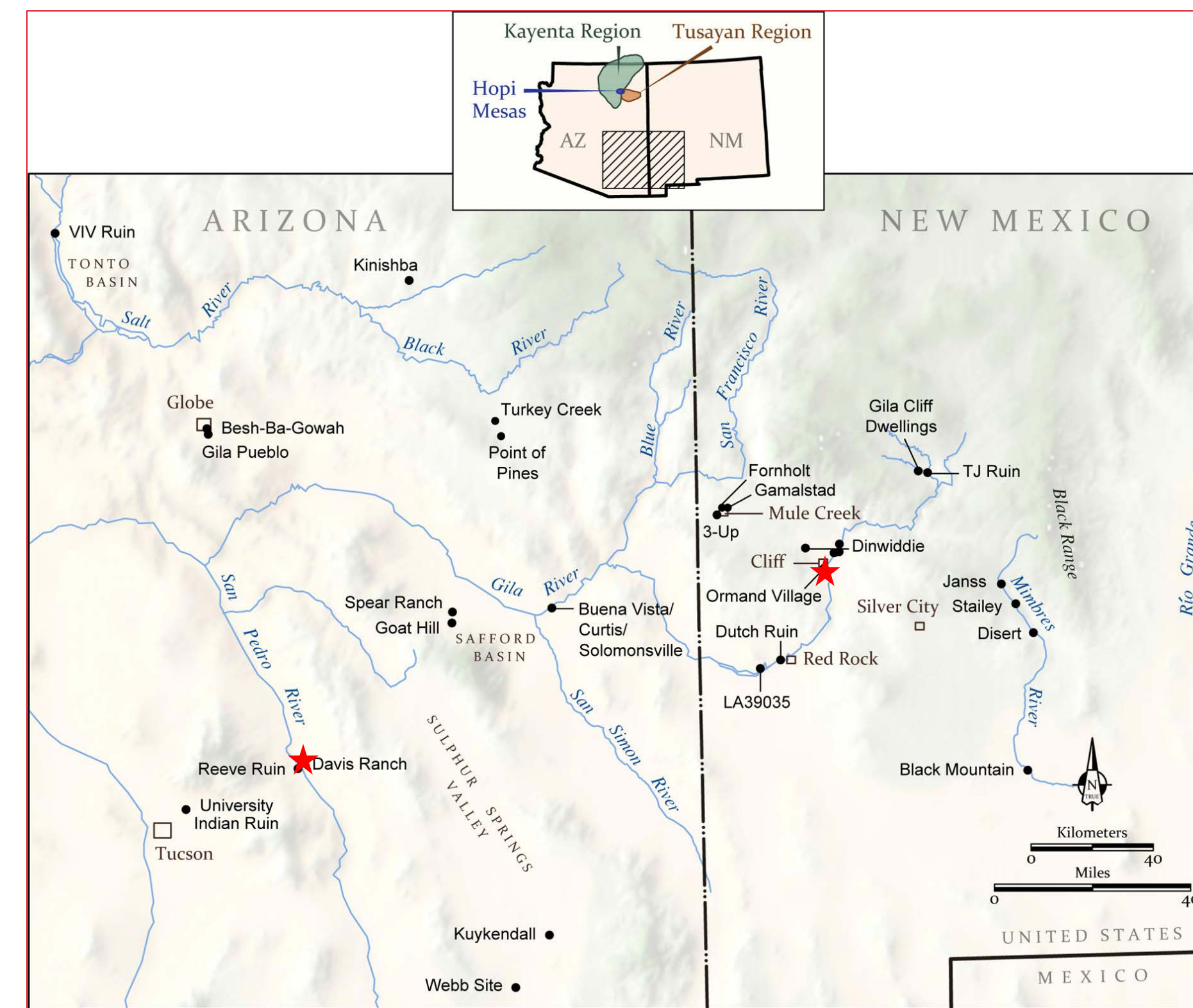


1. Introduction

- Roosevelt Red Ware ("Salado polychromes") is linked to new religious practices and hybrid identity during late 13th through 15th centuries AD (Clark et al. 2013).
- A Roosevelt Red Ware community of practice connected Kayenta immigrants and their descendants over much of the southern Southwest (Clark and Lyons 2012; Crown 1994; Lyons 2003; Lyons and Clark 2012; Lyons and Lindsay 2006).
- Studies show temporal and regional variability in Roosevelt Red Ware types and in design styles that crosscut types (Crown 1994; Lyons 2004, 2013).
- New data highlight the potential of Roosevelt Red Ware design studies to refine chronologies and illuminate a new ideology born of the Kayenta diaspora.

3. Davis Ranch Site Case Study

- Partially reconstructible vessels from a stratigraphic sequence at the Davis Ranch Site
- Site's main late Classic Period component (ca. A.D. 1275-1425):
 - Four Kayenta migrant pithouses in an arc around a kiva, overlain by a 40-room pueblo.
 - House 7 (pithouse) was trash filled and overlain by pueblo Room 6.
 - Room 6 had multiple floors (a result of remodeling) and was filled with trash.

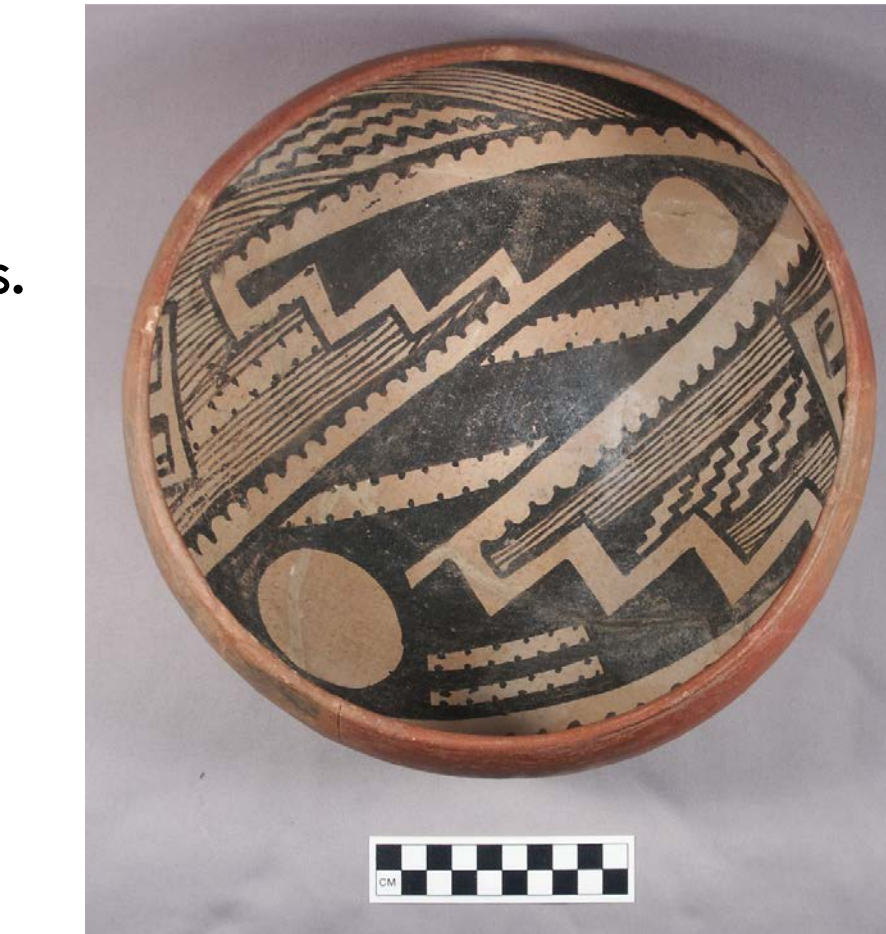


Locations of selected sites with Roosevelt Red Ware. Case study sites indicated by red stars. Map by Catherine Gilman.

2. Types and Styles

- Roosevelt Red Ware has five major styles, some with numbered stages (Crown 1994:79-89).
- Styles and stages are found on various Roosevelt Red Ware types, including new types defined by Lyons (2004, 2013).
- Both styles and types are temporally sensitive and types are also regionally variable.
- Late bowls were used for feasting and many have exterior designs and interior rim designs (Crown 1994; Lyons 2004; Neuzil and Lyons 2006).

Examples of various Roosevelt Red Ware types and design styles. Left to right: Arizona State Museum Cat. No. GP11200; Eastern Arizona Cat. Nos. 3043K, 1975V and 7623CS. Photos by Mathew A. Devitt.



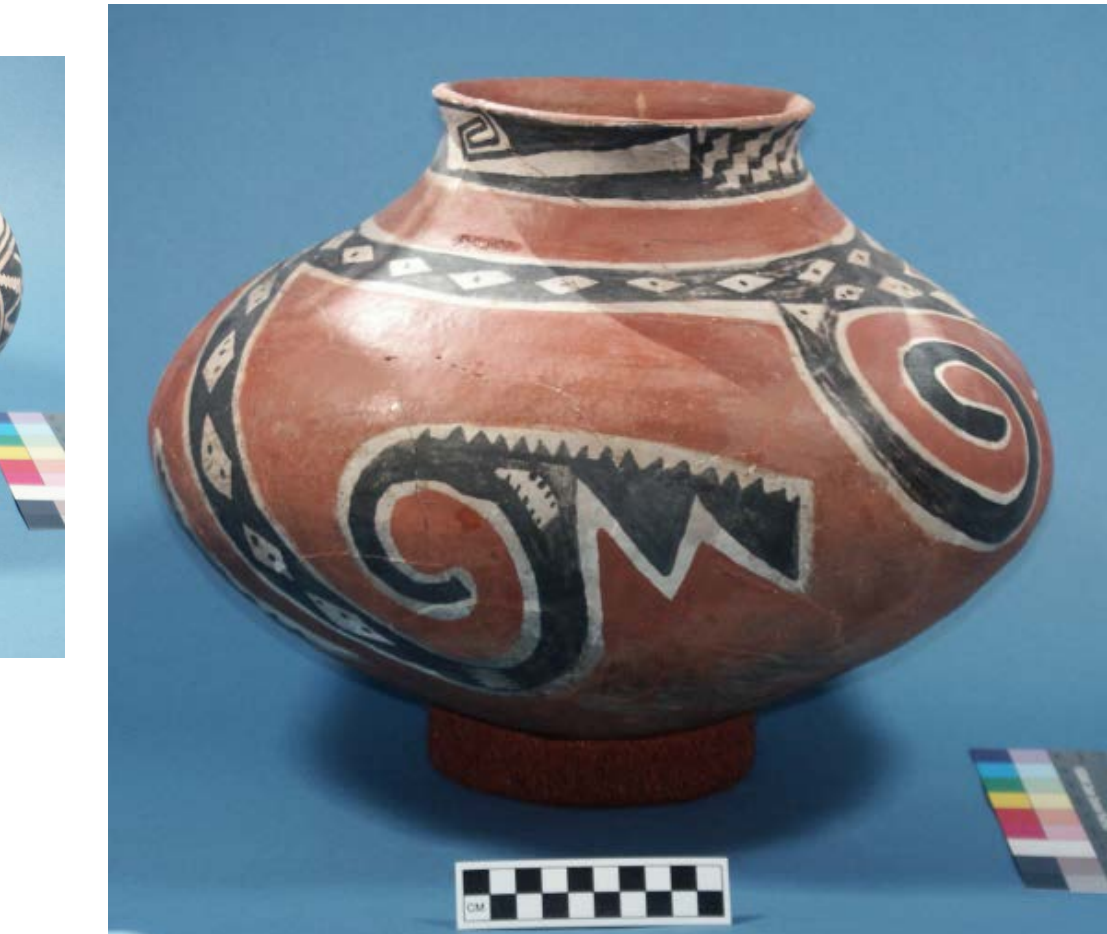
Gila Polychrome, Pinedale Style 4



Cliff Polychrome, Pinedale Style 5



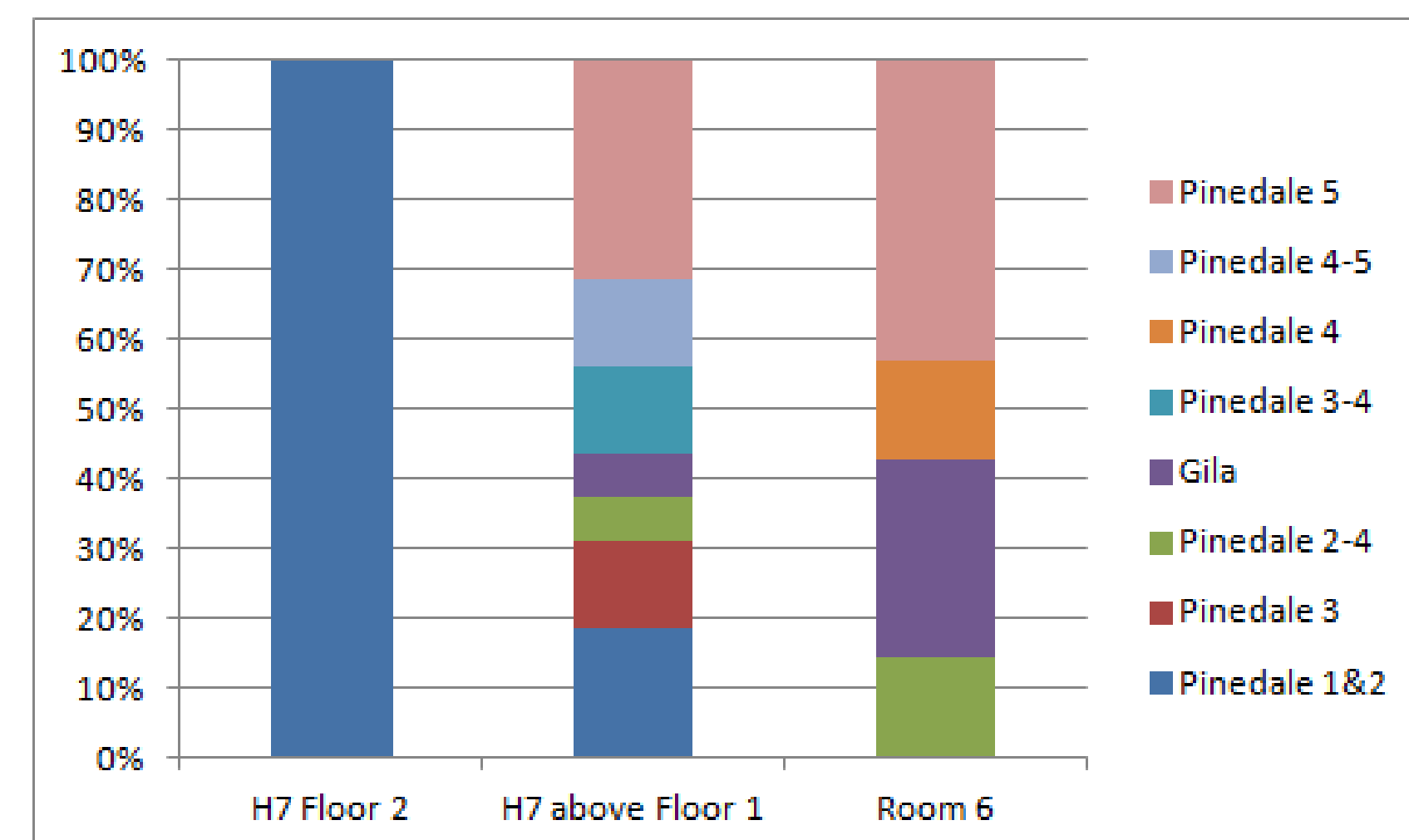
Nine Mile Polychrome, Roosevelt Style 2



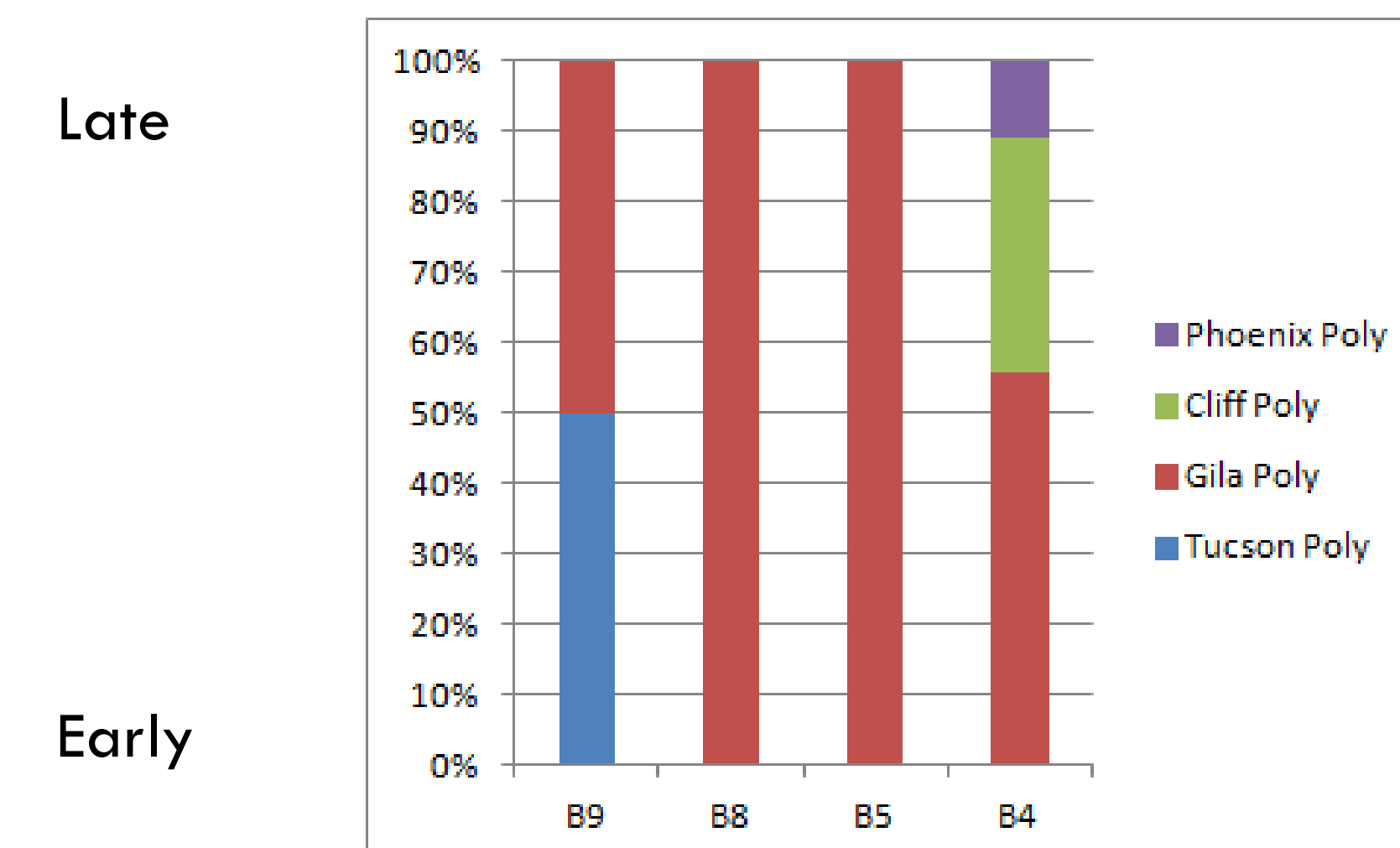
Tonto Polychrome, Roosevelt Style 3

4. Upper Gila Case Study

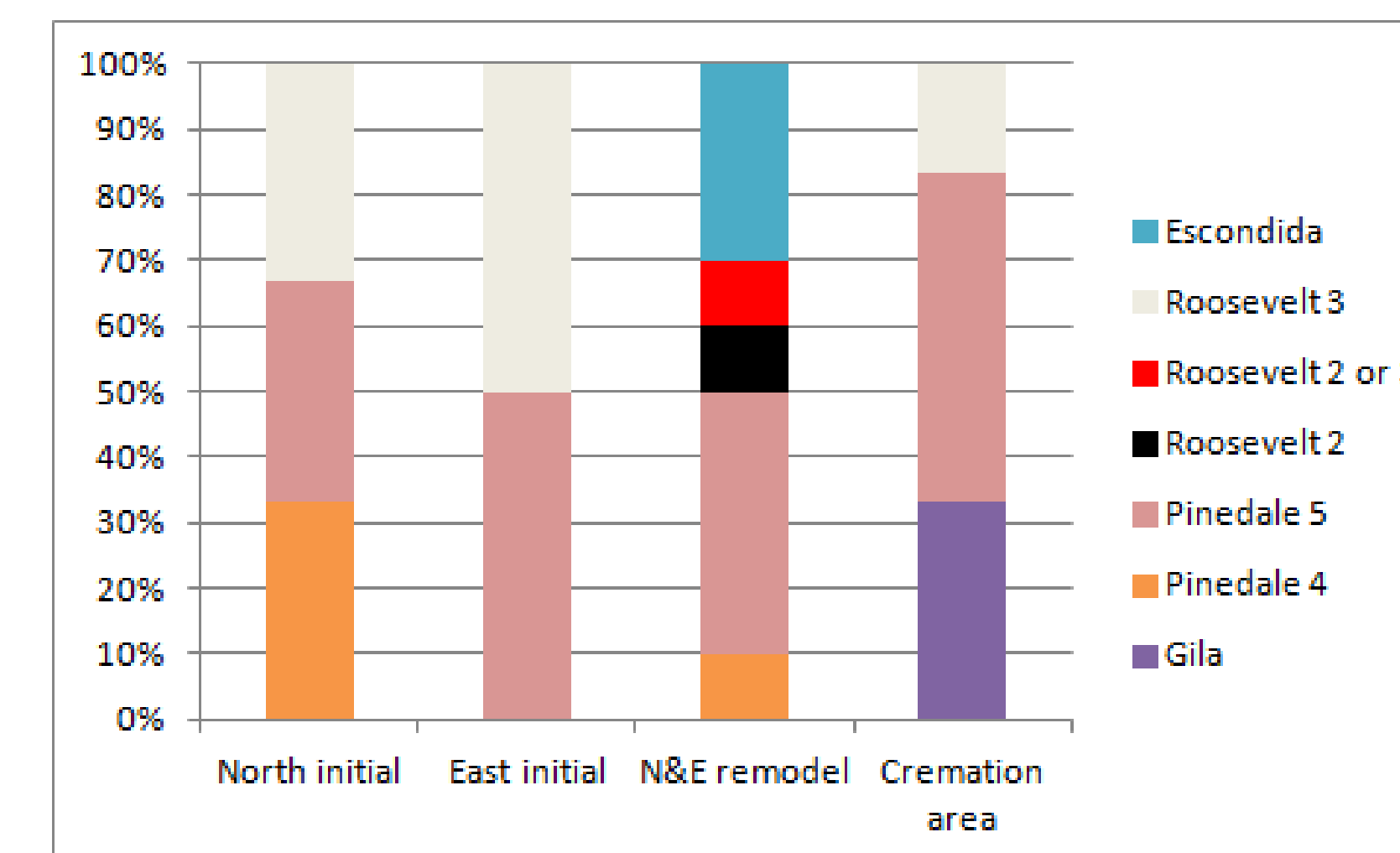
- Complete and partially reconstructible vessels from room floors and cremations at Ormand Village
- Contains a Cliff phase component (ca. AD 1300-1450) roughly contemporaneous with the Davis Ranch Site:
 - Two adobe room blocks with an open area (possibly a plaza) between them and cremated area to east.
 - North room block appears to have been constructed first, probably around AD 1300.
 - Most of East room block was built in the mid-1300s.
 - Both room blocks appear to have been remodeled in the late 14th or early 15th century (Wallace 1998:191).



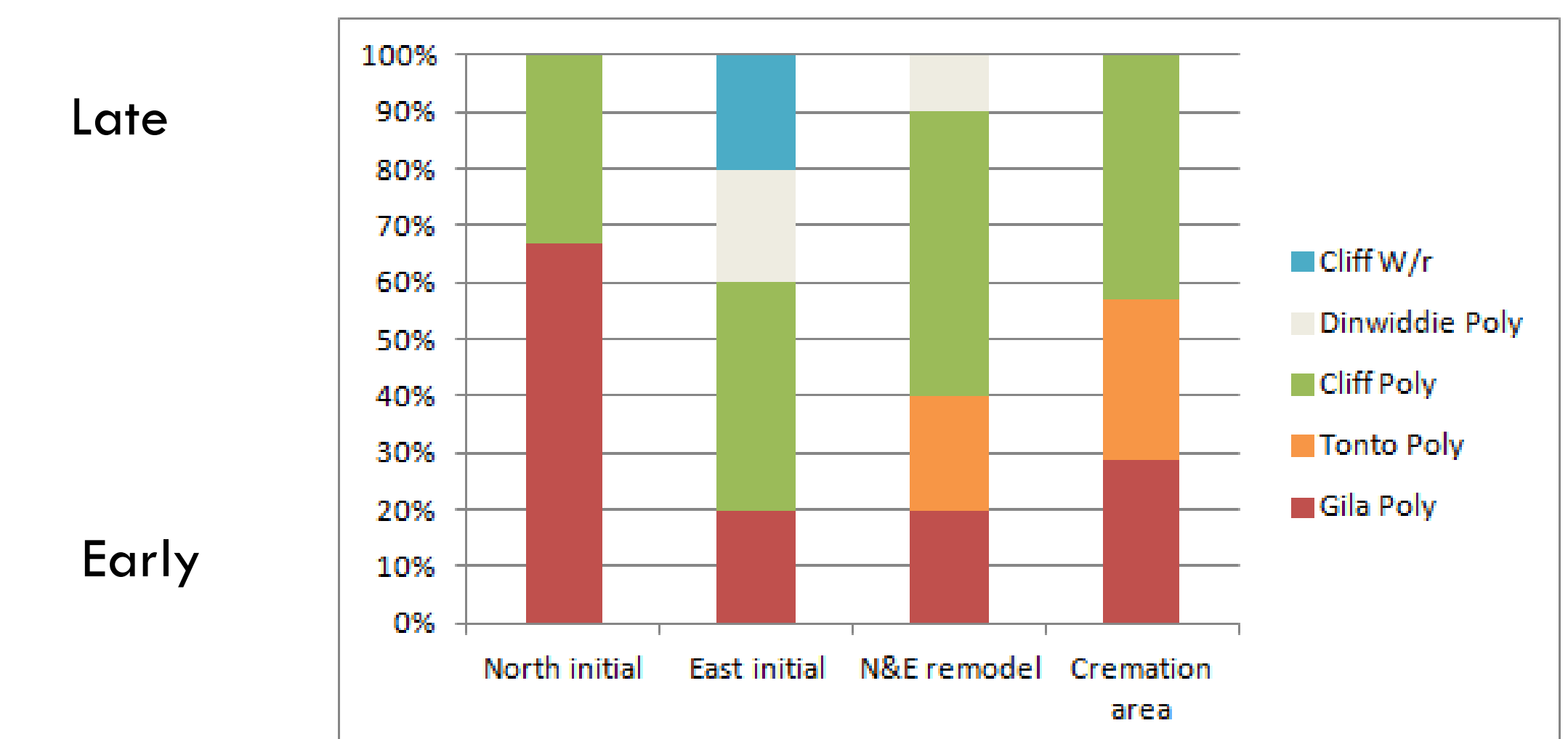
Style distributions in Davis Ranch Site pithouse and room (n=25).



Type distributions in Davis Ranch Site kiva burials (n=14).



Style distributions at Ormand Village (n=23).



Type distributions at Ormand Village (n=30).

- Style stratigraphic distributions in House 7 and Room 6 corroborate Crown's (1994) Roosevelt Red Ware stylistic sequence.
- Type stratigraphic distributions in burials support Lyons' (2004, 2013) seriation of old and new Roosevelt Red Ware types.

5. Interior Rim Designs

- On late types Cliff Polychrome and Nine Mile Polychrome, these would be visible when interior vessel wall designs were obscured by vessel contents.
- Unlike other designs, interior rim designs tend to be simple and bold.
- Like other design styles, interior rim designs do not pattern strongly by site or region.
- Widely shared conventions on vessels used for feasting attest to communication among potters and an emphasis on community integration.



Variations on "checkerboard" interior rim design (Crown 1994:Fig. 5.27) from different sites. Left to right: Eastern Arizona College Cat. No. 3044K (photo by Mathew A. Devitt); Laboratory of Anthropology Cat. No. 528-19-24; Arizona State Museum Cat. No. 82-45-139.

6. Discussion

- The case studies illustrate the potential for Roosevelt Red Ware stylistic and typological seriation to refine within and between site chronologies.
- They demonstrate broad design homogeneity despite widespread local production, suggesting regular communication among potters.
- Regional differences in type distributions, as highlighted by these two cases, attest to flexibility in the adoption of hybrid Salado ideology.

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