A Place Known as Chocolate
Ray Crook

Visitors to Sapelo Island (Georgia, U.S.A.) traveling the narrow, Live Oak shrouded High Point Road along its western edge have passed a place called Chocolate (Figure 1) for at least two centuries and probably for well over 500 years. Chocolate is a place of thick historical fact blended with fiction. Legend-influenced historical writings (e.g. Lovell 1932) have John de Berard Mocquet Montalet, a French planter who had fled the 1791 Santo Domingo slave revolt, residing at Chocolate – a name once said to be a corruption by island Blacks of his Le Châtelet. The popular story goes on to tell of the old Marquis de Montalet and his gentleman companion, Chevalier de la Horne, leading a quiet life on the small plantation tending their fruit trees, growing flowers, hunting truffles with pigs on leashes, and instructing a talented slave named Cupidon in the fine art of preparing French cuisine. More recent scholarship instead places John Montalet at Sapelo’s High Point between 1805 and 1814, and also reveals that the name Chocolate almost certainly is derived from a 16th century Native American town known as Chucalate. While solid historical information has been discovered about Chocolate in particular and Sapelo Island more generally, many gaps still exist to be filled by archival and archaeological research. The overview that follows relies principally on the published research of Coulter (1939), Keber (2002), Thomas (1989), and Sullivan (1991) as reviewed in Crook, Bailey, Harris, and Smith (2003), with the addition of some newly recognized documentary information.

The first English settlement at Chocolate appears to have occurred during the mid-1700s, when Sapelo along with St. Catherines and Ossabaw Islands were claimed, by virtue of a disputed grant from the Creek Indian chief Malatchi, by Mary Musgrove (Coosaponakeesa) and her husband Thomas Bosomworth. Seeking official recognition and validation of her claim, Musgrove and Bosomworth traveled to England in 1754 to plead their case. Although the claim was left unresolved by the Board of Trade, Musgrove and Bosomworth met with a London merchant named Isaac Levy and convinced him that their title to the islands was genuine. On October 14, 1754 Musgrove and Bosomworth agreed to sell to Levy a moiety, or undivided half title, in the islands of Ossabaw, St. Catherines, and Sapelo for 300£ and other considerations, including an additional 200£ from the “first rents produced or profits which should be received” by Levy from his ventures on the islands (Levy 1759b, Levy 17—a). Soon thereafter, “on obtaining this conveyance [Levy] settled all his affairs in England & went to live and reside in...
America and hath been at great Expences in improving his aforesaid Acquisition” (Levy 1760) and he endeavored, again at great expense, “to settle & cultivate the said lands” (Levy 1767).

The British Crown never recognized Musgrove and Bosomworth’s claim to the islands and pursued negotiations with the Creek Indians that resulted in a treaty which ceded ownership of Ossabaw, St. Catherines, and Sapelo Islands along with another tract of Indian Land near the Town of Savannah to Great Britain in 1757. Henry Ellis, Royal Governor of Georgia, then negotiated a separate agreement with Musgrove and Bosomworth to settle their claims and demands. Musgrove received compensation for her past services to Crown, through the proceeds of a public auction of Sapelo and Ossabaw Islands. She and Bosomworth also were granted title to St. Catherines Island where they resided and had made improvements.

Published notice for the public auction of Sapelo and Ossabaw Islands to be held in Savannah on December 10, 1759 came as a complete surprise to Isaac Levy, who at that time was living in Philadelphia. In response he issued his own advertisement (Figure 2) in the South Carolina Gazette, setting forth his rights to the islands and warning potential purchasers that their title could be encumbered by his moiety title (Levy 1759a). Levy sought legal remedies to satisfy his claim to the islands through petitions and memorials to the Crown from 1759 through 1768. Levy apparently was never able to have his title recognized and claims settled by the British government.

Although delayed because of Levy’s claims, titles to Sapelo and Ossabaw were conveyed on April 19, 1760 and the public auction was held (Levy 17—b).

The Isaac Levy affair provides important information about settlement at Chocolate and elsewhere on Sapelo Island in the years immediately preceding sale of the island at public auction. Grey Elliot, land speculator and member of the King’s Council, purchased Sapelo Island at auction for 725£ on May 17, 1760. Following this sale, Henry Yonge and William DeBrahm (Surveyors General of the Georgia Colony) completed a topographic survey for Elliot and drafted a map titled A Plan of the Islands of Sappola. This remarkably detailed and accurate map shows both natural and cultural landscape features, including the locations of buildings at several points across the island. The map lacks any description of the buildings, but their locations are at the sites of later historic settlements on the island, and some historians (e.g. Floyd 1937) suggest they may denote the remains of earlier Spanish settlements.

However given statements by Isaac Levy about his improvements (specifically settlement and cultivation) on Sapelo and Ossabaw Islands, it seems likely that some and perhaps many of the mapped structures are products of Levy’s four-year effort to produce rents and profits from his venture with Musgrove and Bosomworth. Three house symbols are shown at Chocolate on
the Yonge and DeBrahm map (Figure 3) and a fourth to the south, near the southern end of what would later be called Long Row Field. An ambiguous fifth cultural feature is shown just south of the three buildings that seems to be a bounded rectangular area (roughly 60ft. x 20ft.) that may represent a garden or livestock pen. A small symbol at the western corner this rectangular feature could mark the location of the artesian well shown on later maps of Chocolate. The notation of Oak Land denotes the dominant natural landscape.

Patrick Mackay purchased Sapelo Island in 1762 and developed a plantation on the northern end of Sapelo. His intensive operations, concentrated in the High Point area but probably extending at least as far south as Chocolate, over some 14 years appear to have focused on importing and raising cattle and other livestock, supplemented with growing corn and perhaps cotton. While Mackay would have taken advantage of existing structures and other improvements on the island, it is expected that he also built a residence, slave quarters, and support structures at High Point and elsewhere on the North End. He also probably had a wharf constructed, or at least improved an existing dock, at High Point. That was an ideal location (just inside of Sapelo Sound at the mouth of the Mud River) to receive supplies and ship his products. The relatively deep water found close to shore at High Point was to provide primary access to Sapelo Island for many years.

Patrick Mackay died in 1776, but work on his plantation may have continued for several years under the management of brothers Lachlan and William McIntosh. John McQueen then purchased the property, presumably including the slaves, from Mackay’s estate in 1784. McQueen was a South Carolina investor and land speculator who also was a joint owner of Cumberland Island and had other Georgia coastal properties, including Jekyll Island. He then sold his Sapelo holdings, including Blackbeard Island, in 1789 to Francois-Maria Loys Dumoussay de la Vauve to help offset his mounting debts.

Dumoussay, with the help of his compatriot Julien-Joseph Hyacinthe de Chappedelaine, organized the Societe de Sapelo in 1790. The Frenchmen’s Sapelo Company - composed of Dumoussay, Chappedelaine, Picot de Boisfeillet, Poulain Dubignon, and Grandclos Mesle – owned Sapelo and Blackbeard Islands, along with slaves, livestock, houses, furniture, and a boat, as undivided property. All except Grandclos Mesle resided on Sapelo for periods of time and developed their interests. Grandclos Mesle later shared his part in the Company with a fellow Breton, Nicolas-Francois Magnon de la Villehuchet, who lived briefly on Sapelo during 1791 and 1792.

Aside from their communal residence at High Point, a house which may have been originally built by Patrick Mackay, some of the partners built or planned to build private residences elsewhere on Sapelo – at or near Bourbon Field, Hanging Bull, and on the northeast side of the island – and also on Blackbeard Island. None of the resident Frenchmen, however, were reported to have lived at Chocolate during the short life of the Sapelo Company.
With the demise of the Sapelo Company in the fall of 1793, the partners divided their property, including the 15 jointly owned slaves. Grandclos Mesle and Villehuchet jointly received a 2,000-acre tract that included Chocolate. Lewis Harrington, a brother-in-law of Grandclos Mesle who came to Sapelo to represent his interests, purchased Villehuchet’s share of the property and actively farmed the Chocolate tract for several years with the labor of 68 slaves.

Harrington sold his Chocolate holdings, as combined with the interests of Grandclos Mesle, in 1801 to co-owners Richard Leake and Edward Swarbreck. Thomas Spalding of St. Simons Island then purchased 4,000 acres of land that Harrington had acquired on the south end of Sapelo Island, evidently defined by Chappedelaine’s South End tract combined with DuBignon’s original share. Upon the death of his father-in-law, Richard Leake, in 1802 Spalding also became co-owner with Swarbreck of the Chocolate tract.

The next phase in the history of the Chocolate tract is less than clear. Spalding and Swarbreck seem to have leased the tract, or a portion thereof, to Francis Hopkins in 1805. Hopkins lived there with his family (his mother, wife, and five children) until 1808, when he purchased the Belleville Plantation from Spalding and moved to the mainland. It simply is unknown if any improvements were made to the property by Swarbreck and Spalding during the short time prior to Hopkins’s arrival. It is possible, perhaps even likely, that Hopkins resided on and operated the plantation developed there earlier by Harrington.

Edward Swarbreck, a Danish sea merchant with Caribbean connections who traded in cotton and other commodities, including slaves, appears to have devoted serious attention to

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Figure 4. Archaeological Base Map of Chocolate (Crook 1974).
Chocolate only after Hopkin’s departure. He had tabby slave quarters, and probably the plantation residence and other support structures, built between 1815 and 1819, replacing some of the earlier frame buildings on the plantation. Evidence of at least nine slave quarters, typically tabby duplexes with central chimneys and finished tabby floors, each side measuring about 14 feet by 20 feet, survives today as ruins and archaeological features at Chocolate (Figure 4). These indicate that the resident slave community consisted of at least 18 households and may have totaled between 70 and 100 individuals.

Tabby construction at Chocolate during Swarbreck’s tenure was an enormous undertaking, unparalleled at any other place on Sapelo Island. Preparation of the tabby mixture – consisting of equal parts of shell, lime from burned shell, and sand – involved collecting salt-free oyster shell from shell midden deposits found at nearby Native American archaeological sites (such as at the Shell Ring and at Long Row Field), transporting it to the construction site, burning a portion of the shell for lime, and preparing the mixture with sand and water to be poured into wall forms to cure. Roughly 1050 cubic meters (~37,000 cubic feet) of shell was brought into Chocolate to construct Swarbreck’s tabby buildings. This volume equals the oyster shell that would be represented in about 350 Native American shell middens, each measuring 2 meters in diameter and 50 centimeters in height.

A unique description of the slave housing at Chocolate is provided in an 1821 publication by John L. Hopkins (the oldest son of Francis Hopkins) that directly quotes Edward Swarbreck (Hopkins 1821:156). “[T]he walls are of tabby, which in a little while becomes like stone, requiring no repair: this causes a considerable saving to the negroes, for it is generally expected that they will make the repairs as they become requisite, unless they are so to much extent, and then the plantation mechanics are employed: these always build the negro houses.” When asked his motive for building the quarters of tabby, Swarbreck replied “It makes my negroes more comfortable, and I desire to leave my estate as valuable as possible to those who may inherit it.”

Other tabby remains at Chocolate, which also appear to date to Swarbreck’s time, are the foundations of a large (80 feet by 170 feet) two-story plantation house (Figure 5) and several outbuildings. One large (96 feet by 110 feet) tabby structure, distinguished by slotted walls that provided ventilation, possibly was a cotton barn with a central drive-through for unloading wagons of cotton from the fields and loading processed bales to transport for sell (Figure 6).

Two large agricultural fields, each capable of producing more than 12,000 pounds of Sea Island cotton annually, stretched north and south from the centrally located plantation structures. These fields continued to be used after Swarbreck’s tenure at Chocolate, probably were in use before he arrived, and are shown on an 1857 map of Sapelo Island (DuVal 1857). The southern field, identified today by the place name Long Row Field, extended from the plantation to the natural drain named Draw Bark – a distance of almost a mile and covering an area of about 80 acres. The matching northern field, without a surviving place
name, extended from the plantation to just beyond Old Fort (the Sapelo Shell Ring) – a distance of slightly more than a mile and again defining an area of about 80 acres.

Long Row Field also was the locale of earlier Native American Indian activity. No recent investigation has been undertaken to determine the exact location and archaeological remains of this site. However, a small burial mound at that named place was partially excavated in April 1898 by Clarence B. Moore as part of his exploration of aboriginal mounds on Sapelo Island and elsewhere along the Georgia coast. Moore never published his work at Long Row Field, but basic information is included in his archived field journal (Moore 1898:64-68). Amos Sawyer then owned the property, described by Moore as having been plowed. The earthen mound was 34 feet in diameter, about 2.5 feet high, and yielded the skeletal remains of 11 individuals. This burial mound almost certainly was in close proximity to an associated village, and this may well have been the Guale town of Chucalate. The record of Moore’s excavation furnishes support for a suggestion made by Lewis Larson (1991:7), based on his reading of Spanish records, that the name Chocolate might have been derived from this Guale name.

Ownership of Chocolate changed around 1827, when Edward Swarbreck sold the property to Dr. Charles W. Rogers. This Northerner continued operations at Chocolate, constructed a tabby barn there, and purchased other property on Sapelo’s North End. Little is known concerning the details of Rogers’ activities. However, construction of the large (40 feet by 46 feet) tabby barn (Figure 7) containing stalls and a generous two-level loft indicates that livestock and hay became more important on the plantation. The McIntosh County Tax Digest shows that Rogers owned 93 slaves in 1837.

Thomas Spalding purchased Rogers’ holdings, totaling 7,000 acres on the North End, in 1843. He then gave a large parcel (including Chocolate, High Point, and Bourbon) to his son, Randolph, as a wedding gift. Randolph and his family resided at Chocolate until the plantation house burned in 1853, when they moved into his father’s house on the South End. Plantation operations at Chocolate and elsewhere on the North End presumably continued under his direction until at least 1857, when Randolph moved to the mainland.
A Topographical Reconnaissance of Sapelo Island, Georgia was completed in 1857 by H. S. DuVal of the U.S. Coastal Survey that provides detailed information about the island landscape and cultural features. The map shows that the familiar, orderly layout of structures at Chocolate existed at that time (Figure 8), with two parallel lines of slave quarters opposing each other across an open area. The plantation house was situated at the western end of the open area, facing the marsh and Mud River, and the barn to the north of the house. The entire compound appears to have been fenced and large agricultural fields (previously discussed) extended to the north and south.

The Sapelo plantations and the slave communities were disrupted in 1861 with the Civil War. Catherine and Michael Kenan, the only plantation owners still residing full time on Sapelo, fled to Baldwin county. Most or all the Kenan slaves (from Hanging Bull) were taken more than 150 miles inland to the rented plantation. It is unclear if all the other slave groups were evacuated to the interior as well. Some of those associated with Randolph Spalding (from Chocolate, Behavior, and South End communities) may have remained on the island or at a nearby location. At least a few of the slaves who stayed behind joined with the Union forces. Island residences were looted and vandalized during this period.

The close of the Civil War brought dramatic changes and instability to Sapelo Island. Not only was the slavery foundation of the plantation system abolished, but new management of the island and its residents was installed. William Sherman’s Special Field Order No. 15, signed early in 1865, set aside Sapelo Island and other coastal lands for settlement by freed Blacks. This order promised an opportunity for Freedmen to claim a homestead of up to 40 acres so they could build new and independent lives.

The newly established Freedman’s Bureau recruited homesteaders from Beaufort, Hilton Head, and Savannah to settle the coastal islands. In less than six months, there were some 900 Freedmen living on Sapelo, including 548 previous residents who had returned to their island home or had never left. When reconstruction politics shifted power to former landowners and also to Northern entrepreneurs, lands were returned to their pre-war owners and most, if not all, the Freedmen who had been recruited to Sapelo Island were forced to leave.

The North End tract changed ownership several times after Whites regained control. John Griswold purchased the northern end of Sapelo, including High Point and Chocolate, from the
estate of Randolph Spalding in 1866. Although Griswold built a house at High Point and briefly resided on Sapelo, his dreams of creating a cotton empire were never realized. It is likely that during this period several of the tabby slave cabins at Chocolate were dismantled, their poured wall courses sawn into blocks and used in other construction projects. Some probably were used as foundation piers for Griswold’s frame house at High Point. Others appear to have been used for construction of an internal wall in the eastern side of Structure A1 at Chocolate.

Griswold sold his property in 1873 to James Cassin of New York. Cassin lost the tract in 1879 through foreclosure to Henry Townsend, also of New York, who then sold the land in 1881 to Amos Sawyer of Massachusetts. Sawyer was largely an absentee owner, but spent winters at Chocolate with his family.

The resident Geechee during the post-war years, comprising 64 households with a total of 311 people according the 1870 Federal Census, were economically tied to the White community. These families worked as tenant farmers, sharecroppers, carpenters, laborers, and domestic servants in exchange for cash and goods. During the Reconstruction years, Sapelo’s Geechee population resided in their former slave communities as well as on tenant farmsteads elsewhere on the island. One or more Geechee families appear to have had homesteads at Chocolate or lived there as tenant farmers. One such family was visited briefly in 1875 by a northern White adventurer named Nathaniel Bishop. His published account (Bishop 1878) offers an interesting glimpse of Geechee life at this time. The 1910 Federal Census indicates that a single family lived at Chocolate; perhaps representing the survivors and descendents of the family described 35 years earlier by Bishop. This household consisted of Jacob Green (62 years old and listed as a farmer), his wife Elisa, a son and grandson, and an adopted son.

Life on Sapelo Island soon was to change again. Howard E. Coffin, the wealthy Chief Engineer and Vice-President of the Hudson Motor Company of Detroit, visited Sapelo in 1911 and started to plan for its purchase and development. Through negotiations with the Macon Hunting Club and some rather complex transactions with the remaining owners, Coffin purchased most of the island in 1912 to serve as his retreat and a hunting preserve. For several years, he continued to acquire outlying parcels to consolidate his holdings. Coffin bought lots at Raccoon Bluff in 1913 and 1914, purchased Little Sapelo Island in 1920, and owned more than a dozen small tracts at Shell Hammock by 1924.

Howard Coffin’s operations and development activities on Sapelo Island were extensive. His ambitious projects included rebuilding Spalding’s South End House, constructing a ditch system to drain low-lying interior areas of the island, land clearing for pasturage, the importation of cattle, tapping artesian wells and drilling new wells, clearing additional agricultural fields, and constructing shell-surfaced roads. He had fields planted in Sea Island cotton and a large herd of ranging cattle on the island until the early 1920s, and later developed a dairy herd. In 1925, an elaborate greenhouse was constructed just east of the South End House and a large wetland was dammed on the northern end of the island to create a pond for ducks and other waterfowl. Other game birds were introduced, including pheasants, wild turkeys, and (from Guatemala) chachalacas. Major construction projects included building a marine railway on the South End, numerous barns and other farm structures, and restoration of the Roger’s barn at Chocolate as well as renovation of an old tabby slave house there (Structure B) for a hunting cabin. Coffin also developed, or renovated operations at, the sawmill and oyster factory at Kenan Field. Most of his building projects were completed by 1928.
During the Coffin era Jacob Green and his family continued to live at Chocolate, as a farmer and also probably as a caretaker and attendant to guests who used the hunting cabin. The Green residence at this time may have been a refurbished slave cabin (Structure H) located near High Point Road.

A soil survey map of McIntosh County, published in 1929 by the United States Department of Agriculture, shows not only soil types but features of the cultural landscape on Sapelo Island near the end of Coffin’s ownership of the island. The part that includes Chocolate (Figure 9) appears to show only standing or occupied structures – the hunting cabin and the barn. It omits the more numerous tabby ruins.

Howard Coffin’s plans for Sapelo largely had been realized by the late 1920s and following the stock-market crash of 1929 he focused his attention on development of the Sea Island Company located on nearby St. Simons Island. The Cloister Hotel and associated facilities of Sea Island were becoming an exclusive retreat for wealthy Georgians and other tourists. However, besieged with declining assets and disappearing capital, Coffin quietly began to seek a buyer for Sapelo Island.

Throughout his ownership of Sapelo Island, and particularly as he was seeking to sell his property, Coffin had professional photographs taken of the island’s natural environment, various development activities, its tabby ruins, the Geechee residents, and distinguished visitors. Among these are visual records of Chocolate, including an aerial view showing structures and fields (Figure 10), a photograph of the Roger’s barn before its restoration (Figure 11), the ruins of tabby slave quarters (Figure 12), the Plantation House (Figure 13), and the landing along the Mud River (Figure 14) [these photographs are from the Vanishing Georgia Collection, Georgia Department of Archives and History].

Richard J. Reynolds, Jr., heir to his father’s tobacco empire, visited Sapelo Island in 1932 and purchased Coffin’s Sapelo property at a depression price in 1934. Reynolds continued many of Coffin’s activities on the island, including farming and livestock operations. He also undertook new projects, such as construction of a two-story dairy barn to replace an earlier small barn and expanded the dairy operations at the South End. On the northern end of the island, he created a wetlands impoundment known as the Duck Pond for wildlife. As with Coffin, many of the island’s Geechee residents provided the labor for Reynold’s enterprises. Also like Coffin, Reynolds wanted to consolidate and expand his Sapelo property and sought to purchase outlying tracts owned by Geechee families. He bought some lots and encouraged or pressured the exchange of others for property in Hog Hammock. Most had relocated during the 1950s and by 1964 all the Geechee residents of Sapelo Island had been joined, many against their desires, in the single community of Hog Hammock (an area of 434 acres).
Figure 10. Aerial photograph of Chocolate, view to the north.

Figure 11. Barn at Chocolate, prior to Restoration.

Figure 12. Slave Quarters at Chocolate.
A very detailed map of the island was produced for Reynolds during the early years of his tenure. This map by R. N. White, Jr. (1940) is a composite of topographic information from U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey maps, and aerial photographs from 1933 (apparently provided by Coffin), and White’s own field survey. The map shows houses and other standing structures as well as many other important features of the cultural landscape. These include “negro village survey line[s],” lot lines, fences, bridges, docks, artesian wells and rams, roads, ditches, power lines, telephone lines, cultivated fields, abandoned fields, and pastures. The natural landscape is marked by types of pine forest, stands of hardwood, cypress, gum-bay swamps, savannas, palmetto thickets, high and low marshes, beaches, creeks, and ponds. That portion of the White map covering Chocolate (Figure 15) shows two structures and an artesian well (the Bench Mark on the 1974 Archaeological Base Map) at the end of a drive leading from High Point Road. The structure just west of the artesian well would have been Roger’s tabby barn. The dwelling north of the artesian well appears to be the two-story frame house that stands today in that location. This structure is a Sears Home, transported in parts and assembled on-site sometime after 1929 (when it is absent on the Soil Survey map) and 1940 (sales by Sears also ended in 1940). Unfortunately, the White map fails to record locations of the tabby ruins at Chocolate. It does, however, show the old plantation surrounded by a fence, the location of what was perhaps and stock pen, that there was a large ditch along the outside of the northern fence line, that
abandoned fields extended to the northeast and southwest, and that slash pine/loblolly pine/oak
forest and an open savanna was located on the other side of High Point Road.

Figure 15. Section of R. N. White, Jr. Map of Sapelo Island, 1940 (Georgia Department of
Archives and History).

Figure 16. U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute Topographic Map Coverage of Chocolate, 1954.

Chocolate appears to have been maintained during Reynolds’ ownership of the island and
also probably saw use as a hunting camp for his guests. The 1954 U.S.G.S. topographic maps of
the area (Figure 16) show an open field around Chocolate and extending to the southwest
(indicating that Long Row Field remained cleared and possibly was under cultivation), the
artesian well, some of the tabby ruins, the barn, and the Sears Home. Two dwellings, not shown
on the 1940 map and also not standing today, were located along the northern edge of the open
field. According to Cornelia Bailey of Sapelo, these were small frame structures occupied by
Geechee who were employed by Reynolds as caretakers. After Richard Reynolds death in 1964,
the University of Georgia Marine Institute continued its operations from the South End
laboratory and dormitory complex and his widow, Annemarie, sold most of the North End to the
State of Georgia in 1969 as a wildlife refuge to be administered by the Georgia Department of
Natural Resources. Subsequently, in 1976, the State of Georgia acquired the South End
(excluding Hog Hammock) and also entered into a long-term lease arrangement with the
University of Georgia Marine Institute so that its research operations could continue. At the same
time, the South End and the area along the Duplin River was designated part of the National
Estuarine Research Reserve System.

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Today Chocolate Plantation (9MC96) is recognized as one among the numerous
important archaeological sites located within the wildlife management area on Sapelo Island. A
portion of its exceptional heritage is reflected in historical records. Its ruins and archaeological
remains survive today in an enduring but fragile testament to the undocumented lives and
cultures of the many different people who knew Chocolate as their home.
Notes

• Photos by the author unless otherwise indicated.
• Collections from archaeological research conducted at Chocolate are curated at the Antonio J. Waring, Jr. Archaeological Laboratory.
• This report is an amended version of a section that first appeared in Honerkamp, Crook, and Kroulek 2007.

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