GPR Detection and Geophysical Characteristics of Burials in an 19th Century Cemetery

A.B. Bobyarchick1, C. Brooks2, M. Flowers3, and B. Johnson1

1Department of Geography and Earth Sciences, UNC Charlotte, Charlotte, NC, USA; 2Sociology and Anthropology, Winthrop University, Rock Hill, SC, USA

Abstract

We conducted a GPR Survey of Provost Cemetery in order to understand the spatial distribution and characteristics of human remains. The survey was conducted 300 years after the site was first settled. The results indicate that the site was once a significant burial ground for the local community. The site was abandoned and repurposed as a cemetery, but the use of geophysical methods allowed us to identify the location of buried graves.

Profiles, Sections, and Processing

Maps and Excavations

Discussion

The study revealed that Provost Cemetery is a significant site for the study of human remains. The results indicate that the site was once a burial ground for the local community. The results also suggest that the site was abandoned and repurposed as a cemetery. The use of geophysical methods allowed us to identify the location of buried graves and understand the spatial distribution of human remains.

Geophysical methods, such as GPR, are effective for the study of buried features. The results indicate that the site was once a significant burial ground for the local community. The site was abandoned and repurposed as a cemetery, but the use of geophysical methods allowed us to identify the location of buried graves.