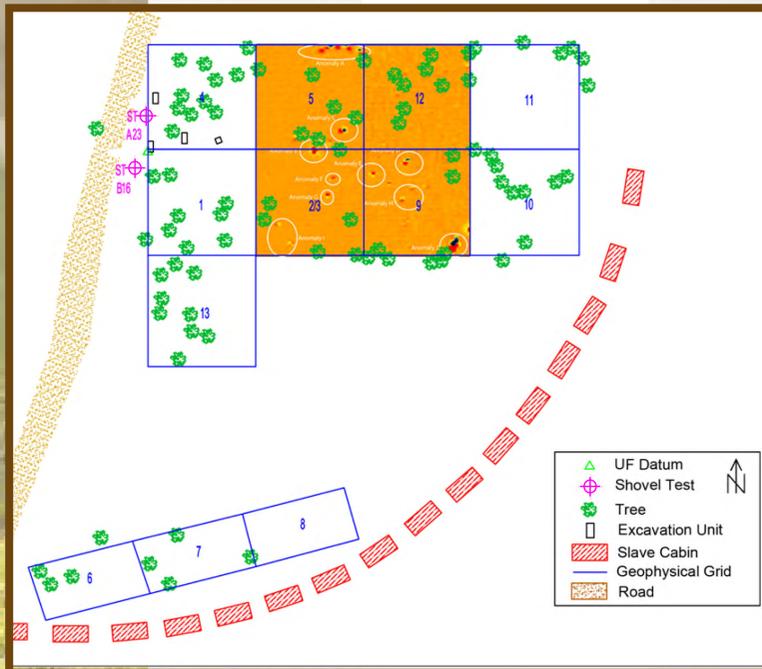


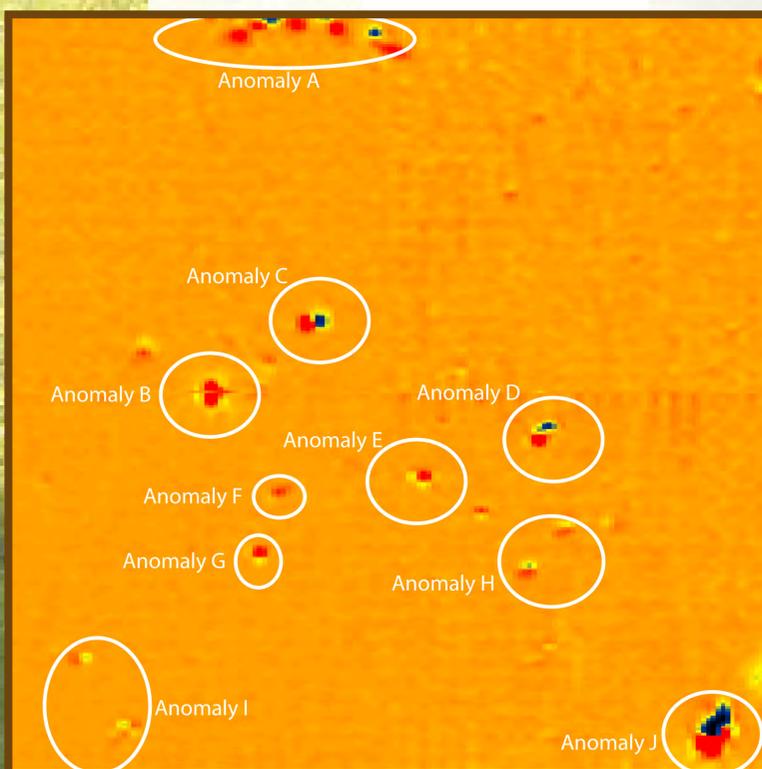
The 1853 Coastal Survey map of Fort George Island shows a series of blurred lines at the site of the cemetery.



The cemetery site is depicted as a distinct shaded area in this 1855 Coastal Survey map of Fort George Island.



The National Park Service's Southeast Archaeological Center (SEAC) conducted a ground penetrating radar (GPR) study of the cemetery site in the Fall of 2010. The grids on this diagram show the areas examined.



The GPR study revealed displaced soil within the area of the cemetery. At this time, it is not known what is represented by each white circle on these results.



Ferrous slide buckles were typically used on pants and as cinch belts on vests. All artifacts were reinterred after being photographed.



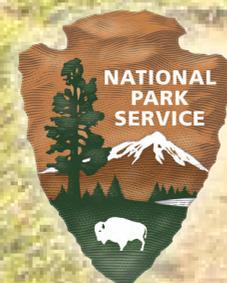
Brass coat buttons were recovered, photographed and reinterred.



Five hole buttons made from animal bone were discovered during excavations. All artifacts were reinterred after being photographed.



The use of "cut" nails indicates a date between circa 1800 and 1900. Cut nails were produced during this time period. All artifacts were reinterred.





A large sad iron was recovered during excavation. Sad irons were heated and used to press clothing and other fabrics. This was likely a grave marker associated with a burial. The sad iron was photographed and reinterred.



Lightning Whelks (*busycon contrarium*) were revealed during excavation. The use of shells as grave markers in an African or African-American context is a well-documented practice.





An overview of the archaeological investigation shows the general area of the re-discovered cemetery.



This large, 300-year old tree is often referred to as the 'Witness Tree'. In 2009, this area was excavated as part of the search for the cemetery site.



Dr. James M. Davidson of the University of Florida, has conducted research at Kingsley Plantation since 2006. Five early 19th century burials were confirmed during the summer of 2010.



The recovered burials were aligned in rows along an east-west orientation.



An overview photograph shows the clear, rectangular outline of a burial.



A burial is indicated by a change in soil color and a clearly defined rectangular shape.





A child's burial shows the distinct outline of a hexagonal shaped coffin.

