

(of the NHPA) evolved and is currently working, he discusses how CRM might forge ahead more successfully. He sees a need to shift from the traditional site-specific approach to one that is landscape based. Linked to this is a call for core standards in data collection and management in a vein similar to Ingbar's counsel.

Several of the chapters recount the increasing diversity and influence of stakeholders in the CRM process during the past 30 years, especially the involvement of Native American tribes. Richard Hanes (chapter 4) examines this issue through the lens of programmatic agreements (PAs) that get crafted to satisfy Section 106 requirements. He discusses how the concept of "heritage landscape" has shifted how PAs get written and that this broadening of the CRM focus was driven by bringing new voices to the table. Fred Frampton relates his experiences in the evolution of tribal consultation on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest (chapter 8). Diane Teeman follows with her perspective as a member of the Burns Paiute Tribe on preservation issues, especially ones that involve landscapes and "resources" that nontribal members might fail to recognize (chapter 9). Secret or private knowledge is often involved in tribal consultation and poses challenges in CRM or science generally, which emphasizes public knowledge. Ginny Bengston details this difficulty for ethnographic research and reports generated in the context of CRM since 1990 (chapter 7). It is a problem when reports are so confidential that no one knows they exist.

Other chapters catalogue CRM accomplishments for our understanding of past societies within the Great Basin. These include chapter 11 by Renée Kolvet on historic resources throughout the basin; chapter 12 by William Cannon on 40 years of research in the southeastern corner of Oregon; and chapter 13 by Pat Barker, which summarizes several important research findings that illustrate the interplay between academic and CRM research.

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The Archaeology of Southeastern Native American Landscapes of the Colonial Era. Charles R. Cobb. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2019, 286 pp. \$90.00, cloth. ISBN 9780813066196.

Questions surrounding the transformations that occurred among Southeastern (US) Native Americans in the colonial period have long been of interest to archaeologists working in the region. There are numerous books and articles surrounding this topic from archaeologists and ethnohistorians alike, but most tend to have a microscalar focus, looking at singular cultural groups rather than the entire region. In this book, Cobb takes a multiscale perspective to synthesize the regional research on colonial

period Native American landscapes and argue that rather than being passive actors that experienced collapse, Native Americans were active agents in shaping the landscapes of the colonial Southeast.

As Cobb notes, other studies tend to follow one of two focal routes for studying the transformation of Native American landscapes resulting from European entanglements: what happened *to* or what happened *with* Native Americans. This first route removes much of the individual agency from the story in favor of the broader context of transatlantic history, while the second route focuses on small-scale histories, bringing individual agency and choices into the picture. Cobb's approach deftly weaves the two together by crossing back and forth along these routes in multiscale fashion to tell the larger story of what happened *to and with* the Native groups that inhabited these landscapes. In doing so, Cobb follows two primary themes. First is the driving force of the political economy in colonial times, a theme guided by a neo-historical anthropology framework. Second is the theme of human movement through the multiple landscapes of the colonial Southeast. It is in the latter that we find the nuances of continuity and change visible in the archaeological and ethnohistorical records.

The first few chapters frame the overall focus on Native American landscapes, but the main thrust of the book focuses on the movement and emplacement of peoples in the region. Cobb marshals ethnohistoric and archaeological evidence to address the roles movement and emplacement played in how Native Americans co-created landscapes in the colonial period. Through multiple case studies, he shows that three different types of population movement—serial migration tied to displacements, diasporic migrations, and population movements creating frontiers and borderlands—and three types of emplacement—coalescence, colonization, and resilient regions—were integral to creating colonial period landscapes. However, drawing on archaeological data, he shows that many of these processes of movement and emplacement were not new but part of traditional practices and strategies. Drawing on such traditions, alongside innovative strategies, Native Americans creatively mitigated the disruptions to traditional political and economic structures wrought by the world system.

Something missing from this book is an extended discussion of Florida and its peoples. Currently, this is largely relegated to a short section on the Spanish mission system. However, not only is Florida inextricably tied to the Southeast, it is where initial European entanglements began, and it became a vast frontier of resistance, coalescence, and ethnogenesis during the colonial period. The Seminoles are a case in point. They are mentioned only in very small snippets in the book, but their coalescence and ethnogenesis in Florida played an integral role in Native entanglements with the Spanish, British, and Americans in the Deep South. Additionally, if we follow Cobb in using removal to demarcate the end of the colonial period, Seminole resistance alone extends the period to 1858 in Florida, but they were also never removed, suggesting an ongoing colonial period. Their story is complex, but they deserve more than passing mention in any discussion of colonial period Native American landscapes, as do the Calusa, Timucua, and many others.

A profound, and sobering, aspect of this book is that it really emphasizes that it is not yet possible to bring archaeological evidence to the fore in addressing the full scope of what Cobb attempts here. Cobb is upfront about this issue, drawing heavily on ethnohistoric data and clearly letting the reader know where our archaeological knowledge of a particular landscape is restricted because of limited excavations. This should be a call to arms for archaeologists working in the region to collect more colonial period data on Native American landscapes. Cobb does an excellent job pointing out those specific areas in need of additional archaeological work. Indeed, this book will serve well to inspire graduate students and young scholars working in the region in identifying areas of potential research, and it will be a guiding torch for research on colonial period Native American landscapes for years to come.

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Cemeteries and Sedentism in the Later Stone Age of NW Africa: Excavations at Grotte des Pigeons, Taforalt, Morocco. R. N. E. Barton, A. Bouzouggar, S. N. Collcutt, and L. T. Humphries, eds. Mainz, Germany: Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum, 2019, 628 pp. €136.00, cloth.
ISBN 978-3-88467-312-6.

Recent excavations in the Later Stone Age (Iberomaurusian) at Taforalt (Grotte des Pigeons), Morocco, are the focus of the 18 chapters and 3 appendices that comprise this volume. Key questions of the research include climatic and environmental changes, cultural variability over ca. 10,500 years (23,000 to 12,500 cal BP), subsistence and settlement strategies over time, the timing of the burials, and evidence for sedentism. The authors argue that Taforalt was intensively used during the latter part of the Later Stone Age (LSA), from ca. 15,000 to 12,500 cal BP. It was during this period that site occupants were sedentary and established a burial area in the back of the cave.

The wealth of data presented is truly astounding. There are detailed chapters on the history of excavations at the site, sediments, lithostratigraphies, and micromorphology; chronology, charred materials (charcoal, other macrobotanicals), phytoliths, land mollusks, mammalian, avian, and other fauna; seasonality, lithics, bone tools and shell ornaments, clay objects and ground stone; burials and skeletal assessments; and a synthesis/interpretation chapter that summarizes the findings. Each presents the research to date and acknowledges issues that may lie with the materials and their interpretations. Excavations by Ruhlmann (1940s) and later work by Roche (1950s to 1970s), for example, affected the definitive correlation of materials between the newly excavated sectors along the existing trenches, as well as correlations across the site. Additionally, the