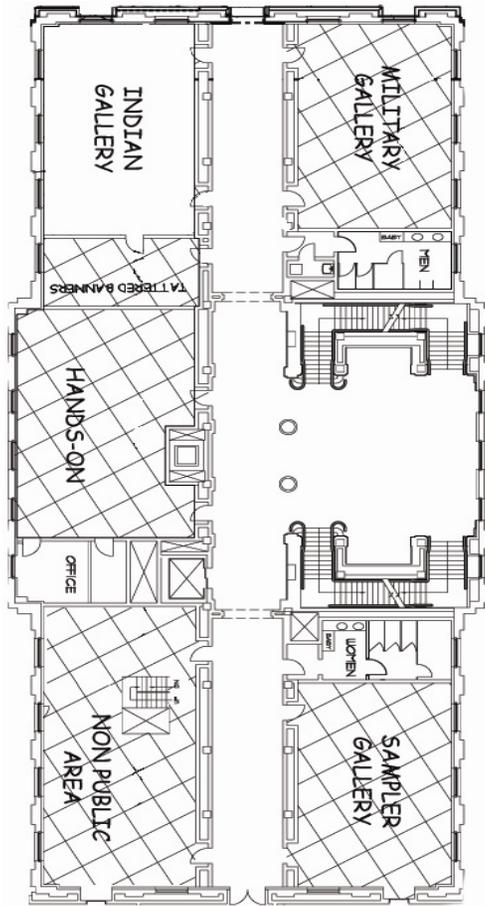


Second Floor Gallery Map

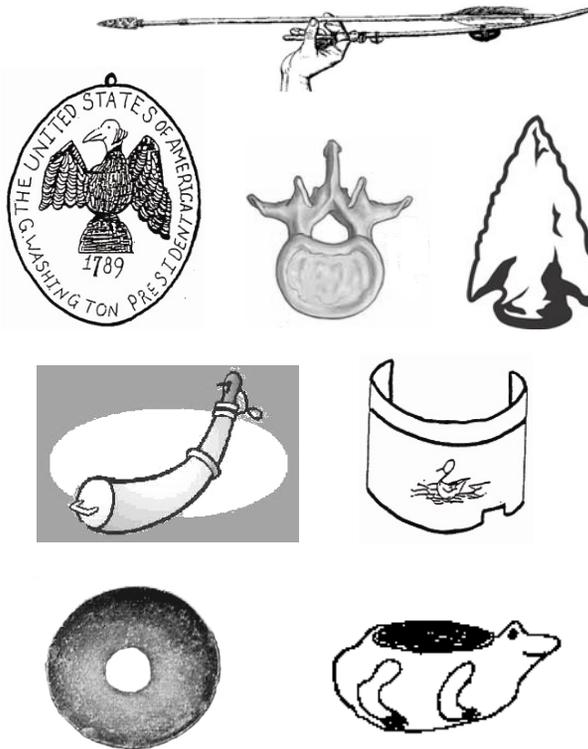


Must-See Items & Artifacts

- Woolly Mammoth molar & vertebrae
- Pottery items
- Chunky stones
- Mississippian village mural
- Price list for trade goods
- Washington Peace Medal
- William McIntosh portrait

Alabama Indian Gallery History Hunt

Take a journey back in time!
These historic items can be
found throughout the Indian
Gallery. Find and circle each
item. For a real challenge, try to
guess what each item is!



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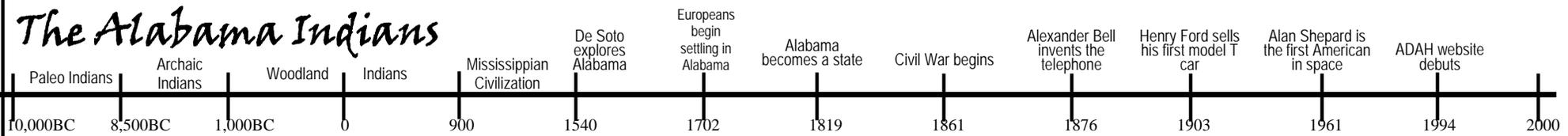
Alabama Department of Archives and History

Stilled Voices, Forgotten Ways: The First Alabamians



Gallery Guide

The Alabama Indians



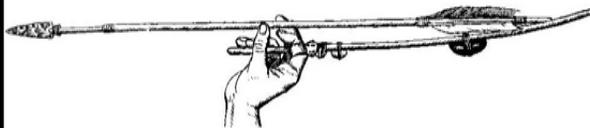
Paleo Indians

- The first American Indians settled in Alabama approximately 12,000 years ago.
- The two large fossils in the first case on your right are from a woolly mammoth. One is a molar, and the other is one of his vertebrae. Imagine how large he must have been!



Archaic Indians

- Over time, Indians developed new tools such as the atlatl that made hunting more efficient.
- By the Archaic period Indians began to cook in pots, which allowed their food to retain more nutrients. Look for the large soapstone bowl in the gallery.



Woodland Indians

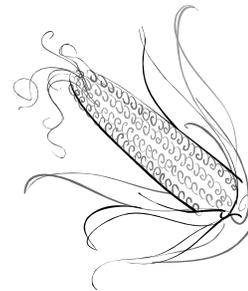
- During the Woodland period the Indians began to decorate pottery and hunt with bows and arrows.

- The Alabama Indians also liked to play a game called *chunkey*. It involved throwing a spear toward a rolling stone in an attempt to guess where the stone would stop.



Mississippian Culture

- If you look at the mural on the wall after the *chunkey* stone exhibit, you will see an example of a typical Mississippian village.
- The village in the mural is built near a river. Indians settled along waterways for access to fresh water, food (such as fish, shellfish, and turtle), easy travel, and fertile soil.
- The spread of disease as the result of conflict with Spanish caused the final collapse of the Mississippian culture.



Protohistoric Lifestyle

- Village life became less formal because of the smaller population. Hunting, fishing, and farming practices continued much the same. Pottery styles became more localized, and burial practices changed dramatically.

Trade: The Creeks and the Europeans

- Items the Creeks received from the Europeans included glass beads, brass and silver, guns, tools, and horses.
- The Creeks used deer hides to purchase goods from the Europeans. You can see a price list for some items in the English trade exhibit.

Washington Peace Medal

- The United States government gave these medals to tribal leaders as signs of peace and friendship.
- This medal was probably given to a Creek chieftain in 1790 at the signing of the Treaty of New York.



William McIntosh

- William McIntosh was a Creek leader in the early nineteenth century.
- His mother was Creek, and his father was European. McIntosh grew up in the Creek culture.
- McIntosh fought against the Redstick Creek Indians during the Creek War (1813-1814).