

of large-scale social conflict, but the Comanche and Sioux, recognized indigenous nations of war, lacked both (p. 6). The attention to the variability in evidence for warfare among both mobile and sedentary groups is one of the strengths of the volume.

Perhaps unique to this volume are chapters dedicated to emic perspectives through examination of Plains Indian symbolic records, including two on rock art (Chapters 2 and 3) and one on winter counts, ledger drawings, and hide paintings (Chapter 4). Chapters 2 (by Greer and Greer) and 3 (by Keyser) provide insights into battle strategy and technology, ideology, symbolism, social identity, gender, and how these changed over time. Chapter 4 (by Sundstrom) documents the importance of small war parties as well as raids for captives, horses, and scalps, many of which are not readily visible in the archaeological record but mattered significantly to Plains peoples. My only complaint about this portion of the book is the illegibility of some of the figures.

The emphasis on fortifications which occur mostly in the northern Plains and at southern ancestral Wichita villages (see Chapters 5–9 by Dye, Lebeau, Vehik, Drass et al., and Schroeder), is likely due to their visibility at sites today as well as the fact that they are less affected by sampling and recovery biases (p. 277). These features are a unique technology. They were costly in terms of time and labor, required commitment and organization for construction and maintenance, represent a perception of risk, and indicate an intensification of conflict.

There are areas where the book is relatively weak. As the authors readily admit, bioarchaeological studies are virtually absent (though Kendall's consideration of age and sex patterns in relation to scalping in Chapter 13 is an exception). Bamforth reviews osteological evidence and notes that many regional studies are poorly published. Furthermore, although the earliest indicators for warfare postdate AD 1, almost half the chapters focus on the protohistoric or historic period sites where warfare is most visible. The book would be stronger with some explicit studies of earlier occurrences of social conflict.

The final section, which considers the role of warfare in Great Plains history and society, is strong. Mitchell (Chapter 11) nicely articulates that "war has a cultural and social context" in his sociohistorical analysis of conflict in the Middle Missouri (p. 275). Others consider the social contexts of warfare among groups such as the Oneota (Chapter 10 by Hollinger), ancestral Arikara (Chapter 12 by Clark), and Cheyenne, Lakota, and Arapaho (Chapter 14 by Bleed and Scott). This reveals that Plains scholars do not agree on which factors lead to conflict (see

Chapter 11), but all recognize the causes of warfare are multifaceted, complex, and historically situated (see the afterword by Bamforth and Clark).

War is an important topic because it has shaped human societies around the world. Warfare mattered on the Great Plains, and this book makes significant contributions to our knowledge about it. I urge others to read the book, and thanks to the press, cooperating libraries, and Knowledge Unlatched (an online open-access platform), *Archaeological Perspectives on Warfare on the Great Plains* is available in digital format.

The Archaic Southwest: Foragers in an Arid Land. BRADLEY J. VIERRA, editor. 2018. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City. xii + 395 pp. \$60.00 (hardcover), ISBN-978-160-781-5808.

Reviewed by Matthew E. Hill Jr. University of Iowa

Many readers approach an edited volume with plans to read just those chapters they think will be most interesting to them, rather than the entire book. Yet every chapter in Bradley Vierra's *The Archaic Southwest: Foragers in an Arid Land* is a valuable contribution that should interest a wide variety of readers. The Archaic period in the Southwest (circa 10,000–1500 BP) has highly varied archaeological expressions. Early and Middle Archaic sites often have sparse records of chipped and ground stone, stemmed or corner-notched projectile points, and a few small hearths, storage pits, or shallow pits houses produced by mobile broad-spectrum foragers. During the Late Archaic period, some groups established maize horticulture and sedentary villages, evidenced by sites with dozens of pit structures, hundreds of pit features, and irrigation canals, whereas others continued as broad-spectrum foragers.

This volume has 16 chapters divided into four parts: "Introduction," "Desert Southwest and Plains," "Plateau and Mountains Southwest," and "The Southwest Archaic." Part I includes a detailed historical overview of Archaic research for northwestern New Mexico and the Four Corners region by Vierra (Chapter 1) and a short but thorough synthesis of Holocene climates and plant communities by Stephen Hall (Chapter 2).

The seven chapters in Part II consider lower-elevation portions of the Southwest, including the Mojave (Chapter 3), Sonora (Chapters 4–6) and Chihuahuahua (Chapters 7 and 8) deserts, and the Great Plains (Chapter 9). Each chapter follows a similar structure, providing a detailed discussion of each region's culture sequences and chronology, subsistence practices, mobility and land-use strategies, and social and ritual life for Archaic period hunter-gatherers in these

areas. Sutton (Chapter 3) proposes a new culture-based framework for understanding shifts in technological, economic, and social strategies from the Late Pleistocene through the middle Holocene in the Mojave Desert. Three chapters—Vint's (Chapter 5) discussion of the Tucson Basin, Carpenter and colleagues' (Chapter 6) review of the Sonora area of northern Mexico, and Miller's summary of Jornada Mogollon (Chapter 7)—present extensive discussions of the timing and nature of the introduction of maize agriculture and the irrigation systems that often made farming productive. These contributors also explore contemporary changes in the health, demography, and ritual/social/trade networks of these early farmers. The chapters on the Phoenix Basin by John Hall (Chapter 4), Chihuahua by MacWilliams (Chapter 8), and southern High Plains by Montgomery (Chapter 9) illustrate that Archaic groups expressed regionally distinct lifeways and land-use patterns. In many regions of the Southwest, horticulture was absent or archaeologically visible only by the preservation of a small number of maize kernels or pollen at a few sites. Even in areas lacking evidence for early horticulture, however, one often sees trends in increasing sedentism (or at least frequent reoccupation of sites around important resources) and a broadening of local diets.

Part III of *The Archaic Southwest* focuses on the higher-elevation portions of the Southwest and includes five chapters covering the southern Rockies, Colorado Plateau, Rio Grande Valley, and the Mogollon Highlands. Stiger (Chapter 10) presents a comparative analysis of early hunter-gatherers in the southern Rocky Mountains. Chapters 11 (Geib and Jolie) and 12 (Kerns) focus on new data from the Colorado Plateau; both summarize the current understanding of regional chronologies, shifts in foraging patterns, and the evolution of weaponry technology. Chapter 13, in which Vierra and colleagues discuss the Northern Rio Grande region, extensively describes changes in rock art. Part III ends with McBrinn's overview (Chapter 14) of the Mogollon Highlands, an understudied but critically important region that is best known as the setting for key early farming localities, including Bat Cave.

Part IV includes reviews by Hanselka (Chapter 15) and Roth (Chapter 16) of patterns in the archaeology of the Archaic period across the greater Southwest. Hanselka's excellent chapter provides a detailed overview of recent work on the forager-farmer transition, with a focus on the dispersal and adoption of key cultigens, including maize, squash, bottle gourd, and beans. Roth takes an historical perspective on the nearly 50 years of research on changing human-environmental relationships during the early and middle Holocene and provides some suggestions for future research.

As noted throughout this volume, the archaeology of the Southwest is dominated by research on sedentary, agricultural communities of the Formative period. It is often believed that the archaeology of hunter-gatherers in the Southwest is ignored or "gets no respect" (p. 1). The contributors to *The Archaic Southwest* deserve our respect for their carefully cultivated insights into the fascinating and rich archaeological record of broad-spectrum foragers and early horticulturalists across the U.S. Southwest and northern Mexico. Within Archaic period cultural manifestations of the Southwest are the origins of much of the technology, infrastructure for irrigation agriculture, the plants that eventually became important cultigens for indigenous groups, and the trade networks and sedentary villages that characterize later Formative period groups in this region.

Late Prehistoric Hunter-Gatherers and Farmers of the Jornada Mogollon. THOMAS R. ROCEK and NANCY A. KENMOTSU, editors. 2019. University Press of Colorado, Louisville. xviii + 373 pp. \$60.00 (hardcover), ISBN 978-1-60732-794-3.

Reviewed by Patricia A. Gilman, University of Oklahoma

This is an important book. For far too long, archaeologists working in the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico (SW/NW) have considered the Jornada part of the Mogollon region to be peripheral to almost everything. The Jornada is indeed on the eastern edge of the Mogollon in southeastern New Mexico, far western Texas, and northeastern Chihuahua, and perhaps its archaeological remains have seemed like a faint reflection of the "core" SW/NW. This book demonstrates that the Jornada is anything but peripheral.

The editors have selected authors and topics that cover the post-Archaic periods well. The chapters consider the better-documented Western Jornada in and around the Tularosa and Hueco Basins northeast and east of El Paso along with the lesser-known Eastern Extension, which borders the Plains. There is even a chapter on the Jornada in northeastern Chihuahua. The main point of the authors is significant: these people had lives that were complicated in ways that we archaeologists often do not imagine. As the editors emphasize in the first chapter, the lifeways of the people living in the Jornada region were not a pale reflection of other lifeways in the SW/NW.

Because of the intensive cultural resource management done in parts of the Jornada region, archaeologists there have assembled huge and detailed