**Supplement 2: Type Descriptions and Regional Distribution of the Sampled Chihuahuan Polychrome Types**

**Ramos Polychrome:**

 Ramos Polychome is usually characterized by a white to buff, relatively fine paste with some opaque, white, angular inclusions, possibly volcanic tuff (Di Peso et al.1974:6:1), but a review of all the Ramos vessels in the Arizona State Museum, the Museo de las Culturas del Norte, the Maxwell Museum, and the Museum of Peoples and Cultures, as well as Sayles’ surface collections at the Arizona State Museum shows that Ramos paste color can range from white to a light brown (see Supplemental Figure 1 for an example of a Ramos Polychrome vessel with a darker paste; Sprehn 2003:104; VanPool et al. 2008b:67). Designs are painted in black and red mineral paint on the unslipped background. The designs are typically laid out in horizontal bands, commonly in panels or segments. The use of red and black areas is balanced, but red fields are most commonly outlined in fine black lines (Carey 1931; Chapman 1923:25, 28-34; Di Peso et al. 1974:6:250-299; Hawley 1936:94-97; Hewett 1908:77-79, Plate XIV; Kidder 1916; Lumholtz 1902:Plates I and II; Sayles 1936b:45-54). This design style is called Ramos style, or what Whalen and Minnis (2009:135-137, 2012) call “fine-line” style. Hendrickson (2003:84-85) calls this style Design Horizon B.

 This type constitutes 11.6% of the total Medio Period ceramic assemblage (89,097 sherds and 274 whole or reconstructed vessels) and 64.5% of all the painted Chihuahuan ceramics at Paquimé (Di Peso et al. 1974:6:542), and is also the type that occurs most frequently at sites outside of Paquimé. A new analysis by Whalen and Minnis (2009:114-127; 2012) now places the beginning of Ramos Polychrome at around A.D. 1300, and its appearance in ceramic assemblages signals the beginning of the late phase of the Medio period.

**Babicora Polychrome:**

 Babicora Polychrome is generally characterized by a light brown paste with opaque angular white inclusions and can have a thin slip that is lighter than the paste. Designs are laid out in continuous bands in a “thick-line” style (Whalen and Minnis 2009:121-122, 137-139, 2012), called Design Horizon A by Hendrickson (2003:84-85). They are painted in black and red mineral paint, the use of which is usually balanced. Design execution is less sophisticated than on Ramos Polychrome (Di Peso et al. 1974:6:183-198; Hawley 1936:95; Sayles 1936b:19-20). We, as well as Whalen and Minnis (2009:121-122, Figure 4.4, 2012:414-416, Figure 7), have also noted sherds that are painted in the typical Babicora thick-lined style but have a light paste, similar to Ramos Polychrome. Whalen and Minnis call it White-Paste Babicora and see it as a variant of the standard Babicora.

 At Paquimé Babicora Polychrome constitutes 1.5% of all the Medio Period ceramics (11,472 sherds, 33 whole vessels) and 8.3% of all the painted Casas Grandes ceramics. It is the earliest Chihuahuan Polychrome type and starts to appear around A.D. 1200 at the beginning of the Medio period but continues throughout the late phase of the period (Whalen and Minnis 2009:120-134, 145-146, 2012; see also Burd et al. 2004).

**Villa Ahumada Polychrome:**

 The main characteristic of Villa Ahumada Polychrome is a chalky white slip over a light gray to light brown paste that coincides with the area of painted decoration. The paste is generally coarser than that of Ramos Polychrome and contains white opaque angular inclusions. Designs are painted in black and red mineral paint often with fine line work similar to Ramos Polychrome; the use of black and red is most commonly balanced (Di Peso et al. 1974:6:299-316; Hawley 1936:95; Sayles 1936b:13-15). Designs on Villa Ahumada Polychrome thus emulate both standard Babicora and Ramos Polychrome designs styles. Like Babicora Polychrome and White-Paste Babicora Polychrome it starts in the early phase of the Medio period (Whalen and Minnis 2009: 120, Table 4.3, 124, 2012:413, Table 1). Villa Ahumada Polychrome constitutes 1.3% (9,840 sherds, 32 whole vessels) of the Medio Period ceramics (Di Peso et al. 1974:6:534) and 7.1% of all the painted Casas Grandes ceramics at Paquimé.

**Regional Distribution:**

At sites located in the Casas Grandes valley, Ramos Polychrome is by far the most abundant polychrome pottery type followed by Babicora Polychrome. Villa Ahumada Polychrome occurs in relatively small numbers (Whalen and Minnis 2001:82, Figure 3.14, 114, Table 4.6). Frequencies of Villa Ahumada Polychrome are relatively higher at sites in the Casas Grande River valley around Paquimé than at the sites in what Whalen and Minnis (2001:82-83) call the Middle Zone between Paquimé and other settlements in the region. At Villa Ahumada itself, originally thought to be the possible production locus for this ware, this type is rare. In fact, Cruz and Maxwell (1999:46-47, 50-53) report that Chihuahuan Polychrome ceramics occur in low frequencies in general at Villa Ahumada and conclude that the site has stronger connections with the El Paso area then with Casas Grandes (these findings are reflected in the representation of the area of high frequencies of polychrome ceramics in Figure 1). In the southern periphery area Babicora Polychrome is more abundant than Ramos Polychrome (Burd et al. 2004). Carpenter (2002:160-161, Figure 7.2) has noted similar patterns, and points out the very high frequencies of Ramos Polychrome at the Joyce Well site and the surrounding region in southwest New Mexico.

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