

Aztec's leaders across the region, and the reason they decided to orient their buildings around Aztec North, if it was a local construction, are unclear.

What a gift to have one last essay from the late Florence Lister (Chapter 5), a historian, archaeologist, and wonderful storyteller. Her posthumous account of Earl Morris's work at the Aztec West Great Kiva reads as if one were sitting there with Florence and her husband and fellow archaeologist Robert H. Lister, as she recounted their time with Morris. Larry L. Baker (Chapter 6) elaborates on the importance of astronomical observations to ideological beliefs and architectural design at Salmon. Kathy Roler Durand and Ethan Ortega (Chapter 7) skillfully discuss the animals relied on for food, and why and how Pueblo people hunted them. An important trend is how reliance on big game declined, and how turkeys became crucial for sustenance and rituals.

Laurie C. Webster's chapter on perishables and weaving expertly explains the complexity and colorfulness of the past through the clothing worn by Pueblo people at Aztec and Salmon. She shows how their clothing was initially more similar to styles popular in Chaco, but after AD 1150, Mesa Verde styles became common, providing important insight into changing social organization and identity. While describing what ceramicists do, Lori Stephens Reed (Chapter 9) shows how pottery production and exchange involved local emulation of Chaco pottery. Additional compositional work has also shown strong connection to the Mesa Verde cuesta. Mark Varien (Chapter 10) thoughtfully examines how regional dynamics between Mesa Verde and Aztec emerged and changed over time, involving both conflict and cooperation. Generously sharing her personal memories and connections to Aztec as a living and sacred place, Theresa Pasqual (Chapter 11) shows us how core values, ancestral knowledge, and being in and with a place are part of the deep continuity and resilience of Pueblo peoples today. This volume clearly establishes Aztec as an important center place, and it demonstrates the importance of the MSJ in shaping the Puebloan world. It also reveals that more attention is needed to understand the sociopolitical and economic significance of Aztec to the rest of the northern Southwest, and why Pueblo people ended up leaving Aztec.

doi:10.1017/aaq.2023.16

***The Davis Ranch Site: A Kayenta Immigrant Enclave in Southeastern Arizona.* Rex E. Gerald and Patrick D. Lyons. 2019. University of Arizona Press, Tucson. xv + 807 pp. 824 pp. \$80.00 (hardcover), ISBN 978-0-81653-854-6. \$80.00 (e-book), ISBN 978-0-81653-993-2.**

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The 2019 publication of *The Davis Ranch Site: A Kayenta Immigrant Enclave in Southeastern Arizona*, as part of the Amerind Studies in Anthropology series by the University of Arizona Press, addresses an injustice more than 60 years old. Despite the fact that the late Rex Gerald's work at Davis Ranch has had a substantial influence on the interpretation of southern Arizona prehistory, the results of his 1957 excavations at the site have not previously been published. Although the monograph describing the results of investigations was completed not long after his fieldwork, it was not released to the public, apparently because of disagreements regarding interpretations of the data. Regrettably, the questions that guided Gerald's investigations remain largely unresolved, including the issue of what caused material culture changes that occurred during the Classic period (ca. AD 1150–1450). These include the appearance of polychrome pottery (Roosevelt Red Wares), inhumation burials, and compound architecture with surface structures (i.e., the Salado phenomenon). Roosevelt Red Wares are one of the most

widespread ceramic types in the Greater Southwest, and modern scholars are largely divided into two camps: those who suggest that the ceramics were associated with the spread of a religious tradition, and others who believe that they were largely made by enclaves of migrants from the Kayenta area to the north (i.e., the Salado people). The excavations were also undertaken to study the relationships between the prehistoric period and historic period residents of the region, which is also still not fully understood. Importantly, censorship is never an appropriate response to disagreements over results and interpretations, and had the excavation data been released in 1958, we could be closer to consensus on these significant issues.

The book has eight chapters, along with lengthy appendixes and an index. The manuscript is well illustrated with 43 figures, many of which are in color. The illustrations include photographs from the excavations, as well as recently drafted plan and profile drawings that are based on the field records. Five of the chapters were written by Gerald and edited by Patrick D. Lyons (Chapters 2 through 6). Two were authored by Lyons (Chapters 1 and 7), and Chapter 8 was coauthored by Jeffery J. Clark and Lyons.

Chapter 1 summarizes what is known regarding the prehistoric culture history of the San Pedro Valley in southern Arizona, where Davis Ranch is located, and it provides background information about Gerald's field research and manuscript. Chapter 2 is the introduction that Gerald wrote for his 1958 site report. Chapter 3 describes the architecture and other features, whereas Chapter 4 covers the 15 inhumations and three cremation burials identified at the site. Chapter 5 summarizes the lithic artifacts, faunal materials, shell artifacts, and other items. In contrast to the extensive reanalysis of ceramics in Chapter 7, brief reconsiderations are given to these materials. The lack of an obsidian source analysis is especially surprising given that these data have clear regional and temporal patterns, which suggest changes in socioeconomic interactions between different regions and through time.

Chapter 6 describes the pottery types present in the Davis Ranch ceramic assemblage, and this single chapter in the current volume consists of two incomplete chapters that were written by Gerald and have been extensively edited by Lyons. Students of Southwest ceramics will find this chapter especially useful because the editorial commentary provides informative background regarding current pottery classifications. Chapter 7 consists of Lyons's reanalysis of the decorated ceramics from the site. His focus is to establish the temporal sequence of decorative design varieties, and although he does an excellent job of establishing the temporal sequence of pottery types at Davis Ranch, he gives comparatively little attention to contemporaneous regional variations in design styles across the extensive region where Roosevelt Red Wares occur.

Chapter 8 considers the Davis Ranch data within the context of recent investigations by Archaeology Southwest, which is taken as the "gold standard" (p. 380) for archaeology in the Roosevelt Red Ware region. The research questions that guided Gerald's investigation are reviewed, and Clark and Lyons argue from the data generated through Gerald's work that Kayenta migrants from northern Arizona and their descendants were the primary producers of Roosevelt Red Wares in the lower San Pedro Valley. Given that archaeologists have long used the term "Salado" to refer to the Classic period residents of the Tonto Basin, where Roosevelt Red Wares were thought to have originated, the argument here by Clark and Lyons represents a substantial revision to Southwest prehistory. This chapter also focuses on the ceramic data and the identification of Kayenta material cultural traits. For example, the brief discussion of projectile points employs types from the Kayenta area to classify them, despite the fact that identical points are common in southern Arizona. The final half of the book includes 10 detailed appendixes with descriptions and discussions of dendrochronology, bioarchaeological data, shell artifacts, faunal remains, and pollen. Also included are lengthy tables with ceramic data from the 1958 analysis, as well Lyons's reanalysis, and background information about the images.

All three authors (Gerald, Lyons, and Clark) are to be commended for this important addition to our understanding of Southwest prehistory. It will be used as a reference for generations to come, and it is essential reading for all specialists in the archaeology of southern Arizona. By far the greatest shortcoming is that discussion effectively ends at AD 1400, when it is suggested that Kayenta migrants left

the site. The manuscript also leaves important issues such as why the migrants came and then subsequently left largely unanswered. Indeed, more fully resolving the Salado phenomenon will require bridging prehistory and history, thereby placing the Classic period into the context of what occurred both before and afterward.

doi:10.1017/aaq.2023.17

***Hinterlands to Cities: The Archaeology of Northwest Mexico and Its Vecinos.* Matthew C. Pailes and Michael T. Searcy. 2022. Society for American Archaeology, Washington, DC. iii + 224 pp. \$33.95 (paperback), ISBN 978-0-93283-965-7.**

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In *Hinterlands to Cities*, Matthew C. Pailes and Michael T. Searcy offer an accessible and up-to-date overview of the archaeology of northwest Mexico: Sonora, Chihuahua, and the northern portions of Sinaloa and Durango. They explicitly approach the region as an entity unto itself, rather than one defined in comparison to the adjacent and much more intensively studied southwestern United States to the north and Mesoamerica to the south. A brief introduction is followed by chapters that focus on different intervals, beginning with one addressing the Paleoindian period and one devoted to both the Archaic and Early Agricultural periods. The authors then examine the archaeology of the precolonial Ceramic period in three chapters. The first of these focuses on the origins and development of the major regional traditions. In the second, the authors discuss research on exchange and warfare. In the third, they consider models of religious ideology. These two thematic chapters focus on the period after AD 1000 and before the coming of Spaniards to Mexico. The book's final chapter covers the archaeology of the colonial period. This is followed by references cited (this section itself is an excellent resource) and an index.

In their introductory chapter, the authors review the history and current status of research in their study area, including its intellectual traditions, and present basic information on its ecology, topography, and cultural geography. They make the important point that long-held conceptions of the Mexican Northwest as a “borderland” and other factors have led to a lack of research, and they underscore the critical importance of developing the basic culture histories that underlie higher-level inferences. At the same time, they rightly point to “an intellectual dynamism [in the Mexican Northwest] lacking in many parts of North America” (p. 10).

In each of the temporally focused chapters that follow, the authors provide a brief synopsis of current knowledge and highlight key sites and relevant research programs. Most chapters also include discussions of data strengths and weaknesses at both the regional and subregional levels, prevailing thought about important topics, and controversies. The two chapters focused on the preceramic occupation end with astute considerations of priorities for future research, as does the final chapter, which addresses the colonial period.

In Chapter 4, the first of the triad devoted to the precolonial Ceramic period, Pailes and Searcy describe seven “cultural areas”—Trincheras, Comca'ac, Huatabampo, Serrana, Río Sonora, Casas Grandes, and Loma San Gabriel—and briefly mention the Aztatlán phenomenon, which they define as “a suite of material cultural traditions associated with the northernmost Mesoamerican groups in West Mexico” (p. 76). Each cultural area is characterized in terms of subsistence and settlement patterns, domestic and ceremonial architecture, ceramics, and burial traditions, where available data allow.