

outlines his approach in utilizing both attribute and mass analyses, considering that these techniques—contrary to technological analysis—have the advantage of including the entirety of flake assemblages. Analyses were also performed to understand the mixed character of the archaeological record. An impressive array of statistical analyses demonstrates significant differences in lithic assemblages from the Modena and Tempiute quarries. Consistency in results from attribute and mass analysis lends support to the arguments made here and to the complementary utilization of these techniques in lithic analysis.

Chapters 6 and 7 are dedicated to the analysis of bifaces, which are abundant, especially in Modena's case. Part of Chapter 6 discusses the continuum-versus-staged nature of the biface-reduction process, a historically relevant theme. Errett Callahan's reduction stages within a continuum play an important role in this analysis, reflecting the influence of this approach in lithic analyses in North American archaeology. Shott's results demonstrate some inconsistencies between some variables' values—size, edge, and faceting—within Callahan's stages. There are, however, consistent results between biface and flake analysis. Spatially, in the case of Modena, variation between different areas was recognized, as well as between bifaces recovered in the quarries and in spaces located farther away. Results obtained from the application of the "field processing model" supports its utilization; however, as Shott mentions, additional work is required to resolve problems of equifinality. I tend to think that in this case, an important one is modeling the effect of transport costs versus risk manufacture failure.

Chapter 8 deals with different methods of estimating scales of quarrying and tool production. Results indicate that, in spite of the impressive spatial scale of the obsidian deposits, there are relatively modest rates of toolstone consumption. Quarry depletion over time could have transformed the analyzed quarries from logistically targeted places to opportunistically visited places.

Chapter 9 deals with obsidian-hydration dating and allows Shott to temporally situate Modena's peak usage. The calibrated results obtained suggest a steady rise from 11,000 BP to a peak at 4000–3000 BP, followed by a decline. These outcomes differ from the ones obtained in sites in its terrane, which suggest an older use time interval. Different reasons for this variation are suggested.

Chapter 10 shows the overall archaeological distribution of both sources, which can be the product of very small populations. An important point made by Shott is that the utilization of particular terranes does not depend on source abundance, quality, and accessibility in isolation but instead becomes significant "in comparison with other sources" (p. 235).

Chapter 11 summarizes questions posed and tentative answers obtained, along with questions for future research.

The information included in each chapter as well as the analysis performed make this book a valuable contribution for specialists in lithic technology all over the world.

doi:10.1017/aaq.2022.102

***People in a Sea of Grass: Archaeology's Changing Perspective on Indigenous Plains Communities.* Matthew E. Hill Jr. and Lauren W. Ritterbush, editors. 2022. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City. xiii + 221 pp. \$60.00 (hardcover), ISBN 978-1-6476-9020-5. \$48.00 (e-book), ISBN 978-1-6476-9021-2.**

John F. Doershuk

Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, Iowa City, USA

This book is a multigenerational tribute. Although it was initially conceived by the late Donna C. Roper to recognize the accomplishments and lasting contributions of Waldo R. Wedel to Central

Plains archaeology, circumstances prevented its completion before Roper's untimely passing in 2015. The coeditors decided to complete Roper's efforts to honor Wedel and in the process produced a book that is also a fitting tribute to Roper's outstanding scholarship. Most importantly, Matthew E. Hill Jr. and Lauren W. Ritterbush's *People in a Sea of Grass* provides more than a celebration of Wedel's and Roper's influences on Central Plains archaeology, building on the foundation laid by these two scholars by using archaeological research (including data from cultural resources management studies) to explore twenty-first-century methods and interpretations. In 12 chapters, the 10 contributors to this volume examine diverse themes significant to readers in and outside the Central Plains, including human–environmental interactions, chronology, exchange, migrations, ideas about community, and relationships. For those unfamiliar with the geographic setting, the coeditors are quick to point out that the stereotype of the Central Plains as a huge expanse of unchanging grasslands is flawed; in fact, it is an extremely dynamic environment. This makes the Indigenous lifeway adaptations of the region through time of special interest, and it also demands updated archaeological perspectives and methods, which this book provides.

Hill (Chapter 2) explores in broad brush the changing perspectives in Central Plains archaeology, setting the stage for the book's dominant theme, and the professionalization of Central Plains archaeology, which notably came into its own beginning in the 1930s with the work of Wedel and colleagues. He convincingly argues that Central Plains archaeologists never fully endorsed processual archaeology and found postprocessual critiques less than wholly satisfactory as well. What has emerged is an archaeology that considers gender, power, ideology, and increasingly the perspectives of Native peoples as important.

Brad Logan (Chapter 3) provides a detailed case study of Kansas City Hopewell, associated with sites near the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers and an important comparative variant of the Middle Woodland Hopewell cultural adaptation found in much of the eastern United States. The author provides ample fodder for rebalancing the perception of Kansas City Hopewell, envisioning it as a significant development in the larger Hopewell world.

Ritterbush (Chapter 4) provides a fresh perspective on the Late Prehistoric era and what is widely known as the Central Plains tradition, which has been a topic of intensive research for generations of Plains archaeologists, with Wedel and Roper as influential thinkers in their respective days. She argues that more chronometric analyses are needed to help connect to protohistoric groups that occupied the region.

William T. Billeck (Chapter 5) provides a case study of ceramic variability within the Steed-Kisker phase of Missouri, clarifying that it is native to the Plains and has only minimal indirect Mississippian influences. Susan C. Vehik (Chapter 6) looks at political and ideological developments within the Little River focus of central Kansas, dating from about AD 1400 to the late 1600s. She updates Wedel's interpretations, arguing that the council circles present at sites in the area were constructed in response to increasing conflict and population coalescence and reflected the control of ideological messaging.

Mary J. Adair and Jack L. Hofman (Chapter 7) trace the growth of Pawnee archaeology in Nebraska; they “embrace the involvement of the Pawnee Nation and individuals who provide an oral history account of their origins” (p. 98). In Chapter 8, Ritterbush considers the archaeology of ancestral Kanza (Kaw) Indians, who played an important role in the early history of the central Great Plains and in the development and critique of the direct historical approach.

Sarah Trabert, Matthew Hill, and Margaret E. Beck (Chapter 9) provide interesting new insights on community building based on their ongoing work at the Scott County Pueblo in Kansas. Beck (Chapter 10) expands on their insights in her chapter considering broader implications of Puebloan–Central Plains interactions during late precontact times and the development of the Southern Plains macroeconomy.

Donald J. Blakeslee (Chapter 11) discusses the Quivira expeditions (AD 1541–1602), providing fascinating details from recently translated historic accounts and the archaeological record to describe the Quivira as a thriving set of communities in central and southern Kansas. He emphasizes that these settlements were *towns*, not villages, and operated at a far larger and more complex scale than commonly attributed to Plains cultures.

At the outset, Hill and Ritterbush state that the collective goal for the volume “is to create new frameworks for exploring social organization, political leadership and ideology, cultural contact, and ethnicity” (p. 1), which is notably ambitious for a relatively short book (171 pages of text). However, it is well edited and succinct with contributed chapters of uniformly high quality and an engaging writing style. Although of obvious interest to those involved directly with Central Plains archaeology, this book also has value to a broad audience of archaeologists seeking comparative case studies and insights into the archaeology of specific descendant Indigenous groups such as the Pawnee and Kanza. Beck’s chapter looking at Puebloan–Plains interactions usefully expands the geographic scope of the volume, and Hill and Ritterbush’s thoughtful concluding remarks will likely be cited often by future authors exploring Central Plains archaeology topics.

doi:10.1017/aaq.2022.115

***Phipps Site Ceramics: A Typological, Morphological, and Contextual Analysis of a Mid-Twentieth Century Legacy Collection.* Joseph A. Tiffany. 2021. Report 25. Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, Iowa City. xi + 89 pp. \$15.00 (paperback), LOC Control Number 2021922931.**

Richard W. Edwards IV

Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA

Legacy collections are amazing and often untapped sources for archaeologists. In *Phipps Site Ceramics*, Joseph A. Tiffany does a great service to archaeology of the North American Plains by making data from one such collection available. Situated on a terrace along Mill Creek in western Iowa, Phipps (ca. AD 1100–1150) is the type-site for the Mill Creek culture (ca. AD 1100–1250), and it is pivotal to archaeologists’ understanding of the development of Mill Creek culture and the Middle Missouri tradition more broadly. Excavated numerous times between 1934 and 1994, and designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1964, the site has produced an expansive artifact assemblage. However, the ceramics from the 1955–1956 (55/56) field seasons have long been underanalyzed and underreported. Tiffany attempts to remedy that problem in this volume. He provides a detailed description and discussion of the 55/56 ceramics, and he considers stratigraphic sequences to make inferences about the occupation sequence at Phipps. However, like so many legacy collections, the Phipps assemblage is missing many of the notes and, in some cases, the contextual data necessary for testing ideas about or explaining patterns seen in the ceramic data.

Tiffany provides a helpful description of the site setting and its excavation history in Chapter 2 and outlines his analytical methods in Chapter 3. He then digs into the description of assemblage attributes (Chapters 4, 5, and 6), which are a useful trove of data. In addition to basic attributes (e.g., tempering, rim forms), Tiffany provides a detailed discussion and description of decorations. The accompanying graphics are one of the data chapters’ greatest strengths. They include both detailed line drawings of each motif type and full-color photos of ceramics from the Phipps assemblage. The description of each ware type (Chapter 5) helps to contextualize the assemblage within the larger Mill Creek framework for archaeologists working with Mill Creek collections and beyond. Tiffany provides clear and concise ware definitions and brief discussions of their distribution beyond the Phipps site. The tables and descriptions are infinitely helpful to anyone researching Mill Creek ceramics. Furthermore, Tiffany’s discussion includes descriptions of all nonlocal wares (e.g.,