

People of the Forest



**This coloring book was Illustrated
by Noel D. Justice,
written and designed
by Suzanne Justice,
and was made possible by
The Hoosier National Forest
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Interpretive Association.**



Exploring the National Forest with your family is a great way to spend the day together.

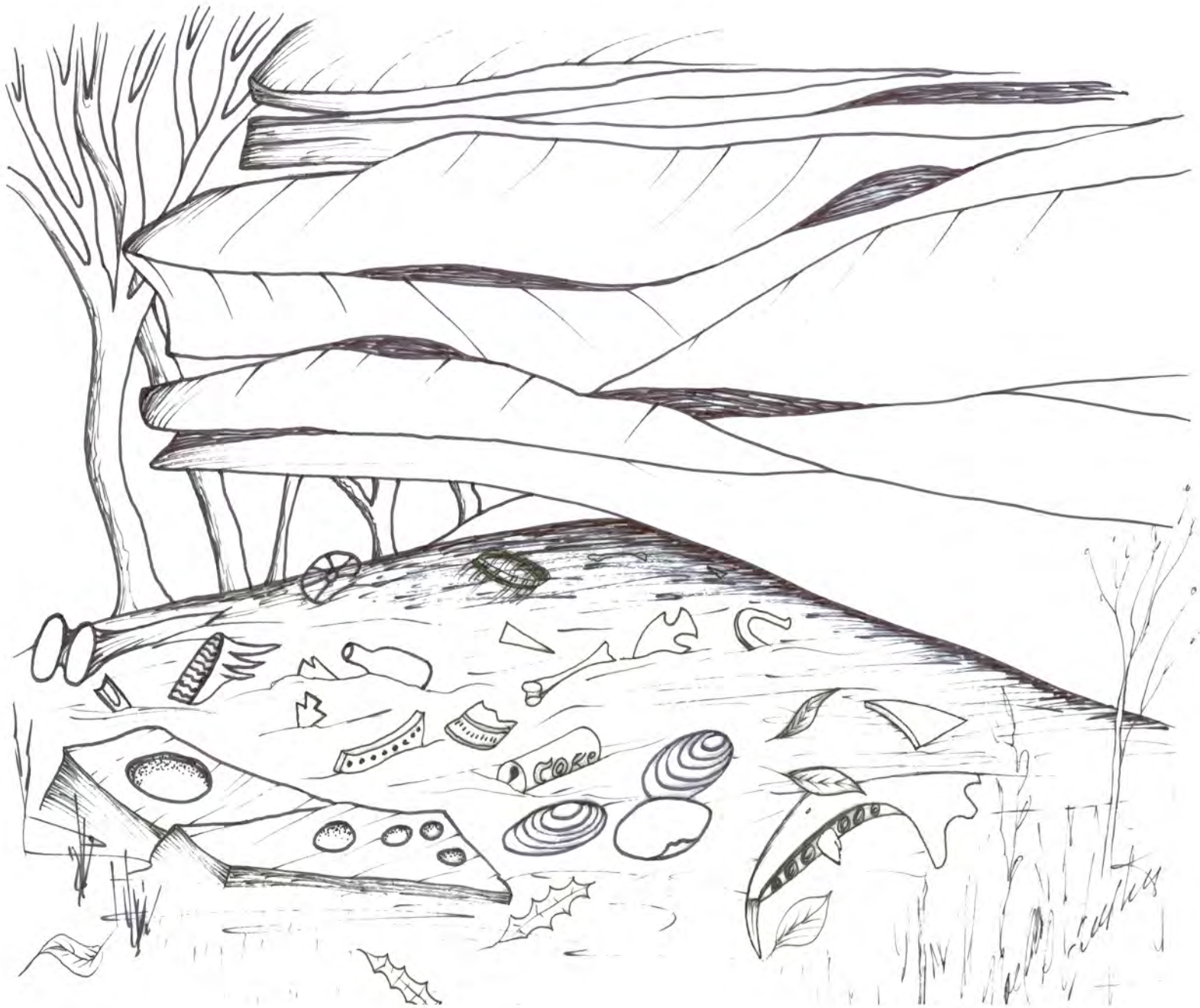


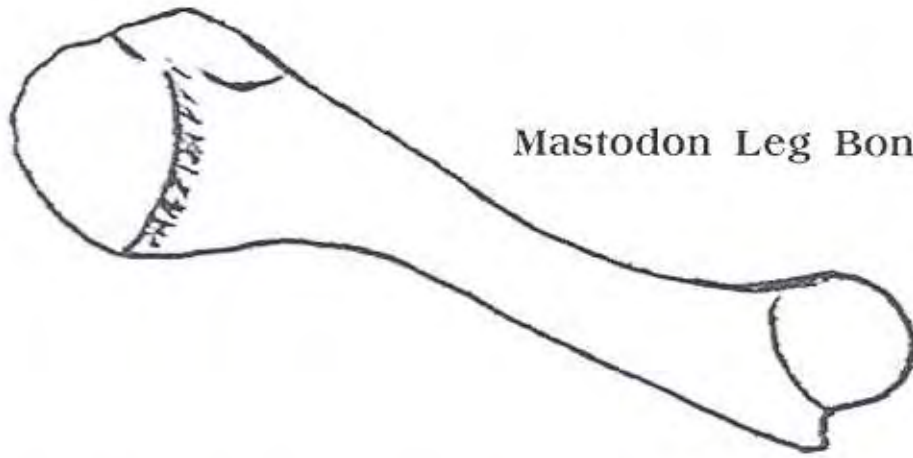
The forest is filled with amazing animals, birds, and plants.

If you look very carefully, sometimes you can even find special places that can tell a wonderful story about the people who lived in the forest thousands of years ago!



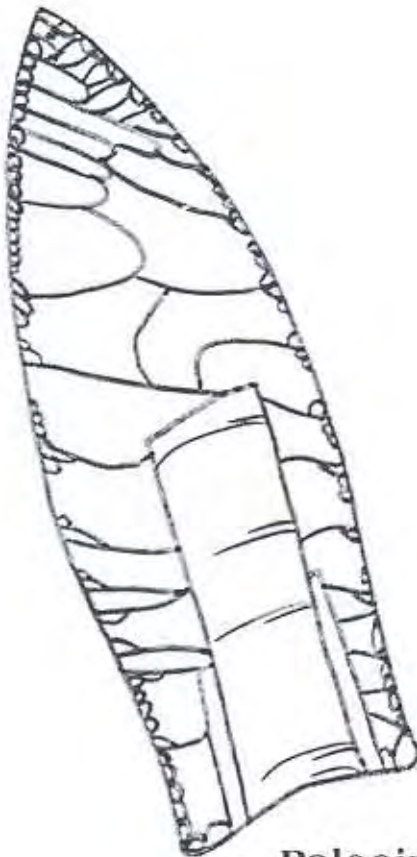
Hidden places, like this rock shelter, are very important. Sometimes they contain trash, but they may also hold important clues about the past.



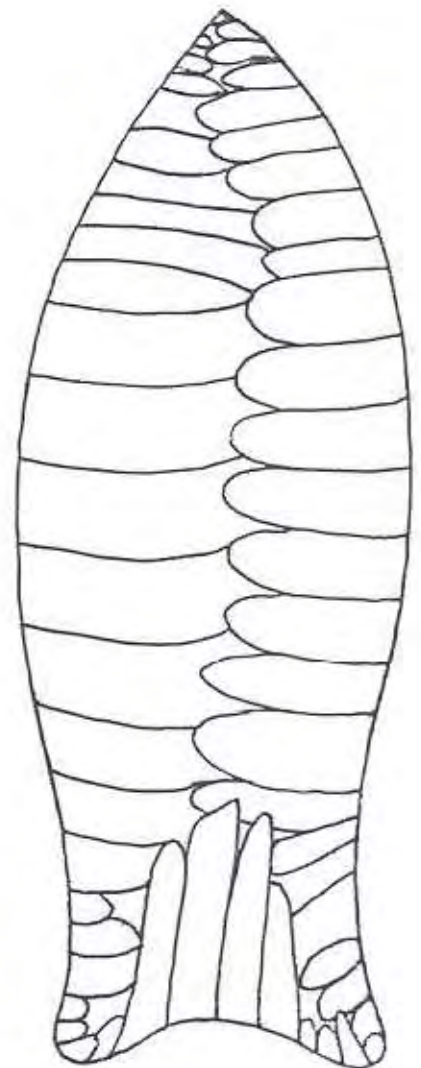


Mastodon Leg Bone

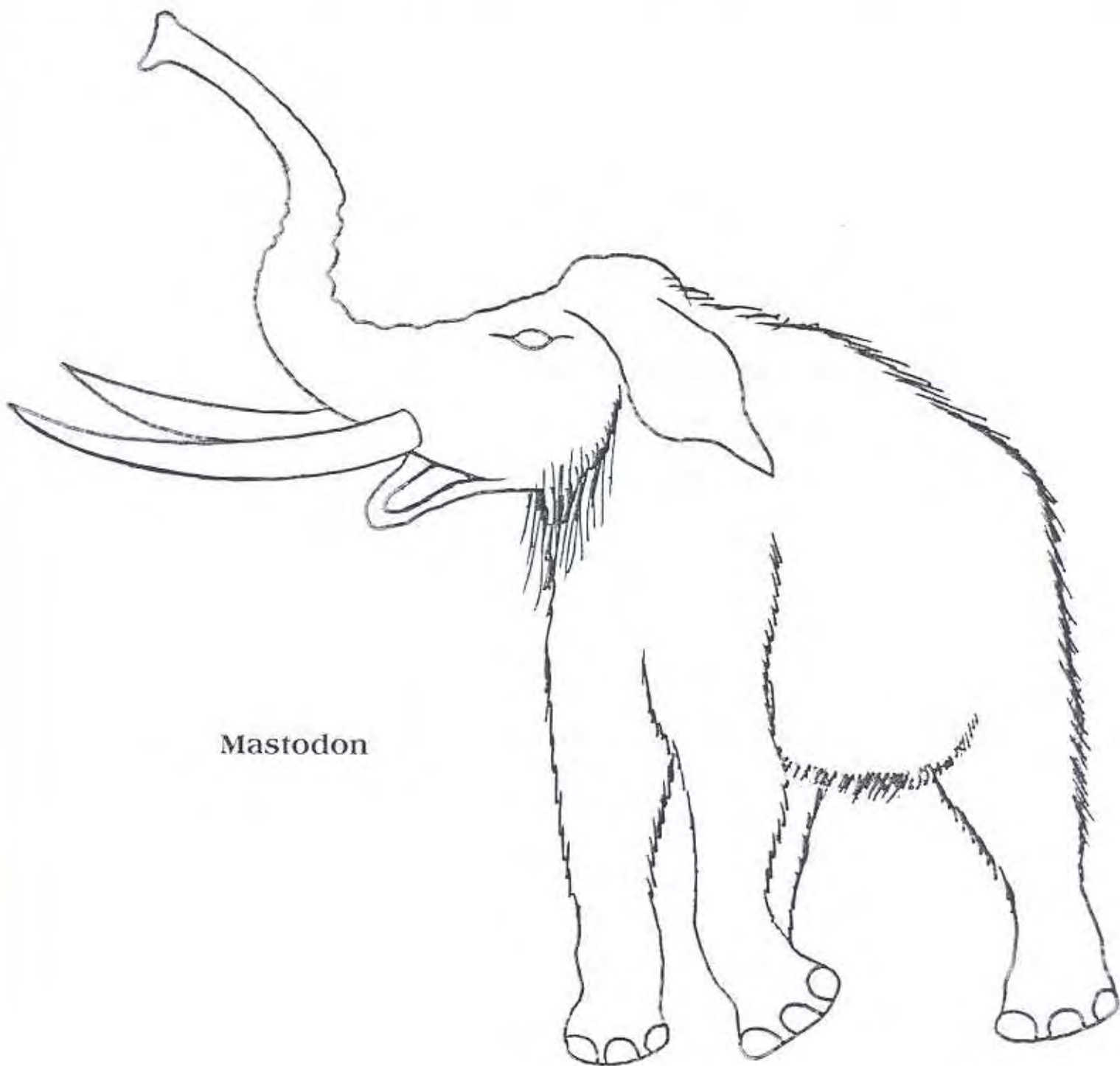
Large spear points and a piece of elephant bone reveal that Paleoindian people used the rock shelter long ago.



Paleoindian Spear Points

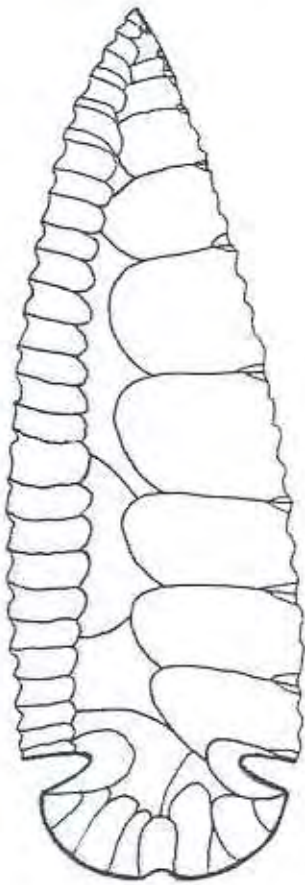


Paleoindians lived in the forest between 10,000 and 12,000 years ago. They used large spears to hunt the big animals, like mastodon, that shared the forests of Indiana with them.

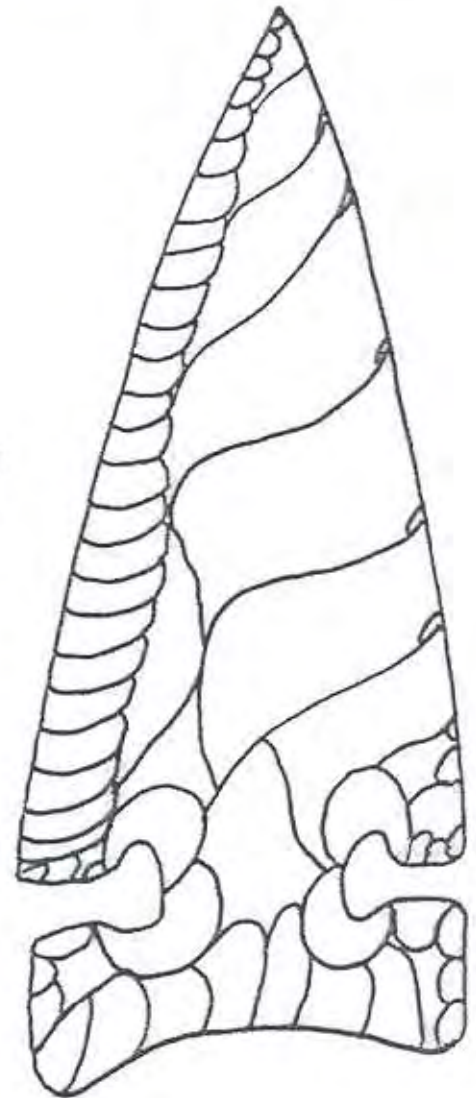


Mastodon

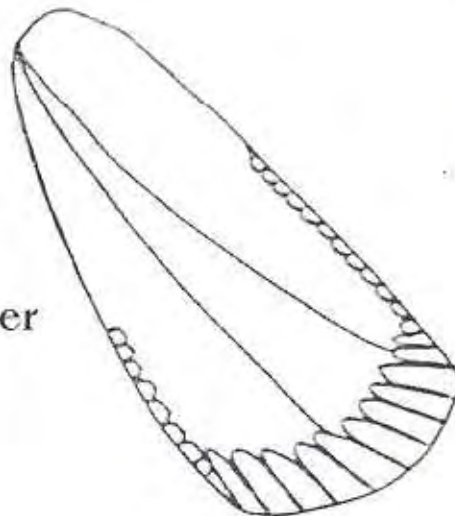
Paleoindian and Early Archaic peoples lived with their families in and around the forest rock shelter. We think that they moved their camps often as they followed the animals that they hunted. Archaeologists can see that the people's lifestyles were changing because the tools that the Early Archaic people left behind are very different from Paleoindian tools.



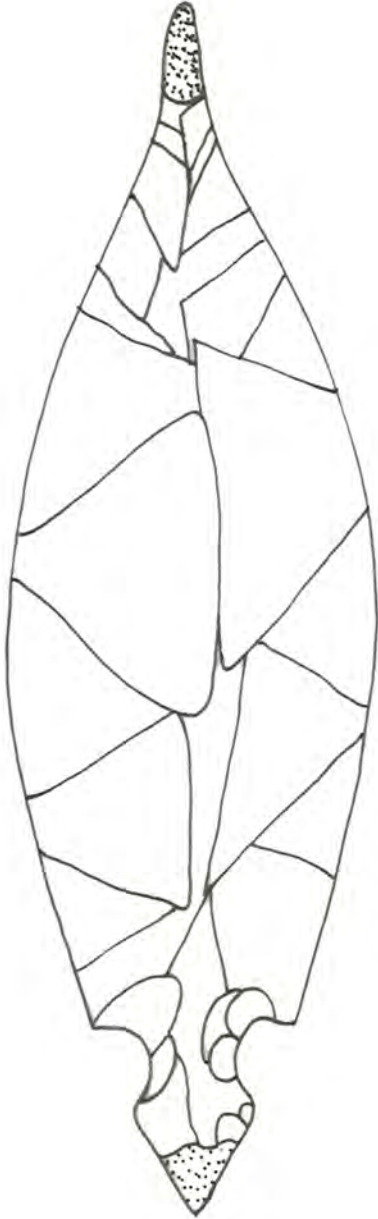
Early Archaic
Spear Points



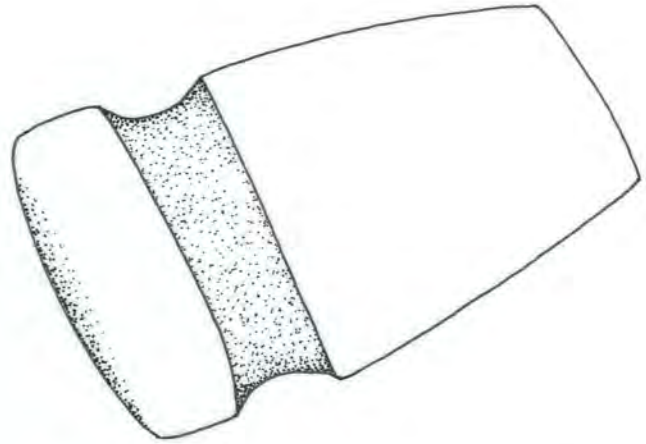
Hide Scraper



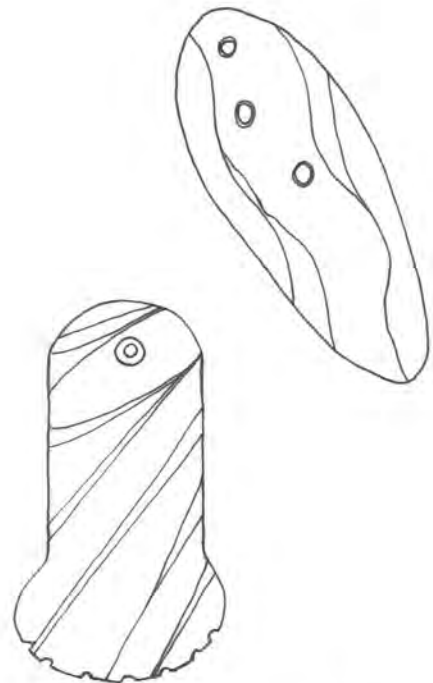
Many of the artifacts in the rock shelter were left by people of the Archaic culture that lived in the forest between 8,000 and 3,000 years ago.



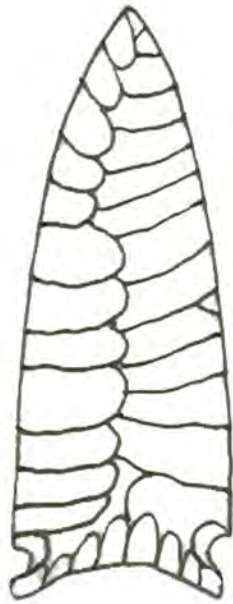
"Turkey Tail" Stone Artifact



Stone Axe Head



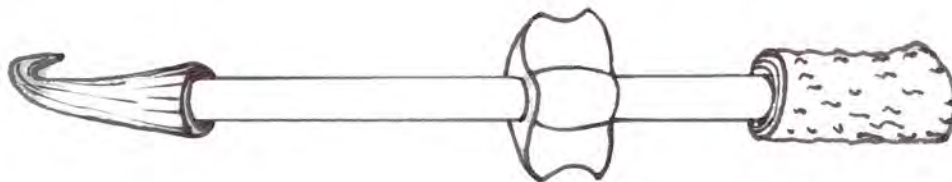
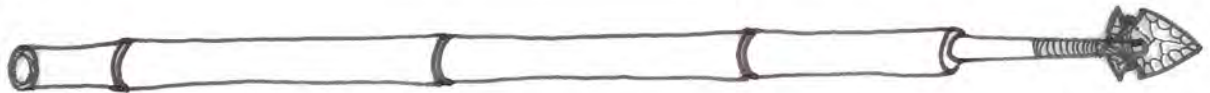
**Slate and shell
Jewelry (Gorget)**



Late Archaic Spear Points

When the largest animals, like mastodon, had all disappeared, Archaic people hunted deer, rabbits, squirrels, and other animals we see today. They often used a special tool called an atlatl, or spear thrower, to help them hunt.

Spear



Atlatl (Spear Thrower)



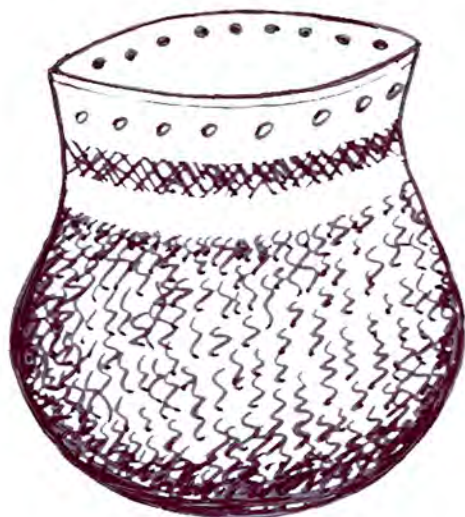
Using an atlatl to throw a spear

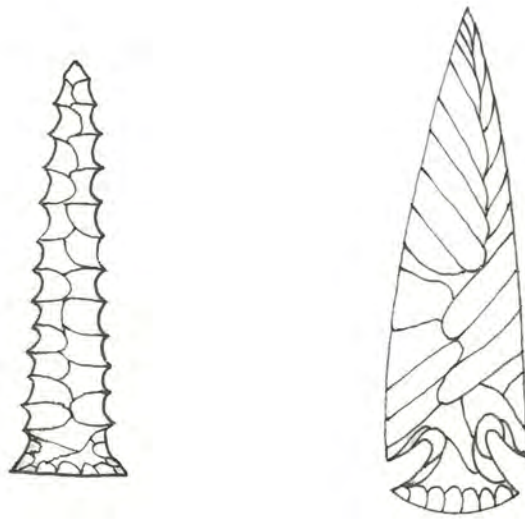
We call the people who lived in the forest between 3,000 and 1,500 years ago Woodland peoples. Woodland people were different than Archaic people because they made pottery, grew gardens, and began hunting with bows and arrows instead of spears.



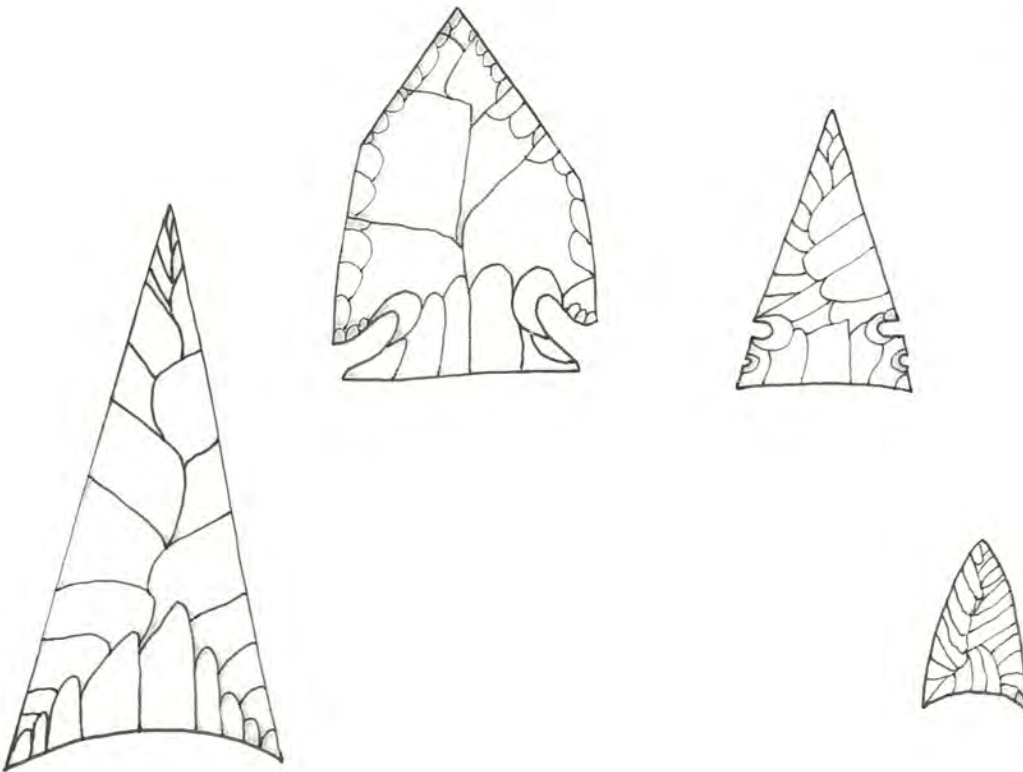
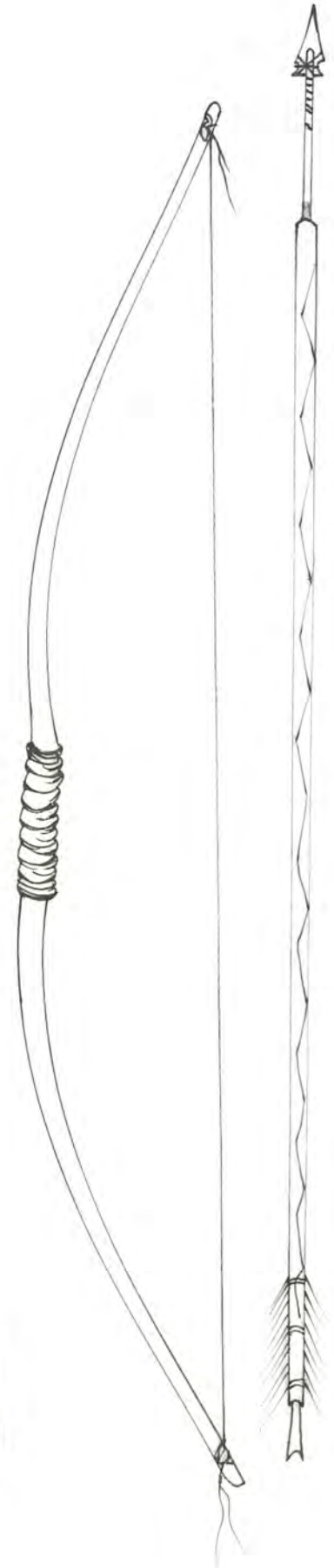
Woodland Pottery

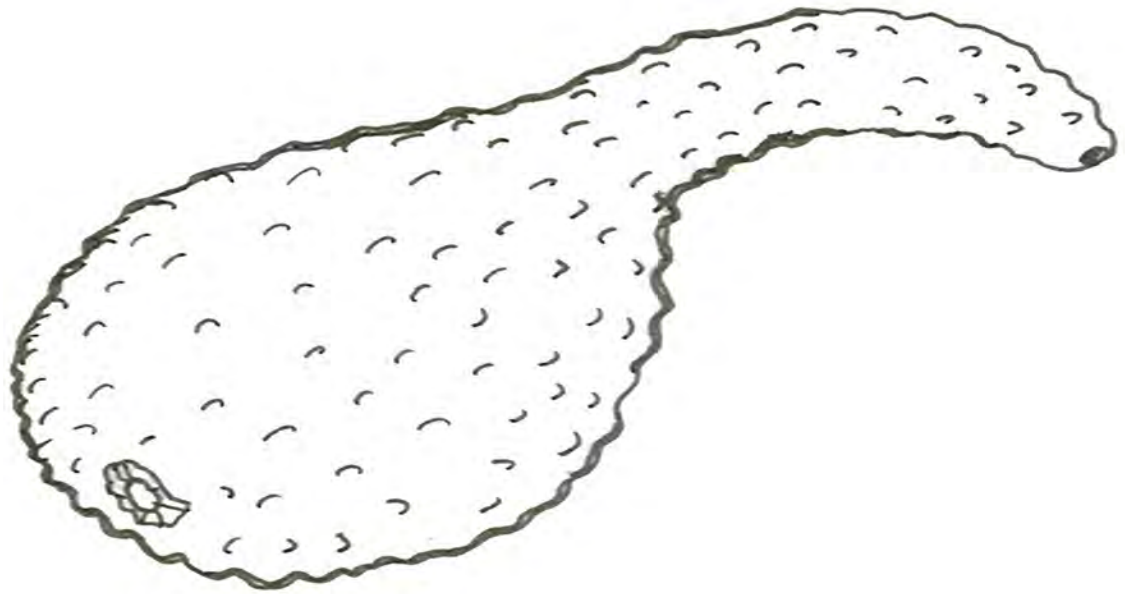
Clay Figurine





During the Woodland period, people gradually started making smaller stone points that they could use as arrow tips.

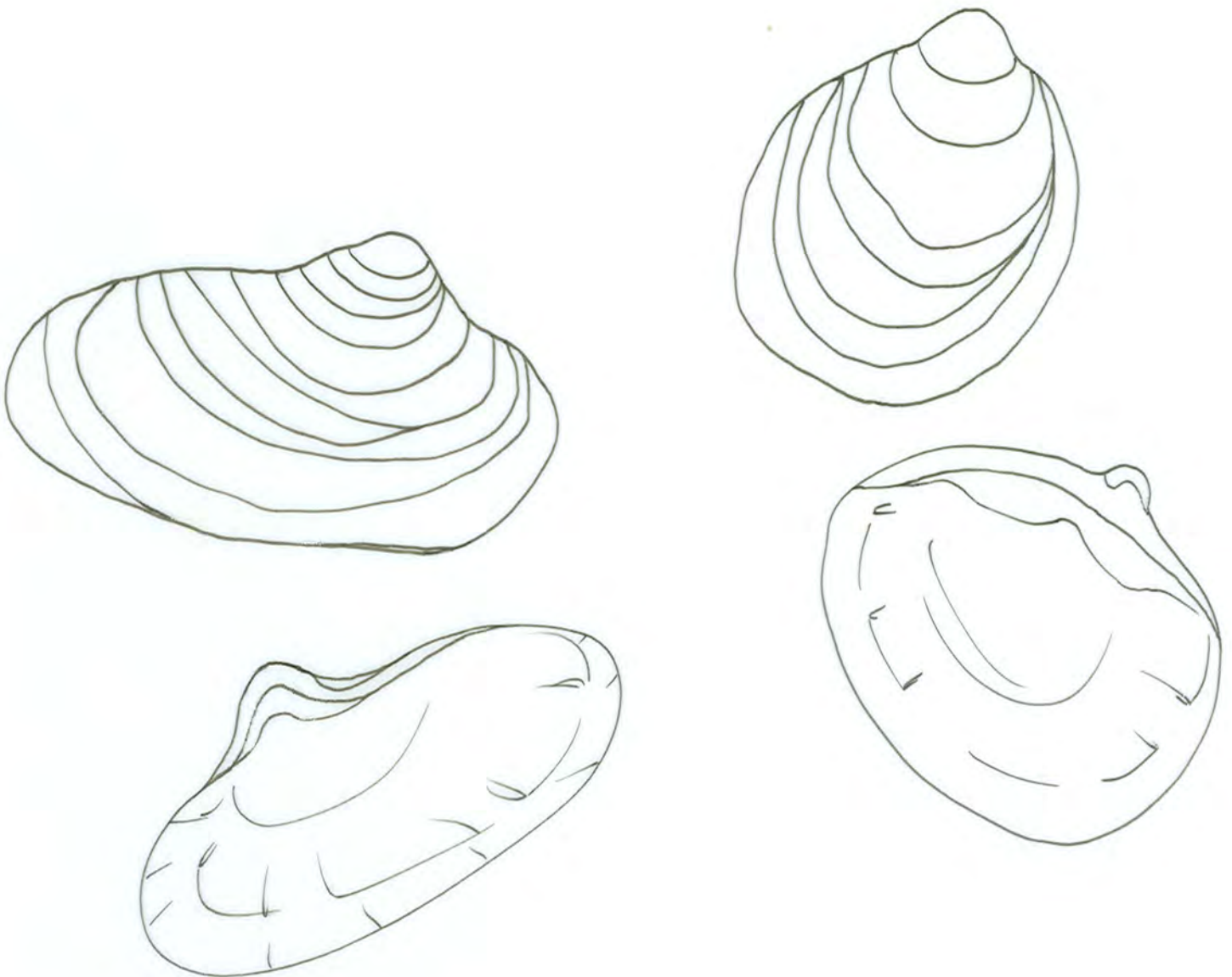




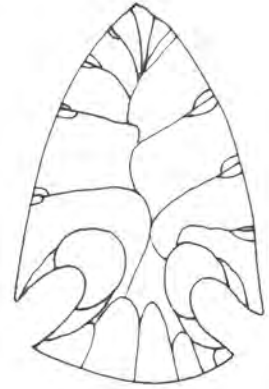
Woodland gardens included many plants
that we know today --
sunflowers, pumpkins, and squash!



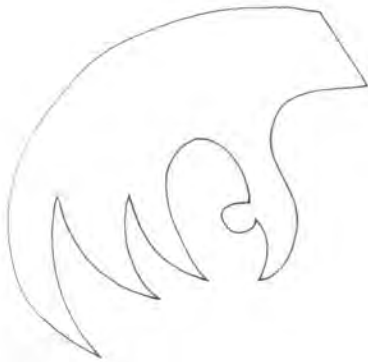
Freshwater mussels live in the streams and rivers near the rock shelter. Sometimes Archaic people left large piles of empty mussel shells, called middens, near their campsites.



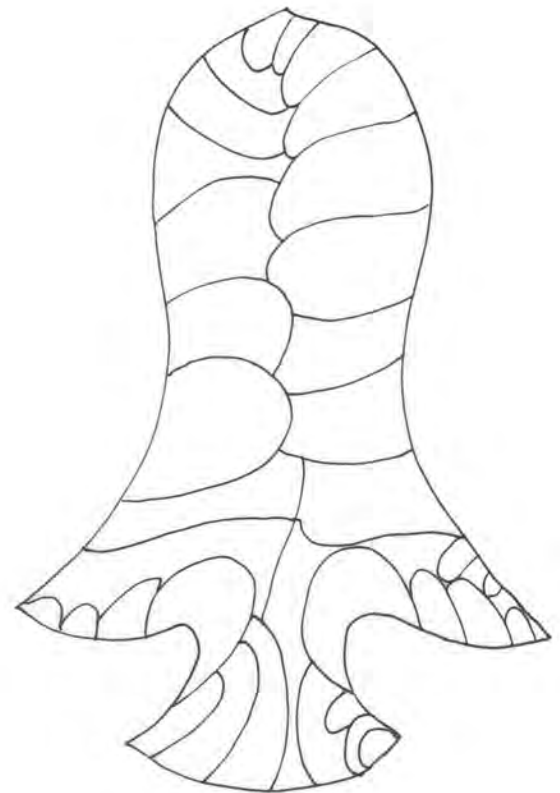
Woodland people traveled long distances to trade with other people for special things that they wanted. Sometimes they traveled as far away as the Rocky Mountains!



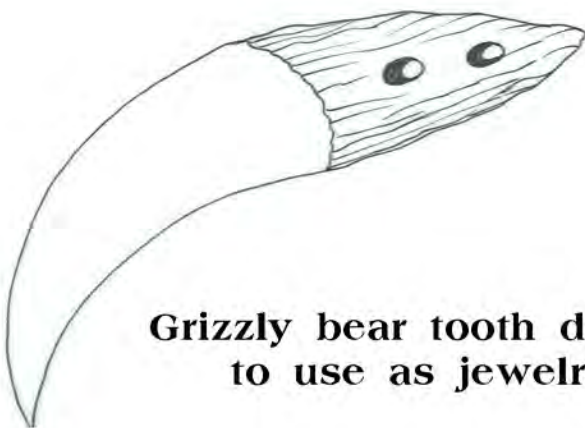
“Snyders” type projectile point



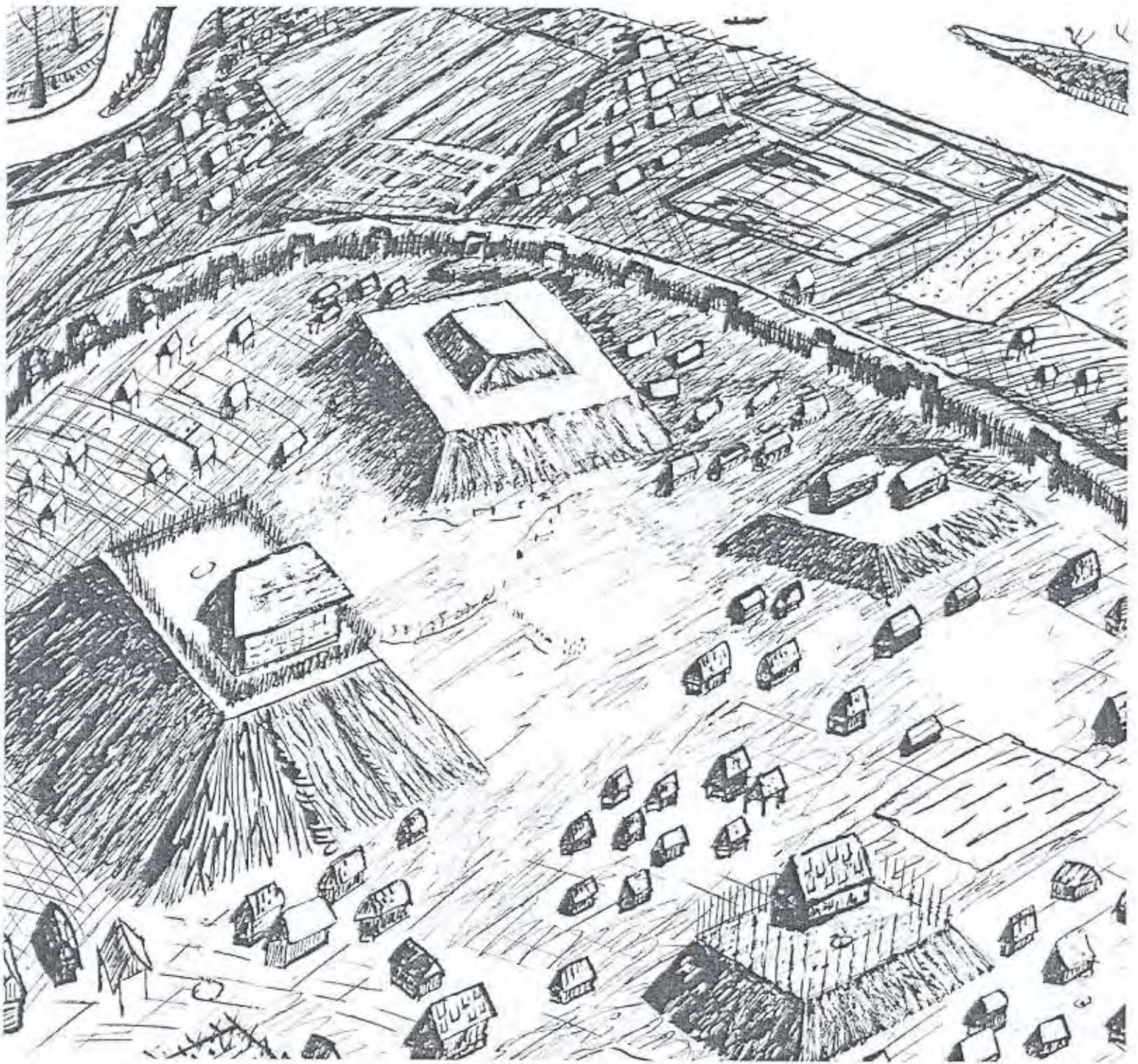
A bird's foot shape cut from a thin, almost clear, layer of an unusual rock called mica.



Large spear made from a piece of volcanic glass (obsidian) from the Rocky Mountains



Grizzly bear tooth drilled to use as jewelry

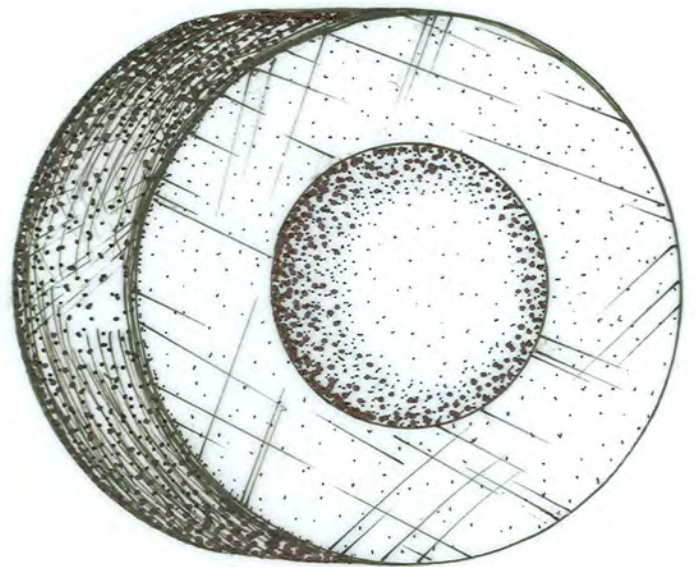


▲ About 1,000 years ago a family of Native Americans we call Mississippians camped in the rock shelter. They came from a large town several miles away on the Ohio River where many families lived. The families who lived in the town built tall mounds of earth and put their chief's house on the top.



Arrow head

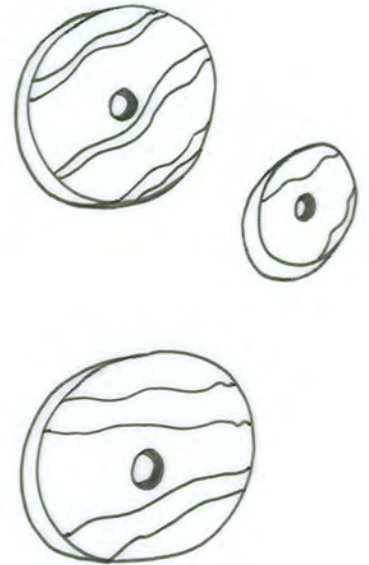
Stone gaming piece



The Mississippian people made beautiful pottery, jewelry, and stone objects.



Pottery jar

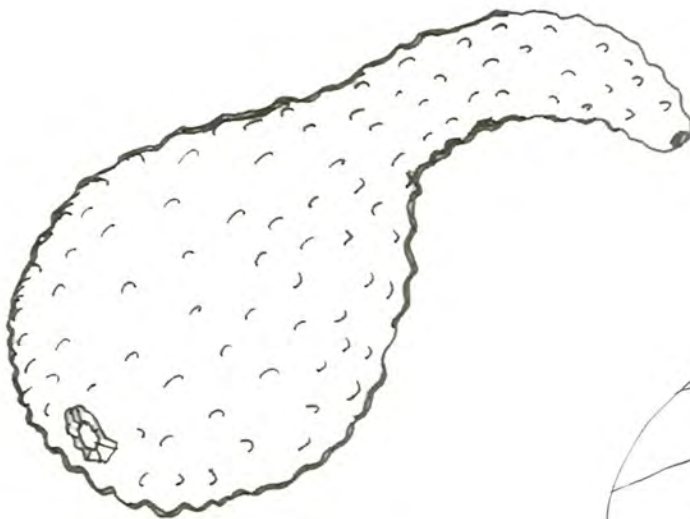


Shell beads

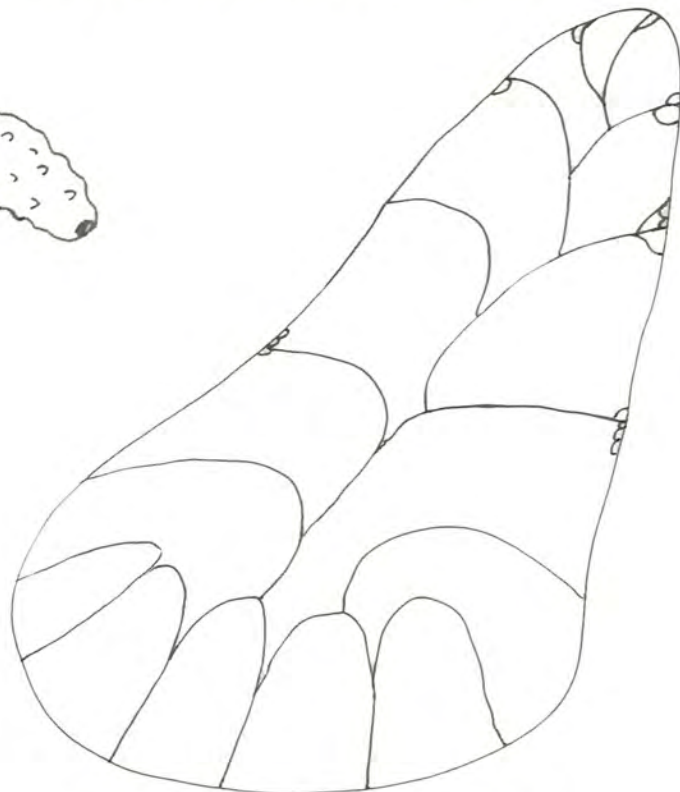


Native corn

Mississippian people were farmers. They grew corn and squash in fields outside their village.

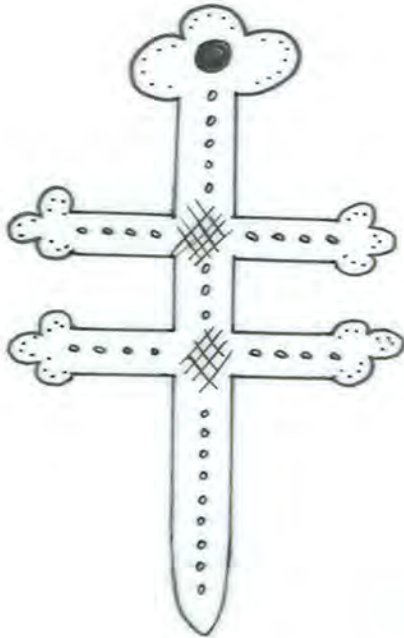


Squash

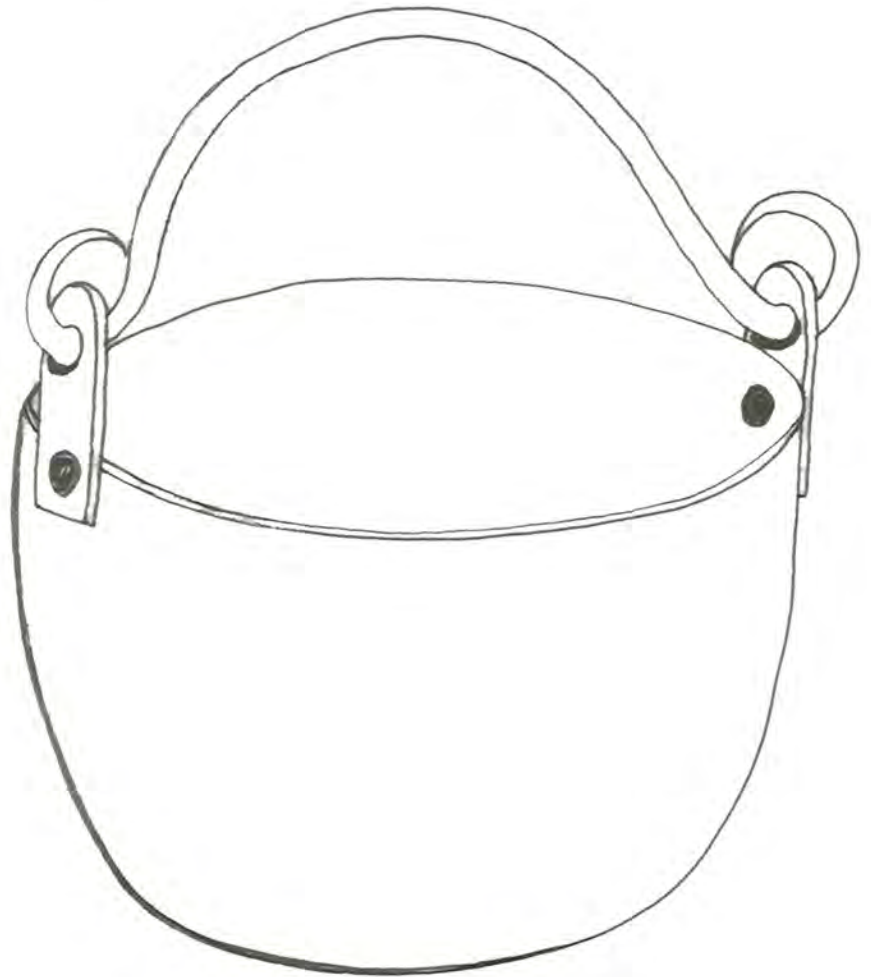


Blade for a Garden Hoe

When American and European settlers arrived in the forest in the 1600's, the Native Americans changed from using stone tools and ceramic pots to the metal tools, brass pots, and guns that the settlers brought with them.



Silver cross



Copper kettle

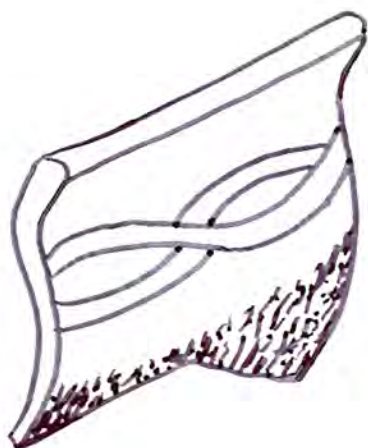
By the 1840's many of the Native Americans had moved away from the forests where their families had lived for over 10,000 years.



Native American
Design

Some families stayed in the area, though. The grandchildren and greatgrandchildren of these Native people still live in the cities and towns where the forests used to be.

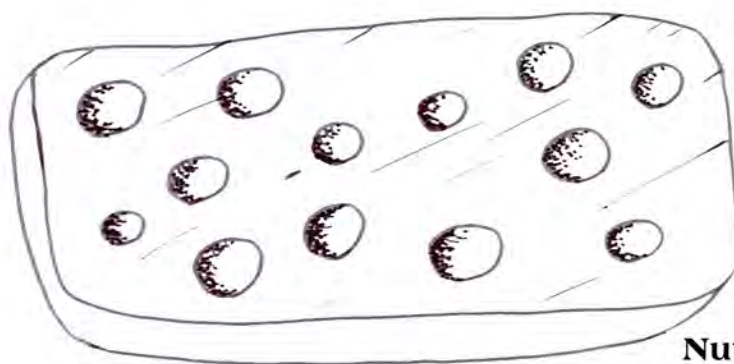
Please choose to leave ancient artifacts where they are found and report what you have seen to the Forest Archaeologist. Not only will you be following the law that protects artifacts from being removed from the forest, you are helping to tell the important story of the people who lived in this forest long ago.



Pieces of Pottery



Stone tools



Nutting Stone

Remember: Take only photographs and leave only footprints. Help protect the heritage resources of our National Forest!