CITY OF savannah

Tour Guide Manual

MANUAL FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND LICENSING OF TOUR GUIDES IN THE CITY OF SAVANNAH

The "Manual for the Instruction and Licensing of Tour Guides in the City of Savannah" has been designed to provide a history for tour guides to study. The manual presents Savannah's Landmark Historic District ward by ward and square by square, and includes information on important buildings, monuments and fountains. A slender history precedes the instructional data. This is not meant to be a definitive history of the city, but a context within which to understand the development of the historic district and its perimeter. Several resources are provided as an addendum which may be useful in developing narratives to accompany the information provided.

Knowledgeable tourism professionals, research assistants and scholarly readers have collaboratively produced the information in this manual. Despite a year of research, we realize that this manual may not be the last word on any particular subject. We have used the most credible information and the most reliable resources available, but would always appreciate learning new information from readers of this document.

The compilers of this manual assume that persons electing to guide our visitors around Savannah take pride in the city and avoid deliberately giving false information. Entertaining but unsubstantiated myths are inevitably revealed to be just that, and the tourist who remembers being provided with false information is not likely to recommend the experience to others.

The beauty of Savannah, its architecture, parks and monuments and its exceptional plan together create a fascinating story about the history of Georgia's First City. The people of Savannah featured in this manual have lived tales of courage, resolution, charm and, at times, quite idiosyncratic behavior. They deserve to be represented as they lived.

Please note that the examination to become a licensed tour operated within the City of Savannah is based on the material in this document. Individuals taking the examination must know the information discussed in the chapters of this document. The Appendices are listed as reference material and will not be part of the examination.

Written for the City of Savannah by
Barbara C. Fertig, Armstrong Atlantic State University
September 2006
Rev. July 2007 Tourism and Film Services

Tourism and Film Services
City of Savannah
P.O. Box 1027
Savannah, GA 31402
912-651-2360

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1: The Development of Savannah ……4
The First Inhabitants…….4
European Exploration……5
The Founding of Georgia…….6
Chapter 2: Savannah's Evolution……8
Savannah's City Plan……8
Rules of the New Colony…….9
Early Colonists ……..10
American Revolution……..12
Antebellum Years……15
The Civil War……..17
Post-Bellum Period/Reconstruction……19
20th Century and Beyond…….22
Preservation in Savannah…….25
Chapter 3: The Ward System—The First Four Wards……..27
Decker Ward/Ellis Square……..…….28
Derby Ward/Johnson Square……..…….29
Heathcote Ward/Telfair Square……. …….31
Percival Ward/Wright Square…… …….33
Chapter 4: The Ward System—Expansion from 1735 to 1791……37
Reynolds Ward/Reynolds Square…….……..……37
Anson Ward/Oglethorpe Square…….39
Franklin Ward/Franklin Square…….....…….41
Warren Ward/Warren Square…….43
Chapter 5: The Ward System—From 1791 to 1801……....44
Washington Ward/Washington Square……...44
Columbia Ward/Columbia Square……..……46
Greene Ward/Greene Square……..48
Liberty Ward/Liberty Square……..……49
Elbert Ward/Elbert Square……..……50
Chapter 6: The Ward System—From 1801 to 1815……..51
Jackson Ward/Orleans Square……..……..51
Brown Ward/Chippewa Square……..52
Chapter 7: The Ward System—From 1815 to 1841…….....54
Crawford Ward/Crawford Square……...54
Pulaski Ward/Pulaski Square……..56
Jasper Ward/Madison Square……..57
Chapter 8: The Ward System—From 1841 to 1856…….....58
Lafayette Ward/Lafayette Square……...58
Troup Ward/Troup Square……..60
Chatham Ward/Chatham Square……..……..62
Monterey Ward/Monterey Square……..……....63
Calhoun Ward/Calhoun Square……..65
Wesley Ward/Whitefield Square……....66

Chapter 9: Gatson Street and Forsyth Park……67
Chapter 10: Touring the Perimeter……..…….71
Monuments on Bay Street ...……..…….73
Trustees Garden……75
East Broad Street……..76
Gwinnett Street ……77
Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard……78
Savannah's Waterfront……..81
Chapter 11: Tour Service Ordinance……84
Chapter 12: Maps…… ……102
Location of Significant Sites……102
Historic Wards Map…….103
Appendices ……..104
Appendix A: Filming in Savannah
Appendix B: Suggested Readings
Appendix C: Local History Repositories

CHAPTER 1: THE DEVELOPMENT OF SAVANNAH

THE FIRST INHABITANTS

Savannah has a rich and fascinating history which, in many ways, begins with the Native Americans who hunted and fished in the region as early as **10,000 BCE**. These indigenous people began as hunter-gatherers, but archaeological evidence found in the Savannah area indicates that by 3,500 BCE, they formed agricultural settlements in the region. Large circular mounds of oyster shells from that period, known as **SHELL RINGS**, indicate that shellfish served an important protein source. The shell rings can still be seen today but, their larger significance remains unknown.

By the first millennium BCE, these agriculturalists became traders and merged with the widespread **MISSISSIPPIAN** culture that linked the Mississippi River and Gulf of Mexico waterways with Central American trade. Members of the Mississippian culture from the Gulf to the Ohio Valley were ceremonial mound builders.

Locally, the most celebrated of these sites is the **IRENE MOUNDS**, located approximately five miles upstream from the present City of Savannah. The Irene Mounds were originally excavated in the 1930s by the Works Progress Administration, which employed African-American women as archaeological workers. The collection of pottery and other artifacts taken from the mounds is now housed at the University of Georgia in Athens. Pots from this time have characteristic incised markings, representing an era in Mississippian culture known as the "**IRENE PERIOD**."

EUROPEAN EXPLORATION

Long after the earliest native cultures called coastal Georgia home, European nations decided to expand their trading networks and their profits through the discovery of resources in the New World.

During the 16th Century, the primary reason why the **SPANISH** came to the Western Hemisphere was to convert all inhabitants to Roman Catholicism. This was a mandate from the Pope of the Roman Catholic Church. The Spanish focused their attention on colonizing Central and South America while claiming gold, silver and other precious resources for the Spanish treasury. They introduced Christianity, horses, cattle, pigs and new breeds of sheep to the New World, as well as measles and smallpox to the Native Americans.

During this same timeframe, the **FRENCH** came to the New World seeking gold and found "black gold" in the lucrative fur trade. In the South, the French found it more advantageous to plunder Spanish treasure ships as they left New World ports in Mexico. In 1562, the French built a fort on Parris Island, South Carolina, but abandoned it by 1564. The Spanish built the Santa Elena mission at the same location and constructed other missions on the barrier islands off the Georgia Coast. These were all abandoned by the end of the 17th Century.

The **ENGLISH** came to the New World with very different expectations. Their intent was to create new British lands that would alleviate England's overpopulation and expand Britain's economy. The hope was that these settlers would prosper and become a new class of English consumers and trading partners. In the Carolinas, the production of sugar, followed by rice, provided significant income by the late 17th Century. However, this success was tempered by attacks from Indians to the South and the Spanish along the coast. The Carolinians retaliated by burning several Spanish missions along the coast and going to war against the Yemassee Indians. Problems persisted and ideas for a new colony to the South were planned several times but never realized.

By 1733, the English were part of a new philosophical movement called the **ENLIGHTENMENT**. Philosophers in France and Great Britain extolled the natural rights of man, sowing the seeds for Thomas Jefferson's complaints against King George some 40 years later. It became obvious to some members of the British Parliament that while the nation was succeeding in trade with her colonies, domestic problems like alcohol consumption, debtors' prisons and the general condition of the poor were underserved by the state. Private charities were formed by leading citizens and given Royal charters to do the work that the government would not or could not do.

THE FOUNDING OF GEORGIA

GENERAL JAMES EDWARD OGLETHORPE officially founded Savannah in 1733. He was born in December 1696 in London and entered the military and was elected to British Parliament from 1722 to 1751. During his time in Parliament, he was a social reformer.

By 1729, Oglethorpe served on a committee to "Consider a Bill for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors." His friend, **ROBERT CASTELL**, was imprisoned for debts incurred when he published a book on architecture. This incident caused Oglethorpe to be interested in **DEBTORS PRISONS** where debtors were imprisoned until they paid their debts and were charged room and board. Failure to pay resulted in cruel treatment and often starvation. Castell was housed with prisoners suffering from smallpox and ultimately died from the disease in 1729. Oglethorpe led an investigation into the conditions of British jails and his committee's report shocked Parliament, forcing it to consider reform. The trial of Castell's jailor was newsworthy enough that prints were made and circulated.

As a social reformer, Oglethorpe had several other opportunities. This included being selected as a director of the Royal West Africa Company where he learned about the evils of the Atlantic slave trade. During this time, he attempted reforms including converting Africans to Anglicanism.

With his friend **LORD PERCIVAL**, Oglethorpe proposed a new colony to be settled by debtors and the poor. As a military man who had served European commanders in the field, he saw the advantage of positioning his colony between the Carolinas and the Spanish settlements in Florida. As a reformer, he understood the careful planning that would be needed to turn a group of unfortunates into a thriving colony and a citizen soldiery.

The primary **REASONS FOR THE FOUNDING OF THE COLONY OF GEORGIA** were as follows:

1. To provide relief to debtors in England.
2. To assist the English poor and the unemployed.
3. To remove the poor so that England would not have to support them.
4. To provide relief for persecuted Protestants like the Salzburgers.
5. To act as a buffer to protect South Carolina from Spaniards in Florida.
6. To strengthen the British Empire by the success of the colony and its population.
7. To supply raw products such as wine, hemp, silk and flax to manufacturers in England and relieve England's dependence on foreign trade.
8. To establish another market for English-made products to be exported to the colony.

On June 8, 1732, King George II signed the **CHARTER FOR THE COLONY OF GEORGIA** providing for its management and governing by a Board of Trustees which included Oglethorpe, George Heathcote, Thomas Coram, Thomas Archer, Rev. John Burton and the first president, John Percival, the Earl of Egmont. After twenty-one years of operating under the Charter, Georgia would become a Royal Colony.

Georgia's first colonists arrived with Oglethorpe on a ship called ***ANNE***, which sailed from England on September 11, 1732 and arrived in Savannah on February 12, 1733. The first child

born in the new colony was **GEORGIA CLOSE**, born March 17, 1733, to Henry and Hannah Close.

During the early colonial period, Savannah grew through the recruitment of the poor, debtors and the arrival of groups seeking refuge from **RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION**. The Salzburgers, Austrian Protestants, had first fled to England and found sponsorship for their journey to Savannah from Lutheran King George II and the English Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Many Sephardic Jews escaping the Spanish Inquisition also went first to England. After 10 years of difficult living, the Jewish Community of Bevis Marks enabled them to emigrate to America.

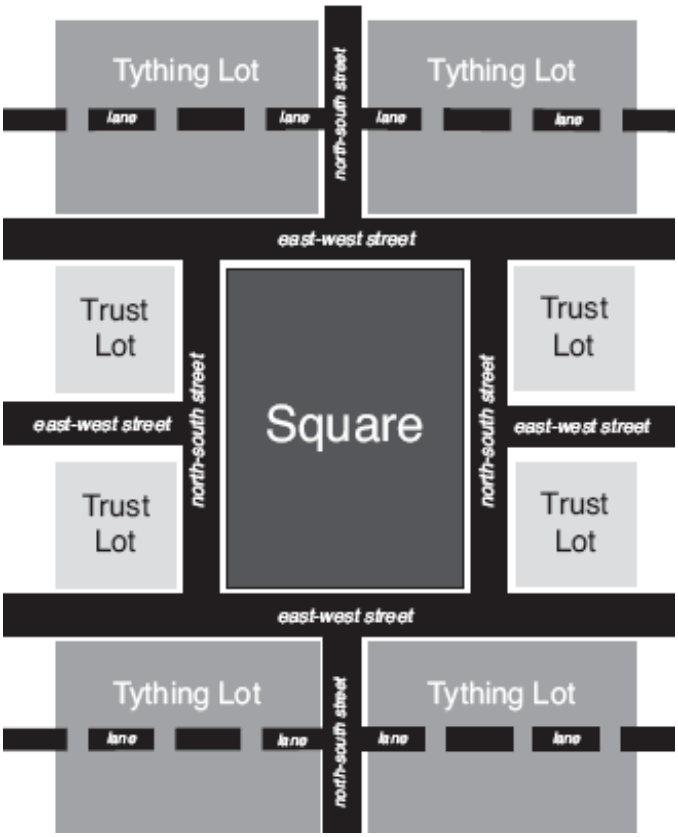
When Oglethorpe first founded Savannah on a high bluff overlooking the Savannah River, the **YAMACRAW INDIANS** already lived in the area. Their mico or chief, **TOMOCHICHI**, offered invaluable support to Oglethorpe and to the early colonists. Oglethorpe and the Yamacraw signed a **TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP** in May of 1733. This allowed the English to settle any land except Ossabaw, Sapelo and St. Catherine's islands, which were to remain Indian lands forever. The treaty was also approved by Lower and Upper Creeks as well as Cherokee tribes. Tomochichi died in 1739 at the reported age of 97 and his burial mound was placed in Wright Square. Today, a boulder from Stone Mountain honors his memory.

Shortly after settling on Yamacraw Bluff, General Oglethorpe established an experimental project called **TRUSTEES GARDEN**, setting the city's earliest economy into motion. Modeled after the Chelsea Botanical Garden in London, the 10-acre experiment was bounded by the Savannah River to the north and Broughton Street to the south. Botanists were sent from England to grow mulberry trees for silk cultivation, grapes for wine and a variety of other crops. Most of the plants could not adjust to the harsh extremes of Georgia's high and low temperatures, and the experiment was deemed a failure. However, from this garden came the original peach trees and cotton plants which eventually became major crops for the state of Georgia.

CHAPTER 2: SAVANNAH'S EVOLUTION

SAVANNAH'S CITY PLAN

One of Oglethorpe's most enduring contributions was the development and implementation of an innovative **CITY PLAN** for Savannah, which included a grid iron street system and green space. Since a major fire in London destroyed the heart of the old city in 1666, designers proposed the idea of gridded streets and open squares or parks to promote a healthier, more reasonable and efficient way to plan a city. Green spaces and vistas also provided a sense of community among the residents living around them. Larger green spaces were also planned as public markets and public commons, places for public assembly and strategic sites for military defense.



Oglethorpe, who served in the European military, was likely familiar with the most recent layouts of defensive military camps which were designed to facilitate easy assembly of troops in secure open spaces.

Savannah's city plan borrows from previous designs, but has offered many new and innovative features. It has the appearance of a new Enlightenment town with gridded streets and open squares, but it also offers spaces for strategic defense of the town. It is a system designed to realize results and to encourage equality due to the fact that residential lots and garden plots of the same size fostered a sense of equal responsibility among colonists.

Savannah's city plan is strategically divided into **WARDS,** geometric zones which provide the structure and serve as the building blocks for the city's unique urban design. In the center of each ward is a **SQUARE**, which is a green space for congregating and bivouacking troops to defend the residents of the ward. Four smaller blocks, referred to as **TRUST LOTS**, front the square on the east and west. The trust lots were set aside for public buildings and churches. The north-south street on which the square is centered provide the thoroughfare between the squares and the trust lots.

The four larger blocks on the north and south sides of the square are called **TYTHINGS**. They are further divided by east-west lanes. Each tything was divided into ten house lots of equal sizes. Each owner of a house lot was also entitled to a garden lot of five acres at the edge of town, and approximately 45 acres (minus the size of the garden lot) further out of town for large-scale farming (farm lots). Each ward contained 40 building lots facing the north or south, 10 on the streets bordering the squares, and 10 on streets forming the outer borders of the wards.

RULES OF THE NEW COLONY

The Trustees established several provisions for early settlers. In 1735, **RUM, BRANDIES AND SPIRITS OR STRONG WATERS** were banned. However, beer, ale and wine were permissible. In 1742, this prohibition was repealed. However, in 1739, settlers like **GEORGE WHITEFIELD**, who served as the Anglican curate of Christ Church, noted that these types of drinks were frequently abused, causing families to be broken apart. He began immediately to raise funds to establish the Bethesda Orphanage, which is still in operation today.

The Trustees directed that **NO LAWYERS** be allowed in the colony. They feared the divisiveness that would be encouraged by lawyers seeking clients. They ruled that colonists should plead their own causes before the bailiffs.

The prohibition that most troubled the colonists, however, was the rule against **SLAVERY**. Slaves loaned from South Carolina helped clear the town in 1733 and erected the first houses. The Trustees legally banned slavery in 1735. Colonists observed the accumulation of wealth by their slave-owning neighbors in the Carolinas and, as early as 1735, petitioned the Trustees to end the prohibition. The failure of colonists to develop a substantial cash crop economy gradually weakened the resolve of the Trustees. In 1751, the Trustees conceded and allowed slavery in Georgia in order to produce a viable economy and to achieve England's mercantile goals. Georgia's economy eventually flourished under the plantation system. Georgia was the first and only colony where enslavement was prohibited it was repealed in 1751.

No Roman Catholics, or **PAPISTS**, were allowed to worship in colonial Georgia because of suspected sympathies with the Catholic Spanish. All other colonists were given freedom to worship as they pleased. Originally, Jews were banned, but there was a doctor in the first group of Jewish settlers who helped the ailing colonists. This resulted in the ban being lifted.

EARLY COLONISTS

When the early colony was established, Oglethorpe directed his attention to the defense of the colony against Spanish incursion from Florida. **THE WAR OF JENKINS' EAR** was a minor episode in early American history, but it was important for colonial Georgia. The conflict between England and Spain focused on disputed land claims between South Carolina and Florida as well as shipping. In 1739, conflict erupted with several battles occurring. The name of the conflict focused on one incident where a Spanish privateer severed British captain Robert Jenkins's ear in 1731 as punishment for raiding Spanish ships. Jenkins presented the ear to Parliament, and the outraged English public demanded retribution.

General Oglethorpe and his troops were unsuccessful in seizing two Spanish forts in Florida. They retreated to Fort Frederica and waited for the Spanish to invade. The Spanish launched their attack of Fort Frederica in the summer of 1742. General Oglethorpe was successful in defusing the attack. A second battle, **THE BATTLE OF BLOODY MARSH**, occurred with a second attempt by the Spanish to attack Fort Frederica. Once again, General Oglethorpe and his troops were successful in defending the area. The last skirmish had little results when he attempted to invade a fort at St. Augustine in March of 1743. **THE TREATY OF AIX-LA-CHAPPELLE** in 1748 returned all colonial claims to previous owners, and the two nations unofficially agreed upon the St. Johns River as the boundary between Georgia and Florida.

Accused of misconduct by a junior officer and having spent his own fortune to finance the colony, Oglethorpe returned to England where he was exonerated and reimbursed for his expenses. He remained a Trustee until shortly before the Trustees turned the colony over to the Crown in 1752. Oglethorpe never returned to Georgia.

While most of Georgia's first colonists settled on house lots in the wards that Oglethorpe laid out and tended their gardens in the five-acre plots that ringed the settlement, as much as 500 acres per person was available in the surrounding country. The first man to take advantage of this opportunity was **NOBLE JONES**, who arrived from England with his wife, son and daughter. They leased part of an island located on the Skidaway River on what is now known as the **ISLE OF HOPE**. The Skidaway River, which provided access to the Atlantic Ocean, served as a "back door" for early shipping traffic into Savannah and provided much-needed protection for Savannah.

After the War of Jenkins' Ear, in which Jones fought alongside Oglethorpe, Jones applied for a patent from England and was given 500 acres and additional land. Jones was not the only landowner on the Isle of Hope, but was joined there by two other colonists named John Fallowfield and Henry Parker.

Noble Jones named his family's plantation **WORMSLOE** after a place in his native Wales. After clearing land and digging wells, Jones constructed a fortified dwelling of **TABBY**, a slurry of sand, limestone, oyster shells and water that was poured into forms and allowed to harden into large building blocks. The tabby ruins are still evident today and serve as a popular tourist destination on Isle of Hope. Since tabby is a building technology originally developed in west Africa, and still practiced in the 20th Century in Senegal, many historians believe that Jones hired slaves of African descent, probably from South Carolina, to develop his homestead.

Noble Jones served as a carpenter for the colony and doctor. He trained his son, **NOBLE WIMBERLY JONES**, as a physician. The younger Jones served as the Georgia Medical Society's first president and is honored with a monument on the east end of Bay Street. He also served as a member of the Continental Congress supporting American independence while his father remained a Loyalist.

In 1740, the Georgia Trustees granted George Whitefield 500 acres to establish the **BETHESDA ORPHANAGE** for boys, with James Habersham acting as the administrator for the project. Within a year of opening, 150 children were cared for by the orphanage. The original building, designed by Whitefield, was destroyed by fire in 1773. A replacement building was partially demolished in the 20th Century. However, the west wing of the building remains standing and is the oldest building on the campus dating to 1883. It now serves as a museum which includes a portrait of Selena the Countess of Huntingdon who was one of Whitefield's English benefactors in creating the orphanage. Bethesda Orphanage, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, still serves the community and has a remarkable roster of successful alumni.

Despite successes at Wormsloe and the Bethesda Orphanage, by 1750 it was becoming apparent that the Georgia colony was not producing an income comparable to other British colonies. The Trustees' idealistic vision of a community of farmers tending their garden lots was eclipsed by the overwhelming success of Carolina's plantation system. As a result, the Trustees relinquished their charter and the Crown officially took over the colony in 1752. Wealthy planters from South Carolina, whose West African-inspired system of rice culture depended upon cultivation of a narrow band of land on tidal estuaries, moved into Coastal Georgia, enabling the colony to prosper at last.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

As the newest colony founded under English rule, Georgia maintained close ties with England and had the least experience in the development of a Colonial Assembly. Georgia sent George Walton, Button Gwinnett and Lyman Hall as delegates to the Continental Congress, and they signed the **DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE** in 1776. However, some Savannah residents, called **LOYALISTS**, kept their loyalty closely linked to Great Britain. Many were dependent upon trans-Atlantic trade for their livelihood while many of the older generation tended to be conservative in their politics. Nevertheless, Georgians like **MORDECAI SHEFTALL, BUTTON GWINNETT** and **LACHLAN MCINTOSH** dedicated their lives to the patriot cause. A quarrel arose between Gwinnett and McIntosh over a failed strategy to invade Florida which led to Gwinnett's being killed in a duel with McIntosh.

In December 23, 1778, a British fleet commanded by Lt. Col. Archibald Campbell appeared off of Tybee Island and came ashore at Girardeau Plantation. Quash or Quamino Dolly, a slave of Governor Wright, guided British troops into Savannah providing a great advantage to the British. **GENERAL ROBERT HOWE** was in charge of the Colonial forces in Savannah and encountered the British on Bull Street, what is now Madison Square, and was overwhelmed by them British on December 29, 1778. Approximately 577 colonists were lost during this battle.

In the late summer of 1779, the English occupation of Savannah was challenged by the patriots in the **SIEGE OF SAVANNAH**. The impetus was based on news that the 1778 alliance with France would provide naval support under the command of Admiral Jean Baptiste d'Estaing and his fleet. The patriot forces laid siege to the city, but when Admiral d'Estaing determined that some of his fleet was needed back at his West Indian base, he urged Continental commander **GENERAL BENJAMIN LINCOLN** into battle. A combined force of Georgians, South Carolinians, French West Indian and French naval troops attacked on October 9, 1779. The target was the **SPRING HILL REDOUBT** to the west of the city. The redoubt was garrisoned by Highlanders, fresh troops recently arrived to reinforce the British. The allied forces were cut down by murderous fire from the Scottish Highlanders; although one column of South Carolinians actually did penetrate the redoubt.

Over 800 allied troops were killed in the battle, including **SERGEANT JASPER** of South Carolina and **COUNT CASIMIR PULASKI** who had left Poland to become a freedom fighter for the Continental army. Supporting the battle was a young Haitian named **HENRI CHRISTOPHE** who would later become the King of Haiti. The siege and battle of Savannah are now memorialized at **BATTLEFIELD PARK**, which is located on Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard between Louisville Road and Harris Street. The recreation of the Spring Hill Redoubt is located on a portion of the original battlefield.

In 1783, the war ended with the passing of the **TREATY OF PARIS**. Recovering from the war, Savannah moved forward into prosperity. Those citizens who had remained loyal to England had their property confiscated. The new Georgia government awarded **MULBERRY PLANTATION** to **GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE** who was a hero of the Continental Army's southern campaign. In 1786, General Greene died unexpectedly of heatstroke. He was survived by his wife **KATY** and their children.

Attempting to run the plantation by growing short staple cotton, Katy sought advice about processing the cotton from young **ELI WHITNEY,** who was visiting at Mulberry Grove. His idea for "combing" the seeds out of the sticky cotton with rotating lines of teeth may not have originated with him since the need for such a device was on the minds of many short staple cotton growers. However, Whitney was educated in the law and knew how to patent his invention of the **COTTON GIN**. Whitney is widely recognized for starting a revolution in cotton planting in the South. This invention also made slavery highly profitable in areas where other cash crops would not thrive. The opening of new cotton lands to the north and west of Savannah increased the city's value as a port for the shipment of cotton, and lumber and naval stores (pitch, turpentine and rosin) which were the by-products of clearing land for cotton.

In 1788, **ANDREW BRYAN,** a bondsman (slave) on Brampton Plantation, organized a Baptist church in the barn of the plantation that would evolve into **FIRST AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH.** Bryan had been baptized at the plantation by **GEORGE LEILE** who is known as perhaps the first African-American missionary in the United States. Bryan was evidently an inspired preacher and regularly drew a substantial congregation. In 1789, Bryan bought his freedom and subsequently that of his family.

In 1832, under pastor **ANDREW COX MARSHALL,** the church purchased the former Savannah Baptist Building on Franklin Square. In 1859, the construction of the church – which was built by blacks for blacks – was complete. Slaves would come to work on the structure at the end of the day after their obligations were completed. It is rumored that the patterned holes in the basement floor were air holes to hide runaway slaves. On some of the pews in the balcony, craftsmen carved decorative symbols representing their African heritage.

On December 23, 1789, Savannah's municipal government was created when Governor Edward Telfair signed the charter incorporating the City of Savannah. On March 1, 1790, the first aldermen were elected by the voters of Savannah. From their own body, the aldermen elected John Houstoun as the City's first Mayor.

In May 1791, **UNITED STATES PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHINGTON** visited Savannah. Although he found the climate not to his liking, he expressed satisfaction with his quarters on Telfair Square (then known as St. James Square) and was quite pleased with his reception. During his visit, he attended a ball given by members of the Society of the Cincinnati, which prompted the invitees to turn out in their very best. The **CHATHAM ARTILLERY**, an acclaimed local military outfit, was toasted at the occasion by President Washington and awarded the **WASHINGTON GUNS**, a pair of cannons which now stand on Bay Street just east of City Hall.

In 1796, and again in 1820, Savannah was swept by fire. The 1796 fire destroyed over 200 buildings leaving their occupants homeless and in many cases jobless too. Fighting fires during this period was done by "bucket brigades," and Savannah's buildings were required by ordinance to have buckets on hand. The threat of fire was also the catalyst for building the **UNITED STATES CUSTOMS HOUSE** on Bay Street, constructed in the 1840s, was Savannah's first fireproof building.

Recovery from the fire also encouraged city beautification with the planting of Pride of India trees which were much remarked upon by visitors in the early 19th Century. The city's economic recovery was facilitated by the continuing high price of cotton. In 1788, the capital of Georgia moved from Savannah to Augusta, but the port continued to sustain Savannah's growth as a trading center. In 1799, the cornerstone of the **CITY EXCHANGE** was laid by the members of **SOLOMON'S LODGE**, the local Masonic organization. The City Exchange served as a public meeting hall and eventually as the city hall building.

The War of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain, caused difficulties in cross-Atlantic commerce and worried Savannahians that their proximity to the ocean would make them vulnerable to attack. Since southern headquarters for the British navy were located just south of Savannah on Cumberland Island, fortifications in Savannah were built and manned. The war was resolved in 1815, and Savannah entered an age of great, if sometimes precarious, prosperity.

During this time, architect **WILLIAM JAY** arrived in Savannah from England. His sister, Anne, had married into Savannah society as the wife of Robert Bolton, and Savannah was well known in England as an affluent partner in the cotton trade. In the four years of his Savannah residence, Jay designed the **TELFAIR, SCARBROUGH AND RICHARDSON** residences, the last of these now known as the Owens-Thomas House. In 1822, Richard Richardson lost his fortune, just three years after taking up residence. The house became the property of the Savannah Branch of the Bank of the United States and served as a boarding house until 1829. In 1824, the city provided quarters for the **MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE**, a visiting French dignitary, in the Richardson house deeming it the most elegant and spacious of quarters available in the city.

In 1819, Savannah hosted **UNITED STATES PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE,** who stayed with **WILLIAM SCARBROUGH** in his new Jay-designed home on West Broad Street. Scarbrough was also able to show the President his new steam driven sailing ship, the *S.S. Savannah* which was soon to depart on its maiden voyage to Liverpool and St. Petersburg, Russia, becoming the first steamship to cross the Atlantic Ocean. Scarbrough also experienced financial disaster shortly after moving into his mansion. His steamship company was probably ahead of its time and attracted few passengers. Fortunately for Scarbrough, his home was purchased by a business associate, and it was possible for the family to continue to reside in the property.

Savannah also experienced several setbacks. In 1820, Savannah suffered a major fire which destroyed 463 and endured a widespread yellow fever epidemic. **YELLOW FEVER** is a viral infection that is caused by mosquitoes and resulting in fever, nausea, skin eruptions, black vomit and eventually death. Graves of yellow fever victims can be found near the front gate of **COLONIAL PARK CEMETERY**. Add to these disasters a nationwide economic depression, and it would appear that Savannah had a very stressful decade. However, the port again helped Savannah to recover, and by the 1830s, Georgia's First City had taken another step toward establishing itself as a major hub of commerce.

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD

Cotton truly was king in Savannah in the early 19th Century, contributing to the city's opulence and wealth. Magnificent homes and lavish plantations were constructed throughout the region as Georgia's most genteel city enjoyed the finest luxuries from around the world. River Street bustled with ships loading up cotton for export to England and beyond.

Centuries ago, ships packed with ballast unloaded their stones, paving River Street with its distinctive cobblestones and allowing ships to load up with natural resources harvested from coastal Georgia. The city's port has always been a significant part of the local economy, transporting New World goods bound for Europe.

The period before the Civil War proved to be a busy and prosperous time in Savannah's history. In December 1833, the **CENTRAL RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANY OF GEORGIA** was chartered, which authorized the construction of a railroad reaching northwestward into the interior of the state. Workers also dredged the **SAVANNAH-OGEECHEE CANAL** to connect the Savannah and Altamaha Rivers. By 1845, through new charters and subsequent purchases of shortlines, the Central Railroad expanded to Marthasville (Atlanta). Steamship lines began to regularly ply the routes between Savannah and the north which supplemented the schooners that called at the port of Savannah on a weekly basis.

Savannah was now shipping cotton to the developing mills of New England and the Mid Atlantic states along with dealers in England. **COTTON FACTORS** or planter's agents which were earlier based in Liverpool, England were now operating in Savannah. They were shipping cotton and lumber as well as obtaining through the planters' receipts goods ordered from cities all over the Atlantic basin.

Savannah's prosperity in the 1830s and 1840s relied heavily on **SLAVE LABOR**. While wealthy local families paid for the construction of opulent mansions, port facilities, railroads and canals, African-American slaves cleared the land, felled the trees, and planted and harvested the cotton. African-Americans also made the bricks, forged the iron and constructed the buildings that helped develop Savannah's identity as an affluent, successful city. They also grew, harvested and supplied much of the produce and meat available at the City Market.

In 1839, James Buckingham, a visitor to Savannah observed that "the population of Savannah is estimated to be at present 10,000, of whom about 5,000 are whites, and the remainder mostly slaves, though there are some free coloured people residing here…"

The status of African-Americans residing in Savannah during the antebellum period varied. Not only were there enslaved people attached to households or working for business owners, nominal slaves were leased out or leased themselves out as skilled artisans with an obligation to generate income for their owners. These bondspeople were generally paid an amount that covered the sum they owed their owners as well as their room and board in the city. It was possible to buy one's freedom through great thrift and frequently working a second job when contracted duties for the day were finished. Free persons of color also resided in antebellum Savannah by owning businesses, providing services, and vending produce at the City Market.

More free persons of color in Savannah owned property than was common in cities with twice the free black population.

During the Antebellum period in Savannah, free persons of color were required to have a white guardian. **ANDREW COX MARSHALL** bought his freedom from Richard Richardson. Richardson first loaned him the money to purchase his freedom and then became his guardian. In addition to his calling as minister of the First African Baptist Church, Marshall was an independent drayman. While the necessity of a guardian indicates that free persons of color were not citizens in their own right and had severe limits to their freedom, a guardian was also a guarantor of status, protecting a free person of color from the charge of being an escaped slave and being sold back into slavery.

Among the limits forced upon African-Americans in the antebellum period was a law forbidding their education, first enacted in Savannah in 1817. Nonetheless, many children and adults learned to read, write and cipher in the **CLANDESTINE SCHOOLS** that developed in the city. Students would conceal their books and writing implements at the bottom of baskets of sewing or darning materials, foodstuffs or objects to be repaired. Authorities appear to have overlooked the implications of these erstwhile gatherings. However, schools were occasionally raided and schoolmasters and mistresses were punished.

JANE DEVEAUX and her mother Catherine are credited with the longest surviving clandestine school which operated for nearly 30 years. Following the Civil War, **SUSIE KING TAYLOR,** who was educated in a clandestine school, ran her own proprietary school. A minister by the name of **JAMES M. SIMMS** taught reading and writing clandestinely in the 1840s. Because he was black, he was publicly whipped for teaching but continued with his work until he was fined $100, which is the usual fine for whites so employed, and could not pay.

THE CIVIL WAR

The Civil War proved to be one of the most trying periods in Savannah's history. On **JANUARY 19, 1861**, Georgia seceded from the Union. The celebration marking the occasion in Johnson Square was documented for *Leslie's Magazine*. An engraving shows the secession banner, which would become a Union trophy after the war.

Georgia took control of two Savannah area fortifications, Fort Pulaski and Fort Jackson, immediately after announcing succession. However, **FORT PULASKI**, which was the scene of Savannah's only Civil War military combat other than a skirmish to the west of the city, fell to Union forces in 1862. This masonry fort was thought to be invincible. In April of 1862, however, Union troops fired rifled cannons from Tybee Island, under the direction of Union General Quincy A. Gilmore, for more than 30 hours. Union troops fired more than 5,000 shells at Fort Pulaski before Confederate General Charles Omlstead surrendered the fort on April 11, 1862. Union forces would occupy Fort Pulaski throughout the remainder of the Civil War.

After the fall of Fort Pulaski, the city prepared for war. A Union blockade, with strongholds in nearby Port Royal, S.C. and Hilton Head Island, S.C. put pressure on Savannah, blocking port commerce and causing rampant inflation which bankrupted many residents of the city.

In April of 1862, Union Commander **GENERAL DAVID HUNTER** issued an order that, "All persons of color lately held to involuntary service by enemies of the United States in Fort Pulaski and Cockspur Island, Georgia are hereby confiscated and declared free…" He assured these freed slaves of work and wages at Fort Pulaski. A small community of escaped slaves subsequently resided on Cockspur Island, aided in no small part by a former slave, **MARCH HAYNES,** who ferried runaways under cover of darkness from Savannah to the fort.

Fort Jackson was strengthened with the building of Fort Cheves across the river and the construction of earthworks at Causton Bluff, also referred to as Fort Bartow. However, hard times persisted throughout the Civil War for Savannah. The Union navy blockaded the mouth of the Savannah River. Shortages developed in every aspect of life. Eventually, seafood became the only source of protein. Supplies of paper ran out and Savannahians stripped wallpaper from their walls in order to write to loved ones in the military. Women were the beneficiaries of smuggled fashion journals and remade their old clothing. Worn-out hats and bonnets were replaced by plaiting palmetto fronds and sewing them into the desired headgear.

During the war, Savannah became a major shipbuilding port for the Confederacy during the Civil War. The Ladies Gunboat Society raised funds to build an ironclad which was named the ***C.S.S. GEORGIA***. Equipped with an underpowered engine and plated with railroad rails, she was more a floating battery than a ship. This formidable ship was anchored opposite Fort Jackson so that Union warships advancing up the Savannah River would be subject to crossfire from the Fort and the *C.S.S. Georgia*. Other vessels were built in Savannah including the ironclads ***C.S.S. SAVANNAH*** and ***C.S.S. ATLANTA***. While Savannah was largely left alone by locally based Union forces, citizens erected several makeshift batteries on the river. A "mosquito fleet" of small gunboats and blockade runners was organized to harass the Union navy.

In December 1864, Union General **WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN** burned Atlanta and traveled east with his army to the outskirts of Savannah in his "**MARCH TO THE SEA**." His troops encountered resistance in the community of Monteith, west of Savannah, but after a minimal exchange of gunfire, marched into Savannah. Savannah's officials decided to surrender the city to Union forces, rather than to fight and risk Savannah's destruction. Confederate troops occupying Fort Jackson and the city evacuated to South Carolina using a pontoon bridge across the river and scuttled and sunk the *C.S.S. Georgia* as they left to prevent the ironclad from getting into Union hands. Sherman accepted the surrender of the city from Mayor Richard Arnold and wired President Lincoln, "I beg to present you as a Christmas gift, the City of Savannah with 150 heavy guns and plenty of ammunition and also about 25,000 bales of cotton."

Between December 1864 and February 1865, Sherman made his headquarters at the **GREEN-MELDRIM HOUSE** on Madison Square. On January 12, 1865, Sherman met 20 representatives of the African-American communities of Savannah, a delegation comprised largely of Baptist and Methodist ministers, to discuss emancipation. Four days later, Lincoln approved **SHERMAN'S FIELD ORDER NO. 15**, which confiscated coastal property from Charleston to St. Johns River and redistributed it to freedmen in 40-acre allotments. It also authorized the loan of mules from the army to the freedmen as they settled on their new properties. While United States President Andrew Johnson rescinded the order after Lincoln's death, Field Order No. 15 had one lasting result as the catalyst for the organization of the **FREEDMAN'S BUREAU**. This entity was established to provide assistance to freed slaves in their transition to freedom.

THE POST-BELLUM PERIOD/RECONSTRUCTION

After the Civil War, conservative powers sought to return to the Savannah of the antebellum years. While Savannahians strove to maintain local control over commerce, the national market grew absorbing other ports and railroad systems into one vast commercial network. Nonetheless, the City government spent significant revenue on unworkable schemes to booster the local economy. Unfortunately by 1873, the city was in financial disarray which was worsened by a national depression in the same year.

Additionally, **NATURAL DISASTERS** struck the city causing it to constantly have to rebuild. In 1876, a fire destroyed much of the waterfront. Adding to the problems, thousands of lives were claimed by yellow fever. Another fire occurred in 1883 claiming eight lives and leaving 1,200 persons homeless. In 1886, an earthquake devastated Charleston and caused damage in Savannah. And, in 1889, three major fires happened. One of the fires destroyed the Independent Presbyterian Church. Hurricanes also ravaged the city in 1893 and again in 1896 causing death and destruction to property.

These misfortunes may have kept Savannah from competing with larger ports like New Orleans, but it did not completely hinder the city's growth and recovery. By the 1880s, Savannah's participation in the national market was not all that its boosters had hoped it would be, but the city had made a healthy recovery and continued a steady, if not remarkable, growth in trade and commerce. Founded in 1872, the **SAVANNAH COTTON EXCHANGE** was symbolic of this economic recovery and growth. The Cotton Exchange building on Bay Street was built in 1886.

For African-Americans, the Post-Bellum period meant new opportunities for education and employment. In 1867, with a gift from **ALFRED ELY BEACH**, editor of the *Scientific American*, the **BEACH INSTITUTE** was founded. For many years after, this was the only school where African-American youth could receive an education through the 12th grade. Savannah's African-American leaders, who were in most cases pastors of area churches, ran for political office and submitted legislation to create public schools for all. While public schools were established locally at this time, they were at first only for white students.

During Reconstruction, black Savannahians were elected to local, state and federal positions. Men like **ULYSSES HOUSTON** and **JAMES SIMMS**, both of whom served in the Georgia legislature, went on to represent African-Americans in their struggles for equality as Reconstruction ended. By the 1890s, racial segregation was not only the goal of white supremacists, but the law of the land. African-Americans responded by developing and patronizing their own schools and businesses. The ***SAVANNAH TRIBUNE***, an African-American newspaper, was founded by **JOHN DEVEAUX** in 1875.

In 1893, **DR. ALICE WOODBY MCKANE** founded the first school for African-American nurses in Savannah. Additionally in 1896, she and her husband, **DR. CORNELIUS MCKANE**, founded the **MCKANE HOSPITAL** which served as the first black owned and managed hospital for blacks in the city. By this time, many of Savannah's African-Americans were gaining educations through the 12th grade, as well as attending institutions of higher learning.

In 1891, State legislation led to the establishment of **GEORGIA STATE INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE**, which is now Savannah State University. The institution's first president, **RICHARD R. WRIGHT**, was born into slavery. However, he graduated in the first class from Atlanta University and subsequently received his masters degree from the institution in 1879. During this period, the **SCARBROUGH HOUSE** became a public school for black youth.

Music was an important part of African-American life. Local bands, often ancillary to community benevolent societies, became the training ground for individual musicians who later established Savannah's prominence in the world of jazz. These bands which occasionally accompanied funeral processions in the style of New Orleans bands were admired by rural black communities who envied the city folk for their ability to afford brass instruments. In the countryside, jug bands were a common alternative.

Along side race consciousness grew class consciousness. Prior to 1900, Savannah developed a peculiar practice that demonstrated this—wealthy whites walked on the west side of the streets and poor whites and all blacks walked on the east side. Broughton Street became the commercial district, and Congress Street became a shopping destination for women.

The year 1883 marked the **SESQUICENTENNIAL**, or 150-year anniversary**,** for both Savannah and Georgia. In February, the celebration included a reenactment of Oglethorpe's landing in Savannah. **ALEXANDER STEPHENS,** Governor of Georgia and former Vice President of the Confederacy, was the featured speaker in a great event covered by the national newspapers. Several events occurred during this year including turning on of electric lights in the city.

By the late 1800s, the city, with its warm winters, had become a traveler's destination. Savannah responded in 1890 with the construction of a splendid new Queen Anne style hotel called the **DESOTO HOTEL** located on Liberty Street. Terra cotta decorations from the original building now grace the façade of the DeSoto Hilton built in the 1960s on the site of the Old DeSoto.

In 1889, a major **FIRE** occurred at Hogan's Dry Goods Store on the corner of Broughton and Barnard streets. The fire spread rapidly, destroying homes and businesses, and cotton and ships on the waterfront. In 1893 and again in 1896, Savannah suffered substantial losses from hurricanes. These did not halt the migration of the city's well-to-do to summer accommodations on the coast. Burnside Island and Tybee Island were among the most popular island resort communities, referred to as "on the salts."

In 1899, the first automobile was imported to Savannah. The car is now on exhibit at the Savannah History Museum, paired with a carriage purchased by William Washington Gordon II in the same year. Comparison of the two emphasizes why early autos were referred to as "horseless carriages."

The Spanish American War commenced in 1898 and had a dramatic effect on Savannah's militias and population. Having spent more than thirty years regretting the loss of the war against the North, citizens reconciled and joined in a rebirth of national patriotism. Savannah became a place of passage for soldiers on their way to Cuba and a hospital for returning ill and wounded troops. **NELLIE KINZIE GORDON** and her daughter, Juliette Gordon Low, played an

important role in organizing nursing services for returning troops. Barracks and tents were also erected in Fort Screven on Tybee Island and in the Forsyth Park extension.

THE 20TH CENTURY AND BEYOND

The first decade of the 20th Century brought fame and excitement to Savannah. In 1908, automobile races attracted nationally and internationally acclaimed drivers to compete on a course which ran down Waters Avenue and through Isle of Hope. These immensely popular races were repeated in 1910 and 1911.

In 1912, **JULIETTE GORDON LOW** founded the Girl Scouts of America in Savannah which was influenced by the Girl Guides and Robert Baden-Powell's efforts with the Scouting Movement. Her carriage house on Drayton Street behind the Andrew Low House became the organization's first headquarters. The Girl Scouts became the nation's largest organization devoted to developing leadership, service and survival skills for young women.

The second decade of the 20th Century brought disaster to the Savannah cotton market through the introduction of the **BOLL WEEVIL**, a pest which fed on cotton plants, into Georgia. By 1924, the weevil was virtually eradicated, but by this time Georgians had learned to diversify their cash crops, and Savannah had become a center for the refining of sugar. An increase in the demand for naval stores also kept the port busy. With the advent of **WORLD WAR I**, the port of Savannah became a center for shipbuilding and maintenance. New docks were built, and a new terminal for the Ocean Steamship Company was erected just west of the city. Savannah added a new personality to its ranks of the famous when Captain **FRANK O. HUNTER** became a flying ace during the war. The City would later name its airport in his honor, and when the Army took over the airport it retained the name of Hunter Field. Old Estill Avenue was renamed Victory Drive as a memorial in honor of Chatham County's fallen troops.

In the 1920s, the "Jazz Age" business flourished in Savannah, as it did in the rest of the nation. Legendary songwriter **JOHNNY MERCER**, who composed hits like "Accentuate the Positive" and "Days of Wine and Roses," began his career as an actor in the Town Theater Group. Acclaimed Southern writer **FLANNERY O'CONNOR** was born at St. Joseph's Hospital, which was located at Taylor and Habersham streets, and spent much of her childhood in Savannah. In 1927, the **SAVANNAH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE** was officially established. Located across the Savannah River, just west of the city, it is the largest of seven wildlife refuges administered from Savannah extending from the Pinckney Refuge near Hilton Head to Wolf Island near Darien. The city's first radio station, **WTOC,** began broadcasting in 1929.

In 1930, as a result of the Great Depression, the city saw the beginning of momentous and largely difficult changes. The port experienced a major decline in shipping, and banks failed all over Georgia. During the Great Depression, many Savannahians were aided by the Works Progress Administration. Under its auspices, Savannah High School on Washington Avenue was constructed. Young men in the Civilian Conservation Corps restored Fort Pulaski, which had been named a national monument in the 1920s. Savannah and the state celebrated its bicentennial in 1933 with balls, street dances, parades and pageants along with a visit from United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Joe "King" Oliver brought his Creole Jazz Band to Savannah. Oliver continued to live in Savannah until his death in 1938. Jazz continued to be an important part of Savannah's cultural life, with artists like Lucius Bryant, Jr., Savannah's first modern drummer and Nat Allen, trombonist.

Scientist **CHARLES H. HERTY** established a laboratory on River Street where he discovered uses for cotton seed meal and developed methods for processing pulp paper out of pine. The economy of Savannah was given a considerable boost when **UNION BAG AND PAPER COMPANY** moved to the area, becoming one of the region's largest employers. In 1938, Savannah celebrated with a Southern Paper Festival. A later merger resulted in the paper company being renamed Union Camp. In 1999, the Savannah plant earned the distinction of being the largest pulp to container works in the nation, and was sold to International Paper. A famous Savannah tradition ended in 1931, when **GEORGE MARTUS**, keeper of the light on Elba Island, retired. At that time, he and his sister Florence, known as the "Waving Girl," because she waved her handkerchief to all passing ships, moved to dry land.

In 1935, the City of Savannah established **ARMSTRONG JUNIOR COLLEGE**, which was named for the donor of the original building on Bull at Gaston streets, located just north of Forsyth Park. Mrs. George F. Armstrong responded to the City's need to house the new institution, and the college soon expanded into five other buildings around the Park and Monterey Square. The college's first African-American graduate was **OTIS JOHNSON,** who became mayor of Savannah in 2004. Armstrong now known as **ARMSTRONG ATLANTIC STATE UNIVERSITY**, is a four year college granting graduate as well as undergraduate degrees and is located on Abercorn Extension.

WORLD WAR II, like the first World War, turned Savannah into an important shipbuilding center. **SOUTHEASTERN SHIPYARD**, downstream from the city, produced over 80 Liberty ships or cargo ships, bringing an additional 15,000 jobs to the city. The Savannah Machine and Foundry Company also built and repaired ships, and won awards for efficiency and safety from the Federal government. Camp Stewart in Hinesville, now known as **FORT STEWART**, and Hunter Field, now known as **HUNTER ARMY AIRFIELD**, attracted a large military population to the area. World War I ace Frank O. Hunter became commander of the Eighth Air Force, the history of which is now celebrated at the **MIGHTY EIGHTH AIR FORCE MUSEUM** in Pooler. The United States Public Health Service moved into the former Central of Georgia Hospital on Oatland Island to study tropical diseases. The facility became a technical development laboratory for the Center for Disease control shortly after World War II. The property was declared surplus by the Federal government in 1973 and now houses the **OATLAND ISLAND EDUCATION CENTER** with nature trails and a wide range of native animal and bird species.

In 1950, the Federal government purchased Hunter Field from the City and in exchange provided Chatham Field, later called Travis Field, to serve as the new municipal airport. The present terminal to the west of the runway, completed in 1994, replaced a terminal built in 1958 on the east side of the runway. In 1968, the United States Airforce transferred Hunter Field to the Army, and it was renamed Hunter Army Air Field. In the 21st Century, it is home to units of the Third Infantry Division, other non-divisional military units and the Savannah Coast Guard Air Station.

The postwar period was an important era in the lives of Savannah's African-American population. In 1947, long before the turbulent 1960s, **NINE BLACK OFFICERS** were appointed to the Savannah Police Department. This was largely attributed to a voter registration drive launched by the **REVEREND RALPH MARK GILBERT** who served as pastor of the First African

Baptist Church. He was also the president of the Savannah branch of the NAACP which he had revitalized during the World War II years. Reverend Gilbert was also instrumental in implementing the establishment of United Service Organization (U.S.O.) canteens for black military men at Camp Stewart and in Savannah at the West Broad Street YMCA. Gilbert served as president of the Savannah NAACP until his death in 1950.

WESTLEY WALLACE LAW, more commonly known as W.W. Law, replaced Gilbert as president of Savannah's chapter of the NAACP. Law was fired from his job as a letter carrier because of his Civil Rights activities and was later reinstated to his job by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. Law and activists like Hosea Williams and Earl Shinholster organized a boycott of white businesses in Savannah, lunch counter sit-ins, a young people's "wade-in" at the all white Savannah Beach on Tybee Island, voter registration drives and equal employment initiatives. This resulted in the desegregation of public facilities in Savannah in October 1963. This was eight months ahead of Federal desegregation legislation and was a much more peaceful Civil Rights movement than other Southern cities.

Law then turned to lead another cause that dramatically changed Savannah—the preservation of the city's historic fabric. He was instrumental in preserving **LAUREL GROVE SOUTH CEMETERY,** a historically African-American burying ground, and gave tours of the cemetery for the rest of his life. Law initiated the **NEGRO HERITAGE TRAIL TOUR**, the first motorized tour of Savannah to concentrate on African-American history. He also rescued and moved the King-Tisdell Cottage to its present location on East Huntingdon Street and organized the Beach Institute Historic Neighborhood Association surrounding the post-bellum school for black youth begun in 1867. The **BEACH INSTITUTE** itself became an African-American cultural center under the King-Tisdell Cottage Foundation and now houses the nationally known Ulysses Davis collection of wood carvings as well as changing exhibitions of contemporary African-American art. On the second floor of the facility, a school room has been restored from the period in which the institution served as a primary and secondary school.

PRESERVATION IN SAVANNAH

Over the years, a number of successful steps have been taken to preserve the city's historic treasures. A **SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE PARKS** was organized in 1921 and continued to battle against the destruction of city squares through World War II. In 1945, the president of Savannah Gas, Hansell Hillyer, and his wife Mary, began restoration of buildings in the Trustees Garden complex owned by the gas company. In 1951, the Owens-Thomas House was bequeathed to the Telfair Museum of Art by Margaret Thomas to be used as a house museum. In 1953, the **WAYNE GORDON HOUSE**, also known as the Juliette Gordon Low Birthplace, was purchased by the Girl Scouts of America as a memorial to its founder.

Despite these efforts, however, a number of landmark buildings were demolished in the name of progress. In 1954, the old **CITY MARKET** building on Ellis Square was demolished for the construction of a parking garage (which was recently torn down as part of a larger effort to restore Ellis Square, one of the city's original 24 squares). In the late 1950s and early 1960s, the city faced destruction as a number of architecturally-significant buildings were demolished including the DeSoto Hotel and Union Station. There was even a heated public discussion about whether or not to open up the squares to traffic, paving traffic lanes through the center of the green spaces.

In 1955, the **ISAIAH DAVENPORT HOUSE,** a historically-significant Federal-style home on Columbia Square, was threatened with demolition. Seven local women formed the **HISTORIC SAVANNAH FOUNDATION,** a non-profit organization which promotes preservation of the city's historic structures. To prevent the demolition of the Davenport House, these dedicated preservationists raised money and purchased the home in 1955. This started an organized preservation movement in Savannah and marked the founding act of the Historic Savannah Foundation. The home was restored and opened to the public as a house museum in 1963.

In 1966, the area from E. Broad Street to Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard and from the north side of the Savannah River to Gwinnett Street was officially designated a **NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT**. Savannah's historic district is one of the largest such areas in the United States, with thousands of architecturally-significant buildings including award-winning examples of Federal, Victorian, Regency and Italianate architecture located within the 2.2 square miles area. Since then, the Central of Georgia Railroad has been designated a National Historic Landmark District and several historic suburbs have been designated National Register Historic Districts including Ardsley Park-Chatham Crescent, Cuyler-Brownville, Daffin Park, Parkside, Eastside, Gordonston, and Thomas Square Streetcar District.

In the 1970's, determined to revive the history and glory of old River Street, local business leaders, urban planners and government officials joined forces to create the **RIVER STREET URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT**. Mayor John Rousakis, who pushed for the development of the City Market area and created a Historic Review Board to monitor revitalization of the Historic District, is largely credited with reviving River Street at a time when the city's waterfront stood in a state of extreme disrepair.

By transforming 80,000 square feet of empty, abandoned cotton warehouse space into a colorful array of shops, restaurants and art galleries, the River Street Urban Renewal Project had an

enormous economic impact on downtown Savannah. In June of 1977, at a cost of $7 million, a new waterfront was unveiled for the city. Rousakis Plaza, a public park located along the city's waterfront, was created in the mayor's honor to recognize his dedication to River Street's revitalization. Today, more than 70 businesses call River Street home.

Understanding the potential benefit to African-American neighborhoods in Savannah, W. W. Law and fellow activists organized the **YAMACRAW ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF AFRO-AMERICAN LIFE AND HISTORY** and the **BEACH INSTITUTE HISTORIC NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION**. Through research and with the help of Federal monies, these preservationists identified African-American sites and structures worthy of preservation and preservation funding.

In 1979, the founding of the **SAVANNAH COLLEGE OF ART AND DESIGN,** which has since become one of the largest art colleges in the United States, advanced the cause of preservation in the city by purchasing and restoring many older buildings in need of restoration. Its presence is perhaps most notable on the Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard at the western edge of the Landmark District, and on Broughton Street where the Trustees Theater and the Jen Library have brought new activity and energy to the downtown area.

In January of 1994, an international audience discovered Savannah in the pages of author **JOHN BERENDT**'s best-selling book, ***MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL***. Berendt's book, which focuses on a sensational Savannah murder and a host of colorful local characters, held a top position on *The New York Times* Bestseller List for more than five years, shattering all previous records. The book was eventually made into a film directed by Clint Eastwood and even has its own fan club. The **BIRD GIRL STATUE** featured in a Jack Leigh photograph on the cover of the book became such a popular tourist destination that it had to be relocated from Bonaventure Cemetery to the Telfair Museum of Art on Telfair Square, where it remains on permanent display.

Over the centuries, Savannah has survived a variety of threats, from war to neglect. Today, the city offers a magnificent window into the past, framed by enormous live oaks and brilliant azalea blooms. "Georgia's First City" continues to blossom, with a thriving tourist industry, a vital port, a healthy business community and a bright future ahead.

CHAPTER 3: THE WARD SYSTEM—THE FIRST FOUR WARDS

THE WARD SYSTEM

In 1733, Savannah's founder **GENERAL JAMES EDWARD OGLETHORPE** laid out the town in a ward system. The centerpiece of each ward included a square which was designed to promote a sense of community within the ward and also to serve as a site for military defense.

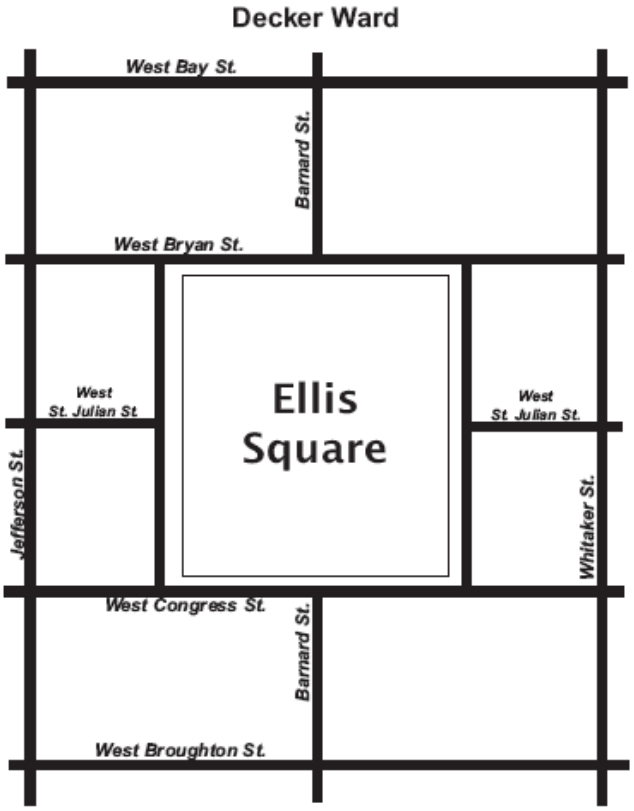
THE FIRST FOUR WARDS

The first four wards were laid out to the south of Bay Street. From west to east, they are Decker and Derby wards and directly to the south of this pair are Heathcote and Percival wards. These wards were named for members of the Georgia Trustees and benefactors of the Colony: Sir Matthew Decker, member of Parliament and benefactor; the Earl of Derby; George Heathcote; and Lord Viscount Percival, first President of the Trustees.

DECKER WARD and **DERBY WARD** are bounded on the north by Bay Street and on the south by Broughton Street. Heathcote and Percival wards are bounded by Broughton Street to the north and Oglethorpe Avenue to the south. The western boundary of Decker and Heathcote wards is Jefferson Street while Whitaker Street serves as its eastern boundary. These wards are separated from Derby and Percival wards by Whitaker Street.

Street names are significant to the historical development of Savannah. Once called "The Strand," **BAY STREET** is named for its location at the edge of the bluff**. BROUGHTON STREET** is named for **THOMAS BROUGHTON** of South Carolina who, with four of his sawyers, gave two months of carpentry work to the new colony. **OGLETHORPE AVENUE**, formerly known as South Broad Street, serves as the southern boundary of the first set of wards. It is named for the colony's resident Trustee, General Oglethorpe. **JEFFERSON STREET** is named for **THOMAS JEFFERSON,** the author of the Declaration of Independence (1776) and third President of the United States (1801-1809). **WHITAKER STREET** is named for **BENJAMIN WHITAKER**, Chief Justice of the Colony of Carolina. **DRAYTON STREET** is thought to be named for **THOMAS AND ANNE DRAYTON,** who sent laborers to assist with the formation of the new colony.

DECKER WARD/ELLIS SQUARE



DECKER WARD is bounded on the west by Jefferson Street and on the east by Whitaker Street. West Bay Street serves as the northern boundary, while West Broughton Street serves as the southern boundary. The north-south axis is Barnard Street, and the east-west axis is West St. Julian Street.

The square in Decker Ward is named for **HENRY ELLIS,** who served as the second Royal Governor of Georgia. **ELLIS SQUARE** is bordered on the north by West Bryan Street and on the south by West Congress Street. Ellis Square was originally known as Market Square became the site of 4 public markets between 1733 and the 1950s. The Market Square supplied the residents of Savannah with most of its edible foodstuffs. In the late 18th and through the first half of the 19th centuries, most of the covered stall owners were white while many of the vendors whose carts filled the streets around the market were black. Much of the produce and meat sold by these vendors was raised by plantation slaves and sent to market in dugout canoes. By the time slavery had taken hold in Georgia, Decker Ward was also the site of the commercial slave market.

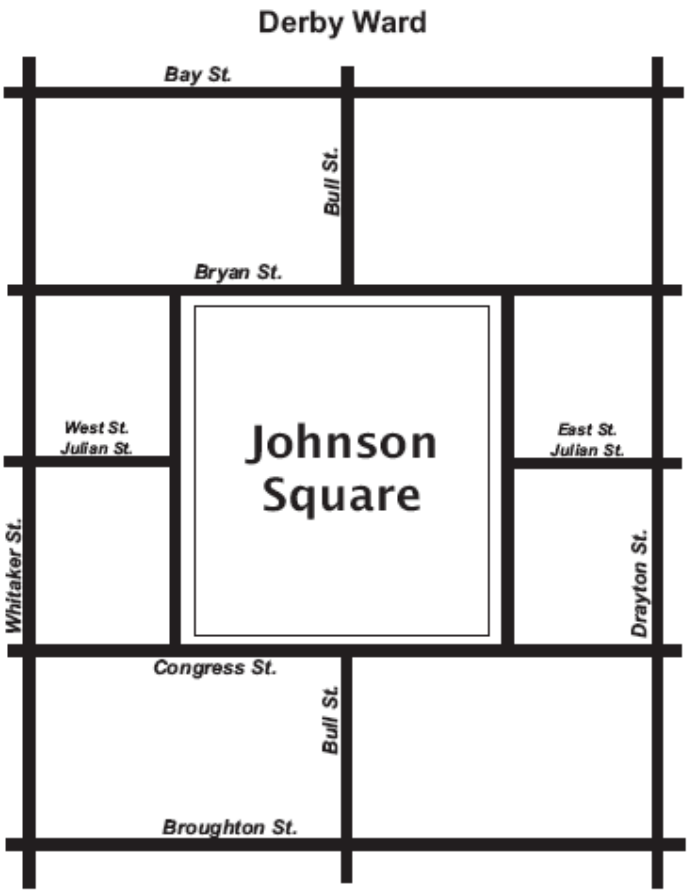
In 1954, the market building was demolished to make way for a multi-storied parking structure which occupied the entire square. In 2005, the parking garage was torn down to make way for the restoration of Ellis Square. This project includes the recreation of Ellis Square as a community green space and an underground parking facility.

BRYAN STREET is named for South Carolinian **JOSEPH BRYAN**, who assisted Oglethorpe in establishing the colony. After the American Revolution, Duke Street was renamed Congress Street. **BARNARD STREET** is named either for a French engineer named Bernard or a family named Barnard who lived on the street in the Colonial period. **ST. JULIAN STREET** is named for **JAMES ST. JULIAN**, who assisted the colony for one month by directing the construction of housing.

The oldest building in Decker Ward was constructed in 1819 and is located at 103 West Bay Street. The northeast Trust Lot on Ellis Square was the original site of the Independent Presbyterian Church, granted by King George II. John Zubly served as the first minister. A fire in 1796 destroyed the building which was used by the British as a powder magazine and stable.

DERBY WARD/JOHNSON SQUARE

DERBY WARD is bounded on the west by Whitaker Street and on the east by Drayton Street. Bay Street serves as the northern boundary, while Broughton Street serves as the southern boundary. The north-south axis is Bull Street, and the east-west axis is St. Julian Street. **JOHNSON SQUARE** is bordered on the north by Bryan Street and on the south by Congress Street.



Derby Ward is named for the **RT. HONORABLE JAMES**, the Tenth Earl of Derby and one of the original Trustees. The square in Derby Ward is named for **ROBERT JOHNSON**, who was the Royal Governor of South Carolina in 1733 when Georgia was founded. It was laid out in 1733 and is the largest of all the squares. **BULL STREET** is named for **WILLIAM BULL**, the Surveyor General of South Carolina, who assisted Oglethorpe in laying out Savannah's first wards and squares.

The **GREENE MONUMENT** in Johnson Square honors **GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE** of Rhode Island, who was a hero of the Southern campaign during the American Revolution. In 1825, the **MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE**, the aide-de-camp to General Washington during the American Revolution, laid the corner stone for the monument. William Strickland was the architect of the monument. A proper monument of this time had to have classical architectural references, and this obelisk is in the Egyptian style of Cleopatra's Needle made popular by Napoleon Bonaparte. Nothing was engraved on the monument when it was erected. However, in 1886 bronze plaques were added with Jefferson Davis as guest of honor at the ceremony.

Greene was so beloved by Savannah that he was given a plantation to the west of Savannah called **MULBERRY GROVE**. He lived on the plantation with his wife Katy until his death from sunstroke. Greene was buried first in Colonial Cemetery, then reburied along with his son, George Washington Greene, under the monument in 1901.

Prior to being the site of the Greene Monument, Savannah's Liberty Pole was erected in Johnson Square. The *Georgia Gazette* announced the raising of the pole on July 27, 1774, to celebrate the establishment of the new country, the United States.

In 1740, Savannah's early colonists laid the foundation for **CHRIST CHURCH**, the first Anglican (Episcopal) church in Georgia, on the southeast Trust Lot of Johnson Square. The first church

was dedicated in 1750 and burned in the great Savannah fire of 1796. The second was begun in 1803, but it was destroyed by hurricane in 1804. Its construction started again in 1810 and was designed in the Federal style. Its tower was fitted with a bell case by Revere and Son of Boston in 1819. The building was demolished in 1838 to make way for the present church. The present church building is a partially restored edifice built in 1838 that survived a fire in 1897.

The first minister was Henry Herbert who died on the *Anne* when returning to England. He was followed by Samuel Quincy who served a short tenure. In 1736, **JOHN WESLEY**, accompanied by his brother Charles, became the third minister to Christ Church. He also served as a missionary to the Indians.

An awkward misunderstanding with a Sophia Hopkey, the 18-year-old niece of Savannah bailiff **THOMAS CAUSTON**, caused Wesley to refuse to publish her banns of marriage in the church. This forced her to have to marry in South Carolina. When she and her husband returned to Savannah, Wesley refused to give her communion. This was a public insult and her husband sued for defamation of character. The resulting controversy caused Wesley to leave Savannah in 1737, Charles having preceded him. He returned to England and founded the Methodist Church which included the new religious practices and philosophies he learned during his stay in Savannah in the company of German pietists. He was succeeded in his role as curate by George Whitefield who traveled and preached throughout the colonies to raise funds for Bethesda Orphanage.

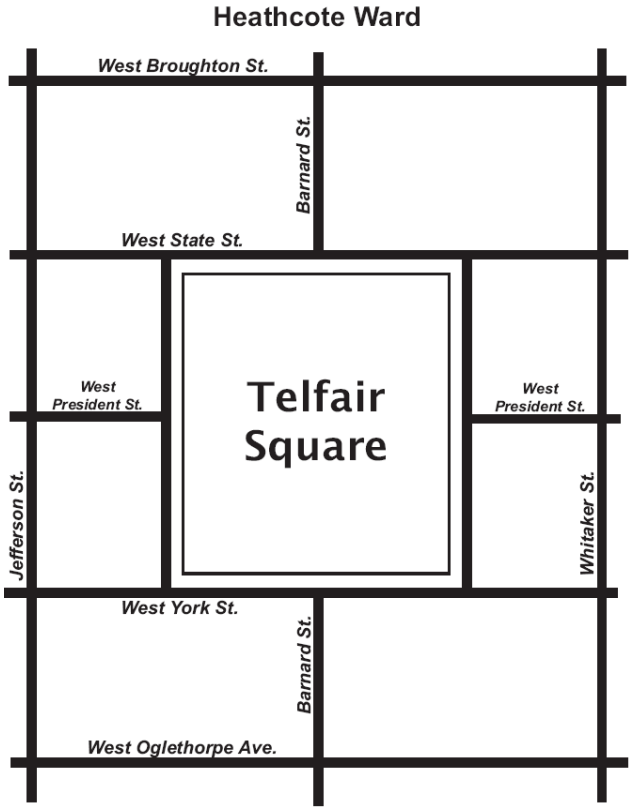
On the southeast corner of East Bay and Bull streets is the **UNITED STATES CUSTOMS HOUSE**, designed by architect John S. Norris in the Greek Revival architectural style. It was built between 1848 and 1852 and is the first iron, fire-proof building in Savannah. Its location which is across from the Cotton Exchange makes it part of the commercial heart of 19th Century Savannah. On this site was an original cottage built for the Widow Overend which was leased to General Oglethorpe as his Savannah residence. The cottage burned in 1845.

Opposite the northwest corner of the square stood the Pulaski Hotel, named for Count Casimir Pulaski. The Greene Monument was originally intended to honor him as well as Nathanael Green. The southwestern Trust Lot on Johnson Square was originally the site of the colony's public bake oven and well.

Johnson Square became the community's financial center. At the turn of the 19th to 20th centuries, it was surrounded by Savannah's first skyscrapers.

HEATHCOTE WARD/TELFAIR SQUARE

HEATHCOTE WARD is bounded on the west by Jefferson Street and on the east by Whitaker Street. The northern boundary is West Broughton Street, and the southern boundary is West Oglethorpe Avenue. The north-south axis is Barnard Street, and the east-west axis is West President Street. **TELFAIR SQUARE** is bordered on the north by West State Street and on the south by West York Street.



Heathcote Ward was named for George Heathcote who was one of the original Georgia Trustee. The square in Heathcote Ward was originally named St. James Square. In 1883, it was renamed Telfair Square to honor the contributions of the Telfair family to Savannah's economic and cultural progress.

In 1803, Prince Street was renamed **STATE STREET**, and King Street was renamed **PRESIDENT STREET**. These changes reflected the public's abhorrence of the former monarchy after the American Revolution. **YORK STREET** was named for the Duke of York. However, the street name was not changed after the Revolution possibly because the royal colony of New York was not renamed.

Telfair Square has two notable monuments. In the southeastern quadrant is a low-lying cement monument commemorating the Girl Scouts, and in the northeast quadrant is the cement image of a chambered nautilus.

An 18th Century frame house at one time was located on the northwest corner of Barnard and State streets. In 1791, President George Washington stayed as a guest of the city in this property. After his stay, he presented Savannah with a pair of cannon known as the **WASHINGTON GUNS**, now situated on East Bay Street.

From 1733 to 1883, this square was one of the most fashionable residential areas. Noteworthy buildings include the northwest Trust Lot where the **TELFAIR ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES**, the oldest public art museum in the South, is located. Originally, it was the Telfair family home which was built circa 1820. It is one of three remaining Regency style structures in Savannah designed by William Jay. An addition was designed by Detlef Lienau when the building became a museum circa 1883-1886.

EDWARD TELFAIR emigrated from Scotland and formed a successful importing agency in Savannah. He sent his children, **ALEXANDER, MARY AND MARGARET**, to Philadelphia for a

"republican" education. The home on the square was built for Alexander, who died young and left the family estate in the capable hands of Mary. She never married, and according to her letters, never intended to do so, having no inclination to take orders from a man. Margaret wed William B. Hodgson.

In 1876, Mary died at the age of 86 as the surviving heir and supported many charitable causes with family properties. The residence, and its contents, on Telfair Square were left to be used as a public academy of arts and sciences. She endowed the Telfair Hospital with a property located on the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Drayton Street and gave a building to the Independent Presbyterian Church. Mary also completed the building begun by her sister for the Georgia Historical Society called **HODGSON HALL** on the southwest corner of Whitaker and Gaston streets. In each case, she characteristically added restrictions to her bequests. For the Telfair residence, she ordered the carving of a legend: *Telfair* "in larger letters and occupying a separate line": *Academy of Arts and Sciences* which necessitated the addition of a parapet designed by Detlef Lienau to make room for the legend. The Telfair hospital was to have a board of directors exclusively comprised of women. While it exists today as a unit within the St. Joseph/Candler Hospital, its governance remains as Mary Telfair designated. The mahogany pulpit of the Presbyterian Church was to be left intact. Hodgson Hall was named in her brother-in-law's honor, and William Hodgson's portrait is hung in perpetuity.

The **STATUES** that stand in front of the **TELFAIR MUSEUM** are, left to right, Rubens, Raphael, Phidias, (directly in front of the entrance, holding a hammer to indicate that he was the builder of the Parthenon in Athens,) Michelangelo and Rembrandt. All were sculpted by Victor Tilgner, except for the statue of Michelangelo which is the work of Paul Anton Wagner.

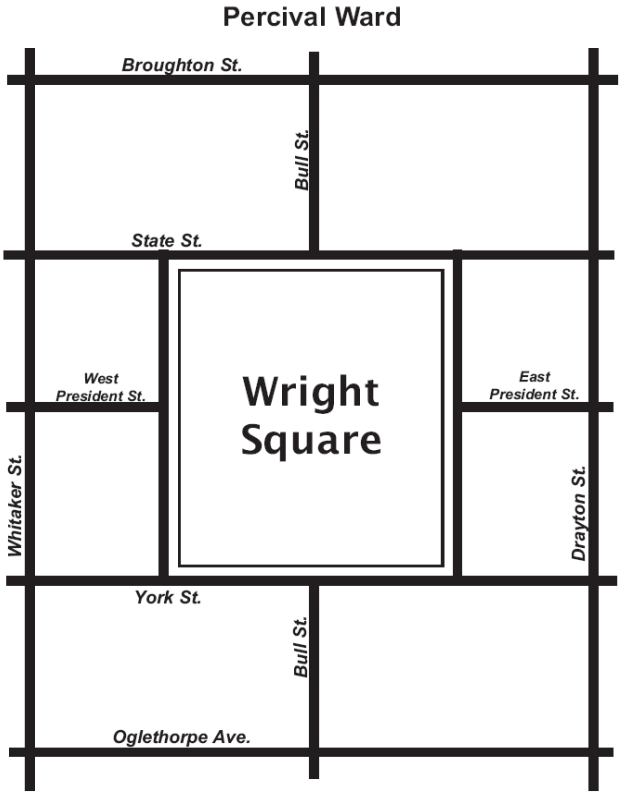
The **TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH** is located on the southwest Trust Lot. It is the oldest Methodist congregation in the city. The congregation was founded in 1807 and housed from 1813 to 1850 in Wesley Chapel at the corner of South Broad (Oglethorpe) and Lincoln streets. The Greek Revival style building at Telfair Square was designed by architect John B. Hogg and was completed in 1850.

The **TELFAIR'S JEPSON CENTER FOR THE ARTS,** completed in 2006, stands on the southwest corner of Barnard and York streets. Designed by internationally-acclaimed architect **MOSHE SAFDIE** to house the Telfair Museum's contemporary art collections and changing exhibitions, the building is known for its sleek 21st Century architecture and for honoring Oglethorpe's plan of leaving the lane behind the square uninterrupted. The second level of the building forms a bridge over the lane, and offers two roof gardens where the lane crossing can be observed. The front wall of glass allows a unique view of the square from the inside lobby of the building.

Two tiled Federal buildings named for Juliette Gordon Low are located on the southeast corner of Barnard and York streets and on the eastern trust lots. In front of each building is a mosaic covered sculpture by **NED SMYTHE**. The column to the north symbolizes culture and the palm tree to the south building symbolizes nature. Smythe called the combined installation "Worlds Apart."

PERCIVAL WARD/WRIGHT SQUARE

PERCIVAL WARD is bounded on the west by Whitaker Street and on the east by Drayton Street. Broughton Street serves as the northern boundary, while Oglethorpe Avenue serves as the southern boundary. The north-south axis is Bull Street, and the east-west axis is President Street. **WRIGHT SQUARE** is bordered on the north by State Street and on the south by York Street.



The square originally carried the name of the ward, Percival, for Viscount Percival who later became the Earl of Egmont. It was renamed Wright Square in honor of **JAMES WRIGHT**, Georgia's last Royal Governor. Two monuments are located in the square. One monument honors **WILLIAM WASHINGTON GORDON**, founder of the Central of Georgia Railroad, and the other monument is dedicated to **TOMOCHICHI**, Oglethorpe's friend and leader of the Yamacraw Indians. Tomochichi died in 1737 and was buried in the center of the square in a ceremony held by the colonists. Appropriate to his nation's custom, his interment was beneath a mound over which Oglethorpe had placed a pyramid. By the late 1870s, the mound and pyramid had been severely damaged by vandals. Additionally, it was unclear where Tomochichi was buried. In the early 1880s, the mound was removed in order to make way for the monument to William Washington Gordon at the behest of the Central of Georgia Board of Directors who wished to commemorate W.W. Gordon's contributions to Georgia. Unfortunately, workers discovered the grave too late to halt the erection of the Gordon Monument.

In 1899, the Colonial Dames, with Mrs. W. W. Gordon, Jr. as its president, made the erection of a **MONUMENT TO TOMOCHICHI** their highest priority. A rough piece of granite was quarried from Stone Mountain and installed in the southeast quadrant of the square. Tomochichi himself still lies underneath the Gordon Monument.

Designed by Van Brunt and Howe of Boston, the **GORDON MONUMENT** is elaborately symbolic and features a blend of classical references. The four columns consist of polished red granite with corinthian capitals. Four winged putti support a globe decorated with coin shapes symbolizing wealth. The winged figures each have attributes symbolizing Agriculture, Manufacture, Commerce and Art, inferring that these four elements bring prosperity and progress to the globe. The classical urn within the columns is of Elliottsville (Georgia) limestone.

Wright Square was commonly known as "Courthouse Square" because from its earliest days to the present, it has had a courthouse on the square. Today, the **UNITED STATES FEDERAL**

COURTHOUSE showcases Romanesque Revival style and graces the west side of the square showcases Romanesque Revival style. The original building sat on the southwest Trust Lot. In 1931, an addition on the northwest Trust Lot doubled the size of the building and closed the axial President Street between Bull and Whitaker streets. The original building's decoration is carved marble which are the same decorations reproduced on the north addition in ceramic.

The **CHATHAM COUNTY COURTHOUSE** sits on the southeast Trust Lot. Designed in 1889 by architect William Gibbons Preston, its eclectic style echoes elements of the Federal Courthouse and southwestern Mission style. The northeast Trust Lot is occupied by the **LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION** which was built in 1844. It has been altered over the years in Romanesque combined with the Queen Anne architecture styles.

OGLETHORPE AVENUE (formerly South Broad Street)

Many of the houses on **OGLETHORPE AVENUE** were built in the first two decades of the 19th Century during a time of prosperity for Savannah until the collapse of the Bank of the United States in 1819. Many of these early houses were enlarged and remodeled in the 1880s and 1890s, indicating that Oglethorpe Avenue continued to be a prime residential address for much of the 19th Century.

The **INDEPENDENT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH** located at 25 West Oglethorpe Avenue was designed by John Holden Greene in 1817. United States President James Monroe attended the church's 1819 dedication. In 1889, the church was destroyed in a fire. The church was rebuilt using the original plans as well as the marble baptismal font and flagstones. William Preston, architect of the Cotton Exchange, the Chatham County Court House and the Savannah Volunteer Guards Armory, supervised the reconstruction. In 1885, in the parlor of the old manse, future United States President Woodrow Wilson married Ellen Louise Axson who was the granddaughter of the pastor, Rev. I.S. Axson.

At the intersection of Oglethorpe and Bull streets stand two monuments—the Jewish Cemetery Monument on the west side of the median and the St. Andrews Monument on the east. The **JEWISH CEMETERY MONUMENT** was erected by the Mordecai Sheftall Cemetery Trust in 1982-83. This granite monument with a menorah motif commemorates the granting of the original burial plot allotted to the new Savannah Jewish community by General Oglethorpe in 1733. The community consisted of 42 Jewish emigrants who were largely refugees from Spain and Portugal and arrived aboard the second ship to reach Savannah in 1733. According to the rules of the Georgia Trustees, Jews should not have been able to remain in the new colony. However, Oglethorpe allowed them to stay, reasoning that the Trustees had only meant to ban Roman Catholics. Additionally, the colonists needed a Jewish doctor, Dr. Nunes, who was one of the passengers on the first ship to arrive in Georgia. Inscriptions on bronze plaques attached to the monument are taken from the Mordecai Sheftall Diary.

As with the Jewish Cemetery Monument, the Irish Monument in Emmett Park and the German Memorial Fountain, the **ST. ANDREW'S MONUMENT** was erected in the 1980s to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the founding of the Georgia colony and the participation of various ethnic and religious groups in her history. The **ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF SAVANNAH** chose as a model for their monument a memorial cairn at Grandfather Mountain, North Carolina. The

monument is located in the Oglethorpe Avenue median and is a blue granite obelisk with an image of St. Andrew on his cross and iron emblems taken from the Society's burial grounds in Laurel Grove Cemetery.

At 10 East Oglethorpe Avenue at the corner of Bull Street stands the **JULIETTE GORDON LOW BIRTHPLACE,** built in 1820 for James Moore Wayne, a statesman, jurist, officer in the Georgia Hussars, former City mayor and Justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1835 to 1867. Wayne sold the house in 1831 to his niece, Sarah Stites and her husband, William Washington Gordon. After his death in 1842, his son, William, Jr. and his wife, Eleanor ("Nellie") Kinzie Gordon, moved in with Mrs. Gordon, Sr. The Wayne-Gordon House became the birthplace of their five children including their second born named Juliette in 1860.

Juliette "Daisy" Gordon married William Low, the son of Andrew Low, in December of 1886. In that same year, the house was enlarged and modernized for the Gordons by architect Detlef Lienau who was also at work on the enlargement of the Telfair Academy building. Juliette and "Willy" Low moved to England where she became acquainted with Robert Baden-Powell who was the founder of the Boy Scout-Girl Guide youth movement in England.

Juliette Low returned to the United States to assist her mother in relief efforts during the Spanish-American War. In 1912, living in the Andrew Low house, which became her residence after Willy died, Juliette founded of the Girl Scouts of America. The Gordon family continued to live in the Wayne-Gordon House where they were visited by President William Howard Taft, whose ample girth required the Gordons to procure a more substantial than usual dining chair.

The Girl Scouts of America purchased the Wayne-Gordon House in 1953, and a museum of Gordon family life was opened in 1957. The house is interpreted as it was enlarged and modernized by Lienau in 1886 which was the last year of Juliette Low's residence. The museum is visited by Girl Scouts from all over America who earn a special badge for learning about the girlhood of their founder.

The property located at 14 East Oglethorpe Avenue was built in 1853 and enlarged in 1892 by architect William Preston. The small house at 122 East Oglethorpe Avenue was built as a single story cottage in the 1760s, and was raised above street level with a new addition in 1871. Raising a house is a time-honored way of adding living space on a narrow urban lot.

The home built at 113 East Oglethorpe Avenue was completed in 1819. In 1867 the house was raised over a new street level floor, and in 1884 the side porch was added.

One of Savannah's oldest burial grounds, **COLONIAL PARK CEMETERY** was originally designated as a burial site in 1750, and appears on a 1770 map of Savannah as a much smaller property than its present size of six acres. This burial ground was open to white Protestant citizens of Savannah until 1853, by which time it was crowded and badly kept. Burial sites were developed to the east and west of Savannah at Bonaventure, Laurel Grove and Cathedral (now called Catholic Cemetery) cemeteries in the mid 19th Century. In the late 19th Century, Colonial Cemetery fell into a state of disrepair, and its existence was threatened. As the result of a lawsuit, the City was given responsibility for preserving the grave markers and turning the grounds into a

park. In 1896, the Savannah Park and Tree Commission began beautification of the park, and has since restored many of the gravesites. The park welcomes visitors daily.

Among the gravesites in the Colonial Park Cemetery are those of many famous Americans and Georgians including: **ARCHIBALD BULLOCH**, an ancestor of Theodore Roosevelt; and **JOHN AND JOSEPH HABERSHAM**, both of whom served as delegates to the Continental Congress (Joseph was also Postmaster General under Presidents Washington, Adams and Jefferson). **LACHLAN MCINTOSH**, a Revolutionary War leader, is buried at the cemetery. Declaration of Independence signer **BUTTON GWINNETT** is commemorated with a columned memorial of white marble. It is unknown if Gwinnett's remains are buried in the park. However, the City created the memorial to him based on a claim that the remains buried in the cemetery are his. Gwinnett died of a wound sustained in a duel with McIntosh who believed that Gwinnett's faulty plan to attack Florida during the Revolution had led his command astray.

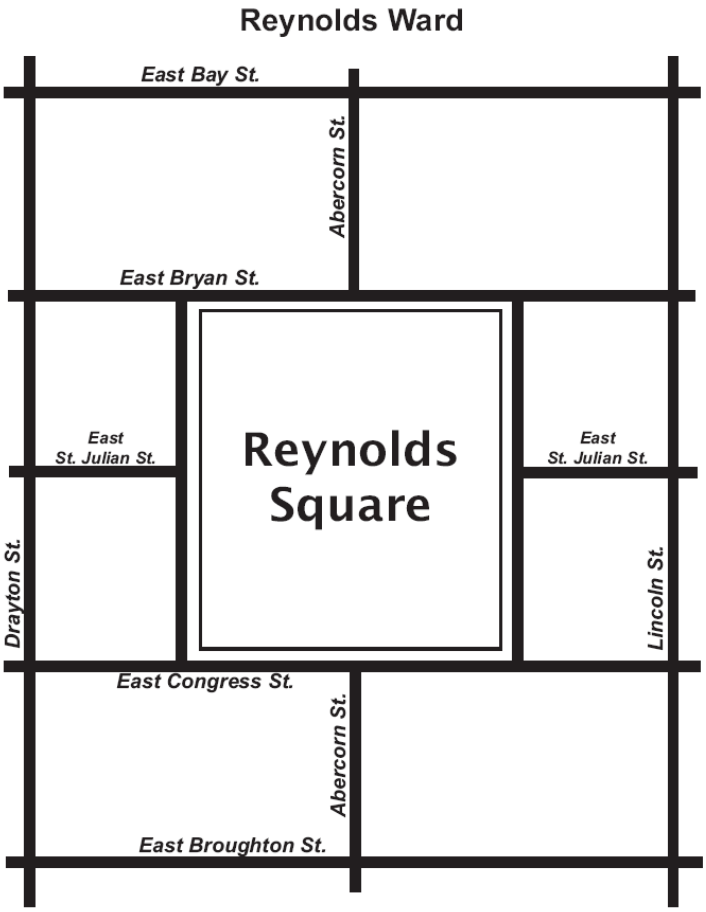
The **"BIG DUKE" CALL BELL FIREFIGHTERS MEMORIAL** is located in the median of East Oglethorpe between Drayton and Abercorn streets. The bell used to summon volunteer firefighters. It was nicknamed "Big Duke" for Alderman Marmaduke Hamilton who chaired the City Council Fire Committee in 1872 when the bell was purchased. When the City began the practice of hiring full time firefighters in 1890, the bell had won popular support as a monument. It was rung in honor of returning veterans of the Spanish-American War and cracked at that time. It was recast in 1901, and in 1985, a historic marker explaining "Big Duke's" significance was added.

The brick **CITY POLICE BARRACKS** located at 323 East Oglethorpe at the corner of Habersham Street was built in 1869-70. The **POLICE OFFICERS MONUMENT**, a memorial to the City's fallen police officers, was unique when it was erected because it was the only cast metal monument in the nation that can truly be called "folk art." The original was carved in wood by **G. W. WOODS**, a Savannah woodcarver, with city patrolman R. I. Ketterman as the model. It was cast in stainless steel, and mounted on a granite die bearing the outline of a police badge and the names of police officers killed on duty in Chatham County from 1869 to the present. It was a project of the Police Officers' Wives Association.

CHAPTER 4: THE WARD SYSTEM—EXPANSION 1735 TO 1791

Under Oglethorpe's direction, the fifth and sixth wards were laid out, Reynolds and Anson wards.

REYNOLDS WARD/REYNOLDS SQUARE



REYNOLDS WARD is bounded on the west by Drayton Street and on the east by Lincoln Street. The northern boundary is East Bay Street, and the southern boundary is East Broughton Street. Abercorn Street serves as the north-south axis, while East St. Julian Street serves as the east-west axis. Reynolds Square is bordered on the north by East Bryan Street and on the south by East Congress Street.

REYNOLDS SQUARE was named for **JOHN REYNOLDS**, the first Royal Governor of Georgia. A **FILATURE HOUSE** which processed silk cocoons was located on the northeast Trust Lot. It was the first large building in the colony and was constructed by Constable Peter Tondee during the early years of settlement. The long unwinding rooms of the Filature House were also used for public meetings. In 1791, President George Washington was guest of honor at a dinner in the Filature House. The building burned prior to 1850, and the lot is presently occupied by offices.

ABERCORN STREET is named for **JAMES HAMILTON**, the sixth Earl of Abercorn, who was a prominent benefactor of the colony.

In 1736, **JOHN WESLEY**'s parsonage stood on the southwest Trust Lot across St. Julian Street from the Filature House. A **STATUE OF WESLEY**, who served as the third curate of Christ Church, stands in the center of Reynolds Square. Wesley came to Savannah as an Anglican, but traveled to the colony in the company of a sect of German pietists, whose influence on the development of Methodism is important. He caused dissention in his congregation through rigid adherence to church law. In 1737, he returned to England, where he developed his new Protestant sect. The sculpture depicts Wesley at the age of 33, and was commissioned by Georgia Methodists in 1969. The bronze statue is on top of a black marble pedestal.

On the western side of Reynolds Square is the building constructed for **JAMES HABERSHAM, JR.**, the son of the acting Royal Governor (1771-1773) James Habersham and an important cotton factor. The house was built in 1789, and the porch was added in 1812. The Habersham House, now the **OLDE PINK HOUSE,** was a tea room for several years. It became a restaurant in 1968 after being restored by Jim Williams, preservationist and antiques dealer who restored several residences in Savannah. The Pink House is one of the few properties to survive the Great Fire of 1796.

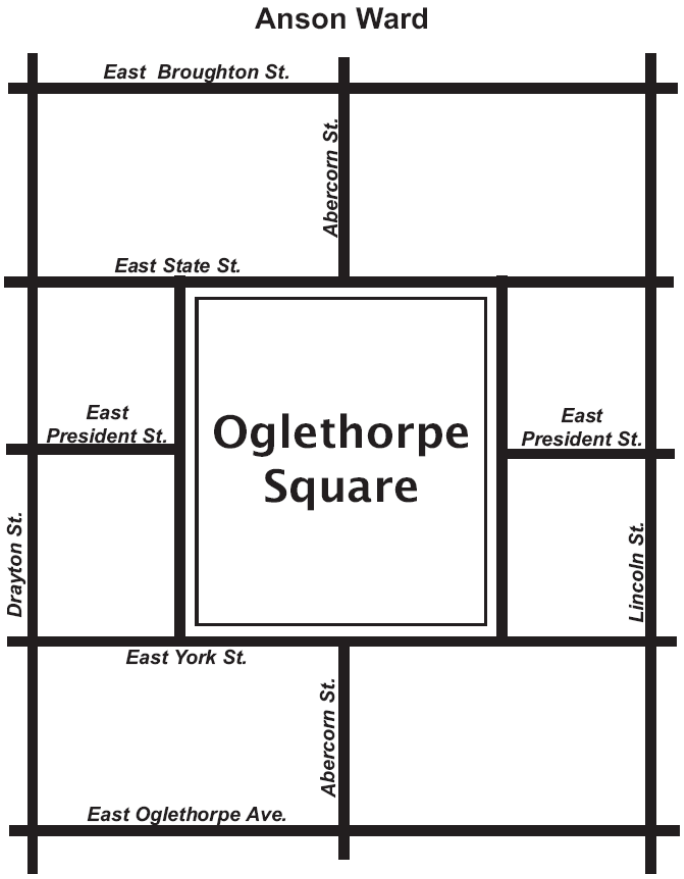
Across St. Julian Street on the other west side Trust Lot is the **OLIVER STURGESS HOUSE**, which was built in 1813. Sturgess became partners with William Scarbrough in the building of the *S. S. Savannah*, was the first steam powered vessel to cross the Atlantic.

South of Reynolds Square on Abercorn Street is the **LUCAS THEATER**, a historic movie palace that serves as a popular site for a wide variety of concerts, performances and films. The building was originally designed by C. K Howell and constructed in 1921. The theater was restored and reopened to the public in 2000 and is presently owned and managed by the Savannah College of Art and Design.

On the southeast corner of East Bay and Drayton streets stands the former **HIBERNIA BANK**, designed by architects Mowbray and Uffinger in 1914. It presently houses the Savannah Chamber of Commerce offices.

ANSON WARD/OGLETHORPE SQUARE

ANSON WARD is bounded on the west by Drayton Street and on the east by Lincoln Street. The northern boundary is East Broughton Street, and the southern boundary is East Oglethorpe Avenue. The north-south axis is Abercorn Street, and the east-west axis is East President Street. Oglethorpe Square is bordered on the north by East State Street and on the south by East York Street.



Anson Ward is named for **LORD ANSON**, Commodore of the British Navy. In 1743, he defeated one of the Spanish treasure ships leaving the Philippines bound for Mexico which provided great wealth for Anson and the British Empire. Anson Ward sits on a parallel with Percival and Heathcote wards.

In 1734, **OGLETHORPE SQUARE** was laid out as "Upper New Square." The Savannah Veterans' Council has plans to erect a memorial to veterans of World War II in Oglethorpe Square.

The **OWENS-THOMAS HOUSE** is located on the northeast Trust Lot. Designed by **WILLIAM JAY**, it was built between 1816 and 1819 for Richard Richardson who was a banker and cotton merchant. Richardson's wife was Jay's niece by marriage. Jay also designed the Scarbrough House on Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard and the Telfair Residence/Museum on Telfair Square. All three of the buildings are in the English Regency architectural style, which is named for the Prince Regent who ruled England when his father George III became insane. The house plan is Georgian in form, but its façade combines Greek columns and Roman arches, creating a transitional style between Georgian and Classical Revival. The interior features elegant plasterwork, a second-floor bridge spanning the center stairwell and one of the nation's earliest indoor plumbing systems with cisterns, baths, showers and flush toilets.

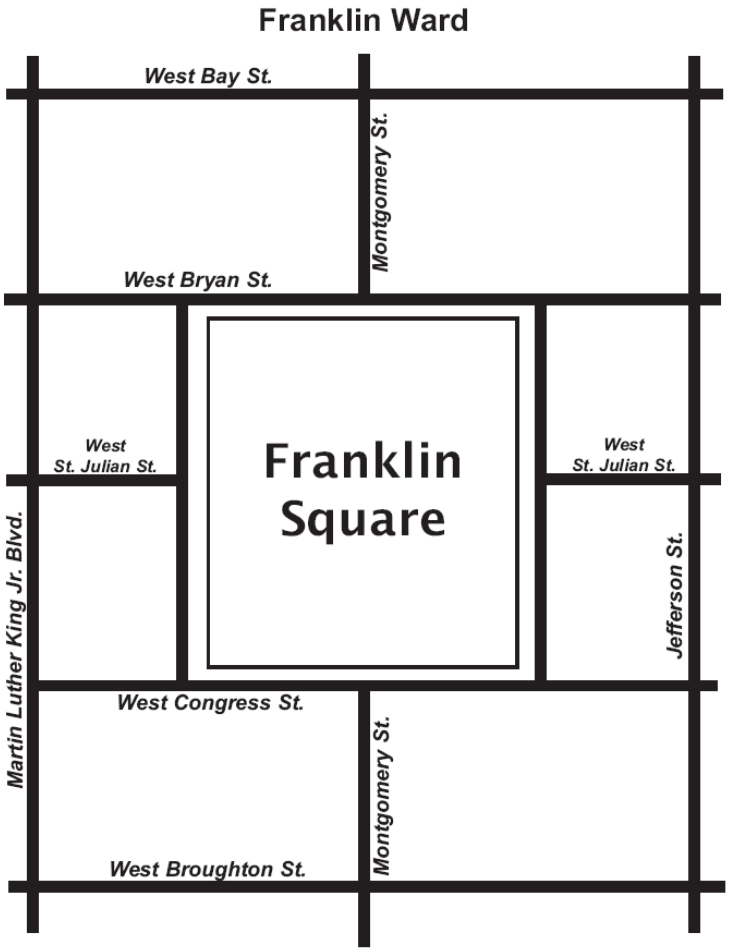
In 1830, the house was purchased by **GEORGE WELSHMAN OWENS**, politician and planter, and inherited by his granddaughter Margaret, who married Dr. James Thomas. The Thomas' daughter bequeathed the residence to the Telfair Museum of Arts and Sciences in 1951, and it is now a house museum interpreted as it appeared during the residency of Mr. Owens. This is the only trust lot residence complete with original yard and outbuildings, including a combined carriage house and urban slave quarters, open to the public. The garden is laid out in the Colonial Revival style over what had been a work yard. On the President Street side of the

house is an example of an early cast iron balcony used in America where the Marquis de Lafayette reviewed a parade in his honor in 1825.

By 1791 two more wards had been added, one at either end of the northern range on the Bryan and Congress streets axis. On the west was added Franklin Ward, with Franklin Square as its centerpiece, and on the east Warren Ward, with Warren Square at its center.

FRANKLIN WARD/FRANKLIN SQUARE

FRANKLIN WARD is bounded on the west by Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard and on the east by Jefferson Street. West Bay Street serves as the northern boundary, while West Broughton Street serves as the southern boundary. The north-south axis is Montgomery Street, and the east-west axis is West St. Julian Street. West Bryan Street borders Franklin Square on the north by and West Congress Street borders the square on the south.



FRANKLIN SQUARE was named to honor **BENJAMIN FRANKLIN**, a founding father of the nation and the country's first Postmaster General. He also served as Georgia's colony agent in London. **MONTGOMERY STREET** is named for the Revolutionary War General **RICHARD MONTGOMERY**.

The square anchors the western end of the City Market district. On the northwest Trust Lot is the **FIRST AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH**. This congregation was organized just outside Savannah by **ANDREW BRYAN** who was a slave baptized by an itinerant black preacher. Bryan found that preaching was his vocation, and his first church was organized in 1788 with sixty-seven members. The congregation relocated to Savannah, to West Bryan Street (west of Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard) where they built a church in 1794. In the 1830s, they moved to Franklin Square where they bought a church building formerly occupied by white Baptists. The old church on West Bryan Street became the **FIRST BRYAN BAPTIST CHURCH**.

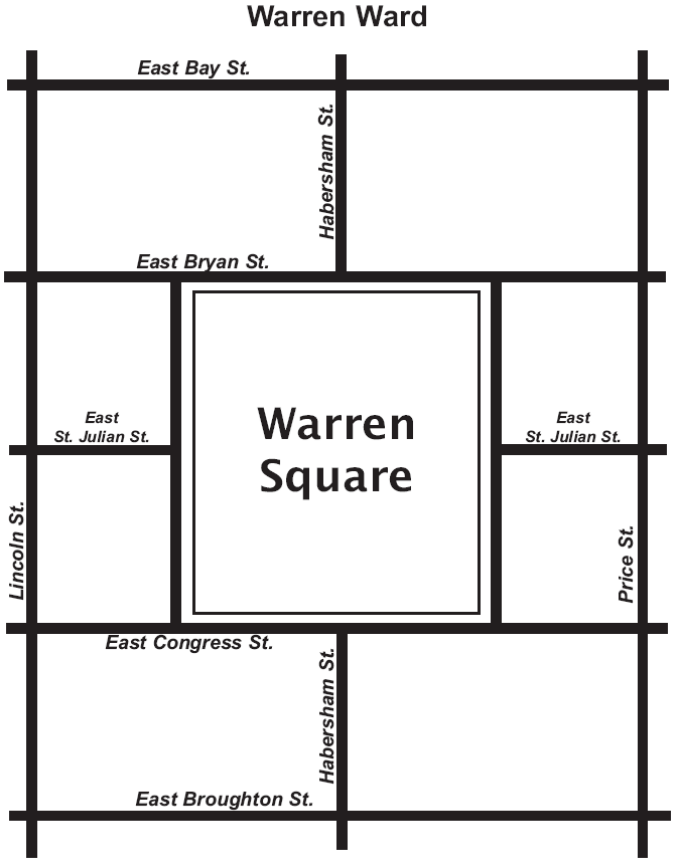
The current sanctuary is a notable building constructed between 1859 and 1861, although its present steeple was added in the 1870s to replace a steeple lost in a hurricane. The ground level of the building exhibits patterned holes drilled into the wooden floor rumored evidence of the church's participation in the **UNDERGROUND RAILROAD**. In the stained glass windows over the main altar are portraits of early ministers of the church. In the 1960s this church was an important meeting place for civil rights workers. A partial replica of the sanctuary and a filmed narration of the movement can be found at the Ralph Mark Gilbert Civil Rights Museum on Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard. The Church has its own museum of documents and artifacts confirming the governance and the spirituality of its congregation.

Franklin Ward and adjacent Decker Ward were not only anchors of the City Market, which stretched eastward to Whitaker Street and west to West Broad Street, but also comprised sites of slave brokerage houses and holding spaces. Brokerage houses on Barnard and Bryan streets sold other items besides human chattel. Today, the two squares are connected by St. Julian Street's pedestrian walkway, with a variety of shops and restaurants that serve the public.

In the mid to late 19th Century, a wooden water tower was located in Franklin Square and **DRAYMEN**, haulers for hire, parked their mule- and horse-drawn wagons around the square.

WARREN WARD/WARREN SQUARE

WARREN WARD is bounded on the west by Lincoln Street and on the east by Price Street. The northern boundary is East Bay Street, and the southern boundary is East Broughton Street. The north-south axis is Habersham Street, and the east-west axis is East St. Julian Street. Warren Square is bordered on the north by East Bryan Street and on the south by East Congress Street.



Laid out in 1791, Warren Ward and its square were named for **GENERAL JOSEPH WARREN,** who died in 1775 at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Warren has no direct connection to Savannah, but was a member of the Sons of Liberty, as well as President of the Provincial government of Massachusetts, the highest ranking politician in the Revolutionary government.

Many of the houses on the north and the east sides of the square were built between 1790 and 1820, allowing visitors to imagine how the square looked in its first years of development.

The most notable building in Warren Ward is presently located at 426 East St. Julian Street, moved from Price Street south of Oglethorpe Avenue and restored by Jim Williams. When on Price Street, it was the home of **JANE DEVEAUX**, a free person of color operating a clandestine school in the building prior to Emancipation. Pupils arrived with baskets of sewing materials to appear that they were simply dropping off work for the Deveaux family, but books and writing materials were concealed at the bottom of the baskets.

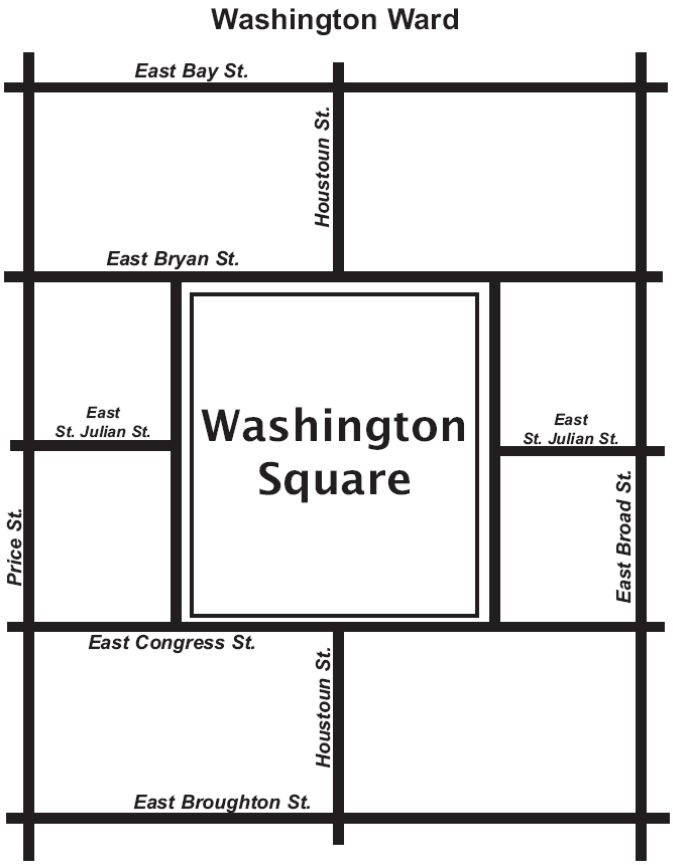
The Deveaux clandestine school is but one of many that existed in antebellum Savannah, although most locations have disappeared as the city developed. The importance of this remaining structure lies in its testimony to the significance of education among the African-American population of antebellum Savannah.

CHAPTER 5: THE WARD SYSTEM—FROM 1791 TO 1801

Between 1791 and 1801, Savannah's ward system expanded to include Washington Ward, Columbia Ward, Greene Ward, Liberty Ward and Elbert Ward.

WASHINGTON WARD/WASHINGTON SQUARE

WASHINGTON WARD is bounded on the north by East Bay Street, on the south by East Broughton Street, on the west by Price Street and on the east by East Broad Street. Washington Square's north-south axis is Houstoun Street. East St. Julian Street serves as the east-west axis.



The ward and square are both named for President George Washington who made an official visit to Savannah in 1791. During the visit he attended several festivities and services at Christ Church. In gratitude for the courtesies shown to him on his visit, he sent Savannah two cannons captured from the British in the victory at Yorktown (see "Touring the Perimeter" for details). **HOUSTOUN STREET** was named for John Houstoun who was elected as the first mayor of Savannah when the city was recognized by Legislative act in 1789.

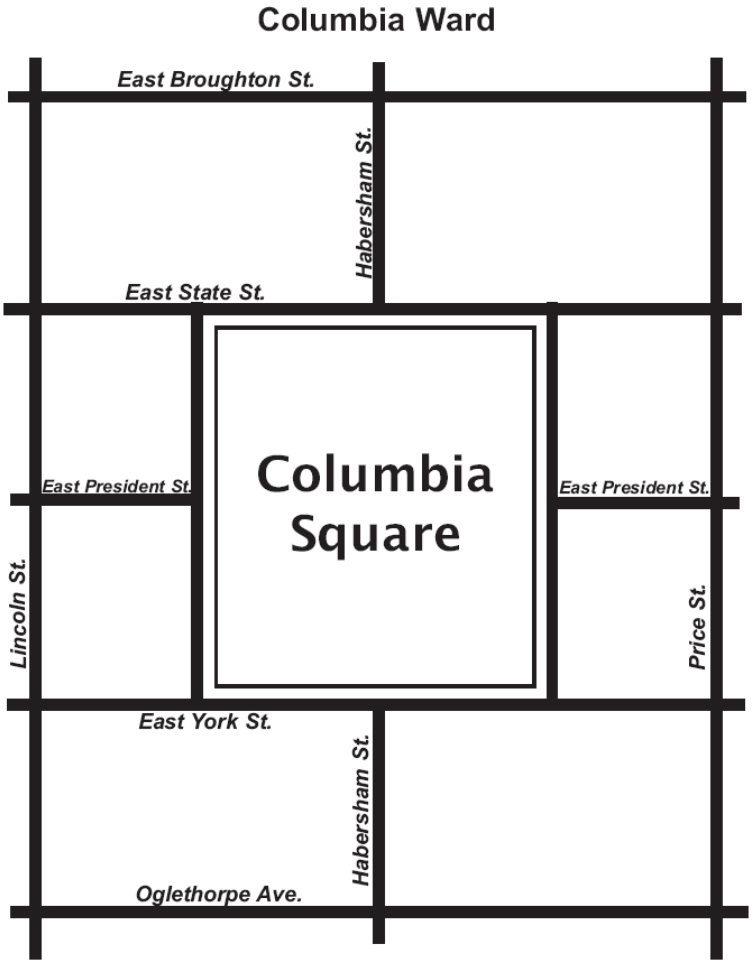
Houstoun and St. Julian streets are lined with some of the oldest houses in Savannah. Between Price Street and Washington Square are two notable buildings: the **HAMPTON LILLIBRIDGE HOUSE** located at 507 East St. Julian Street was built circa 1796-99; and the **CHARLES ODDINGSELLS HOUSE** located at 510 East St. Julian Street was built in 1797. Both of these homes were restored by Jim Williams, a Savannah antiques dealer who was perhaps best known as the subject of the book and film *Midnight in the Garden of Good and Evil*. Three notable properties are located on Houstoun Street. In 1803, 23 Houstoun Street was constructed; few years later in 1807, 11 Houstoun Street was built; the third property located at 21 Houstoun Street was built in 1852 for **SIMON MIRAULT,** a free person of color. Mirault was an émigré from Haiti who became a successful tailor in Savannah. The property was originally located in Troup Ward and was subsequently relocated to its current location.

Many homes of Savannah's early African-American population, both free and enslaved, were located within Washington and Greene wards. **BETSEY BAPTISTE** was purchased as a slave by a free person of color when she first arrived in Savannah. During this time, she was taught by her owner the skills of being a successful vendor at City Market. Baptiste was eventually freed by

her owner and purchased several pieces of rental property on Bay Lane. When she died in 1858, she left an estate worth $500. In 1860, a cotton warehouse was built on the site which is now the rear section of the Mulberry Inn.

COLUMBIA WARD/COLUMBIA SQUARE

COLUMBIA WARD lies directly south of Warren Ward and directly east of Anson Ward. The ward is bounded on the west by Lincoln Street and on the east by Price Street. The northern boundary is East Broughton Street and the southern boundary is East Oglethorpe Avenue.



Columbia Square's north-south axis is Habersham Street, and the east-west axis is East President Street.

HABERSHAM STREET is named for **JAMES HABERSHAM**, who served as a member of the first Colonial Council and was Georgia's Royal Governor from 1771 to 1773.

Laid out in 1799, the ward and square could have been named after the poetic name of the United States of America or to celebrate the 1790 founding of the new United States Capitol Building located in the District of Columbia.

COLUMBIA SQUARE is the site of the **WORMSLOE FOUNTAIN**, which was placed in the square in the 1970s by the descendents of Noble Jones, the founder of Wormsloe Plantation (see "The Development of Savannah"). The Wormsloe Fountain is also known as the "rustic" fountain for its use of branch and leaf motifs.

Columbia Square is another example of a square that has retained its original surrounding environment. On the northwest corner of Habersham and East State streets stands the **ISAIAH DAVENPORT HOUSE**, which was built in 1820 in the Federal architectural style. Master builder Isaiah Davenport constructed this house as his family residence.

The Davenport House also represents the beginning of the historic preservation renaissance in Savannah. Threatened with demolition in 1955, seven prominent Savannah women began raising the $22,500 needed to purchase the house. It opened as a museum in 1963 and underwent a second restoration in 2003 to return the house to its original 1820s state. It also features a courtyard garden, recently redesigned by noted horticulturist Penelope Hobhouse. Saving the Davenport House from demolition was the founding act of the **HISTORIC SAVANNAH**

FOUNDATION.

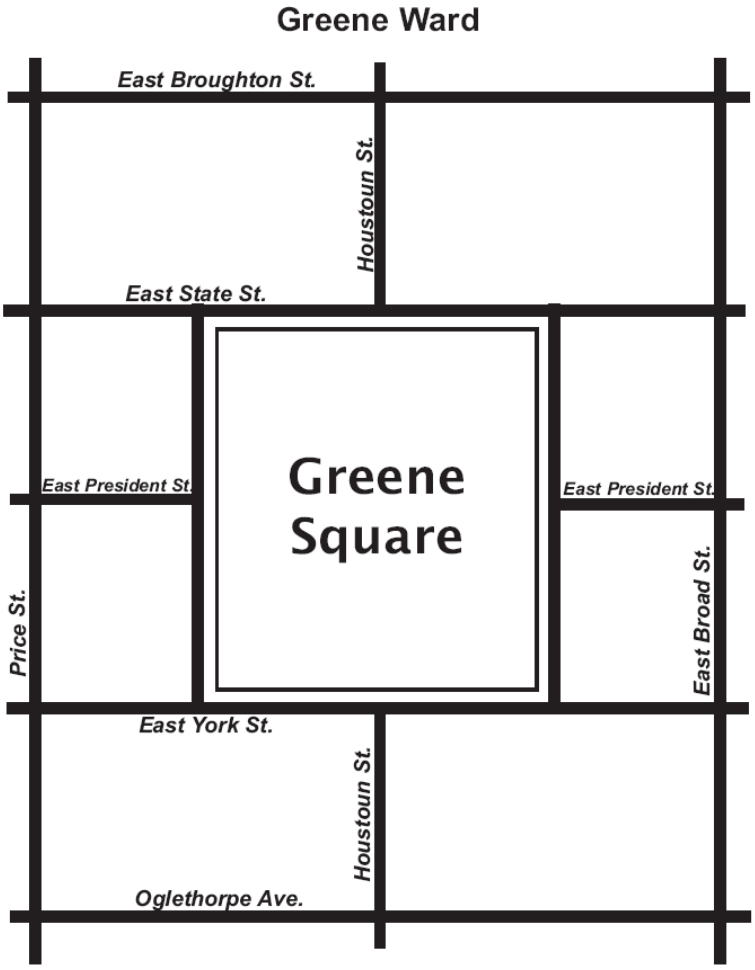
On the northeast corner of Habersham and East State streets is the Francis Stone House which was erected in 1821-23. An addition was built on the rear of the house in 1880. On the southeast corner of Habersham and York streets is a house that was built before 1809. On the southwest corner of Habersham and York Streets is the location of the **ABRAHAM SHEFTALL HOUSE** which was built in 1818. It was moved to this location from the Civic Center area and currently serves as the offices of the Historic Savannah Foundation.

Columbia Ward also boasts one of Savannah's great Classical Revival style structures, the **KEHOE HOUSE**, located at 123 Habersham Street. It has elements of Greek (columns), Italianate (brackets under the eaves), and Queen Anne (bays on the front and south side of the structure) revival motifs. The house was constructed for William Kehoe who owned Kehoe Ironworks (see "Touring the Perimeter"). The iron architectural elements on the house were made at the Kehoe Foundry. Briefly owned by 1970s football star Joe Namath of the New York Jets, the house became an inn in the 1990s.

Two other properties were relocated to Columbia Ward. Built in 1856, 418 East State Street was moved to its current location from an adjacent site. The property located at 420 East State Street was built in the 1700s and relocated from Greene Ward. The property is known as **LAURA'S HOUSE** for Miss Laura Jones who was a prominent member of Second African Baptist Church. She occupied the home from the 1930s to the 1960s when it was still located in Greene Ward.

GREENE WARD/GREENE SQUARE

GREENE WARD is bounded on the west by Price Street and on the east by East Broad Street. Greene Square's north-south axis is Houstoun Street, and the east-west axis is East President Street.



Both ward and square were named for **GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE**, who was the second in command to George Washington in the American Revolution and owner of Mulberry Grove Plantation.

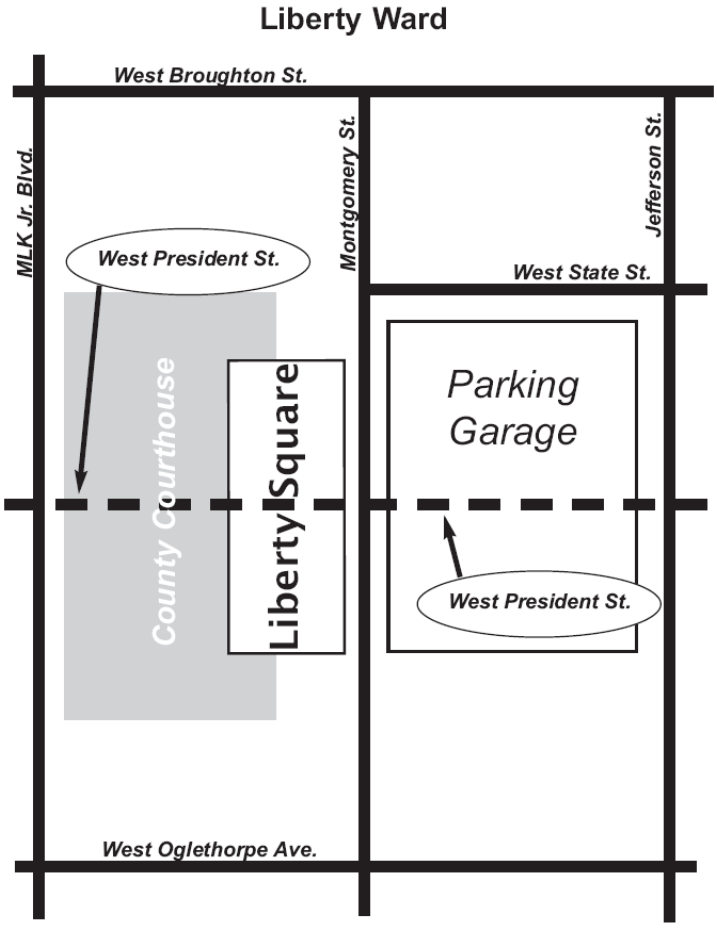
GREENE SQUARE served as the centerpiece of an African-American community in the 19th Century. On the northwest corner of Houstoun and East State streets is the **CUNNINGHAM HOUSE,** constructed in 1810 by Henry Cunningham. He was a former slave and founding pastor of the Second African Baptist Church. After Cunningham's death, the residence became the Savannah Female Orphan Asylum.

The Second African Baptist Church occupies the northwest Trust Lot in Greene Ward. In 1802, the congregation of the First African Baptist Church, then the First Colored Church, reached a membership of 850. At that time, 200 members of the congregation moved to the Second African Baptist Church which was then called the Second Colored Church. In 1823, the two churches were renamed **FIRST AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH** and **SECOND AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH** by the Sunbury Association, an association of area Baptist churches. General Sherman issued Field Order No. 15 which stated that each freedman would receive 40 acres and a mule from this church.

In 1818, the residence built at 542 East State Street was constructed for Charlotte and William Wall, free people of color. The property located at 513 East York Street was built for the estate of Catherine DeVeaux who was part of a prominent African-American family in Savannah.

LIBERTY WARD/LIBERTY SQUARE

LIBERTY WARD is bounded on the west by Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard and on the east by Jefferson Street. Its northern boundary is West Broughton Street while West Oglethorpe Avenue is it southern boundary.



LIBERTY SQUARE's north-south axis is Montgomery Street. At one time, the east-west axis was West President Street. Due to the construction of the Chatham County Courthouse and Robbie Robinson Parking Garage, the street is no longer accessible. The Robbie Robinson Garage was named for a City alderman and civil rights attorney killed by a mail bomb in 1989.

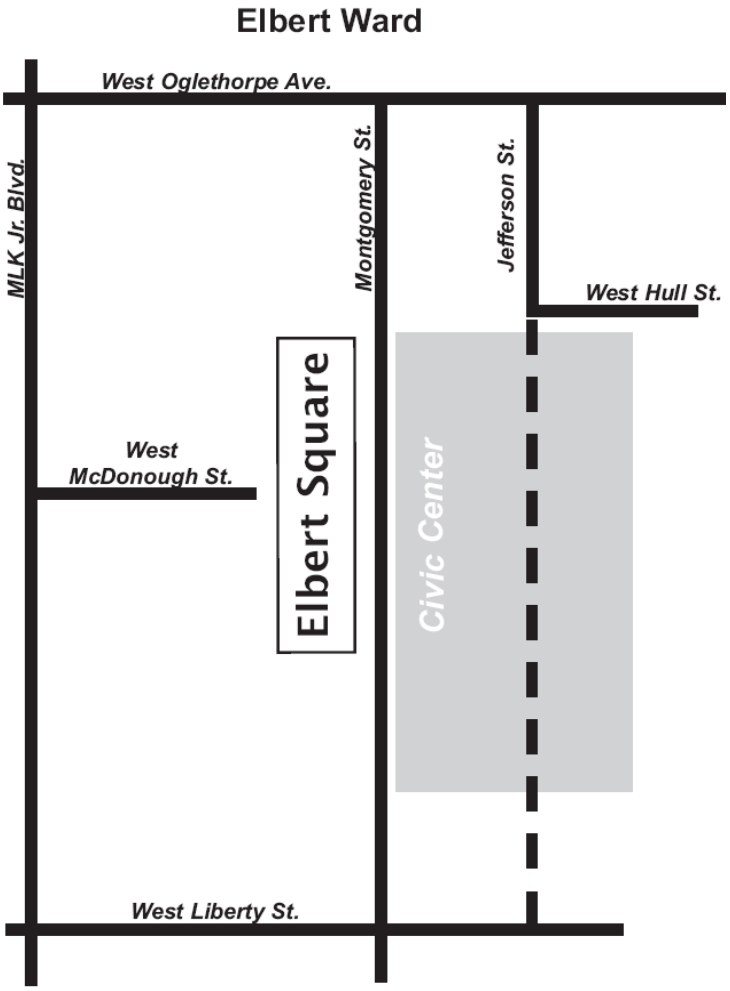
Liberty Ward was originally laid out in 1799 and named for the public sentiments of the period. This included the **SONS OF LIBERTY,** a name given to patriots of the Colonies prior to the American Revolution, and British provocations against the American merchant fleet which led to the War of 1812.

A contemporary eternal "flame of freedom" is located on the vestigial remains of **LIBERTY SQUARE** near the east entrance of the Chatham County Courthouse. It was a gift of the American Legion to Chatham County.

In 1908, the **B'NAI BRITH JACOB** congregation built a new synagogue at 112 Montgomery Street. They split from the Mickve Israel congregation in 1861. The structure was designed by Hyman Witcover in a Moorish style. On the twin towers is a Star of David. A cross was once on the cornice line which has since been removed. In 1968, the Jewish congregation moved to the Southside and the Montgomery Street sanctuary, which became the home of St. Andrew's Independent Episcopal Church, an offshoot of St. John's Episcopal Church. The building is currently owned by the Savannah College of Art and Design and serves as a student center.

ELBERT WARD/ELBERT SQUARE

In 1801, **ELBERT WARD** was the first ward to be added south of the original city boundary of South Broad Street (now Oglethorpe Avenue). Elbert Ward is bounded on the west by Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard, east by Jefferson Street and on the south by Liberty Street. Elbert Square's north-south axis is Montgomery Street. The vestigial square is a grassy plot on the west side of Montgomery Street opposite the west entrance to the Civic Center.



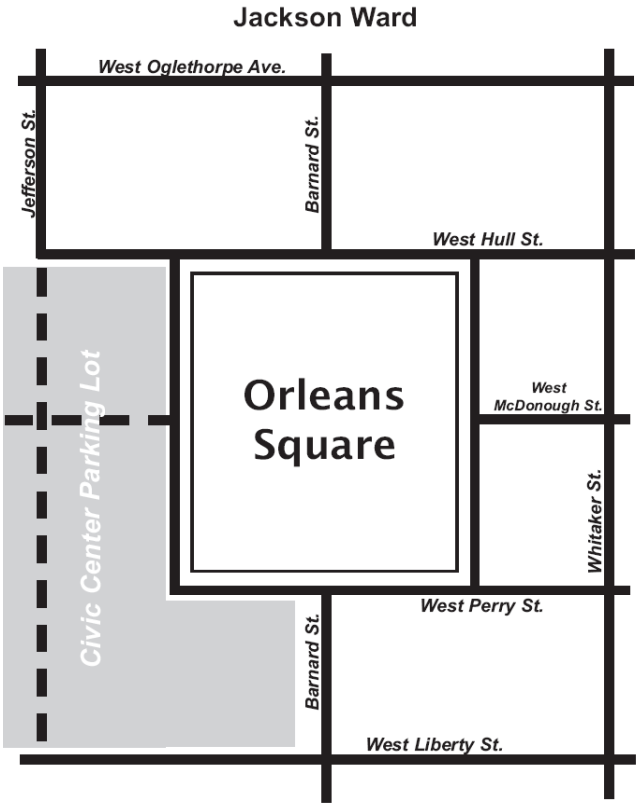
The ward and square were named for Georgia Governor **SAMUEL ELBERT**, a planter and Revolutionary warrior. Laid out after the fire of 1796, the City sold its lot to finance a citywide cistern project. Federal Highway 17 was routed through downtown Savannah on Montgomery Street in the 1930s. This caused the dissection of Elbert, Liberty and Franklin squares for traffic. Franklin Square was restored in the late 20th Century. All that remains of the square is a small grassy area to the west of the Civic Center. In 1969, the "Flame of Freedom" was placed here but was moved to Liberty Square in front of the County Courthouse.

CHAPTER 6: THE WARD SYSTEM—FROM 1801 TO 1815

Due to the expansion of the city southward beginning with Elbert Ward, new cross streets had to be surveyed and named. The first east-west street, south of South Broad Street (Oglethorpe Avenue), was named Chatham, the second which bisected Elbert Square was named Screven, and the east-west street at the south end of the square was named Wilkes. Before the next square was laid out, the War of 1812 had been fought. This resulted in the squares and the east-west streets south of Oglethorpe Avenue being named in honor of the War of 1812.

JACKSON WARD/ORLEANS SQUARE

JACKSON WARD is bounded on the west by Jefferson Street and on the east by Whitaker Street. The northern boundary is West Oglethorpe Avenue, and the southern boundary is West Liberty Street.



ORLEANS SQUARE's north-south axis is Barnard Street. The east-west axis is West McDonough Street, named for **COMMODORE ISAAC MCDONOUGH,** who triumphed over the British Navy on Lake Champlain in the War of 1812.

Jackson Ward was laid out in 1815. The Battle of New Orleans was the last battle of the War of 1812 and inspired the name of the square. The ward was named after **ANDREW JACKSON**, the hero of the battle.

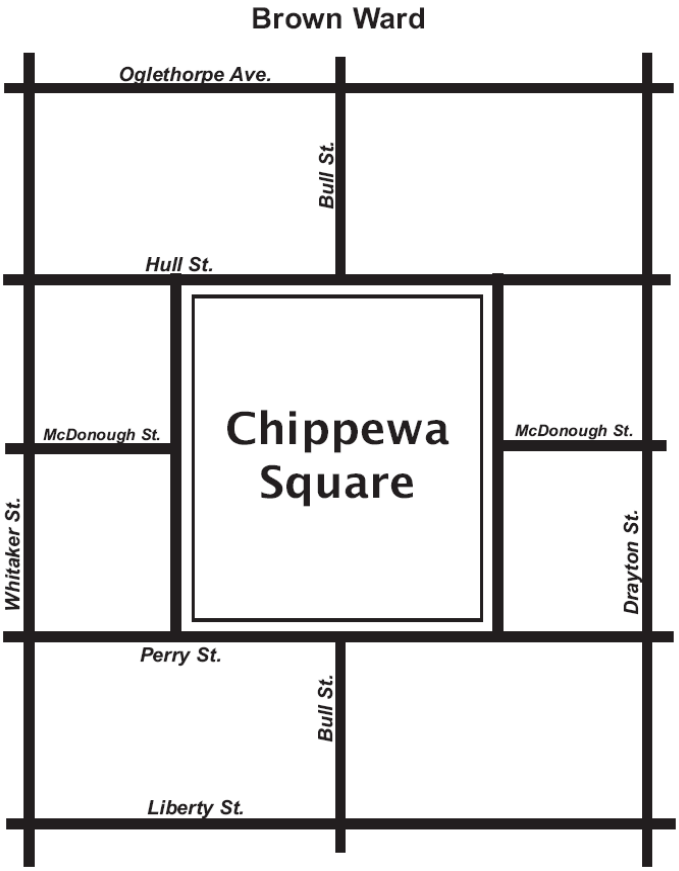
The two east-west cross streets that define the north and south edges of the square are named for Commodores Hull and Perry, who fought and defeated the British on the Battle of Lake Erie during the War of 1812.

In 1989, the **GERMAN MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN** and accompanying benches were placed in the square to commemorate the early German immigrants to the Colony of Georgia.

On the southeast Trust Lot stands the **CHAMPION-MCALPIN HOUSE**. The house was designed by the architect Charles Cluskey in 1844 for Aaron Champion who bequeathed it to his daughter, Maria (Mrs. James W.) McAlpin. In 1895, the third floor was added in the latest Mansard style and transformed the Greek revival mansion into what appears to be a Beaux-Arts structure. The property is now owned by the Society of Cincinnati which is a fraternal group composed of Revolutionary War officers and their families. Present members are male descendants of those officers. The group was named for a Roman farmer, Cincinnatus, who left his plow to lead Rome into battle.

BROWN WARD/CHIPPEWA SQUARE

BROWN WARD is bounded on the west by Whitaker Street and on the east by Drayton Street. The northern boundary is Oglethorpe Avenue, and the southern boundary is Liberty Street. Chippewa Square's north-south axis is Bull Street. The east-west axis is McDonough Street.



Brown Ward and **CHIPPEWA SQUARE** were laid out in 1815, the same year as Jackson Ward and Orleans Square. Brown Ward is named for **MAJOR-GENERAL JACOB BROWN**, who served as commander of the American forces at the Battle of Chippewa in 1813 during the War of 1812.

In the center of Chippewa Square stands the 20th Century statue of General Oglethorpe, founder of the Colony of Georgia. He is dressed in the military uniform of the period and faces south to the Spanish enemy in Florida. At the monument's base are four lions holding shields bearing Oglethorpe's family crest, the seal of the State of Georgia, the seal of the Georgia colony and the seal of the City of Savannah. The Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Georgia Legislature each played a role in planning and funding the monument.

Noted American sculptor **DANIEL CHESTER FRENCH** received the commission for the bronze statue. His associate, architect Henry Bacon, designed the base of the monument. French and Bacon also collaborated to design the Lincoln Memorial located in Washington, D.C.

One of the most notable buildings is the **SAVANNAH THEATER** which occupies the northeast Trust Lot. Its original design was the work of William Jay whose Regency style architecture is still recognizable in the Owens Thomas House, the Scarbrough House and the front section of the Telfair Academy. The theater opened in 1818, creating Savannah's original theater district in this square. The structure has been greatly altered over time including conversion into a movie-house and multiple renovations to the exterior.

On the northwest Trust Lot of the ward stands the **FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH** which boasts the oldest extant sanctuary in the city. This church remained open during the Civil War. On the Sunday before General William T. Sherman's arrival in the city, the minister preached to his usual Confederate congregation. The following Sunday he preached to a congregation of Federal troops.

In 1993, the scenes in the film ***Forrest Gump*** where the character Gump sits waiting for a bus were filmed on a brick platform to the north of the square. During the filming of this scene, at least four delicate fiberglass benches were used. One of these benches was given by Paramount Pictures to the City and is housed at the Savannah History Museum.

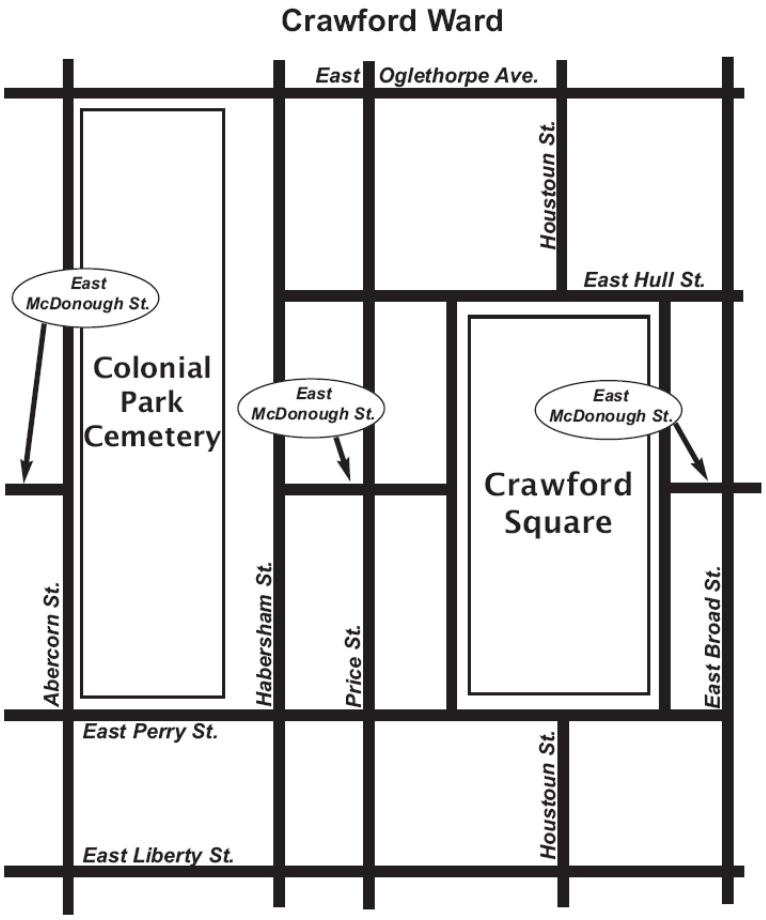
At this point, the eastward development of wards along the McDonough Street axis had reached the city burial ground laid out by Oglethorpe, and expansion was halted until 1841.

CHAPTER 7: THE WARD SYSTEM—FROM 1815 TO 1841

By 1841, the City had designated Crawford Ward as the last ward bordering Oglethorpe Avenue to the south. No buildings in that ward date earlier than 1841. At approximately the same time, Pulaski and Jasper wards were laid out to the south of Liberty Street.

CRAWFORD WARD/CRAWFORD SQUARE

CRAWFORD WARD covers the largest area of all the 24 wards in the Historic District to include Colonial Park on the west and reaching East Broad Street on its eastern edge. It lies on the same axes as Brown and Jackson wards, but includes two north-south running streets, Habersham and Price between Colonial Park Cemetery and the Square. The ward and square are named for **WILLIAM HARRIS CRAWFORD**, who was the Secretary of Treasury under President Madison and a former State governor and senator.



Notable buildings between Colonial Park and Crawford Square include the 1887 Chatham County jail and police department building on Habersham Street. This Chatham County jail was used until 1978. It was purchased and restored by the Savannah College of Art and Design. The oldest dwellings in Crawford Ward are 223 and 232 Habersham Street. Built in 1844, these buildings are entered at the more formal second level or parlor floor. Street or garden level spaces were generally occupied by work rooms such as kitchens or laundry rooms.

CRAWFORD SQUARE is directly south of Greene Square and is on the north-south axis of Houstoun Street and the east-west axis of McDonough Street. The square had been a children's playground long before the contemporary equipment was installed. In the early 20th Century the children of African-American mill workers living on the east side of Broad Street crossed to the open square to play. During the Jim Crow period, African-Americans were prohibited from passing through the other squares. However, African-American children were permitted to play in Crawford Square. It is now the only square dedicated to neighborhood recreation and the only

square still surrounded by a fence, as all 24 squares once were. It is also the only remaining square to have retained its cistern, which was once necessary for fire-fighting in each ward.

LIBERTY STREET, west to east.
At the intersection with Barnard Street sits two houses built in the 1830s, one on the southwest corner and the other on the northeast. These are the only houses on Liberty Street that predate the opening of Pulaski and Jasper wards.

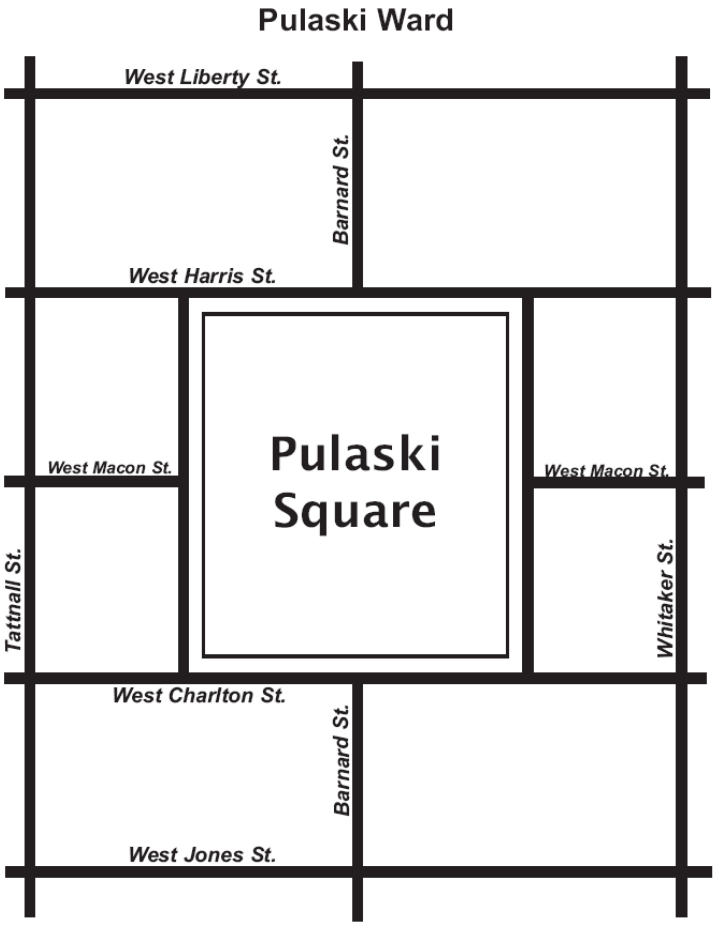
On the corner of Bull and Liberty streets is a mansion that was built in 1879 for **HENRY BRIGHAM** by architect Francis Grimball. In 1849, 1-3 West Liberty Street was designed by John S. Norris, designer of the United States Custom House.

On the northeast corner of Drayton and Liberty streets stands **DRAYTON TOWERS** which is the only example of the International style architecture style in Savannah. In 1949, **BILLY BERGEN**, son of Savannah architect Cletus Bergen (for whom the Savannah College of Art and Design's Bergen Hall is named) submitted the design for Drayton Towers as his fifth year design project at Georgia State College. In 1951, the building was completed as designed. This property also represents Savannah's participation in the trend toward urban renewal by replacing several older residential and commercial buildings. In 2006, Drayton Towers began a restoration project to include affordable apartments and luxury condominiums.

Between Abercorn and Habersham streets on the north side of Liberty Street are a row of houses that date between 1850 and 1870. Several of these houses were built by investors as tenant houses. On the south side of Liberty Street stands the **SISTERS OF MERCY CONVENT** which was built in 1845 when this Catholic religious order came to Savannah to assist the Irish community with its health and education needs. The architect was Charles Cluskey who had previously designed the Champion-McAlpin House on Orleans Square.

PULASKI WARD/PULASKI SQUARE

PULASKI WARD was the first ward to be laid out south of Liberty Street. It is bounded on the west by Tatnall and on the east by Whitaker Street. The northern boundary is West Liberty Street, and the southern boundary is West Jones Street. Pulaski Square's north-south axis is Barnard Street, and the east-west axis is West Macon Street. The square is framed on the north by West Harris Street and on the south by West Charlton Street.



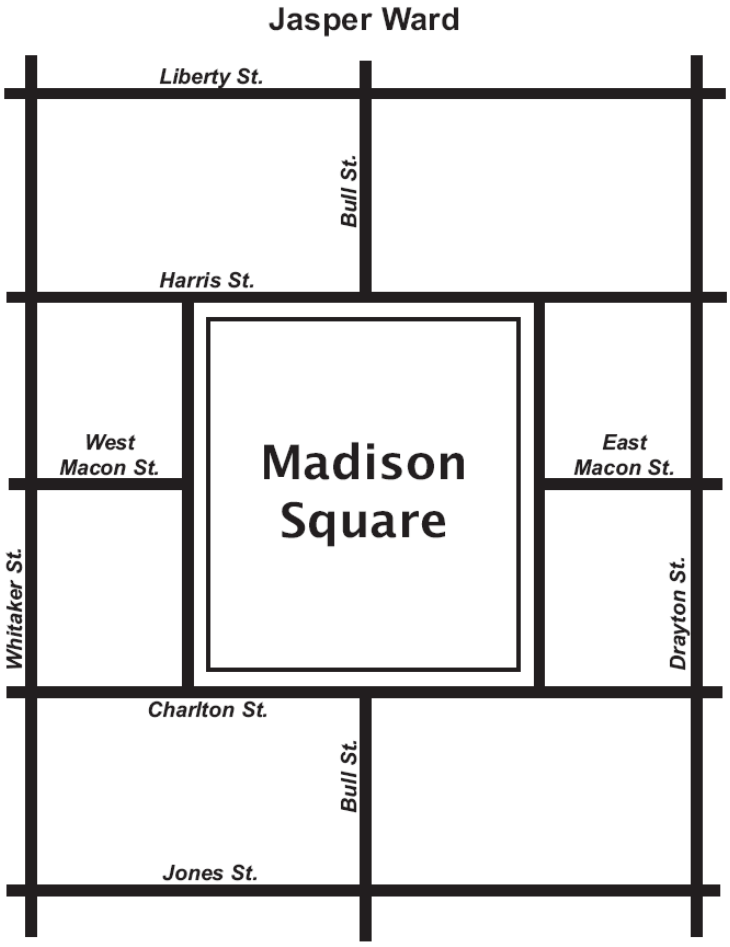
The ward and square were named for **COUNT CASIMIR PULASKI**, who was an 18th Century freedom fighter. Banished from his native Poland for rebellion against the King, he made his way to Paris where Benjamin Franklin persuaded him to fight for American independence. Pulaski made it to America and fought with General George Washington in Pennsylvania. He eventually formed his own legion in Maryland and came to Coastal Georgia and fought in the 1779 Siege of Savannah. During the battle, Pulaski was mortally wounded and died two days later. He was the highest ranking foreign officer to die in the American Revolution.

Tattnall Street was named for **GOVERNOR JOSIAH TATNALL**. Tatnall's son was a naval hero in the war with Mexico in the late 1840s and served in the Confederate Navy. **JONES STREET** is named either for **NOBLE WIMBERLY JONES**, a delegate to the Continental Congress, or for **MAJOR JOHN JONES**, a colonial officer killed in the Siege of Savannah in 1779. **HARRIS STREET** is named for **GENERAL FRANCIS HARRIS**, a member of the first General Assembly of Georgia. **CHARLTON STREET** was named for **JUDGE THOMAS USHER PULASKI CHARLTON**, who served as the mayor of Savannah from 1815 to 1819. **MACON STREET** is named for **NATHANIEL MACON**, a North Carolina statesman beloved by Georgians because of his states rights ideology.

The buildings surrounding Pulaski Square have barely changed since they were first constructed. The houses facing east on the square were built in 1844. The house with a three-story porch facing south at the corner of Harris and Barnard streets was constructed in 1839. The building located at 123 West Charlton Street dates to 1843, and the buildings and 201 and 203 West Charlton Street were built in 1854.

JASPER WARD/MADISON SQUARE

JASPER WARD is directly east of Pulaski Ward and was laid out in 1837. It is the fourth ward along Bull Street. The ward was named for **SERGEANT WILLIAM JASPER** of South Carolina who was a non commissioned soldier of the American Revolution and died in the Siege of Savannah. The square was named for United States President James Madison, the 4th President of the United States of America.



Japser Ward is bounded on the west by Whitaker Street and on the east by Drayton Street. The northern boundary is Liberty Street, and the southern boundary is Jones Street. Madison Square's north-south axis is Bull Street, and the east-west axis is East Macon Street. The square is framed on the north by Harris Street and on the south by Charlton Street.

The monument in **MADISON SQUARE** is a memorial to Sergeant Jasper. The monument was designed by Alexander Doyle and is made of bronze and marble.

Distinguished buildings along Madison Square include the Sorrel-Weed House built in 1841 on the southwest corner of Bull and Harris streets.

On the southwest Trust Lot is **ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH**. The property was designed in the Gothic Revival style by John S. Norris and built in 1853 by architect Calvin Otis. On the southeast Trust Lot is the **GREEN-MELDRIM HOUSE,** built in 1853. In 1864, the home was used temporarily by Union General William T. Sherman as his headquarters at the invitation of Charles Green. The house passed from the Green family to Peter W. Meldrim and was later sold to St. John's Episcopal Church in 1943. It now serves as a parish house and is open to the public as a house museum.

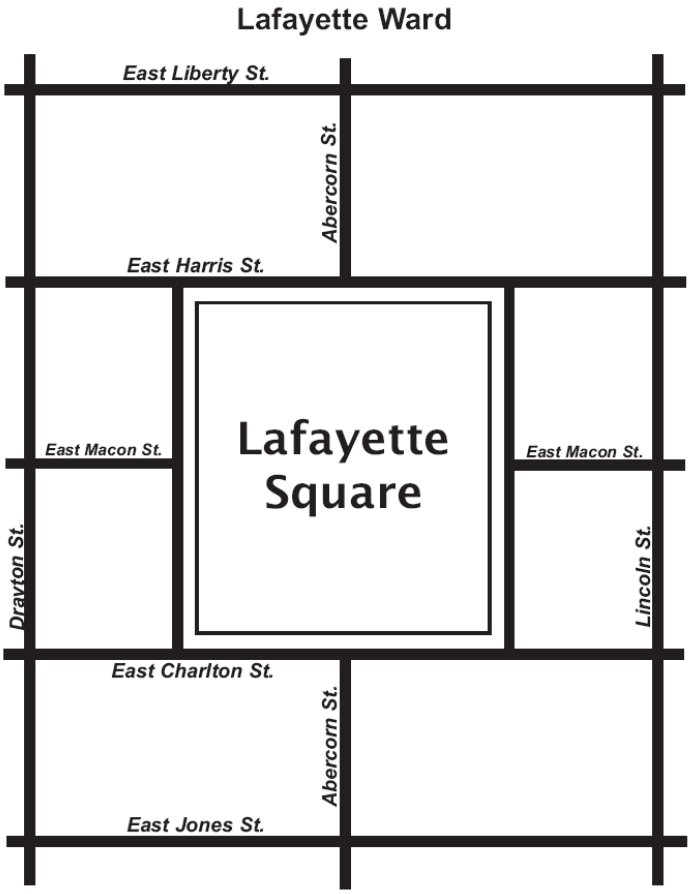
On the southwest corner of Bull and Charlton streets is the **SCOTTISH RITE TEMPLE** designed by Hyman Witcover who was the designer of City Hall. On the southeast corner is the **SAVANNAH VOLUNTEER GUARDS ARMORY**, designed by William Gibbons Preston in 1892. The building is currently occupied by the Savannah College of Art and Design.

CHAPTER 8: THE WARD SYSTEM—1841 TO 1856

The last wards are Lafayette and Troup wards which are located between Liberty and Jones streets. Additionally, Chatham, Monterey, Calhoun and Wesley wards were laid out and are the southernmost wards located between Jones and Gaston streets.

LAFAYETTE WARD/LAFAYETTE SQUARE

LAFAYETTE WARD is bounded on the west by Drayton Street and on the east by Lincoln Street. The northern boundary is East Liberty Street, and the southern boundary is East Jones Street. Lafayette Square's north-south axis is Abercorn Street, and the east-west axis is East Macon Street. The square is framed on the north by East Harris Street and on the south by East Charlton Street.



Added in 1837, both ward and square are named for the **MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE**, George Washington's *Aide de Camp*, a hero of the American Revolution and representative of French allies. As noted earlier, Lafayette visited Savannah in 1824 and was a guest at the Owens-Thomas House during his visit.

The most impressive edifice on the square is the **CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST** which was designed by architect Francis Baldwin. The structure, which seats 1,000 people, was erected from 1872 to 1876 and rebuilt in 1898 after a fire. The structure, which underwent extensive restoration in 2000, is brick, stucco and whitewashed with decorative terra cotta elements. The adjoining rectory was constructed in 1888 and is the Bishop's residence.

On the southwest Trust Lot of Lafayette Square is the house built for Englishman **ANDREW LOW** in 1849. The structure was designed by John Norris who also designed the United States Custom House. Low was a cotton factor. His son, William, married Juliette Gordon Low, the founder of the Girl Scouts. The couple moved to England, where she separated from him and returned to reside in the Low House.

The **ANDREW LOW HOUSE** is owned by the National Society of Colonial Dames and is their state headquarters. It is furnished as a 19th Century residence, and the gardens at the front of the house are restored to their original appearance. It is open to the public as a historic site and house museum. The carriage house west of the Andrew Low House is where Juliette Gordon Low established the first Girl Scout troops. She bequeathed this building to the Savannah Girl Scout Council which operates it as offices and a museum.

Savannah's only example of a Charleston side-entrance residence is the **BATTERSBY-HARTRIDGE HOUSE** located at 119 East Charlton Street. The main entrance to the house is on the porch which provides more privacy than those on the front of the house. This is a private residence.

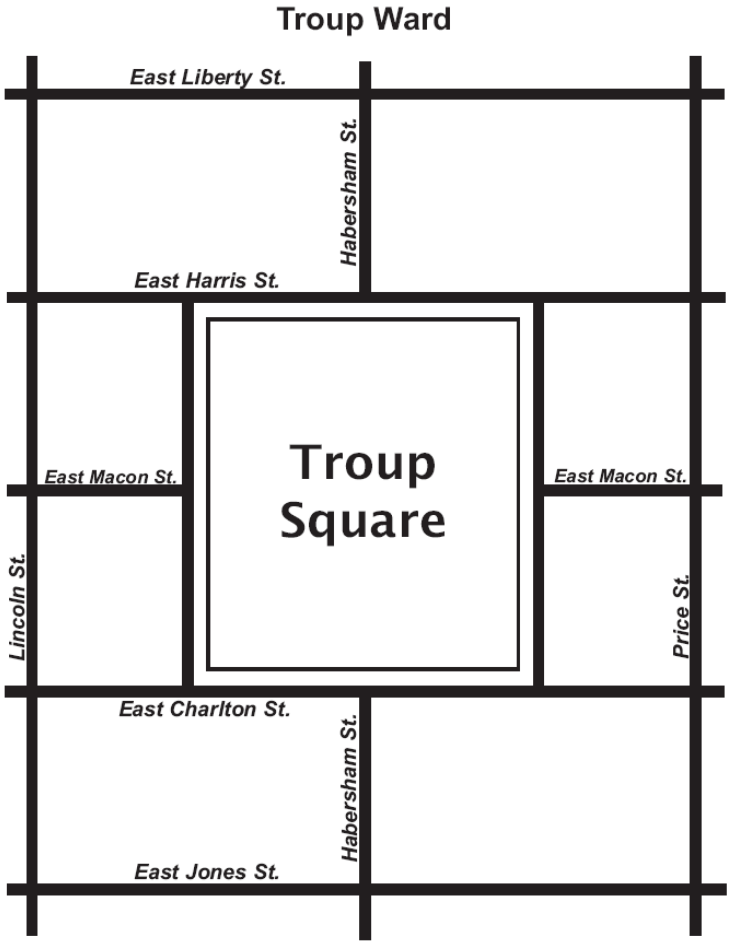
Built in 1856, the modest home at 207 East Charlton Street was the childhood home of famed Southern writer **FLANNERY O'CONNOR**. The house was purchased in 1989 by members of the Armstrong Atlantic State University English department and is now owned by the Flannery O'Connor Childhood Home Foundation. The parlor floor is used for literary occasions and is open to the public. The second level exhibits O'Connor's own childhood furnishings. The house next door at 211 East Charlton was constructed in 1853 and was owned by O'Connor's older cousin, Kate Flannery Semmes. Cousin Kate served as a family benefactor. This home is a private residence.

On the east side of Lafayette Square is the **HAMILTON-TURNER HOUSE,** built in 1873 for Samuel P. Hamilton. The house is perhaps best known for its involvement in the book *Midnight in the Garden of Good and Evil* (circa 1994) as the illicit residence of Joe Odum. More recently it has become a bed and breakfast inn.

The **SEMIQUINCENTENARY FOUNTAIN** in the square was given to the city by the Colonial Dames and paid for by receipts from visitors to the Andrew Low House. It commemorates the 250th anniversary of the founding of the Colony of Georgia and the town of Savannah in 1983. The City of Savannah was not founded until 1790.

TROUP WARD/TROUP SQUARE

TROUP WARD is bounded on the west by Lincoln Street and on the east by Price Street. The northern boundary is East Liberty Street, and the southern boundary is East Jones Street. Troup Square's north-south axis is Habersham Street, and the east-west axis is East Macon Street. The square is framed on the north by East Harris Street and on the south by East Charlton Street.



Both ward and square are named for **GEORGE MCINTOSH TROUP** of Savannah who served as State and United States Congressman and Governor of Georgia in 1823. The square was named for him when he was still alive, which is quite unusual. Lincoln Street is named for **BENJAMIN LINCOLN** who served as General in the Continental Army and was a combatant in the Siege of Savannah.

Laid out in 1851, **TROUP SQUARE** has two ornaments which include the **MYERS DRINKING FOUNTAIN** and the **ARMILLARY SPHERE**. The bronze fountain was given to the City by **MAYOR HERMAN MYERS** in 1897 and was originally installed in Forsyth Park. The present fountain in Troup Square is a reproduction made from casts of the middle part of the fountain. The faucets and catch basins originally stood four feet off the ground and were used by people. Now it is in the position to quench the thirst of dogs. The new use for the fountain has been a catalyst for an annual blessing of the animals in the square.

The **ARMILLARY SPHERE** and complementary landscaping elements were the gifts of Mr. and Mrs. Mills B. Lane, Jr. as part of the Troup Ward Conservation Project. The Armillary Sphere dates to 1968 and functions as a sundial which is decorated with the signs of the zodiac. The term armillary generally refers to a "skeleton" globe, with hemispheric and various other elliptical divisions indicated by metal "bracelets."

The Lane family owned the Troup Trust Building on Habersham Street. Opposite this building is John Norris's **UNITARIAN CHURCH** which was designed for Free People of Color. Originally built on Oglethorpe Square in 1853, it was moved to Troup Square as St. Stephens Episcopal Church in 1860. It later became a Baptist Center, and then, once again, a Unitarian-Universalist

church in 1997. The music director of the first Unitarian church in its former location was **JAMES L. PIERPOINT**, who wrote the Christmas favorite, "Jingle Bells," during his tenure with the church.

JONES STREET, west to east

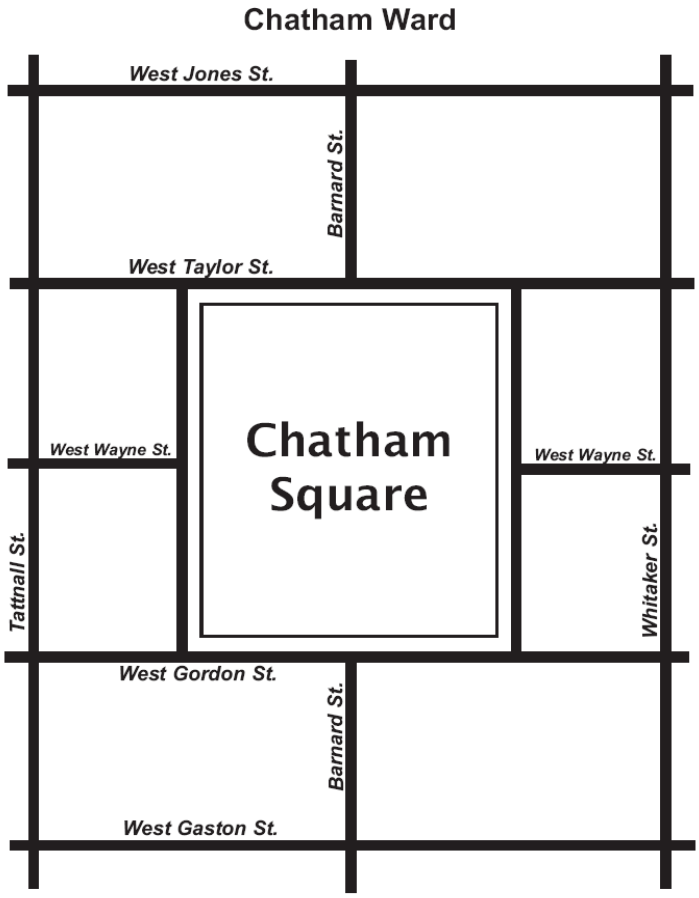
JONES STREET is often cited as the premier residential street in the Historic District. Most of the residences were built between 1850 and 1870, although some notable examples were built later. In the block between Whitaker and Bull streets, numbers 12 and 14 are a double house designed by **ALFRED S. EICHBERG**, perhaps Savannah's most notable builder in brick and terra cotta. This structure was erected in 1891. Notable architect John S. Norris designed 10 West Jones and the double house at 2-4 West Jones Street. The residence at 5 West Jones Street was built for **ELIZA M. THOMPSON** and is now one of the city's oldest inns. Thompson was an independently wealthy woman who was fond of giving lavish and elegant parties.

Between 1852 and 1854, 101-119 East Jones Street were also built for **ELIZA ANN JEWETT**. The **ABRAHAM MINUS HOUSE** at 204 East Jones Street was designed by architect Stephen Decatur Button and built in 1859-60. It was originally stucco.

Several residences in the 500 block of East Jones Street have been projects of the Historic Savannah Foundation revolving fund. Through this program, historically significant endangered properties are purchased by Historic Savannah Foundation and resold to qualified buyers who will restore them.

CHATHAM WARD/CHATHAM SQUARE

CHATHAM WARD and its neighbors to the east are the last wards included in the Historic District. All were developed in the period between 1841 and 1856, a time of rapid economic growth. These wards are characterized by substantial residences and deeply shaded tree canopies.

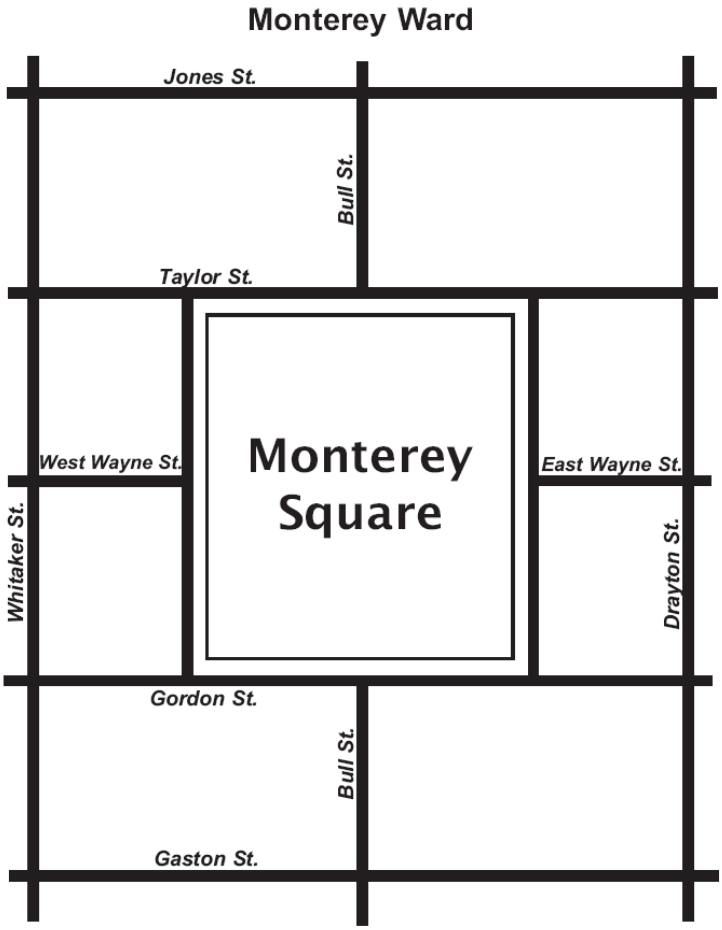


Chatham Ward is bounded on the west by Tattnall Street and on the east by Whitaker Street. The northern boundary is West Jones Street, and the southern boundary is West Gaston Street. Chatham Square's north-south axis is Barnard Street, and the east-west axis is Wayne Street. The square is framed on the north by West Taylor Street and on the south by West Gordon Street.

Laid out in 1847, Chatham Ward and Square are named for the **EARL OF CHATHAM**, William Pitt. **TAYLOR STREET** is named for **UNITED STATES PRESIDENT ZACHARY TAYLOR**, who served as General of the United States Army during the Mexican War of 1848-49 and as 12th President of the United States. The naming of the wards establishes an informal timeline based on United States history. **GORDON STREET** is named for **WILLIAM WASHINGTON GORDON,** the first president of the Central of Georgia Railroad. **WAYNE STREET** is named for **JAMES MOORE WAYNE**, for whom the Juliette Gordon Low Birthplace was built, and who served Savannah and the United States as mayor, state legislator, member of Congress and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

On the northwest corner of the square is the **BARNARD STREET SCHOOL**, which was built in 1906 in the Mission architecture style. It is presently classrooms and offices for the Savannah College of Art and Design. On the southeast of the square along Gordon Street is **GORDON ROW** which is a block of row houses with intact service buildings that line Gordon Lane to the south. The block runs from Chatham Square to Whitaker Street and was built in 1853. South of the square on Barnard Street is another block of row houses referred to as the "Blues Range."

MONTEREY WARD/MONTEREY SQUARE



MONTEREY WARD is bounded on the west by Whitaker Street and on the east by Drayton Street. The northern boundary is Jones Street, and the southern boundary is Gaston Street. Monterey Square's north-south axis is Bull Street, and the east-west axis is Wayne Street. The square is framed on the north by Taylor Street and on the south by Gordon Street.

Laid out in 1847, both the ward and square are named for the Battle of Monterey, Mexico which was a significant victory for the United States in the Mexican War. It also represented a noteworthy victory for the Southern states because Texas was now part of the Union. Texas was a slave-holding state with delegates to U.S. Congress voting for a states rights political platform.

COUNT CASIMIR PULASKI, a war hero who originally hailed from Poland, was first memorialized along with Nathanael Greene at the Greene Monument, since the monument commission that wished to honor both men could not afford two separate monuments. In 1852, the lottery that funded monuments had enough to commission a separate monument for Pulaski. The design of the monument is the work of sculptor R. E. Launitz. The marble is from Carrera, Italy, although not of the highest quality. The sculptor chose **MONTEREY SQUARE** over other locations like Wright and Chippewa squares because he felt the scale of buildings in those squares was inappropriate. The female figure at the top of the monument represents "Liberty." The wounding of Pulaski is the subject of a panel on the base of the monument.

In the 1990s the monument had weathered to a point that required removing it from the square and casting a new "Liberty" and new garlands for her pedestal. The originals are now in the Savannah History Museum, and the replacements, made of marble dust and resin, have been reassembled on the site along with the original base and shaft. One of the sections of the shaft was discovered to have been installed upside down. During the reinstallation, it was once again placed upside down for the sake of historic continuity. It can be identified by the position of its stars.

Notable buildings on the square include 429 Bull Street on the southwest Trust Lot. Known as the **MERCER-WILDER HOUSE**, this residence was originally built for General Hugh Mercer, a

hero of the Confederacy, and was designed by John Norris. The house was begun in 1860 and completed in 1871. It was restored by **JIM WILLIAMS**, a Savannah antique dealer with a deep commitment to historic preservation who served as a central character in John Berendt's best-seller, *Midnight in the Garden of Good and Evil*. The house has been featured in such films as *Glory* and *Midnight in the Garden of Good and Evil*. It is furnished with antiques collected by Williams and is open for public tours. During his ownership, the carriage house served as Williams' antique shop.

On the south side of the square, at 7 West Gordon Street is a semi-detached house that was the subject of a televised "This Old House" restoration in 1996. It was built in 1884. The house next door at 3 West Gordon Street was constructed in the 1860s and altered in 1884 with a second floor ballroom. Both of these buildings are private residences.

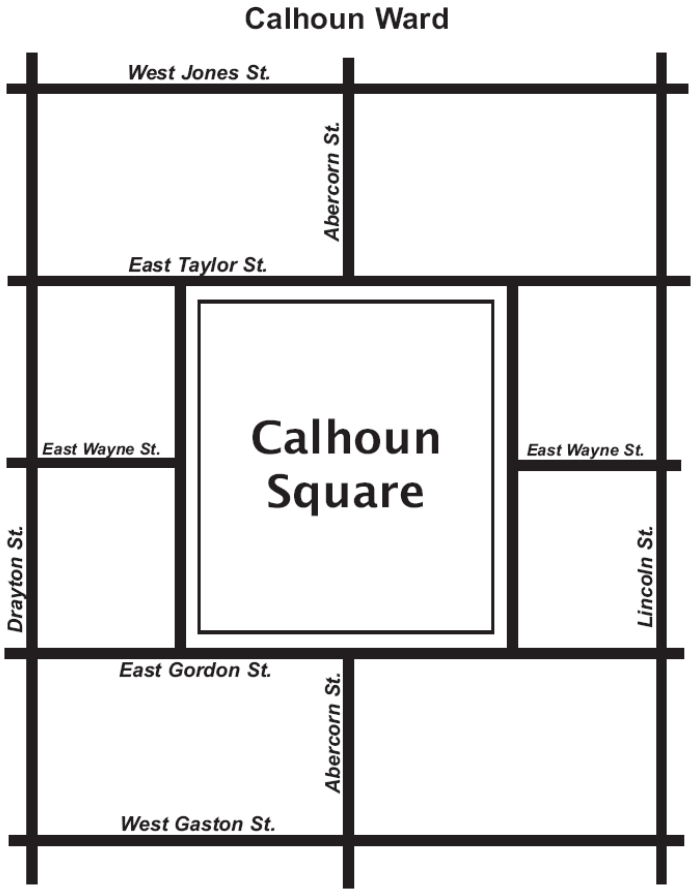
On the southeast Trust Lot stands the **SYNAGOGUE OF TO CONGREGATION MICKVE ISRAEL**, built between 1876 and 1878. It was designed by Henry G. Harrison and modified by J. D. Foley in the neo-Gothic Revival style. The congregation is one of the oldest in America, third only to congregations in New York and Newport, Rhode Island. In 1733, the congregation began when a ship carrying mostly Sephardic Jewish refugees from the Spanish Inquisition arrived in Savannah. This included a physician named **SAMUEL NUNEZ**, along with two families recently from England headed by **BENJAMIN SHEFTALL** and **ABRAHAM MINIS**. **PHILIP MINIS** became Georgia's first white male child born in the colony.

The Georgia Trustees planned to colonize Georgia with only Anglicans. However, Oglethorpe made an exception for these new arrivals. The skills of Dr. Nunez were used to fight the Yellow Fever epidemic which hit the colony.

The congregation was chartered in 1790 by Governor Edward Telfair. The first and second synagogues were located at Liberty and Whitaker streets. In 1876, the Congregation acquired its current site at Monterey Square. In the 21st Century, a museum and fellowship facilities were added on the rear of the trust lot replacing a 1957 structure. Architects for the new building were the Maryland firm of Levin-Brown. The museum contains numerous artifacts including the Torah that was brought over to the colony in 1733. This Torah has been in this country longer than any other. Tours of the sanctuary and museum are available to the public.

CALHOUN WARD/CALHOUN SQUARE

Laid out in 1815, **CALHOUN WARD** is bounded on the west by Drayton Street and on the east by Lincoln Street. The northern boundary is Jones Street, and the southern boundary is Gaston Street. Its north-south axis is Abercorn Street, and the east-west axis is Wayne Street. The square is framed on the north by Taylor Street and on the south by Gordon Street.



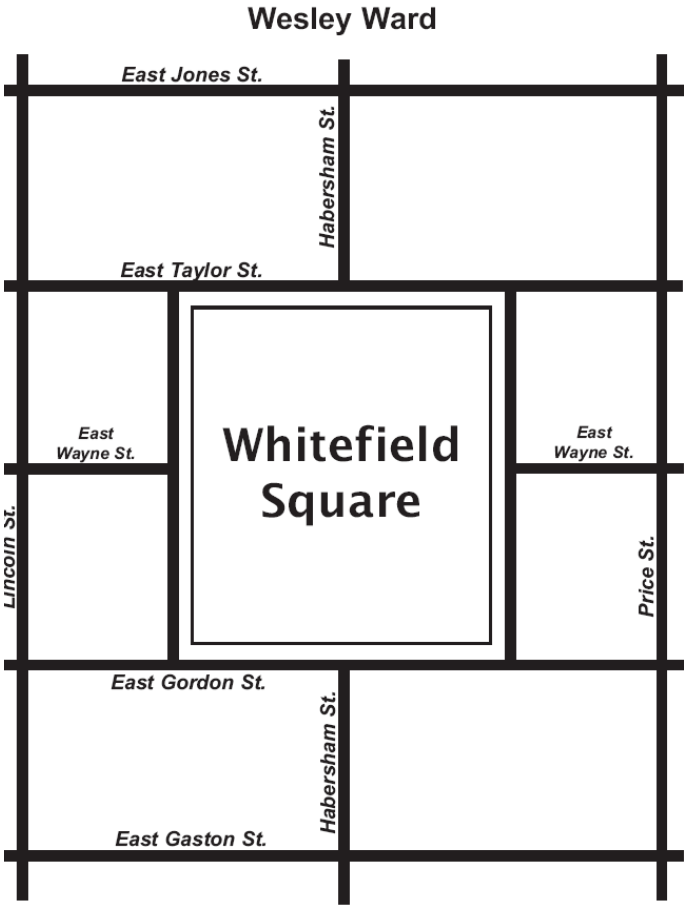
Both ward and square honor **JOHN C. CALHOUN,** a U.S. Senator from South Carolina and advocate of nullification—the right of states to reject federal laws of which they disapproved. The naming of this ward and square reflect the growing concerns of Savannahians over the politics of states rights and slavery.

In contemporary Savannah, Calhoun Square is most closely associated with its children. Every May Day, Chatham County school children dance around a Maypole erected in the center of the square. On the southeast corner of Gordon and Abercorn streets is the historic **MASSIE SCHOOL,** established in 1856 as Savannah's first public school and now owned by the Chatham County School District. It is operated as a history museum with galleries dedicated to the architecture and preservation activities of Savannah.

On the southwest Trust Lot stands **WESLEY MONUMENTAL METHODIST CHURCH,** designed by the firm of Dixon and Carson. Built between 1876 and 1890, the structure was built as a memorial to John and Charles Wesley. Both are depicted in a stained glass window within the sanctuary.

WESLEY WARD/WHITEFIELD SQUARE

WESLEY WARD is bounded on the west by Lincoln Street and on the east by Price Street. The northern boundary is Jones Street, and the southern boundary is Gaston Street. Its north-south axis is Habersham Street, and the east-west axis is Wayne Street. Whitefield Square is bordered on the north by Taylor Street and on the south by Gordon Street.



Wesley Ward was named for **JOHN WESLEY**, an early leader in the Methodist movement, while the square honors **REV. GEORGE WHITEFIELD**, Wesley's successor to the role of Anglican curate in Savannah. Whitefield is also the founder of the Bethesda Orphanage in 1740. The gazebo in the center of **WHITEFIELD SQUARE** is a popular scene for weddings and is architecturally in keeping with the houses surrounding the square. Wesley Ward was the last ward to be developed before the Civil War. Homes were constructed both before and after the Civil War in this ward.

At the corner of Gordon and Lincoln streets, just off the square, is **BETH EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH**, designed by Henry Urban in 1893 for an African-American congregation. The choir loft in the sanctuary features a mural by **WILLIAM PLEASANT**, a local African-American folk painter.

The square and much of the ward sits over the site of the first African-American burying ground in Savannah. It was laid out in 1818 when the burying of slaves in backyards was outlawed. **ANDREW BRYAN**, founder of the First African Baptist Church, and Henry Cunningham, minister of the Second African Baptist Church, were both originally buried here. However, like many others at this site, they were reinterred in Laurel Grove South Cemetery when the ward was developed.

The church on the northwest Trust Lot is **FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH**, built for an African-American congregation in 1895. The influence of the Congregational Church in African-American education during Reconstruction is well documented.

CHAPTER 9: GASTON STREET AND FORSYTH PARK

On the southwestern corner of Gaston and Whitaker streets is **HODGSON HALL**, which was built in 1876. The building was commissioned by Margaret Telfair to honor her late husband, **WILLIAM HODGSON**. Today, it serves as the home of the **GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY** which was chartered by the Georgia Legislature in 1839. The Historical Society has a statewide mission to collect and preserve the history of Georgia as well as providing a valuable research library for scholars, students and the public. The building with high vaulted ceilings and decorative ironwork has been restored and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. **DIETLEF LEINAU** was the architect for Hodgson Hall and the addition to the Telfair Academy building. He was also one of the founders of the American Institute of Architects.

On the southeast corner of Drayton and East Hall streets is another Eichberg design which was built in 1889. The residence recently occupied by a funeral home has been renovated as part of a new upscale hotel. The historic building now serves as the dining facility for the Mansion Hotel. Note Eichberg's decorative use of arches, an elaborately scrolled false pediment, and the tower which is typical of Queen Anne style. In 1888, the home located at 225 East Hall Street was designed by William G. Preston, the architect of the Savannah Cotton Exchange.

Another Eichberg building is located on the northwest corner of Lincoln and East Huntingdon Streets. It is a double house which was built for the Tiedeman family in 1890. Further east on Huntingdon Street is the row of houses with polychrome brickwork and carpenter gothic porches which was built for the McMillan Brothers in 1892. The McMillans also built numbers 318-320, and 302-308 East Huntington Street in the 1880s.

The **MARINE MEMORIAL** is located on south side of Gaston Street opposite Bull Street. The Savannah Detachment of the Marine Corps League erected the memorial in 1947 for the 24 Chatham County Marines killed in World War II. Subsequently, the names of Marines killed in Korea and Vietnam have been added. The memorial is a solid piece of Georgia marble with bronze plaques and the Marine Corps symbol attached. The architects of the memorial were Cletus Bergen, William Bergen and John Tassey. William Bergen served as a Marine Corps officer and designed Drayton Towers.

On the northwest corner of Bull Street at Gaston Street is the **ARMSTRONG HOUSE**, which was designed by Henrik Wallin and built in 1917. Its subsequent owner, Mrs. George Armstrong, gave the building to the City to enable the founding of Armstrong Junior College which is now Armstrong Atlantic State University on the Southside of Savannah. The Armstrong House is now law offices.

Opposite the Armstrong House at 450 Bull Street is the former residence of Henry Jackson which was built in 1857 with later additions continuing along Gaston Street. It is now the **OGLETHORPE CLUB**, a private club. Alfred Eichberg, a Savannah architect best known for his work in brick and terra cotta work. This can be seen at the properties located at 208 and 210 East Gaston Street.

FORSYTH PARK

FORSYTH PARK was originally set aside by **WILLIAM B. HODGSON** prior to 1851 for "the pleasure of the public." It was named for **JOHN FORSYTH** who served as governor and Secretary of State to United States Presidents Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren.

Leaving Gaston Street and turning south on Whitaker Street there are several fine examples of Victorian residences surrounding **FORSYTH PARK**, the public park which serves as a central recreational destination in downtown Savannah. At 118 West Hall Street is a Queen Anne style residence designed by Alfred Eichberg. The house is unusual as an Eichberg design since it is of frame construction. It has both weatherboard and patterned shingle siding, stucco and stone pediments and sunburst brackets.

At the southwest corner of Whitaker and Hall streets is the **CHESTNUTT HOUSE** built in 1897. This building is a noteworthy example of Queen Anne architecture with a tower on the front facade and balanced pavilions on the porch. This house is a favorite of local residents for its extensive show of wisteria which extends across the front porch and down the side of the house.

In the center of the Forsyth Park extension stands the **CONFEDERATE MONUMENT**, with a multi-storied base and a forty-eight foot sandstone shaft. The monument was originally designed by **ROBERT REID** of Montreal to have marble allegorical and military figures on the corners of the base. It also had a figure entitled "Resurrection" at the pinnacle and an interior niche under the shaft with a figure representing "Silence" enclosed. Several of these figures are now in Laurel Grove Cemetery and in the Confederate cemetery in Thomaston, Georgia. The site in Forsyth Park extension was chosen for its quiet since the Savannah Memorial Association, known also as the Ladies' Memorial Association, expressed a desire that the monument be viewed in a contemplative atmosphere rather than in the bustle of Savannah's main squares. It was also deemed too tall to be viewed close-up as one would have to see it in a square.

The monument was officially dedicated on May 25, 1875. However, completion became an issue due to lack of funding. In 1878, a proposal was made to remove the allegorical figures that then graced the monument and to accept the donation by **GEORGE WYMBERLY JONES DERENNE** of a bronze statue of a Confederate soldier to top the monument. The sculptor was **DAVID RICHARDS** of New York. The model for the soldier was Alfred S. Bacon who was a Savannahian, although the face is probably not his likeness. A copy of this bronze exists in Poughkeepsie, New York, as a memorial to Federal dead with the C.S.A. on the rucksack changed to U.S.A.

BARTOW AND MCLAWS MONUMENTS are two bronze busts that were originally installed in Chippewa Square. In 1910 they were moved to make way for the Oglethorpe Monument. They now flank the Confederate Monument. Savannah native **FRANCIS STEBBINS BARTOW** graduated from Yale Law School, became a member of the Secession Convention for Georgia, and was elected to the Confederate Congress. A member of the Oglethorpe Light Infantry, he became a Colonel in the 8th Georgia Regiment and went on the become Brigadier General leading the 8th, 7th, 9th, and 11th Georgia Regiments on a victorious charge at Manassas. He died heroically at that battle in 1861.

LAFAYETTE MCLAWS of Augusta was a graduate of West Point and a veteran of the Mexican War. When Georgia seceded from the Union, McLaws resigned from the Union army to serve the Confederate army as a major. By 1862, he was promoted to Major-General and was placed in command of the District of Georgia. That same year, he along with Joseph Johnston surrendered to General William T. Sherman. After the war, McLaws worked for the Federal government in Savannah. He became president of the Savannah Confederate Veterans Association and a delegate to its first state convention in 1889. He died in 1898.

THE GEORGIA VOLUNTEER MEMORIAL TO THE GEORGIA VETERANS OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR is a bronze sculpture located at the southern end of Forsyth Park. It was created in 1902 by Theo Alice Ruggles Kitson of Massachusetts. Over 50 replicas were made and placed in parts of the U.S. as memorials to veterans of the Spanish-American War. It has acquired a nickname, "The Hiker" although it was never named that by its sculptor or by the Gorham Company that reproduced it for sale. The statue was reproduced in the same bronze formula in so many places that it is used as a gauge for the effects of acid rain upon bronze across the nation. The Savannah Memorial stands on a pyramid of Georgia granite.

The 3rd Georgia Regiment served in Cuba during the war and about 50 Savannahians participated as Company K, although they were not involved in the fighting. Other Savannahians served in a different way. Since Savannah was a major embarkation point for soldiers going to and coming from Cuba, **NELLIE KINZIE GORDON (MRS. W. W. GORDON II)** who served as President of the Colonial Dames and her daughter Juliette Gordon Low gave care to the sick and wounded. This gesture was appreciated by soldiers from the North and South. As a Spanish American War Veteran representative said later, the war and the attendant compassion "**BLENDED BLUE AND GRAY INTO KHAKI.**"

Built in 1909, the **DUMMY FORTS** are located just to the south of the Forsyth Park Fountain. This provided shelter for local militia companies using the Forsyth Park extension as a parade ground and drill field. The western building now houses the Fragrant Garden for the Blind.

The **FORSYTH PARK FOUNTAIN** is a cast iron fountain and the accessories that accompany its installations were the product of Janes, Beebe & Company. Their version was a copy of a fountain designed by a French iron foundry for the 1851 Crystal Palace Exhibition in London. The Savannah version was purchased from the Janes, Beebe & Company catalog as the centerpiece of **FORSYTH PLACE**, which was the original landscaped area of the park. Forsyth Place, the fountain and walkways were influenced by the style of the French Second Empire as were many American public parks during the 1850s. Bull Street was thought of as a boulevard, and the fountain created the ultimate focus of a long vista beginning at the City Exchange (today the location of City Hall). The fountain was turned on only in the afternoons because it had no recirculating pump until just prior to World War II.

The installation of the fountain in 1858 might also have been inspired by the creation of the new City water works. The dimensions of the pool surrounding the fountain were enlarged to accommodate the gushing water pressure. In 1870, the fountain was painted in imitation of Siena marble, which is largely a terra cotta color veined in ochre and purple. It was painted white for the first time in 1935. The same fountain with a pool of smaller dimensions is the

centerpiece of the grand plaza in Cusco, Peru, painted green. There is also a copy in Poughkeepsie, New York.

CHAPTER 10: TOURING THE PERIMETER

The Historic District is bounded by Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard on the west, River Street on the north, East Broad Street on the east and Gwinnett Street on the south. Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard was formerly called **WEST BROAD STREET**. During the Jim Crow period, it was the commercial and social center of African-American Savannahians. It was renamed to honor the revered Civil Rights leader in 1990. The original town limits were from the Savannah River, East Broad Street, West Broad Street and South Broad Street. South Broad Street was renamed **OGLETHORPE AVENUE** when the city limits expanded southward.

Gwinnett Street is named for **BUTTON GWINNETT**, a Savannah shopkeeper and signer of the Declaration of Independence. Gwinnett's signature is the rarest of all those who signed the Declaration. Gwinnett was Commander of the Georgia troops in the Continental Army, and resigned that post to become a Georgia delegate to the Continental Congress. He was killed in a duel with Lachlan McIntosh.

The perimeter of the Historic District includes places and structures that have contributed to the history of Savannah, and its economic and social fabric. Beginning at the northwest corner of the Historic District, (Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard and New Franklin Ward, which lies between the River and West Bay Street,) are a group of former warehouses, now shops and residences, built between 1820 and 1872. Between these structures, the west end of the Hyatt Hotel stands.

At the head of Bull Street is Savannah's **CITY HALL**, designed by Hyman Wallace Witcover, which replaced the old City Exchange building. The cornerstone was laid in a traditional Masonic ceremony at Bull and Bay streets in 1904. The building opened to the public in January 1906. Additional events for the community were held as the structure was under construction.

The centerpiece of the building's interior is a four-story rotunda under a ceiling of stained glass. Directly underneath is a fountain symbolizing the prosperity of the City. The sculptor of the fountain was Fernando Miranda. The design features dolphins and shells supporting a **PUTTO** holding aloft a cornucopia with the seal of the City of Savannah at his feet.

To the east of City Hall is the **THOMAS GAMBLE BUILDING**, named after the former Savannah mayor (1933-1937, 1939-1945) and the leading force behind the founding of Armstrong Atlantic State University. South of the Gamble Building on the Abercorn Street ramp are open warehouses designed by Charles B. Cluskey and built in 1842.

In 1887, a grand opening was held for **SAVANNAH COTTON EXCHANGE** located at 100 East Bay Street. The stately brick and terra cotta building was designed by William Gibbons Preston, of Boston, who also designed the DeSoto Hotel. On both buildings Preston used extensive terra cotta decorations and relief panels. The interior featured a board on which were posted daily world market prices for cotton. Cotton factors or planter's agents could choose where to ship cotton in order to get the best profits for their clients.

In front of the Cotton Exchange is the **COTTON EXCHANGE FOUNTAIN**. The red terra cotta winged lion was installed in 1889 from terra cotta objects purchased from a New Jersey company. The winged lion is an emblem of St. Mark the Evangelist, a symbol of protection and Christ's resurrection. The Cotton Exchange has been resurrected as the **SOLOMON'S LODGE** and is a repository of Masonic artifacts and papers occasionally open to the public.

MONUMENTS ON EAST BAY STREET
On the north side of East Bay Street is "The Strand," a park-like area which is the site for many of Savannah's memorials. From west to east, the following monuments can be seen.

On the west side of City Hall near the entrance to the Hyatt Hotel is a granite bench referred to as the **OGLETHORPE BENCH**. According to information gleaned from old maps, this is the original location where Oglethorpe pitched his tent and spent his first night in the Colony. The designer of the bench was J.deBruyn Kops, an architect and Savannah resident. The Georgia Society of the Colonial Dames of America, in cooperation with representatives from other ancestral societies, acting as the **OGLETHORPE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION** was responsible for erecting this monument in 1906. Nearby is a small monument marking this section of the bluff as the most historic spot in Georgia.

After visiting Savannah in 1791, George Washington sent these two cannons to the Chatham Artillery, one of Savannah's oldest militia companies. The **WASHINGTON GUNS** were a symbol of his gratitude to the Artillery for performing a full military funeral in 1786 for General Nathanael Greene who was one of Washington's favorite officers. These two cannons are the oldest monuments in the city. In 1881, they were taken to Yorktown where they were used to celebrate the centennial of that battle. The cannons were decorated for the occasion with silk flags embroidered "George" and "Martha," the names having been given them by the Chatham Artillery. In 1958, the cannons were given to the City by the Chatham Artillery and installed at their present location.

To the east of the Washington Guns is the **CITY EXCHANGE BELL**. It once hung in the steeple of the City Exchange on the site of City Hall. The bell tower where the bell now hangs is a replica of the City Exchange's original tower from 1803. In 1804, the City Council ordained that the bell should be rung at the close of business hours each day as well as to greet visiting dignitaries, meetings of the council, and "occasions of great importance."

The **SALZBURGER MONUMENT OF RECONCILIATION IN SALZBURGER PARK** is located between the Abercorn and Lincoln ramps. Dedicated in 1996, the serpentine stone Salzburger Monument of Reconciliation was carved in relief by Austrian Anton Thuswaldner and presented to the Georgia Salzburger Society and the City of Savannah by the State of Salzburg, Austria. It commemorates the plight of the 37 Salzburgers driven from their homeland by religious persecution who sought refuge in the new colony of Georgia in 1734. The Salzburgers founded two settlements called Abercorn and Ebenezer, west of Savannah where their Salzburger descendents still live. The Georgia Salzburger Society Museum is located in Rincon.

THE GEORGIA HUSSARS MONUMENT Commemorates the Georgia Hussars who were and still remain one of Savannah's important militias. Organized by General Oglethorpe in 1736 as a mounted patrol, the Hussars' original purpose was protecting the new colony from the Spanish in Florida. In that role, the Hussars fought against the Spanish in the Battle of Bloody Marsh on St. Simons Island in 1742. In 1779, the Georgia Hussars were among the patriots attacking the British fortifications at Springhill Redoubt which is located at Battlefield Park on Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard. The Georgia Hussars continued as a horse cavalry unit until 1940.

To the east of the Hussars Monument is a granite obelisk honoring the Savannah Marines who fought in the **KOREAN CONFLICT**. The monument bears their names.

EMMET PARK runs east along Bay Street from Rossiter Lane to the end of Bay Street. The park is named for Irish poet and patriot **ROBERT EMMET**. Additional monuments are located in Emmet Park.

The **SAVANNAH IRISH MONUMENT/CELTIC CROSS** is located opposite Habersham Street. It commemorates Georgian Irish immigrants and the 250th anniversary of the founding of Georgia. It is a Celtic Cross, and was carved by a young stonecarver from County Roscommon, Ireland. The stonecarver won the Stonecutter's Apprentice of the Year Award for his work. Its engraved motif is the Celtic knot, which symbolizes everlasting life.

The **VIETNAM WAR MEMORIAL**, at the junction of East Bay Street and Rossiter Lane, consists of a marble mass which symbolizes the terrain of Vietnam. In the reflecting pool is the shape of the peninsula that is the site of the nation of Vietnam. On the upper end of the marble mass is a bronze sculpture marking a battlefield grave marker of a pair of combat boots with an M16 rifle with bayonet driven into the mass and a helmet. The names of all 106 Savannahians killed in this conflict are carved into an adjacent marble tablet.

Founded in 1786, the **CHATHAM ARTILLERY** erected the Chatham Artillery Monument in 1986 to celebrate its bicentennial. The monument is made of grey granite and bears a bronze eagle is inscribed with a brief history of the militia and a list of its commanders and presidents.

The **DR. NOBLE WIMBERLY JONES MONUMENT** was dedicated in 2004 and honors Dr. Noble Wimberly Jones, a distinguished Savannahian who served as first President of the Georgia Medical Society, the oldest local medical society in the United States. Dr. Jones was also a veteran of the American Revolution and a Georgia delegate to the Continental Congress. The monument also marks the bi-centennial of the founding of the Georgia Medical Society.

The **BEACON RANGE LIGHT** stands at the eastern end of Bay Street near the junction of East Broad Street. It consists of a light atop a cast iron shaft ornamented with leaf scrolls and banding. It was placed in position in 1858 at the request of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City by the Federal Light House Board. It was Federally sanctioned as a navigation aid to warn ships of the wrecked ships sunk in the river as a defense during the Revolutionary War. It originally shone with a red light that was to align with the Fig Island beacon light on the far side of the Savannah River shipping channel.

Beyond East Broad Street, Bay Street descends across what was once Trustee's Garden, becoming General (Lachlan) McIntosh Boulevard as it does so.

TRUSTEES GARDEN

In the Georgia Trustees' original plans for the colony of Georgia was an experimental garden. According to early visitor Baron Von Reck, who arrived with the Salzburger immigrants, "all sorts of trials and experiments with various plants and trees" could be conducted. Today the 10 acre site is referred to as **TRUSTEES GARDEN**. It is much smaller than the area that Oglethorpe established as a garden area which extended from the riverbank up the bluff as far as East Broad Street and Congress Lane, and from Randolph Street to the Savannah River. The garden was divided into four equal squares of 2½ acres each with crosswalks dividing the squares. At the center of the square was an Indian burial mound which Oglethorpe assured Tomochichi would continue to be respected by the colonists.

The crosswalks were originally lined with orange trees, according to the account of Francis Moore who was the keeper of the colony stores and assistant to Oglethorpe in 1735 and 1736. In his lengthy account, Moore describes plantings of mulberry trees intended to feed silkworms, apple and pear trees, olive, fig, pomegranate and coffee trees, cotton and bamboo plants, and coconut palms, as well as an assortment of medicinal herbs.

It appears that Oglethorpe laid out Trustees Garden to span as many types of soil and microenvironments as possible. The bluff soil was sandy and dry while the soil below the bluff and at the riverbank was clay and moist.

The hopes of the Trustees that the garden would produce useful medicines and cash crops especially mulberry leaves for feeding silk worms never materialized. In the first few years, plants on the bluff were killed by frost, arguments among gardeners resulted in poor maintenance, and the silk cocoons went to waste because someone stole the winder. Enough silk filament was raised in Savannah to weave into eight pounds of cloth which was presented to Queen Charlotte, the wife of George III. The garden languished and was broken up into individual plots in 1755.

EAST BROAD STREET

Turning south onto East Broad Street from East Bay Street, the contemporary area named for the original Trustees Garden lies to the east. On East Broad Street in the present Trustees Garden area is the location of one of the oldest structures in Savannah which dates from 1794-1808. The building located at 20 East Broad Street is the current location of the **PIRATE'S HOUSE RESTAURANT**, a popular downtown dining destination. Under the dining room are two tunnels. In 1962, one of the tunnels was uncovered under an arch during a renovation. The opening is 10 feet deep. Its construction date and purpose are unknown. Another underground passageway lies at the bottom of a stairway in the "rum cellar." Various legends abound regarding these tunnels, and author **ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON** included them in his novel *Kidnapped* (1887).

The **BEACH INSTITUTE NEIGHBORHOOD** runs from Price Street east to East Broad Street and from Liberty Street to Gwinnett Street. It was originally a mixed community of laborers employed in the railroad yards and mills across East Broad Street. The **BEACH INSTITUTE**, located on the southeast corner of Price and Charlton streets, was founded in 1867 by the Freedman's Bureau in cooperation with the American Missionary Association. It served as the first school for African-Americans in Savannah. By this time, the neighborhood around the Beach Institute was predominately African-American. Its benefactor was Alfred E. Beach who bought the lot on which it stands. In 1990, under the aegis of W. W. Law, the building reopened as a museum and cultural center. It features the work of Ulysses Davis, an internationally known folk artist working primarily in wood.

On the north side of Huntingdon Street between Price and East Broad streets is **THE KING-TISDELL COTTAGE**, which was moved to its current location in 1981. Originally built in 1896, it was purchased by African-American businessman **EUGENE KING.** After his death, his widow married again to Robert Tisdell. The cottage was moved from Ott Street, near Wheaton Street, as part of an urban redevelopment project. The King-Tisdell Cottage and the Beach Institute are owned by the King-Tisdell Cottage Foundation and are open to the public.

At East Broad Street and East Gordon Street is the complex of buildings belonging to the **ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. BENEDICT THE MOOR**. In 1874, the church was established and opened its doors to African-Americans. St. Benedict was a former slave in Italy in the 16th Century and was a Franciscan. Bishop William Gross sought assistance from French Benedictine brothers in ministering to the needs of the new congregation. The following year, Father Gabriel Bergier, a French monk opened a school on Perry Street in Crawford Ward for African-Americans. In 1889, Mother Matilda Beasley, an African-American of substantial wealth founded the Third Order of St. Francis in connection with the Church. This was the first order of African-American nuns in Georgia. The order of nuns was unable to support itself, and disbanded in 1900. Mother Matilda also opened the St. Francis Home for Colored Orphans on Habersham Street. Sacred Heart Church provided Mother Matilda with a residence which still stands at 1511 Price Street.

GWINNETT STREET

The Victorian National Register District was designated in 1974 and includes the area from Gwinnett Street to Anderson Street and Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard to East Broad Street.

Within the 500 block of East Gwinnett Street in the Victorian District are several small Victorian houses with verandas which were all built between 1881 and 1898. In the 200 block of East Gwinnett a row of Italianate houses with deep eaves and brackets feature bay windows the full height of the house. These houses also date to the 1880s.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. BOULEVARD

Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard was formerly called **WEST BROAD STREET** and was the hub of the city for African-American Savannahians with retail shops, businesses services, theaters, clubs and restaurants lining the street. Many important elements of African-American culture are along Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard and in the neighborhoods adjacent to the corridor. The City is currently working to redevelop this important corridor.

LAUREL GROVE CEMETERY is an important resting place for Savannahians. From Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard, turn west on Anderson Street and proceed to the gateway. In this part of the cemetery are the gravesites of Juliette Gordon Low, James Moore Wayne, victims of Yellow Fever epidemics and military units, amid Live Oak trees and an excellent display of Victorian statuary and mausoleums.

To reach **LAUREL GROVE SOUTH**, continue on Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard to 37th Street and Ogeechee Road. This is where leading African-American Savannahians are buried including the Reverends Andrew Marshall, Andrew Bryan and Ulysses Houston who served in the Georgia Legislature during Reconstruction. James Simms is also buried at Laurel Grove South. He was instrumental in the establishment of Georgia State Industrial College which is Savannah State University.

On West 36th Street is the site of the **CHARITY HOSPITAL**, the first hospital established by African-Americans for African-Americans. It was opened in 1896 by Doctors Cornelius and Alice Woodby McKane, and originally was named the McKane Hospital. Dr. Alice McKane also founded the McKane School of Nursing which educated African-American men and women starting in 1893. Alice Woodby McKane managed the facility as principal. In 1901, the hospital was renamed Charity Hospital. It was recently renovated to provide affordable housing to residents of Savannah.

THE SAVANNAH TRIBUNE newspaper has served African-Americans in Savannah since 1875. Founder John DeVeaux served as both editor and manager until 1889 when Sol. Johnson purchased the publication. Johnson began his career as a printer's devil—the youth who pushed the lever to lower the press—and worked for DeVeaux before purchasing the paper from him. The current location of the *Savannah Tribune* Building is on the east side of the 900 block of Montgomery Street.

The **RALPH MARK GILBERT CIVIL RIGHTS MUSEUM** located at 460 Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard was founded by African-American preservationist and historian **WALLACE WESTLEY LAW (W. W. LAW)**. It is named for Reverend Ralph Mark Gilbert who served as the pastor of First African Baptist Church and was a catalyst for the Savannah Civil Rights Movement. The museum uses interactive exhibits, interpretive recreations and videotaped recollections of members of the community to tell the story of how segregation laws and social conventions were challenged in Savannah.

The museum also celebrates the community that once existed around it with an exhibition about West Broad Street. Constructed in 1914, the museum building was once the location of the

WAGE EARNERS BANK and served as the location of the Savannah Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People during the Civil Rights Movement.

On the west side of Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard is the Harris Street entrance to the **CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILROAD SHOPS** complex. The site has a collection of antebellum industrial buildings, a drop forge, a machine shop and an assortment of rolling stock to include locomotives and Savannah trolley cars. The centerpiece of the complex is a smokestack surrounded by built-in privies and washrooms on its lowest level, and a handsome cast iron water tank one level up. The complex was also a site used in the filming of *Glory* starring Denzel Washington and Matthew Broderick. The Railroad Roundhouse features a working electric turntable for shunting rolling stock into work stations.

The area between Harris Street and Louisville Road stood vacant for much of the 20th Century, but was the site of a major Revolutionary War battle which was one of the bloodiest in 1779. On the side, Colonial troops joined with the French, Polish and Haitian to fight the English. Unfortunately, they were unsuccessful in their object of capturing the earthwork Springhill Redoubt. The **SPRINGHILL REDOUBT** has recently been recreated as the centerpiece of Savannah's **BATTLEFIELD PARK**. It commemorates the camaraderie and spirit of the joint forces that suffered defeat in October 1779. Memorials to the many units that comprised the Colonial army are in the planning stage.

Across Louisville Road from Battlefield Park is the 1853 Passenger shed of the **CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILROAD**. It sits behind the 1876 Central of Georgia Head House which was designed in 1860, but not built until after the Civil War. The Head House currently houses the Savannah Visitor Center, the Passenger Shed houses the **SAVANNAH HISTORY MUSEUM**. The museum's narrative exhibition on Savannah history occupies the main area of the Passenger shed and an adjacent gallery exhibits historic costumes. Exhibits also feature Savannah's citizen soldiers and the Confederate mosquito fleet in the Savannah River. Plans to retrieve and stabilize the ironclad *C.S.S. Georgia* from the bottom of the Savannah River are underway.

The Visitors Center parking lot was once the Central of Georgia's cotton yard where millions of bales of cotton were unloaded and stored until they could be transferred to the harbor. In December 1864 when **GENERAL WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN**'s army neared Savannah, orders were given to burn the cotton. A stiff wind from the west arose prohibiting the cotton from being torched without burning the city. Upon Sherman's successful occupation, he was able to telegraph President Lincoln and present him with a Christmas gift of "the city of Savannah, 150 heavy guns, plenty of ammunition, and also about 25,000 bales of cotton."

To the north of the Visitors Center parking lot, another Central of Georgia Building stands which was designed by Calvin Fay and Alfred S. Eichberg in 1882. It now houses the Building Arts Department of the **SAVANNAH COLLEGE OF ART AND DESIGN**. The adjacent building to the north was constructed in 1855 by the Central of Georgia and served as their company headquarters. The company emblem can still be seen on the ceiling of the portico. At the corner of this building, Turner Boulevard intersects with Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard. Turner Boulevard is named for Henry McNeil Turner who was the founder of the first African Methodist Episcopal Church of Savannah in 1865. A historic marker on the boulevard indicates

where the first church was located. Its successor is St. Philip's Monumental A.M.E. Church which is currently located in the 1100 block of Jefferson Street.

The **SHIPS OF THE SEA MUSEUM** is an excellent example of a Classical Revival or Regency style structure designed by William Jay in 1818 for William Scarbrough. The property, located at 41 Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard, has been restored and now houses the Ships of the Sea Museum. Model ships, maritime paraphernalia, scrimshaw and shellwork, uniforms and dramatic scenes are part of the museum collection. Behind the house is a formal garden with a small classical pavilion.

In 1788, **ANDREW BRYAN,** a slave, was permitted by his owner to preach and established the earliest African-American Baptist church in the United States. Slaves from surrounding plantations came to hear him preach in a barn. In 1793, he purchased land at 575 West Bryan Street just west of Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard and established the **FIRST BRYAN BAPTIST CHURCH**. The present building was designed by John B. Hogg and was completed in 1888.

Across Bryan Street from the church is the **YAMACRAW ART PARK**. The centerpiece of the park is a fountain with bronze sculptures of children designed by Jerome Meadows. Panels in the park celebrate the history of the Yamacraw community, once home to Native Americans who greeted Oglethorpe, and then an early African-American community centered around the church. The park was dedicated on May 13, 2006.

On the southwest corner of Indian Street and Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard just north of Bay Street is **YAMACRAW BLUFF**. In the antebellum era, this section of Yamacraw Bluff was home to free people of color. It was also occupied by nominal slaves who were bondsmen and women who possessed particular marketable skills that allowed them to lease themselves out to work. They were able to earn some money for themselves and pay their owners. In this location they found reasonable lodgings and a sense of community.

SAVANNAH'S WATERFRONT

Savannah's waterfront has played an important role throughout the history of Savannah. Today, River Street is the home to approximately 100 businesses which include hotels, restaurants, offices and retail establishments as well as upper-story residential development.

Further north along Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard is the intersection of River Street which extends along the riverfront parallel to Bay Street. The old cotton warehouses that line the forty foot bluff were constructed between 1790 and 1840. **FACTORS**, or cotton brokers, had offices on Bay Street. Using a unique design, they established had their offices above their cotton warehouses and created a series of wrought iron bridges connecting them to Bay Street. This created an area called **FACTORS WALK** and allowed the ramps and lanes to be open for cargo to pass by.

The ramps connecting Bay Street to the Savannah River were once sand causing wagons and horses carrying cargo to get stuck. In the 1850s, **BALLAST STONES** were used to pave the ramps.

In 1977, an urban renewal project was completed with the dedication of **ROUSAKIS WATERFRONT PLAZA**. Named in honor of Mayor John Rousakis (1970 to 1991), the plaza covers a half-mile stretch of land between the Savannah River and rows of old warehouse that front River Street. The Plaza was designed by a local architecture firm Gunn and Meyerhoff and is supportive of the historic character of the waterfront and respects the scale and linear movement to welcome pedestrian traffic. Additionally, focal points were created that became an extension of Oglethorpe's city plan. In 1996, the riverwalk was extended eastward to support the Olympic Sailing events which were held in Savannah.

A series of monuments are on Rousakis Plaza. Facing the bottom of Barnard Street ramp on Rousakis Plaza is the ***S. S. SAVANNAH* MONUMENT,** a steel replica of the first steamship to cross the Atlantic Ocean. Owned by William Scarbrough and captained by Moses Rogers, the *S. S. Savannah* began her maiden voyage from Savannah on May 22, 1819 and arrived in Liverpool, England on June 20 of the same year. The monument also recognizes the *U.S.S. Savannah* which served in World War II, and the *Nuclear Ship Savannah* and is the gift of the Propeller Club of Savannah.

Opposite the River Street Visitor Center is the **AFRICAN-AMERICAN MONUMENT**, dedicated to the courage of the African-American family that rose from slavery, passed through years of segregation, created the Civil Rights movement and survived triumphantly into the 21st Century. A verse by poet Maya Angelou is inscribed on the base of the monument which depicts a family of four, rendered in bronze.

Continuing eastward on River Street, the **MERCHANT SEAMAN MONUMENT**, located on the Abercorn Ramp, is dedicated to the memory of Chatham County merchant seamen who have lost their lives at sea. The monument consists of an iron anchor and chain resting on a marble rectangle enclosed by a brick reflecting pool. The Savannah Chapter of the Women's Propeller Club of the United States sponsored the monument which was dedicated in December 1974.

In 1996, Savannah was the site of the Olympic yachting events. The **OLYMPIC YACHTING CAULDRON** was built by sculpture Ivan Bailey to hold the Olympic flame. The cauldron is located in Morrell Park and has five base pedestals representing the five Olympic rings, sails representing the yachting competitions and a copper flame.

FLORENCE MARGARET MARTUS (1868-1943) was the sister of the lighthouse keeper on Elba Island and is known as Savannah's legendary "Waving Girl." For 44 years, she lived on Elba Island and from 1887 until 1931, she waved a handkerchief by day and lantern by night to all arriving and departing ships. Rumormongers claimed that Miss Martus was waiting for the return of a lost love. She denied this story, and her neighbors in Thunderbolt where she lived when she left Elba Island remember that she waved from her yard to passing trucks and cars. The **WAVING GIRL MONUMENT** was placed in Morrell Park to commemorate this Savannah legend.

The fame that the Waving Girl brought to Savannah has been memorialized in a statue by **FELIX DE WELDON** who was also the sculptor of the Iwo Jima Memorial in Arlington, Virginia. The statue was donated by the Altrusa Club, an international business and professional women's organization, to recognize the service Miss Martus rendered to Savannah and ships visiting the port.

HUTCHINSON ISLAND

In the days when Savannah was a major east coast port shipping tons of cotton, turpentine, rosin and pitch to the world, the cobbled ramps extended to the river's edge where independent African-American boatmen ferried passengers across the river to Hutchinson Island. Below City Hall is the City Hall Landing with the **SAVANNAH BELLES** ferries providing transportation to and from **HUTCHINSON ISLAND.**

The Savannah Belles ferries serve as a reminder that this used to be the only way to cross the Savannah River to South Carolina. For gentlemen of Savannah wishing to defend their honor, ferries were a necessity. When dueling was outlawed in Savannah, duelists took the ferry to South Carolina in order to shoot at each other without fear of legal complications.

In the 19th Century, Hutchinson Island was home to a member of an old Charleston family named the **MANIGAULTS**. Because he supported the Union during the Civil War, they exiled him to the furthest reaches of South Carolina which was Hutchinson Island. During his time on the island, he raised exceptional roses and was visited by rose fanciers from around the globe. The Talmadge Bridge, originally built in 1954 and reconstructed as a higher bridge in 1991, provides access to Hutchinson Island and South Carolina from Savannah.

Today, Hutchinson Island is the home of the Savannah International Trade and Convention Center which opened in 2000. It is also the site for the Legends of Golf Tournament. Other developments on Hutchinson Island include the Westin Hotel and the creation of a riverwalk. Plans are in place to build a mixed-use development to the west of the Savannah International Trade and Convention Center. Additionally, a residential development of single family homes and town homes on the back side of Hutchinson Island is also under construction. The development will bring approximately 4,000 new residents to the island.

GEORGIA PORTS AUTHORITY

Since 1945, the **GEORGIA PORTS AUTHORITY** has coordinated international trade and investment which enrich the State's economy in Savannah and Brunswick. Georgia's deepwater ports and inland barge terminals support more than 275,968 jobs throughout the state annually and contribute $10.8 billion in income, $35.4 billion in revenue and some $1.4 billion in state and local taxes to Georgia's bustling economy. The Port of Savannah, home to the largest single-terminal container facility of its kind on the United States East and Gulf coasts, is comprised of two modern, deepwater terminals: Garden City Terminal and Ocean Terminal.

Along Savannah's waterfront, visitors can watch Savannah River traffic. Visitors are often surprised at the size of ocean going vessels that move up and down river, to and from the port, guided by a local fleet of tugboats. Pleasure craft including mid-sized cruise liners often anchor at Rousakis Plaza.

CHAPTER 11: TOUR SERVICE FOR HIRE ORDINANCE

TOUR SERVICE FOR HIRE ORDINANCE
CITY OF SAVANNAH CODE
PART 6, CHAPTER 1, ARTICLE R

Sec. 6-1501. - Short title.

This article shall be known and may be cited as "The Tour Service Ordinance of 1978."

(Code 1977, § 6-1501)

Sec. 6-1502. - Definitions.

(a) *Certified tour guide.* Any person who has passed the tour guide examination and received the certificate referred to in this chapter and who drives or operates a tour service vehicle on the streets of Savannah or who acts or offers to act as a guide for hire through any part of the city or serves as an actor during a tour, including but not limited to pedestrians and person within tour service vehicles.

(b) *City.* The word "city" shall mean the mayor and aldermen of the City of Savannah, Georgia, a municipal corporation, said definition to include all area within the corporate limits of the City of Savannah.

(c) *Historic district; district.* The Savannah Historic District so designated on the official zoning map of the city.

(d) *Holding zone.* Areas designated by the city for the parking of motor coaches.

(e) *Hotspots.* Sections of the city designated by the city manager or his designee in which walking tours may not operate at certain times or under certain conditions.

(f) *Idling.* The running of an engine of a motorized vehicle while vehicle is not in motion.

(Note: Uniform rules of the road—[O.C.G.A.] § 40-6-201 (Leaving motor vehicle unattended) provides that "No person driving or in charge of a motor vehicle shall permit it to stand unattended without first stopping the engines, locking the ignition, effectively setting the brakes, and, when the vehicle is standing upon any grade turning the front wheels to the curb or side of the highway.")

(g) *License.* The right and privilege granted by the city to a tour service company for the operation of a tour guide service or business incorporating the use of one or more tour service vehicles within the corporate limits of the city.

(h) *Loading zone.* A public place alongside the curb of a street or elsewhere which has been designated by the city as reserved for the loading and unloading of passengers from vehicles, including tour service vehicles.

(i) *Motor coach.* For the purpose of this section, a motor coach is defined as a passenger vehicle which exceeds 34 feet in overall body length, excluding school buses and Chatham Area Transit vehicles on regularly scheduled passenger routes within the city.

(j) *Motor coach walk-through.* A narrated tour in the squares for passengers of a motor coach.

(k) *Prohibited streets map.* A map which identifies streets on which motor coaches may not operate.

(l) *Street.* The word "street" shall mean and include any street, alley, lane, avenue, court or public place in the city.

(m) *Tour guide permit.* The written authority granted by the city for an individual to drive or operate a tour service vehicle or to conduct any tours for hire within the city.

(n) *Tour service company.* The holder of a license to operate a tour guide service or business under the provisions of this article, whether a person, firm, partnership or corporation.

(o) *Tour services coordinator.* The individual employee or organizational unit of the city charged with the responsibility for administering and enforcing this

(p) *Tour service vehicle.* A vehicle engaged in the business of carrying passengers for hire or offering to carry passengers for hire, through any part of the city when the primary purpose or riding in such vehicle is not transportation but touring and sight-seeing; included motor coaches which are operated as a part of special tours and are not operated as a part of a tour service licensed by the city; excluding horse-drawn carriages, and also excluding limousines (as they are defined by the laws of the state) which are operated primarily as a transportation service vehicle and which conduct tours on a reservation basis only; provide, however, that nothing contained herein shall exempt the conduct of the tours by limousine from the provisions of this article as it pertains to the conduct of tours by tour guides. Quadricycles may operate as tour service vehicles, subject to the provisions of sections 7-1133 and 7-1134 of City of Savannah Code of Ordinances and shall only operate between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 10:30 p.m.

Tour service vehicles operating within the city shall be standard automobile, limousine, tour bus, van or trolley-type vehicles which are compatible with and not damaging to the infrastructure and ambiance of the historic district. Such vehicles shall be no more than 13 feet in height, shall load and unload passengers only on the right-hand or curb side, shall not have double-deck passenger compartments, shall not be combination or train-type vehicles, and shall not be amphibious or boat-type vehicles except as provided in section 6-1548 below. Any tour service vehicle which exceeds 34 feet in length shall be operated in compliance with the motor coach regulatory provisions of this ordinance.

(q) *Walking tour.* A guided narrated tour conducted on foot by a licensed tour guide on sidewalks in squares.

(r) *Walking tour guide.* Any person who has passed the tour guide examination and received a tour guide permit conducts walking tours.

(s) *Walking tour escort.* A person who accompanies a a group under the supervision of a licensed walking tour guide without giving a narrated tour.

(t) *Tour service review committee.* The tour service review committee shall consist of three members to include the parking services director or appointed designee, the tourism and film services director or appointed designee and the metropolitan planning commission historic preservation director or appointed designee. The purpose of the committee is to make

decisions and recommendations regarding the tour service industry to protect the ambiance and aesthetics of the national historic landmark district.

(Code 1977, § 6-1502; Ord. of 10-13-1994(3), § 1; Ord. of 2-15-1996, § 1; Ord. of 5-9-1996, § 1; Ord. of 7-18-1996, § 1; Ord. of 8-15-1996, § 1; Ord. of 11-5-1998, § 1; Ord. of 2-15-2007(3), § 1; Ord. of 5-17-2012(2), § 1)

Sec. 6-1503. - License required.

(a) No person, firm or corporation shall operate a business involving the use of tour services, other than horse-drawn carriages and limousines which are operated primarily as transportation service vehicles and only incidentally as tour service vehicles within the city, unless a license for the business has first been granted by the city in accordance with the provisions of the annual revenue ordinance. The license shall be effective only for the calendar year stated in the license, unless suspended or revoked sooner as provided for by ordinance.

(b) Application for the license shall be made on forms provided by the city treasurer and shall include such information as is required for other business license applications and such additional information as may be necessary to define completely the business operation. Renewal of the license shall be required prior to January 31 of each year.

(Code 1977, § 6-1503)

Sec. 6-1504. - Fixed place of business required.

Each tour service company, as a condition for holding a license under the provisions of this article and the annual revenue ordinance, shall establish and maintain a fixed headquarters on private property for the operation of the company's business. The headquarters shall conform to the ordinances of the city and shall provide adequate off-street parking space for all tour service vehicles not in service on the streets. The company headquarters shall not be moved except by the approved transfer of the company's license to another location.

(Code 1977, § 6-1504)

Sec. 6-1505. - Insurance for the benefit of passengers.

Any tour service company desiring a license to do business shall give and maintain a policy of liability insurance from an insurance company authorized to do business in the State of Georgia for each vehicle in use as a tour service vehicle with minimum coverage as shall be required by state law for bodily injuries to more than one person which are sustained in the same accident and for property damage resulting from one accident. Such insurance shall inure to the benefit of any person who shall be injured or shall sustain damage to property caused by the negligence or misconduct of a tour service company, its servants or agents. Such policies of insurance shall be filed with the city and shall specifically provide that such policy shall not be canceled without notice to the city.

(Code 1977, § 6-1505)

Sec. 6-1506. - Blanket policy.

Any company or person operating a tour service company in the city shall give a separate policy of indemnity insurance for each separate tour service vehicle for hire, except where such company or person actually owns or holds legal title to more than one tour service vehicle, in which event, such company or person may give one policy of indemnity insurance covering all

the tour service vehicles actually owned. This latter provision, however, shall not apply to any group of persons separately owning tour service vehicles who may be jointly operating or doing business under a licensed tour service company name.

(Code 1977, § 6-1506)

Sec. 6-1507. - Notice when voided.

Before any policy of insurance required in this article is voided for any cause, nonpayment of premium or otherwise, notice thereof shall be given, in writing, to the city treasurer at least five days before the same shall take effect.

(Code 1977, § 6-1507)

Sec. 6-1508. - Permit required.

No person shall operate a tour service vehicle for hire or act or offer to act as a tour guide within the city or play a role during a tour, and no person who owns or operates a tour service company shall permit a tour service vehicle to be driven, and no tour service vehicle operating under a tour service company licensed by the city shall be driven at any time for hire, unless the driver of the vehicle or the person acting or offering to act as a tour guide shall have first obtained and shall have them in force a tour guide permit issued under the provisions of this article; provided, however, that the operator of a tour service vehicle shall be exempt from the provisions of this section and in any case where a tour is being conducted by a licensed tour service guide who is present in the vehicle and who is conducting the tour instead of the operator of the tour service vehicle.

(Code 1977, § 6-1508; Ord. of 2-15-2007(3), § 1)

Sec. 6-1509. - Application.

Any person desiring a permit required by section 6-1508 shall submit an application in writing to the tour services coordinator on a form to be furnished by the tour services coordinator. The application shall be made under oath and shall state the age of the applicant, his or her address, and whether he or she has been convicted of a violation or any of the laws of the state or of this Code or other ordinances of the city and if so, when and for what offense, and the sentence of the court.

(Code 1977, § 6-1509)

Sec. 6-1510. - Physician's certificate required.

Each application for a tour guide permit shall be accompanied by a certificate from a reputable physician certifying that, in his opinion, the applicant is not afflicted with any disease or infirmity which might make him or her an unsafe or unsatisfactory tour guide. In the case of renewal of a permit, the certificate shall be updated every two years.

(Code 1977, § 6-1510)

Sec. 6-1511. - Qualifications of applicant.

An applicant for a tour guide permit under this section [article] must be not less than 16 years of age, with no physical infirmities which might make the applicant an unsafe or unsatisfactory tour guide. No permit shall be issued to any person who has been convicted of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating beverages or drugs within one year prior to the date of the application for such permit, or who has been convicted of the offense three or more times within five years prior to the date of the application for the permit.

Nor shall a permit be issued to any person who has, within three years prior to the date of the application for such permit, been convicted of any crime of moral turpitude or who has, within three years prior to the date of the application for such permit, been convicted of a felony.

(Code 1977, § 6-1511)

Sec. 6-1512. - Certified tour guide required.

All tours in tour service vehicles operating in the city, including special tours which originate and terminate outside of the city, must be conducted by a certified tour guide, and a tour guide card shall be displayed in the lower left-hand corner of the front windshield, in plain view, clearly visible from outside the vehicle. Walking tour guides and actors performing during a tour will display their tour guide card visibly on their person at all times.

(Code 1977, § 6-1512; Ord. of 2-15-2007(3), § 1)

Sec. 6-1513. - Current state driver's license or valid photo identification card required.

Any person applying for a tour guide permit under this section must show that he or she has a current motor vehicle operator's license issued or approved by the state, and that the license is not under suspension or revocation. If the permit category does not require the tour guide to drive a motor vehicle during the tour, an applicant may satisfy the requirements of this section by the presentation of a valid government issued photo identification card.

(Code 1977, § 6-1513; Ord. of 2-15-2007(3), § 1)

Sec. 6-1514. - Examination of applicant; issuance or denial of permit.

(a) *Examination.* No person shall act or offer to act as a certified tour guide, serve as an actor during a tour or operate a tour service vehicle unless he or she has first passed an examination given by the tour service coordinator or an examiner designated by the city manager. The examination shall be given not less frequently than once each calendar year per a schedule published by the tour service coordinator and shall be designed to test the applicant's knowledge of history and architecture of the city. The city may from time to time conduct special classes for applicants and may charge fees to be applied to the cost of those courses. Whether or not a class is offered prior to the examination, applicants shall be provided with a list of source material from which examination questions may be taken. The time, place and manner of the examination and the determination of a passing grade shall be within the sole discretion of the city. There shall be no limit upon the number of times an applicant may take the examination, but once having passed the examination, a certified tour guide shall not be required to take the examination for a period of three years, at which time the certified tour guide shall be required to take and pass an examination again before being issued a new tour guide permit. The tour services coordinator shall maintain and keep a current role of certified tour guides and shall provide each certified tour guide with an appropriate permit.

(b) *Uniformity of examination and grading.* The examinations for all persons taking the examinations on the same day shall be uniform. All examinations papers shall be fairly and impartially graded and shall be retained by the tour services coordinator until the appeal period provided for hereinafter has expired. A passing grade shall be 80 percent correct answers.

(c) Issuance or denial. It shall be the duty of the tour services coordinator to examine the application, the applicant's police and traffic record, his or her examination results and other

vouchers, and thereafter to either grant or refuse the permit. In the event of a refusal to grant a permit, the applicant shall have the right to enter an appeal as provided for in section 6-1523

(Code 1977, § 6-1514; Ord. of 2-15-2007(3), § 1)

Sec. 6-1515. - Permit to be displayed in tour service vehicle.

A permit issued under the provisions of section 6-1509 shall be placed on display in the tour service vehicle where the permit will be in clear view of the passengers at all times. Alternatively, the permit issued under the provisions of this section may be displayed on the person of the tour guide in such a manner as to be in clear view of the public.

(Code 1977, § 6-1515)

Sec. 6-1516. - Alteration of permits prohibited.

It shall be unlawful for any person willfully to alter, deface, obliterate or destroy a tour guide permit, or cause or allow the same.

(Code 1977, § 6-1516)

Sec. 6-1517. - Permit not transferable.

A tour guide permit issued under this article is not transferable and is to be used solely by the person to whom it is issued.

(Code 1977, § 6-1517)

Sec. 6-1518. - Duration of permit.

Any tour guide permit shall be in effect for 12 months from the date of issue. Permits may be renewed, upon application and payment of the required fee, for each 12-month period thereafter unless the permit for the preceding period has been revoked or is suspended.

(Code 1977, § 6-1518)

Sec. 6-1519. - Suspension of the tour guide permit.

The tour services coordinator shall have the authority to recommend to the parking services administrator the suspension of a tour guide permit for the following reasons: (i) making any false statement in the application for the permit; or (ii) operating a tour service vehicle in violation of any provision of this article or state law.

Following a suspension, the holder of the permit shall have the right to an administrative hearing, as provided for in section 6-1522 of this article.

(Code 1977, § 6-1519)

Sec. 6-1520. - Revocation of tour guide permit.

In the event that any tour guide holding a permit under this article at any time ceases to meet the qualifications described in section 6-1511 or fails to correct satisfactorily any false statement made in the application for the permit or fails to operate his or her tour service vehicle in accordance with the provisions of sections 6-1524 through 6-1546 and section 6-1549, the city manager, shall be empowered to revoke permanently the permit or to restore the permit after a hearing as provided in section 6-1522 of this article.

(Code 1977, § 6-1520)

Sec. 6-1521. - Operating after suspension or revocation.

It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a tour service vehicle for hire or to act or offer to act as a tour guide for hire during any period in which his or her permit to do so is suspended or revoked in accordance with the provisions of this article.

(Code 1977, § 6-1521)

Sec. 6-1522. - Administrative hearing and appeal.

(a) *Administration.* This article shall be administered by the tour services coordinator, who shall have authority to recommend in writing to the parking services administrator that access to designated tour service vehicle stands and/or suspension of a tour guide [permit] be denied to a tour service company for violation of the tour service for hire ordinance [this article] or state law.

The parking services administrator, after hearing evidence from both the tour services coordinator and the tour service company owner and/or representative, may deny access to designated tour service vehicle stands for a period of up to six months for violation of the tour service for hire ordinance [this article] or state law relating to tour service companies. The parking services administrator will promptly notify the tour service company owner in writing of such action, in which case the tour service company owner shall have the immediate right to appeal in accordance with subsection (b) of this section.

If a tour service company is denied access to designated tour service vehicle stands three times within any three-year period, and if each appealed removal is upheld, the fourth such removal within said three-year period shall be for a period of one year.

(b) *Administrative hearing and appeal.* Any decision of the parking services administrator to deny a tour service company access to designated tour service vehicle stands or any decision of the tour services coordinator to suspend a tour guide permit may be appealed within ten days. All appeals shall be made in writing to tour services coordinator. Such appeal shall be heard by an administrative hearing panel, which panel shall be made up of (a) the revenue director or his designee, (b) the city traffic engineer or his designee, (c) the Savannah police chief or his designee, and (d) two members of the tourism advisory committee.

The administrative hearing shall be informal and shall be presided over by the revenue director or his designee. The majority decision of the administrative hearing panel shall be provided to the tour service company or the tour guide in writing within one day of the hearing. Decisions of the administrative hearing panel may, within ten days of notification, be appealed in writing to the city manager, whose ruling shall be final.

(Code 1977, § 6-1522)

Sec. 6-1523. - Identification and marking generally.

(a) *Generally.* Every tour service vehicle shall have a sign in plain view on each side of the vehicle, in letters not less than four inches high, containing the full name of the tour service company operating the vehicle. All markings must be permanently fixed to the vehicle. No electronic or neon signage is permitted. No tour service companies or tour service operators may operate a tour service vehicle of the same color scheme. Color schemes must be approved by the tour service review committee. Color scheme shall be recorded and controlled by the tour services coordinator; provided, however, that tour service companies shall be permitted to use rental vehicles on a temporary basis as replacement vehicles for

permanent tour service vehicles upon notice to the tour services coordinator and with the use of temporary signs and temporary numbers on said vehicles. The use of temporary vehicles shall not exceed seven days without additional approval of the tour services coordinator, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld. There shall be no third-party advertising of any kind on tour service vehicles.

(b) *Trolley tour vehicle marking.* The total area of exterior markings must be no greater than 55 square feet in the aggregate and will be measured in square units regardless of the shape, structure, font, type or graphic style and will be based on markings as a whole, including the spaces between letters or images. These markings may include registered logo, company name and contact information only. Required vehicle service numbers will not be included in the aggregate measurement. Markings must be evenly distributed on the trolley tour vehicle. All markings must be consistent with approved color scheme. Expect for special events for which the prior approval of the tour services coordinator is required, there shall be no temporary exterior markings permitted to be hung or affixed to the exterior of a tour vehicle. The tour services coordinator will approve the trolley vehicle markings during the vehicle inspection process.

(Code 1977, § 6-1523; Ord. of 10-14-1993(2), § 1; Ord. of 2-15-2007(3), § 1)

Sec. 6-1524. - Numbers generally.

There shall be on each side and on the rear of each tour service vehicle a number at least six inches high, such number to be a separate and distinct number from that on any other tour service vehicle in the city. The numbers must be permanently affixed to the vehicle. The number shall be assigned to the tour service vehicle and the owner thereof by the tour services coordinator and shall not be altered or changed without the consent of the tour services coordinator.

(Code 1977, § 6-1524; Ord. of 2-15-2007(3), § 1)

Sec. 6-1525. - Registration of number and name of owner.

The number assigned a tour service vehicle in accordance with this article, together with the name of the owner of the tour service vehicle, shall be registered with the tour services coordinator in a book kept for that purpose.

(Code 1977, § 6-1525)

Sec. 6-1526. - Safe mechanical condition of tour service vehicles required.

Every tour service vehicle operated on the streets of the city shall be maintained in a safe mechanical condition, with all safety equipment remaining intact and operative at all times when the tour service vehicle is in service. No vehicle shall be licensed as a tour service vehicle except fully enclosed, self-propelled vehicles.

(Code 1977, § 6-1526)

Sec. 6-1527. - Cleanliness of tour service vehicles required.

Each vehicle operating under this article shall be kept painted and in a clean and sanitary condition, free of litter and debris, and at all times suitable for public transportation of passengers.

(Code 1977, § 6-1527)

Sec. 6-1528. - State license tag for tour service vehicles required.

Prior to the use and operation of any vehicle as a tour service vehicle under the provisions of this article, the owner of the vehicle shall secure and display on the vehicle a current Georgia license registration tag.

(Code 1977, § 6-1528)

Sec. 6-1529. - Vehicle inspection and certification required.

Each tour service vehicle shall be inspected by the tour services coordinator for compliance with provisions of this article and shall pass such inspection before the vehicle may be used as a tour service vehicle in the city. A yearly certification shall be issued by the tour services coordinator. Fees for certification and permits shall be as set forth in the city's revenue ordinance. All such fees shall be utilized to offset the costs for the tour services program. Each tour service vehicle involved in a major accident (major accident being defined as any accident which disables the vehicle so that it must be removed from operation for repair) shall be inspected by the tour services coordinator before it may be returned to service transporting passengers for hire.

(Code 1977, § 6-1529)

Sec. 6-1530. - Authority for removal of tour service vehicles from streets.

The tour services coordinator shall have the authority to remove from operation on the streets of the city any vehicle used as a tour service vehicle which is in violation of this article and to prohibit operation of the tour service vehicle until all deficiencies have been corrected. Any order of the tour services coordinator to remove a vehicle from the streets may be appealed to an administrative hearing panel as provided in section 6-1522 of this article.

(Code 1977, § 6-1530)

Sec. 6-1531. - Rates of fare.

(a) *Rate card required.* No owner or driver of a tour service vehicle shall charge a greater sum for the use of the tour service vehicle than in accordance with the published and advertised rates which shall be displayed in each vehicle; provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to customized or specialized tours which are not a part of the regular scheduled tours of the company but which are separately contracted for. Rates shall be displayed in such place as to be conspicuous and to be in view of all passengers.

(b) *Published literature.* Published literature provided by tour guides and tour guide services shall describe specifically any and all services offered and the rates to be charged therefor on regularly scheduled tours. In the event any tour is offered for hire during which said tour guide will, for any period of time, leave the immediate premises of the tour which he or she is conducting during the conduct of the tour, the published literature provided by tour guides and tour guide services shall specifically state same and shall disclose that the tour guide will be replaced by a different tour guide or a museum or house guide.

(Code 1977, § 6-1531)

Sec. 6-1532. - Stands generally.

(a) *Parking stands.* In the discretion of the mayor and aldermen, upon the recommendation of the city manager, parking stands may be designated for the parking of tour service vehicles within the corporate limits of the city. Whenever any stand is established, the stand may be used by tour service vehicles on a rotation basis of first come, first served, except as

provided hereinafter. Time limitations for parking at stands designated by the mayor and aldermen shall be designated in each individual case as ordinances are passed designating the stands.

(b) *Visitors center parking lot.* Upon application by a licensed tour service operator for a stand in the visitors center parking lot, the tour services coordinator shall assign a stand, as available, upon execution of a lease agreement for such stand. The city manager is authorized to execute lease agreements for the city ("lessor") with individual tour service operators ("lessee"). Such lease agreements shall include the following provisions:

(1) The lessee shall agree to conduct tours from the visitors center parking lot on a regular basis and to post the tour company's name and logo, if any, tour rates, tour departure times, and duration of tours on or within a sign provided by the city as lessor. Lessee shall determine tour rates, tour departure times, and the number and duration of tours.

(2) Under such lease, the lessor will agree that in consideration of lessee's entering into a lease agreement, the lessor will permit lessee's tour vehicle access to the visitors center parking lot, will provide a designated parking space for the exclusive use of the lessee, and will furnish lessee with an appropriate sign on or within which the lessee shall display its name and logo, if any, tour rates, tour departure times, and duration of tours.

(3) The rental rate for one assigned parking space or stand during the term of such lease shall be $100.00 per month, or as otherwise may be provided in the annual revenue ordinance, to be paid in advance on or before the first day of each month. Rental during any portion of the first calendar month of a new lease shall be prorated by day.

(4) Lessee shall specifically agree to comply with all requirements of the Savannah Code, part 6, chapter 1, article R, entitled "Tour Services for Hire" [this article], and with all applicable state laws related to operation of sightseeing tour vehicles.

(5) The lessor reserves the right under such lease to restrict tour vehicle access to the visitors center parking lot and leased spaces for a period up to 15 days each calendar year. Lessee's monthly rental will be prorated by day during restricted periods. When restricted from use of the visitors center parking lot, the lessee will be allowed to load and unload passengers for the purpose of conducting tours from a location on Martin Luther King Boulevard or other appropriate location designated by the tour services coordinator.

(6) No tour service vehicle shall park in the visitors center parking lot at a location other than the assigned tour service stand without prior approval of the tour services coordinator and except in an area designated for parking of vehicles not on duty and for charter bus parking, which parking area shall be designated by the tour services coordinator.

(7) Entering the visitors center by a tour operator or representative is prohibited except for delivering brochures for supplying the display rack, and then only after giving prior notice by the visitors center staff.

(8) Tour guide operators shall not be permitted to park their private vehicles in the visitors center parking lot.

(9) Loud, boisterous, or obscene language in the visitors center parking lot is prohibited at all times.

(10) Only one tour company representative per leased space will be allowed in the visitors center parking lot at any particular time.

(11) Any tour company owner or tour guide who is the subject of a public complaint involving activity in the visitors center parking lot will, within three working days after notice from the tour services coordinator, make arrangements to meet with the tour services coordinator to resolve the complaint.

(12) No person or firm may lease or use more than one tour bus stand in the visitors center parking lot, either individually or as an associate of or through any company or agency, or through common ownership at any organizational level.

(13) Any person, firm, or corporation which holds leases to two spaces in the visitors center parking lot may use such spaces interchangeably. There shall be no requirement for separate company identities, licensing, color schemes, etc., for use of two spaces.

(14) Lease of a tour bus space does not constitute a property right and should not be considered an asset by any tour company. If any tour company should buy or merge with another company, the remaining entity will have no inherent right to the leased space of the purchased or merged company.

(15) Tour bus stands in the visitors center parking lot shall be laid out and arranged contiguously within the lot. Such stands shall be assigned and reassigned on the basis of company choice in the order of seniority rank according to company ownership and date of licensing by the city. A change in company ownership, which shall include a transfer or a change in ownership of a majority of the stock in a corporation, shall cause a loss of seniority, making such company a new company for purposes of assigning stands. Such new company shall vacate the stand held by the previous owner, move to the bottom of the seniority list, and be assigned a stand when available on the basis of its seniority. When a stand becomes vacant and available for leasing, any tour business which leases a stand shall be eligible to advance to the vacant space in the order of company seniority. Any motor tour business which holds a city business tax certificate shall be eligible to lease any vacant space, or to displace any company from a second space pursuant to subparagraph [subsection] (12) above, in order of company seniority.

(16) The parking services administrator may establish written rules and procedures from time to time as necessary to administer lease agreements.

(17) Administrative hearing and appeal of regulatory or enforcement action related to leased stands in the visitors center parking lot shall be as provided in section 6-1522 of this article.

(18) The parties to lease of a tour stand in the visitors center parking lot shall specifically agree that nothing contained in a lease agreement with the city shall be construed to designate or appoint the City of Savannah as agent for the lessee, nor shall anything contained in the lease be construed to designate or appoint the lessee as agent for the City of Savannah in the performance of any of the services described in this article. The lessee shall acknowledge and agree that it is an independent business engaged in

providing tour services and shall agree to defend, indemnify, and hold harmless the mayor and aldermen of the City of Savannah, Georgia, its successor and assigns, its principals, agents, and employees, from any and all claims for loss, damage, or injury sustained by lessee or to lessee's property or by any agent or employee of lessee or by any person whosoever, in connection with any matter arising out of the provision of tour services and use of the visitors center parking lot and property.

(19) The lessee shall obtain and keep in force comprehensive general liability insurance in the minimum amount of $1,000,000.00 for its undertakings associated with leasing a parking space in the visitors center parking lot. The lessee shall give evidence of the required coverage by providing to the tour services coordinator a copy of certificate of insurance from an insurance company licensed to do business in the State of Georgia.

(20) Any lease may be canceled by either party upon the lessee providing 30 days' and the lessor providing 30 days' written notice of cancellation to the other party.

(21) Any lease executed pursuant to this article shall expire two years from the date of execution; provided, however, that the parties to the lease may at the time of expiration enter into an agreement for an additional term. If no additional term is agreed upon, and notice of cancellation is not given, the lease will continue on a month-to-month basis until canceled by either party.

(Code 1977, § 6-1532; Ord. of 8-18-1994(1), § 1; Ord. of 7-18-1996, § 1; Ord. of 8-15-1996, § 1; Ord. of 11-5-1998, § 1)

Sec. 6-1533. - Application for stands.

Any person desiring to have a place designated as a regular stand for tour service vehicles in the city shall make application by written petition to the mayor and aldermen for the establishment of such tour service vehicle stand, setting out where the stand is desired to be.

(Code 1977, § 6-1533)

Sec. 6-1534. - Driver not to leave vehicle while waiting to be hired; tour guide not to leave tours during conduct of same.

It shall be unlawful for any driver of any tour service vehicle to leave the immediate premises of the vehicle while the vehicle is parked in a tour service vehicle stand while waiting to be hired. It shall be unlawful for any tour guide to leave the immediate premises of the tour which he or she is conducting during the conduct of said tour unless and until said tour guide is replaced by another licensed tour guide or a house or museum guide. Published literature provided by tour guides and tour guide services shall specifically describe said conduct as provided in section 6-1531(b) above.

(Code 1977, § 6-1534)

Sec. 6-1535. - Soliciting passengers prohibited.

It shall be unlawful for any person to solicit passengers verbally or by gesture, directly or indirectly, at any tour service vehicle stand or upon the streets or sidewalks of the city, or within any public facility of the city.

(Code 1977, § 6-1535; Ord. of 2-15-2007(3), § 1)

Sec. 6-1536. - Use of designated bus stops or taxicab or limousine stands prohibited.

It shall be unlawful for any driver of any tour service vehicle to park or stand at any bus stop designated for use by the Chatham Area Transit Authority or at any taxicab or limousine stand except as provided herein for designated loading and unloading zones.

(Code 1977, § 6-1536)

Sec. 6-1537. - Restriction on number of passengers.

No driver shall permit more persons to be carried in a tour service vehicle as passengers than the rated seating capacity of the vehicle as rated by the tour services coordinator. A child in arms shall not be counted as a passenger.

(Code 1977, § 6-1537)

Sec. 6-1538. - Refusal to carry orderly passengers prohibited.

No driver shall refuse or neglect to convey any orderly person or persons, upon request, unless unable or forbidden by the provisions of this article to do so.

(Code 1977, § 6-1538)

Sec. 6-1539. - Prohibitions of drivers.

It shall be unlawful for any driver of a tour service vehicle or any tour guide to attempt to divert passengers or tour guide customers from one hotel, restaurant or business to another or to use a tour service vehicle while for hire for any purpose other than as a tour and sightseeing vehicle.

(Code 1977, § 6-1539)

Sec. 6-1540. - Tour service vehicle movement prohibited under certain circumstances.

No driver shall collect fares, make change, or take on or discharge passengers while his tour service vehicle is in motion.

(Code 1977, § 6-1540)

Sec. 6-1541. - Property left in tour service vehicle by passenger.

Any tour service vehicle driver or operator discovering in any tour service vehicle under his control personal property which was lost or left therein by a passenger of such tour service vehicle shall report the loss and deliver all of the property to the office of the tour service company within 12 hours after the discovery of the property. The driver's report shall include brief particulars to enable the company to identify the owner of the property. The company shall retain the property on behalf of the owner for at least 60 days.

(Code 1977, § 6-1541)

Sec. 6-1542. - Safety equipment required.

(a) Each tour service vehicle shall be equipped with electrically powered lights or lanterns and reflectors when operating during the hours of darkness.

(b) Each tour service vehicle shall have on board at all times a four-pound all-purpose fire extinguisher and a first aid kit.

(Code 1977, § 6-1542)

Sec. 6-1543. - Traffic regulations.

(a) Tour service vehicles shall operate on the streets of the city in accordance with the rules of the road as provided in the laws of the state and the ordinances of the city.

(b) Tour companies are prohibited from operating vehicles, including but not limited to trolleys, vans, automobiles, buses, and motorcoaches, as passenger shuttles for transportation purposes within the historic district, except that they may operate a hotel passenger pickup shuttle on a route from the visitor's center along the following streets: Fahm Street from the visitor's center to Oglethorpe Avenue, Oglethorpe Avenue east to Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard north to Bay Street, Bay Street east to General McIntosh Boulevard, General McIntosh Boulevard east to Harbor Street, then return west on General McIntosh Boulevard to Bay Street continuing west to Price Street, Price Street south to Liberty Street, Liberty Street west to Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, cross Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard to Louisville Road, west on Louisville Road to Boundary Street, north on Boundary Street to Turner Boulevard, Turner Boulevard east to Fahm Street and the visitor's center. Tour companies may reverse this route if preferred. Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard may be traveled south from Oglethorpe Avenue to Liberty Street permitting tour vehicle access to Liberty Street without traversing the entire route. Tour vehicles accessing Liberty Street in this manner may then use Drayton Street north from Liberty Street to Bay Street. Hotel shuttle vehicles shall be permitted to access hotels along the designated route using streets

Immediately adjacent to each hotel leading to the nearest tour bus stop, passenger loading zone, or stop on hotel private property. Private shuttle access to the historic district from south of Gwinnett Street is limited to Drayton Street, Montgomery Street, and Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard. Any tour service vehicle operating as a hotel passenger pickup shuttle shall be clearly and prominently identified as a "hotel shuttle." Other tour service vehicles may collect passengers from designated stops prior to beginning a tour and may distribute passengers back to the designated stops after a tour ends. Tour companies may provide private contract charter transportation service within the historic district upon prior approval of the tour services coordinator.

(c) Tour vehicle passenger may board or disembark designated tour bus stops only. Tour service vehicles shall move to the edge of the street pavement before loading or unloading passengers. No tour service vehicle may pause or stop for the sole purpose of narrating a tour. It shall be unlawful for tour service vehicles to operate at such speeds or motion as to obstruct traffic within the city; provided, however, that this section shall not be construed to require the violation of any state, federal, or municipal traffic law or regulation.

(d) The city manager is hereby authorized, upon the recommendation of the tourism advisory committee and/or the department of tourism and film services, to designate areas in the historic district where the following regulations shall apply:

A maximum of two tour vehicles may be present on a square or street segment at the same time.

Tour vehicles are limited to a maximum of one trip around a square during the course of a tour.

(e) The city manager is authorized, upon recommendation of the tourism advisory committee, the department of tourism and film services and/or the city traffic engineer, and in coordination with Chatham Area Transit, to designate the number and location of tour bus stops within the historic district.

(f) Each local tour vehicle company shall submit to the department of tourism and film services a map or maps clearly showing tour vehicle routes to be utilized by the tour company. Such map(s) shall be submitted during January each year. If a tour company changes its route(s) during the year, updated map(s) shall be submitted to the department of tourism and film services. The department of tourism and film services will evaluate our vehicle routes for purposes related to traffic and public safety.

(Code 1977, § 6-1543; Ord. of 7-31-1997, § 1; Ord. of 11-5-1998, § 1; Ord. of 2-15-2007(3), § 1)

Cross reference— Motor vehicles and traffic, pt. 7.

Sec. 6-1544. - Limitations on engines running.

No tour service vehicle 35 feet or less in length may stop or park with engines running longer than ten minutes to load and ten minutes to unload.

(Code 1977, § 6-1544)

Sec. 6-1545. - Loudspeakers and recorded messages, activity outside of tours.

(a) It shall be unlawful to operate loudspeakers outside tour service vehicles within the city; loudspeakers may be operated within the confines of tour service vehicles for the sole benefit of the passengers within the confines.

(b) No tapes or recorded messages purporting to give information about the city's history or landmarks shall be used in tour service vehicles unless all of the information contained therein is true and factual. The tour services coordinator or his designated representative shall examine the tapes or recorded messages to determine if the information contained therein is true and factual.

(c) No sound shall be audible outside of the tour service vehicle.

(d) All activity associated with a tour, including but not limited to interaction with people, actors, other tours and props must be contained within the vehicle or method of conveyance (motor coach, bus, trolley, automobile, van, segways, bicycle, carriage, walking tours, etc.).

(Code 1977, § 6-1545; Ord. of 2-15-2007(3), § 1)

Cross reference— Noise control, § 9-2031 et seq.

Sec. 6-1546. - Motorcoaches in the historic district.

(a) *Operating areas.* Motorcoaches shall not operate on streets designated as prohibited on the prohibited streets map.

(b) *Prohibited streets map.* There is hereby created and adopted a prohibited streets map with the streets on which motorcoaches shall not operate.

(c) *Registration required.* All motorcoaches shall be registered with the office of the tour services coordinator and receive a daily permit before transporting passengers within the historic district. The permit shall specify the date, destination, and purpose of visit and be displayed in the lower left-hand corner of the front windshield, in plain view clearly visible from outside the vehicle. If the purpose of the visit is for touring, an additional certified tour guide card is required.

(d) *Passenger loading.* No motorcoach shall pick up or discharge passengers on the public streets or public properties of the city except at designated loading zones. Vehicles shall park in a designated loading zone for no more than 15 minutes to load and ten minutes to unload passengers, unless such zone is also designated as a timed holding zone. After unloading, the vehicle shall move to a designated holding zone and shall not return to the historic district attraction until the designated time for the end of the tour to load passengers.

(e) *Parking.* No motorcoach shall park at any location on the public streets or public parking facilities in the historic district except at designated motorcoach holding zones. At no time shall a motorcoach park, after loading or unloading, in a space reserved for public transportation.

(f) *Limitations on engine running.* No motorcoach may stop or park with engines idling in the Savannah historic district except to load and unload, or as provided for in holding zones designated also as idling zones.

(Code 1977, § 6-1546)

Sec. 6-1547. - Tourism advisory committee.

(a) *Creation and composition.* There is hereby created a tourism advisory committee, which shall consist of 13 members appointed by the mayor and aldermen. One shall be a representative of the lodging industry; one shall be a representative of a tour company; one shall be a member of the Savannah Visitor's Bureau; one shall be a representative from a historic district, museum or attraction; two shall be members of the downtown neighborhood association; two shall be members of Historic Savannah Foundation; one shall be a representative of the food, beverage and/or retail industries; one shall be at large with demonstrated knowledge of the history and/or architecture of the historic district; two shall be residents at large and one shall be a member at large.

(b) *Purpose.* The tourism advisory committee shall make policy recommendations to the department of tourism and film services, city manager and mayor and aldermen in the areas of parking and routine of tourism-related traffic activities, the qualification and licensing of tour guides, and the enforcement of tourism management regulations and other related issues.

(c) *Terms of office.* Advisory committee members shall serve a term of three years and may be reappointed for one additional three-year term. Members may not be reappointed to the committee after completion of their second term until they shall have been off the committee one year. Provided, however, that of those persons initially appointed, four shall be appointed for a one-year term; four for a two-year term; and three for a three-year term.

(d) *Organization.* The committee shall elect from its membership a chairman and vice chairman. The department of tourism and film services department shall provide administrative assistance to the committee.

(e) *Meetings.* The committee shall meet at least quarterly.

(f) *Report.* A report shall be prepared annually summarizing the committee's activities for the previous year.

(Code 1977, § 6-1547; Ord. of 11-5-1998, § 1; Ord. of 2-15-2007(3), § 1)

Sec. 6-1548. - Operation of amphibious vehicles.

Pursuant to section 6-1502, paragraph (n) of this article, amphibious or boat-type vehicles shall not operate as tour service vehicles or for any other purpose within the city, except as provided in this section. Amphibious vehicles may operate in an area of the city contained within the following borders: beginning on Indian Street at the Eugene Talmadge Memorial Bridge, east along the north curbline of Indian Street to the east curbline of Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard, then south from Indian Street along the east curbline of Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard to the north curbline of Oglethorpe Avenue, then east along the north curbline of Oglethorpe Avenue to the east curbline of Montgomery Street, then south along the east curbline of Montgomery Street to the south curbline of Liberty Street, then west along the south curbline of Liberty Street to the east curbline of Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard, then south along the east curbline of Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard to the south curbline of West Jones Street, then west along the south curbline of West Jones Street to the west curbline of West Boundary Street, then north along the west curbline of West Boundary Street to Oglethorpe Avenue, then along the west side of Highway 17A to and over the Eugene Talmadge Memorial Bridge. Amphibious vehicles are specifically excluded from the Visitors Center Parking Lot.

(Ord. of 7-18-1966, § 1; Ord. of 8-15-1996, § 1)

Sec. 6-1549. - Walking tour provision.

(a) *Identification.* All walking tour guides must display their permit and name of their company in such a way that it can be clearly visible.

(b) *Walking tour hotspots.* A list of designated hotspots with specific prohibitions for each will be maintained by the tour services coordinator and reviewed annually. A list of current hotspots will be sent to all licensed our guides upon revision.

(c) *Prohibited conduct.* Walking tour guides and guests shall refrain from encroaching on private property including, but not limited to, trees, bushes, tree lawns, porches, gardens, steps and streets open to vehicular traffic. No tour may block sidewalks to prevent other pedestrians from passing. Noise of the participants is to be kept at a conversational level. Any artificial voice amplification systems are forbidden. It is the tour guides responsibility to make their guests aware of these prohibitions and obtain compliance.

(d) *Number of guests.* A walking tour is limited to 30 guests. Motor coach walk-throughs must also have a walking tour escort for groups over 30.

(Code 1977, § 6-1548; Ord. of 7-18-1966, § 1; Ord. of 8-15-1996, § 1; Ord. of 2-15-2007(3), § 1)

Sec. 6-1550. - Penalties for violation; issuance of citations; suspension and appeal.

(a) Failure to comply with this article or any of the laws, ordinances, and regulations of this city may result in revocation of permit and shall be punishable as provided in section 1-1013 of this Code.

(b) Any citation issued for violation of this article shall be issued to the permit holder at the time of the violation when deemed appropriate by the enforcement officer issuing the citation.

(c) In the event that an enforcement officer deems it inappropriate to deliver a citation to the permit holder at the time of a violation, a citation may be issued at the time of the violation and delivered by hand or fax to the tour service company. Any such citation shall be

delivered by 10:00 a.m. on the business day following the day of issue. Any citation delivered in this manner shall be fully valid, and shall be considered sufficient notice of the charges.

(d) Any tour service company whose operators receive multiple sustained citations for violating this article in a 30-day period shall be suspended from operating in the visitor's center parking lot or assessed a penalty fee as appropriate. Any motor coach operator whose operators receive multiple sustained citations for violating this article in any 30-day period shall be denied a motor coach permit or assessed a penalty fee as appropriate. Any tour company whose walking tour guides receive multiple sustained citations for violating this article in any 30-day period shall be assessed a penalty fee as appropriate. The schedule of sanctions is shown below.

Number of Citations In 30-Day Period	Local Vehicle Sanctions Visitor's Center OR Suspension	Tour Penalty Fee	Motor Coach Sanctions Permit OR Suspension	Penalty Fee	Walking Tour Sanction Penalty Fee
5 or more	1 day	$500.00	5 days	$500.00	$500.00
10 or more	3 days	1,000.00	15 days	1,000.00	1,000.00
15 or more	5 days	1,000.00	30 days	1,500.00	1,500.00

Tour companies suspended under this section must pay all outstanding citations in full before parking lot/tour permit privileges will be reinstated.

The suspension days shall be determined by the city. Any tour service company which has been suspended from the visitor's center parking lot may appeal such action pursuant to section 6-1522.

Appropriate sanctions in accordance with the above schedule shall be determined by the city. Any tour service company which has been sanctioned under this section may appeal such action pursuant to section 6-1522.

Tour companies suspended or assessed fees under this section must pay all outstanding citations in full before parking lot or touring permit privileges will be reinstated.

(Ord. of 7-31-1997, § 1(6-1549) ; Ord. of 2-15-2007(3), § 1)

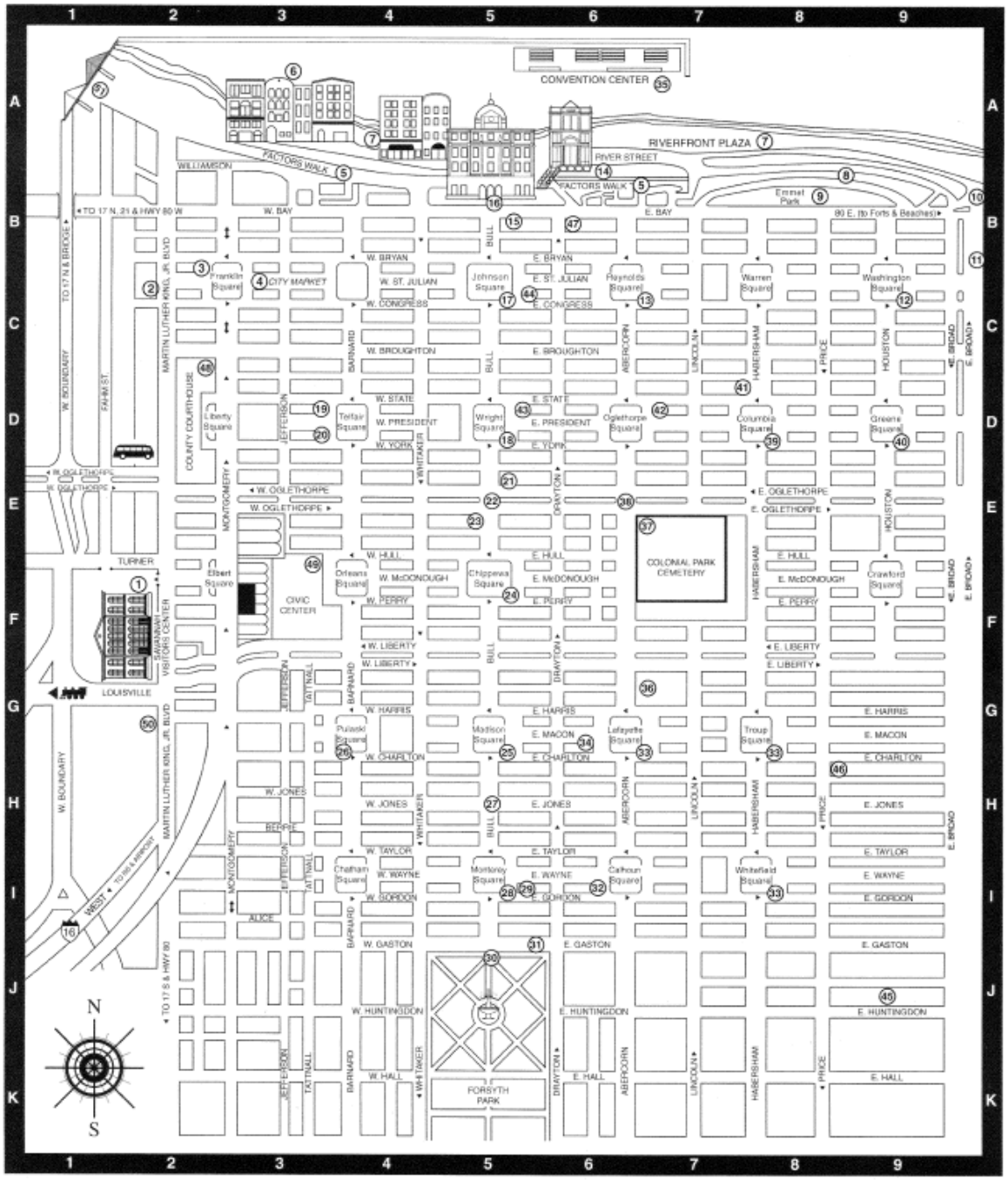
Sec. 6-1551. - Reserved.

Editor's note—
Ord. of 2-15-2007(3), § 1, deleted § 6-1551, which pertained to effective date and derived from Code 1977, § 6-1549; Ord. of 7-18-1996, § 1(6-1550); and Ord. of 8-15-1996, § 2.

Secs. 6-1552—6-1560. - Reserved.

CHAPTER 12: MAPS

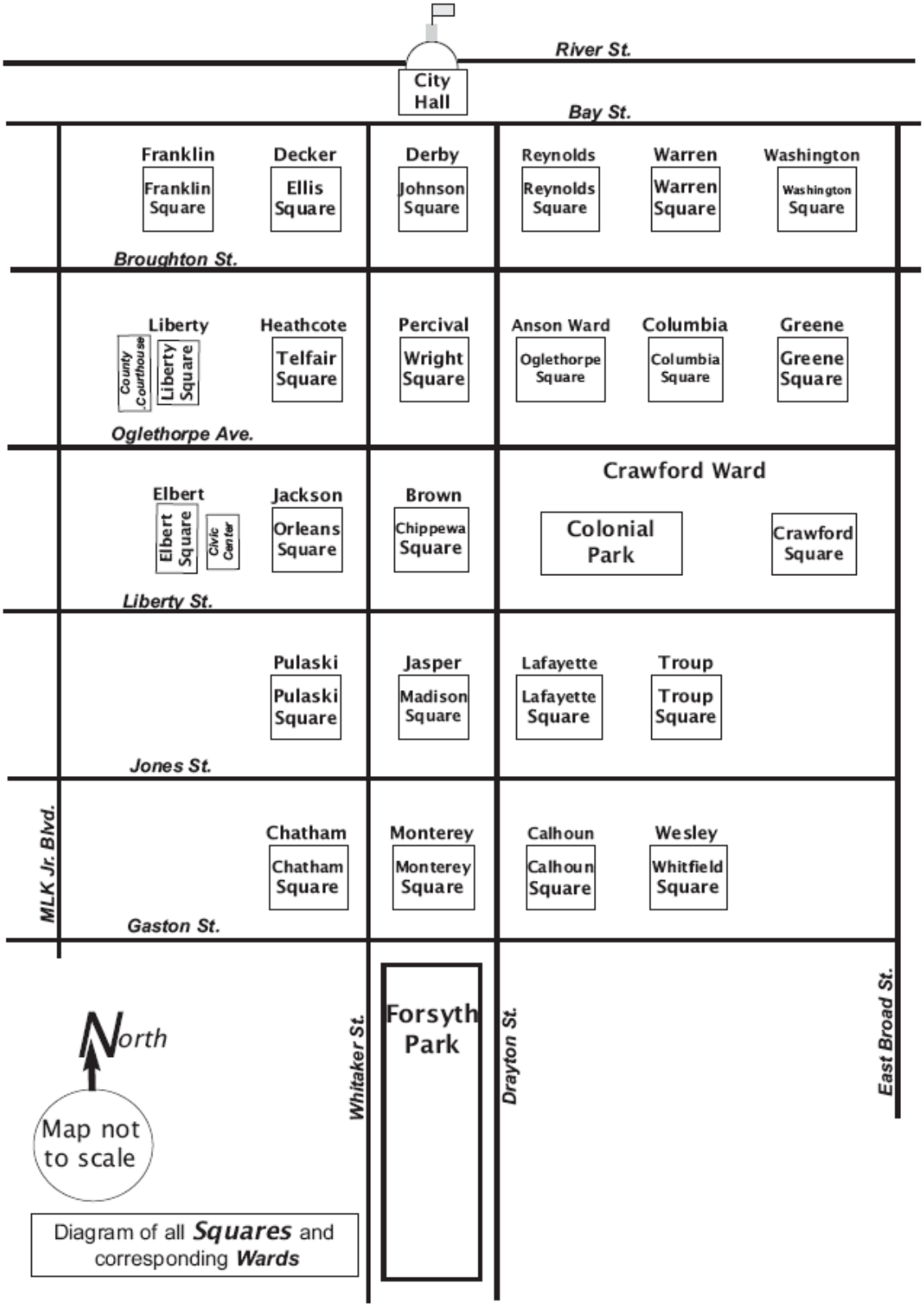
LOCATIONS OF SIGNIFICANT SITES



1. Savannah Visitors Center
2. Ships of the Sea Museum
3. First African Baptist Church
4. City Market
5. Factors Walk
6. West End of River Street
7. Riverfront Plaza/River Street
8. Waving Girl Monument/ 1996 Olympic Monument
9. Emmet Park
10. Fort Wayne
11. Trustee's Garden Village
12. Washington Square
13. Reynolds Square
14. Cotton Exchange
15. U.S. Customs House
16. City Hall
17. Johnson Square
18. Wright Square
19. Telfair Museum of Art
20. Trinity United Methodist Church
21. Juliette Gordon Low Birthplace
22. Oglethorpe Avenue
23. Independent Presbyterian Church
24. Chippewa Square
25. Madison Square
26. Pulaski Square
27. Jones Street
28. Monterey Square
29. Temple Mickve Isreal
30. Forsyth Park
31. Gaston Street
32. Wesley Monumental United Methodist Church
33. Whitefield, Troup, and Lafayette Squares
34. Andrew Low House
35. Savannah International Trade & Convention Center
36. Cathedral of St. John the Baptist
37. Colonial Park Cemetery
38. Oglethorpe Avenue
39. Columbia Square
40. Greene Square
41. Davenport House
43. Lutheran Church of the Ascension
44. Christ Episcopal Church
45. King-Tisdell Foundation and Cottage
46. Beach Institute
47. Savannah Area Chamber of Commerce
48. Chatham County Courthouse
49. Savannah Civic Center
50. Historic Railroad Shops
51. The Eugene Talmadge

Map provided by the Savannah Area Convention and Visitors Bureau

MAP OF HISTORIC WARDS



APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

FILMING IN SAVANNAH

The following is a list of movies and television shows that were filmed in Savannah.

YEAR	MOVIE OR TELEVISION SHOW	PRODUCTION COMPANY
2003	*The Undertow*	Paramount Classics
	Haunted Mansion	Disney
2000	*The Gift*	Paramount Pictures
1999	*The Legend of Bagger Vance*	DreamWorks
1998	*Forces of Nature*	DreamWorks
	The General's Daughter	Paramount Pictures
1997	*The Gingerbread Man*	PolyGram
	Midnight in the Garden of Good and Evil	Warner Brothers
	Kiss of Fire Gift	Jazz Pictures
1996	*Wild America*	Warner Brothers
1995	*Something to Talk About*	Warner Brothers
1994	*Now and Then*	New Line Cinemas
1993	*Forrest Gump*	Paramount Pictures
	Camilla	Shaftesburg/Miramax
1990	*Golden Boy*	Deangels Productions
	Love Crimes	Sovereign Films/Miramax
1989	*The Rose and the Jackal*	Steve White Pro./TNT
	Flight of the Intruder	Paramount Pictures
	Glory	Tri-Star Pictures
1988	*The Return of Swamp Thing*	Lightyear Productions
	The Judas Project	Judas Project Ltd. Partnership
	My Father, My Son	Weintraub & Weintraub Films
	1969	Atlantic Releasing Corp.
	War Stories	Nexus Productions
1986	*Pals*	Robert Halmi Productions
1983	*Solomon Northup Odyssey*	PBS/Past America Prod.
1981	*All My Children*	ABC
	Tales of Ordinary Madness	23 Giugno Srl.
1980	*The Slayer*	The International Picture Show
	White Death	UTI Films
	Scared to Death	Brouwersgracht Film Co.
	Fear	National Cinematografica
	When the Circus Came to Town	Robert Halmi Productions
	East of Eden	BNB Productions
	Mother Seton	ABC
1979	*Gold Bug*	Highgate Pictures
	The Ordeal of Dr. Mudd	Marble Arch Prod.
	Orphan Train	EMI Television

YEAR	MOVIE OR TELEVISION SHOW	PRODUCTION COMPANY
	Hopscotch	Edie and Ely Landau, Inc.
	Carny, Carny	Lorimar
1978	*The Double Mcguffin*	Mulberry Square Productions.
1977	*The Lincoln Conspiracy*	Schick Sunn Classic Pictures
1976	*Roots*	Wolper Productions
1975	*Gator*	Levy-Gardner-Laven

APPENDIX B

SUGGESTED READINGS

Cothran, James R. *Gardens and Historic Plants of the Antebellum South.* Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 2003.
Information on Trustee's Garden, and both indigenous and introduced plants favored by Southern Gardeners.

DeBolt, Margaret Wayt. *Savannah: A Historical Portrait.* Glouscester Point, Virginia: Hallmark Publishing Company, 2001.
A comprehensive history of Savannah that includes industry, politics and a look at the city's multi-cultural heritage.

Digital Library of Georgia. http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/?Welcome&Welcome (link verified 21 May 2007). The Digital Library of Georgia is maintained by Georgia Library Learning Online (GALILEO), an initiative of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia.

Elmore, Charles J. *General Hunter's Proclamation: The Quest for African-American Freedom Before and During the Civil War.* Washington, D. C.: Eastern National Park and Monument Association, 2002.
A remarkable story about General Hunter, Union Commander of Fort Pulaski, and how he issued the first emancipation proclamation.

Granger, Mary, ed. The Savannah Writers' Project. *Savannah River Plantations.* Savannah, Georgia: The Oglethorpe Press, Inc., reprinted 1997 (copyright 1947).

Hall, Clyde W. *One Hundred Years of Educating at Savannah State: 1890-1990*. East Peoria, Illinois: Versa Press, 1991.
A history of Savannah's own historically black college, now Savannah State University.

Historic Savannah. 3rd edition. Savannah, Georgia: Historic Savannah Foundation, 2005.
The latest edition documenting historic properties in the landmark district.

Hornstein, Julius. *Sites and Sounds of Savannah Jazz*. Savannah, Georgia: Gaston Street Press, 1994.
Dr. Hornstein is regarded as the authority on Savannah's jazz history.

Hoskins, Charles Lwanga. *Out of Yamacraw and Beyond: discovering Black Savannah*. Savannah, Georgia: Gullah Press, 2002.

Johnson, Charles J. *Mary Telfair: the Life and Legacy of a Nineteenth Century Woman.* Savannah, Georgia: Frederic C. Beil, 2002.

In addition to drawing an informative and readable portrait of Savannah in the early and mid-19th Century, this author gives us the character of one of the South's most remarkable women.

Johnson, Whittington *Black Savannah: 1788-1864*. Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 1996.
A very readable, scholarly work on the eponymous subject; highly recommended

Lane, Mills. *Savannah Revisited*. Savannah, Georgia: Beehive Press, 1973.
Great details about some of Savannah's most important buildings.

Lawrence, Alexander A. *Storm over Savannah.* Savannah, Georgia: Tara Press, 1979.
The 1779 Siege of Savannah in detail.

Levy, B. H. *Savannah's Old Jewish Community Cemeteries.* Macon: Mercer University Press, 1983.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1996.

National Register of Historic Places. http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/ (link verified 21 May 2007).
Site maintained by the National Park Service.

New Georgia Encyclopedia online. http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Home.jsp (Lasted access 6/26/07).
Its categories are very comprehensive; it's recommended that you search in more than just history.

"Online Virtual Tour of Savannah."
www.ourcoast.com/savannahcityguide/visiting/tours/savannah.shtml
A handy review, featuring a map of the squares, which, when selected by cursor, provide an illustration of the square and a list of the most notable features surrounding it.

Piechocinski, Elizabeth Carpenter. *The Old Burying Ground: Colonial Park Cemetery, Savannah, Georgia, 1750-1853.* Savannah: The Oglethorpe Press, Inc., 1999.

Rubin, Rabbi Saul Jacob. *Third to None: The Saga of Savannah Jewry, 1733-1983.* Savannah: 1983.

Russell, Preston and Barbara Hines. Savannah: A History of Her People since 1733. Savannah, Georgia: Frederic C. Beil, 1992.

Savannah College of Art and Design. *Virtual Savannah Project.*
http://vsav.scad.edu/vhs_frameset.html
The historic district from inception to the present in three dimensions. Select any view and navigate to buildings in existence at that time. Requires high-speed internet and a

special three dimensional program that is obtainable from the Virtual Savannah Project home page. This project has been several years in the making, and is still a work in progress.

Savannah Christian Middle School. *Historic Savannah National Math Trail.* www.nationalmathtrail.org. On the National Math Trail Map, chose submissions, *Click on Georgia, select Historic Savannah National Math Trail, and choose bibliography. Contains several recommended publications, and links to several sites with information on Savannah.*

Savannah Morning News. "Savannah Remembers: An Exclusive Documentary of Personal Memories As Told by Those Who Lived Then" (documentary). Savannah: Morris Communications Company, LLC, 2004.

Savannah Unit, Federal Writers Project: *Savannah*. Savannah, Georgia: Savannah Review Printing Company, 1937.
This is how we were in 1937; a guide not only to this era, but to what came before 1937.

Sieg, Chan. *The Squares of Savannah: An Introduction to Savannah.* Norfolk: The Donning Company, Publishers, 1984.

Smith, Derek. *Civil War Savannah*. Savannah, Georgia: Frederic C. Beil, 1997.
A solid social history of the epoch

Spitler, Rita F. *Higher Ground: Historic Churches and Synagogues in Savannah.* 1995.
A brief pictorial and historical roundup of our historic places of worship.

Tuck, Stephen G. N. *Beyond Atlanta: The Struggle for Racial Equality in Georgia, 1940-1980.* Athens: The University of Georgia Press, 2001.

Waring, Joseph Frederick *Cerveau's Savannah*. Savannah, Georgia: Georgia Historical Society, 1973.
Another era of Savannah's history under the microscope. Waring surveys Cerveau's 1837 panoramic painting in detail, locating many buildings that have disappeared, and some that survive.

Weeks, Carl S. *Savannah in the Time of Peter Tondee: the Road to Revolution in America*. Columbia, S.C.: Summerhouse Press 1997.

APPENDIX C

LOCAL HISTORY REPOSITORIES

Jen Library, Savannah College of Art and Design
Address: 201 East Broughton Street, Savannah, Georgia 31401
Telephone: (912) 525-4700
Website: http://library.scad.edu/
Sources include art and architectural history.

Lane Library, Armstrong Atlantic State University
Address: 11935 Abercorn Street, Savannah, Georgia 31419
Telephone: (912) 927-5332
Website: www.library.armstrong.edu
Sources include general Savannah history and the Savannah Biographies Collection.

Asa H. Gordon Library, Savannah State University
Address: P.O. Box 20394, Tompkins Road, Savannah, Georgia 31404
Telephone: (912) 356-2183
Website: http://library.savstate.edu/
Sources include African American history and historical issues of the Savannah Tribune.

Kaye Kole Genealogy & Local History Room, Bull Street Branch, Live Oak Public Library
Address: 2002 Bull Street, Savannah, Georgia 31401
Telephone: (912) 652-3697
Website: www.liveoakpl.org
Sources include the Thomas Gamble Collection, genealogical resources, biography and subject clipping files and general Savannah history.

Georgia Historical Society
Address: 501 Whitaker Street, Savannah, Georgia 31401
Telephone: (912) 651-2128
Website: www.georgiahistory.com
Sources include manuscript and visual materials (including maps and photographs) archival collections, biography and subject clipping files, genealogical resources, general Savannah history and local architectural history.

The Georgia Archives
Address: 5800 Jonesboro Road, Morrow, Georgia 30260
Telephone: (678) 364-7000
Website: www.georgiaarchives.org

The National Archives, Southeast Region
Address: 5780 Jonesboro Road, Morrow, Georgia 30260
Telephone: (770) 968-2100
Website: www.archives.gov/southeast/