1 . 0 . 0 1 . . . 2 0 0 0
 35 3620 TIM AKE 002 14890 N7876 E5432 4231 5.7 0.1 101 . 1 3 0 8 1 2
 36 3622 TIM AKE 003 15176 N7876 E5434 4393 5.0 0.8 101 604 1 13 4 36 7 . 2 1 1 2
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 39 3599 TIM AKE 003 15811 N7878 E5430 4360 5.7 0.5 101 604 1 12 4 38 10 1 2
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 44 3477 TIM AKE 003 15191 N7878 E5434 4362 5.0 0.8 101 604 1 12 13 45 1 12 1 1 2 2
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C L A C A S I I Z Z A O P O U N O U U R U I C C I T U N W G B S M Y R E T T A X L C M R O B T S P
 U U M U B K U J U R U O C S E E C P M O O U N O L N N T N T A A D T O O R T D A D A A R T T U S Y L L H K N N
 N N P N I A N U N Y N L O Y A A O S L C L X N O L N N T N T A A D T O O R T D A D A A R T T U S Y L L H K N N
 K K O K A I K N K O K A T R K E B I E R Y A K T A K K U K H C R E B D D N A U D K V A Y N I E U U A 2 C
 2 2 S 2 T N 2 C 2 P 2 N I I E M C C G D G L 2 H N 2 2 L 2 O T D E B D D N A U D K V A Y N I E U U A 2 C
 7 4 I 6 A Y 6 U 4 H 6 A A N R B U U N O I O E A 7 3 A O R U N E E C W C L N N N O E C P A Z A M M S 7 L
 0 2 T 5 E A 1 S 8 L 6 C N C N R P M M O N S 2 R C I 5 C I D S O D R T T H K G G G A S H E L E R P P E 9 E
 34 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 4 4 7 0 1 1 1 M 89 0 12
 35 3 4 4 9 0 1 1 1 1 M 89 0 0
 36 3 4 4 4 15 1 1 1 M 89 0 4
 37 1 3 4 4 4 2 1 1 1 M 89 0 2
 38 1 1 4 4 4 5 1 1 1 M 89 0 3
 39 3 4 4 4 7 1 1 1 M 89 3 1
 40 3 4 4 4 4 1 1 M 89 0 0
 41 3 4 4 4 2 15 0.2 1 1 M 89 0 5
 42 3 4 4 4 5 63 1.2 1 1 M 89 0 3
 43 1 3 4 4 4 7 5 0.1 1 1 M 89 1 5
 44 3 4 4 4 19 10 0.1 1 1 S 89 0 13
 45 2 3 4 4 4 16 25 0.2 1 1 S 89 0 9
 46 3 4 4 4 9 7 0.1 1 1 M 89 0 2
 47 2 3 4 4 4 20 6 0.1 1 1 M 89 1 5
 48 1 3 4 4 4 9 28 0.3 1 1 M 89 0 3
 49 3 4 4 4 5 8 0.1 1 1 M 89 1 7
 50 1 3 4 4 4 14 25 0.5 1 1 M 89 0 13
 51 3 4 4 4 5 5 0.1 1 1 L 89 0 5
 52 2 1 4 4 4 11 16 0.5 1 1 M 89 2 14

S P U N U I D A S N V I O C K E T D O P E 1 2 0 M L 2
 C U A I I D A A S N V I O C K E T D O P E 1 2 0 M L 2
 I D S I R E A L N O T E A L N 2 0 M L 2
 3838 TIM AKE 008 24896 N7855 E5425
 3839 TIM AKE 007 27224 N7855 E5426
 3840 TIM AKE 010 27248 N7855 E5426
 3784 TIM AKE 009 24601 N7855 E5432
 3842 TIM AKE 24958 N7857 E5424
 3841 TIM AKE 008 27261 N7857 E5426
 3843 TIM AKE 009 27279 N7857 E5426
 3844 TIM AKE 003 27581 N7886 E8416
 3814 TIM AKE 002 27550 N7888 E5416
 3845 TIM AKE 003 28720 N7888 E5416

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|------|-----|-----|---|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|----|---|-----|
| 5398 | 5.6 | 3.65 | 101 | 610 | 1 | 9 | 500 | 355 | 196 | 23 | 136 | 10 | 83 | 108 | 62 | 8 | 2 | 30 |
| 5450 | 7.2 | 7.88 | 101 | 1 | 1 | 41 | 940 | 331 | 600 | 33 | 437 | 12 | 229 | 52 | 4 | 92 | 2 | 120 |
| 5427 | 6.4 | 0.44 | 101 | 1 | 3 | 81 | 5 | 17 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 5242 | 8.0 | 0.03 | 101 | 343 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 5396 | 6.4 | 2.18 | 101 | 415 | 1 | 19 | 350 | 3 | 12 | 175 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 57 | 3 | 6 | 2 | |
| 5432 | 8.0 | 1.59 | 101 | 1 | 1 | 32 | 200 | 14 | 57 | 2 | 300 | 1 | 66 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 2 | |
| 5434 | 7.2 | 0.74 | 101 | 1 | 1 | 29 | 300 | 22 | 110 | 5 | 125 | 1 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 48 |
| 5509 | 8.0 | 0.64 | 101 | 232 | 1 | 4 | 94 | 36 | 57 | 58 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| 5535 | 8.0 | 0.54 | 101 | 202 | 1 | 1 | 38 | 71 | 25 | 35 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| 5559 | 7.2 | 0.93 | 101 | 202 | 1 | 1 | 42 | 82 | 32 | 2 | 28 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |

NOTE: THE PROCEDURE PRINT USED 0.11 SECONDS AND 148K AND PRINTED PAGES 1 TO 2.
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 CARDS PUNCHED @ \$8.00 PER 1000 CARDS..... NA*
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