Kayenta/Tusayan Homeland

UT | CO

Red House
Pottery Pueblo
Neskahi Village

Segazlin Mesa
Kiet Siel
Betatakin
Moki Rock
Long House
Little Thief Rock
Kin Kletha

AZ | NM

Little Colorado River
Puerco River

Salado Inclusive Ideology

Cline Terrace
Schoolhouse Point
Tonto Cliff Dwellings
Salt River
Bead Mountain House
Besh-Ba-Gowah
Point of Pines
Mule Creek Obsidian Source
3-Up
Dinwiddie
Lichtys (?)
Ormand Village
Janss
Disert

Las Colinas
Pueblo Salado
Los Muertos
Gila River
Casa Grande (?)
Bajada
Flieger
Haby Ranch
Krider Kiva
Goat Hill
Marijilda
Curtis Ruin
Fort Grant Pueblo
High Mesa
Davis Ranch
José Solas Ruin
Nine Mile Ruin
Reeve Ruin
Rillito Fan
UIR

UGM Study Area

Lower San Pedro Study Area

Gila River
Mimbres River

Santa Cruz River
San Pedro River
Kuykendall

Key

- ■ Tsegi Phase Kayenta Settlement
- ▼ Kayenta/Tusayan Enclave
- ● Multi-cultural Salado Settlement
- Roosevelt Red Ware Production Area

UT | CO
AZ | NM

UNITED STATES
MEXICO
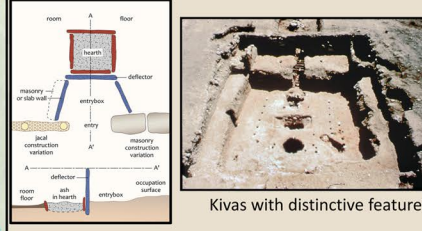
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The Kayenta Diaspora, A.D.1275-1450

- Includes some Tusayan groups
- Loss of homeland and dispersal in late 13th century
- Immigrant minority in all destination areas
- Maintenance of identity exhibited in enclave formation and persistence

Select Hallmarks of Kayenta/Tusayan Enclaves

Kivas with distinctive features

Entry boxes

Locally produced Maverick Mountain Series pottery

Perforated plates used in pottery production

Circulation of ideas within diaspora community

In areas where ceramic sourcing studies have been conducted Roosevelt Red Ware production can either be linked directly to Kayenta/Tusayan enclaves or sites of mixed cultural affiliation that contain at least one migrant marker, notably perforated plates. Maintained connections between enclaves explain the high degree of homogeneity in Roosevelt Red Ware in the context of decentralized production.

Circulation of goods within diaspora community

In all areas but the lower Salt Valley, use of Mule Creek obsidian, probably procured from the 3-Up site (see UGM study area), increased dramatically throughout the Salado area during the 14th century, coinciding with the dramatic increase in Gila Polychrome production.

Transformation in exile

Kivas and associated rituals fell out of use in enclaves during their occupation. Decorated ceramic production shifted from more insular Maverick Mountain Series to Roosevelt Red Ware that had broad appeal to locals.

Why did Roosevelt Red Ware and associated Salado ideology appeal to local groups?

Tonto Polychrome

Codex Telleriano-Remensis

Quetzalcoatl Connection?
- Horned/plumed serpent imagery common on Roosevelt Red Ware and important in Puebloan religion
- Mesoamerican foundation for high-level ideology that transcended migrant and local "ethnic" identities
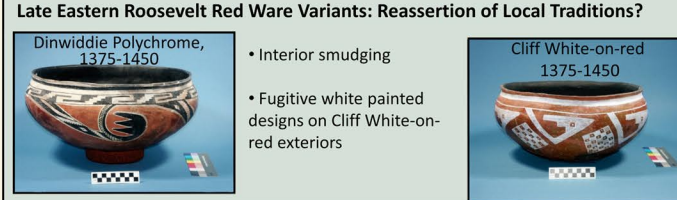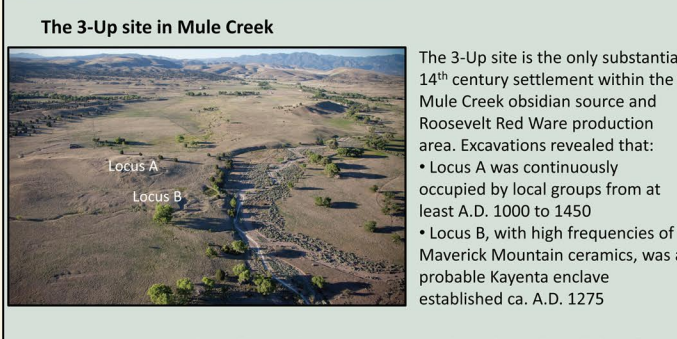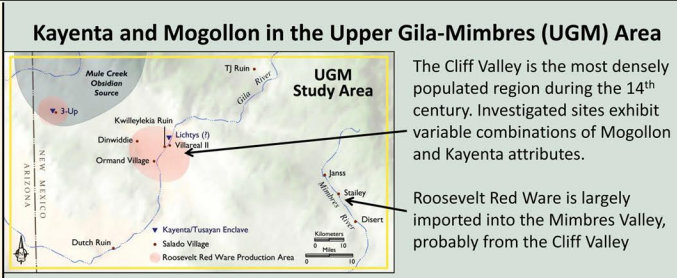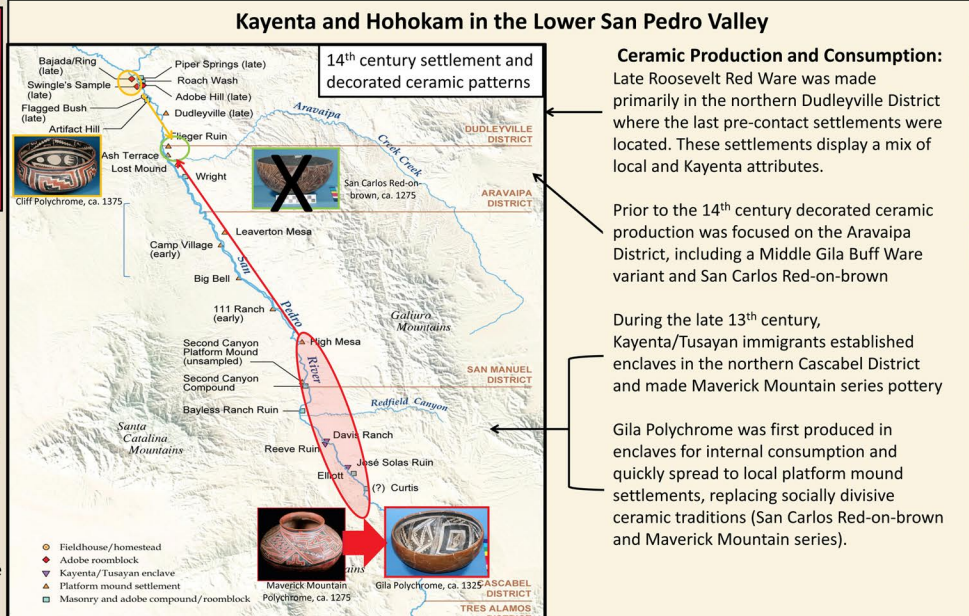

TWENTY YEARS OF SALADO RESEARCH IN THE SOUTHERN SOUTHWEST
Jeffery J. Clark and William H. Doelle, Archaeology Southwest

The Salado Phenomenon (A.D. 1300-1450) in the southern Southwest is closely tied to the production, exchange, and use of Roosevelt Red Ware (Salado polychromes), especially Gila Polychrome and later types. Roosevelt Red Ware is the only common denominator in the broad area defined as Salado (see left panel main map) that is otherwise characterized by high diversity in material culture and burial practices (Nelson and LeBlanc 1986), spanning the Hohokam and Mimbres Mogollon archaeological cultures. Detailed studies of Roosevelt Red Ware demonstrate that although this this ware was produced in many valleys across the southern Southwest, it was *closely* related to Ancestral Puebloan ceramic traditions, specifically those associated with the Kayenta (e.g., Lyons 2012). Within the Salado area, Roosevelt Red Ware is ubiquitous in 14th century habitation sites regardless of size and is found in relatively equal proportions in both ritual and domestic contexts.

Our research supports and builds upon Crown's (1994) model of the Salado as a non-hierarchical ideology that facilitated integration of multi-cultural communities which formed in the wake of late 13th century upheavals. However, we emphasize the role played by Kayenta migrants in creating this ideology through the related processes of diaspora (Clifford 1994) and coalescence (Kowalewski 2006). An enduring Kayenta Community in Diaspora explains the homogeneity in Roosevelt Red Ware technology, form, and style despite highly decentralized production across a broad area for more than a century. Mule Creek obsidian also circulated within this community. Coalescence and intense immigrant-local interaction led to the rapid spread of Roosevelt Red Ware from enclaves to local settlements. Mesoamerican-inspired iconography displayed on this ware symbolized the inclusive and socially contagious Salado ideology. Kayenta enclaves and Salado coalescent communities have been examined in detail in the Lower San Pedro Valley and Upper Gila region.

Kayenta and Hohokam in the Lower San Pedro Valley

14th century settlement and decorated ceramic patterns

Bajada/Ring (late)
Swingle's Sample (late)
Flagged Bush (late)
Artifact Hill
Piper Springs (late)
Roach Wash
Adobe Hill (late)
Dudleyville (late)
Flieger Ruin
Ash Terrace
Lost Mound
Wright
DUDLEYVILLE DISTRICT
Aravaipa Creek
San Carlos Red-on-brown, ca. 1275
ARAVAIPA DISTRICT
Cliff Polychrome, ca. 1375
Camp Village (early)
Leaverton Mesa
Big Bell
111 Ranch (early)
Second Canyon Platform Mound (unsampled)
Second Canyon Compound
High Mesa
Galiuro Mountains
Bayless Ranch Ruin
Redfield Canyon
SAN MANUEL DISTRICT
Davis Ranch
Reeve Ruin
José Solas Ruin
Elliott
(?) Curtis
Santa Catalina Mountains
CASCABEL DISTRICT
TRES ALAMOS DISTRICT

- ⊙ Fieldhouse/homestead
- ◆ Adobe roomblock
- ▲ Kayenta/Tusayan enclave
- ▲ Platform mound settlement
- ▢ Masonry and adobe compound/roomblock

Maverick Mountain Polychrome, ca. 1275
Gila Polychrome, ca. 1325

Ceramic Production and Consumption:
Late Roosevelt Red Ware was made primarily in the northern Dudleyville District where the last pre-contact settlements were located. These settlements display a mix of local and Kayenta attributes.

Prior to the 14th century decorated ceramic production was focused on the Aravaipa District, including a Middle Gila Buff Ware variant and San Carlos Red-on-brown

During the late 13th century, Kayenta/Tusayan immigrants established enclaves in the northern Cascabel District and made Maverick Mountain series pottery

Gila Polychrome was first produced in enclaves for internal consumption and quickly spread to local platform mound settlements, replacing socially divisive ceramic traditions (San Carlos Red-on-brown and Maverick Mountain series).

Obsidian Procurement and Use:
- Prior to A.D. 1300 virtually no obsidian is imported into the region
- Tenfold region-wide increase by A.D 1325, predominantly as a raw material
- Enclave sites and late "mixed" Salado sites have the highest densities as indicated by size of pie charts
- All obsidian from enclave sites was procured from Upper Gila sources, predominantly Mule Creek
- Local platform mound villages have lower obsidian densities and a greater variety of sources than enclaves, although Upper Gila sources are still dominant

Obsidian Source and % Obsidian

Late Mixed Salado Villages
Bajada site
Swingle's Sample
Ash Terrace
Lost Mound
Flieger
Wright
Leaverton
Camp Village
Big Bell
111 Ranch
High Mesa
Bayless Ranch Ruin
Local Platform Mound Villages
Reeve Ruin
José Solas Ruin
Elliott Site
Kayenta/Tusayan Enclaves

Cow Canyon
Mule Creek
San Francisco Volcanics
Superior
Antelope Wells
Jemez
Los Vidrios
Sauceda Mtns
Tank Mts
Vulture
Unknown
● Site Location
Elevation (masl)
High: 2611
Low: 884

Numbers in/by pie graphs represent samples sizes submitted for XRF sourcing

San Francisco Volcanics
Superior
Cow Canyon
Mule Creek

Kayenta and Mogollon in the Upper Gila-Mimbres (UGM) Area

Mule Creek Obsidian Source
TJ Ruin
UGM Study Area
3-Up
Kwilleylekia Ruin
Lichtys (?)
Villareal II
Dinwiddie
Ormand Village
Janss
Scaley
Dutch Ruin
Disert
NEW MEXICO | ARIZONA

- ● Kayenta/Tusayan Enclave
- ▲ Salado Village
- Roosevelt Red Ware Production Area

The Cliff Valley is the most densely populated region during the 14th century. Investigated sites exhibit variable combinations of Mogollon and Kayenta attributes.

Roosevelt Red Ware is largely imported into the Mimbres Valley, probably from the Cliff Valley.

The 3-Up site in Mule Creek

Locus A
Locus B

The 3-Up site is the only substantial 14th century settlement within the Mule Creek obsidian source and Roosevelt Red Ware production area. Excavations revealed that:
- Locus A was continuously occupied by local groups from at least A.D. 1000 to 1450
- Locus B, with high frequencies of Maverick Mountain ceramics, was a probable Kayenta enclave established ca. A.D. 1275

Late Eastern Roosevelt Red Ware Variants: Reassertion of Local Traditions?

Dinwiddie Polychrome, 1375-1450

- Interior smudging
- Fugitive white painted designs on Cliff White-on-red exteriors

Cliff White-on-red 1375-1450

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