



*Discover the past-shape the future*

# Project Archaeology: Investigating Shelter

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*SCAPOD*



## Mission

*To encourage knowledge of South Carolina's cultural heritage and archaeology.*

# OUR PAST



**2008**: SCAPOD co-founders review past SC public archaeology work, present at SEAC, and start planning a 501(c)(3).



**2009**: SCAPOD co-founders develop a five-year plan, and present at the AAA and SEAC conferences.



**April 2010**: The foundation is set for SCAPOD to become an independent 501(c)(3) non-profit.



**January 2011**: The first SCAPOD board meeting is held.



**May 2012**: SCAPOD receives final federal 501(c)(3) approval from the IRS.

# TOPPER EXHIBIT

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# BOY SCOUTS – FT. CONGAREE

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# PRESENTATIONS

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# ARTIFACT ID DAY - ASSISTING PAST



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SEAC 2014

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**PASSPORT**  
COMP 1  
LOTS 56-56ZA

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# SCAPOD

SOUTH CAROLINA ARCHAEOLOGY PUBLIC OUTREACH DIVISION, INC.  
PRESERVING HERITAGE THROUGH ARCHAEOLOGY EDUCATION  
[WWW.SCAPOD.ORG](http://WWW.SCAPOD.ORG)

# FT. JACKSON PUBLIC DAY

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# JOHANNES KOLB SITE



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# ASSC FALL FIELD DAY



# FT. FREDERICK

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# ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE CLASSROOM





*Discover the past-shape the future*

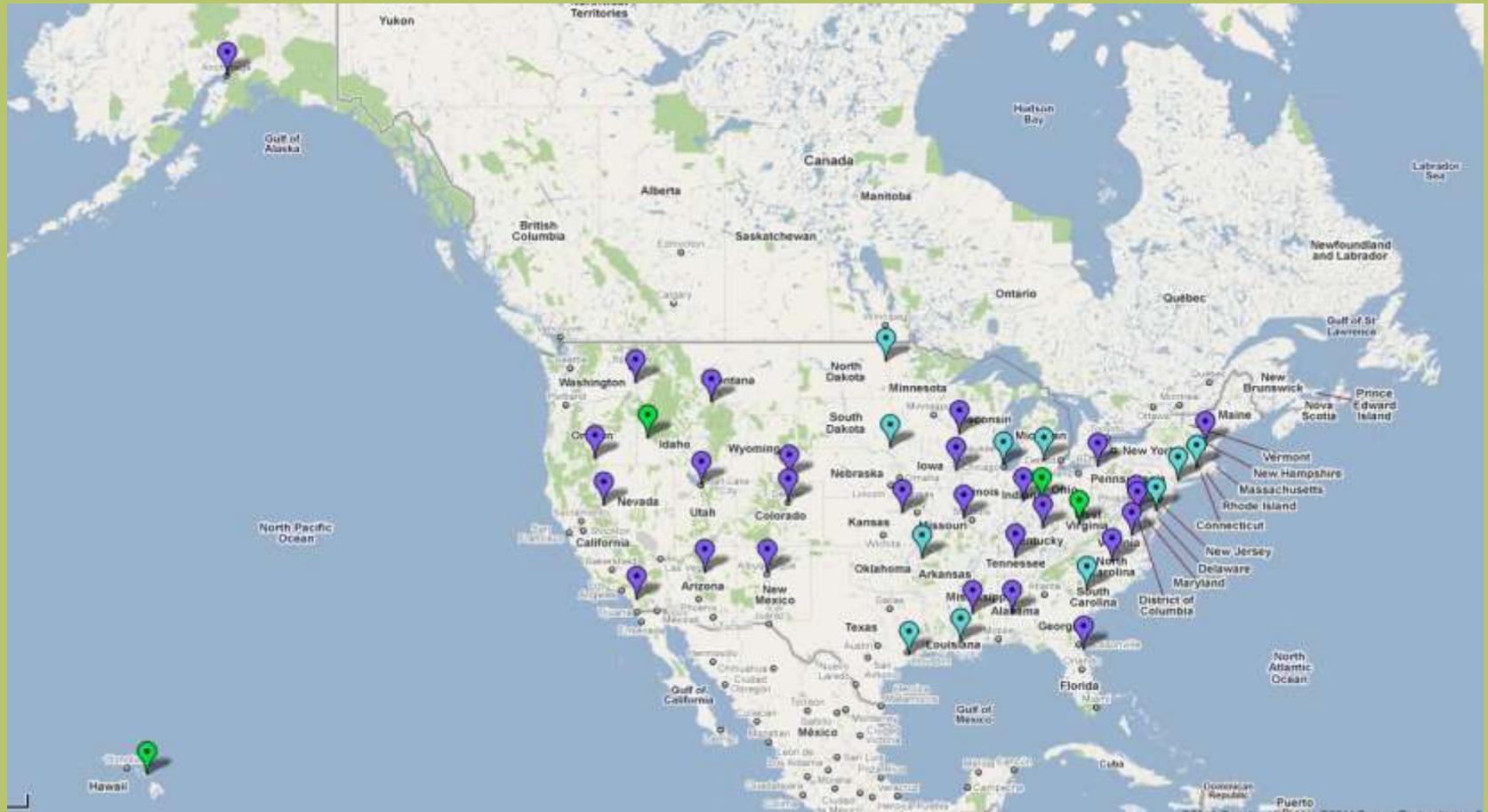
## Mission

*Project Archaeology uses archaeological inquiry to foster understanding of past and present cultures; to improve science and social studies education; and to enhance citizenship education to help preserve our shared archaeological legacy.*



- 👤 Project Archaeology celebrated its 25 year anniversary in 2015
- 👤 Developed in Utah in response to vandalism and looting of archaeological sites
- 👤 2001 headquarters moved to Montana State University in Bozeman, MT.
- 👤 Operating or developing in over 30 states

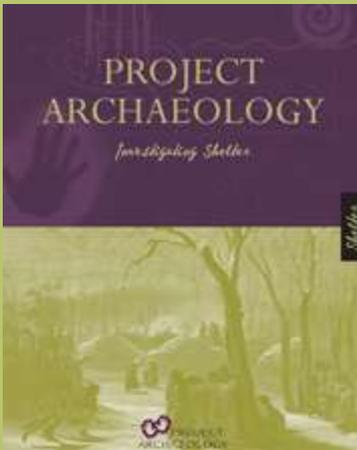
# Project Archaeology Network



# Project Archaeology Leadership Academy



# *Project Archaeology: Investigating Shelter*



- 👤 Supplementary science and social studies curriculum unit for grades 3 through 5
- 👤 Interdisciplinary - seamlessly integrate science (STEM) with literacy, mathematics, social studies, and history
- 👤 Nine comprehensive lessons guiding students through the archaeological study of shelter

# Thinking Like an Archaeologist

Inquiry through the lens of archaeology.

# Living Room Analysis

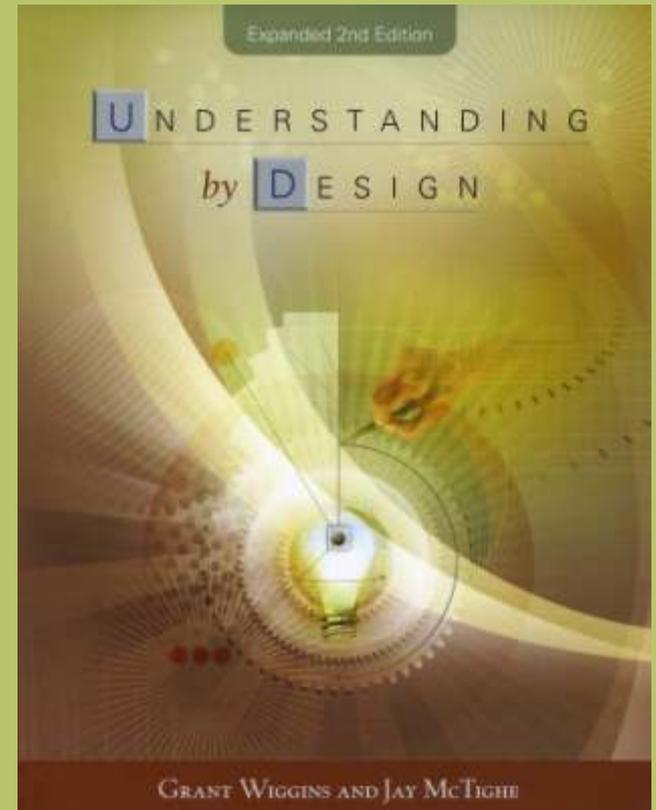
# Analyzing an Ivruulik Site





# *Understanding by Design:* The Basics

- 👉 Enduring Understandings – what do you want students to remember 20 years from now?
- 👉 Essential Questions – questions that guide the uncoverage of knowledge
- 👉 Assessment – Evidence of understanding. How do you know students understand?
- 👉 Plan learning events and activities – based on essential questions

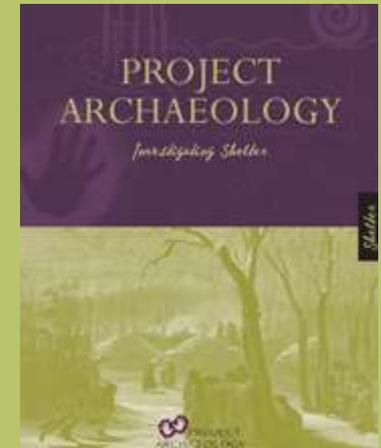


# Overarching Enduring Understandings

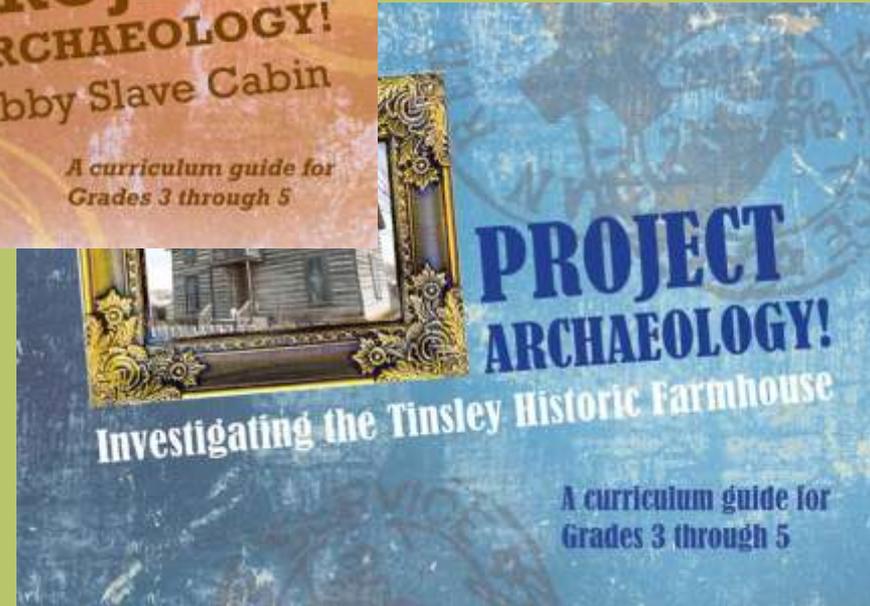
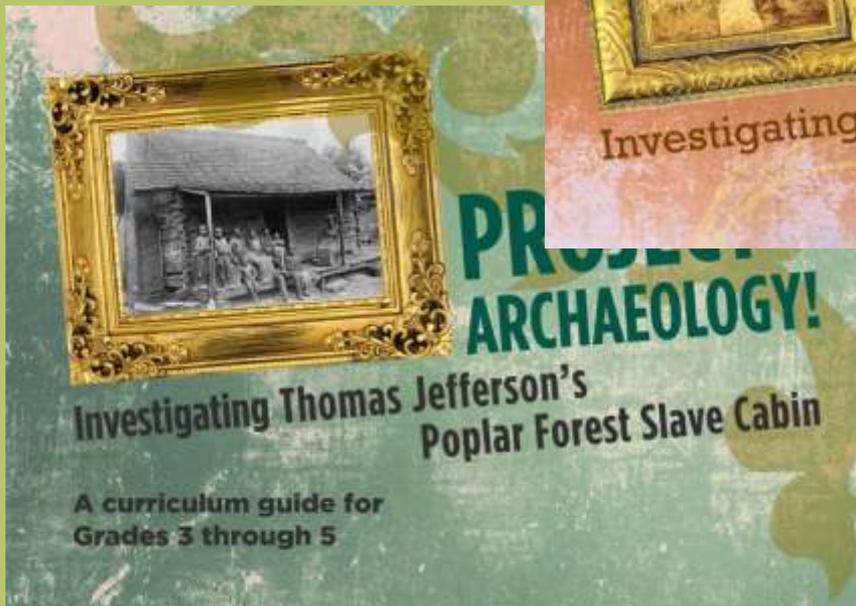
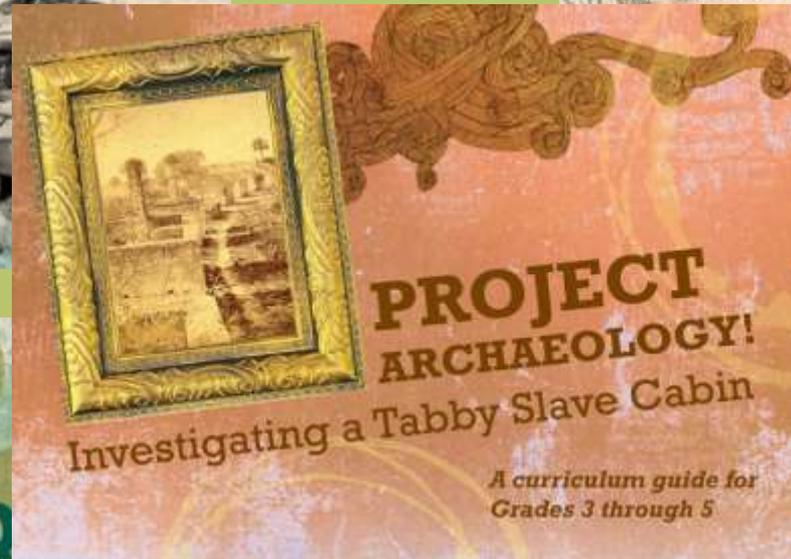
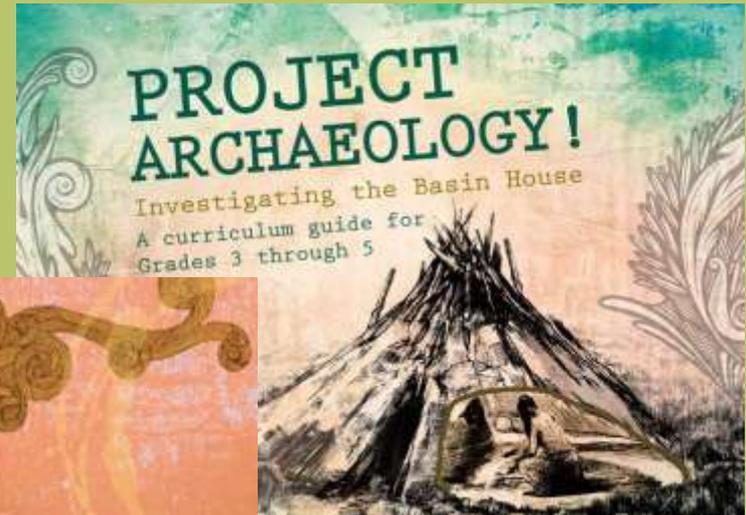
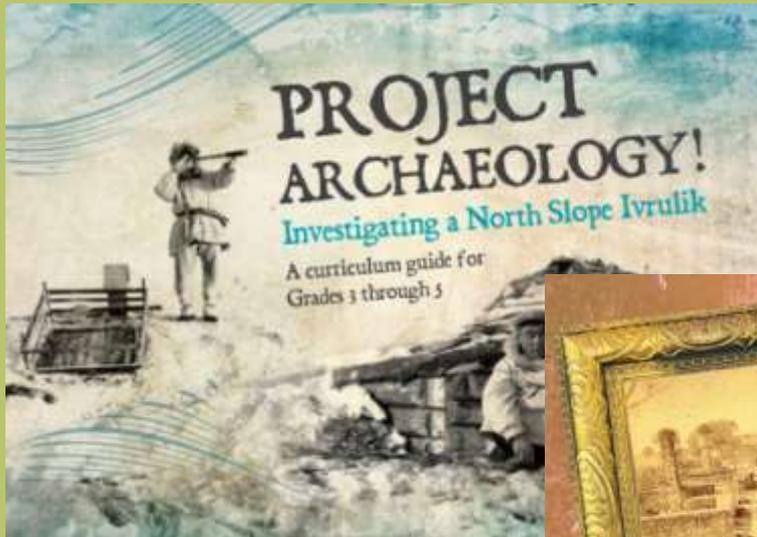
- 👤 Understanding the past is essential for understanding the present and shaping the future.
- 👤 Learning about culture, past and present, is essential for living in a pluralistic society and world.
- 👤 Archaeology is a systematic way to understand the past.
- 👤 Stewardship of archaeology sites, artifacts, and shelters is everyone's responsibility.

# *Project Archaeology: Investigating Shelter*

- 👉 Lesson Eight is a complete archaeological investigation of a shelter which models how archaeologists analyze and interpret data. Teachers choose a regionally appropriate shelter investigation from an online database to help them teach history and social studies standards. Each investigation contains as much authentic primary data as possible for students to manipulate and analyze.



# Shelter Investigations



# Shelter Investigations – Tabby Slave Cabin

## Meet Mrs. Deborah Bartley-Wallace A Descendent of a Slave Family at Kingsley Plantation

Growing up, Mrs. Deborah Bartley-Wallace knew her family had a rich history. She was related to civil rights workers and Tuskegee Airmen. She did not realize her full family history or the relationship with Kingsley Plantation until recently. The discovery happened accidentally.

Mrs. Deborah Bartley-Wallace is an African-American woman. She lives just outside of Atlanta, Georgia and is a homemaker. She enjoys giving parties and planning gatherings for her family.

A few years ago Mrs. Bartley-Wallace was talking to one of her cousins who had just visited Kingsley Plantation on Fort George Island. Her cousin had been walking through the exhibits on the plantation and was surprised to see a face he recognized. The woman in the picture looked just like his Great Aunt Easter! After hearing this news Mrs. Bartley-Wallace planned a trip to Kingsley Plantation to see if the woman in the photo was one of her ancestors. After speaking to a park ranger, Mrs. Bartley-Wallace learned that Easter Bartley was born a slave on Kingsley Plantation in the 1830s.



Photograph of Mrs. Bartley-Wallace holding a picture of her ancestor Easter.



Evidence of vandalism in a slave cabin

## Preserving Slave Cabin Sites

The tabby cabin that you studied is one of 25 of the historic artifacts, we know that people lived in these. These cabins were home to families of 2 to 4 people. At this time period, rangers work hard to preserve our people.

The exposed tabby on these cabins breaks down quickly due to environmental factors such as water. It seeps into the tabby, breaking down the lime putty and wearing away the walls of the cabin. Without the protective putty, the cabin walls become weak and eventually collapse. The biggest threat, though, is caused by humans! This includes touching or leaning on the buildings and also vandalism. When people damage things on purpose we call that vandalism. Vandalizing sites destroys the evidence of the people who lived in the cabins. Vandalism is also disrespectful to the site and the history that happened there.

Preserving the tabby cabins remains a top priority for archaeologists and the National Park Service. At Kingsley Plantation, Ranger Jose Brocato oversees this ongoing process. There are two steps in preserving the cabins. First, the cabins are cleaned by using a lime wash. This is a water and lime mix that cleans the surface for the second step. The second step is to keep the water from creeping inside the tabby wall. Lime putty is applied to the top of the walls in a process called "capping." These are the same techniques and materials that were used during the Kingsley Plantation era more than 200 years ago!



Photograph Courtesy of Florida State Archives  
Photo #2. Laboratory outside of the cabins on Fort George Island

# Lesson One: Knowing Shelter—Knowing People



## Lesson Two:

### By Our Houses You Will Know Us

- 👉 If I had never met you and I visited your home, what would I learn about you from the objects in your kitchen or the place where you eat? Think about/write down two activities and objects that would tell about the activity.

# South Carolina Based Shelter

Ideas? Suggestions? We would love to  
hear from you!

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[scapod.org](http://scapod.org)



PROJECT  
ARCHAEOLOGY

*Discover the past-shape the future*

Project Archaeology is a joint program of  
Montana State University and the US Bureau of Land Management

