



The Southeast Archeological Center studies the lives and stories of those who had little to no voice in history. Their stories, about who they were, where they came from, and what they believed, are largely only told in the objects they left behind.

From Congo Square in New Orleans to the Kingsley and Stafford Plantation slave villages along the Florida and Georgia coasts, and slave markets in Natchez, Mississippi and Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, SEAC archeologists have studied many aspects of slave life - how they worked, lived, buried their dead, and interacted with other enslaved communities.



For more information about SEAC archeology of slavery, or other questions about archeology and cultural heritage preservation, please visit our website at www.nps.gov/seac, and visit us on Facebook (SEAC).

