

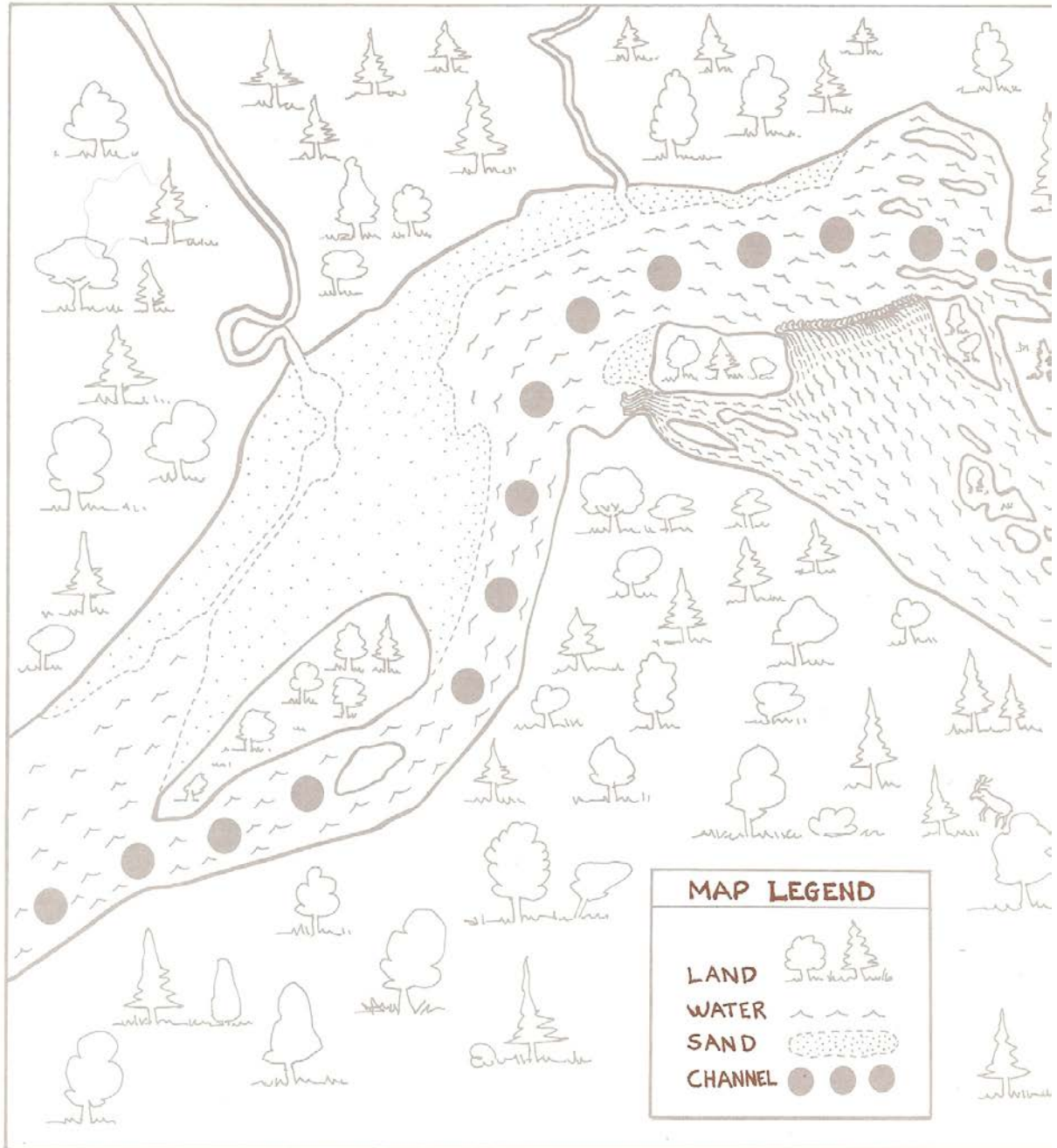
# *Falls of the Ohio*

Read-along Stories and Primary Coloring Map

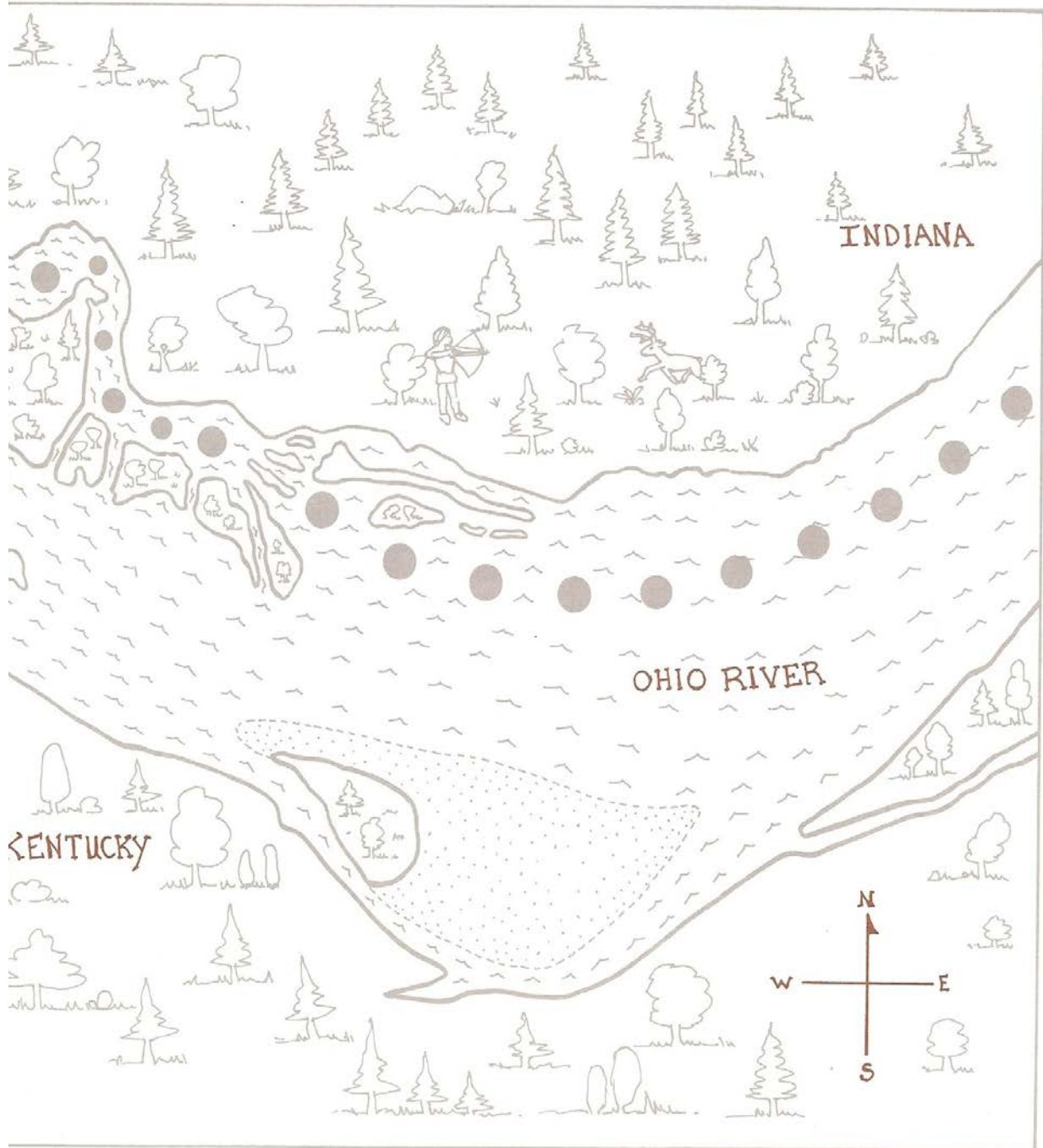


Drawn by William Turner for the exhibit "Portland: the land, the river and the people."

# My First Map of the Falls



Name: \_\_\_\_\_



Design/concept N.T. Andrews, drawing by R. Hutt. Copyright © 1987 by the Portland Museum, Inc. All rights reserved.

# A Map of the Falls

*channel*

*dangerous*

*direction*

*Falls of the Ohio*

*ledge*

*limestone*

*plains*

*Ohio River*

*settler*

*supermarket*

*symbol*

*travel*

This map of the Ohio River long, long ago shows the Falls of the Ohio. The river rushes over the rocks and falls off a ledge of limestone in the river. The Falls can be a dangerous place.

Early settlers used maps like this when they traveled down the river in boats. Some settlers stayed at the Falls and made towns. The names of the towns are Louisville, Shippingport, Portland, New Albany, Clarksville and Jeffersonville.

The river was full of fish. Big trees and grassy plains covered the land along the river. Squirrels, beavers, and otters lived near the river. Black bears, deer, and buffalo lived nearby. There was no supermarket, but the makings of a meal were never far away!

A river has a channel. The channel is the deepest part of the river. A river map shows the channel because people in boats need to know where the water is deep. River maps also show sand bars. A boat will not get stuck on the sand if the driver reads the map.

Look carefully at the **MAP LEGEND**. A legend shows the symbols used on the map. There are four symbols used on our map. The symbols are trees, waves, little tiny dots, and big round dots. Trees mean land. Waves mean water. Tiny dots mean sand. Big dots mark the channel.

Our map also has a **NORTH ARROW** to show directions. The four directions are **North, South, East, and West**. The first letter of each word marks the direction. Find the North Arrow on this map.

## **Activities:**

1. Trace the **NORTH ARROW** in red.
2. Draw a red line to connect the dots marking the channel in the river. Trace it with your finger before using your crayon.
3. Color the water blue.
4. Color the sand yellow.
5. Color the land green.

# Hunting at the Falls

arrows  
autumn  
bison  
buffalo

Falls of the Ohio  
Indians  
hunt  
Kentucky

meat  
salt  
stone  
sweet

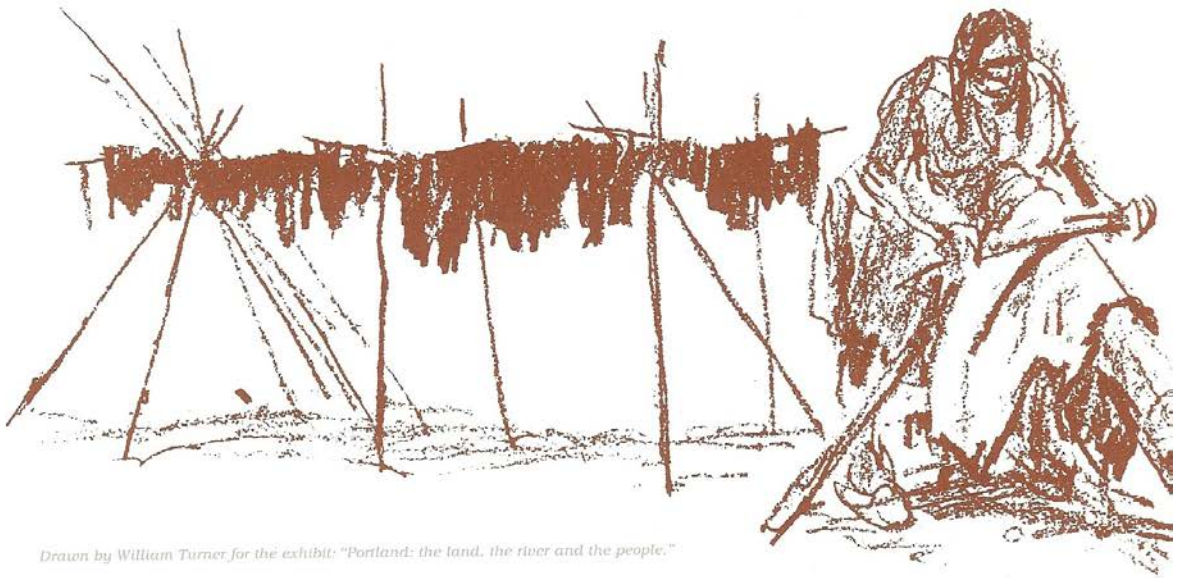
Four hundred years ago Indians hunted bison at the Falls of the Ohio. Bison is another name for the American buffalo. The bison liked salt that could be found in Kentucky. The bison also liked the sweet grass that grew in Kentucky. Each autumn the bison crossed the river at the Falls. When the bison came out of the river, the Indians shot them with arrows tipped with stone. The Indians dried the meat to use in the winter. They used the fur for warmth and made tools from the bones. They were thrifty people. Living in the wilderness made the Indians respect nature.

## Questions:

1. Who hunted the bison? \_\_\_\_\_

2. What did the bison like? \_\_\_\_\_

3. What is the other name for bison? \_\_\_\_\_



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# Black Bear

*animal*  
*bear*  
*black*  
*blanket*

*claw*  
*gift*  
*Indian*  
*jewelry*

*meat*  
*soft*  
*teeth*  
*woods*

Many black bears lived in the Kentucky woods. Indians hunted the bears. The Indians used almost every part of the animal they killed. They ate the meat and used the soft fur for blankets. They made the teeth and claws into jewelry. There was no drugstore, but the Indians knew rubbing bear fat on their bodies would keep bugs away. The Indians thanked the Great Spirit for giving them so many gifts from the black bears. Many years later the bears were almost wiped out by hunters with guns.

## **Questions:**

1. Where did the bears live?

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2. Who killed the bears?

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3. Name three things the Indians got from the bears.

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# Deer and Buffalo

animal  
number  
buffalo  
builder

cross  
deer  
hoof  
large

number  
trace  
trail  
year

Large numbers of deer and buffalo lived here by the Falls of the Ohio. When the water in the river was low, the animals could cross the river. Year after year, the animals walked along the same path to get to the crossing place. Their hoofs packed the earth into wide trails. These trails are called traces. Later, pioneers drove their wagons along the traces. Does this make the buffalo the first American road builder?

## Questions:

1. Name the two animals this story is about.

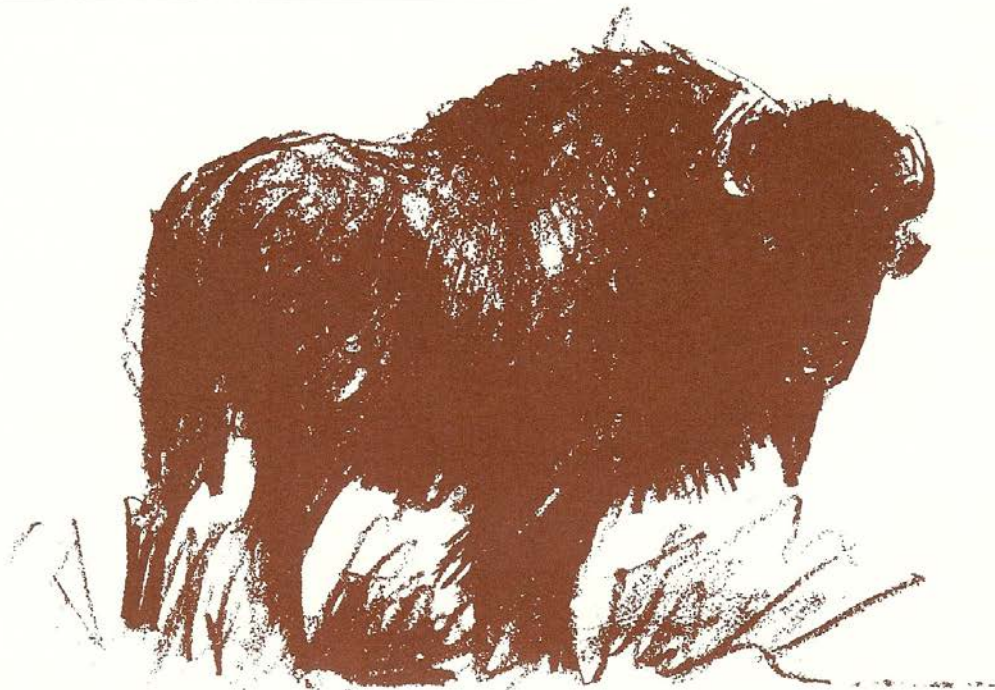
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2. Where did these animals cross the river?

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3. These animals were looking for salt. What were the trails they made called?

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# Sixteen Thousand Years at the Falls

*beaver*  
*channel*  
*dangerous*  
*direction*

*ledge*  
*limestone*  
*otter*  
*rush*

*rock*  
*settler*  
*squirrel*  
*supermarket*

For sixteen thousand years, Native Americans came to the Falls of the Ohio. They came to hunt in the great forest on the banks of the river. They came to fish and gather mussels at the Falls. The Natives did not build cities, but they had important cultures. They respected the land, the sky and the air, and lived as one with nature. They made their tools from things they found. The Native Americans moved with the changing seasons and followed the animals they hunted. They gathered fruits and nuts in season and preserved meat with salt for the winter. Kentucky was a good place to be.

Archeologists tell us that most of our Kentucky history is under ground. This is because the Natives did not write down their history. Their stories died with the people. To learn more about their cultures, we must dig at the places they lived. We must find artifacts of their cultures.

## **Questions:**

1. Why did Native Americans come to the Falls of the Ohio?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What did the Native Americans eat?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. How can we find out more about the history and culture of Native Americans?  
\_\_\_\_\_