

Several Native American Museums in North Carolina

Town Creek Indian Mound State Historic Site

Location: Montgomery, North Carolina

Website: www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/Sections

Frisco Native American Museum and Natural History Center

Location: Hatteras Island, Outer Banks of North Carolina

Website: www.nativeamericanmuseum.org

The Museum of Native American Resource Center

Location: Pembroke, North Carolina

Website: www.uncp.edu/nativemuseum

North Carolina Museum of History

Location: Raleigh, North Carolina

Website: [www.ncmuseumofhistory.org/
nchh/amerindian](http://www.ncmuseumofhistory.org/nchh/amerindian)



Cherokee County Historical Museum

Location: Murphy, North Carolina

Website: www.cherokee-county-nc.gov/departments/museum

Museum of the Cherokee Indian

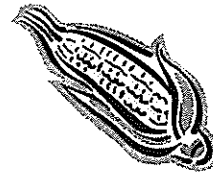
Location: Cherokee, North Carolina

Website: www.cherokee-nc.com

Rankin Museum of American and Natural History

Location: Ellerbe, North Carolina

Website: www.rankinmuseum.com



The Stanly County Museum

Location: Albemarle, North Carolina

Website: www.co.stanly.nc.us/Departments/hpc

Oconaluftee Indian Village

Location: Cherokee, North Carolina

Website: www.westernncattractions.com/village

Fort Dobbs

Location: Statesville, North Carolina

Website: www.fortdobbs.org

Guilford Native American Art Gallery: Greensboro Cultural Center

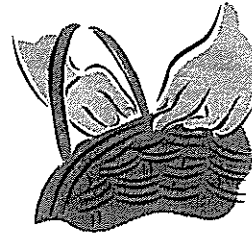
Location: Greensboro, North Carolina

Website: www.guilfordnative.org

Historic Bethabara Park

Location: Winston Salem, North Carolina

Website: www.bethabarapark.org



Wake Forest Museum of Anthropology

Location: Winston Salem, North Carolina

Website: www.wfu.edu/moa

Occaneechi Homeland Preservation Project

Location: Alamance County, North Carolina

Website: www.occaneechi-saponi.org/homeland_project

Indian Museum of the Carolinas

Location: Laurinburg, North Carolina

Website: www.learnnc.org/discover/Scotland/indianmus-scot

Lake Waccamaw Depot Museum

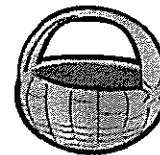
Location: Lake Waccamaw, North Carolina

Website: www.learnnc.org/discover/Columbus/lakewacdepot

Appalachian Cultural Museum

Location: Boone, North Carolina

Website: www.museum.appstate.edu



Mystery Hill and Native American Artifacts Museum

Location: Blowing Rock, North Carolina

Website: www.mysteryhill-nc.com/heritage

The Baum Site

Location: Currituck County

Website: www.arch.dcr.state.nc.us/sites/baum

North Carolina Areas Named After Native American Words

Catawba – A word meaning “river people” Catawba River flows from the mountains through the Piedmont and is named for the Catawba Indians who lived along it.

Chapanoke – A community located in Perquimans County and named for the Native American village Chepanoc or “land of the dead”.

Chowan – The Chowan River flows from Virginia to the Albemarle Sound and is named for the Chowanoc Indians who lived there. The name is Algonquian for “(people) at the south”.

Chinquapin – A Duplin County community named for a type of chestnut in the Algonquian language.

Chocowinity – This Beaufort County town’s name comes from the Native American word for “fish from many waters”.

Cullowhee – Located in Jackson County, the community’s name comes from the Native American word meaning “place of the lilies”.

Currituck – County and island on the Outer Banks which take their names from the Algonquian word meaning “the land of the wild goose”.

Eno – This river in Durham and Orange counties is named for the Eno Indians.

Hatteras – An island on Outer Banks. Its name is an English translation for an Algonquian phrase meaning “there is less vegetation”.

Hiwassee – A lake in Cherokee County name which comes from the word “awuhwá-si”, meaning “a meadow” in the Cherokee language.

Junaluska – A lake in Haywood County named in honor of the courageous Cherokee chief who saved President Andrew Jackson’s life during the battle of Horseshoe Bend in 1812.

Nantahala – National forest is in western North Carolina. Its original name, “Nan-toh-ee-yah-heh-lih”, means “sun in the middle” or “land of the noonday sun” in the Cherokee language.



Manteo – Town on Roanoke Island on the Outer Banks named after Chief Manteo who helped establish peaceful relations between the Croatan Indians and the colonists of Roanoke Island.

Mattamuskeet – The largest natural lake in North Carolina, it was originally called Paquippe. Native American legend has it that the lake was created by a peat fire that burned for 13 moons. The Great Spirit then filled the resulting hole with rain water, fish, and waterfowl. The name Mattamuskeet is thought to mean either “dry dust” or “moving swamp”.

Neuse – River flowing from the Piedmont to the Pamlico Sound named for the Newasiwac or Neusiok Indians.

Oconaluftee – The Oconaluftee River in the North Carolina mountains shares its name with the Ocanaluftee Cherokee Indians.

Ocracoke – One of the barrier islands of the Outer Banks. Its name is Algonquian for “enclosed place” or “fort”.

Pasquotank – This eastern county’s name comes from the Native American word “pasketanki” which means “where the current of the stream divides or forks”.

Perquimans – This county located on the North Carolina coast is named for the Perquimans tribe who lived there.

Roanoke – This island was the site of the first English settlement in America. Its name is an Algonquian word for wampum, and is taken from the root “rar” meaning “rub, smooth, or polish” as wampum shells were highly polished.

Saxapahaw – A town in Alamance County which is named for the Sissipahaw Indians who once lived on the land.

Swannanoa – A Buncombe County town whose name comes from the Cherokee word “Suwali-Nunna” meaning “trail of the Suwali tribe”.

Tuckasegee – A river found in western North Carolina whose name means “crawling terrapin” in the Cherokee language.

Watauga – County and river in the North Carolina mountains whose name comes from the term meaning “beautiful water”.

Yeopim – River in eastern North Carolina named for the Yeopim Indians.