Maximize your students’ visit to the *Stilled Voices, Forgotten Ways: The First Alabamians American Indian Gallery* with pre-visit activities.

Copy the activity sheets for your students’ use.

Use these **Pre-Visit activities** to prepare your students for their visit to the museum.

- Southeastern Indian Place Names
- American Indian Gallery Word Search
- Alabama Indian People’s Map
- Projectile Points Identification Sheet
Southeastern Indian Place Names in Alabama

Alabama- a river, and the name of our state. Derived from the Choctaw words *alba amo*, which mean “those who clear the land.”

Atalla- a city in Etowah County. Derived from the Cherokee word *otali*, which means “mountain.”

Autauga- a county in central Alabama. Derived from the Creek word *atigi*, which means “border.”

Chattahoochee- a river that forms a portion of the boundary between Alabama and Georgia. Derived from the Creek words *chato huchi*, which mean “marked rocks.”

Cheaha- the tallest mountain in Alabama, it is located in Clay county. Derived from the Choctaw word *chaha*, which means “high.”

Concuh- a river in southern Alabama. Derived from the Creek words *koha anaka*, which means “cane-brakes near.”

Escambia- a county in southern Alabama. Derived from the Choctaw words *oski ambeha*, which mean “cane therein.”

Letohatchee- a town in Lowndes County. Derived from the Creek words *li ito fachita*, which mean “those who make arrows straight.”

Loachapoka- a town in Lee County. Derived from the Creek words *loca poga*, which mean “turtle killing place.”

Mobile- a city, river, and county in south Alabama. Derived from the Choctaw word *moeli*, which means “the rowers.”

Notasulga- a town in Macon County. Derived from the Creek words *noti sulgi*, which mean “many teeth.”

Opelika- a city in Lee County. Derived from the Creek words *opilwa lako*, which mean “big swamp.”

Patsilaga- a creek that flows through Crenshaw County, and unites with the Conchuh River in Covington County. Derived from the Creek words *pachi laiki*, which mean “pigeon roost.”

Sipsey- a river in western Alabama, flowing into the Tombigbee in Greene County. Derived from the Choctaw word *sipsi*, which means “cottonwood.”

Talladega- a city and county in northeast Alabama. Derived from the Creek words *talwa atigi*, which means “border town.”

Tallapoosa- a river that unites with the Coosa to form the Alabama River. Derives from the Choctaw words *tali pushi*, which mean “pulverized rock.”

Tallassee- a town in Elmore County. Derived from the Creek words *talwa hasi*, which mean “old town.”

Tombigbee- a river in western Alabama. Derived from the Choctaw words *itombi ikbi*, which mean “coffin makers.”

Tuscaloosa- a city and county in western Alabama. Derived from the Choctaw words *tashka lusa*, which mean “black warrior.”

Tuscumbia- a city in northwest Alabama. Derived from the Choctaw words *tashka abi*, which mean “warrior killer.”

Wetumpka- a city in Elmore County. Derived from the Creek words *wewau tumcau*, which mean “rumbling water.”

American Indian Gallery Word Search

Stilled Voices, Forgotten Ways

Find and circle the words listed below

Anthropology  Archaic  Artifact  Beads  Bear  Burial Pot  Cherokee

Creek  Deer  DeSoto  Effigy  Maize  Mammoth  Mississippian

Mound  Points  Pottery  Seminole  Woodland
Alabama's Indian Peoples

Map created by the Cartographic Research Laboratory, Department of Geography, University of Alabama, for Robert J. Norrell, The Alabama Journey, State History and Geography (Tuscaloosa: Yellowhammer Press, 1998).

Used by permission of Robert J. Norrell and Craig Remington.
INDIAN ARROWHEADS
OF ALABAMA

POINT
BODY
BARB
NOTCH

SERRATION
STEM
BASE

LEAF
BIFURICATED
TRIANGULAR
SERRATED

STEMMED AND BARBED
STEMMED AND SHOULDERED
SQUARE BARBED
SQUARE TAILED

LANCEOLATE WITH INCURVATE BASE

WEDGE TAILED
BROADSTEMMED
DOVE TAILED

VISIT
The American Indian Gallery at the Alabama Archives and see if you can find any of these patterns.

www.archives.alabama.gov