

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE MUSEUM

ART 1st and 4th Floors


 Find the Clay Rice metal relief sculpture located to the left of the first floor elevator.

What is the title of the relief? [Lowcountry Sunrise](#)

It is made of [steel](#).

Name three things that tell you it is about the Lowcountry. [Answers may vary.](#)

- 1) [trees \(moss in trees\)](#)
- 2) [fisherman on raft](#)
- 3) [birds in the water](#)

 Take the elevator to the 4th floor (Press “4R” button). Turn right and proceed to the Philip Simmons Gate located in the Charleston Courtyard.

For over two hundred years, ironwork has been used in Charleston to make gates, balconies, railings and window grills. Philip Simmons, the dean of Charleston blacksmiths, has been making decorative ironwork since 1939. He made the gate you see in the courtyard.


What type of tools did Mr. Simmons need to create this gate? [Answers may vary.](#)

[Anvil, hammer, tongs](#)

What designs tell you that the gate was made for South Carolina? [Egrets, magnolias leaves, and palmetto trees](#)

If you were going to make a South Carolina gate, what designs would you include?


[Answers may vary](#)

 Turn around and proceed towards the glass elevator. Turn right into the Antebellum Society gallery. Find the stoneware jug located near the Slave Cabin.

Where did Dave live? [Edgefield, SC](#)

What material did he use to make the jug? [Clay](#)

What is written on the jug? [“Put every bit all between/Surely this jar will hold 14. 12 July 1834”.](#)


 Find the large baskets located to the right of the stoneware jugs.

The baskets are made from [sweetgrass and bullrush](#).

How were these baskets used originally? [Rice fanners to remove chaff from rice grains after they had been ground in a mortar.](#)

How are the baskets used today? [For tourist trade and decoration](#)


Natural History
2nd Floor

 Find the model of the Giant White Shark.

How do we know that this shark existed? Scientists have discovered fossil remains of teeth.

Why do you think this shark had so many teeth? Multiple teeth were needed to replace missing or broken teeth. Teeth shifted from the inner rows to the outer row.

How do we know that the model is the correct size? Scientists developed the model using information from the Giant White Shark's closest relative, the Great White shark.

 Walk to the petrified wood log.

How long has this log been preserved? More than one million years.

What is the name of this type of fossil? Cast

 Find the map of South Carolina located directly behind you.


Name one river from each major river basin Answers may vary.

Pee Dee River Basin Pee Dee, Little Pee Dee, Lynches, Black, Sampit, Waccamaw

Santee River Basin Santee, Congaree, Broad, Saluda, Catawba-Wateree

Ashley-Combahee-Edisto River Basin Ashley, Cooper, Edisto, Coosawhatchie,
Combahee, New River


Savannah River Basin Savannah, Chattooga, Seneca, Little River, Stevens Creek,
Rocky, Tugalo

 Proceed to the Dynamic Earth. Turn right to locate Our Volcanic Past.

Rocks and minerals are like the pages of a book. They have recorded 800 million years of changes in the Earth. Over 500 million years ago, parts of SC were volcanic islands.

Hot melted rock that forms volcanoes is called Magma rock.

When this hot melted rock cools and hardens, it becomes Igneous rock.

 Enter the "Life in the Past" gallery. Turn right to locate the limestone quarry.

Match the predator with its prey.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| <u> C </u> Leatherback Sea turtle | a. hard-shell mollusks |
| <u> D </u> Nautilus | b. squids |
| <u> B </u> Ancient Billfish | c. jellyfish |
| <u> A </u> Stingray | d. crabs |

What were the habitats of these animals?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| <u> Ocean waters </u> | Ancient Billfish |
| <u> Bays and rivers </u> | Stingray |
| <u> Sand or mud at shoreline </u> | Sawfish |
| <u> Shallow seas </u> | Nautilus |



Turn left and proceed to The Ice Age exhibits.

During the Pleistocene Epoch, 1.8 million to about 10,000 years ago, thick sheets of ice covered much of the Earth. Glaciers did not cover South Carolina, but the climate was cooler than it is today.

During the Ice Age, ice covered 30% of the Earth. Today only 10% of the Earth is covered by ice.



Find Mighty Molars located directly behind you.

How did the mastodon adapt so that it could survive during the Pleistocene Epoch?

A shaggy coat with thick twisted underfur that repelled water and protected against insects made the mastodon well suited for life in dense forests.

Look at the teeth of the mastodon and mammoth. Can you deduce what they ate?

Mastodons ate crushed leaves, limbs, and bark

Mammoths ate coarse vegetation such as grasses and low-growing plants

List three ways the giant beaver is different from the modern-day beaver.

- 1) Weighing almost 480 lbs, giant beavers were very large rodents
- 2) They did not cut trees
- 3) They did not build dams

Why do you think the giant beaver did not survive?

It was unable to adapt to a changing environment

How did the glyptodont protect itself? It used its turtle-like shell made of small, bony plates that covered its body and top of its head for defense.

What do we call a modern-day glyptodont? Armadillo

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY 3rd Floor



Find The Best Friend of Charleston located at the top of the stairs.

Why was this train called “The Best Friend”? [Charleston businessmen hoped a railroad would bring river trade to them.](#)

How was it powered? [steam](#)



Find Lowcountry Watercraft which is located directly behind you.

The “River Highways” in South Carolina were essential to the first settlers.

Name four types of early watercrafts. [Answers may vary.](#)
[dugout canoe, poleboat, schooner, log raft, periagua, steamboat](#)

What goods were transported along the “river highways”? [lumber, cotton, agriculture crops](#)

What replaced this mode of transportation and why? [Railroads provided a faster, easier way to travel and ship cargo.](#)



Proceed down the hallway and enter the Science Gallery. Turn left to find the Charles H. Townes display in the Lasers exhibit.

Charles H. Townes won the [Nobel Prize for Physics](#) in the year 1964.

How has LASER technology changed our lives? [Answers may vary. It has applications in the fields of medicine, music, scientific research, military, and communications.](#)



Turn right towards the Space exhibits.

Name three South Carolina astronauts. [Answers may vary.](#)


[Charles Duke; Charles Bolden; Ronald McNair; Frank Culbertson, Jr.; Stephen Thorne](#)

Who is South Carolina’s first astronaut? [Charles Duke](#)

Observe the exhibit with Charles Duke’s spacesuit. Identify six objects that help an astronaut survive in space.

[LM restraint ring; visor; extravehicular gloves; backpack \(for oxygen\); lunar overshoes; utility pocket](#)

Name some challenges you might encounter if you lived on the moon? [Answers may vary.](#)
[No oxygen or water; no atmosphere; exposure to radiation; varying temperatures; little gravity](#)

 Turn left and proceed down the Science hallway towards the Agriculture exhibit. Before the invention of the engine, humans and animals did much of the work on farms.

Find an invention that was used to help with the following tasks.

Planting seed Planter

Covering seeds Harrow

Separating grain from plant stalk Thresher

Moving freight Conestoga wagon

 Locate the Forestry exhibit.

Name six jobs that foresters can do. Answers may vary.

- 1) hydrologist
- 2) biologist
- 3) urban forester
- 4) wildlife manager
- 5) researcher
- 6) consultant

What happened to the forests with the mass plantings of cotton? By 1860 the Piedmont was largely deforested because land was cleared for cotton fields.

Do forests need fire? Yes Explain the importance of prescribed fire. It prevents buildup of leaves, dead wood and underbrush – fuel for wildfires. It improves habitat for wild game and strengthens trees by reducing competition from underbrush.


Name the products and services early settlers derived from specific trees in the forests.

Pine forests

- 1) pitch
- 2) tar
- 3) turpentine
- 4) rosin

Hardwood (i.e. Oaks)

- 1) charcoal
- 2) shipbuilding
- 3) barrels
- 4) crates

 Turn left and proceed to the Communications exhibits.

Name the four writing tools listed in the “Put It In Writing” exhibit.

- 1) pencil
- 2) fountain pens
- 3) ballpoint pens
- 4) fiber tip pens



Turn right to exit the exhibit. Proceed to the Antebellum Society gallery located on your left.

The success and acceptance of the cotton gin had a tremendous effect on South Carolina.

How does a cotton gin work? [It separates seeds from cotton lint](#)

How were gins powered? [By men, animals, or water](#)

Name three types of cotton gins. 1) [Spinning Jenny](#) 2) [Roller Gin](#) 3) [Whitney Cotton Gin](#)



Proceed to the one room schoolhouse in the Rural Life exhibit located to the left of the C.S.S. Hunley.

The Berry Schoolhouse was built about 1875 near Reidville in Spartanburg County. The Berry Family built two schools -- one for black students and one for white students.

List ways this school is different from your school. [Answers may vary. Desk, floor, lighting, chalkboard, etc.](#)

What subjects do you think they studied in this room? [Answers may vary. Arithmetic \(math\), reading, writing, geography](#)



Turn right and proceed to the Buffalo Mill Village.

What is the youngest age of the children, who are working, in the picture? [6 years old](#)

How much did the workers earn per week in 1920? [\\$20](#)

Name several buildings commonly found in mill villages. [Answers may vary. Churches, schools, ice house, office, drugstore, post office, cotton gin, and homes.](#)



*Turn right and proceed towards the J. W. Jenney's & Co. store.
Locate the Funeral & Burial Customs exhibits on your left.*

Utensils and pottery were placed on a grave for use in the [afterlife](#).

Pieces of pipe or jars with broken bottoms were [paths](#) to the next [life](#).

Broken clocks or dishes were put on the grave to protect [other family members](#).

Name four funeral goods that could be purchased at the country store.

1) [hearse](#) 2) [coffin](#) 3) [coffin hardware](#) 4) [fabric for coffin lining](#)