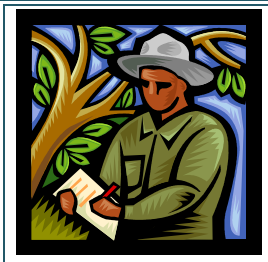
SEAC
Southeast Archeological Center

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Junior Archeologist Program

Name:



How to become a Junior Archeologist

So, you want to become a Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC) Junior Archeologist? To earn your badge, you need to finish 3 projects that help you explore, learn about, and protect the history, culture, and historic places of our national parks and our country.

1) Complete the activities in this booklet according to your age group (see the next page).

2) Visit a national park in the Southeast Region near your home or during your family vacation and attend a Ranger or Archeologist-led activity – a tour, walk, demonstration – that is about archeology or history. Ask the ranger a question or even conduct an interview!

Name of program: _____

Ranger's name: _____

Name of park: _____

Question(s) that you asked: _____

_____

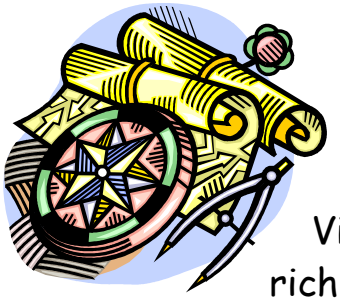
3) Complete a service project. When you finish your project, ask your parents or another adult to sign this form. Get creative! Some examples of a service project are:
    a. Reuse something that you have already used in a different way; for example, reuse your plastic soda bottle as a water bottle.
    b. Research a topic about history or archeology and create a presentation for your family.
    c. Pick up 5 pieces of trash and create a piece of art with them.
    d. Create your own original National Park Service project!

        i. Name of project: _____

        ii. Adult's signature: _____

Remember – have respect for the people and places you visit during your National Park Service adventure! Leave behind any artifacts that you find so others may enjoy and learn from them.

The Southeast Archeological Center Junior Archeology Program targets three age groups.



Explorer Ages 6-8

People have been exploring the Americas for over 12,000 years. From the first crossings of the Bering Land Bridge to Vikings to later European explorers, people have wandered the rich landscapes of the continent. The Southeast was one of the places where people explored from the beginning. Complete at least 5 of the activities in this book.

Soldier Ages 9-11

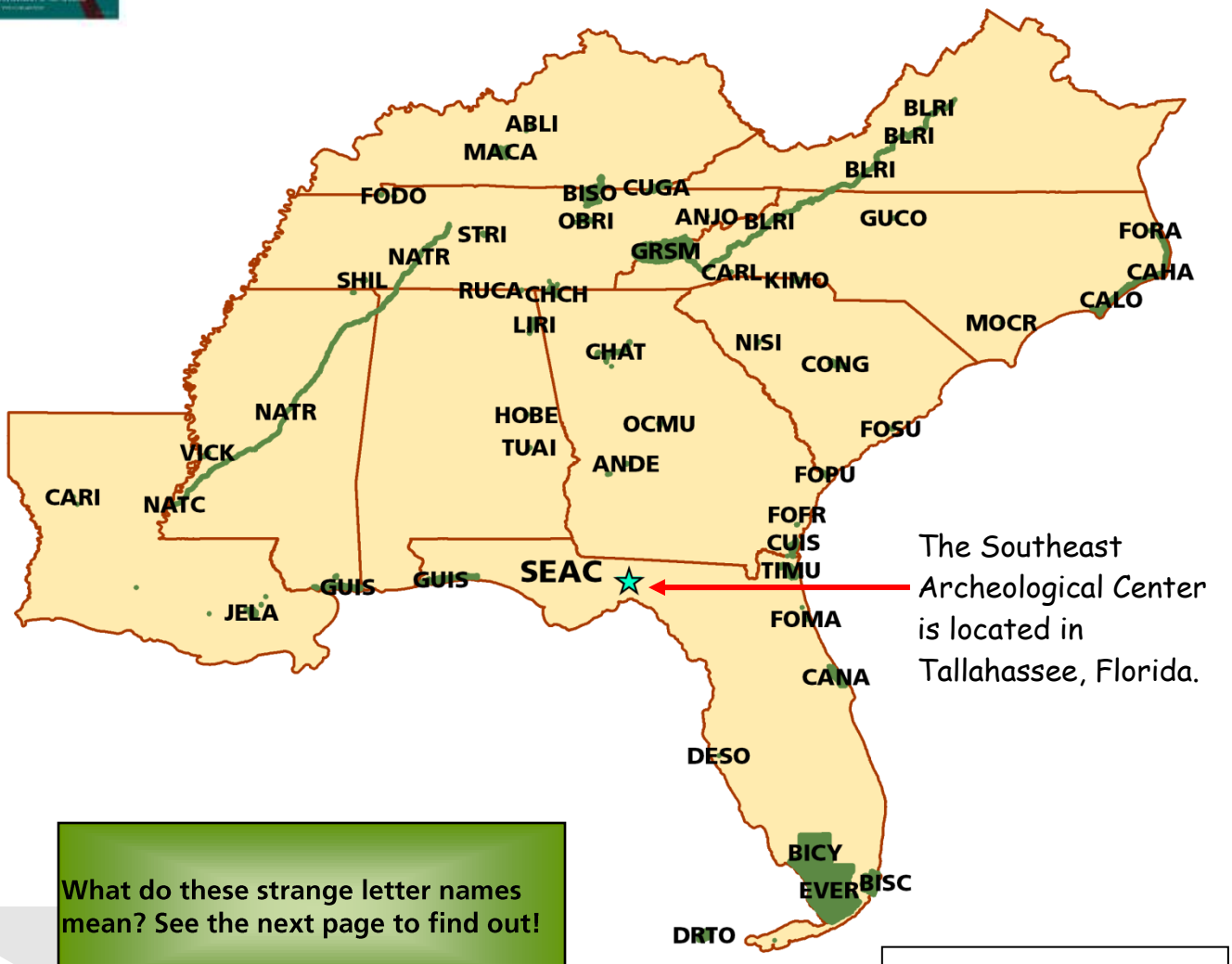
Once people arrived here, they fought and defended their lands. Osceola was a Seminole leader and warrior who resisted the United States when it tried to remove the Seminoles from their lands in Florida. Complete at least 7 of the activities in this book.

Settler Ages 12 and up

People have built many kinds of homes in the Southeast, ranging from small one-room cabins, camp sites in caves, grand mansions, farmsteads, villages, and cities. Complete at least 9 of the activities in this book.

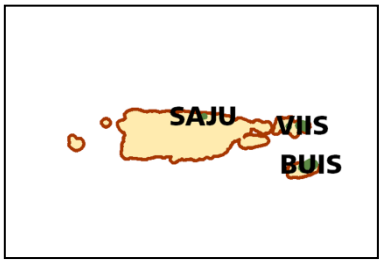
The Southeast Archeological Center

Archeologists at the Southeast Archeological Center help the National Parks across the southeastern United States preserve, protect, and better understand the history and cultural heritage of the region. The Center provides expertise and support more than 64 national parks, from Virginia and Kentucky to Louisiana and south Florida, and even Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands!



The Southeast Archeological Center is located in Tallahassee, Florida.

What do these strange letter names mean? See the next page to find out!



Have you visited any states in the Southeast? Did you see any national parks while you were there?

MACA? CONG? FODO? VICK?

You may be wondering what's up with the sets of four letters on the map? They represent each of the parks in the Southeast Region. For example, NATR stands for Natchez Trace Parkway, and MACA stands for Mammoth Cave National Park. And SEAC stands for - you guessed it - the Southeast Archeological Center!

See if you can match the four-letter "code" to its park. Visit the National Park Service website at www.nps.gov/findapark for help, and use the map to locate parks in the region. Follow the links to each park's website and describe something neat that you learn about its history, culture, or natural resources. Use the map on the previous page for help.

Park Code	Name of Park	Something Neat About the Park
CUIS		
GUCO		
DRTO		
SAJU		
VIIS		
CARI		
TUAI		
FOR A		

Digging into the Past

Archeologists and historians study and research **people** from the past – from thousands of years ago to just a few years ago. They study how people lived, what they did, what they ate, how they traveled, and who they met. Historians and archeologists use documents such as maps, diaries, church records, letters, and business records to piece together these untold stories. But many times, no written records exist. Some societies did not have a written language, so there are no records to study. However, all people leave behind ruins of buildings, a pile of trash (**midden**), and burials in a graveyard.

Excavations at Cumberland Island National Seashore.

Archeologists dig in the ground to find evidence of people, whether they lived 100 years ago or 2,000 years ago. Archeologists find the ruins of homes, tools, items used for cooking and eating, and sometimes even the food itself. The items that people leave behind are called **artifacts**. Archeologists make **observations** about how people lived based on the artifacts and their **context** – the ground in which they are buried, the environment, and other factors. An observation is information gathered by using one of the five senses.

However, artifacts, tell only part of the story. Historians and archeologists must use their observations and research to **infer** the entire story of how people lived in the past. To infer is to reach a conclusion about something based on observations or hypotheses.

Archeologists bring artifacts back to the laboratory, where they are cleaned and analyzed.

Curators studying artifacts brought back to the lab.

Use these clues to decipher the untold story about the people who owned them – who they were, how they lived, and their activities. On the lines below, write a story about how these people used the objects.

Fragments of pottery - bowls and plates with a green glaze - that date to the 1700s.

Diary of a soldier, with letters to his family back home.

A historic map of from 1647 that shows a fort with cannons and several houses nearby.

A glass bottle that dates to the 1700s.

A pile of fish bones and conch shells (a midden)

A cannon at the fort.

But you can find more at SEAC!

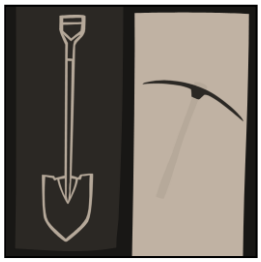
An archeologist's job isn't finished when she or he has excavated a site and cleaned and analyzed the artifacts. The artifacts have to be cared for a long, long time; they have to be **curated**. Museum specialists work with archeologists to preserve and keep these objects in safe, secure environments. There are many reasons to do this. For example, a park may want to use them in a museum display, or a student or researcher may need to study an object for a special project.

Some artifacts need special treatment or they will fall apart. Examples include an iron **cannon** from a shipwreck in the ocean, a carved wooden flute from a wet **bog** in the Everglades, or parts of a pre-Civil War flintlock musket, such as the one to the right, removed from the ground. Museum specialists know how to take care of these objects so they can be preserved for the future – they **conserve** artifacts and objects. Museum specialists also rescue and repair artifacts and objects that have been damaged, such as from a flood or a hurricane.

How can archeologists tell the age of an artifact? They use several techniques. They use chemistry to test for certain elements, such as carbon. **Carbon** is found in all living things. As soon as something dies, the amount of carbon it contains begins to decay, or go away. Archeologists can measure how much carbon is left in an object that used to be alive. For example, a shell that used to be a home for an animal, a tree, or a person, in order to determine when it died. This technique is called Carbon-14 dating.

Archeologists strive to tell people what they've found and why they excavate sites. They also work with volunteers, including Boy Scouts, to excavate sites.

Pieces of the Puzzle

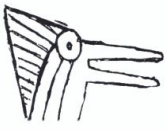


When archeologists excavate or dig into a site, the artifacts normally are found in layers of dirt, called **strata**. Generally, the layers on the bottom are older than those on top; they were deposited first. This is called the **law of superposition**. So, artifacts that are in the bottom layers normally are older than those in the upper layers. Sometimes animals or people will dig into the strata, as when a mouse or crab burrows a hole, or a person puts a post in the ground to build a fence. This can move artifacts up and down in the soil and cause confusion. However, a good archeologist will see this and be able to determine what happened. The **stratigraphy** of an archeological site is the combination of all the different strata.

How many strata do you see here?

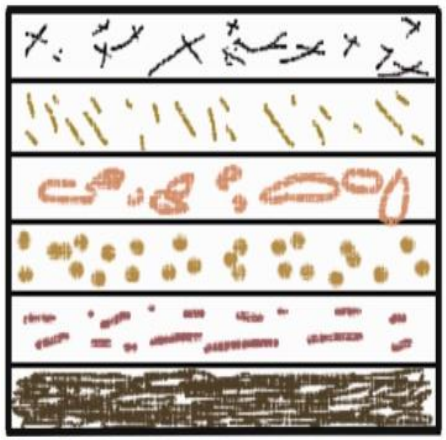
Using the picture and legend on the next page, match the artifacts to their time period (Hint: look at the time period of the soil where they are located.)

Artifact	Time Period
Tire	_____ years ago
Glass bottle	_____ years ago
Pot	_____ years ago
Arrowhead	_____ years ago
Shell midden	_____ years ago
Spoon	_____ years ago
Small cannonballs	_____ years ago
Tin can	_____ years ago



Did you know that during a storm or hurricane, an entire archeological site can be washed or eroded away? It also can be buried under 3 feet or more of sand or dirt in one day.

Stratigraphy Legend



0-100 years ago

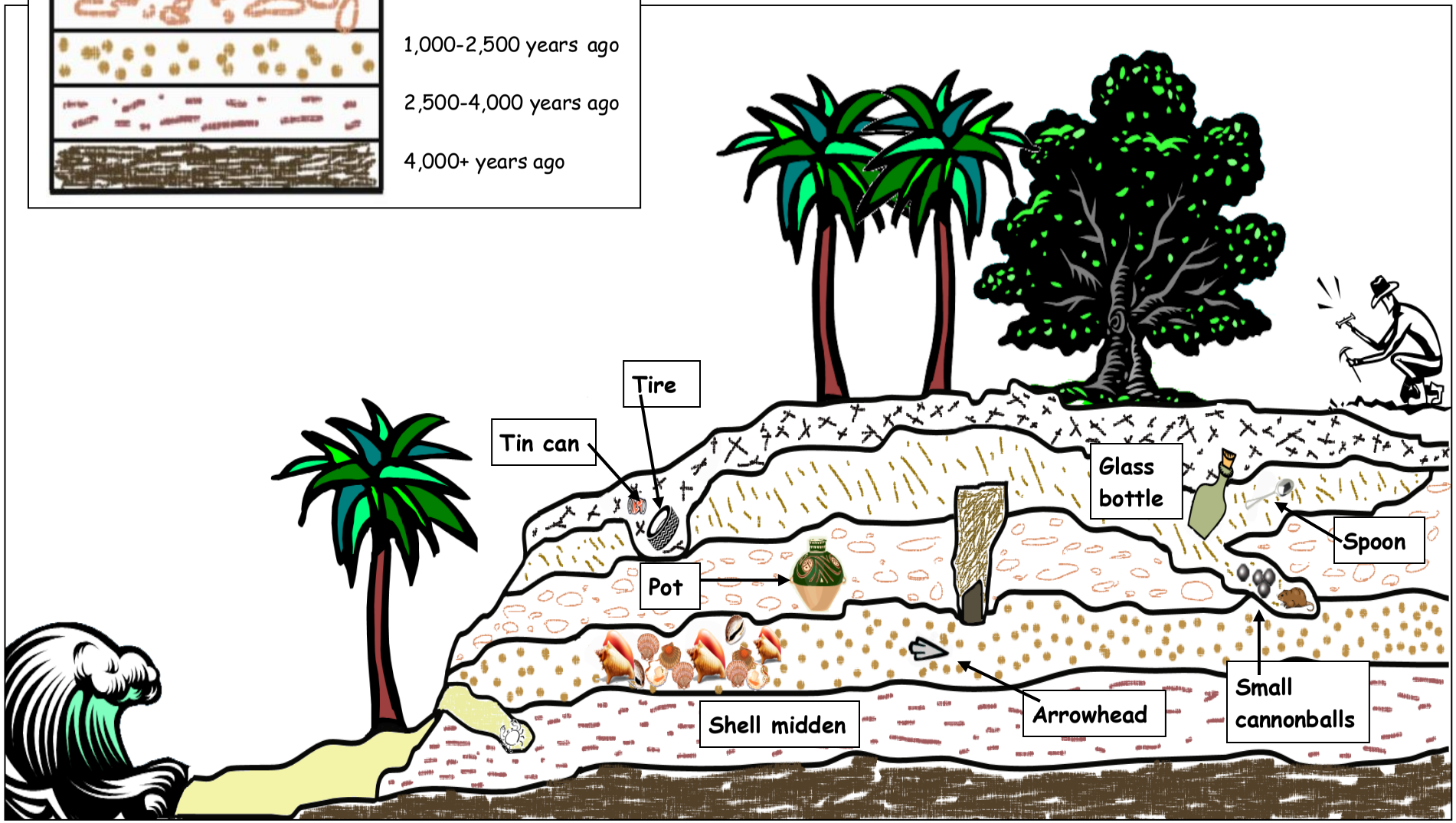
100-400 years ago

400-1,000 years ago

1,000-2,500 years ago

2,500-4,000 years ago

4,000+ years ago



Tools of the Trade

What tools do archeologists use? Let's see: they carefully dig in the ground, clean artifacts, record information, read and research in libraries and museums, and carefully store the artifacts in places that are safe from the environment and ensure that they can't be stolen.

Can you match the tool with how it is used? Under each description describe what you think the tool is.

To research the history of a site

_____

To carefully dig or excavate small areas of a site

_____

To sift the soil to find small objects and artifacts

_____

To dig (excavate) large areas of a site

_____

To take notes and record information

_____

To wash artifacts for analysis

_____

Many Stories in Time

In the United States, archeologists study clues about people who lived more than 12,000 years ago! To better understand ancient societies and how their cultures have changed over time, archeologists have divided prehistory into four main periods.

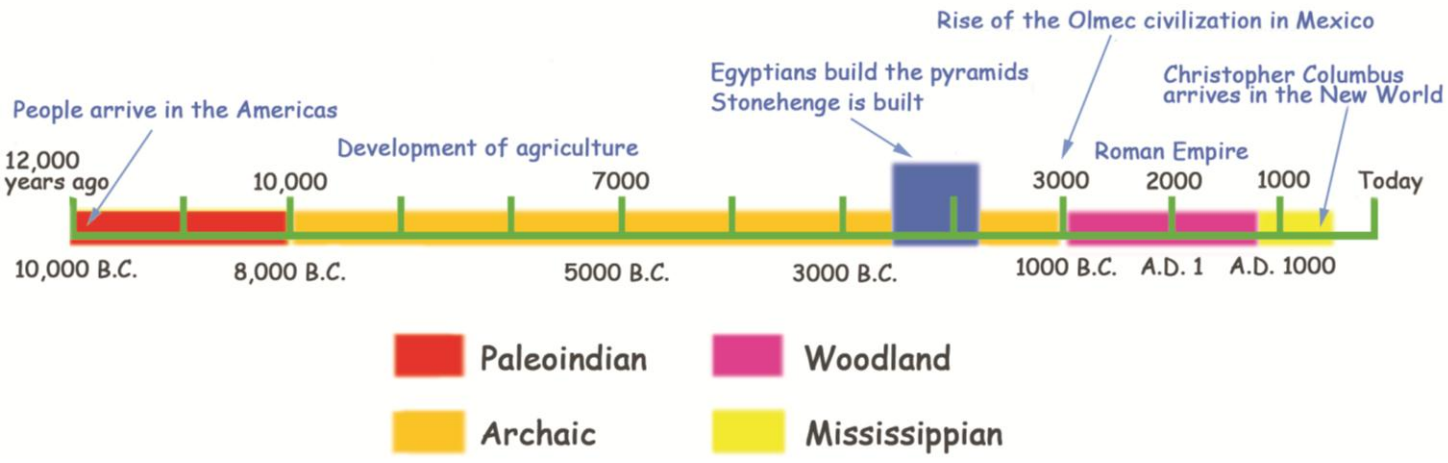
PaleoIndian, 12,000 – 10,000 B.C. This is when people arrived in the Americas, and the glaciers were melting. Small groups or **bands** of people followed and hunted large animals such as **mammoths** and **mastodons**. People were living in the Southeast, too, even in the **Florida peninsula** and the **Coastal Plain**. Sea levels were much lower than they are today, so much so that the beach at the Gulf of Mexico was actually many miles further out. And just like today, people were living there. These ancient beach sites are now under water.

Archaic, 8000 – 1000 B.C. During this period, sea levels were rising and the glaciers were almost completely gone. People were still living in small bands or groups and moving across the landscape within **territories**. Over time, they developed large camps and traveled between them during the seasons as different foods became available. Later, people began to experiment with different kinds of plants, and they began to make pottery.

Woodland, 1000 B.C. – A.D. 1000. People were now living in **tribes** and beginning to settle down into villages. Some of these tribes had leaders or rulers, and some were quite powerful. They were planting crops and still hunting and gathering, and making pottery vessels to store and cook foods. Some societies made mounds out of earth or shell, for **ceremonies** and to bury their dead. Trade and **exchange networks** were established that moved goods across very long distances.

Mississippian, A.D. 1000 – 1600. Societies were developing social and status classes. Some people were powerful political and religious leaders, while others were chiefs and nobles; others were traders and farmers; and others were slaves. People lived in many types of villages: in single farms, small villages with one mound, and large towns with many mounds. Many of these villages were located near rivers, with soils good for growing lots of food. Powerful people traded with communities that were far away for luxury goods, such as **copper** from Michigan and conch shells from south Florida. They exchanged goods through networks that linked hundreds of communities together.

This timeline shows you what was going on around the world.



Home Sweet Home

Mounds at Shiloh National Military Park.

Archeologists find evidence of where and how people lived – how their houses were made, their ceremonial temples, how they cooked food, where they planted **gardens** and fields to grow food, how they got ready for **hunting** or **gathering** expeditions, where they dumped their trash, and how they buried their dead. Archeologists find this evidence in the least likely places, such as swamps, the Everglades, and on barrier islands that are more than 10 miles from the shore!

Some of the oldest archeological sites in the Southeast can be found in **caves**. People were living in Russell Cave (Russell Cave National Monument) in northern Alabama nearly 10,000 years ago! They lived at the cave's entrance for protection from the weather and because it was close to many resources including animals to hunt, nuts and berries to eat, and freshwater. There was a fresh water spring near the entrance to the cave, and the stream still flows into the cave today. People lived at Russell Cave off and on for more than 9,000 years and left behind one of the most complete records of prehistoric human life in the Southeast. Many kinds of artifacts have been found there – pottery, animal bones, **seeds,** and tools and weapons made from **stone** and bone. Some of these artifacts have been found as deep as 30 feet below the present floor of the cave. And some of the artifacts did not come from Alabama, but from far away, telling us that these ancient people were trading goods with other people.

People began to in settle in villages, some small and some very large. At many villages people began to build large ceremonial **mounds** and platforms out of earth or shell to conduct religious acts or bury their dead. Sometimes their chiefs would live on top of one of the mounds. Archeologists call these societies "chiefdoms." The village of the residents was located among and around the mounds. Some of the largest villages were more like towns, with hundreds or even thousands of people living there! Homes were made out of **wattle-and-daub**, mud stuck onto a frame made of wood and twigs, with roofs made of grass, palm leaves, or thatch. Many homes were measured between 8 and 30 feet (2.5 and 9 meters) across.

Parks like Shiloh National Military Park and Ocmulgee National Monument contain remains of earthen **temple** and burial mounds that are more than 1,500 years old! These large villages needed to feed the people living there. In areas with good soil and water people began to experiment with growing food – the start of what we call **horticulture**. But they continued to hunt and gather foods, sometimes hiking and camping many miles away from their homes.

Did you know that some prehistoric villages had a council house, or large meeting building, that was 120 feet across and could hold up to 3,000 people?

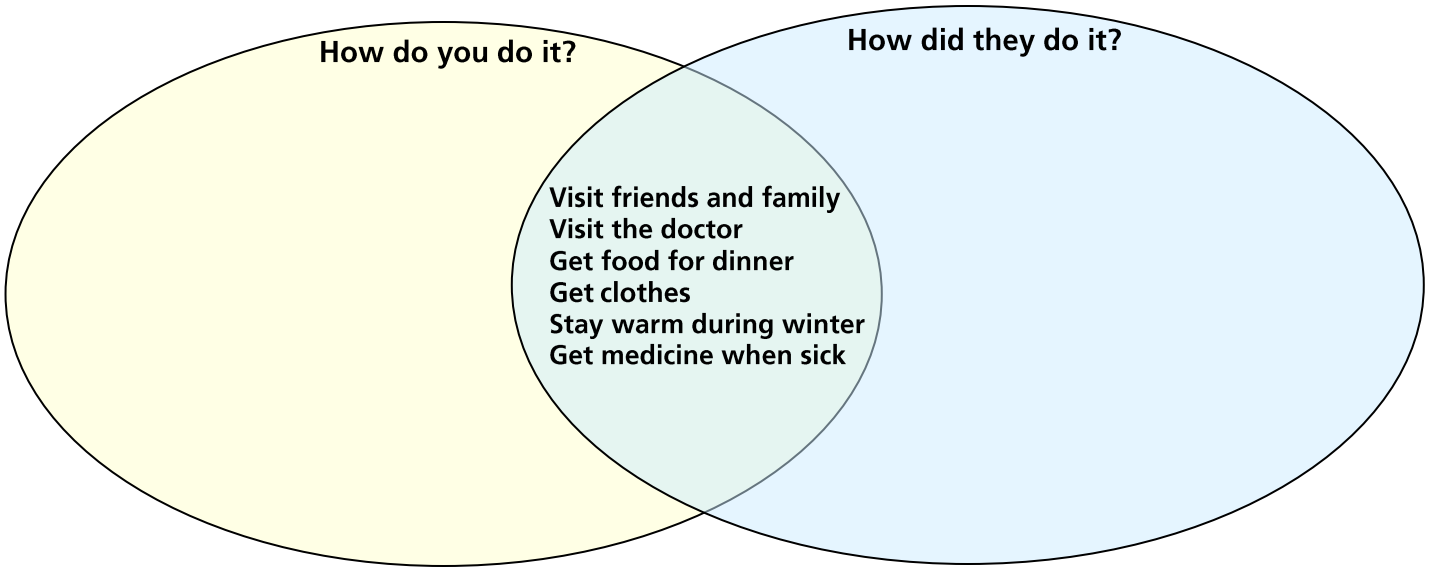
In coastal or swampy areas where the soil was not good for growing lots of food, people still built large villages and lived for hundreds of years. This was possible because abundant fish, shellfish, birds, other animals, and plants could be counted on for food all year. These mounds and villages were made of **shells**. Parks such as Everglades National Park, Big Cypress National Preserve, Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, Cape Lookout National Seashore, and Canaveral National Seashore have evidence of villages located on or near the ocean, large bodies of water, or rivers of **grass**. At Gulf Islands National Seashore, archeologists have found evidence that people paddled canoes 8 or 9 miles across the Mississippi Sound to large islands, where they fished and gathered shellfish. They even camped and buried their dead out on these remote islands.

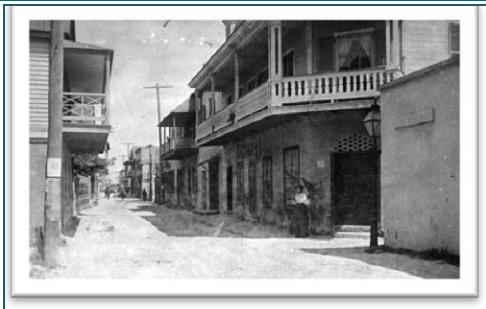
Shell mounds at Cape Lookout National Seashore.

Archeologists hiking through Big Cypress National Preserve.

In other places, people moved back and forth from the coast, or from village to village and camp to camp far from the coast, as certain plants and animals were available to eat during different seasons. People traveled by walking or paddling canoes.

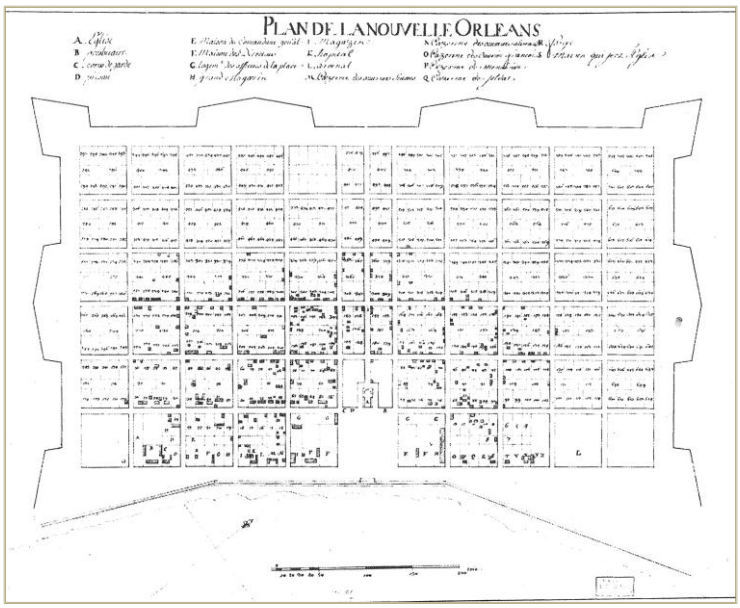
Think about how you travel to and from your home to accomplish tasks every day. How far do you go to get food at the grocery store or a restaurant, to visit friends and family, to see a doctor, or to buy clothes? Now think about doing this without a car, bus, or bicycle! What are some other differences between life today and the lives of ancient Native Americans? Write your answers below.





Settling the Frontier

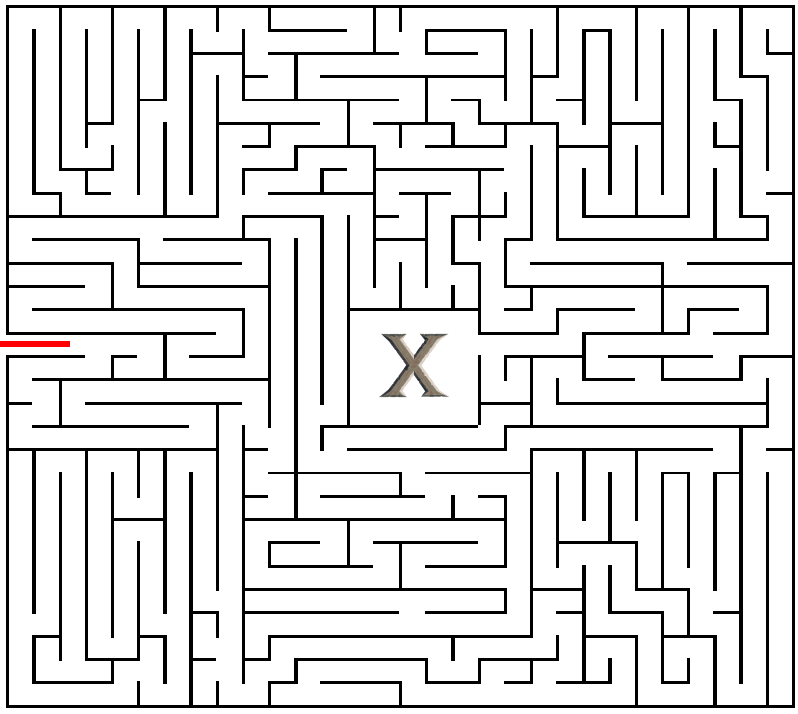
Archeologists also study places that are not quite as old. Historic sites are those with written records, such as rules and laws, newspapers, announcements, business records, church records, and personal messages. In the Southeast, this refers to the time after the arrival of Europeans (after 1492). There are all kinds of historic sites – small farms, large plantations, factories, forts, small towns, and large cities. Archeologists use historic documents and old maps to discover how villages and towns were created, how people got food and other goods, and how they lived.



The oldest city in the United States is St. Augustine, Florida. It was established in 1565, by Spanish explorers who were told to establish a fort on the Atlantic Coast of *La Florida* (the Spanish name for Florida). St. Augustine was a bustling port city; it was laid out as a grid, with streets running north-south and east-west. And it had a fort; actually, there were 8 forts before the final stone fort, Castillo de San Marcos, was built. And it's standing today!

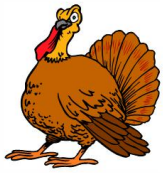
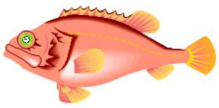
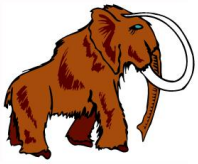
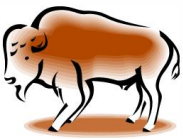
Many other old historic cities also were laid out in a grid: New Orleans, Louisiana; Savannah, Georgia; Charleston, South Carolina; Pensacola, Florida; Mobile, Alabama; San Juan, Puerto Rico; and Christiansted, Virgin Islands. Have you visited any of these cities? Do they have national parks?

Starting at the X in the middle, find your way through the maze of the streets of St. Augustine to reach the fort!



Archeology Bingo

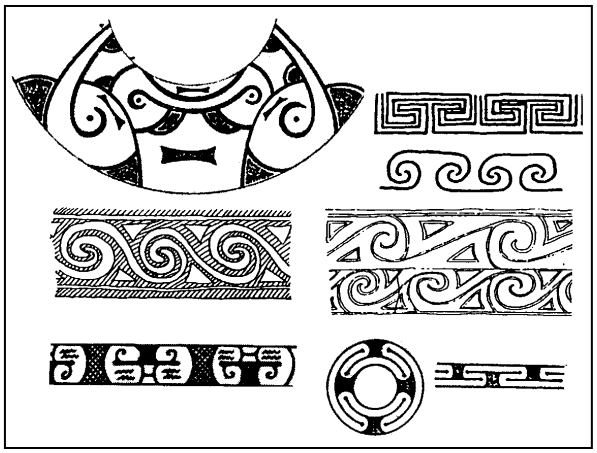
People have always used items from nature, such as plants, rocks, and animals, for food or to make shelter, clothing, tools, and weapons. Archeologists find the remains of these items when they dig at a site. You can find many of these things today when you visit a national park! Look for the things on this BINGO chart during your next visit to a national park in the Southeast - in the woods, on the beach, and in the museum. When you find one, mark the square with an "X." Find 5 in a row, and you've got BINGO! But don't stop there; see how many you can find. On the next page, choose five items from this BINGO chart and describe what people would do with them. But remember, leave everything you find, so others can enjoy them!

B	I	N	G	O
oak tree	 turkey	pearls	clay	stone
pottery	 fish	 mammoth	arrowhead	deer
footprints	clam shell	palm tree	turtle	shark tooth
bear	animal bones		wild grape	brick
 bison	coral	conch shell	deerskin leather	blue heron

Ballcourt petroglyph, Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve, St. Croix, Virgin Islands.

Untold Stories

Archeologists have found evidence of the earliest pottery in North America right here in the Southeast, and it is more than 4,000 years old! Over many years, ancient Native Americans shared the knowledge of making pottery with others, and many styles and shapes were created. Different styles and shapes were made by groups of people who lived in different places; tribes living along the coast made pottery that was different from those living along the Mississippi River or in the mountains. Tribes or villages decorated and painted their pottery with **symbols** that may have identified their family, where they lived, and their social status or rank (if they were a farmer, a fisherman, a priest, or a leader). Some symbols represented animals, such as crabs, turtles, birds, and others represented nature, such as ocean waves, lightning, and the wind. Archeologists use these designs determine if different groups of Native Americans were interacting with each other through trade, marriage, or even war.



They used all kinds of things to decorate their pottery, including paint, carved paddles, and even **fingernails**! Sticks, rope, and fabric were pressed into clay while it was still damp.

Symbols also were carved onto large rocks – these are called **petroglyphs**. Some petroglyphs created near streams or rivers marked a tribe's territory, just as a fence marks a person's yard. Others were carved into smaller stones that marked the boundaries of ballcourts or open plazas in the middle of the village where people played games, danced during celebrations, and held important meetings.

Design your own pottery vessel or petroglyph. Remember that your design or symbol tells something about you, your family, and your life.

Amerindian Words We Use Today

Many of the words that we use today were originally Native American. Words such as *canóa* (canoe), *huracán* (hurricane), *cáyo* (island, or key/cay), and *barbacóa* (barbeque) are now very familiar to us. Some have changed over the years, but the main part of the word is based on an Indian word.

Similarly, many foods that we eat today originally were from the Americas, such as cacao (chocolate), vanilla, chili peppers, sweet potatoes, mahíz or maize (corn), tomatoes, peanuts, avocados, and even pineapple. When Europeans arrived and began to establish ports and towns, they brought their own foods and animals, including cows, goats, chickens, rice, sugar, coffee, oranges, and wheat. Archeologists often find food remains at sites, which can tell them what people ate and whether they traded with other people, bought expensive food in town markets, or hunted for their supper.

E	F	M	Q	K	N	U	M	P	I	H	C	M	P	F
Y	U	E	L	P	M	O	Y	K	T	U	Y	O	W	F
W	A	C	E	M	C	A	C	B	L	R	E	O	U	D
N	F	C	E	C	C	O	E	V	I	R	O	S	E	Y
P	A	E	A	B	M	A	C	H	I	I	F	E	A	Q
N	C	S	O	M	R	L	E	A	T	C	Y	H	P	E
W	I	O	A	N	X	A	T	N	E	A	F	A	W	Z
N	M	H	Y	B	A	U	B	N	K	N	U	K	S	I
G	K	Z	F	O	X	C	Z	A	V	E	C	F	N	A
H	S	L	W	K	T	L	K	V	L	G	C	Z	Q	M
N	C	U	B	S	F	E	O	A	P	Y	N	F	F	T
T	O	B	A	C	C	O	K	S	O	G	P	D	B	C
A	F	B	U	M	O	V	A	I	P	K	O	X	K	J
Q	D	S	U	S	D	M	S	O	C	G	P	M	R	L
H	W	J	A	Z	Y	D	I	P	R	K	I	J	F	I

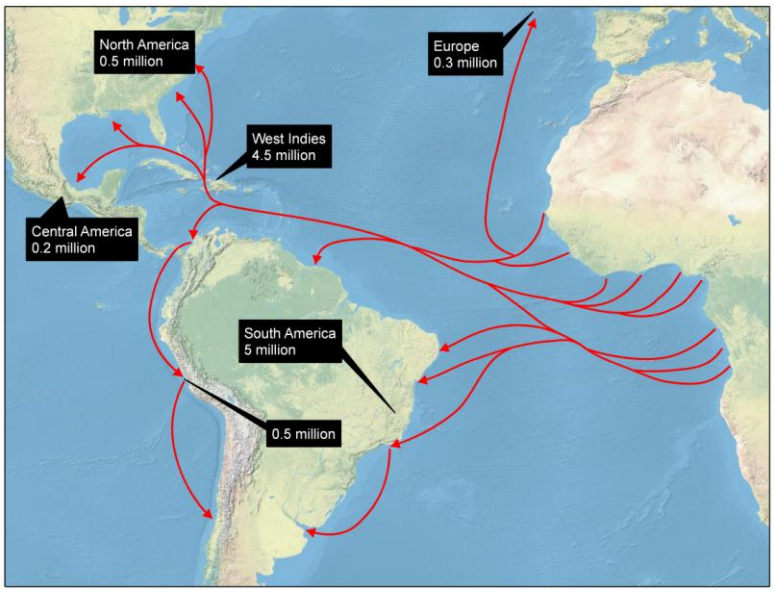
Find these Amerindian words in the puzzle above

COYOTE	SAVANNAH	CHIPMUNK
BARBECUE	TOBACCO	HAMMOCK
CANOE	PECAN	MOOSE
MOCCASIN	SKUNK	HURRICANE
CAY	MAIZE	

What are some other Native American words that we use today?

The Life of an Enslaved Person

Slavery has existed around the world for many, many centuries, even in ancient Greece and Rome. In Africa, only wealthy and powerful people owned slaves. The Atlantic slave trade did not begin until Europeans in the New World needed people to plant their crops and look for gold and silver. From 1650 to 1860, between 10 and 15 million people were enslaved and brought to the Americas from western Africa (see picture to the right). The Spanish needed people to work the **gold** and silver mines of South and Central America. Spanish, Dutch, French, Danish, English, and Americans needed slaves to work **sugar**, rice, **cotton**, indigo, and **tobacco** plantations.



Plantation Slaves at Beaufort, South Carolina, 1862. Library of Congress; as shown on www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.

Field slaves had a hard life—their day began before sunrise and ended after sunset. Some slaves may have lived in houses made of **wattle-and-daub**, but many lived in wooden, stone, or brick houses. Slaves had to grow much of their own food, and some hunted and fished.

Not all plantation slaves worked in the fields. Some worked in the house. They cooked, cleaned, sewed, and raised their owner's children. Others worked as crafting slaves—they were blacksmiths, barrel makers (coopers), bricklayers (**masons**), and carpenters. Many slaves who lived in towns worked in houses and were trained to work as hairdressers, tailors, carpenters, and even musicians.

Many slaves who ran away used the **Underground Railroad** to escape. The Railroad was really an unorganized network of people and services that helped the runaways during their journey north to freedom. As **maroons,** the slaves hid and lived in swamps, mountains, and other places that were difficult to reach.

Archeologists investigate the lives of enslaved people, most of whom could not record their feelings or their experiences. Their only voice about who they were, where they came from, and what they believed are the objects they left behind. SEAC archeologists have studied the lives of slaves at many parks in the Southeast, including Cumberland Island National Seashore, Charles Pinckney National Historic Site, Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve, and Cane River Creole National Historical Park.

The Stafford Plantation slave village cabin chimneys, Cumberland Island National Seashore.

Guns, Swords, and Cannons

Across the Southeast Region, many reminders exist of the struggles to create and preserve the United States. Revolutionary War **battlefields,** Civil War forts, and military bases all tell the stories of the brave men and women who fought and died to protect our country. From the earliest days of European settlement, guarding the coastlines has been vital for the protection of the interior. Archeologists discover how soldiers moved across a battlefield, where they attacked and retreated, where they camped and cooked their food, and where they tended their wounded at field hospitals. Sometimes archeologists get to rewrite history by discovering what really happened; at the Civil War prison of Andersonville, archeologists discovered how the prisoners built their own shelters, survived freezing winters and hot summers, and how they survived until the war was over!

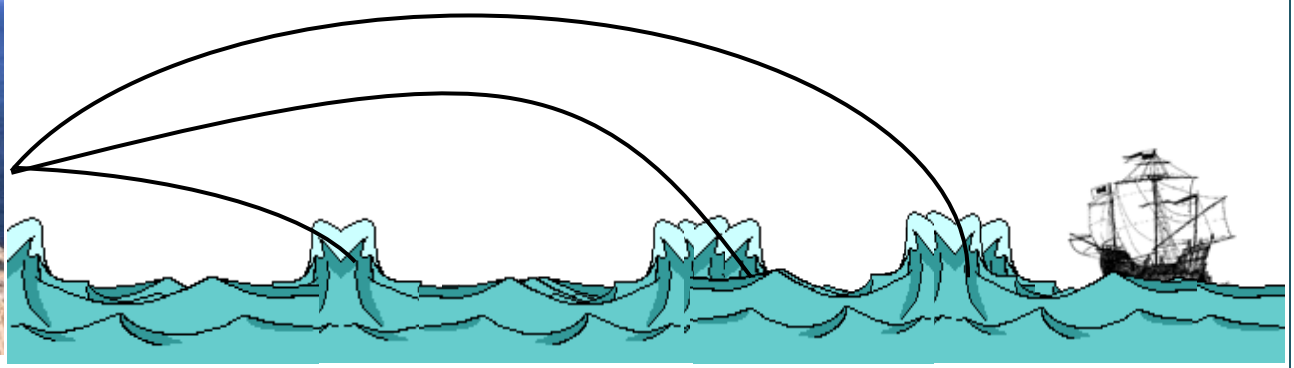
Forts such as Castillo de San Marcos show us the history of fort design and technology. Many forts in the Southeast are located along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, including Fort Massachusetts, Fort Sumter, Fort Moultrie, and Fort Jefferson, where they defended the coastline from possible naval attacks. Away from the coast, one of the largest earthwork forts built during the Civil War is Fortress Rosecrans at Stones River National Battlefield.

Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas National Park.

Soldiers stationed at a particular place to guard and to live are called a **garrison**. The buildings in which they live also are called a garrison. At St. Augustine the Spaniards used Native Americans as their work force to build many forts before they created one that would not be destroyed by heat, rain, hurricanes, and invaders! The fort is built of coquina, a stone that is made up of tiny seashells. Today, Castillo de San Marcos is National Park Service site, known as Castillo de San Marcos National Historic Site.

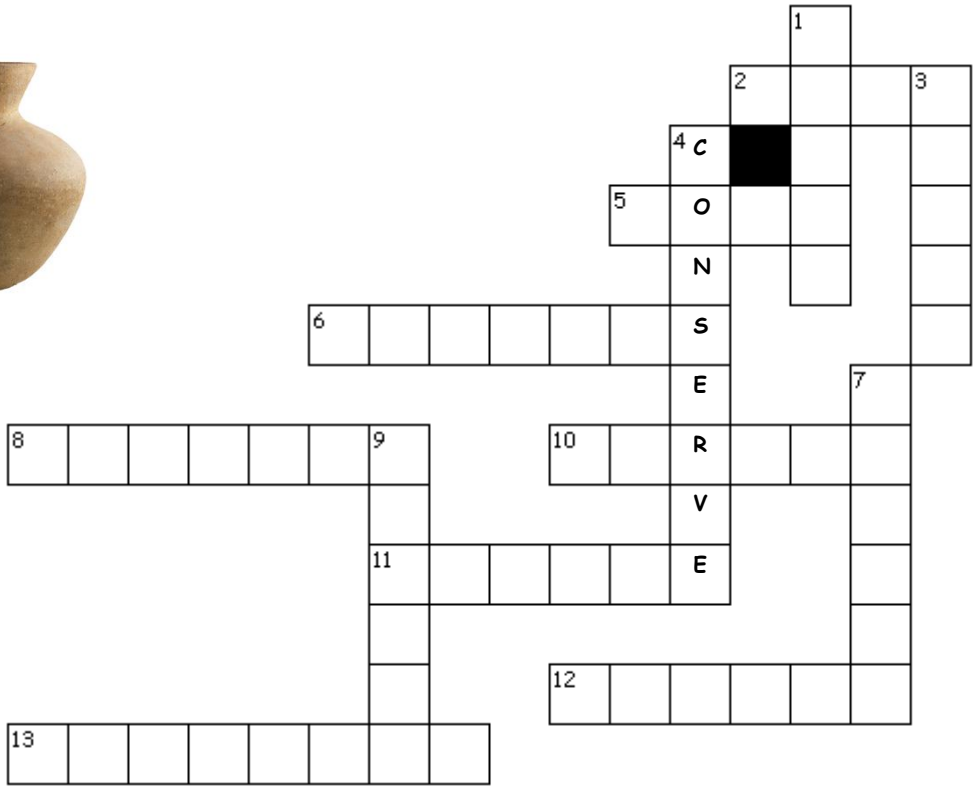
Changes to the design of **artillery** allowed cannons to fire longer distances. The **smooth bore cannon** from the 17th and 18th centuries fired a round only 500 yards. During the Civil War (1863), a **parrott rifle** fired a round 2,000 yards. The **Endicott Gun** of the Spanish American War (1898) fired more than 8,000 yards, and today's artillery can fire on a target a whopping 25 miles away!

Using clues from this section, describe the kind of gun used for each of the cannonballs fired at the ship and write the name next to its line.



Test Your Knowledge

Use the clues in bold throughout this booklet to solve the crossword puzzle.



Across

2. Archeologists use THIS to piece together stories of the past.
5. Tools can be made out of THIS material.
6. People plant food in _____.
8. The time period from 7000-500 BCE.
10. Layers of dirt are called _____.
11. One kind of mound.
12. A pile of trash is a _____.
13. A Native American word we use today.

Excavations at the Indian Mounds, Shiloh National Military Park.

Down

1. Some of the oldest archeological sites can be found in _____.
3. Some mounds and tools are made of this material.
4. Museum specialists **conserve** artifacts and objects for the future.
7. An element found in all living things.
9. A crop that slaves were made to grow and harvest.

It's Easy Being Green!

Many people visit National Parks every year – to play, picnic, hike, fish, and camp. Most people who visit the parks are responsible and careful and throw away their trash properly. However, some people are careless and leave their trash on the ground or even throw it off their boats and out of their cars! This trash takes a long time to decompose, or break down or rot, and some trash, such as broken glass and metal, can be dangerous.

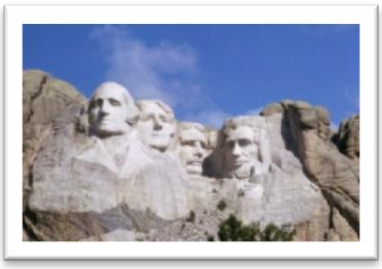
Archeologists dig up the trash left behind by people from a long time ago. What kinds of trash do we leave behind and how long will it be there? This chart shows how long it takes for things that you use every day to decompose.

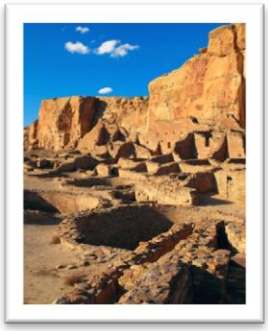
Batteries – 100 years	**Paper – 2 to 5 months**
Aluminum can – up to 500 years	**Orange peel – 2 to 5 weeks**
Plastic soda bottle – 500 years	**Glass bottle – over 1000 years**
Coated milk carton – 5 years	**Painted wood – 13 years**
Styrofoam – over 50 years	**Fishing line – over 500 years**

What can you do to protect our National Parks, by following the 3 Rs – reduce, reuse, and recycle?

Just one more step...

Congratulations! You are almost done! Now it's time to make sure you've completed the steps to become a SEAC Junior Archeologist (see page 2). When you are finished, take this booklet or mail it to SEAC so an archeologist can award you with your official Junior Ranger badge.





Did you know that there are more than 390 National Parks in the United States, each with its own Junior Ranger program? There's even a national program. See how many badges you can collect!

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA

The National Park Service cares for special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our shared heritage.

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www.nps.gov/seac

The Junior Archeologist Pledge

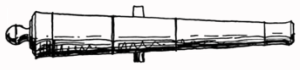
I promise, as a Junior Archeologist for the Southeast Archeological Center, to:

- learn all I can about our national parks;
- protect the archeological, cultural, and historical resources of the parks;
- protect park artifacts, like arrowheads and pottery, by leaving them where I found them; and
- share what I learn with my family and my friends.

_____

Junior Ranger Signature

Date



To learn more about the online NPS Junior Ranger program, visit www.nps.gov/webrangers

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- *Plantation Slaves at Beaufort South Carolina, 1862,* reference # LOC-SC-1. Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division (LC-B811-151) As shown on www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.
- St. Croix Landmarks Society

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SOUTHEAST ARCHEOLOGICAL CENTER

50 years

1966 - 2016

DISCOVER. PROTECT. SHARE.

2016
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