

discusses the post-Pueblo archaeological evidence and summarizes relevant elements of the Kaibab Southern Paiute ethnographic record.

The chapters in Part III provide thorough and interesting coverage of material culture. Chapters 14–20 cover chipped stone artifacts, ground stone, ceramic materials, paleo-ethnobotanical evidence, faunal remains, and ornamental and nonutilitarian artifact recovery. Each material culture chapter provides superb color photos of artifacts and recovered materials. Each chapter contains well-designed tables and graphs. I particularly congratulate the editors and authors for excellence in attention to visual presentation.

I applaud the Jackson Flat editors and authors on the production of an excellent volume that covers the archaeological recovery, relevant grand regional theoretical ideas, and provides an interesting and well-thought-out cultural trajectory for the Kanab area.

FRANCIS E. SMILEY, *Northern Arizona University*

Life at the Margins of State: Comparative Landscapes from the Old and New Worlds. Alicia M. Boswell and Kyle A. Knabb, eds. Louisville: University of Colorado Press, 2022, 266 pp. \$67.00, cloth. ISBN 978-1-64642-294-4.

This volume offers a thought-provoking reexamination of past societies that occupied the “marginal” areas of state control. More than producing just another book on archaeological borderlands, the authors are set on showcasing the unique and diverse political, social, and economic trajectories of societies at the political margins in different parts of the world. Although such entities are traditionally viewed from a “top-down” perspective, and treated as derivative, passive, and liminal, the contributing authors emphasize that these smaller “shadow polities” played an active and multifaceted role within and between overarching states. Especially compelling is the use of a “bottom-up” landscape approach which considers not only the physical but also the economic, social, and sacred. The authors assert that only through the close examination of archaeological landscapes, including their construction, modification, and expression, can one understand how these societies experienced life in these peripheral regions. The composition of the volume, which includes archaeological and historical case studies from the Old and New Worlds, represents a broad-spectrum view for elucidating common cultural patterns, while also highlighting the uniqueness of how each particular society occupied and responded to the state based on their specific geographic, environmental, and historical contexts.

Knabb’s contribution from Iron Age Jordan does an excellent job of profiling how this distant area interacted with and thrived alongside the large Egyptian, Assyrian, and Persian empires for nearly two millennia. Based on the ground survey of Wadi

al-Feidh, he argues that a dispersed and mobile agropastoral economy was a critical strategy to avoid state authority.

Boswell's exploration of the *chaupiyunga* zone during the Chimú occupation of the north coast of Peru presents an intriguing look at how this traditionally perceived marginal region in fact was an essential location for interregional exchange between the Pacific coast, highlands, and lowland tropical forests. Her landscape archaeology work in the Collambay region reveals a local settlement pattern and built environment which was designed to control and monitor the movement of trade goods at the margins of the Chimú state hegemony.

Also in South America, Walker explores the Mojos region of the southwestern Amazon, a cultural landscape which functioned as an important frontier and refuge between the complex polities of the Andes and central Amazon. The built landscape reveals a vast network of mounds, raised fields, and causeways which supported a resilient form of "escape agriculture." Walker contends that this was a political choice rooted in a specific geography which allowed for the long-term success of Amazonian peoples in this dynamic cultural, linguistic, and physical landscape.

Contributions from El Salvador by Gómez and historical California by Smith and Fauvelle pair well to show how Indigenous populations responded to the presence of the Spaniards in the colonial period. The examination of the Chumash and groups from the Mojave shows a dynamic and heterogeneous social organization (e.g., heterarchy, hierarchy, and anarchy) across a diverse physical landscape and in response to powerful colonial processes (e.g., raids, trade, and slavery). Whereas the case study from California reflects cultural resistance and resilience, the work by Gómez in El Salvador shows that "colonial designs often resolved to alloy themselves with existing social structure and sometimes forged new material realities" (p. 136), especially around the focal point and edifice of the Catholic church (*visita*).

Contributions by Carter in Iceland, Novotny in Belize, MacEachern in the Lake Chad region, and Garcea in Egypt together offer an impressive panorama to view how societies at the margins emerged, competed, and adapted their lifeways in relation to the state. Carter presents an interesting argument for the potential development of secondary states in Iceland. Novotny offers a fascinating look at ancient life in the Maya highlands and how local populations living at Kaq'ru' Ha' negotiated their local political and cultural identities in relation to large urban centers. Garcea presents one of the most compelling macro-regional case studies in the volume by examining the asymmetric core-periphery relationship between predynastic Egypt and upper and lower Nubia using recent work from Sai Island along the upper Nile River.

Parker rounds the volume out nicely with the introduction of the concept "borderlandscapes," emphasizing their physicality and the multitude of processes that create them. Overall, the volume does a superb job of illustrating how landscape archaeological studies provide a valuable tool to better comprehending life at the margins of the state.