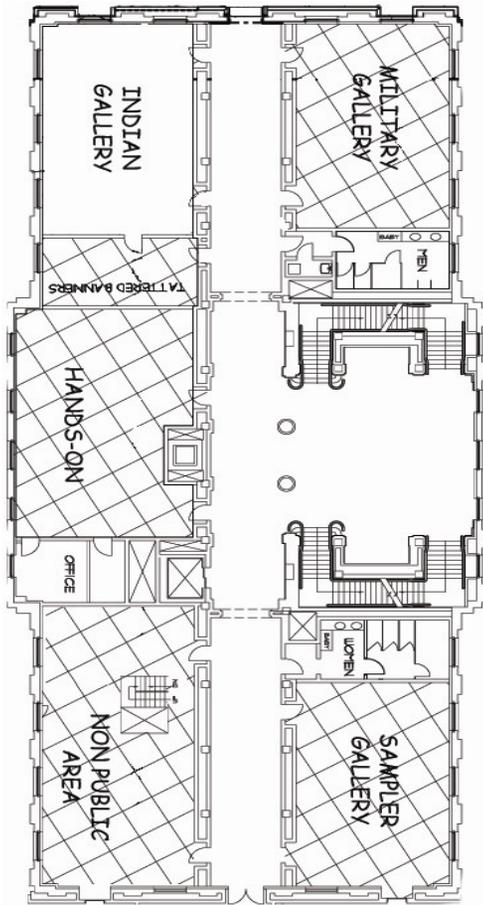


## Second Floor Gallery Map

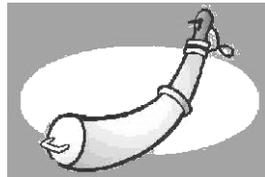
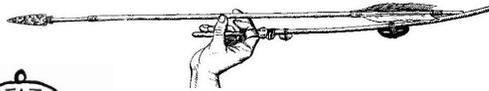


## Must-See Items & Artifacts

- Woolly Mammoth molar & vertebrae
- Pottery items
- Chunkey 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!



## Alabama Department of Archives and History

## Stilled Voices, Forgotten Ways: The First Alabamians



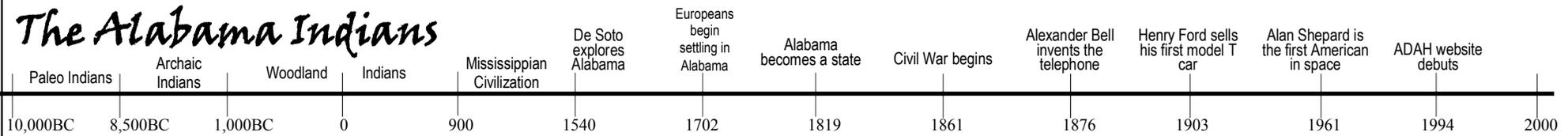
## Gallery Guide

Alabama Department of Archives and History  
624 Washington Ave.  
Montgomery, AL 36130  
Phone: (334) 242-4435

Website: [www.archives.alabama.gov](http://www.archives.alabama.gov)



# The Alabama Indians



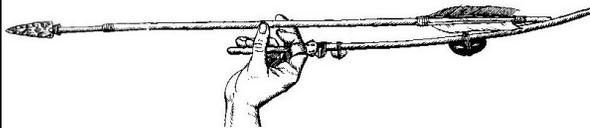
## Paleo Indians

- 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

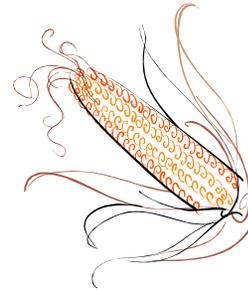
- During the Woodland period the Indians began to decorate pottery and hunt with bows and arrows.

- 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).