Exploring Native North America

David Hurst Thomas

Includes bibliographical references and index. Blackwater Draw: 9300-4000 B.C., Paleoindian and Archaic cultures in New Mexico -- Hidden Cave: 3000 B.C.-A.D. 1000, desert Archaic culture in Nevada -- Cape Krusenstern: 6000 B.C.-20th century, Inupiat Eskimo cultures in Alaska -- Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump: 3500 B.C.-19th century, Plains Archaic culture in Alberta, Canada -- Big Horn Medicine Wheel: 18th-20th century, Plains Indian culture in Wyoming -- Ozette: A.D. 1-20th century, Northwest Coast Archaic culture on the Olympic Peninsula, Washington -- Hopewell: 100 B.C.-A.D. 400: Hopewell culture Native North American Art (Oxford History of Art) by Janet Catherine Berlo Paperback $21.56. In Stock. Ships from and sold by Amazon.com. Not to be confused with Thomas's Exploring Ancient Native America: An Archaeological Guide (Prentice Hall, 1994), this is the latest entry in Oxford's "Places in Time" series. Following an introduction that echoes many themes found in his Skull Wars: Kennewick Man, Archaeology and the Battle for Native American Identity (LJ 4/1/00), Thomas examines 18 sites, from Blackwater Draw, dating from 9300 to 4000 B.C.E. to the Little Bighorn Battlefield. Many sites are popular tourist attractions, such as the Serpent Mound and Mesa Verde, while others, like Hidden Cave, are included. The exploration of North America by non-indigenous people was a continuing effort to map and explore the continent of North America. It spanned centuries, and consisted of efforts by numerous people and expeditions from various foreign countries to map the continent. The European colonization of the Americas. According to the Sagas of Icelanders, Norse sailors (often called Vikings) from Iceland first settled Greenland in the 980s. Erik the Red explored and settled southwestern Greenland, which he