

Ossabaw Island Bibliography

Items with red asterisk (*) are associated with research by faculty from University System of Georgia institutions or otherwise related to USG institutions.

Books, Theses, and Dissertations

Brown, J. P. (1970). *A center for studies in human ecology Ossabaw Island, Georgia.* *

Fifth year student research paper--School of Architecture, Georgia Institute of Technology.

Bryan, J., Wood, V. S., & Bullard, M. R. (1996). *Journal of a visit to the Georgia Islands of St. Catharines, Green, Ossabaw, Sapelo, St. Simons, Jekyll, and Cumberland, with comments on the Florida islands of Amelia, Talbot, and St. George, in 1753.* Macon, GA: Mercer University Press.

Journal by Jonathan Bryan (1708-1788); edited by Virginia Steele Wood and Mary R. Bullard.

Cloister Hotel (Sea Island, Georgia). (1933). *Historical sketches of "Golden Isles of Guale."* Brunswick, GA: Glover Bros.

"Six ... islands on the Georgia coast, Cumberland, Jekyll, Saint Simons, Sapeloe, Saint Catherines, and Ossabaw, are shown on the old charts as 'The Golden Isles of Guale!': p. 7. "History and fiction of the Golden Isles": p. 87-88.

Foskey, A. (2001). *Ossabaw Island.* Images of America. Charleston, SC: Arcadia.

Vintage images from the collections of the Georgia Historical Society.

Geis, A. A. (1999). *An assessment of loggerhead (caretta caretta) nest morphology, clutch size and egg position on Ossabaw Island, Georgia.* Thesis (B.S.), Eckerd College.

Hamilton, David (2006). *Ossabaw.* Cambridge, UK: Salt Publishing. Part of a series of Salt Modern Poets.

Keister, M. A. (1992). *The Ossabaw Island Project, a program fostering creative production and experience.* Thesis (Ph. D.). University of Georgia, 1992. *

The Ossabaw Island Project was an artists' colony which operated on Ossabaw Island off Savannah, GA from 1961 to 1982. The purpose of this study was to document the history of the Ossabaw Island Project, to describe how the program

operated, and to examine ways in which the Ossabaw Island affected its participants. The description of how the program operated includes the program's operating procedures and also how the general atmosphere of the program, the sub-tropical island environment, and contact with other creative individuals affected the participants and their work. This study presents an analysis of transcripts of interviews of men and women who had been affiliated with the Project. Fifteen of the factors used in the analysis of the data addressed factors affecting creativity; six of the factors used in the analysis dealt with the history of the Ossabaw Island Project, description of the program and how it operated, and the ongoing effects of the program.

Kollock, G. J. (1990). *George J. Kollock plantation books, 1837-1861, Chatham and Habersham counties, Georgia*. Records of ante-bellum southern plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, reels 2-3. Frederick, MD: University Publications of America.

George Jones Kollock (1810-1894) of Savannah, Ossabaw Island, and Clarkesville, Georgia, was a lawyer and cotton planter. The collection consists entirely of plantation journals for his three plantations, Retreat, Rosedew and Ossabaw Island, with most of the journals devoted to Ossabaw Island. The journals contain detailed information on plantation management, overseers and slave labor.

Leigh, J., Kilgo, J., & Campbell, A. (2004). *Ossabaw: evocations of an island*. Athens: University of Georgia Press.

Photographs by Jack Leigh, paintings by Alan Campbell, and an essay by James Kilgo.

Marshall, N. (1982). *Ossabaw*. Atlanta, Georgia: Nexus Press.

Photographs by Nancy Marshall.

Mayer, John J. and Brisbin, I. Lehr Jr. (1991). *Wild pigs in the United States: Their history, comparative morphology, and current status*. Athens: University of Georgia Press.

Focuses on the history of the Ossabaw Island wild pigs, as well as the unique biochemical characteristics of the Ossabaw Island feral swine and their storage and use of fat energy reserves.

McCort, W. D. (1980). *The behavior and social organization of feral asses (*Equus asinus*) on Ossabaw Island, Georgia*. Thesis (Ph. D), Pennsylvania State University, 1980.

Older, Julia (2001). *The Ossabaw book of hours. Volume II, Walking to windward: Poets of New England*. Durham, New Hampshire: Oyster River Press.

Ossabaw, a chronicle of eight years: 1969-1977. (1978). [S.l.]: Ossabaw.

Special issue (February 1978) of *Ossabaw*, the newsletter of Ossabaw Island and its programs. Includes "highlights of the major changes, activities, and future plans of the four [educational and research] programs."

Pearson, C. E. (1977). *Analysis of late prehistoric settlement on Ossabaw Island, Georgia*. Athens: University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology. *

University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology series: report no. 12.

Pearson, C. E. (1979). *Patterns of Mississippian period adaptation in coastal Georgia*. Thesis (Ph. D.), University of Georgia. *

A Ph.D thesis on archaeological excavations that include Ossabaw Island sites.

Rodgers, C. R. P., & Du Pont, S. F. (1862). *Expedition to Ossabaw, Ga*.

Commander C. R. P. Rodgers Report to Flag-officer S. F. Dupont, dated December 12, 1861. Account by a writer on board one of the vessels commanding the expedition.

Torrey, H. N. (1926). *The story of Ossabaw*. [N.P.: privately printed].

Dr. Henry Norton Torrey and his wife Nell Ford Torrey of Detroit, Michigan purchased Ossabaw Island in 1924.

VanDeMark, S. M. (2003). *The rehabilitation of significant cultural landscapes of the north end of Ossabaw Island, Georgia*. Thesis (M.L.A.), Cornell University, May 2003.

West, E. & West, C. (1973). *Ossabaw*. [N.P.]

Consists of statements supporting the preservation of Ossabaw Island for educational and research projects. Text by Eleanor West; designed by Clifford West. Introduction by Suzanne Motheral.

Articles and Transcripts

Allen, N., Burkhardt, B., & Waters, L. (2001, June 29). Battle in Georgia for Ossabaw Island. *CNN Today*. Atlanta, Georgia: CNN. Retrieved from LexisNexis Academic.

CNN's Bruce Burkhardt reports from Ossabaw Island near Savannah, where one woman has decided to take on the state government. Includes an interview with Eleanor (Sandy) West.

Allen, R. E., G. Robinson, M. J. Parsons, R. A. Merkel, and W. T. Magee. (1982). Age-related changes in the effects of serum from lean and obese pigs on myogenic cell proliferation in vitro. *Journal of Animal Science*, 54: 763-768.

Blanck, C. E., & Sawyer, R. H. (1981, April). Hatchery practices in relation to early embryology of the loggerhead sea turtle, *Caretta caretta* (Linne). *Journal of Experimental Marine Biology & Ecology*, 49(2-3), 163-177. Retrieved from Oceanic Abstracts (CSA).

The developmental biology of *C. caretta* was investigated in the field on Ossabaw Island (Georgia), and in the laboratory. Hatching success in wild, untouched nests was 0%; for successfully transplanted nests it was 75.8%; for nests transported to a hatchery tent, 72%; while for those transported to the laboratory and incubated under controlled conditions it was 95%. Mean clutch sizes and incubation times are presented. Gross inspection of unhatched hatchery eggs showed >90% fertility in the nests. Sea turtle development closely follows that described for the freshwater turtle *Chelydra serpentina*. Early fusion of the amnion with the chorionic membrane is evident, and disruption of the organization of these extra-embryonic membranes may be related to decreased viability and the low hatch rates reported for hatchery conditions.

Blumenthal, M. (1981). Ossabaw Island: Haven for both man and animals. *Smithsonian*, 12(7), 124-133.

Brinson, F., Hagan, D., Comer, J., & Strohle, D. (1992, March). Seasonal abundance of *Lutzomyia shannoni* (Diptera: Psychodidae) on Ossabaw Island, Georgia. *Journal of Medical Entomology*, 29(2), 178-182. Retrieved from Agricola database. *

Population dynamics of *Lutzomyia shannoni* were monitored from April 1986 through December 1987 on Ossabaw Island, Georgia. Most (99%) of the 19,788 adult sand flies were collected in light traps supplemented with dry ice; less than or equal to 1% were aspirated from diurnal resting sites. Adult sand flies first appeared in April and were followed by peaks of abundance during May 1986, and May and July 1987. Numbers of adults captured fell rapidly in October and November 1986 and in September and October 1987. No specimens were collected in December 1986 or in March, November, and December 1987. Light trap catch was affected positively by mean nightly air temperature and negatively by rainfall 14 d before collection, but not by wind speed or moon phase. Vesicular stomatitis viral activity, as measured by antibodies in feral and domestic swine, roughly corresponded to the seasonal appearance of adult *L. shannoni* during

1986 and 1987. Affiliation: Department of Biology, Georgia Southern College, Statesboro, GA 30460.

Brinson, F. J. Bionomics of *Lutzomyia shannoni* (diptera: Psychodidae) on Ossabaw Island, Georgia. Paper presented at the Louisville, KY (USA). Retrieved from Conference Papers Index (CSA).*

Diversity '88-Entomological Society of America National Conference and Exhibition, Louisville, KY (USA), 4-8 December 1988. Affiliation: Department of Biology, Georgia Southern College, Statesboro, GA 30460.

Brisbin, I. L., Jr., R. A. Geiger, H. B. Braves, J. E. Pinder III, J. M. Sweeney, and J. R. Sweeney (1977). Morphological characteristics of two populations of feral swine. *Acta Theriologica*, 22(4):75-85.

Buhlinger, C. A., P. J. Wangsness, R. J. Martin, and J. H. Ziegler (1978). Body Composition, *in vitro* lipid metabolism and skeletal muscle characteristics in fast-growing, lean and in slow-growing, obese pigs at equal age and weight. *Growth*, 42:225-236.

Burkhardt, B., Kennedy, K., & Waters, L. (1997, April 13). Barrier island to be preserved for all. *CNN Today*. Atlanta, Georgia: CNN. Retrieved from LexisNexis Academic.

CNN's Bruce Burkhardt explores the past and future of Ossabaw Island. Includes an interview with Eleanor West.

The Chattahoochee, Okefenokee, and Ogeechee Occasional Gazette : combined with the Wassaw and Ossabaw Backwater Journal and Tangent, plus rotogravure-type section, A La Tabunko, with added feature, portions of Luna Pono/ Lee Hoffman, director. (195?). Savannah, Georgia: Lee Hoffman.

Located at Hargrett Rare Books, University of Georgia.

Corn, J. L., Comer, J. A., Erickson, G. A., & Nettles, V. F. (1990). Isolation of vesicular stomatitis virus New Jersey serotype from phlebotomine sand flies in Georgia. *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, 42(5), 476-482. Retrieved from Biological Sciences (CSA) *

Vesicular stomatitis virus New Jersey serotype (VSNJ virus) was isolated from 6 of 610 pools of phlebotomine sand flies (*Lutzomyia shannoni*) collected on Ossabaw Island, GA from non-blooded females. Infected sand flies were collected at 6 sites at 5 separate times from 3 June through 25 July 1988. Thirty-five pools of *Culicoides* spp and 48 pools of mosquitoes obtained in conjunction with the infected sand flies also were evaluated for VSNJ virus; all were negative. Concomitant serologic monitoring of sentinel swine indicated that VSNJ virus

transmission began in late April and continued through the completion of this study in August. Vesicular stomatitis virus (NJ) was isolated from 4 of these swine and was diagnosed in 1 additional swine by direct complement-fixation assay. The time period within which VSNJ virus was isolated from sand flies preceded detection of vesicular lesions but corresponded with the period of seroconversion in sentinel swine. Site specific data indicated that VSNJ virus activity was widespread within the study area. Affiliation: Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study, Department of Parasitology, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

Comer, J. A., Tesh, R. B., Modi, G. B., Corn, J. L., & Nettles, V. F. (1990). Vesicular stomatitis virus, New Jersey serotype: Replication in and transmission by *Lutzomyia shannoni* (Diptera: Psychodidae). *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, 42(5), 483-490. Retrieved from Biological Sciences (CSA) *

Laboratory-reared female sand flies (*Lutzomyia shannoni*) were experimentally infected, orally and by intrathoracic inoculation, with the New Jersey serotype of vesicular stomatitis (VSNJ) virus. Virus replication occurred in the insects following infection by both routes. Virus titers > 10 super (4) plaque forming units of VSNJ virus were present in heads of orally infected sand flies 12 days after virus ingestion, confirming that a persistent disseminated infection had occurred. Both orally and parenterally infected *Lu. shannoni* transmitted VSNJ virus by bite to susceptible rodents and by transovarial transmission to a small percentage of their F sub(1) progeny. The significance of these findings in the epizootiology of VSNJ virus on Ossabaw Island, Georgia, an enzootic focus of this virus, is discussed. Affiliation: Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study, Department of Parasitology, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

Comer, J., Kavanaugh, D., Stallknecht, D., Ware, G., Corn, J., & Nettles, V. (1993, May). Effect of forest type on the distribution of *Lutzomyia shannoni* (Diptera: Psychodidae) and vesicular stomatitis virus on Ossabaw Island, Georgia. *Journal of medical entomology*, 30(3), 555-560. Retrieved from Agricola database. *

Study of the effects of three forest types on multiple factors that are believed to influence the transmission of the New Jersey serotype of vesicular stomatitis (VSNJ) virus on Ossabaw Island, GA. These factors included availability of tree hole diurnal resting habitat for the presumed sand fly vector, *Lutzomyia shannoni* Dyar; relative abundance of *L. shannoni*; prevalence of VSNJ virus infection in sand flies; and prevalence of VSNJ virus antibodies in wild swine. Tree hole availability sand fly abundance, and antibody prevalence in swine were significantly greater in maritime live oak forest than in other forest types. A single isolate of VSNJ virus was obtained from sand flies collected in maritime live oak forest. These data indicate that the relative abundance of adult *L. shannoni* is influenced significantly by the availability of tree holes and that VSNJ virus

infection in wild swine is linked to forest type and is greatest in areas capable of supporting abundant populations of *L. shannoni*. Affiliation: Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study, Department of Parasitology, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

Comer, J. A., & Corn, J. L. (1991). Funnel trap for the capture of phlebotomine sand flies (diptera: Psychodidae) from tree holes. *Journal of Medical Entomology*, 28(2), 289-292. Retrieved from Biological Sciences (CSA). *

A funnel trap that fitted over holes leading into hollow trees was used to capture adult phlebotomine sand flies, *Lutzomyia shannoni* Dyar, on Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia. These insects rested in hollow trees during the day and were collected by funnel traps as they egressed from the tree holes at night. The trap is lightweight, durable, inexpensive, waterproof, and selective. Using this trap, > 100 healthy *L. shannoni* were captured per night by a single investigator during July and August 1988 when adult flies were abundant on the island. Affiliation: Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study, Department of Parasitology, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

Comer, J., & Brown, J. (1993, June). Use of hollow trees as diurnal resting shelter by *Lutzomyia shannoni* (Diptera: Psychodidae) on Ossabaw Island, Georgia. *Environmental entomology*, 22(3), 613-617. Retrieved, from Agricola database. *

Use of hollow trees as diurnal resting shelter by *Lutzomyia shannoni* Dyar was studied on Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, GA. This species was collected in large numbers from constrictive openings (tree holes) leading into living hardwood trees that contained larger internal hollows. Laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia* Michaux) and live oak (*Q. virginiana* Miller) were the most commonly used species. Regression analysis demonstrated no significant correlation between mean number of sand flies trapped from individual tree holes and six environmental variables: tree species, crown class, and diameter of the trees containing the holes; and area, compass bearing, and height above ground of tree holes from which flies were collected. The mean number of sand flies captured from individual hollow trees in 1990 was similar to and significantly correlated with the mean number of sand flies collected from the same trees in 1988, indicating that the tree-hole niche is stable for sand flies over time at this site. Affiliation: Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study, Department of Parasitology, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

Cornish, Todd Edward (1999) Experimental infection of the deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*) with vesicular stomatitis virus. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Georgia. Retrieved from ProQuest Digital Dissertations database. *

The potential for a native New World rodent species, the deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*), to serve as an amplifying or reservoir host for vesicular stomatitis virus New Jersey and Indiana serotypes (VSV-NJ and VSV-I) was examined. Juvenile and adult deer mice were inoculated intranasally with a sand fly isolate of VSV-NJ from Ossabaw Island, Georgia. In a second experiment, adult deer mice were inoculated intranasally with an equine isolate of VSV-NJ from Colorado. Infection with both viral isolates by this route consistently led to a fatal encephalomyelitis in both age classes by day 7 postinoculation (PI), as detected by histology, immunohistochemistry, and in situ hybridization. Viremia was detected in both age classes associated with both isolates on days 1-3 PI, using virus isolation and nested RT-PCR.

- Cote, P. J., P. J. Wangsness, H. Varela-Alvarez, L. C. Griel, Jr., and J. F. Kavanaugh (1982). Glucose turnover in fast-growing, lean and in slow-growing, obese swine. *Journal of Animal Science*, 54: 89-94.
- Davis, J. (1994, May 15). Island at the crossroads caretaker and benefactor, Eleanor (Sandy) West hopes her love and labor will preserve a colorful legacy—and Ossabaw itself. *The Atlanta Journal and Constitution*, p. M1. Retrieved from LexisNexis Academic.
- Davis, J. (1995, June 4). Ossabaw Island called 'most endangered' site: Its historic buildings in jeopardy, group says. *The Atlanta Journal and Constitution*, p. 5G. Retrieved from LexisNexis Academic.
- Davis, J. (1996, September 3). Saving a natural heritage: Near-pristine Ossabaw still at risk. *The Atlanta Journal and Constitution*, p. 2B. Retrieved from LexisNexis Academic.
- Doerjes, J., Frey, R. W., & Howard, J. D. (1986). Origin of, and mechanisms for, mollusk shell accumulations on Georgia beaches. *Senckenbergiana Maritima.Frankfurt/Main*, 18(1-2), 1-43. Retrieved from Biological Sciences (CSA).

Beach shell accumulations on Sapelo and Ossabaw Islands were examined in relation to onshore and alongshore processes and to beach subfacies and physical sedimentary structures. Altogether, 48 mollusk species and 13,711 valves were tallied. Shells of *Mulinia lateralis* and other eurytopic species were predominant at virtually every site. Nevertheless, most beach shells seem to have been derived from local beach areas, beach-related features, and the adjacent nearshore shelf. Very few, if any, were exported from back-barrier environments, and none originated on the mid- to outer continental shelf. However, beach outcrops of relict Holocene salt marsh/tidal creek muds locally contributed subfossil shells to the modern assemblage. Bivalves were substantially more diverse and abundant than gastropods throughout the beach.

Elvinger, F., Baldwin, C., Liggett, A., Tang, K., & Stallknecht, D. (1996, October). Prevalence of exposure to eastern equine encephalomyelitis virus in domestic and feral swine in Georgia. *Journal of veterinary diagnostic investigation: Official publication of the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians, Inc*, 8(4), 481-484. Retrieved from Agricola database.*

From the Veterinary Diagnostic and Investigational Laboratory, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia, Tifton, GA 31794 (Elvinger, Baldwin, Liggett, Tang), and the Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602 (Stallknecht).

Fincher, G. (1979, October). Dung beetles of Ossabaw Island, Georgia. *Georgia Entomological Society. Journal of Entomological Science*, 14(4), 330-334. Retrieved from Agricola database.*

Fletcher, W. O., & Parker, W. A. (1994). Tree nesting by wild turkeys on Ossabaw Island, Georgia. *The Wilson Bulletin*. 106(3), 562. Retrieved from Wilson General Science.

The tree nesting behavior of the wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) on Ossabaw Island, Georgia, is described. Three hypotheses are proposed to explain the behavior observed. Affiliation: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources Division, Gainesville, GA 30501.

Fletcher, W. O., Stallknecht, D. E., Kearney, M. T., & Eernisse, K. A. (1991). Antibodies to vesicular stomatitis New Jersey type virus in white-tailed deer on Ossabaw Island, Georgia, 1985 to 1989. *Journal of Wildlife Diseases*, 27(4), 675-680. Retrieved from Biological Sciences (CSA).*

From 1985 to 1989, 491 serum samples were collected from white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) on Ossabaw Island, Georgia, and were tested for neutralizing antibodies to New Jersey and Indiana type vesicular stomatitis viruses. Prevalence of antibodies to vesicular stomatitis New Jersey (VSNI) virus in deer for the five-year period was 43%. The positive deer were from Union County, Arkansas and Wakulla County, Florida. No evidence of exposure to vesicular stomatitis Indiana Virus was observed. Affiliation: Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

Fletcher, W. O., Creekmore, T. E., Smith, M. S., & Nettles, V. F. (1990). A field trial to determine the feasibility of delivering oral vaccines to wild swine. *Journal of Wildlife Diseases*, 26(4), 502-510. Retrieved from Bacteriology Abstracts (CSA).

A field study was conducted on Ossabaw Island, Georgia (USA) to determine the feasibility of delivering oral vaccines to wild swine (*Sus scrofa*). Baits were made

of polymer-bound fish meal and contained a gelatin capsule as a potential vaccine chamber. Two biomarkers, iophenoxic acid and tetracycline, were incorporated into each bait, and soured chicken mash was used as an attractant. Baits (n = 1,980) were distributed in a grid pattern on a 405-ha test site and monitored for animal disturbance. Within 72 hours, 88% of 393 monitored baits were gone, and observations of track-beds surrounding 100 baits indicated that at least 52% were taken by wild swine. Biomarker analyses indicated 44% of 16 raccoons tested had eaten bait. It was concluded that oral vaccine delivery to wild swine should be considered as a feasible method of control or eradication of pseudorabies and/or swine brucellosis in wild swine if effective vaccines become available. Affiliation: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Game and Fish Division, Sapelo Island, GA 31327.

Georgia opens fight on tick in island areas. (1924, September 3). *The Atlanta Constitution* (1881-2001), p. 6. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspapers Atlanta Constitution (1868 - 1939) database.

Gilbertson-Beadling, S. K., R. Vasilatos-Younken, and D. R. Hagen (1988).

Placental and fetal development in straightbred and reciprocal crosses of Yorkshire and Ossabaw swine. *Growth, Development, and Aging*, 52:97-101.

Gillette, J. (1995). Enchanted Isle --Twenty miles south of Savannah, Ossabaw Island maintains its undeveloped status, but deteriorating buildings threaten access to its natural beauties. *Historic Preservation : Quarterly of the National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings*. 47(6), 64-71.

Groom, W. (1995). Island-hopping. *Conde Nast Traveler*, 30(4), 78. Retrieved from MasterFILE Premier database.

Describes a journey of Georgia's Barrier Islands and provides tourism-related information about them. Cumberland Island; Ossabaw Island; St. Catherine's Island; Sapelo.

Hagen, D. R. and K. B. Kephart (1980). Reproduction in domestic and feral swine. I. Comparison of ovulatory rate and litter size. *Biology of Reproduction*, 22:550-552.

Hagen, D. R., K. B. Kephart, and P. J. Wangness (1980). Reproduction in domestic and feral swine. II. Interrelationships between fetal size and spacing and litter size. *Biology of Reproduction*, 23:929-934.

Hardie, A. (2000, January 30). Isle on the edge. *The Atlanta Journal and Constitution*, p. 1B. Retrieved from LexisNexis Academic.

Hayes, L. E., Langheinrich, K. A., & Witter, R. L. (1992). Reticuloendotheliosis in a wild turkey (*meleagris gallopavo*) from coastal Georgia. *Journal of Wildlife Diseases*, 28(1), 154-158. Retrieved from Biological Sciences (CSA). *

An emaciated wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) exhibiting neurologic signs was found on Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia (USA) on 11 April 1989. The neurologic abnormalities observed included ataxia, drooping wings, head tremors, torticollis, and circling. At necropsy, discrete yellowish-white nodules, varying in size from 2 to 5 mm, were present in the spleen. Histopathologic examination of the splenic nodules disclosed large numbers of primitive lymphoreticular cells with leptochromatic nuclei and abundant, slightly basophilic cytoplasm. Reticuloendotheliosis virus, subtype 3, was isolated from samples of the spleen and liver. Affiliation: Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study, Department of Parasitology, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

Hendrix, S. (2002, May 19). Sweet Georgia Coast: The millionaires are gone from these pristine barrier islands. But they left a rich legacy behind. *The Washington Post*, p. E01. Retrieved from LexisNexis Academic.

Hoffman, E. C., P. J. Wangsness, D. R. Hagen, and T. D. Etherton (1983). Fetuses of lean and obese swine in late gestation: Body composition, plasma hormones and muscle development. *Journal of Animal Science*, 57:609-620.

January historical program. (1915, January 10). *The Atlanta Constitution* (1881-2001), p. B6. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspapers Atlanta Constitution (1868 - 1939) database.

Story refers to Mary Musgrove Bosomworth and sale of Ossabaw Island.

Jim Bittler and Dan Elliot talk about finding three slave cabins dating back to the 1800s. (2005, February 9). *News and Notes with Ed Gordon*. Washington, D.C.: National Public Radio. Retrieved from LexisNexis Academic.

Jordan, H. E. and Hayes, F. A. (1959). Gastrointestinal helminths of raccoons (*Procyon lotor*) from Ossabaw Island, Georgia. *Journal of Parasitology*, 45(3): 249-52. Retrieved from WorldCat.

Kavanaugh, DM; Linhart, SB. (2000). A modified bait for oral delivery of biological agents to raccoons and feral swine. *Journal of Wildlife Diseases*, 36 (1): 86-91. *

A field study was conducted on Ossabaw Island, Georgia in March 1994 to evaluate four different types of bait for delivering orally effective biological agents to raccoons (*Procyon lotor*) and feral swine (*Sus scrofa*). Affiliation: Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

Koenig, J. (1993, January 24). Georgia's island jewels. *St. Petersburg Times*, p. 1-E. Retrieved from LexisNexis Academic.

Krueger, G. (2001, August 29). Island donkeys find new homes. *The Augusta Chronicle*, p. C08. Retrieved from LexisNexis Academic.

LaGory, K. E., Bagshaw, C., III, & Brisbin, I. L., Jr. (1991). Niche differences between male and female white-tailed deer on Ossabaw Island, Georgia. *Applied Animal Behaviour Science*, 29(1-4), 205-214. Retrieved from Animal Behavior Abstracts (CSA).

Niche differences between male and female white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) were studied on Ossabaw Island, Georgia. Most deer seen in pastures were males, but males and females were seen in approximately equal numbers in forest habitat. Pastures contained more abundant and apparently higher quality forage than did forest habitat. The use of higher quality areas by males is not consistent with observations of most other ungulate species. Resource limitation and the relatively high population density of deer on Ossabaw Island may have contributed to this pattern of habitat use. No dietary differences between the sexes were observed within habitats, as indicated by a lack of significant differences in rumen contents, in vitro digestion of forages, and foraging behavior.

LaGory, K. E. (1987). The influence of habitat and group characteristics on the alarm and flight response of white-tailed deer. *Animal Behaviour*, 35(1), 20-25. Retrieved from Animal Behavior Abstracts (CSA).

The alarm and flight response of white-tailed deer, *Odocoileus virginianus*, to a human observer was studied on Ossabaw Island, Georgia. The data support the following hypotheses. (1) Deer in dense vegetation flee even when a predator is at a considerable distance, because of the danger of losing sight of the predator. (2) Larger groups are more likely to spot a predator than are smaller groups and are thus more likely to flee. (3) Flagging is a low cost alarm signal to other deer which benefits the individual by increasing the number of deer fleeing with it. (4) Snorting has evolved through individual selection as a signal to the predator that it has been detected.

Lands from the Micos: Oglethorpe's compact with the Creek Indians. (1885, October 18). *The Atlanta Constitution* (1881-2001), p. 4. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspapers Atlanta Constitution (1868 - 1939) database.

Story on Oglethorpe's agreement with the kings and chiefs of the Creek nation for complete title to all the lands between the Savannah and Altamaha rivers, except HUSSOPEE, now known as Ossabaw, and some other islands for "hunting, bathing, and fishing."

Lu, W. (1997). Notes on identification and ecology of tumbling flower beetles (Mordellidae) from Ossabaw Island, Georgia. *Florida entomologist*, 80(1), 95-98. Retrieved from Agricola database.

Martin, R. J., J. L. Hartsock, T. H. Gobble, H. B. Graves, and J. H. Ziegler (1973). Characterization of an obese syndrome in the pig. *Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine*, 143:198-203.

Martin, R. J. and J. Herbein (1976). A comparison of the enzyme levels and *in vitro* utilization of various substrates for lipogenesis in pair-fed lean and obese pigs. *Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine*, 151:231-235.

Mary Musgrove, Creek Indian, interpreter and teacher in Georgia's first school. (1939, February 12). *The Atlanta Constitution* (1881-2001), SM2. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspapers Atlanta Constitution (1868 - 1939) database.

Mead, D. G., Gray, E. W., Noblet, R., Murphy, M. D., Howerth, E. W., & Stallknecht, D. E. (2004). Biological transmission of vesicular stomatitis virus (New Jersey serotype) by *simulium vittatum* (diptera: simuliidae) to domestic swine (*sus scrofa*). *Journal of Medical Entomology*, 41(1), 78-82. Retrieved from www.uga.edu/scwds/topic_index/1988/VESICU~1.pdf. *

The role of hematophagous arthropods in vesicular stomatitis virus (New Jersey serotype; VSV-NJ) transmission during epizootics has remained unclear for decades in part because it has never been shown that clinical or subclinical disease in a livestock host results from the bite of an infected insect. In this study, we investigated the ability of VSV-NJ-infected black flies (*Simulium vittatum* Zetterstedt) to transmit the virus to domestic swine, *Sus scrofa* L. Experimental evidence presented here clearly demonstrates that VSV-NJ was transmitted from black flies to the swine. Transmission was confirmed by seroconversion or by the presence of clinical vesicular stomatitis followed by seroconversion. Our results represent the first report of clinical vesicular stomatitis in a livestock host after virus transmission by an insect.

Mead, D. G., Ramberg, F. B., & Mare, C. J. (2000). Laboratory vector competence of black flies (diptera: simuliidae) for the Indiana serotype of vesicular stomatitis virus. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 916:437-443. Retrieved from <http://www.uga.edu/scwds/documents/mead2000ANYAS.pdf>. *

Moehlman, P. D. (1998). Behavioral patterns and communication in feral asses (*equus africanus*). *Applied Animal Behaviour Science*, 60(2-3), 125-169. Retrieved from Animal Behavior Abstracts (CSA).

The behavior of feral populations of the African wild ass (*Equus africanus*) were studied in the Northern Panamint Range of Death Valley National Monument for

20 months from 1970 to 1973. Maintenance behavior is described and behavior sequences that were used in social interactions are quantified by sex and age class. Agonistic, sexual, and greeting behavior patterns are described and analyzed in conjunction with the responses they elicited. Mutual grooming mainly occurred between adult males, and between females and their offspring. Five types of vocalizations were distinguished: brays, grunts, growls, snorts, and whuffles. A second population was studied for one month on Ossabaw Island, GA. This population had more permanent social groups and had a higher rate of mutual grooming and foal social play.

Moehlman, P.D. (1998). Feral asses (*Equus africanus*): intraspecific variation in social organization in arid and mesic habitats. *Applied Animal Behaviour Science*, 60 (2-3): 171-195. Retrieved from Current Contents Connect.

The social system of feral asses (*Equus asinus*). *Z. Tierpsychol.* 49, 304-316] and in the mesic habitat of Ossabaw Island, Georgia [Moehlman, P.D, 1979, *ibid*; McCort, W.D., 1980. The feral asses (*Equus asinus*) of Ossabaw Island, Georgia. PhD dissertation, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, 219 pp]. The feral ass populations in these two locales exhibited intraspecific variation in polygynous mating systems and social organization which were consistent with the ecological classification of mating systems of Emlen and Oring (1977) [Emlen, S. T., Oring, S. W., 1977.]

Offers island as hospital: Mr. Donald Harper's generous proposition to the government. May be used by the Red Cross. Ossabaw, one of largest islands on Georgia coast, to be used for sick soldiers. (1898, July 11). *The Atlanta Constitution* (1881-2001), p. 7. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspapers Atlanta Constitution (1868 - 1939) database.

Ossabaw Island Foundation. (1997). *Ossabaw oracle*. Savannah, GA: Ossabaw Island Foundation.

1997-2003 (last issue recorded), irregular publication

Ossabaw to be sold: The old home of Sir Patrick and Lady Houstoun will be a pleasure resort. If the sale is consummated it will rival Jekyl in its attractiveness as a winter resort. (1895, December 23). *The Atlanta Constitution* (1881-2001), p. 3. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspapers Atlanta Constitution (1868 - 1939) database.

Pirtle, E. C., Sacks, J. M., Nettles, V. F., & Rollor, E. A., III. (1989). Prevalence and transmission of pseudorabies virus in an isolated population of feral swine. *Journal of Wildlife Diseases*, 25(4), 605-607. Retrieved from Biological Sciences (CSA).

Six hundred sixty-one feral swine (*Sus scrofa*) from Ossabaw Island, Georgia were captured, bled, and their sera tested for pseudorabies virus (PRV) antibody during a six year period. Prevalence of seroconversion in females was somewhat higher than in males (10% versus 7%), but the difference was not statistically significant. Adults had a significantly higher prevalence than juveniles (29% versus 1%). An important finding in this study was that seroconversion occurred primarily in the adult feral swine.

Puckett, P. & Seabrook, C. (1995, June 20). Defender of the wild: Saving Georgia's treasures comes naturally for Jane Yarn. *The Atlanta Journal and Constitution*, p. 2B. Retrieved from LexisNexis Academic.

Richardson, DJ; Barger, MA. (2005). Microhabitat specificity of *Macracanthorhynchus ingens* (Acanthocephala: Oligacanthorhynchidae) in the raccoon (*Procyon lotor*). *Comparative Parasitology*, 72 (2): 173-178. Retrieved from Current Contents Connect.

Microhabitat specificity of *Macracanthorhynchus ingens* (Acanthocephala: Oligacanthorhynchidae) in the small intestine of raccoons (*Procyon lotor*) was investigated. Twenty-nine of 43 raccoons necropsied from Ossabaw Island, Georgia were infected with 1-767 *M. ingens*. *Macracanthorhynchus ingens* occurred in the anterior 19 of 20 intestinal segments; however, over 71% of 1,481 total worms collected occurred in segments 4-9 of raccoon intestines. Worm location did not differ between sexes, among size classes, or between reproductive states (gravid vs. nongravid). Levin's standardized niche breadths for individual infrapopulations were significantly smaller than niche breadths calculated from a null model assuming random site selection. Observed niche breadths reached an asymptote at between 25 and 50 worms/raccoon. In addition, worms were observed attached to each other in segments 5-10 of the most heavily infected raccoon. These data suggest that *AT ingens* exhibits preferential site selection and that roughly the second quarter of the intestine encompasses the preferred habitat of *M. ingens* in raccoons.

Schmitter, R. D., & Freeman-Lynde, R. P. (1988). Hornblende content of Georgia-South Carolina, U.S.A., nearshore sands: Support for shoreward sediment transport in the nearshore zone. *Sedimentary Geology*, 57(3-4), 153-169. Retrieved from ASFA: Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts (CSA). *

Core top samples taken off Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, and Tybee, Wassaw and Ossabaw Islands, Georgia, have been analyzed for heavy-mineral composition of acid-insoluble fractions to determine hornblende content, and for acid-soluble content, and grain size data for acid-insoluble sand and gravel fractions and for unacidified samples. High hornblende contents at seaward ends of transects indicate shoreward transport of hornblende-rich sediments from the adjacent inner continental shelf. Low hornblende contents in middle portions of transects indicate dilution of hornblende-rich sands by hornblende-poor Coastal

- Plain sediments derived from Coastal Plain rivers, and exposed by shoreface erosion, and by tidal inlet erosion. High hornblende contents at nearshore ends of transects reflect contribution of hornblende-rich sediment from Piedmont rivers to the nearshore zone. Affiliation: Department of Geology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.
- Scott, R. A., S. G. Cornelius, and H. J. Mersmann (1981). Effects of age on lipogenesis and lipolysis in lean and obese swine. *Journal of Animal Science*, 52:505-511.
- Scott, R. A., S. G. Cornelius, and H. J. Mersmann (1981). Fatty acid composition of adipose tissue from lean and obese swine. *Journal of Animal Science*, 53:977-981.
- Shelton, S. (2006, November 27). If walls could talk; Island cabins offer peek into slave life. *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, p. 1A. Retrieved from LexisNexis Academic.
- Shelton, S. (2003, June 15). Ossabaw's open door: Day visits may threaten fragile isle. *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, p. 1E. Retrieved from LexisNexis Academic.
- Smith, M. W., M. H. Smith, and I. L. Brisbin, Jr. (1980). Genetic variability and domestication in swine. *Journal of Mammalogy*, 61:39-45.
- Sportsmen own Kilkenny Place: Quakers buy a fine old Southern plantation. Great changes being made. Old colonial home being transformed into hunter's paradise. All kinds of game in abundance. Few Philadelphians invest near Savannah and are arranging for pleasure rare. (1901, January 10). *The Atlanta Constitution* (1881-2001), p. 3. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspapers Atlanta Constitution (1868 - 1939) database.
- Stallknecht, D. E. (2000). VSV-NJ on Ossabaw Island, Georgia. The truth is out there. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 916, 431-436. Retrieved from MEDLINE. *

Ossabaw Island, Georgia, is the only recognized enzootic focus of vesicular stomatitis virus New Jersey (VSV-NJ) in the United States and has been the subject of VSV-NJ research since 1981. To date, VSV-NJ antibodies have been detected only from feral swine, cattle, equines, deer, and raccoons. VSV-NJ transmission occurs annually, is seasonal, and is associated with the maritime forest. Despite high transmission rates the clinical disease is rarely detected. A sand fly (*Lutzomyia shannoni*) occurs on the Island, and experimental and field data suggest that it is a biological vector of VSV-NJ at this site. Many questions relating to the epidemiology of VSV-NJ on Ossabaw remain. What is the maintenance cycle of VSV-NJ? Is a vertebrate amplifying host(s) needed? Are other insect vectors involved in mechanical or biological transmission? Why do vesicular lesions develop on some but not all infected animals? Do native and

domestic animals play the same role in the maintenance cycle? These questions challenge researchers in all areas where VSV-NJ occurs. It is our hope that Ossabaw Island will provide a much needed model system for gaining insight into the epidemiology of this virus. Affiliation: Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602.

Stallknecht, D. E., Fletcher, W. O., Erickson, G. A., & Nettles, V. F. (1987). Antibodies to vesicular stomatitis New Jersey type virus in wild and domestic sentinel swine. *American Journal of Epidemiology*, 125(6), 1058-1065. Retrieved from Biological Sciences (CSA). *

Wild sentinel swine on Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia, were serially bled and tested for vesicular stomatitis New Jersey type virus neutralizing antibody to determine the intensity, distribution, and progression of annual viral activity. From March through September, 1984 and 1985, 112 and 226 juvenile (<8 months) swine, respectively, were sampled. Seroconversions initially were detected on May 7, 1984 and May 18, 1985. Incidence of seroconversion in wild swine reached 32% during 1984 and 26% during 1985. Viral activity as determined by seroconversion results occurred earliest and was greatest on the southern half of Ossabaw Island. Affiliation: Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602.

Stallknecht, D. E., Nettles, V. F., Fletcher, W. O., & Erickson, G. A. (1985). Enzootic vesicular stomatitis New Jersey type in an insular feral swine population. *American Journal of Epidemiology*, 122(5), 876-883. Retrieved from Biological Sciences (CSA). *

Free-ranging feral swine from Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia, were serially bled and tested for vesicular stomatitis New Jersey type serum neutralizing antibody to determine the intensity and progression of annual vesicular stomatitis activity. From November 21, 1981 to October 11, 1982, and from March 15, 1983 to October 14, 1983, 307 and 340 swine were sampled, respectively. Seroconversions were initially detected during the first week of June and continued into September in both 1982 and 1983. Serologic results indicate a seroconversion incidence during 1982 and 1983 of approximately 12% and 60% respectively. Affiliation: Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602.

Stribling, H. L., I. L. Brisbin, Jr., J. R. Sweeney, and L. A. Stribling (1984). Body fat reserves and their prediction in two population of feral swine. *Journal of Wildlife Management*, 48:635-639.

Sullivan, B. (2003). Ossabaw Island. *New Georgia Encyclopedia*. Retrieved from New Georgia Encyclopedia Web site, <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Article.jsp?id=h-930&sug=y/>. *

Torry will build home at Ossabaw at \$400,000 cost. (1924, May 2). *The Atlanta Constitution* (1881-2001), p. 15. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspapers Atlanta Constitution (1868 - 1939) database.

Wangsness, P. J., R. J. Martin, and J. H. Gahagan (1977). Insulin and growth hormone in lean and obese pigs. *American Journal of Physiology*, 233:E104-E108.

Wills, E. (2007). Sea Island Strata. *Smithsonian*, 37(11), 23-24. Retrieved from MasterFILE Premier.

The article looks at archaeologist Dan Elliott's, the president of the nonprofit archaeology firm Lamar Institute, findings from former slave cabins at a former Georgia plantation on Ossabaw Island. Ossabaw's first plantation was owned by John Morel, a Savannah merchant. Many of the artifacts found seem to reflect the slaves' spiritual beliefs, such as alligator teeth and raccoon bones, items often part of a mojo bag, a collection of objects slaves used for supernatural purposes. The most intriguing find so far was a pewter tobacco-pipe charm with a king's image, which Elliott believes may refer to the Biblical prophet Nahum's warning of the destruction of the ancient city of Nineveh and the slaves' hope for the destruction of the southern plantation.

Winter, D. (1985). Misdirected monarch mating behavior (danaidae: *Danaus plexippus*) or noblesse oblige? *Journal of the Lepidopterists Society*, 39(4), 334. Retrieved from Animal Behavior Abstracts (CSA).

In April 1982, while photographing butterflies nectaring at a *Pittosporum* tree on Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia, the authors noted two *D. plexippus*, the first a worn and decrepit female and the other a fairly fresh and active male, neither of which showed any interest in the other. As the authors watched, the cruising male suddenly stooped like a falcon, struck a nectaring *Vanessa virginiensis* (Drury), sex undetermined, from its blossom, and pinned it to the pavement below. In the brief moment available for photographing the event, the authors did not observe any actual attempt to copulate. The *virginiensis* then struggled free, and both butterflies flew off.

Yabsley, M. J., Little, S. E., Sims, E. J., Dugan, V. G., Stallknecht, D. E., & Davidson, W. R. (2003). Molecular variation in the variable-length PCR target and 120-kilodalton antigen genes of *Ehrlichia chaffeensis* from white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*). *Journal of Clinical Microbiology*, 41, 5202-5206. Retrieved from <http://www.uga.edu/scwds/documents/yabsleyJCM2003.pdf>. *

Genes encoding two surface-expressed antigens of *Ehrlichia chaffeensis*, the variable-length PCR target (VLPT) and the 120-kDa antigen, which contain variable numbers of tandem repeats, were characterized for *E. chaffeensis* from white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*). Both genes from infected deer contained numbers of repeats similar to those reported in genes from humans and ticks, although a new variant of the 120-kDa antigen gene containing five repeat units and coinfection with multiple VLPT and 120-kDa antigen gene genetic types were detected. Sequence analysis of both genes revealed more nucleotide variation than previously reported for *E. chaffeensis* from infected humans or ticks. This is the most extensive study of *E. chaffeensis* VLPT and 120-kDa antigen gene genetic variation to date and is the first to examine genetic variation in *E. chaffeensis* from a nonhuman vertebrate host.

Government Publications and Agencies

Georgia. (1993). *Georgia's wildlife surveys, 1992-1993*. Social Circle, GA: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources Division, Game Management Section.

Statewide deer herd reconstruction and population monitoring / Daniel K. Grahl, Jr. -- Deer population characteristics and herd reconstruction of wildlife management areas in Georgia (1992-1993 Season) / Kent Kammermeyer -- Use of supplemental density and reproductive data in partial verification of deer population models / Reggie E. Thackston -- Survivability, relative condition and dental wear of vasectomized buck fawns transplanted on Ossabaw Island, GA / Dan L. Forster -- Harvest of wildlife in Georgia / Ron R. Odom, Sharon Whitaker -- Survey of Georgia turkey hunters : hunter effort and harvest / Reggie E. Thackston -- Turkey harvest and hunt data from wildlife management areas in Georgia / Ronald Simpson -- Turkey hunter attitudes, effort, and success on selected wildlife management area (WMAs) / Reggie E. Thackston -- Influence of road closures and quotas on turkey hunt quality on Georgia WMAs / Reggie E. Thackston -- Mourning dove call count survey / Bill Fletcher -- Fur harvest in Georgia / Ron R. Odom -- Relative abundance of furbearers / Peter K. Swiderek -- Sex and age composition of harvested bobcats and otters in Georgia / Peter Swiderek -- Alligator population characteristics and distribution study objectives / George Steele -- Evaluation of nest box design and location for bluebirds in northeast Georgia -- Evaluation of wetland vegetative succession on large managed impoundments in south Georgia / Steve C. Johnson -- Effects of lead shot usage for snipe on sympatric waterfowl impoundments following winter drawdowns / Dan L. Forster.

Georgia. (2008) *Final Report: Threatened Archaeological, Historic and Cultural Resources of the Georgia Coast: Identification, Prioritization and Management Using GIS Technology*. [Atlanta, GA]: Georgia Department of Natural Resources,

- Historic Preservation Division. Retrieved from Georgia Government Publications database in GALILEO at <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/ggp/id:s-ga-bn200-ph5-bm1-b2008-bt43-belec-p-btext>
- Georgia. (2001). *Ossabaw Island comprehensive management plan*. [Atlanta, GA]: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources Division. Retrieved from Georgia Government Publications database in GALILEO at <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/ggp/id:s-ga-bn200-pg2-bm1-b2001-bo8>
- Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Wildlife Resource Division. About Ossabaw Island. Retrieved April 17, 2008 from <http://georgiawildlife.dnr.state.ga.us/documentdetail.aspx?docid=225&pageid=1&category=conservation>.
- Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Wildlife Resource Division. (2003). Feral hogs in Georgia: Disease, damage and control. Retrieved April 17, 2008 from <http://georgiawildlife.dnr.state.ga.us/assets/documents/Feral%20Hogs%20in%20Georgia.pdf>.
- Pearson, C. E. (1977). *Analysis of late prehistoric settlement on Ossabaw Island, Georgia*. Athens: University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology. *
- University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology series: Report No. 12

Maps

- Bozeman, J. R. (1997). *Ossabaw Island, State Heritage Preserve: Wildlife management area, Chatham County, Georgia*. Social Circle, GA: Wildlife Resources Division and the Coastal Resources Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources.
- Natural communities of Ossabaw Island; "Constructed in August 1979." Includes text.
- Pariani, F. P., & Holcomb, T. D. (1982). *Ossabaw Island State Heritage Preserve: place names map*. [S.I.]: Coastal Resources Division & the Game and Fish Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources.
- Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia./ "Prepared through the auspices of the Coastal Resources Division & the Game and Fish Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources."/ "September 1979."/ Includes text.
- Map of part of the coast of Georgia with the Savannah River: Including the islands of Skiddaway, Ossabaw and the northern part of St. Catherine's [S.I.: s.n., 1780?]

Located at Hargrett Rare Books, University of Georgia.

United States Coast Survey. (2004). *United States--east coast, Georgia, Ossabaw and St. Catherine's Sounds*. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Ocean Service, Coast Survey.

Edition: 17th ed., June 2004. Corrected through NM June 19, 2004; LNM June 1, 2004.

United States Coast Survey. (1927). *United States--east coast, Georgia, Ossabaw and St. Catherine's Sounds*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, NOAA, NOS, Coast Survey.

Video

West, J. P., McDonald, J., & Wahlauser, G. F. (1990). *Ossabaw Island Georgia*. [S.l.: J. P. West].

Narrated by Gilian Ford Wahlauser and James McDonald./ Music composed and performed by Rob Saunders. 24 minutes.

Wohlauer, G. F., & McDonald, J. (2000). *Ossabaw Island*. [Savannah, GA]: Georgia Historical Society.

Archival Collections

Kollock-Thoromon family. (1791). *Kollock-Thoromon family*.

The Kollock-Thoromon family papers on microfilm are divided into five series: Letters, Diaries, Overseers' Records, Legal Papers of Kollock and Miller, and Miscellaneous. Between 1836 and the early 1860s, Kollock owned several Chatham County plantations including Rosedew (also known as Rosedue, Rosdue, and Rose Dhu) and land on Ossabaw Island. Susan Marion Kollock (III) originally arranged and described this collection in the 1930s. Additional descriptive work was done by Catharine Kollock Thoromon in the 1980s. Mrs. Thoromon did not permit all of the manuscript material to be microfilmed. Located at the Georgia Historical Society.

Ossabaw Island records, 1796-1812 and 1863.

Georgia Archives (state of Georgia). Included are early land divisions of the island by Bryan Morel and others and inventories of slaves held. There is also an

1863 Civil War bond for \$1,000. Related maps are found with the archives' land records. Available only as photocopy.

Peirce, R. C. (1862). *Robert C. Peirce diary*.

The collection consists of a diary of Robert C. Peirce, Paymaster of the U.S.S. Dawn, from September 24, 1862 - February 7, 1863. The diary contains information about the activities of the U.S.S. Dawn in and around the Ogeechee River, south of Savannah, Georgia including the islands of Ossabaw and Wassaw, as part of the Union blockade. Peirce discusses trips up the Ogeechee to attack "the Battery," weather, and how crew members hunted to provide food. Located at Hargrett Manuscripts, University of Georgia.

West, E. T. (2008). *Eleanor Torrey West collection of Ossabaw Island deeds and legal documents, 1809-1976*.

This collection consists of the title history of Ossabaw Island, represented through deeds, wills, court decisions, and other legal documents, all of which are positive photocopies. These documents begin with the division of the island between the heirs of John Morel: Peter Henry, John, and Bryan. The papers are almost consecutive through Mr. and Mrs. Clifford B. West to the State of Georgia. MS 1326, Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, GA, February 27, 2008. The Georgia Historical Society has been awarded a \$65,000 grant from The Frances and Beverly DuBose Foundation to support the conservation, preservation, arrangement, description, and cataloging of the Ossabaw Island and Torrey-West Family Papers collection.

Historical Photographs

Photograph of aerial view of "The Big House," Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia. (192-). [Photograph]. *Vanishing Georgia Collection*, Georgia Division of Archives and History, Office of Secretary of State. Retrieved from <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/vanishinggeorgia/id:oss006>.

Photograph of aerial view of the island, Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia. (192-). [Photograph]. *Vanishing Georgia Collection*, Georgia Division of Archives and History, Office of Secretary of State. Retrieved from <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/vanishinggeorgia/id:oss007>.

Photograph of aerial view of the island, Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia. (192-). [Photograph]. *Vanishing Georgia Collection*, Georgia Division of Archives and History, Office of Secretary of State. Retrieved from <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/vanishinggeorgia/id:oss013>.

Photograph of beach scene, Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia. (192-). [Photograph]. *Vanishing Georgia Collection*, Georgia Division of Archives and History, Office of Secretary of State. Retrieved from <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/vanishinggeorgia/id:oss014>.

Photograph of breakwater, Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia. (192-). [Photograph]. *Vanishing Georgia Collection*, Georgia Division of Archives and History, Office of Secretary of State. Retrieved from <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/vanishinggeorgia/id:oss017>.

Photograph of cabin, Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia. (192-). [Photograph]. *Vanishing Georgia Collection*, Georgia Division of Archives and History, Office of Secretary of State. Retrieved from <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/vanishinggeorgia/id:oss002>.

Photograph of front view of "The Big House," Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia. (1920). [Photograph]. *Vanishing Georgia Collection*, Georgia Division of Archives and History, Office of Secretary of State. Retrieved from <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/vanishinggeorgia/id:oss011>.

Photograph of game breeding activities, Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia. (192-). [Photograph]. *Vanishing Georgia Collection*, Georgia Division of Archives and History, Office of Secretary of State. Retrieved from <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/vanishinggeorgia/id:oss015>.

Photograph of game breeding activities, Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia. (192-). [Photograph]. *Vanishing Georgia Collection*, Georgia Division of Archives and History, Office of Secretary of State. Retrieved from <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/vanishinggeorgia/id:oss016>.

Photograph of a group of hunters about to depart, Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia. (1927 or 1928). [Photograph]. *Vanishing Georgia Collection*, Georgia Division of Archives and History, Office of Secretary of State. Retrieved from <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/vanishinggeorgia/id:oss024>.

Photograph of a group of hunters standing under live oaks, Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia. (1927 or 1928). [Photograph]. *Vanishing Georgia Collection*, Georgia Division of Archives and History, Office of Secretary of State. Retrieved from <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/vanishinggeorgia/id:oss026>.

Photograph of hunters viewing their deer, Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia. (1927 or 1928). [Photograph]. *Vanishing Georgia Collection*, Georgia Division of Archives and History, Office of Secretary of State. Retrieved from <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/vanishinggeorgia/id:oss008>.

Photograph of hunters with the deer they have killed, Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia. (1927 or 1928). [Photograph]. *Vanishing Georgia Collection*, Georgia Division of Archives and History, Office of Secretary of State. Retrieved from <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/vanishinggeorgia/id:oss023>.

Photograph of hunting party, Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia. (192-). [Photograph]. *Vanishing Georgia Collection*, Georgia Division of Archives and History, Office of Secretary of State. Retrieved from <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/vanishinggeorgia/id:oss020>.

Photograph of hunting party about to depart, Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia. (192-). [Photograph]. *Vanishing Georgia Collection*, Georgia Division of Archives and History, Office of Secretary of State. Retrieved from <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/vanishinggeorgia/id:oss021>.

Photograph of hunting party on the island, Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia. (192-). [Photograph]. *Vanishing Georgia Collection*, Georgia Division of Archives and History, Office of Secretary of State. Retrieved from <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/vanishinggeorgia/id:oss022>.

Photograph of hunting party ready for the hunt, Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia. (192-). [Photograph]. *Vanishing Georgia Collection*, Georgia Division of Archives and History, Office of Secretary of State. Retrieved from <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/vanishinggeorgia/id:oss025>.

Photograph of rear view of "The Big House," Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia. (1920). [Photograph]. *Vanishing Georgia Collection*, Georgia Division of Archives and History, Office of Secretary of State. Retrieved from <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/vanishinggeorgia/id:oss009>.

Photograph of rear view of "The Big House," Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia. (1920). [Photograph]. *Vanishing Georgia Collection*, Georgia Division of Archives and History, Office of Secretary of State. Retrieved from <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/vanishinggeorgia/id:oss010>.

Photograph of scene on the island, Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia. (192-). [Photograph]. *Vanishing Georgia Collection*, Georgia Division of Archives and History, Office of Secretary of State. Retrieved from <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/vanishinggeorgia/id:oss005>.

Photograph of "The Big House," Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia. (192-). [Photograph]. *Vanishing Georgia Collection*, Georgia Division of Archives and History, Office of Secretary of State. Retrieved from <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/vanishinggeorgia/id:oss003>.

Photograph of "The Big House," Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia. (192-). [Photograph]. *Vanishing Georgia Collection*, Georgia Division of Archives and History, Office of Secretary of State. Retrieved from <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/vanishinggeorgia/id:oss004>.

Photograph of view of "The Big House," Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia. (1930). [Photograph]. *Vanishing Georgia Collection*, Georgia Division of Archives and History, Office of Secretary of State. Retrieved from <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/vanishinggeorgia/id:oss012>.

Photograph of young woman on dock, Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia. (192-). [Photograph]. *Vanishing Georgia Collection*, Georgia Division of Archives and History, Office of Secretary of State. Retrieved from <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/vanishinggeorgia/id:oss019>.

Additional Primary Source Documents

Case on behalf of Isaac Levy Esquire on his application to his Majesty in council with respect to his right to a moiety of the Islands of Usuba [i.e. Ossabaw] and Sappola [i.e. Sapelo] on the confines of Georgia. (1757). Retrieved from <http://www.galileo.usg.edu/express?link=zlna&id=krc053>.

This undated document pertains to Isaac Levy's petition to the King of England with respect to his rights to the Islands of Ossabaw and Sapelo, off the coast of the colony of Georgia. It outlines the early settlement of the colony of Georgia and affairs with the Creek Indians, in particular the Treaty of Coweta (1739) between James Oglethorpe and the Creeks, in which the Crown pledged that the Creeks retained their ancient right to all of the lands in Georgia that were not already granted to the Crown.

Levy, I. (1760). *1760 Sept. 12, London, England, [to] Fenwick Bull.* [Letter]. Retrieved from <http://www.galileo.usg.edu/express?link=zlna&id=krc048>.

This is a letter dated from London on September 12, 1760, (probably from Isaac Levy) and addressed to Fenwick Bull. The letter mentions Levy's land deal with Thomas and Mary Bosomworth (a.k.a. Mary Musgrove or Coosaponakeesa), that was undermined when the Bosomworths subsequently sold the same islands (Ossabaw and Sapelo) to the British Crown. The islands had allegedly been granted to Mrs. Bosomworth by the Creek Indians. The letter lists a number of agreements and indentures between Levy and the Bosomworths and between the Bosomworths and Henry Ellis (Royal Governor of Georgia, 1757-1760). Levy asks Bull to review all of the papers and agreements listed in his letter and send his advice immediately.

Levy, I. (1760). *Petition to the King of England from Isaac Levy respecting the Islands of Sapelo, Ossabaw, and St. Catherine's, 1760.* Retrieved from <http://www.galileo.usg.edu/express?link=zlna&id=krc043>.

This is a petition dated 1760 from Isaac Levy to the King of England. Levy asks the king to consider his claim to the islands of Sapelo, Ossabaw, and St. Catherine's in the colony of Georgia and to determine if, in fact, he is the rightful owner. According to Levy, he purchased the islands from Thomas and Mary Bosomworth (a.k.a. Mary Musgrove or Coosaponakeesa) in October 1754, but later learned that Thomas Bosomworth had entered into a treaty with the Crown (specifically Henry Ellis, Royal Governor of Georgia, 1757-1760) which ceded the same islands to the Crown. Levy asks the king to either restore his rights to these lands or compensate him for them.

Levy, I. (1768). *Sketch of second memorial of Isaac Levy to the Lords of Trade and Plantation*, 1768. Retrieved from <http://www.galileo.usg.edu/express?link=zlna&id=krc054>.

This document, dated 1768, is a sketch of Isaac Levy's second memorial to the British Lords of Trade and Plantation. Levy notes that his second petition to the King regarding his right to the Islands of Ossabaw, Sapelo, and St. Catherine's, which he reportedly bought from Thomas and Mary Bosomworth and which were later sold by Bosomworth to the Crown, was denied. Levy says that he was surprised since he had been advised by their Lordships, through Mr. Pownal, that they would help him secure some kind of compensation for the loss of these islands if he would request such in a second petition to the King. According to Levy, Bosomworth's later sale of those same islands to the Crown was illegal. Levy also proclaims his right to a jury trial in Georgia. He ends by requesting that their Lordships make a report of his case, as they had offered to do months before.

Malatchi Opiya Mico. (1747). *Deed of feoffment from Malatchi Opiya Mico to Thomas [and] Mary Bosomworth*, 1747 Jan. 4. Retrieved from <http://www.galileo.usg.edu/express?link=zlna&id=krc036>.

This fragment is a copy of a deed dated January 4, 1747 from Creek leader Malatchi Opiya Mico (also Malatche, Malatchee) to Thomas Bosomworth and his wife Mary (a.k.a. Mary Musgrove or Coosaponakeesa). The deed does not mention any land in particular, but it probably refers to the islands of Ossabaw, Sapelo, and St. Catherine off the coast of Georgia.

Musgrove, M., Bosomworth, T., & Ellis, H. (1760). *[Legal] indenture executed by Henry Ellis and Thomas [and] Mary Bosomworth [with sworn statements and opinion]*, 1760 Apr. 19. Retrieved from <http://www.galileo.usg.edu/express?link=zlna&id=krc044>.

This is a copy of a legal indenture made on April 19, 1760 between Thomas and Mary Bosomworth (a.k.a. Mary Musgrove or Coosaponakeesa) and Henry Ellis (Royal Governor of Georgia, 1757-1760). The Bosomworths herein agree to cede the two islands of Ossabaw and Sapelo to the Crown in exchange for a sum of money and title to St. Catherine's Island. Sworn statements given by Mary Bosomworth and her husband, Thomas, follow the indenture as does criticism, offered by an unknown author, relative to the negotiations between the Governor and Bosomworths.

Whiteside, J., & LeBreton, T. (1755). *[Legal] petition of John Whiteside and Thomas Lebreton [on behalf of] Isaac Levy, [to] the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council*. Retrieved from <http://www.galileo.usg.edu/express?link=zlna&id=krc049>

This undated document is an incomplete legal petition to the King of England from John Whiteside and Thomas Lebreton, agents on behalf of Isaac Levy. These two pages of the petition declare that Levy purchased the three islands of Ossabaw, Sapelo, and St. Catherine's from Thomas Bosomworth and his wife Mary (a.k.a. Mary Musgrove or Coosaponakeesa), to whom they had reportedly been granted by the Creek Indians.

Compiled by Merryll Penson and Karen Minton of the University System of Georgia Office of Library Services (GALILEO), Office of Information and Instructional Technology, in collaboration with the Office of Research and Policy Analysis, 2008-2009 (entries added by Vice Chancellor Cathie Hudson), University System of Georgia. If you have additional bibliographic entries, please email Cathie.Mayes.Hudson@usg.edu.