During the 13th century, Ancestral Puebloans from the Kayenta region began migrating southward into the Hohokam and Kayenta Migration

While locals in the south typically made ¾ groove axes, northerners often made full groove axes. As ground stone technology may be transmitted differently than ceramics, and so a comparative

**Comparative Distribution of Kayenta Ground Stone in Hohokam and Mogollon Salado Sites**

Ground stone may be able to answer unique questions about the coalescence of Kayenta newcomers during the Salado period. They may have been a signature of northern migrants during the Salado period.

**Discussion**

The difference in frequency of northern style ground stone between these rivers could indicate...

- San Pedro: 3/26 sites had northern style ground stone
- Upper Gila: 7/10 sites had northern style ground stone

**Analysis missing detail:**
- a. San Pedro finger grooved manos referenced during the literature review were made invalid by undetalled artifacts inventories.
- b. Many ground stone inventories do not have a column to put notes, only "subtype" which allows for full groove axe heads to be identified but not finger grooved manos.
- c. Analysts may not be familiar with finger grooves and leave them out of analysis.

**Difference in excavation design could lead to large differences in datasets:**
- Many San Pedro River sites were light excavations.
- Fewer Gila River sites were tested but many that were had multi-year excavations.

**Differences in migration/assimilation:**
- a. If the data held up: the San Pedro River would have brought migrants into the Hohokam world while the Upper Gila River would be more Mogollon.
- b. Perhaps the Hohokam were less interested in coalescing ideas around ground stone technology.
- c. Ethnohistoric sources indicate that manos were largely used by women.

**What can be said?**

1. Northern style ground stone cannot explicitly be used to track population movement as far as current evidence suggests.
2. There is variability among Salado settlements, so comparative analysis of Salado enclave groups is useful.
3. Given the difference in frequency of northern style ground stone between these rivers could indicate that this is a preliminary supposition between the Mogollon world Salado and Hohokam world Salado.
4. Without giving totals, it casts doubt on most of the published data on this subject.

**Next steps:**

1. Statistical analysis of ground stone proveniences to see if excavation design affects ground stone assemblages already accumulated.
2. As lidar technology becomes more advanced and accessible, testing methods of field scanning could fix the issue of collections.
3. Reanalysis of artifacts from representative samples of Salado sites in these two basins and possibly more would shed more light onto the issue of differential frequency of northern style ground stone artifacts.