

# PALEO-INDIAN BIBLIOGRAPHY

## ADULT (*Natural History and Archaeology*)

Adovasio, J.M., and Jake Page

*The First Americans: In Pursuit of Archaeology's Greatest Mystery*. New York: Modern Library, 2003.

Adovasio attacks the view that the first Americans were the Clovis people, hunters who crossed the Bering Strait 10,000 years ago. He presents his research from a Pennsylvania site Meadowcroft, which has tools dating 3,000 years earlier. The book is largely a story of Adovasio's battles with the Clovis traditionalists.

Alex, Lynn M.

*Iowa's Archaeological Past*. Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 2000.

This is the most comprehensive book available on Iowa archaeology, written for the lay reader. It not only covers Iowa prehistory, but contains valuable and interesting information of the science and practice of archaeology itself.

Barton, Miles, Ian Gray, Adam White, Nigel Bean, Stephen Dunlevy

*Prehistoric American: A Journey through the Ice Age and Beyond*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2003.

Barton is the editor for Discovery Channel's series on prehistoric America. With spectacular illustrations and computer generated panoramas, the book shows the varied wildlife hunted by humans throughout the continent 13,000 years ago—from mammoths and mastodons, to giant sloths, camels, and zebras.

Bradley, James W.

*Origins and Ancestors: Investigating New England's Paleo Indians*. Andover: Robert S. Peabody Museum, 1998.

A short, illustrated summary of Paleo-Indian times in New England. While many of the geographic locations are specific to the northeast, most of the information is applicable to the rest of North America. A very good introduction to the lifeways and to the artifacts found on Paleo-Indian sites.

Carlson, John B.

*The Peopling of the New World*. Evanston, Illinois: Northwestern Archeological Program, Special Publications: Vol. I, 1978.

This was the first in a series of special publications dealing with questions and controversies in archaeology that are of general public interest. It is short, succinct, readable, and provides a summary of all Paleo-Indian sites in the U.S. that were known at the time of publication.

Chatters, James C.

*Ancient Encounters. Kennewick Man and the First Americans*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 2001.

In this intriguing work of scholarly detection, forensic anthropologist Chatters relates the story of a fossil discovery that challenges traditional ideas about the peopling of the

Americas—and touched off a storm of controversy. It is based on the discovery in Washington state of a 9500-year-old skeleton that was initially thought to give evidence of European migrations to America prior to the American Indians.

Cohen, Claudia

*The Fate of the Mammoth*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2002.  
Cohen tells the story of the mammoth as a means of telling the story of paleontology. The mammoths were among the first fossils to be recognized as fossils. She examines reasons for its extinction and even speculates on the cloning based on recovered DNA.

Dillehay, Thomas D.

*The Settlement of the Americas: A New Prehistory*. New York: Basic Books, 2001.  
An account of another theory, contrary to the conventional Clovis idea, of the peopling of the Americas. This is based on the discovery, in a Chilean peat bog Monte Verde, of evidence of occupation before the ice sheets moved south. Dillehay describes who these early settlers may have been, how they dispersed, what their lifestyle may have been, and how they interacted with the later Clovis peoples.

Dixon, E. James

*Bones, Boats, and Bison: Archaeology and the First Colonization of Western North America*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2000.  
Dixon, with a very accessible writing style, dispels the stereotype of big game hunters following mammoths across the Bering Land Bridge and paints a vivid picture of marine mammal hunters, fishers, and foragers colonizing the Americas in boats along the deglaciated Northwest Coast. Much of the book contains straightforward data on “peopling” topics and regional prehistory. Even if the reader disagrees with Dixon’s model this amount of data is valuable.

Fagan, Brian M.

*The Great Journey: The Peopling of Ancient America*. New York: Thames & Hudson, 1987.  
Fagan’s very readable book sets forth different scenarios for the first settlement, controversies over the extinction of Ice Age mammals, archaeological findings on both sides of the Bering Strait, new genetic and linguistic research that amplifies earlier theories, and even an assessment of the importance of global warming to first settlement. The book is heavily illustrated with maps and photographs.

Frison, George C.

*Prehistoric Hunters of the High Plains*. San Diego: Academic Press, 1991  
A classic, originally published in 1978, Frison’s book synthesizes archaeological findings in the northern Great Plains. It begins with the Clovis mammoth hunters—emphasizing the subsistence systems used by them—and continues through time to the historic bison hunting Indians.

Haynes, Gary

*The Early Settlement of North America: The Clovis Era*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2002  
This history begins with a summary of the Clovis people. Haynes evaluates the wide

range of interpretations based on Clovis data. His new theory incorporates new biological, ecological, behavioral, and archaeological data. The book provides a rich background and is written in a readable style for those scientifically literate.

Haynes, Gary

Mammoths, Mastodons and Elephants: Biology, Behavior and the Fossil Record. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1991.

This book uses the ecology and behavior of modern elephants to create models for reconstructing the life and death of extinct mammoths and mastodons. The fossil record is presented and compared to that of the modern animals.

Lange, Ian

Ice Age Mammals of North America. Missoula, Montana: Mountain Press Publishers, 2002.

A book for general reader and students with little scientific background. It contains a good description of the geologic events leading up to the Ice Age. It also contains good scientific information in sidebars on topics such as DNA analyses of fossil finds.

Included is a list of museums and fossil sites

Lister, Adrian and Paul Bahn

Mammoths. New York: Macmillan USA, 1994.

Fact-filled and with many excellent illustrations, this book introduces the mammoths, with the story of their lives recreated from archaeological and geological records and the theories of scientists from around the world. Appended is a glossary, maps to mammoth sites, a guide to sites and museums, and a bibliography.

Stone, Richard

Mammoth. The Resurrection of an Ice Age Giant. Cambridge: Perseus Publishers, 2001.

Stone offers a scenario of a Pleistocene Park, where, thanks to advances in genetic science and cloning, long-extinct mammals could be resurrected and given sanctuary. Stone is on much more conventional scientific ground as he provides a lively natural history of the mammoth and evaluates conflicting theories of its extinction.

Sutcliffe, Anthony J.

On the Track of Ice Age Mammals. London: British Museum of Natural History, 1985.

This book focuses less on the mammoths themselves and more on the methods used to study the Pleistocene and its animals. There are some fairly technical sections, i.e. on dating climatic shifts, but there are also parts, on topics like frozen carcasses, cave drawings, and animals trapped in tar pits, that will interest the general reader.

Tankersley, Kenneth and Douglas Preston

In Search of the Ice Age Americans. Layton, Utah: Gibbs Smith Publishers, 2002

In a dramatic reconstruction, Tankersley explains how people survived the Ice Age and altered the course of history. Drawing on two decades of field work, and based on anthropology, archaeology, and history, Tankersley provides the most current theories, and up-to-date answers to fundamental questions about the continent's past. This is the

first book that tells the real stories of important archaeological discoveries by the scientists who made them.

## **JUVENILE (Natural History/Archeology/History)**

Agenbroad, Larry D. and Lisa Nelson

Mammoths: Ice Age Giants, Minneapolis: Lerner Publishers, 2002

This is a detailed, but readable, survey covering topics such as mammoth physiology, global distribution, fossil finds, extinction theories. Plus, it includes information boxes on topics such as human Ice Age Hunters, mammoth mummies, sinkholes, geologic time frame. It will be valuable for the interested young researcher. (Grades 5-9)

Aliki

Wild and Woolly Mammoths. New York: Harper Collins Publishers, 1996.

Extensively revamped from earlier 1977 edition, with much new information about recent archaeological finds. It still tells of a find of a mammoth fossil and then shows the life of the huge elephants and the Ice Age humans that hunted them. It is more complicated than the original, but still reads at the second or third grade level.

Aliki

Fossils Tell of Long Ago. New York: Harper Collins, 1990.

A group of multicultural children, all active observers with scientific curiosity, make discoveries about fossils as they visit a museum. Readers can learn along with them, about how dinosaur tracks were made, about how insects are trapped in sticky amber, about how tropical fossils are found in cold places. The book ends with the children making their hand print in clay, letting it dry, and burying it for someone to find in a million years.

Arnold, Caroline; illustrated by Laurie Caple

When Mammoths Walked the Earth. New York: Clarion Books, 2002.

After a general introduction of the Ice Age, various mammoths, their relatives and important fossil finds are introduced. Arnold may use difficult scientific terms, but offers clear explanations, complemented by beautiful water color illustrations. Its index makes it a useful reference tool, but is well worth reading cover to cover.

Chorlton, Windsor

Woolly Mammoth: Life, Death and Rediscovery. New York, Scholastic Reference, Inc., 2001.

A retelling of the discovery of the Jarkov mammoth, partially in diary form. The book presents basic information on the appearance, habitat, diet, and extinction of these Ice Age mammals. There are water color illustrations of past life plus photographs of the scientific discovery itself. It emphasizes the excitement of scientific discovery, and even encourages students to consider the ethics of DNA cloning. (Ages 9 +)

Cole, Joanna; illustrated by Bruce Degan

The Magic School Bus Shows and Tells: A Book about Archaeology. New York: Scholastic Inc., 1997.

Ms. Fizzle's class goes back in time to learn about an artifact brought to a show-and-tell contest. In doing so, they learn about the work of archaeologists and how they use artifacts to interpret the past. Colorfully illustrated.(Ages 4-8)

Duke, Kate

Archaeologists Dig for Clues. New York: Harper Collins, 1997.

Three children, a dog and a cat, go on a dig with their archaeologist friend. Using humorous questions from the inquisitive children, the book explains such topics as modern vs. ancient garbage. Liberally filled with informative sidebars and colorful illustrations, the book presents factual information in an entertaining manner.

Giblin, James Cross

The Mystery of the Mammoth Bones and How It was Solved. New York: Harper Collins, 1999.

A naturalist discovers mammoth bones in New York in 1801. The book is a story of this discovery, what it taught about the past, as well as a picture of the practice of science in the 1800s.(Ages 8-12)

Hehner, Barbara; illustrated by Mark Hallett

Ice Age Mammoth: Will this Giant Come Back to Life. New York: Crown Books for Young Readers, 2001.

This book begins with the 1997 discovery of the Jarkov mammoth on the Siberian Peninsula. It contains much factual information on mammoth physiology, diet, habitat, and behavior, as well as Pleistocene migrations, land bridges and relationship between the large mammals and prehistoric humans. There are good dramatic illustrations of the prehistoric landscape and its inhabitants. (Reading level: 9-12)

Levy, Elizabeth

Who Are You Calling a Woolly Mammoth? New York: Scholastic Inc., 2000.

The book uses slapstick and wisecracks to tell the story of prehistoric life, a tactic that works to some degree. The final part of the book deals with life 6000 years ago and the extinction of large prehistoric mammals. Contains interesting tidbits, but covers too much ground to be very detailed. Humor may appeal to reluctant readers. (Grades 4-6)

Liptak, Karen

North American Indian Survival Skills. New York: Franklin Watts, 1990.

Describes how North American Indians found food, shelter, clothing, and medicines.

O'Brien, Patrick

Mammoth. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 2002.

The book starts out with hunters attacking a mammoth 20,000 years ago and fast forwards to construction workers discovering the giant bones today. There are stories about how such bones have been interpreted in the past as well as information that has been learned about the lives of mammoths.(Grades K-3)

Press, Judy

The Kid's Natural History Book: Making Dinos, Fossils, Mammoths & More.

Charlotte, Virginia: Williamson Publishers, 2000.

Covers animals for the past 570 million years, with scientific information, fun-filled facts,

and accessible procedures for projects and activities. The book also presents sidebars with environmental issues and good definition of terms, and overall provides an entertaining way to learn natural history. Black and white drawings add to the information and activity descriptions. A list of museums with their websites is a useful inclusion. (Grades 1-4)

Turner, Alan

National Geographic Prehistoric Mammals. Washington, DC: National Geographic Society. [to be published October 1, 2004]

Expected to be a typical National Geographic publication with well-substantiated factual information and many colorful illustrations.

### **JUVENILE (*Prehistoric Fiction*)**

Brett, Jan

The First Dog. New York: Voyager Books, 1988.

A simple story about how the first animal domestication may have occurred. Kip, the Cave Boy, is followed home by Paleowolf when he offers to share some rhino bits. In exchange, the boy is saved from a saber-toothed cat by Paleowolf's warning. (Grades preschool to 1)

Brooke, William

A Is for AARGH. New York: Harper Collins Juvenile Books, 2000.

A whimsical spoof on the birth of language. An Ice Age boy, living at the time of mammoths and saber-toothed cats, is not strong enough to become a headman like his father, but begins pulling words out of thin air and naming objects. The tribe finds language to be useful, but also can create problems. (Grades 4-7)

Clark, Patricia Nikolina; illustrated by Anthony Alex Letourneau

In the Shadow of the Mammoth. Blue Marling Publishers, 2003.

11 year old boy has lost his father in a mammoth hunt, creating a crisis of confidence. In a coming-of age story, he faces death in a river and stands up to a saber-toothed cat, but doesn't know if he can prove himself hunting the mammoth that killed his father. The setting of the Paleo-Indian times is well done, but the plotting and pace is slow. (Ages 9-12)

Hapka, Catherine

Ice Age: Diego's Journey: An Early Chapter Book, Perennial Currents, 2002.

Diego, the saber-toothed tiger thinks of mammoths and sloths only in terms of a potential meal. But when the three animals travel to return the human baby Rushan, will they establish a new bond? Told from Diego's point of view. (Ages 9-12)

Gerrard, Roy

Mik's Mammoth. Pleasantville, New York: Sunburst Publishers, 1992.

Mik, the timid, but intelligent cave man, not valued by his tribe, befriends a woolly mammoth. The two save the tribe from "hordes of hairy men". It's a tale of brains and wit winning out, told with droll humor. Beautiful watercolor illustrations. (Grades pre-school to 3)

Martin, Rafe; illustrated by Stephen Gammell

Will's Mammoth. New York: George Putnam's Sons, 1989.

A fantasy tale of young Will, who although told by his parents that there have been no mammoths for 10,000 years, knows better. It takes very few words, but wonderful illustrations, to tell of Will's imaginary epic in the world of mammoths and saber-toothed tigers, wolves, and bears. (Ages 4-8)

Miller, Debbie S.

A Woolly Mammoth Journey. New York: Little, Brown, 2001.

An anthropomorphized woolly mammoth family living 12,000 years ago is chronicled through a year's activities. Illustrations convey a good sense of the woolly bodies, Ice Age terrain, and other animals (and even nomadic hunters) living at the same time. The book's concluding page presents factual information about the animals and time period. (Grades 1-4)

Searcy, Margaret Zehmer; illustrated by Joyce Haynes

Eyr the Hunter – A Story of Ice-Age America. Gretna: Pelican Publishing Co., 1995

Told in rhyming couplets (in the manner of epic storytellers of old), young Eyr, 12,000 years ago, must save his band from potential starvation in a harsh winter. His dreams of killing the mammoth may come true, when he reaches the age of hunting alone, and sets out to become a man. Written, with authenticity, by a cultural anthropologist.