Wright Square Burial Ground
Brunswick, Georgia

(9GN407)

A Voyage of Discovery and Learning

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Throughout the project we were visited by many people who expressed an appreciation for the past and the efforts of the City of Brunswick toward discovery, investigation and preservation. This included city employees, Board of Education staff, downtown residents, long time Glynn County citizens and even out of state visitors. This keen interest provided us all with constant reassurance that people are curious about the past and a rich heritage that is deeply cherished, appreciated and protected.

Introduction

Along a one hundred twenty five foot stretch on the east side of Egmont Street where school children studied and played for over fifty years is now a vacant and quiet field with whispers of things that long preceded the school. We might question the reliability of the varying aspects of the stories passed down through the decades regarding a forgotten burial ground but it illustrates something of the richness and extraordinariness of those lived experiences which normally survive for archaeologists only as decayed bones and stains and shadows in the soil. Out of these unpromising materials we attempt to recover lost lives from the distant past.

Since the transfer of 1,000 acres of land from Mark Carr to the British Crown in 1771 and the founding of the town of Brunswick, little written evidence has been found to confirm the existence or extent of Brunswick's first "burying ground" in what was laid out in 1771 as Wright Square. Much of the documentary evidence has been destroyed or lost over two centuries through fire, war, natural disaster and neglect. The only extant written record of interments in the square was a notation that Revolutionary soldier, Benjamin Hart, was buried directly in front of the house of Mr. J.M. Burnett (1103 Egmont Street) in late 1801 or early 1802. "His grave is unmarked but it is believed that he was buried in Wright Square, which was the public burying ground at the time" (Cate, 1930). Over 100 years after the establishment of the town, a brief glimpse and confirmation of the possible location was found in a short article in the Brunswick Times Advertiser on Wednesday April 4, 1894. At the point where Egmont Street adjoins the north western boundary of Wright Square, while excavating a sewerage trench, city workers uncovered several human bones at a depth of four feet. Continuing with the trench, "a good-sized heap of bones were dug out". The newspaper article went on to note that with the abandonment of the cemetery, "the mounds became level with the earth and for a long period, up until about ten years ago [1884] only one solitary tombstone remained standing." With the continuing development of the city landscape, the surface grade was reduced by a depth of from one to two feet to prepare Wright Square for the quiet public enjoyment as originally intended for future generations.

In 1838, land for Oak Grove Cemetery along the eastern boundary of Cochran Avenue was identified and purchased by the City as the new "burying ground" and in October 1839 the City Surveyor was authorized to survey the cemetery into approximately six acres for public burial ground and approximately four acres to be used as a "Potters field." The 1894 Brunswick Times article suggests that when Oak

Grove Cemetery was opened, a large number of remains were disinterred from Wright Square and removed to the new burying ground.

Between 1913 and 1920 Wright Square was bi-sected with the opening of George Street connecting Egmont Street and Carpenter Street deviating from the original 1771 town plan; however the northern half of the square remained undisturbed green space until the construction of Glynn Middle School in 1953. Utilizing mechanical equipment during the installation of foundation footers and utility trenches, contractors did unearth some skeletal material and work was temporarily halted. Investigation of City records at that time found no written evidence of use of the property for cemetery purposes and work was resumed (Langford, personal communications, 2013). In 2011-2012, the 1953 Middle School was razed with all sub-grade disturbances associated with the original construction intentionally left in place.

In a land exchange between the City of Brunswick and the Glynn County Board of Education in 2012, this northern portion of Wright Square has been returned to City ownership for restoration of the original town plan and redevelopment of the park as public green space as formerly intended. Prior to re-development, this window afforded the City an opportunity to archaeologically confirm the presence of the early burial ground and establish the metes and bounds thereof for future preservation and public education. It was also suggested that this process could provide additional clues, cultural and demographic, regarding the lives of the first inhabitants of the town of Brunswick during the period 1771 - 1840.

In a mathematical exercise, estimating the head of households and the number of families, the composition of early 19th century families, mortality data and the approximate start and end dates of the burials, it was estimated by this researcher that the Wright Square Burying Ground may contain between 65 and 75 interments.

History of Brunswick 1738 – 1839

The first person of European descent to settle on the Brunswick peninsula was Mark Carr, a captain enlisted in General James Oglethorpe's Marine Boat Company. As early as 1738, Carr had established his plantation on 1,000 acres along the Turtle River. The nucleus of Carr's plantation was near the Brunswick River between what is now Dartmouth Street and First Avenue. By 1744, Carr had been successful in clearing approximately 300 acres for cultivation, growing both subsistence crops and a small cash crop of tobacco. In 1771, the Provincial Council of Georgia, having identified the Brunswick peninsula as a suitable place for the establishment of a harbor and town, exchanged 1000 acres comprising Carr's' holdings on the peninsula for British Crown lands in the outlying areas of Glynn County on Blythe Island and Cowpen Creek. Sir James Wright, the third Royal Governor of the Georgia Colony described the town location as "… a most pleasant situation of high land, lying about ten miles from the sea and there is on the bar at low water seventeen feet and at high water command tides about twenty-three feet and which depth it carries far up the river all along the intended town". Brunswick like other British colonial towns in coastal Georgia was planned with a large urban center featuring wide streets, parks, and large open public squares as a method of helping to open up light and air in a new community.

Minutes of the October 1770 meeting of the Provincial Council resolved "that a town be forthwith laid out at Carr's Fields on Turtle River in the Parish of St. David heretofore Reserved for that purpose and that the Said Town be called Brunswick". In June 1771, the Council declared that petitions for lots in the town would be received and public landings would be established. "….. Fifty Six publick lots and the Several Lots Opposite the ends of the Streets leading to the Water to be laid out and ascertained … without any expense or Charge to the Publick." The Council further resolved that every person petitioning for and obtaining a grant for any lot within the town "shall within three years from the date of such Grant build or cause to be built and erected on every Lot so granted a good and Sufficient dwelling house not less than thirty foot in length and eighteen foot in width with a good brick Chimney thereto." Failure of the purchaser to adhere to this resolution would result in a yearly fine, and if no compliant structure was erected before the end of ten years, the lot would revert back to the King, his heirs and successors. By 1775, one hundred seventy nine lots had been granted; however, Georgia's legacy of towns from the colonial period was not an impressive existence as Brunswick and Darien had both been substantially destroyed during the Revolution. Most of the inhabitants, being Loyalists, fled the country during the war and even after 1783, in spite of state efforts to bring it back to life, Brunswick remained largely deserted. From the beginning of statehood, Georgia would have trouble founding towns

Figure 1 : 1797 Survey of the Town and Commons of Brunswick - George Purvis, Surveyor. (Courtesy, Georgia Department of Archives and History)

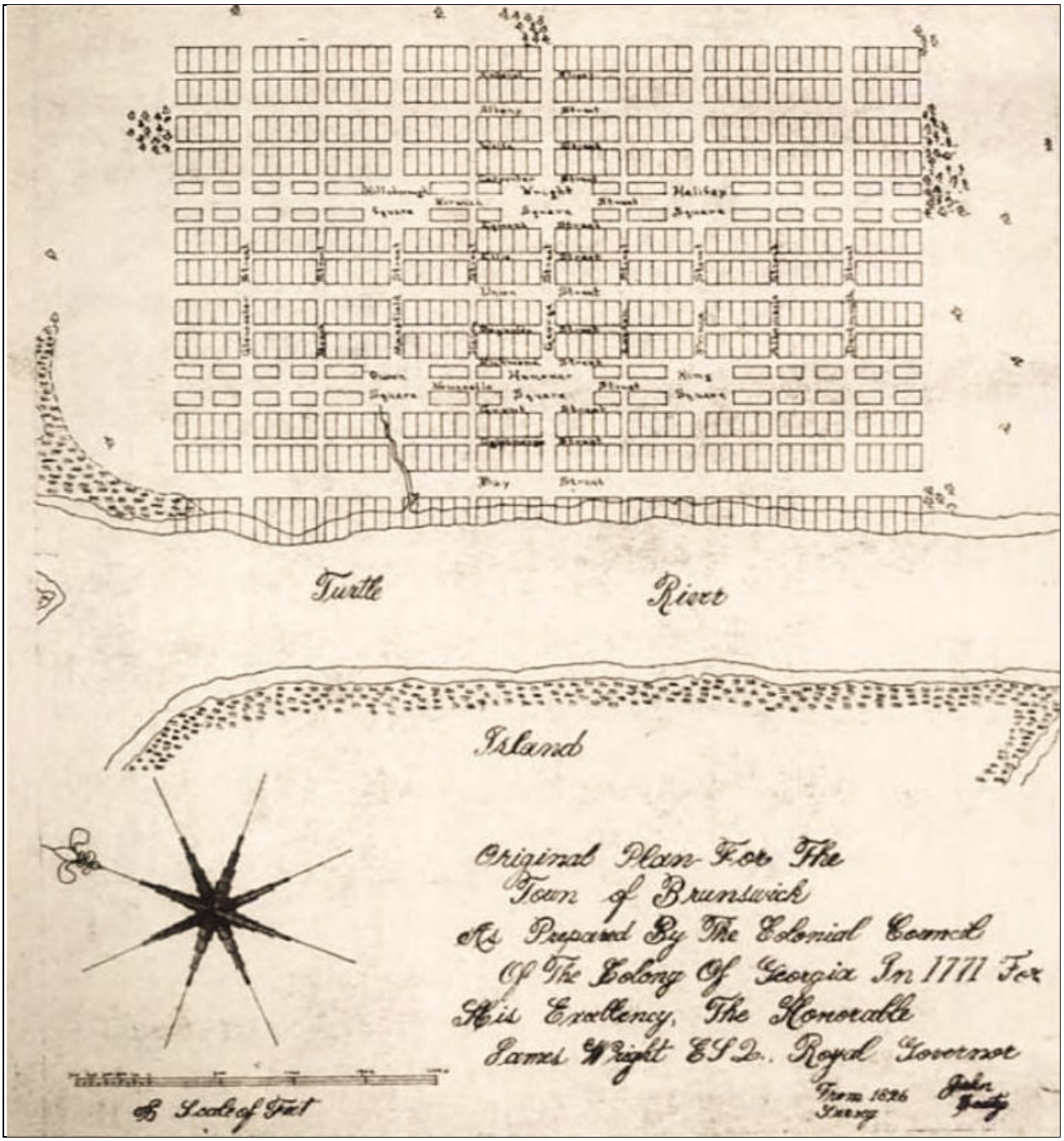


Figure 2 : Original 1771 Plan for the Town of Brunswick. (Courtesy, Georgia Department of Archives and History)

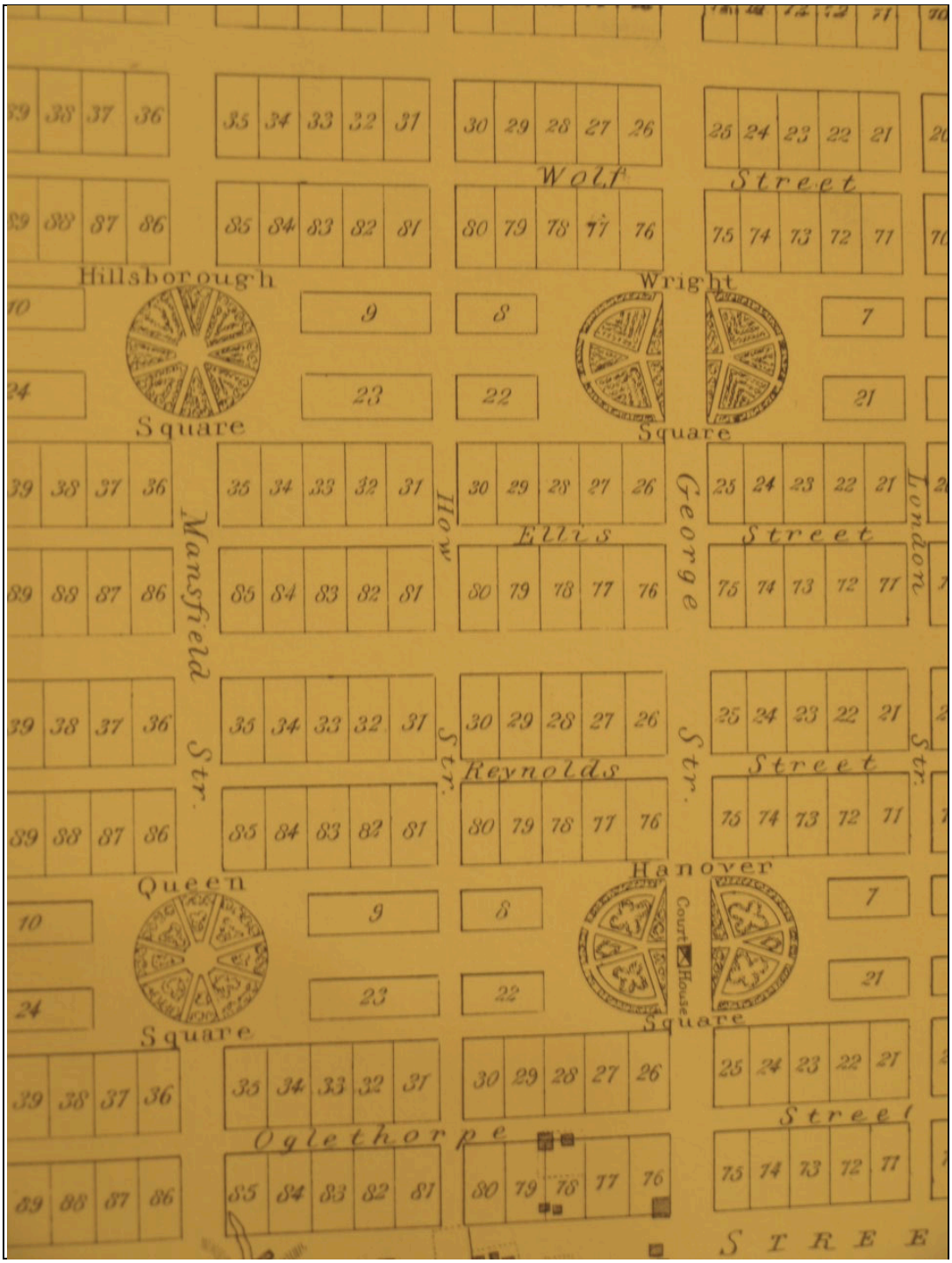


Figure 3 : Baldwin Survey of 1837, accepted by the City as final plot and plan. (Courtesy, Georgia Department of Archives and History)

along the Georgia coast primarily due to unproductive land and difficulty of transportation (Sears, 1979). The prosperity of the colonial towns depended on location and site, not on the town plan. A successful coastal town depended on a deep harbor, a navigable river to bring produce from the interior and fertile lands feeding plantation crops into the river highway to the port (Sears, 1979). Brunswick had an excellent harbor but was on a small river which drained the adjoining pine barrens and the town significantly prospered only after the arrival of the railroad in the mid 19th century.

With the end of the American Revolution in 1783 and Brunswick continuing thereafter in a state of prolonged deterioration, the Georgia legislature, in 1787, made Brunswick a port of entry and ordered the town to be resurveyed and laid out as nearly as possible according to the original plan. Towns under British rule prior to the Revolution all had fallen on hard times and needed to be re-founded. This re-founding was embodied in a formal Act of the State of Georgia and concurrently City Commissioners were appointed for the town of Brunswick. George Purvis, surveyor, was empowered by the so appointed City Commissioners to lay out the town once again. In 1797 George Purvis resurveyed the town and marked the lots but failed to open the streets. It should be noted here the difference between “laid out” and “opened.” Early surveyors were charged to “lay out” the town as a map but not necessarily to physically identify street and lot boundaries on the ground. Many streets and lots could often be viewed on such a drawn map, but the actual landscape would remain unmarked, wooded, overgrown or swampy.

The plantation economy flourished more so in the outlying landscape of Glynn County between 1800 and 1860 as Brunswick saw limited growth as a fledgling port of entry and commerce center. The plantation system inherently discouraged the formation of cities. Prior to the Revolution, the British laid out towns in the south from which they hoped to control the colonists only to see these towns languish and disappear altogether. In 1823, the town of Brunswick was sparsely populated with many areas permitted to grow up in briars and bushes (Childs, 1960). Several accounts indicate that prior to 1835 there were no more than ten families living within the town area itself and that prior to 1830 the area of settlement had been reduced to a few lots in the northwest part of the city (Wylly, 1910). Records show that Glynn Academy, the first public building, was built in 1819 but closed and abandoned four years later due to lack of attendance. In 1826, two men, Urbanus Dart and William B. Davis, finding much of the land deserted and no taxes being paid on it, obtained a headright to the unclaimed land from the State of Georgia. The town began to resettle by the late 1820’s having in 1829 a courthouse, a jail, an academy and a total of thirty houses and stores combined. The white population was said to be not more than twenty or thirty persons (Cate, 1930). No matter how good the intentions of the state, commissioners or surveyors, a new Georgia town was a frontier town and as such, as travelers so often mentioned, it was frequently

a place of violence, dirt and squalor. Robert Durfee, a Rhode Island native, was visiting friends on Saint Simons in March of 1805 when he wrote “in the morning we made a movement for Brunswick and was not more than two hours sailing that distance we dropped anchor again. But let me observe that I see nothing there to invite a stranger on shore” (Durfee, 1990). The state was well aware of these deficiencies and in hopes of stimulating settlement, numerous Acts were passed in the early 19th century concerning cleaning of springs, straightening of roads, filling of holes, cleaning trash from squares, and making other health improvements (Sears, 1979).

Effective Environment

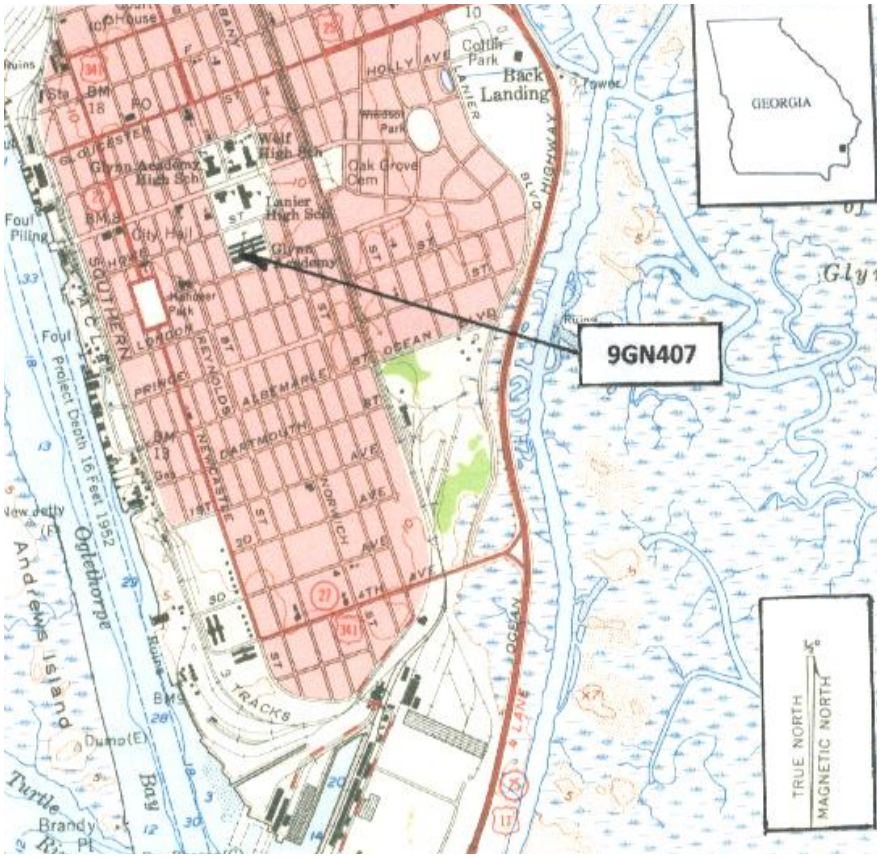


Figure 4 : Site Location

The Wright Square site lies near the southern tip of the Brunswick peninsula and is about equidistant from its east and west sides (Figure 4). The City of Brunswick occupies the southern portion of the Glynn County Princess Anne ridge, which today is a peninsula that extends to the south into the Turtle River drainage. Salt marshes and dendric creeks abut the eastern shore of the peninsula, while Turtle River flows past its southern tip. A wide branch of Turtle River, originally named East River, and its tributary, Academy Creek, form the western boundary of the City. This upland ridge is nearly level to gently sloping, rising from 8 to 10 feet above mean sea level. Its overall similarity to the Pleistocene cores of the Silver bluff barrier islands suggests that prior to the nineteenth century it was a relatively flat, fairly well drained land with a mature soil profile and vegetation that mirrored St. Simons Island. The predominant and somewhat poorly drained soils are classified in the Mandarin-Rutlege series. The Mandarin

series consists of deep, somewhat poorly drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in thick sandy marine sediments. These nearly level soils are on slight ridges and broad flats of the shoreline complexes. The typical composition of Mandarin soils is 0-19” of dark to light gray fine sand, overlaying fine black sand from 19”-23”. Below this stratum from 23”-34” is a dark brown fine sand, this then on top of yellowish brown sand from 34”-46”. From 46”-55” is loose, single grained fine white sand, returning to grayish brown and then black fine sand below (Rigdon and Green, 1980).

The investigation demonstrated that undisturbed soil profiles within the northern quadrant of Wright Square are similar to those at other locations within Glynn County further north on the Brunswick peninsula and within 6 miles of the project area. The surface zone, or “A” horizon, is a dark brown sandy soil some 11”-12” in depth. This zone gradually transitions into a dark tan soil (“B” horizon) quickly turning lighter with increasing depth until the soil matrix is composed of completely white sand at a depth of 28”. While it is acknowledged that considerable variability exists with the deposition and development of the associated stratum thicknesses along the Princess Anne ridge, the upper boundary of the white sand layer at Wright Square demonstrates an 18” differential from the norm (shallower). This fact may or may not correlate with the removal of one to two feet of soil from the site in 1894 as described in the Brunswick Times article.

Some profiles within the excavation area demonstrated extreme disturbances to a depth of 18”-20” due to the construction of the middle school in 1953. In some locations these school disturbances extended beyond 25” while in other areas they terminated on a 1”-2” layer of light tan/yellow sand quickly yielding to a white sand matrix below the level of 28”.

Current site elevations range between 7.5 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) to 8.8 feet AMSL. Groundwater is typically encountered on the order of 5.0 feet AMSL under normal water table conditions. The shallow groundwater at the site is typically encountered in loose unconsolidated silty sands.

In August 2012 the site could be viewed as a relatively flat to gently sloping field devoid of vegetation where the Glynn Middle School stood from 1953-2012. Demolition of all above grade structures and pavements was completed immediately prior to the start of the project. All sub-surface foundation footers, lower wall portions and utility lines have been left intact.

Figure 5 : Site looking toward the northwest toward Egmont Street

Figure 6 : Site looking to the northeast across Egmont Street

Research Considerations

Because of the nature of this study, we were not specifically interested in the recovery of archaeological materials. Our foremost concerns were to honor the social and religious customs of the very people who created the burying ground, as well as to begin to recognize intrasite patterns of spatial organization and test expectations generated from the extant literature. The nature of the investigation was designed only to locate grave shafts – it was not intended to exhume human remains or otherwise disturb the site more than was absolutely necessary.

South (1977) convincingly argues that an avenue leading to explanations in the archaeological record necessary involves the recognition of cultural patterns. Patterns, then, lead to demonstrated regularities wherein explanation may be found. In this concept, South (1977) asserts that explicit pattern recognition is not possible without the quantification of data and that without quantification there are no scientific patterns. His approach to interpretation specifically involves the retrieval, analysis, and numerical expression of data.

The careful and thorough methodology of data recovery and the quantification thereof can lead to specific insights and suggestions to corroborate, dispute or expand the fragmentary oral and written record of the Wright Square burial ground.

One may expect to find a relative indication of an individual's age based on the size of the grave. Infants and adults should be buried in contrastingly different interment pits; the smaller obviously being related to infants. If size is any indication of age, then we may expect differential reflections of: 1) infants, 2) sub-adults, and 3) adults. Furthermore, if such patterns are discernible archaeologically, then contiguous graves expressing differential size may have familial associations, hence, family plots.

The exposure of grave shaft perimeter outlines, dimensions and linearity might indicate evidence of individual or multiple grave diggers, care of grave preparation, and possible disinterment.

If the graves are laid out in the Christian tradition of an east-west orientation it may be possible to estimate the season of death of the individual. The geographical location of the project area demonstrates a sun azimuth (horizontal direction of the sun at sunrise) spanning a range of 56 (fifty six) degrees at the northern latitude of Brunswick.

Without excavation of the entire grave, temporal indicators may be suggested by the presence of complete or fragmentary grave markers, or when coffins are encountered, by associated hardware or coffin shapes themselves.

Field methodology

In August 2012, with the completion of the demolition of Glynn Middle School and prior to initiatives to restore the northern half of Wright Square, the City of Brunswick elected to undertake an abbreviated and systematic sub-soil survey of the area on the western side of the square immediately abutting Egmont Street. A Caterpillar front end loader with a smooth edged bucket was used to remove the topsoil (approximately 12” - 18” in depth) to expose the lighter tan “B” horizon. This was done in four (4) trenches excavated from north to south spaced fifty (50) feet apart and extending sixty (60) feet in an easterly direction from the Egmont street right of way until the still intact foundation footers of the remnant school buildings were encountered. Four burial shafts were exposed in the two most southern trenches.

The Deputy State Archaeologist, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division was notified, legal compliance and investigation alternatives discussed, and application made to the Georgia Archaeological Site File for an official state number (Appendix A). The Wright Square site was designated in October 2012 as the “Colonial Brunswick Cemetery” and assigned a State number of 9GN407.

Figure 7 : Excavator removing dark brown “A” horizon

Excavation work continued by removing 12”-18” of top soil from areas contiguous to the initial shaft discoveries using a JCB 8045 Excavator with a smooth edged, 30” wide bucket. As the excavator removed the dark brown “A” horizon, the upper level of the “B” horizon was skimmed with flat nosed shovels to expose the outlines of possible grave shafts and other disturbances. When shafts were discovered, each corner was marked with an individual survey flag. Other disturbances related to historic intrusions into the “B” horizon (middle school construction or otherwise) were marked with flagging as well. Excavations continued to methodically expand to the north, east and south in an effort to establish the boundaries of the burial ground with some level of certainty. Generally, once twenty (20) feet of undisturbed sub-soil was encountered beyond the last grave shaft located, continued excavation was suspended. Knowing that skeletal material had been recovered within the bounds of Egmont Street in 1894, a slot trench 5 feet wide and 50 feet in length was placed in the western right-of-way of Egmont adjacent to the heaviest concentration of graves on the eastern boundary. No evidence of any grave shafts was noted in this trench. The boundaries of the excavation are noted on the burial ground site plan (Figure 9).

Figure 8 : Shovel skimming contact zone between “A” and “B” horizons (left to right: Hicks, Butler, Head, Leggett and Cook)

Following flagging of prospective shafts, each was hand troweled to determine the exact perimeter, dimensions, orientation and other notable characteristics of the grave shaft. A plan view of each was measured and drawn and photographs recorded. Final data recovery included a horizontal survey of each grave shaft corner and a vertical (AMSL) record of the elevation of the excavation. In order to maintain spatial control, all survey data was tied to a site datum located within the eastern right-of-way of Egmont Street (Jackson Surveying, Control Point #1).

Once excavations were completed and all relevant data was recovered and recorded, the grave area was backfilled, compacted and restored to its former condition leaving all subsurface school foundation walls intact.

Results of Investigation

Spatial Organization

Archaeologists have been interested in the location patterns of burials within cemeteries since the beginnings of the discipline because they may shed light on the relative dating of the graves. According to the principles of horizontal stratigraphy, if a cemetery or burying ground grows in size in one or more directions then the burial in one part of it will be of a different date to those in another. Few cemeteries grow randomly and there is normally some set of organizing principles in use. Easily recognizable organized patterns are linear, hierarchical/concentric and segmented (Pearson, 1999). Wright Square most closely resembles a segmented cemetery whereby it is divided into discrete sections or clusters and sometimes having open spaces between each group of graves. In this pattern typology, each segment may be arranged either in an unstructured group or in a row structure. Row-structured segments are arranged with inhumations aligned either side by side or head to toe. Archaeologically, within the Wright Square burial ground, rudimentary side by side rows are evident however, a complete segregation of burials into family groupings without the aid of gravestones can be near impossible owing to the degree of interment crowding.

The compact and orderly spacing of the graves and some scattered, possible family clustering indicates that the quarter acre burying ground did evidence some organization and that when interments did occur, it was apparent to the grave digger where previous burials had been located. No evidence of markers (i.e. stone) that would have survived in the archaeological record was discovered during the excavations. Purchase of formal headstones and footstones would have increased overall funerary expenditures dramatically, particularly during the early 19th century. With the absence of any local fieldstones in the coastal plain, utilization of readily available pine and cypress timber over purchase of formally crafted and inscribed grave markers may have been mandated by the economic status of the town of Brunswick. Some interments at Oak Grove Cemetery in the mid 19th century did record “wooden markers made of cypress boards” (Wylly, 1910). It can be noted however, there were no post holes or disturbances immediately adjacent to either the foot or head of any grave shafts that would evidence a marker that penetrated the “B” horizon (below 12” – 18”) of the site. The markers that did exist may have been constructed of a horizontal board(s) similar in size to a stone headstone but not deeply anchored in the soil below.

The chronological and spatial development of the burial ground is difficult to sort out because of the unmarked graves, an absence of interment dates and few temporal

indicators associated with specific graves. Temporal indications associated with defined locations within the burial ground are very fragmentary as coffin and coffin hardware data is extremely limited. Archaeological data demonstrates that graves B-1, B-3, B-8, and B-9 evidence rectangular coffins and machine cut nails indicative of interment after 1815 while graves B-16 and B-23 evidence perhaps earlier trapezoidal coffins. This temporal clustering and the geographic distance between these groupings could suggest utilization of different parts of the burial ground at different points in time and the possibility of chronological expansion.

In the absence of headstone evidence and no written documentation of interments, specific names of the deceased herein interred cannot be known with any certainly. From data collected from estate records, newspaper obituaries and family tree information, a prospective list of possible individuals interred in Wright Square can be generated. Such a list has been intensively researched and compiled by Ms. Amy Hedrick and is incorporated as Appendix C of this document and can also be found at Glynngen.com.

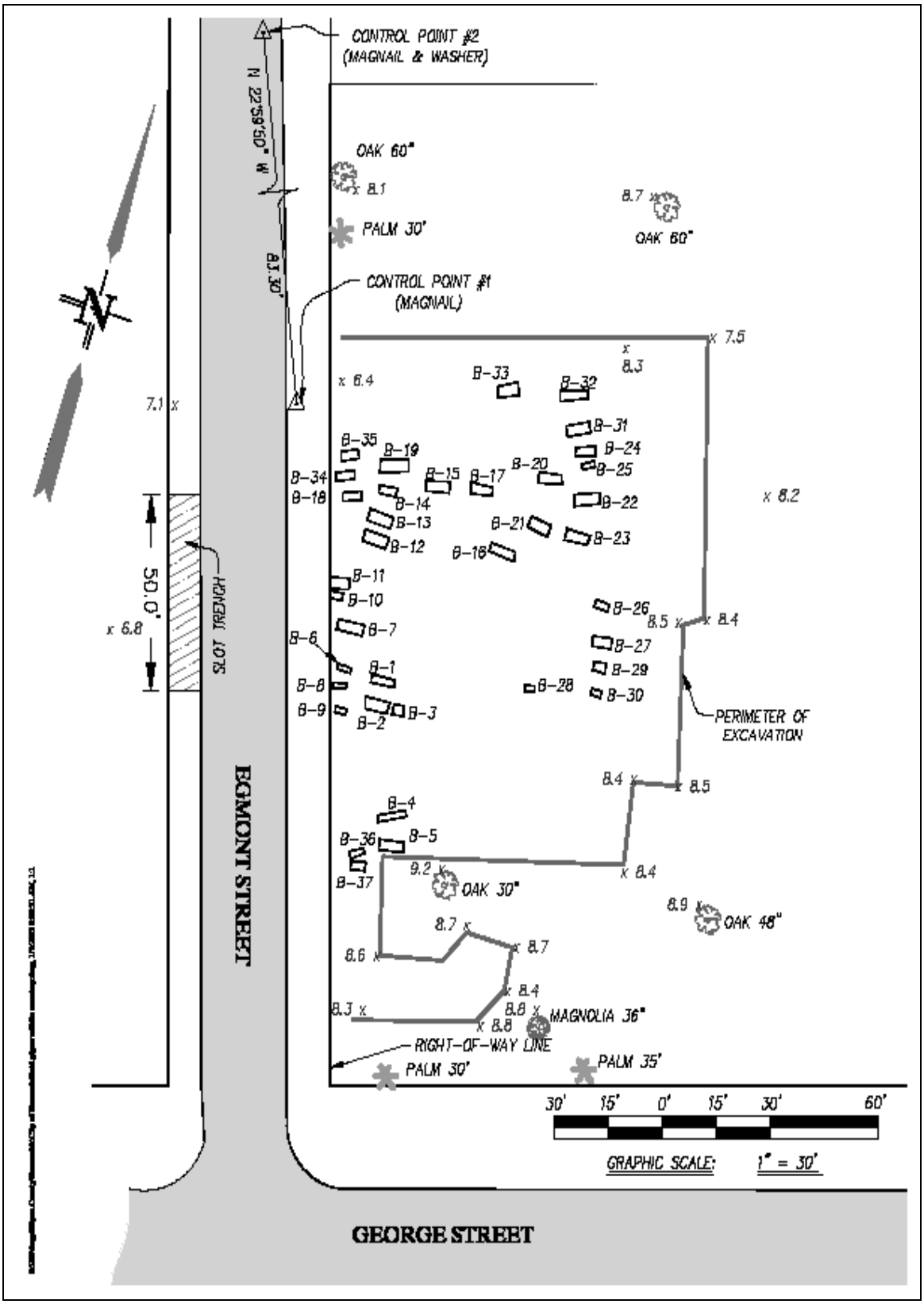


Figure 9 : Site Plan of Wright Square Burying Ground

Grave Shafts

A total of 37 graves were exposed within the Wright Square Burial Ground discovered by mechanical removal of the dark brown “A” horizon and shovel skimming of the contact zone with the lighter tan soil of the “B” horizon. Grave dimensions, orientation, azimuths and excavation elevations are shown in Figure 12.

It is evident that construction of the Glynn Middle School in 1953 and the opening of Egmont Street and the associated sub-surface infrastructure disturbances have completely removed from the archaeological record an indeterminate number of burials. Of the 37 graves discovered, 15 were intact but significantly impacted by activities directly related to the construction of the Middle School. Two (2) graves were impacted by construction of the city storm water trench on the eastern boundary of Egmont Street and an indeterminate number were removed from the archaeological record altogether when Egmont Street was graded and paved. Within the excavated boundary of the Wright Square site is a significant area devoid of grave shafts which exhibited extensive historical disturbance and may have resulted from intensive and deeper construction intrusion at the time of school construction.

Figure 10: Burial 14 showing evidence of gas line trench intrusion

All of the exposed grave shafts or portions thereof exhibited a relatively straight and rectangular shape with no indication that any of the remains were disinterred following the original burial.

Figure 11 : Intrusion of wall and foundation footer into Burial 33

There is a great deal of variability in the overall dimensions and physical appearance of the graves. An earlier proposition considered the potential of capturing demographic information from grave dimensions. In this consideration, the relative size of each grave could offer data on the age of the individual. Reasoning for this expectation assumes that coffins were constructed relative to the stature of the deceased and that graves would be excavated relative to the size of the coffin. While

Figure 12 : Grave Shaft Dimensions, Azimuth and Elevations

Burial #	Shaft Length (Average)	Shaft Width (Average)	L/W Ratio	Average Azimuth (Degrees)	Excavation Elevation (AMSL)	Possible Age at Death
1	81"	25"	3.24	90	6.26'	Adult
2	82"	33"	2.48	90	6.12'	Adult
3	68"	32"	2.12	84	6.35'	6 to 20
4	95"	20"	4.75	71	6.17'	Adult
5	85"	33"	2.58	82	6.55'	Adult
6	44"+	20"+	N/A	88	6.55'	
7	86"	32"	2.69	91	6.29'	Adult
8	45"	17"	2.64	79	6.64'	Under 5
9	36"	18"	2.00	90	6.58'	Under 5
10	40"	24"	1.67	90	6.68'	Under 5
11	64"+	29"	N/A	82	6.61'	
12	82"	36"	2.28	95	6.43'	Adult
13	36"+	24"+	N/A	89	6.44'	
14	36"	21"	1.71	91	6.53'	Under 5
15	78"	34"	2.29	80	6.40'	Adult
16	90"	31"	2.90	108	6.09'	Adult
17	74"	34"	2.18	80	6.44'	Adult
18	16"+	35"	N/A	66	6.51'	

Burial #	Shaft Length (Average)	Shaft Width (Average)	L/W Ratio	Average Azimuth (Degrees)	Excavation Elevation (AMSL)	Possible Age at Death
19	98"	38"	2.58	81	6.43'	Adult
20	83"	33"	2.52	84	6.57'	Adult
21	77"	36"	2.14	104	6.28'	Adult
22	86"	36"	2.39	70	6.55'	Adult
23	83"	37"	2.24	94	6.31'	Adult
24	66"	17"+	N/A	70	6.62'	6 to 20
25	44"	18"	2.44	64	6.55'	Under 5
26	48"	24"	2.00	89	6.46'	6 to 20
27	65"	32"	2.03	82	6.71'	6 to 20
28	27"	19"	1.42	82	6.37'	Under 5
29	41"	24"	1.71	91	6.52'	Under 5
30	34"	19"	1.79	92	6.58'	Under 5
31	79"	35"	2.26	70	6.51'	Adult
32	95"	33"+	N/A	76	6.50'	Adult
33	72"	38"	1.89	68	6.44'	Adult
34	64"	28"	2.29	72	6.44'	6 to 20
35	61"	32"	1.91	63	6.42'	6 to 20
36	49"	23"	2.13	63	6.18'	6 to 20
37	49"	27"	1.81	83	6.31'	6 to 20

this methodology will not yield specific age of death data, it can be used as a broad spectrum approach with the significant sample size encountered at Wright Square. Utilizing Year 2000 national growth charts (CDC Growth Charts: United States) related to individual age heights, assuming an average of 6” of coffin headspace and 4”-10” of grave shaft clearance, rough grave shaft length parameters were established for categorizing three age brackets:

Shaft Length	Age Category
0 – 44”	0 – 5 years
45” – 67”	6 – 20 years
68” +	over 20 years

Utilizing these shaft parameters to characterize Wright Square, population demographics were compared with the documented and known interments and age of death at Oak Grove Cemetery between 1840 and 1880. Typical populations represented in modern pre-industrial societies are typically characterized by high mortality in infants (less than one year old). This statistic remains high between 1 and 5 years of age and then decreases steadily, with those between 10 and 15 years having the lowest mortality rate of all age classes. Estimates of infant mortality range between 40 and 50 percent (Buckberry, 2000). Mortality statistics for Oak Grove Cemetery between 1840 and 1880 indicate mortality rates for the 0 – 5 year age group at 34% of the total population (Figure 13), while Wright Square mortality in the 0-5 age group is significantly lower at 23%. Even though Wright Square demonstrates a significantly lower percentage of early age mortality, this is probably not as much of a reflection of any better health conditions in the earlier population as it is indicative of a Brunswick population between 1771 and 1839 that reflects the evidence of few families and more numerous single or lone individuals.

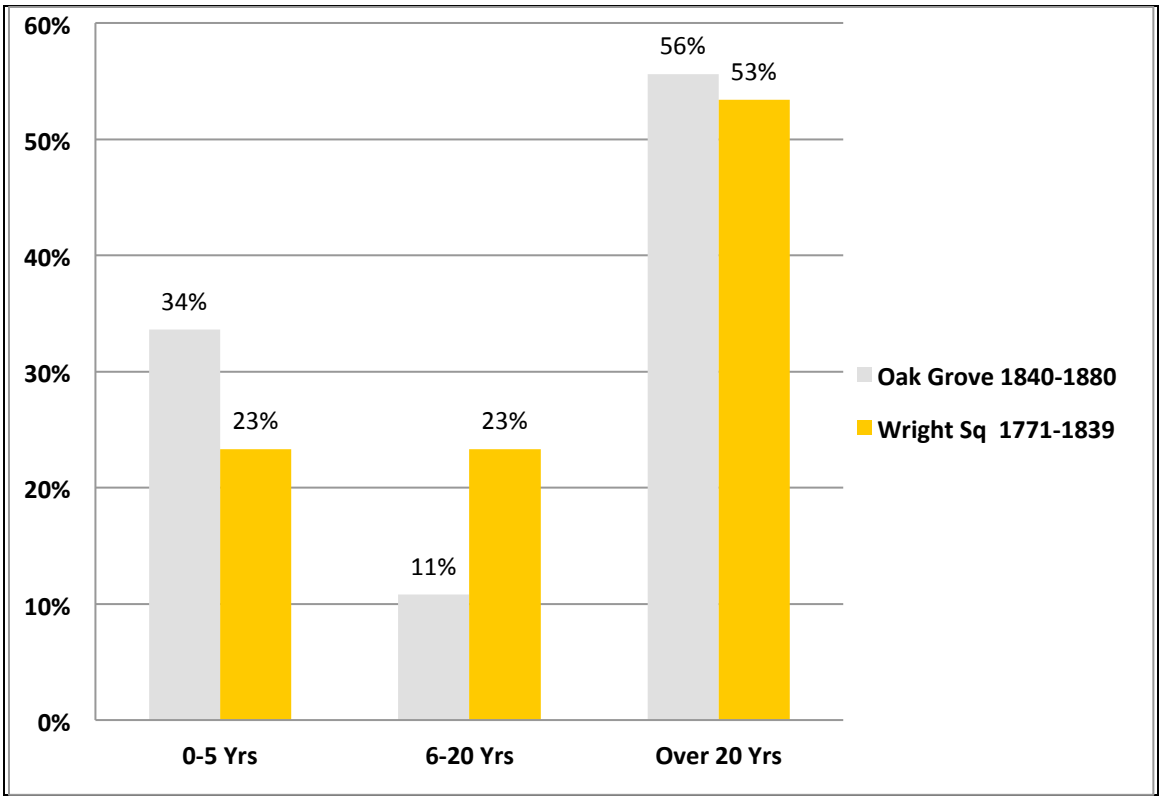
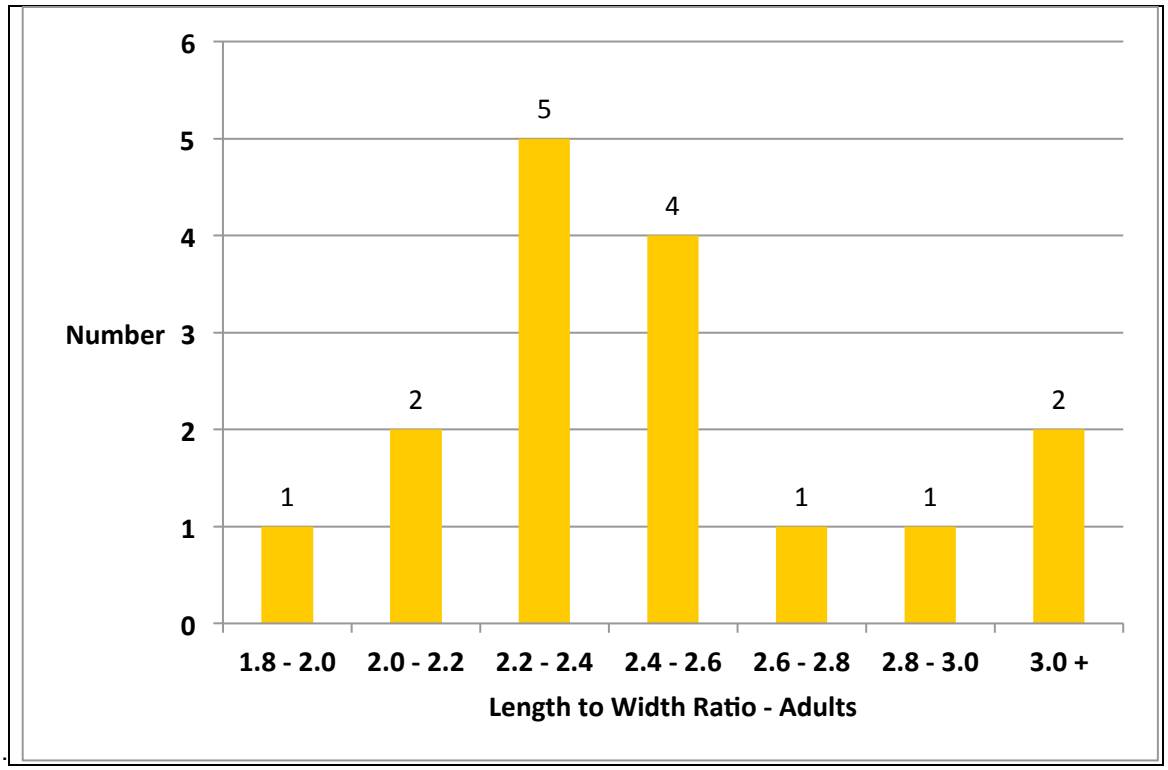


Figure 13 : Approximate Age at Death

The variation in grave dimensions and the overall appearance of the grave outlines was probably related to the mental template of the excavator who had some preconceived idea of grave dimensions, and certainly one's experience in preparing the grave. The wavering outlines of some graves suggest the excavator or excavators had limited or no experience with digging, while other graves, exhibiting straight lines and squared corners suggest the opposite. Additionally, Length to Width (L/W) ratios vary considerably, particularly in the adult interments (Figure 14). This range of variability may also be used to suggest that family members, immediate friends or members of the community were involved in the preparation of the graves.



24.

Figure 14 : Grave Length to Width Ratio – Adult Population

Grave Orientation

The traditional Christian method of positioning the coffin or shroud covered body in the grave was to have the body with the head to the west, feet to the east, so that the deceased may arise on the Day of Judgment to meet Jesus during the Second Coming as he arrives from the east.

When the west-east burial position was used, the graves hardly ever aligned with true east. The probable reason being that true east could not be ascertained. Even though the magnetic compass existed in the early 19th century, its use was very limited. Variations of grave azimuths (horizontal angle from magnetic north) occur because east was determined by the position of the sun on the eastern horizon at sunrise at the time of grave excavation. Throughout the life of the Wright Square burial ground azimuth angles demonstrate significant variation. It was the perception of east that set the direction, not the compass.

Depending on the season of the year, sunrise in Brunswick, Georgia varies from 61 degrees at the summer solstice each June 20th to 117 degrees at the winter solstice on December 20th (Figure 15). Burial shafts uncovered at Wright Square also reflect these significant variations in grave orientation ranging from 63 degrees to 108 degrees.

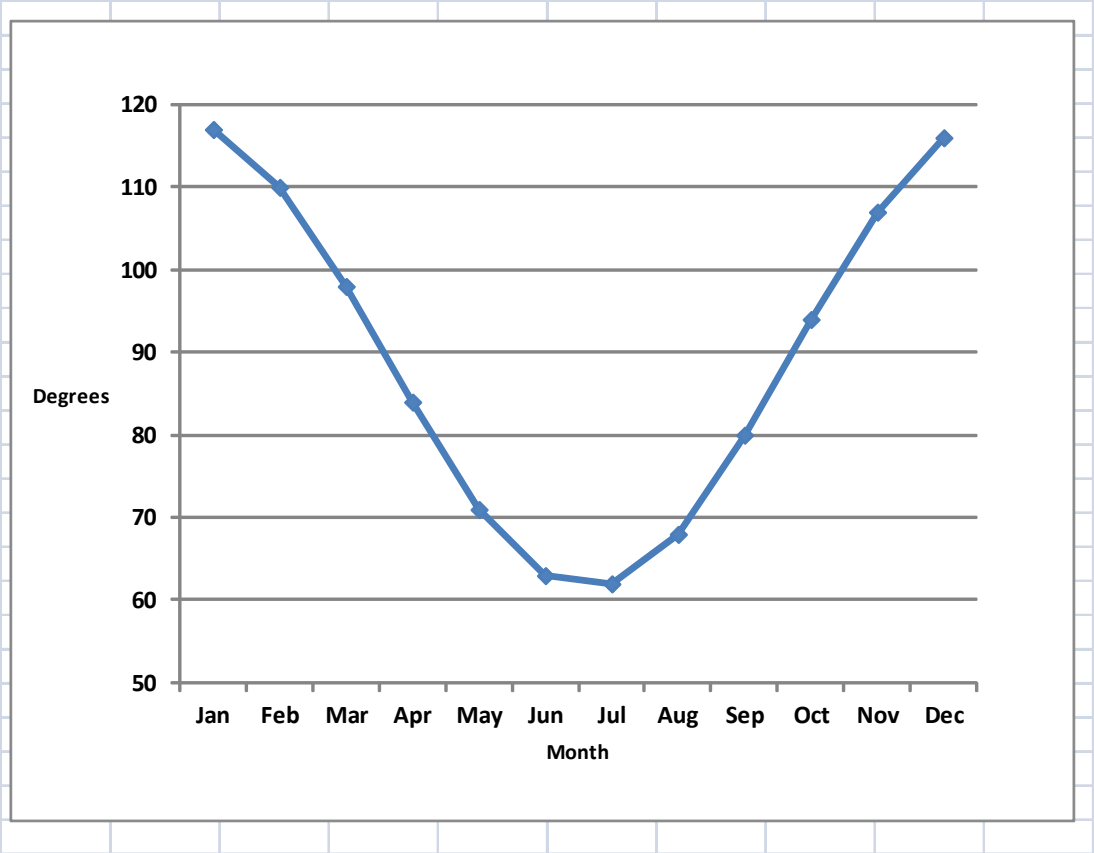


Figure 15 : Sunrise Azimuth, Brunswick, GA.

By broadly bracketing the burials into “seasons” of interment and thereby time of death it is possible to distinguish and compare any differences between the time period 1840-1880 (Oak Grove interments) and the sixty nine years prior to 1840 (Wright Square interments). Figure 16 demonstrates this variability for the population as a whole while Figure 16 (a-c) details the seasonal pattern of death by age group.

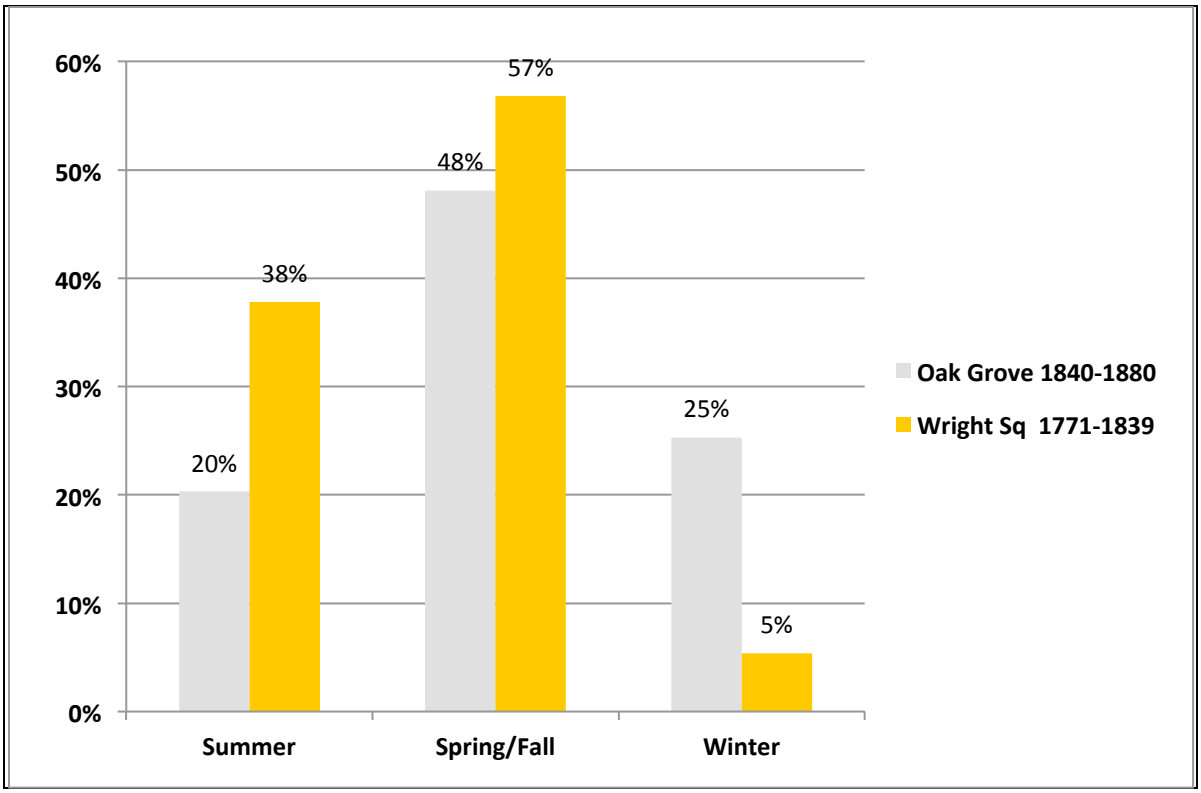


Figure 16 : Approximate Season of Death – Total Population

While the sample size of the grave population at Wright Square is not significantly large, it is interesting to recognize a sharp variation in the season of death when comparing the two time period populations (prior to 1840 and 1840-1880). A normal distribution would evidence Spring/Fall interments at 50 % with 25 % in each of the other two seasons. Summer deaths (June – August) during the life of Wright Square interments outnumber the winter deaths (December – February) by seven to one. This is in stark contrast to winter deaths during the period 1840 – 1880 which exceeded those during the summer months by 25%.

Many factors could contribute to this disparity as well as random determination. Two possible thoughts could posit: 1) occupations or activities within the town that are seasonal or transitory 2) fatal illnesses more closely associated with summer heat or insects taking a greater toll than the harsh weather and respiratory afflictions of the winter months. Research by Amy Hedrick (personal communications) derived from newspaper obituaries provides a glimpse of a variety of causes of death in the Brunswick area prior to 1838. These include yellow fever, pleurisy, dysentery, stomach cramps and murder.

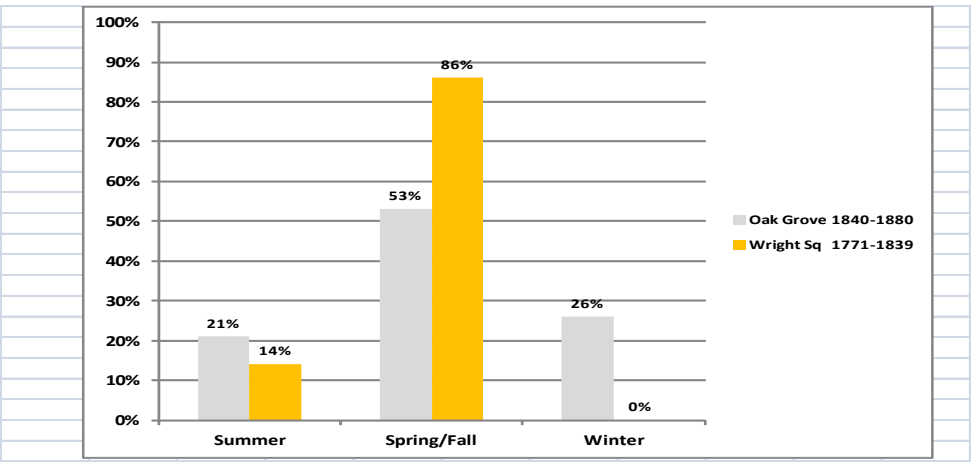


Figure 17 (a) : Approximate Season of Death (age 0-5)

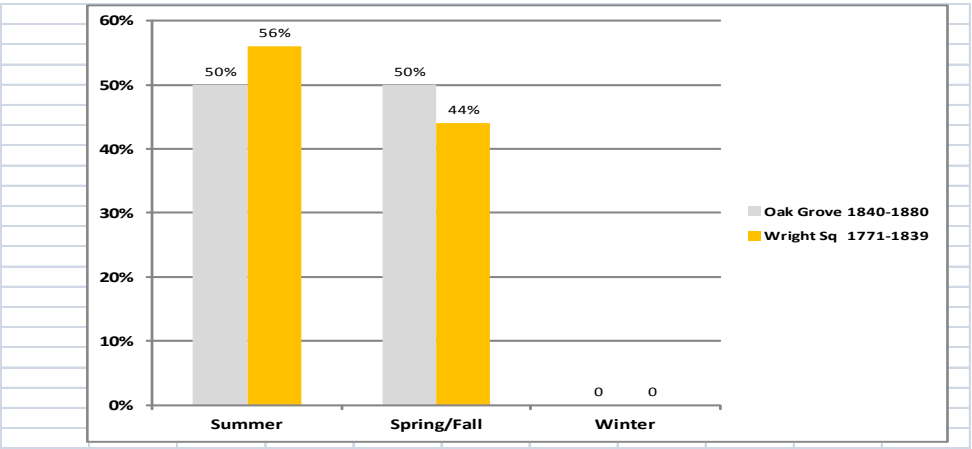


Figure 17 (b) : Approximate Season of Death (age 5-20)

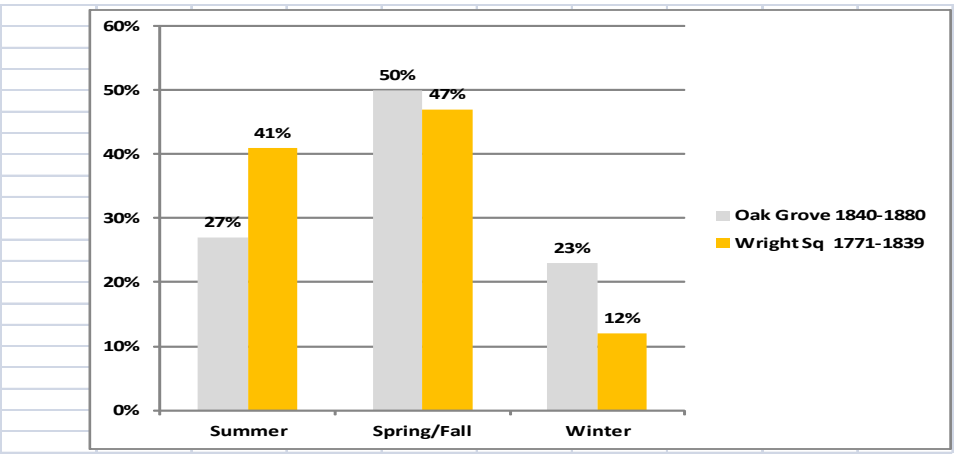


Figure 17 (c) : Approximate Season of Death (over 20 years of age)

Grave Elevations

The highest current (2012) elevation within the area of excavation at Wright Square is 8.8 feet AMSL. Four adult grave shaft investigations (B-1, B-3, B-16 and B-23) witnessed contact with the top of the coffin. These top of coffin elevations ranged between 6.10 feet AMSL to 6.35 feet AMSL. Due to prior school construction related disturbances, one adult shaft (B-16) facilitated elevation data for a grave floor of 5.40 feet AMSL, an elevation only one half foot above the normal sub-surface water table. Having a top and bottom coffin elevation in B-16, and given the coffin chamber compression over time suggests similar floor elevations for the other three adults (B-1, B-3 and B-23).

Given this limited data, the depth of an average grave shaft was only 3.4 feet below the existing (2012) maximum site grade. This is quite shallow by current burial practices and perhaps reinforces the 1894 newspaper account that one to one and a half feet of topsoil was removed from the site at that time. This earth removal estimate, if and when it did occur, would lead to an original period grave excavation depth of 3.5 – 5.0 feet below historic site grades dependant on the actual amount of soil removed.

Excavation of the grave shafts of two young children (B-8 and B-9) exposed the top of the coffins at elevations of 6.80 feet and 6.58 feet AMSL or approximately 0.3 – 0.7 feet shallower than adult interments. Typically the smaller shaft required for a child's coffin would be difficult to excavate due to the risk of cave in of the walls and the inability to excavate a small shaft to a depth comparable with an adult grave. Alternatively, the depth of excavation could be related solely to the mental template of the grave digger. A small sample size here also restricts any statistical significance of the data.

Coffins

Although the term "coffin" and "casket" are often used interchangeably, they denote two different types of burial receptacles. Coffins are generally hexagonal in shape, with the main function of encasement of the dead (Lang 1984). Caskets were first introduced in 1849 and are thought to represent the change in attitude toward a concern for the appearance and display of the deceased. The use of coffins (as opposed to shrouds) was nearly universal among European Americans by the 1790's (Larkin 1988) and, during the early part of the 19th century few pre-made coffins were

available, particularly in rural areas and in frontier towns like Brunswick. Instead, when an individual died, local carpenters or family members were sought out for the duty of building the coffin (Habenstein and Lamax, 1955). In mainstream America, hexagonal ("toe pinchers") was the predominant shape until the late 1850's and most often lack exterior decoration. Rectangular coffins have been used since at least 1830 although they did not become popular until the last half of the 19th century.

Evidence of six coffins was exposed during the course of excavation of the Wright Square site. Four of the coffins (two adults and two small children) were rectangular in shape (B-1, B-3, B-8, and B-9) and located in close proximity to each other. Two trapezoidal coffins, both adults, were revealed in B-16 and B-23, again in close proximity to each other.

Although no other coffin evidence was uncovered, it is interesting to observe that the rectangular and trapezoidal coffins were located in distinctly separate areas and may indicate utilization over time of the burial ground with the graves (rectangular) closer to Egmont Street of later interment. Coincident with this line of hypothesis is the presence of machine cut nail fragments associated with B-1, a rectangular coffin. Unfortunately, nail fragments associated with B-16, a trapezoidal coffin, were deteriorated to the extent that they were not diagnostic.

Archaeological investigations frequently reveal data that does not fit within the existing body of documented studies from other investigations or within the limits of archival research by the principal investigator. During the course of excavation at Wright Square, one such anomaly was uncovered in Burial #2. At the foot of B-2, a lighter circular pattern, approximately 6" in diameter was exposed centered laterally across the width of the grave shaft (Figure 18). This intrusion clearly post-dated the creation of the grave shaft. No staining consistent with a post mold was evident unless a circular post (or similar object) was placed through the burial and removed prior to decomposition or deterioration. Being located at the foot of the grave, this could not be attributed to a "view window." In addition, "view windows" were typically not associated with wooden coffins and were historically found during the "beautification of death" movement more closely associated with mid to late 19th century funerary practices.

Figure 18: Unidentified Intrusion into grave shaft of B-2

Coffin Hardware

As the intent of this study was to reveal only grave shafts and the associated data while not exposing coffins or the skeletal remains of contents, upper elevations of six coffins were encountered during the course of shaft exposure. Hardware associated with lids or attachment of lids to the vertical members of the coffin yielded remnants of eighteen nail fragments and four white metal coffin tacks (B-8). All coffin tacks were of the same style and dimension (Figure 19), having a height of 0.25” (excluding screw shaft) and a base diameter of 0.54”.

The presence or absence of coffin hardware in a particular grave is a function of a complex chain of events related to the date of burial, technological innovation, hardware availability, stylistic change and consumer preference (Hacker-Norton and Trinkley, 1984). Because grave markers are on display to a community far longer than coffins, the symbolic representation of differential status is more permanently communicated thru grave markers than through extravagant burial containers.

The literature suggests that the most common sizes of nails used in construction of coffins were smaller (4d, 6d, and 8d). Nail fragments recovered from burials B-1, B-3, B-8, B-9, B-16, B-23, B-28 and B-30 were badly deteriorated but selectively subjected to electrolysis reduction. Two small fragments from B-1 were identifiable as small machine cut fragments (possibly 4d) dating post 1815 and only offer a general dating guide. One shaft fragment without specific provenience was also of machine cut origin and possibly a 6d nail.

The general category of coffin screws consists of a form of hardware with a white metal screw cap affixed to a ferrous screw shaft. The top of the white metal cap typically has a slot to accept a screw driver for mounting. Coffin screws were in common usage by the 1850's. While the appearance of white metal alloy tacks in B-16 were evident and uniformly spaced around the coffin lid suggesting a temporal affiliation of mid – 19th century when such hardware was mass produced, 18th century use was not uncommon and would not be out of place (Bell, 1989). Illustrated merchandizing or trade catalogs (Figure 20) first appeared in the United States around the middle of the 19th century influenced by popular tastes as well as a wide geographical distribution of the objects.

Figure 19 : White metal coffin tack from B-16

Figure 20 : White Metal Coffin Tack in the 1865 Markham and Strong Company Catalog

The temporal affiliation of the hardware artifacts recovered clearly suggests utilization of the burial ground after 1815 and possibly beyond the establishment of the new burying ground at Oak Grove Cemetery in 1839. Lack of a significant sample and associated contexts prohibits any definitive statements.

Skeletal Remains

It is a strange paradox that the physical remains of the dead – the bones – are most likely to reveal information about the life of an individual and not their death. Bone and tissue provide a testament to people's past lives: How long they lived, what sex they were, what illnesses or diseases they suffered, how tall they grew, what injuries they sustained and how well built they were. The investigation at Wright Square was not focused on what could be learned from examination of skeletal remains as it was about the archaeological study of the funerary practices that the living performed for the dead. It is not so much about the dead themselves as the living that buried them.

Retrieval of skeletal remains was not an objective of the excavation at Wright Square. However with the frequency of previously disturbed graves (17 out of 37) and the associated horizontal and vertical movement of skeletal materials due to 20th century disturbances to the upper "A' horizon of the site, fragments of dis-articulated skeletal remains were occasionally recovered.

During the course of the excavation, five bone fragments were recovered, cleaned and reviewed in the pathology lab. Fragments of a femur, mandible, and 5th metatarsal were all determined to be of male origin, from very robust well nourished individuals (Hanly, personal communications, 2012). One third left molar (wisdom tooth) was non diagnostic and exhibited no wear (perhaps impacted or un-opposed). Other observation of the tooth demonstrated an unusual anatomy containing extensive fissures in the crown bowl, typically indicative of African American origin (Smith, personal communications, 2013). One remaining small fragment, identified without certainty was possibly attributed to a scapula.

Summary

The excavations at Wright Square in the fall of 2012 were able to confirm the location of the earliest Brunswick city burial ground and establish with reasonable certainly the boundaries in each direction. For nearly 70 years following its founding in 1771, Brunswick struggled through the cyclical growth/decline patterns of an emerging frontier town seeking its unique identity. During this period, this British “public town” witnessed land speculation, sparse and intermittent settlement and near abandonment.

The burial ground is estimated to cover approximately one quarter of an acre and thirty seven graves were discovered during the course of the investigation. Seventy five percent of the burial ground lies within the boundaries of Wright Square while the remaining westerly portion of the interments lie within the City right-of-way and underneath the pavement of Egmont Street.

The size of the burial ground and the density of the located graves suggest a total population of 65 -75 interments and is consistent with the slow sporadic growth and a meager estimated population of Brunswick prior to 1830. Unfortunately, only one half of the population was recovered due to the improvement of the City Street (Egmont) and excessive disturbance caused by construction of Glynn Middle School in 1953. In addition, of the thirty seven graves discovered, nearly half had been compromised by the aforementioned disturbances.

Within the extant written record, there is no indication of the first burial or any designation of Wright Square as a public burial ground. The excavations yielded no grave markers that survived the archaeological record making it difficult to determine with any specificity the individuals interred or the dates of burial. From probate records, newspaper obituaries and family tree histories we can gain some insight into a prospective listing of those interred. Evidence of any disinterment or relocation of any graves was absent and did not reinforce previous oral history.

The spatial organization of the placement of the graves is compact and orderly generally resembling a row type structure with some evidence of family groupings within the burial ground. The markings of the graves during the period of burial ground use was apparent in the organization and spacing of the graves side by side or toe to toe with no intrusion of one upon another.

Approximately twenty three percent of the recovered graves were those of children under the age of five supporting a town demographic composed of few early families. Information gathered from grave orientation and thereby the season of death indicated a higher incidence of summer deaths than typically encountered in a normal distribution.

The discovery of both trapezoidal and rectangular shaped coffins is a testimony to the use of the burial ground over an extended period of time (1771 – 1840+). Rectangular coffins were not used extensively until 1830 and the clustered concentration of those in close proximity to Egmont Street indicates not only utilization of the burial ground sixty eight years prior to the opening of Oak Grove Cemetery but perhaps continued use of Wright Square after the establishment of the new burying ground in 1839 and an expansion to the west under what today is Egmont Street.

While recovery of skeletal remains was not an objective of this investigation, several random bone fragments unearthed during the excavations indicated healthy, robust and well nourished male individuals. The small sample size and the lack of the ability to associate the fragments with specific interments limits the ability to investigate further age, stature, diseases or injury within the population.

It is suggested here that the physical documentation of the burial ground going forward be very simple and respectful. When the recognizable past falls short of our historical ideals, we typically remold it to our desires. Old landscapes are decorated, purified, homogenized, emulated and copied. Total restoration subverts historical awareness. Giving tangible form to what we feel ought to have been, as opposed to what the surviving remains suggest, prompts other alterations of the past. Rearranging the past reinforces the tendency of markers and boundaries to segregate past from present, to divorce yesteryear's rare survivals from today's ordinary milieus. Knowledge of origins reveals more than other kinds of history, whereas it is in fact no less important to understand ongoing processes.

We cannot divorce ourselves from the unknowing errors of disturbance in the past that occurred on the Wright Square site. What can be done is to embrace the simplistic and rudimentary origins of the burial ground, to celebrate the contributions of the earliest inhabitants of the town of Brunswick, delineate the boundaries of the landscape in a very simple yet reverent manner and educate the citizens of today on its significance in the development of the town we enjoy in the 21st century.

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Appendix

Appendix A – Site Registration

Appendix B – Survey location data

Appendix C – List of Prospective Interments

APPENDIX A

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
1990
Official Site Number: 9GN407

Institutional Site Number: _____ **Site Name:** Colonial Brunswick Cemetery
County: GLYNN **Map Name:** Brunswick East - 7.5 min (USGS) or USNOAA
UTM Zone: 17N **UTM East:** 453317.149m **UTM North:** 3445779.564 m
Owner: City of Brunswick **Address:** PO Box 550, Brunswick, GA 31521
Site Length: 100 meters **Width:** 100 meters **Elevation:** (+) - 2.44 meters
Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown
Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing (3. Excavation) 4. Documentary 5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur
Standing Architecture: 1. Present (2. Absent)
Site Nature: 1. Plowzone (2. Subsurface) 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known 5. Unknown 6. Underwater
Midden: 1. Present (2. Absent) 3. Unknown **Features:** 1. Present (2. Absent) 3. Unknown
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 (3. Less than 50) 4. Unknown
Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Abandoned Colonial Cemetery
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Flat
Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Cleared, Several Specimin Live Oaks
Additional Information: Recent Middle School Buildings ca. 1950 Recently Demo'ed & Cleared

SKETCH MAP
(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9GN407 Institutional Site Number: _____

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
(3.) Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown 7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: (1.) Local (2.) State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed MODERATE SUB-SURFACE DISTURBANCE

Preservation Prospects: (1.) Safe 2. Endangered by: _____
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS - SCIAA

Supervisor: WILLIAM WEEKS Affiliation: RESEARCH AFFILIATE Date: 9/24/12
Report Title: TO BE PUBLISHED AFTER INVESTIGATIONS
INVESTIGATION UNDERWAY FOR LOCATIONS
OF SUB-SURFACE GRAVE SHAFTS ONLY - SITE MAPPING
Other Reports:
NONE
Artifacts Collected:
NONE TO DATE

Location of Collections: INVESTIGATOR - WILLIAM WEEKS
Location of Field Notes: INVESTIGATOR - WILLIAM WEEKS
Private Collections:
N/A

Name: N/A Address: N/A

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: 1775 - 1825

Phases:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation

APPENDIX B

Survey Data

Point #	Northing	Easting	Elevation	-------Description--------	
424	4146.6400	5118.4800	6.1900	Control Points	control #2
2000	3894.1428	5225.6443	7.4217		control #1
2111	3833.190163	5273.033875	6.240822	Burial 1	b-1-a
2112	3832.585619	5266.494592	6.393671		b-1-b
2113	3834.678891	5266.217929	6.243702		b-1-c
2114	3835.093592	5272.806533	6.159807		b-1-d
2115	3826.222193	5273.045917	6.034616	Burial 2	b-2-a
2116	3825.703669	5266.935268	5.999579		b-2-b
2117	3828.723554	5266.041877	6.207610		b-2-c
2118	3829.176015	5273.073394	6.238252		b-2-d
2107	3827.069390	5277.815109	6.527327	Burial 3	b-3-a
2108	3826.523825	5274.524322	6.056437		b-3-b
2109	3829.220054	5274.335026	6.244122		b-3-c
2110	3829.610108	5277.017271	6.513127		b-3-d
2119	3802.876271	5286.091082	6.328036	Burial 4	b-4/5a
2120	3799.224272	5279.112342	6.054361		b-4/5b
2121	3800.848110	5278.500130	6.066547		b-4/5c
2122	3804.326255	5285.390439	6.229642		b-4/5d
2267	3793.909259	5288.248079	6.745225	Burial 5	b-5-a
2268	3792.551332	5281.366435	6.352479		b-5-b
2269	3795.132173	5280.681218	6.311912		b-5-c
2270	3796.410486	5287.436024	6.775254		b-5-d
2065	3833.077065	5260.330511	6.555705	Burial 6	b-6-a
2066	3833.023063	5256.561962	6.663547		b-6-b
2067	3834.426980	5260.200771	6.438325		b-6-d
2048	3843.136669	5260.653219	6.058522	Burial 7	b-7-a
2049	3842.626112	5253.276593	6.622277		b-7-b
2050	3845.291460	5253.132209	6.511191		b-7-c
2051	3845.931050	5260.408210	5.965222		b-7-d

Point #	Northing	Easting	Elevation	------Description------	
2068	3828.961747	5260.338132	6.527094	Burial 8	b-8-a
2069	3827.874594	5256.995046	6.761936		b-8-b
2070	3829.421569	5256.545909	6.764445		b-8-c
2071	3830.208951	5260.124688	6.496257		b-8-d
2072	3822.561843	5262.197924	6.490477	Burial 9	b-9-a
2073	3822.256709	5259.241701	6.702562		b-9-b
2074	3823.844794	5258.964087	6.655893		b-9-c
2075	3824.020114	5262.145661	6.473576		b-9-d
2044	3850.056484	5252.54351	6.678974	Burial 10	b-10-a
2045	3849.682642	5249.231916	6.699730		b-10-b
2046	3851.616969	5248.963467	6.724663		b-10-c
2047	3851.904496	5252.427965	6.617573		b-10-d
2040	3853.292517	5253.579558	6.495372	Burial 11	b-11-a
2041	3851.938929	5248.309618	6.795554		b-11-b
2042	3854.792674	5247.648072	6.621742		b-11-c
2043	3856.045839	5252.987229	6.507985		b-11-d
2036	3866.155817	5260.089057	6.301843	Burial 12	b-12-a
2037	3866.347636	5253.394989	6.366993		b-12-b
2038	3869.432808	5253.433974	6.367172		b-12-c
2039	3869.148990	5260.409750	6.389462		b-12-d
2028	3872.666866	5254.365372	6.436775	Burial 13	b-13-b
2029	3873.743422	5254.370497	6.444239		b-13-c
2030	3873.325124	5258.585170	6.434941		b-13-a
2001	3879.667295	5258.931664	6.547416	Burial 14	b-14-a
2002	3879.273158	5254.095991	6.509492		b-14-b
2003	3881.247339	5253.832767	6.521914		b-14-c
2004	3881.981310	5258.786939	6.538743		b-14-d
2005	3885.089984	5272.912742	6.377572	Burial 15	b-15-a
2006	3883.672139	5266.568895	6.437581		b-15-b
2007	3886.242429	5265.797352	6.450237		b-15-c
2008	3887.824584	5272.128637	6.313600		b-15-d
2150	3873.800634	5295.251623	5.619515	Burial 16	b-16-a
2151	3874.261263	5287.805010	5.592572		b-16-b
2152	3876.519803	5287.875383	6.092362		b-16-c
2153	3876.257132	5294.870837	5.695852		b-16-d

Point #	Northing	Easting	Elevation	------Description------	
2146	3887.962842	5284.445341	6.478069	Burial 17	b-17-a
2147	3886.726766	5278.501310	6.401579		b-17-b
2148	3889.502140	5277.833251	6.462687		b-17-c
2149	3890.145145	5283.967240	6.417790		b-17-d
2133	3876.061095	5250.417246	6.544766	Burial 18	b-18-a
2134	3875.695391	5249.251146	6.461930		b-18-b
2135	3878.190455	5248.399554	6.501220		b-18-c
2136	3878.656015	5249.223124	6.529985		b-18-d
2142	3886.910991	5260.486208	6.382648	Burial 19	b-19-a
2143	3884.331460	5252.849110	6.580643		b-19-b
2144	3887.536214	5252.163725	6.552703		b-19-c
2145	3889.912421	5259.559481	6.195180		b-19-d
2154	3896.549629	5302.136404	6.578514	Burial 20	b-20-a
2155	3894.920399	5295.589939	6.576042		b-20-b
2156	3897.727002	5295.071803	6.538204		b-20-c
2157	3898.796019	5301.326347	6.577623		b-20-d
2174	3882.545149	5302.119481	6.320694	Burial 21	b-21-a
2175	3883.436960	5296.241165	6.192083		b-21-b
2176	3886.293867	5296.465097	6.280949		b-21-c
2177	3885.636775	5302.394030	6.339817		b-21-d
2166	3895.039500	5313.674690	6.531127	Burial 22	b-22-a
2167	3892.266046	5307.057609	6.497480		b-22-b
2168	3895.154085	5306.177910	6.585650		b-22-c
2169	3897.728609	5312.825546	6.588505		b-22-d
2170	3884.004175	5313.299587	6.337691	Burial 23	b-23-a
2171	3883.241726	5306.971012	6.174765		b-23-b
2172	3886.264340	5306.862542	6.276998		b-23-c
2173	3886.306353	5313.560610	6.434338		b-23-d
2158	3906.275628	5308.783581	6.653902	Burial 24	b-24-a
2159	3904.674953	5303.394139	6.516939		b-24-b
2160	3906.611885	5302.970372	6.576254		b-24-c
2161	3908.669881	5307.982431	6.709390		b-24-d

Point #	Northing	Easting	Elevation	------Description------	
2162	3903.588638	5309.488861	6.568798	Burial 25	b-25-a
2163	3901.758219	5306.441145	6.505963		b-25-b
2164	3903.169782	5305.847844	6.505877		b-25-c
2165	3904.977224	5308.872011	6.606195		b-25-d
2195	3869.390913	5323.780796	6.732174	Burial 26	b-26-a
2196	3869.463021	5319.952645	6.157804		b-26-b
2197	3871.488240	5320.017364	6.159114		b-26-c
2198	3871.224634	5323.881060	6.796164		b-26-d
2199	3860.636703	5327.578609	6.705511	Burial 27	b-27-a
2200	3859.719309	5322.344835	6.698764		b-27-b
2201	3862.305210	5321.863721	6.641509		b-27-c
2202	3863.292809	5327.123388	6.784071		b-27-d
2203	3843.967996	5310.615855	6.375993	Burial 28	b-28-a
2204	3842.998636	5307.882762	6.380089		b-28-b
2205	3844.790751	5307.491070	6.383718		b-28-c
2206	3845.234380	5310.272724	6.347043		b-28-d
2207	3854.080719	5327.885228	6.395154	Burial 29	b-29-a
2208	3853.996149	5324.400889	6.582135		b-29-b
2209	3855.995326	5324.161444	6.581977		b-29-c
2210	3856.799027	5327.339397	6.499562		b-29-d
2211	3847.847971	5328.473537	6.670071	Burial 30	b-30-a
2212	3847.848583	5325.742343	6.585055		b-30-b
2213	3849.400581	5325.586134	6.539659		b-30-c
2214	3849.649205	5328.334466	6.522120		b-30-d
2215	3911.501579	5305.755039	6.491091	Burial 31	b-31-a
2216	3908.635210	5299.903292	6.576698		b-31-b
2217	3911.098030	5298.753864	6.528303		b-31-c
2218	3914.050239	5304.567048	6.437944		b-31-d
2219	3919.675136	5302.561616	6.286282	Burial 32	b-32-a
2220	3916.593330	5295.326825	6.486934		b-32-b
2221	3919.161150	5294.457389	6.558976		b-32-c
2222	3921.626537	5301.807140	6.652844		b-32-d

Point #	Northing	Easting	Elevation	------Description------	
2223	3914.808843	5284.054671	6.197028	Burial 33	b-33-a
2224	3912.318965	5278.641940	6.137976		b-33-b
2225	3914.985406	5277.606134	7.277021		b-33-c
2226	3917.765522	5282.548895	6.133975		b-33-d
2227	3880.730721	5246.778538	6.163553	Burial 34	b-34-a
2228	3878.643317	5242.030046	6.638658		b-34-b
2229	3880.689187	5241.237142	6.493004		b-34-c
2230	3882.762173	5246.101241	6.474848		b-34-d
2231	3886.048813	5246.401580	6.481612	Burial 35	b-35-a
2232	3883.866819	5241.778285	6.388180		b-35-b
2233	3886.316707	5241.104120	6.349580		b-35-c
2234	3888.139146	5245.296990	6.451442		b-35-d
2271	3790.460727	5277.808549	7.450720	Burial 36	b-36-a
2272	3787.903030	5274.411783	6.188468		b-36-b
2273	3789.724010	5273.724296	6.054655		b-36-c
2274	3791.622132	5277.111540	6.316260		b-36-d
2275	3786.174305	5279.174409	6.368836	Burial 37	b-37-a
2276	3785.395655	5275.242674	6.245646		b-37-b
2277	3787.459393	5274.849193	6.266965		b-37-c
2278	3788.395211	5278.820124	6.350982		b-37-d
2031	3873.798991	5254.569400	6.475273	Disturbance	d1
2032	3873.648723	5257.517075	6.477208	#1	d1
2033	3872.471673	5259.488505	6.454509	Boundary	d1
2034	3871.039229	5262.002498	6.425440		d1
2035	3867.980919	5262.081809	6.331517		d1
2052	3839.110864	5252.005571	6.770362	Disturbance	d-2
2053	3839.728436	5253.707563	6.690506	#2	d-2
2054	3840.632660	5254.855294	6.526603	Boundary	d-2
2055	3840.885980	5256.276194	6.341999		d-2
2056	3841.250176	5258.090421	6.197811		d-2
2057	3840.469468	5259.850018	6.181367		d-2
2058	3838.882695	5260.662302	6.162397		d-2
2059	3837.142868	5261.239873	6.173999		d-2
2060	3835.616208	5260.914164	6.274411		d-2
2061	3834.436840	5259.968238	6.486837		d-2
2062	3833.614863	5258.298439	6.588049		d-2
2063	3832.873066	5256.039572	6.715232		d-2

Point #	Northing	Easting	Elevation	------Description------	
2064	3832.372759	5254.776172	6.824379		d-2
2093	3832.378336	5278.954780	6.599975	Disturbance	d-3
2094	3833.303465	5278.035956	6.448831	#3	d-3
2095	3832.927697	5276.703100	6.427826	Boundary	d-3
2096	3831.511088	5276.405170	6.432673		d-3
2097	3828.603039	5277.227200	6.494280		d-3
2098	3826.254618	5277.929918	6.435197		d-3
2137	3875.017588	5249.370627	6.453567	Disturbance	d-4
2138	3877.312800	5248.649598	6.359674	#4	d-4
2139	3879.810771	5247.934203	6.521628	Boundary	d-4
2140	3881.688694	5247.107366	6.683340		d-4
2141	3881.724853	5246.326858	6.763115		d-4
2009	3885.828241	5264.841521	6.642601	Gas Line	gas
2010	3885.610917	5263.248097	6.681889		gas
2011	3878.021949	5267.178811	6.477464		gas
2012	3877.569134	5265.569545	6.517392		gas
2013	3847.343710	5274.734266	5.899283		gas
2014	3847.930353	5276.216898	6.199174		gas
2015	3832.927420	5280.749940	6.673759		gas
2016	3832.232767	5279.031212	6.650589		gas
2017	3826.691079	5282.751971	6.864858		gas
2018	3818.294739	5284.034045	6.706425		gas
2019	3818.747995	5286.856501	6.765843		gas
2020	3827.947403	5284.361933	6.882879		gas
2021	3882.237573	5279.367442	6.239879	Water Line	water
2022	3883.895449	5279.225829	6.356061		water
2023	3879.586963	5270.518004	6.207811		water
2024	3880.955059	5270.200218	6.303705		water
2025	3874.946214	5255.706377	6.530908		water
2026	3875.778815	5252.299190	6.551936		water
2027	3872.980844	5252.167884	6.358140		water
2076	3820.062075	5258.929690	6.803560	Grease	grease trap
2077	3820.930732	5261.497281	6.606127	Trap	grease trap
2078	3821.789765	5263.577222	6.411507	Disturbance	grease trap
2079	3822.814981	5265.446336	6.101883	Boundary	grease trap
2080	3823.327666	5268.198025	5.727839		grease trap
2081	3823.729722	5270.372869	5.821607		grease trap
2082	3824.995389	5271.850478	5.928406		grease trap

Point #	Northing	Easting	Elevation	------Description------	
2083	3825.757503	5274.397512	5.916763		grease trap
2084	3826.117671	5277.924091	6.432595		grease trap
2085	3818.876311	5282.917976	6.628028		grease trap
2086	3818.049513	5279.603324	6.292939		grease trap
2087	3817.868167	5275.793397	5.439376		grease trap
2088	3816.295111	5273.163730	5.514465		grease trap
2089	3813.870063	5270.647222	5.651817		grease trap
2090	3813.582980	5268.053771	6.000271		grease trap
2091	3813.239736	5265.635880	6.207305		grease trap
2092	3811.946256	5261.583052	6.733560		grease trap
2099	3818.930494	5283.277365	6.648728	Gas Line	gas
2100	3819.073037	5284.691824	6.584058	Trench	gas
2101	3803.251070	5289.620860	6.753639		gas
2102	3803.556177	5288.072286	6.534992		gas
2103	3863.948872	5274.013679	6.778280	Building	bldg
2104	3845.073357	5279.408324	6.866394	Wall	bldg
2105	3830.604226	5284.317047	6.762899		bldg
2106	3801.992943	5293.159825	8.626620		bldg
2123	3864.366661	5245.308468	6.515199	Storm Drain	sd trench
2124	3857.237358	5246.435402	6.567035	Trench	sd trench
2125	3853.071363	5248.049019	6.838607		sd trench
2126	3849.490747	5248.649523	6.787719		sd trench
2127	3845.560741	5249.999158	6.816178		sd trench
2128	3839.295626	5251.742707	6.779321		sd trench
2129	3833.733039	5253.683759	6.772350		sd trench
2130	3827.382962	5255.970416	6.930418		sd trench
2131	3820.514720	5258.213673	6.849731		sd trench
2132	3809.155912	5261.709331	6.193606		sd trench
2178	3888.661692	5301.521543	6.523090	Water Line	water
2179	3889.944879	5301.508196	6.523139		water
2180	3893.248003	5315.804735	6.435971		water
2181	3894.709458	5315.552472	6.533095		water
2182	3906.406032	5309.845708	6.755735	Fuel Oil	fuel oil line
2183	3907.701961	5309.484686	6.754546	Line	fuel oil line
2184	3900.784056	5291.791684	6.509898		fuel oil line
2185	3901.828161	5291.613095	6.583362		fuel oil line
2186	3890.204329	5260.042709	6.206691		fuel oil line

Point #	Northing	Easting	Elevation	------Description------	
2187	3887.863837	5250.941661	6.585343		fuel oil line
2188	3888.986284	5250.658296	6.551558		fuel oil line
2189	3887.760500	5298.108662	6.451419	Water Line	water
2190	3887.226352	5296.120296	6.325597		water
2191	3882.404059	5299.313534	6.113705		water
2192	3881.814574	5298.126987	6.119802		water
2193	3875.949761	5301.168801	6.431885		water
2194	3875.463336	5299.653342	6.508899		water
2235	3912.637030	5275.401074	6.131486	Electrical	elec con
2236	3912.698233	5276.614140	6.085536	Conduit	elec con
2237	3900.899634	5278.831493	6.443183		elec con
2238	3901.209042	5280.036885	6.439073		elec con
2239	3886.932327	5284.347650	6.392663		elec con
2240	3886.570875	5283.212635	6.317178		elec con
2241	3879.283342	5289.033810	6.098107		elec con
2242	3878.528874	5287.594837	6.107916		elec con
2243	3872.151039	5290.039886	5.306308		elec con
2244	3871.793771	5288.790986	5.462958		elec con
2279	3794.096559	5289.326890	7.679323	Brick Wall	brick wall
2280	3789.398913	5273.821683	6.691721		brick wall
2246	3935.143884	5308.443921	8.275413	First	perimeter
2247	3924.879917	5310.966681	7.964741	Perimeter	perimeter
2248	3926.285178	5317.429920	7.951093		perimeter
2249	3832.851153	5355.704094	8.448511		perimeter
2250	3830.078228	5343.706127	8.358969		perimeter
2251	3809.188498	5347.430945	8.359346		perimeter
2252	3794.053986	5264.202338	7.755070		perimeter
2253	3863.542777	5244.874367	7.436791		perimeter
2254	3867.536611	5246.803145	6.352091		perimeter
2255	3872.277025	5246.963763	6.379638		perimeter
2256	3879.432469	5246.589399	6.514127		perimeter
2257	3878.389382	5241.427797	6.626141		perimeter
2258	3903.236626	5235.667304	6.429049		perimeter

Point #	Northing	Easting	Elevation	------Description------	
2281	3796.216388	5269.784310	7.222384	Final	perimeter
2282	3748.920351	5287.104817	8.329942	Perimeter	perimeter
2283	3758.732686	5320.004250	8.801752		perimeter
2284	3768.711066	5325.358603	8.349401		perimeter
2285	3779.849787	5324.172742	8.712469		perimeter
2286	3779.715941	5310.888823	8.773759		perimeter
2287	3770.907673	5306.751214	8.620155		perimeter
2288	3766.927602	5289.641525	8.580588		perimeter
2289	3791.203311	5282.845555	7.725757		perimeter
2290	3872.478234	5345.004675	8.494782		perimeter
2291	3875.808886	5349.976448	8.376594		perimeter
2292	3941.360847	5330.728262	7.486546		perimeter
2293	3914.162260	5231.139020	7.382397		perimeter
2259	3791.620299	5301.490770	9.214203	Misc Site	t1
2260	3764.498598	5336.182951	8.772444	Elevations	t2
2261	3805.325009	5371.213044	8.862035		t3
2262	3911.753904	5355.269268	8.166430		t4
2263	3974.999832	5304.037434	8.723753		t5
2264	3951.287818	5224.817496	8.095304		t6
2265	3884.004528	5193.719305	7.134113		t7
2266	3824.008691	5193.069670	6.801026		t8
2245	3874.998490	5289.834146	5.403204	Coffin Floor	floor b-16

APPENDIX C

Prospective Interments

Surname	Given Name	Death Date	Sex	Source	NOTES
AIKENS	Arthur	23 Jan 1793	M	DOR	William & Sarah Grant admins to estate; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
ALLISON	David	28 Sep 1798	M		Elisha B. Hopkins admin to estate; cod. yellow fever; d. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
ANDERSON	Arthur	20 Nov 1807	M	DOR	d. Glynn Co., Georgia
ARKINS	James	22 Mar 1808	M	DOR	d. Glynn Co., Georgia
ARMSTRONG	Robert	15 Nov 1818	M	DOR	could be buried at Christ Church with the rest of the family; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
ARMSTRONG	Thomas	01 Feb 1824	M	DOR	William Armstrong, admn., most likely buried on SSI; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
ATKINSON	James	08 Jan 1808	M	DOR	could be buried in Brookman or Camden County; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
AUST	George	22 Jan 1838	M	ADD	no record of burial; could also be buried on Jekyll; p. Leonard Aust & Harriet Butler; m. (1) Jane Faith Evans (2) Sarah Ann Maccaw; b. Walworth, Surrey, England; d. Brunswick, Glynn, Georgia
BILLS	Jonathan		M		died before 1820 census; no proof that he died in Glynn County; m. Lucy Paddock
BILLS	Lucy		M		was in the 1820 census; her daughter Lucy was buried in Oak Grove Cemetery; no proof Mrs. Bills died in Glynn County; m. Jonathan Bills
BISSETT	Alexander	07 May 1792	M	DOR	last name Biffett or Biffert on record. Will dated 19 Nov 1791; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
BOWERS	George	28 Feb 1823	M	Obit	researched previously, no record of burial on St. Simons check A.M.P. King journal; p. David Bowers & Hannah Bowers; m. Eliza Smith; b. Somerset, Massachusetts; d. St Simons Is, Glynn, Georgia
BOYD	Samuel	01 Jun 1824	M	DOR	m. Mary; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
BRAILSFORD	William	25 Nov 1810	M	Obit	was he buried here or on the island; p. Samuel Brailsford & Sarah Elizabeth Holmes; m. Maria Heyward; d. St Simons Is, Glynn, Georgia
BROWN	Theophilus (Dr)	26 Sep 1800	M	DOR	d. Glynn Co., Georgia
BRUCE	James	00 Jul 1793	M	DOR	possibly buried on St. Simons; is he the father of Eliz. (Bruce) Moore or a brother?; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
BURNETT	Moses	21 May 1807	M	DOR	d. Brunswick, Glynn, Georgia
BURNETT	Sarah	03 Apr 1807	F	DOR	possibly buried on Burnett Plantation off of Hwy 341 on Burnett Rd.; m. Moses Christopher Burnett; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
BURNETT	William F	07 Apr 1840	M	ADD	possibly buried on Burnett Plantation; p. John Burnett & Margaret Moore; b. Brunswick, Glynn, Georgia; d. Brunswick, Glynn, Georgia

CLUBB	Frances	18 Aug 1807	F	DOR	possibly buried on SSI or in Camden County; Mrs. Ann McKenzie next of kin; m. James Clubb; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
CLUBB	James	18 Aug 1807	M	DOR	Ann McKenzie next of kin filed for his and wife Frances' estate who is also listed here; possibly buried on SSI or in Camden County; m. Frances; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
CLUBB	John	05 Feb 1808	M		possibly buried on SSI or in Camden County; m. Sophia; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
CLUBB	Thomas	22 Feb 1790	M	DOR	could be buried here, St. Simons Island, or Cumberland Island.; p. William Clubb & Celia Bunkley; m. Elizabeth Miller; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
CLUBB	Thomas	27 Dec 1804	M	DOR	is this a different Thomas Clubb; d. Brunswick, Glynn, Georgia
COLE	Sarah (Mrs)	17 Dec 1825	F	Obit	cod. pleurisy; d. St Simons Is, Glynn, Georgia
CRAWFORD	William	20 Oct 1809	M	Obit	possibly buried at the Little Satilla; b. Scotland; d. Little Satilla, Glynn, Georgia
DART	Alfred	00 Sep 1807	M	ADD	p. Cyrus Dart & Ann Eliza Harris
DART	Cyrus	20 Jun 1817	M	ADD	was he really buried at Christ Church or was his tombstone just moved there?; p. Joseph Dart & Abigail Brainard; m. (1) Mary Kilborn (2) Ann Eliza Harris; b. Haddam, Middlesex, Connecticut; d. St Simons Is, Glynn, Georgia
DART	Erastus	12 Dec 1819	M	ADD	p. Cyrus Dart & Ann Eliza Harris
DART	Horace	26 Oct 1815	M	ADD	p. Cyrus Dart & Ann Eliza Harris
DEWITT	Charles (Sr)	01 Jan 1824	M	DOR	Charles Jr. admn.; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
DUPREE	Ann (Mrs)	21 Nov 1825	F	Obit	m. (1) James McLeod (2) Gee Dupree; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
FRANKLIN	Atheleston Dawson	00 Nov 1837	M	ADD	possibly buried in Oak Grove or on family land; p. John Franklin, Jr. & Selina S. Dawson Lawrence; cod. dysentery; b. Brunswick, Glynn, Georgia; d. Brunswick, Glynn, Georgia
FRANKLIN	Sarah	22 Aug 1838	F	ADD	possibly buried in Oak Grove or on family land; p. John Franklin, Jr. & Selina S. Dawson Lawrence; b. Brunswick, Glynn, Georgia; d. Brunswick, Glynn, Georgia
FRANKLIN	Selina S. Dawson	19 Aug 1838	F	ADD	possibly buried in Oak Grove or on family land; p. Athelston Dawson Lawrence & Sarah; m. John Franklin, Jr.; d. Brunswick, Glynn, Georgia
GOODE	John	29 May 1800	M	DOR	Samuel and Lewelen Goode admins to estate; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
GRANT	Andrew	09 Jun 1796	M	DOR	m. Elizabeth; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
GRANT	William	05 Feb 1808	M	DOR	of the Elizafield family? If so, could be buried there or on SSI; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
GRAVES	John W	12 May 1800	M	DOR	Mrs. Katherine Graves Kennedy was admn. to his estate, possibly his widow.; m. Katherine; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
GREEN	Neil	09 Oct 1816	M	Obit	buried here or actually at Frederica, no record at Christ Church; b. Lancaster, Pennsylvania; d. St Simons Island, Glynn, Georgia
GUY	William	17 Jan 1810	M	DOR	d. Glynn Co., Georgia
HARRIS	John	06 Apr 1827	M	Obit	d. Glynn Co., Georgia
HARRIS	William (Sr)	22 May 1795	M	DOR	son William Harris, Jr.; d. Glynn Co., Georgia

HARRIS	William	30 Aug 1792	M	DOR	m. Margaret; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
HARRISON	James	17 Jun 1808	M	DOR	Thomas Muse (or Muze, Mozo, etc.) adm as nearest kin, was adm for several people as next of kin.; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
HARRISON	John	03 Sep 1806	M	DOR	m. Martha; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
HARRISON	John	18 Jan 1808	M	DOR	from MDC records; is this a duplicate of the other John Harrison?; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
HARRISON	Martha	12 Jun 1807	F	DOR	wife of John listed here; m. John Harrison; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
HART	Benjamin (Sr)	02 Jan 1802	M	ADD	all records state he was buried here; m. Nancy Ann Morgan; b. North Carolina; d. Brunswick, Glynn, Georgia
HELVESTON	Jacob	14 Sep 1792	M	DOR	Sarah & James Helveston admins. to estate; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
HELVESTON	John	22 Jan 1803	M	DOR	Henry Helveston admin to estate; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
HERREN	James	09 Jan 1802	M	DOR	Lewis Osmont admin to estate; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
HILL	John E	04 Jan 1810	M	DOR	d. Glynn Co., Georgia
HILLERY	Christopher	18 Feb 1796	M	ADD	family records say he died in Savannah and could be buried there, however, he was a resident of Little Blythe Island and could possibly be buried there with Mark Carr.; m. Agnes; d. Savannah, Chatham, Georgia
HOLLAND	James C	19 Feb 1824	M	DOR	James C. Mangham admn.; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
HOLSWORTH	Stephen	22 Feb 1803	M	DOR	d. Glynn Co., Georgia
LITHGOW	Robert	31 Dec 1802	M	DOR	d. Glynn Co., Georgia
LYNN	Michael	16 Jul 1822	M	Obit	b. Ireland; d. Brunswick, Glynn, Georgia
MACNAMARA	Nicholas	16 Aug 1826	M	Obit	b. Ireland; d. St Simons Is, Glynn, Georgia
MANNERS	David	03 Sep 1801	M	DOR	d. Glynn Co., Georgia
MANNING	John	17 Sep 1818	M	DOR	Joseph Manning admn.; possibly buried Brantley/Glynn County line; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
MANSON	Duncan	31 Mar 1793	M	DOR	Duncan was the administrator to John McIntosh, Jr.'s estate when he died so Lachlan McIntosh of Savannah had to take over; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
MARGAT	James	19 Nov 1801	M	DOR	Solomon Margat & Moses Harris admins to estate; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
MASTER	Robert	06 Feb 1825	M	DOR	Jonathan Bowers admn.; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
MATHERS	James	02 Apr 1806	M	DOR	d. Glynn Co., Georgia
MCCONN	Patrick H	13 Oct 1858	M	Obit	no tombstone or burial record for Oak Grove Cemetery, however, wife and children are buried there.; m. Mary Ann Amanda Readdick; d. Brunswick, Glynn, Georgia
MCINTOSH	John (Jr)	28 May 1792	M	DOR	possibly buried on St. Simons; d. Glynn Co., Georgia

MCINTOSH	William (Col)	02 Feb 1801	M	ADD	dated of record in 1807, could be his son William; also, possible he was buried on SSI; m. Mary Jeanne Jane MacKay; b. Borlum, Scotland; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
MCKENZIE	Allen	02 Apr 1806	M	DOR	James C. Mangham and James Piles were heirs to the estate; m. Ann; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
MCKINNON	Thomas	15 Jan 1808	M	DOR	or MacKenon; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
MCLEOD	James	12 May 1809	M	DOR	Ann McLeod admin to estate, by 02-04-1811 William Moore near kin; possibly buried on SSI; she married Gee Dupree; m. Ann; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
MCLEOD	John	28 Feb 1807	M	DOR	possibly buried on SSI; m. Ann; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
MERIAM	A H	13 May 1849	M	Obit	Death date is not accurate and was acquired from obituary; b. Massachusetts; d. Brunswick, Glynn, Georgia
MILLER	David	19 Jul 1810	M	DOR	Joshua Miller admn.; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
MILLER	Francis E.R. (Dr)	10 Nov 1837	M		possibly buried on the Burnett Plantation off Burnett Road; m. Sarah Clifford Harriet Burnett; d. Sterling, Glynn, Georgia
MONDEN	Stephen	13 Apr 1809	M	DOR	m. Clary; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
MOORE	James	29 Dec 1796	M	DOR	possibly buried on SSI; James & Mary Moore admins to estate; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
MOREL	Dunbar	28 Aug 1839	M	Obit	d. Brunswick, Glynn, Georgia
MORGAN	Joseph (Jr)	02 Apr 1806	M	DOR	m. Rachel; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
MORGAN	Joseph (Sr)	18 Aug 1804	M	DOR	m. Martha; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
MORGAN	Rebecca	03 Oct 1798	F	Obit	m. John T. Morgan; d. St Simons Is, Glynn, Georgia
MYERS	John	12 Jan 1818	M	DOR	Winn & Ples admns.; possibly buried at Myers Plantation; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
MYERS	Mary	31 Jan 1811	F	DOR	Thomas Myers admn; possibly buried on Myers Plantation in Brookman; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
MYERS	Mary	27 Mar 1809	M	DOR	duplicate of other Mary? Most likely buried on Myers Plantation. Mary & Sarah Myers admins of estate; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
MYERS	Samuel	07 Aug 1837	M	Obit	most likely buried on Myers Plantation in Brookman; p. Samuel Ladson Myers & Harriet Palmer; cod. crushed by fallen tree; b. Glynn Co., Georgia; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
MYERS	William	07 Jan 1807	M	DOR	possibly buried on Myers Plantation in Brookman; m. Mary; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
O'BRYAN	John	20 Jan 1809	M	DOR	Jane O'Bryan and Francis Parsons admns.; m. Jane; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
OSMONT	Lewis	15 Nov 1802	M	ADD	may actually be buried here; daughter buried at Oak Grove; m. Susannah Bird; b. France; d. Brunswick, Glynn, Georgia
PALMER	Easter	00 OOO 1812	F		no proof of her existence; assumed that Palmer married a Parrott due to his handling of Thomas Parrott's estate; no proof her dying in Glynn either; p. Thomas Parrott & Selea; m. Martin Palmer, Sr.; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
PALMER	George W (Dr)	26 Oct 1836	M	Obit	killed at Retreat Plantation; since Dr. Palmer was not a local resident he may have been interred here instead of at Christ Church; m. married; cod. murder, gunshot to chest; d. St Simons Is, Glynn, Georgia

PALMER	Martin (Sr)	00 Sep 1822	M	DOR	may be buried on his own land; other family members buried at Oak Grove & Palmetto. His wife died in 1870 and no grave found which leads one to believe there was a family cemetery; m. (1) Unknown (2) Mary Timmons (2) Frances Beckham; b. South Carolina; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
PARROTT	Sela	00 OOO 1812	F		no proof of her death date or place as yet; m. Thomas Parrott; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
PARROTT	Thomas	13 Apr 1806	M	DOR	possibly buried out at Turtle River near/on Martin Palmer land or in Camden County; m. Selea; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
PARSONS	Hillery	02 Apr 1806	M	DOR	Frances Parsons next of kin of Jekyll Island, possible he was buried there; James Parsons admin of estate; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
PATTERSON	James	14 May 1804	M	DOR	in 1808 Francis Lafong was admn., possibly his widow remarried; m. Frances; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
PAYNE	John	30 Oct 1796	M		William Payne admin of estate; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
PAYNE	Mary (Mrs)	17 Jun 1808	F	DOR	Robert Payne applies for adm to estate; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
PAYNE	William (Sr)	05 Apr 1794	M	DOR	Mary Payne applied for papers; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
PETTIGREW	James	14 Dec 1838	M	Obit	possibly buried in Oak Grove Cemetery in unmarked grave; m. Ann Catherine Moore; cod. cramp of stomach; died at sea; b. Massachusetts; d. Bet. Georgia & South Carolina
PILES	John	08 Oct 1803	M	DOR	most likely interred at Laurel Grove or out by the Satilla River on his plantation lands; m. Mary Mangum; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
POUGUTAY	Peter	01 Jan 1812	M	DOR	Peter Corb nearest kin; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
PROCTOR	George V	05 Oct 1817	M	ADD	buried on St Simons or Savannah? No record at Christ Church; b. South Carolina; d. St Simons Is, Glynn, Georgia
RATCLIFFE	Richard	11 Nov 1804	M		may be buried at the Sand Hills near Martha (Ratcliff) Stafford; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
ROBERTS	Thomas	14 Jan 1803	M	DOR	Mary Roberts & William Huston admins to estate; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
RUSSELL	John	29 May 1823	M	DOR	m. Mary; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
SHARKE	Thomas	25 Aug 1801	M	DOR	Joseph Wilson admin of estate; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
SNEAD	John	16 Jun 1808	M	DOR	Martha & William Snead admins to estate; m. Martha; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
SPALDING	James	16 Mar 1794	M	ADD	Family records state he died in Savannah so it's likely he was buried there; however, his estate was probated in Glynn County.; p. Thomas Spalding & Anna Lermouth; m. Marjory McIntosh; d. Savannah, Chatham, Georgia
SPEAKMAN	John	15 Oct 1821	M	DOR	buried on St. Simons or Savannah; no record at Christ Church; d. St Simons Is, Glynn, Georgia
STAFFORD	Joshua	05 Jan 1803	M	DOR	possibly buried out near Sand Hill at the Brantley/Glynn County line; m. Margaret Ironmonger; b. South Carolina; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
STEVENS	William	19 Jul 1810	M	DOR	Elizabeth Stevens nearest kin; possibly buried on SSI; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
STONE	Thomas E	24 Jul 1806	M	ADD	may actually be buried here or in Camden County; m. (1) Frances Guerin (2) Elizabeth Jackson (3) Elizabeth Miller; b. South Carolina; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
SULLIVANT	Daniel	15 Nov 1794	M		Daniel Sullivant & John Cooper admins to estate; d. Glynn Co., Georgia

TERRY	David	15 Nov 1806	M	DOR	Stephen Terry admin of estate; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
THORNTON	Elam	23 Aug 1801	M	ADD	died on a Sunday and written about in Reuben King's journal; possibly he's buried in Darien or north-western Glynn County.; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
TISON	Job	05 Feb 1824	M	ADD	most likely buried at Bethel or Waynesville; m. Sidnah Sheffield; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
TOUCHSTONE	Daniel	05 Jan 1821	M	DOR	possibly buried on his land known today as Touchstone.; m. Annis; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
TOWERS	Robert	14 Jun 1792	M	DOR	of Philadelphia, a mariner; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
WALLACE	Charnell	24 Jul 1807	M	DOR	or Charles?; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
WEATHEY	Thomas	02 Apr 1806	M	DOR	from Turtle River possibly buried there; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
WILLIAMS	William	18 Nov 1793	M	DOR	Roswell King admin to estate; d. Glynn Co., Georgia
WILSON	Moses W	01 Nov 1840	M	Obit	b. Massachusetts; d. Brunswick, Glynn, Georgia
WRIGHT	Rebecca	25 Jun 1815	F	ADD	most likely buried on SSI; p. James Bruce; m. Samuel Wright; b. St Simons Is, Glynn, Georgia; d. St Simons Is, Glynn, Georgia
WYLLY	Susannah	02 Apr 1806	F	DOR	possibly buried on SSI; m. Alexander William Wylly; b. Savannah, Chatham, Georgia; d. Glynn Co., Georgia