

# SAVANNAH CITY HALL



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

VAN R. JOHNSON, II  
MAYOR

Greetings and Welcome to City Hall!

The City of Savannah has a resolute spirit.

In 1903, when the Mayor and Aldermen began to consider a new municipal building for Savannah, it was with memories of a 25-year struggle of constant, difficult rebuilding from natural disasters in the closing quarter of the 19th Century. A devastating 1876 fire had destroyed much of the riverfront. Another fire in 1883 left over 1,000 Yamacraw residents homeless, and there were

three widely destructive fires in 1889. After a minor earthquake in 1886, terrified families slept in the open squares for weeks. Major hurricane hits in 1893 and 1896 destroyed the railroad to Tybee Island and blew off part of the City Exchange roof.

Undaunted, they commissioned the publication of "Savannah, A City of Opportunities" for distribution at the 1904 St. Louis Expedition & World's Fair. They envisioned "A Greater Savannah" and approved, as its centerpiece, a municipal building of deliberately monumental character to express to themselves, the nation, and perhaps even the world, that the City of Savannah would not only prevail, but excel.

That "building for a century to come" has now completed its initial term of service. It has housed municipal offices, delivered public services, and hosted countless meetings. Most importantly, it has framed this community's attention to and resolution of its many challenges, ensuring that Savannah continues to be "A City of Opportunities," continually striving to be "Greater" for all of its citizens and all of its visitors.

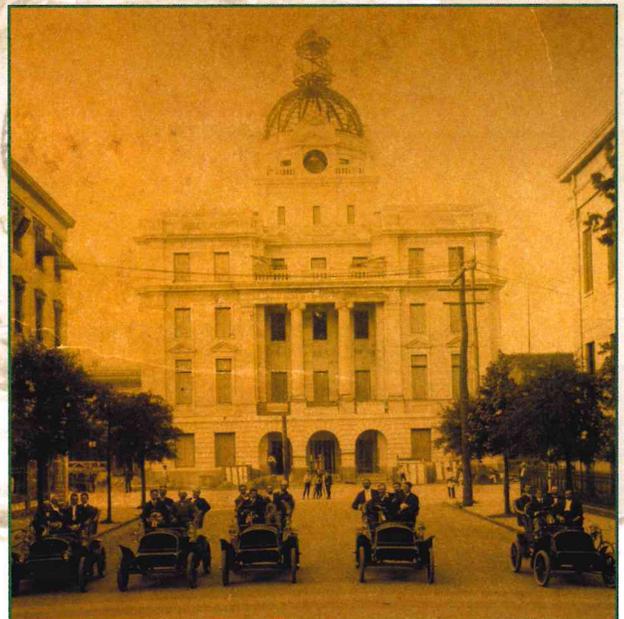
Enjoy your visit!

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Van R. Johnson, II".

Van R. Johnson, II, Mayor



Mayor's office, 1906.



City Hall's dome under construction, 1905.

## CITY HALL'S MAYORS

Herman Myers: 1895~1897, 1899~1907  
George W. Tiedeman: 1907~1913  
R. J. Davant: 1912~1915  
Wallace J. Peirpoint: 1915~1919  
Murray M. Steward: 1919~1923  
Paul E. Seabrook: 1923~1925  
Robert M. Hull: 1925~1927  
Thomas M. Hoynes: 1927~1929, 1931~1933

Gordon Saussy: 1929~1931  
Thomas Gamble, Jr.: 1933~1937, 1939~1945  
Robert M. Hitch: 1937~1939  
Peter R. Nugent: 1945~1947  
John G. Kennedy: 1947~1949  
Olin F. Fulmer: 1949~1955  
W. Lee Mingledorff, Jr.: 1955~1960  
Malcolm R. Maclean: 1960~1966

J. Curtis Lewis, Jr.: 1966~1970  
John P. Rousakis: 1970~1991  
Susan S. Weiner: 1992~1995  
Floyd Adams, Jr.: 1996~2003  
Otis S. Johnson: 2004~2011  
Edna Branch Jackson: 2012~2015  
Eddie Wayne DeLoach: 2016~2019

# The Birth of City Hall

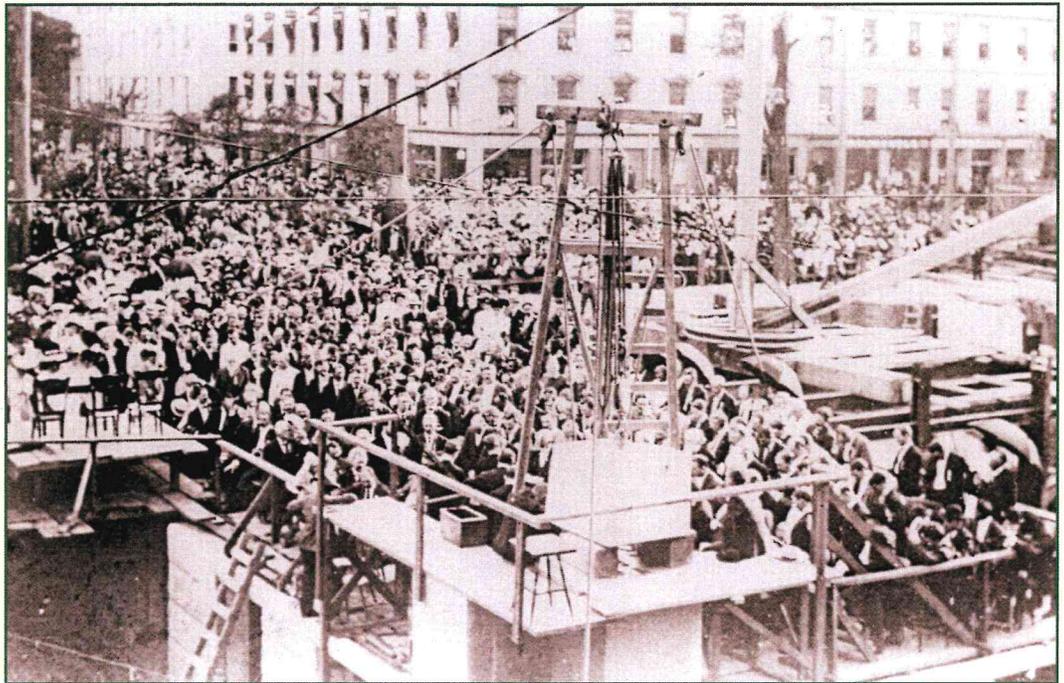
Savannah's City Hall stands as a monument to the progressive spirit of the City during the early 1900s when the municipal government strived to achieve "A Greater Savannah." The City desired a larger home to reflect the community's prosperity and to give the growing government adequate facilities with "a building for a century to come." In February 1903, a special building committee, led by Mayor Herman Myers, was charged with planning and constructing a new City Hall on the site of the City Exchange.

The committee hired local architect Hyman Wallace Witcover who designed a granite and limestone Italian Renaissance Revival building crowned by a dome and four statuary groups representing Roman horse-drawn chariots. The chariots (seen in Witcover's original rendering), were considered too expensive and were omitted from the finished building. The Savannah Contracting Company was awarded the construction contract. In

March 1904, the City government moved into their temporary home at police headquarters and demolition of the City Exchange began. On August 11, 1904, an estimated 12,000 to 20,000 spectators crowded the streets to witness the laying of the new cornerstone in a traditional Masonic ceremony.

Work progressed slowly as the building rose above Bay Street. The stonework was tedious and there were constant delays in the delivery of construction materials. The City contracted separately for the decorations and furniture: the Art Metal Construction Company of Jamestown, New York, manufactured the custom metal furniture; the two, eleven-ton, solid limestone columns were quarried in New Bedford, Indiana; and the two bronze tower bells were cast by the Meneely Bell Company of Troy, New York.

On December 20, 1905, the City began moving in. The following day, the City's flag was hoisted over the dome for the first time and the new bells rung. On January 2, 1906, City Hall was thrown open to the citizens of Savannah for inspection. An estimated 10,000 people passed through City



"The buildings on either side of the street, and the bridges and walks along the Bay formed an immense amphitheatre, with the platform and the corner stone in the center. The gently waving flags, the white dresses of the ladies, the yellow uniforms of the regulars, the blue and gray of the other companies, the glitter of sunshine on sword and saber and Masonic emblems, all blended to make an animated picture of remarkable beauty and interest."

City Hall Cornerstone Laying Ceremony, August 11, 1904.

*Georgia Historical Society. Used with permission.*

Hall during the afternoon and evening receptions, and each received a small souvenir tray bearing an image of City Hall. The Council Chamber was described as a "chamber of brilliance," illuminated by numerous electric lights. One visitor nicknamed City Hall "the Coconut Building," as being better on the inside than on the outside. A writer for the *Municipal Journal* of New York, declared he had "never seen a city building better adapted to the uses for which it was intended." On January 3, 1906, City Council held their first meeting in the new Council Chamber.

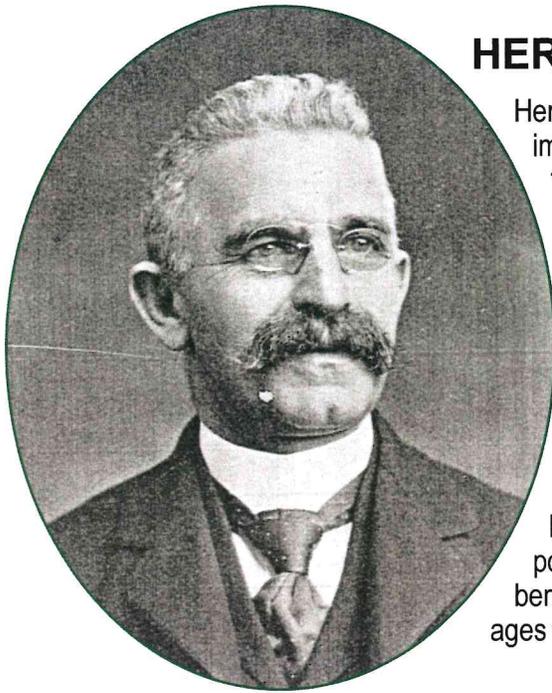
The final cost of constructing and furnishing the building reached a grand total of \$270,050, paid for entirely through innovative budgeting without the assumption of any debt. At the time, Mayor Myers announced:

*Not only has it given the municipal government a home worthy of a city of Savannah's importance, but the building of the hall out of the city's regular funds has been an excellent advertisement for the city's financial condition and has indicated to the world Savannah's spirit of determination to advance...*

## The City Hall Blessing

May the all-bounteous Author of nature bless the inhabitants of this place with all the necessities, conveniences and comforts of life; ...long preserve this structure from decay; and grant to us all, a supply of the corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment, and the oil of joy.... We pray God may deserve to prosper [this structure,] by becoming a place of concourse for good men, and promoting harmony and brotherly love throughout the world, till time shall be no more.

*Blessing of Max Meyerhardt, Masonic Grand Master, upon the laying of the cornerstone of City Hall  
Savannah, Georgia, USA, August 11, 1904*



## HERMAN MYERS (1847-1909)

Herman Myers was born on January 18, 1847 in Bavaria, Germany. As a child, he immigrated with his parents to Virginia and eventually settled in Savannah, Georgia in 1867. Partnering with his brothers, Sigo and Fred, Myers became a very successful businessman, owning tobacco and wholesale grocery businesses, and holding interests in several local banks, railway and hotel companies.

Myers entered local politics in 1885 as an alderman. He served continuously on City Council for ten years, sitting on the Finance, Police, Water, Market, Harbor, and Special Railroad committees. In 1895, he was elected Mayor, but lost reelection after one term. In 1899, he returned to the office, and won the next three consecutive mayoral elections without opposition. The crowning achievement of Myers' administration was the erection of City Hall.

Herman Myers died on March 24, 1909. His body was escorted by eight mounted policemen to a City Hall draped in mourning and laid-in-state in the Council Chamber beneath his own life-sized portrait. "Thousands of persons from every walk in life and all ages went to the City Hall to get a last look at the man who in life did so much for Savannah."

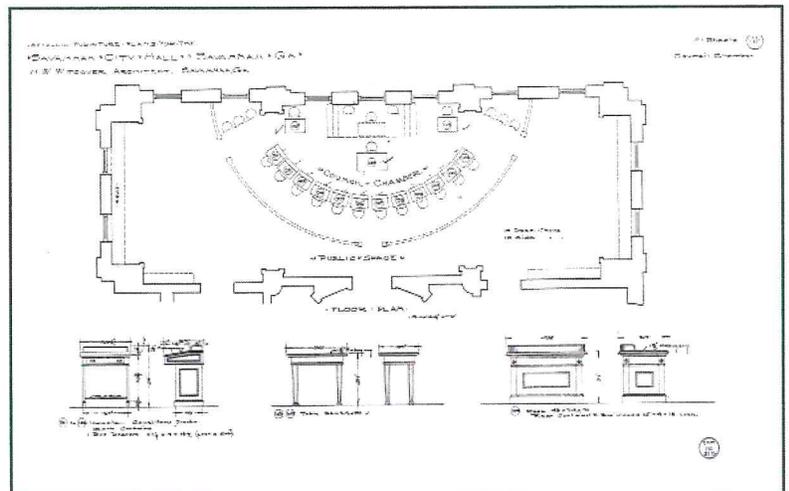
## HYMAN WALLACE WITCOVER (1871-1936)

Hyman Wallace Witcover was born on July 16, 1871 in Darlington, South Carolina. After moving to Savannah, he became a draftsman for architect Alfred S. Eichberg. In 1900, Witcover started his own firm. At the time he was chosen as City Hall's architect, he was only thirty-two years old, but already one of the busiest architects in Savannah.

During his prolific career, Witcover's commissions included: the National Bank (demolished); the Chatham Armory; Hick's Hotel (demolished); the Jewish Educational Alliance; and the Scottish Rite Temple. For over twenty years he served on the Savannah Public Library Board, and was responsible for the design of the Bull Street Public Library. Witcover was the first president of the Savannah Society of Architects. In 1934, Witcover retired and returned to Darlington. He died there on October 2, 1936.



Mayor Herman Myers lies in state in the Council Chamber, March 25 - 26, 1909. Savannah Jewish Archives at the Georgia Historical Society. Used with permission.



Furniture plan for the Council Chamber, drawn by Hyman W. Witcover, 1905.

# City Hall & Black History

## February is National African-American History Month

City Hall was a prominent setting in 20th-Century local African-American history, including the Civil Rights movement.

On December 9, 1919, City Hall hosted sessions of the Southern Commercial Congress whose speakers included Dr. R. R. Wright of Savannah on the subject of race relations.

During the summer of 1963, Mayor Malcolm Maclean met nearly all night with Andrew Young and Benjamin Van Clark in his office in City Hall, on the night they were arrested during a downtown protest. On June 25th, City Hall hosted the meeting which resulted in the City's initial integration plan.

Savannah's first African-American Alderman, Bowles C. Ford, served two terms, 1970-1978, was elected by his fellow Aldermen as Chairman of Council, and on May 13, 1971, became the first African-American to preside at a City Council Meeting.

The flag atop City Hall was half-staffed on December 19, 1989, following the mail-bomb killing of civil rights attorney and Alderman Robert "Robbie" Robinson, the first time an African-American had been thus honored.

Floyd Adams, Jr., served two terms as Savannah's first African-American Mayor, 1996-2003, after serving three terms as an Alderman, 1982-1995, including the last as Mayor Pro Tempore.

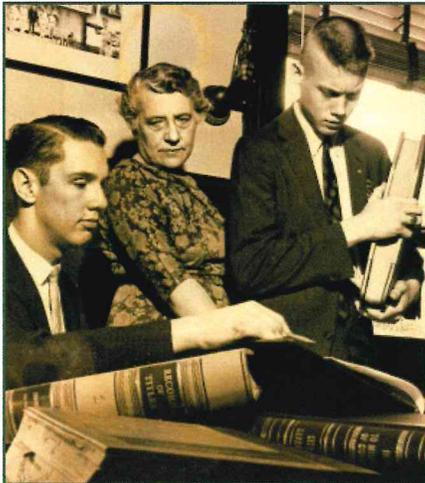


ABOVE: City Council Inauguration, October 7, 1974 (left to right): John P. Rousakis, H.C. "Nippy" Morrison (seated), W. Brooks Stillwell, III, Bowles C. Ford, Leo E. Center (seated), Frank P. Rossiter, Roy L. Jackson. Georgia Historical Society. Used with permission.

BELOW: Korean War POW Corporal Leroy J. Sykes (third from left) was welcomed home at City Hall, September 4, 1953. Photograph by Frank Freeman. Savannah Morning News. Used with permission.



RIGHT: Katherine Redmond, second woman Clerk of Council, assists Mike Carmichael (left) and Lee Roberts, "Aldermen-for-a-Day," March 20, 1968. Photograph by Robert McDonald. Savannah Morning News. Used with permission.



BELOW: Jane Van de Vrede, City Hall Bacteriological Laboratory, 1908.



# City Hall & Women's History

## March is National Women's History Month

Major 20th-Century changes related to the roles of women have manifested themselves within City Hall.

In 1908, Jane Van de Vrede was hired as Laboratory Assistant and worked in the Bacteriological Laboratory on the third floor of City Hall, probably the building's first woman in a professional position.

Sarah Berrien Casey Morgan was elected by the members of City Council to serve four days of a vacant unexpired term, January 18-22, 1923, thus becoming Savannah's first woman Alderman. When she died, the New York Times noted that the flag atop City Hall flew at half-staff on June 28, 1931, for the first time in honor of a woman.

On November 8, 1946, Katherine Redmond served as Acting Clerk of Council, the first woman ever to clerk for a City Council meeting. Nola McEvoy Ross was appointed the first woman Clerk of Council on January 24, 1949.

Savannah's first woman Alderman elected by the citizens, Dr. Harris K. Lentini, served 1978 - 1992. Savannah's first African-American woman Alderman, Gwendolyn P. Goodman, served three terms, 1992-2003, and served as Chairman of Council, January 1996 - December 1999.

Savannah's first woman Mayor, Susan S. Weiner, served November 1992 through December 1995. In January 2012, Edna Branch Jackson was inaugurated as Savannah's first African-American female Mayor.

On January 2, 2020, the City of Savannah inaugurated the first majority female City Council, including: Alicia Miller Blakely; Keshia Gibson-Carter; Bernetta B. Lanier; Dr. Estella Edwards Shabazz; and Linda Wilder-Bryan.

# City Hall & Savannah's Patriotism

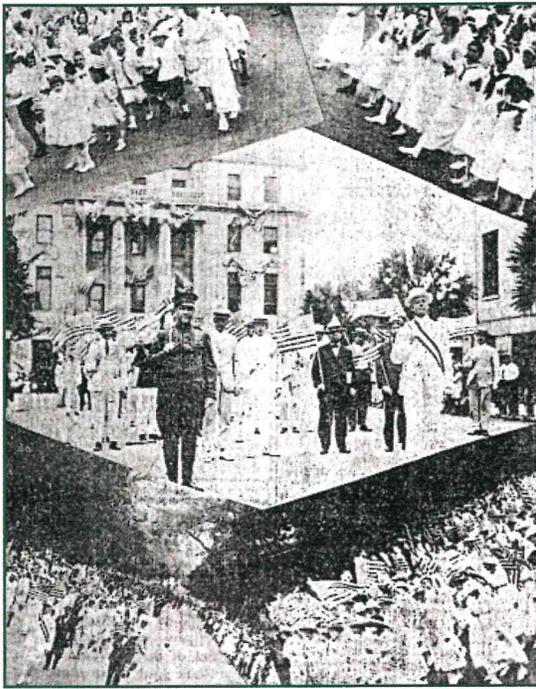
## *September 11th is Patriot Day*

City Hall figures prominently in our community's patriotism and in its public expressions related to wars and veterans.

On Armistice Day, November 11, 1918, a spontaneous celebration erupted in downtown Savannah with the news of Germany's surrender, including the hoisting of the flag of the Fourth Liberty Loan Drive beneath the American flag on City Hall's dome.

On December 7, 1942, a memorial service was held in the Mayor's Reception Room in remembrance of Staff Sergeant George K. Gannam, Savannah's first WWII casualty, killed at Pearl Harbor exactly one year earlier.

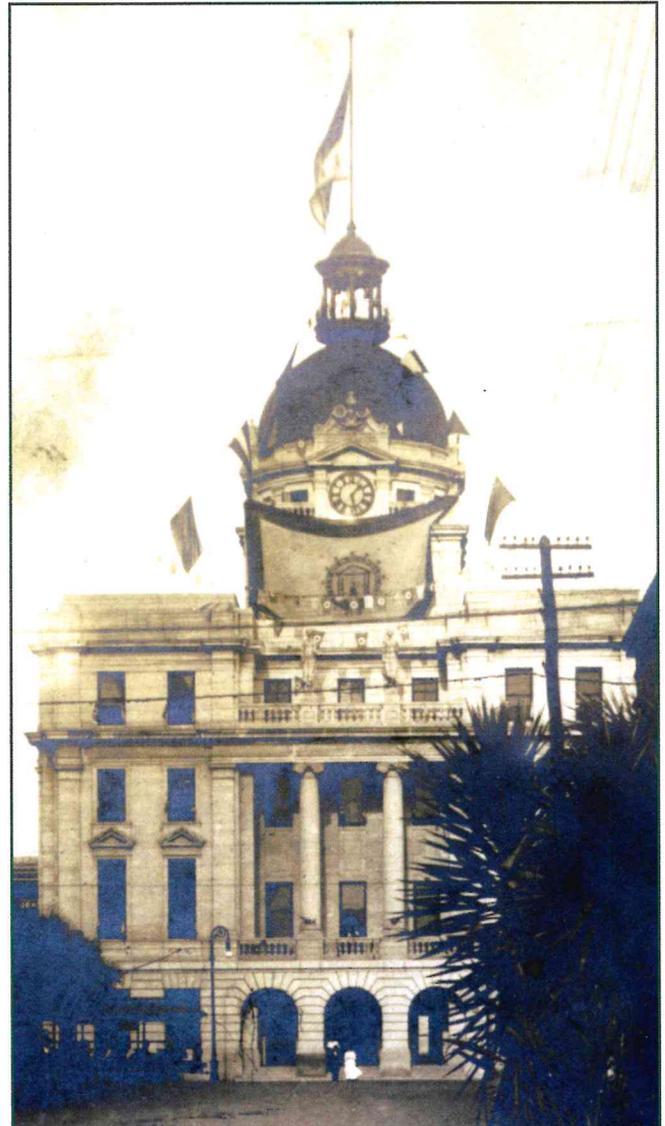
Between September 12, 2001, and March 15, 2002, a garrison-size American flag hung from the second floor of City Hall, within its front portico, in response to the September 11th Attack on America.



# The City of Savannah Flag

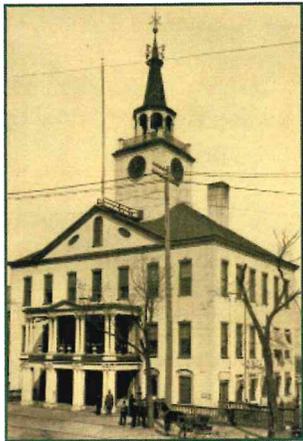
## *June 14th is Flag Day*

The City of Savannah flag was designed by Cornelia Sams Maclean (later Mrs. Willis Wilder) in a contest sponsored by City Council, for which her prize was ten dollars in gold. City Council adopted her design on January 18, 1905, at the same meeting during which the name "City Hall" was adopted for the new building then under construction. The flag consists of a white field, denoting purity, having in the center the City's Coat of Arms encircled by thirteen blue stars, representing the thirteen original colonies of the United States, of which Georgia was the last. The red outer border represents courage, zeal, and fervency. The blue inner border signifies loyalty, devotion, justice, and truth. The City paid \$150 for its original flag, a large "hand-painted piece of bunting," which was used until 1949. The most widespread display of the City flag occurred August 22-27, 1962, when the *N.S. Savannah* visited her namesake port on her maiden voyage. Mrs. Henry B. Sayler spearheaded an effort to have over 50 flags draped or flown on local buildings, and thousands of miniature flags were waved by schoolchildren. It is appropriate to fly the City flag locally, and especially on February 12th, Georgia Day, and on December 23rd, the date of the chartering of municipal government.



ABOVE: Original City flag draped atop City Hall during the Automobile Club of America Races, November 25-26, 1908. Georgia Historical Society. Used with permission.

# "A Building for a C



The old City Exchange, built 1799-1801, was demolished in 1904 to make way for a larger and more modern City Hall.

1904



Georgia Historical Society. Used with permission.

1908

Automobile drivers from around the world journeyed to Savannah to participate in the first of the "Great Savannah Races." Mayor Tiedeman allowed City Hall's employees to join thousands of spectators along the 25 mile race course.

Members of the Racing Board and the Savannah Automobile Club met at City Hall before traveling to their positions on the course.

1909



Georgia Historical Society. Used with permission.

President William Howard Taft visited Savannah on his tour of the United States during the first year of his term. Events were held throughout the city for "Taft Day," including a concert by the Savannah City Band, acrobatic performances by the Six Flying Banvards in Forsyth Park, and a parade with President Taft driven through the city's streets. City Hall was decorated with American flags and bunting for the President's visit.

1918

City Council passed a resolution making it unlawful to fly any national flags other than that of the United States or one of its allies from City Hall's dome during World War I.

1919

Two bronze tablets were unveiled on the front of City Hall to commemorate the S. S. *Savannah*, the first steamship to cross the Atlantic Ocean, and the S. S. *John Randolph*, the first iron-hulled vessel seen in U. S. waters.

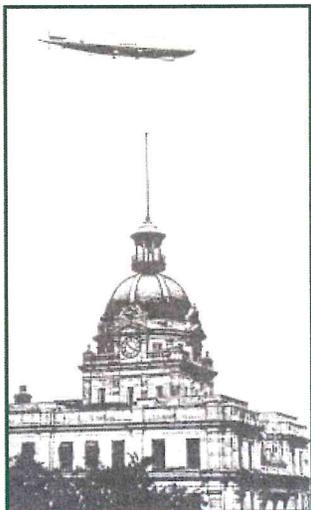
1923



V. & J. Duncan Antique Maps and Prints. Used with permission.

1925

The U. S. Navy Airship *Los Angeles* flew over Savannah on its way from Mayaguez, Puerto Rico to Lakehurst, New Jersey. Described as "a great silver dragon," the airship spent almost fifteen minutes touring the city, having its photograph taken as it floated by City Hall.



Savannah was the welcoming port for the nation's last troops returning from World War I. The 8th Infantry soldiers, known as "America's Last Thousand," were greeted by about 75,000 people at the Municipal Docks. The troops formed a large parade in front of City Hall and marched up Bull Street to Forsyth Park for a barbeque.

1933

A homemade pipe bomb was found on the second floor balcony of City Hall. It was believed that if the bomb had exploded, several lives may have been lost, the upper floors of City Hall destroyed, and windows shattered for blocks.

Photograph by Lee Banks. Savannah Morning News. Used with permission.



1945

City Hall's tower clock was electrified and the iron weights formerly used with the clockworks were sold as scrap metal. In 1998, the mechanical clockworks were replaced with a digital master controller and the original clockworks were restored and placed on display in City Hall's lobby.

1949

Olin F. Fulmer was inaugurated as Savannah's 57th mayor in the first outdoor inauguration in front of City Hall. About 5,000 people were able to participate in the ceremonies, many watching from office windows and balconies.

# Century to Come”



Council Chamber.

The municipal government of Savannah was reorganized under a new charter, creating a council-manager form of government. For the first year under the new system, Savannah received its first All-America City Award “in recognition of progress achieved through intelligent citizen action.” The award banner hangs in the

**1954**



City Hall was designated as the state's first public fallout shelter in the event of a nuclear disaster.

*Savannah Morning News.*  
Used with permission.

**1962**

City Council adopted “Ballad of Savannah,” composed by local dentist Dr. Roy Blackburn, as the official song of the City of Savannah in celebration of the 180th anniversary of the municipal government. Blackburn’s lyrics were inspired by the beauty of the city and began:

*Savannah is so sweet and dear to me,  
This lovely old town with so much history,  
The parks, old homes that were built in the past,  
Their beauty is here and it always will last.*

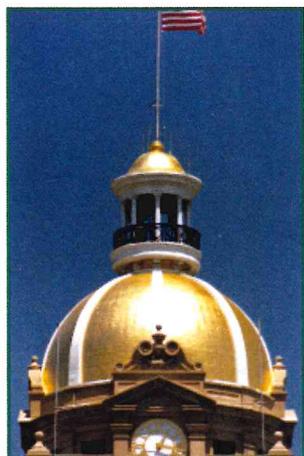


*Savannah Morning News* Used with permission.

**1969**

Actor and director Burt Reynolds filmed the motion picture *Gator* on location in Savannah and used City Hall’s Council Chamber to depict a governor’s press conference. City Hall had already been featured in 1962’s *Cape Fear*, starring Gregory Peck and Robert Mitchum. Exterior shots of City Hall were filmed on location, while City Hall’s rotunda was recreated in a Hollywood studio.

**1975**

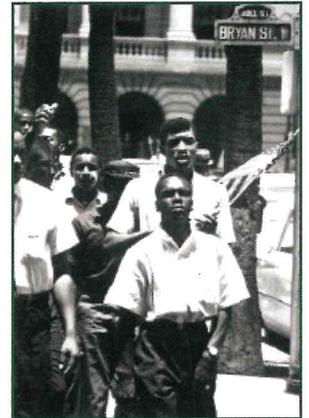


City Hall’s dome, cupola and four clock faces were gold leafed with tissue paper-thin sheets of 23-karat gold by the Jerry O’Neil Steeplejack Family through a generous donation from an anonymous benefactor.

*Georgia Historical Society.*  
Used with permission.

**1986-1987**

*Photograph by Frederick C. Baldwin.*  
Used with permission



**1963**

During Savannah’s Civil Rights movement, City Hall often served as the meeting location for local leaders, as well as the backdrop for mass meetings in Johnson Square, and marches like this one led by Benjamin Van Clark. Under Mayor Malcolm Maclean, the City hired its first African-American employees other than custodians and messengers, including Ruth Glover Ladson in the Revenue Department and Lois Williams Tindall in the Personnel Department.

**1966**

The exterior of City Hall was cleaned, removing over sixty years of dirt and the name “City Hall” was mounted on the front of the building for the first time to assist visitors. Between 1966 and 1986, City Hall’s dome and cupola were painted to protect the copper sheathing from air pollution.



*Photograph by Steve Bisson. Savannah Morning News*  
Used with permission.

**1981**

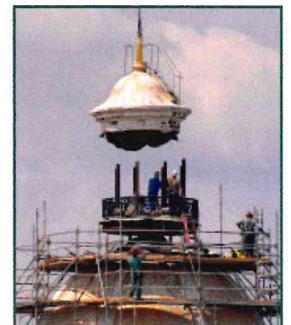
City Hall was documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), of the National Park Service. The City Hall HABS collection, including black and white photographs and a brief history of the building, is preserved by the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C. In 1984, HABS published *America’s City Halls* in which Savannah’s City Hall was included among those designated as America’s most significant city hall buildings.

**1996**

Savannah hosted the 1996 Summer Olympics yachting competition. Throughout the seventeen-day event, the official Olympic flag hung from City Hall’s second floor balcony, greeting over four-hundred athletes from around the world. City Hall also served as a gallery for photographer Jack Leigh’s exhibit *Seaport: a Waterfront at Work*.

**2008**

City Hall received a \$2 million complete exterior restoration, including: replacement of the cupola; construction of a new roof and installation of copper flashing; repairing, waterproofing and re-gilding the dome with 24-karat gold leaf; and cleaning and repairing the limestone and granite exterior.



# City Hall's Treasures



**Mosaics.** City Hall's noteworthy interior architectural features include ornate mosaic tile flourishes in the 1st floor ceiling and floors, as well as marble wainscoting, brass escutcheons, 2nd floor parquetry, and mahogany and live oak pediments and banisters.



**Myers Portrait.** Mayor Herman Myers commissioned this oil painting of himself by Scotch artist Ambrose deBarra MacNeil. He presented it to the City at the first City Council Meeting in City Hall on January 3, 1906. It was slashed across the face by a vandal and restored by G.N. Thonnesen in 1907.



**Exterior Statues.** Swedish-born C.W. Winstedt designed and sculpted in limestone the two, ten-foot-high draped female figures which stand in front of City Hall's fourth story. "Art" holds a palette and "Commerce" a ship.

**Time Capsule.** Local blacksmith Ivan Bailey hand hammered this brass and copper chest for the U.S. Bicentennial in 1976 as a project of the Girl Scout Council and the Night in Old Savannah festival. It is to be opened during the U.S. Tercentennial in 2076.

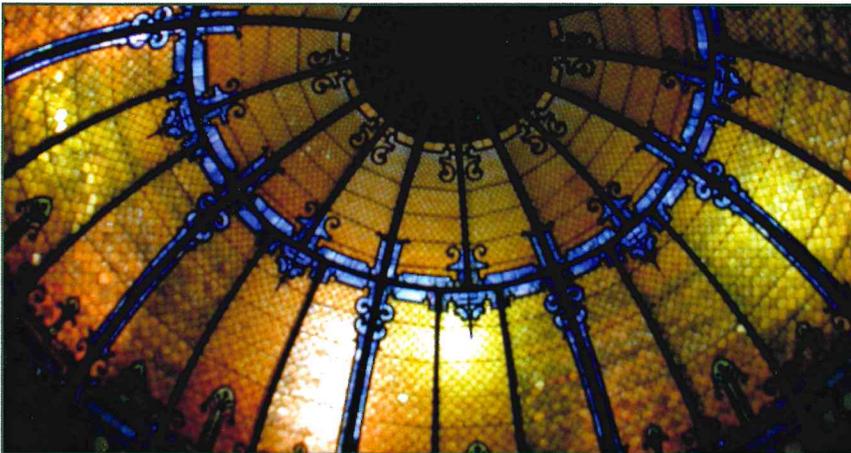




**Gordon Bust.** Juliette Gordon Low sculpted this bust of her grandfather, William Washington Gordon, in London in October, 1926. Mr. Gordon was an Alderman and Mayor, West Point's first Georgia graduate, and founding president of the Central of Georgia Railway.



**Rotunda Fountain.** City Hall's bronze fountain was designed by Spanish sculptor Fernando Miranda y Casellas and cast by the John Williams, Inc. foundry, of New York City. Its four dolphins support four seashells which seat a putto atop the seal of the City, holding aloft a cornucopia.



**Stained Glass Dome.** City Hall's four-story rotunda is crowned by a dramatic stained glass inner dome of golds, yellows, and blues. Hues change subtly with the time of day and weather, as natural light enters through ten windows in the building's fifth story.

## *For More Information About Savannah City Hall*

### **City Hall History On-Line**

The public can access special City Hall Centennial documentation projects on the City of Savannah's website at [www.savannahga.gov/MunicipalArchives](http://www.savannahga.gov/MunicipalArchives).

*A Building for a Century to Come:*

- *The Birth of City Hall, 1903-1906*, traces the planning and construction of City Hall, with supporting images, historical documents, and a subject index.
- *A Century of History, 1906-2005*, features a timeline of important events, renovations and visitors during City Hall's first 100 years.

### **City Hall Tours**

For more information, or to schedule a tour, please contact:

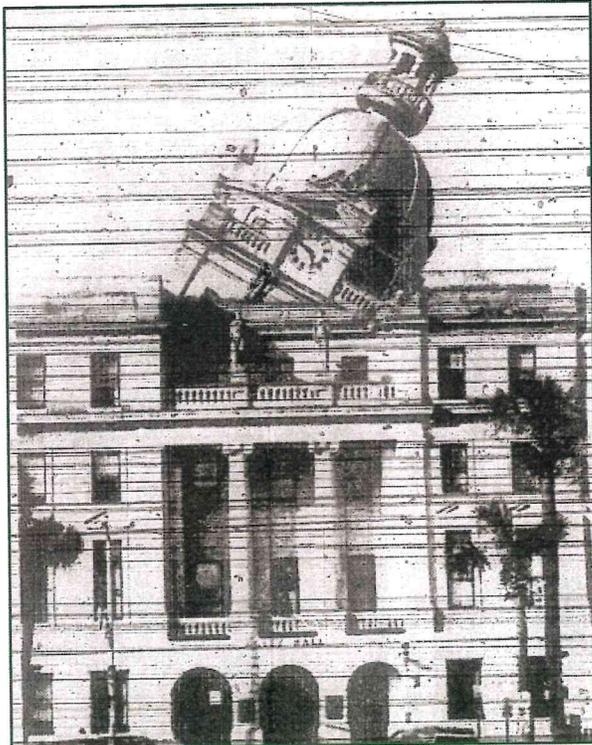
- First Tuesday Tours - Held the first Tuesday of each month at 12 noon, the First Tuesday Tours of City Hall are open and free to the general public. Please register online at [www.savannahga.gov/FirstTuesdayTour](http://www.savannahga.gov/FirstTuesdayTour).
- Group Tours of City Hall - Kelly Zacovic, Municipal Archives, (912) 651-6412, [Kzacovic@savannahga.gov](mailto:Kzacovic@savannahga.gov)

## *How you can help preserve City Hall's History*

If you have items associated with, or depicting, Savannah City Hall — such as documents, photographs, postcards, paintings, drawings, newspaper or magazine articles, souvenirs, toys, furnishings, accessories, etc. — which you would be willing to donate or have photographed and documented by the City of Savannah Municipal Archives, contact the office by email at [Lspracher@savannahga.gov](mailto:Lspracher@savannahga.gov), or by phone (912) 651-6411. Items related to the former City Exchange building and to City government in general are also of interest. Thank You!



**Friday the 13th:  
"An Unlucky Day!"**  
Look closely. On Friday, May 13, 1966, *Savannah Evening Press* photographer Buddy Rich snapped the American flag flying upside down atop City Hall! *Savannah Morning News*. Used with permission.



**ABOVE: "The Dome Is Falling! The Dome Is Falling!"**  
On April 1, 1979, *Savannah Morning News* photographer Bob Morris "doctored" a City Hall photograph to show the dome caving in. April Fool's! *Savannah Morning News*. Used with permission.

**BELOW: "What's Up, Doc?"**

On October 6, 1977, Bugs Bunny and members of his road show, including Batman, the Tasmanian Devil, and Sylvester the Cat, attended City Council Meeting. They presented Mayor John P. Rousakis (shown here) and the Aldermen with real carrots and lobbied for a "Bugs Bunny" bill to enable show business retirements in Savannah. Photograph by Don Wallbaum, *Savannah Morning News*. Used with permission.



# Fun for Future Leaders

## Silly History

### The Fountain Follies: A City Hall Water Play in 4 Acts

#### Act 1. Goldfish Aerobics & Finger Food.

Assistant Clerk of Council C.V. Hernandez reported on January 17, 1906, that the goldfish in the basin of the City Hall fountain "jump out of the water and wag their tails whenever he passes" because he fed them a special patented fish food which sold for 10 cents a box.

#### Act 2. The Goldfish & The Alligators.

On February 17, 1906, City Hall Custodian R.W. Ferguson removed two alligators from the basin of the City Hall fountain, which had been placed there by some prankster. Thankfully, Fire Chief Maguire "took the 'gators in charge" before they had eaten the goldfish!

#### Act 3. Goldfish Pass, Then Rocks & Paint.

In November 1971, the fountain was drained and turned into a Japanese rock garden. A pump failure had caused all but one of the goldfish to die. In 1977, it was briefly suggested that the fountain be replaced with a spray ring. By 1981, the fountain basin had been painted a mournful black. In March 1982, it was repainted blue-green.

#### Act 4. The Wayward City Seal Comes Home.

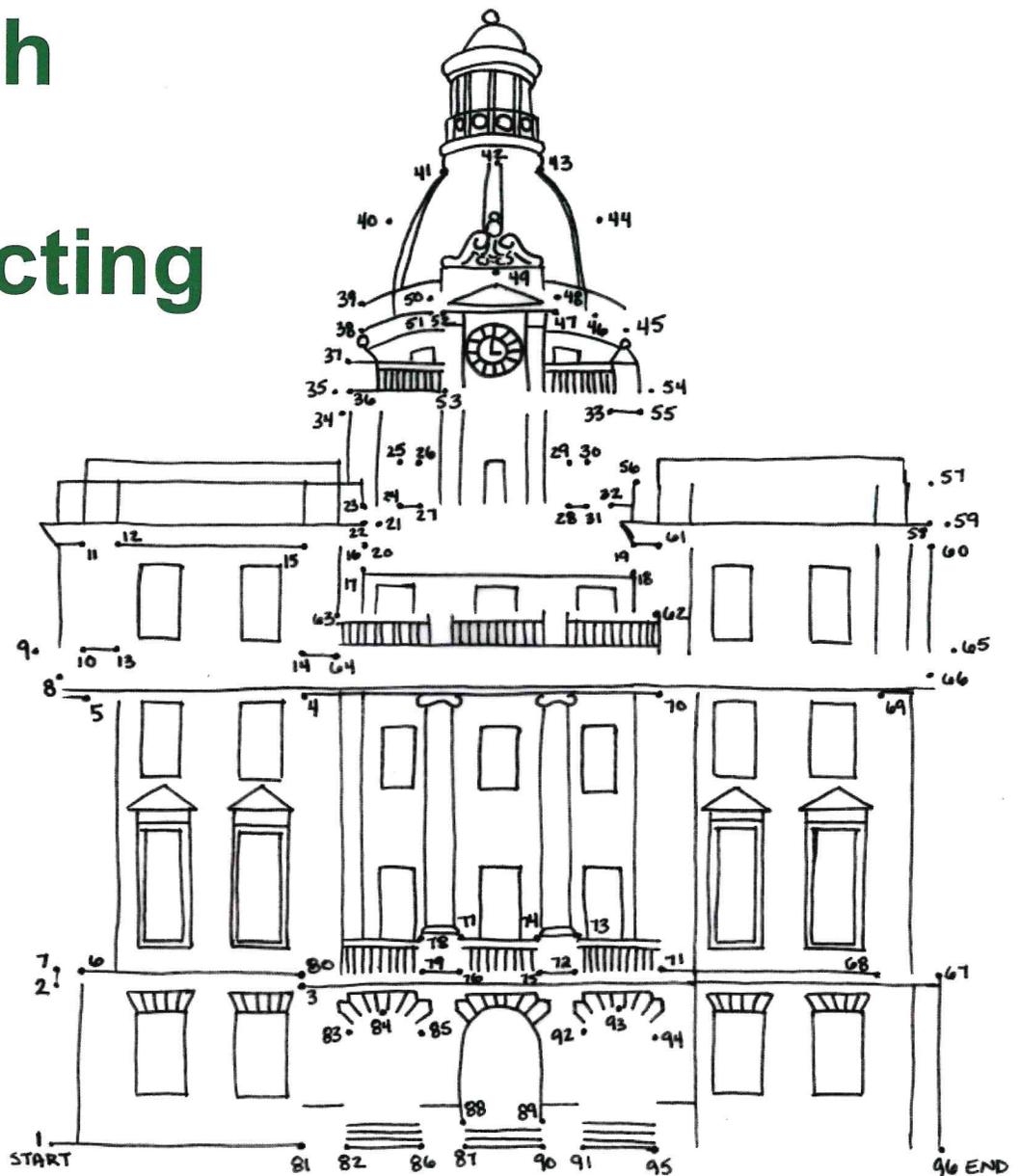
On April 23, 1987, Atlanta rare book dealer Frank O. Walsh, III, returned the City Seal section of the fountain, which he had purchased in 1985 in a lot of scrap metal at an Atlanta flea market for \$80. The seal was thought to have been missing for about ten years. How it ever left City Hall remains a mystery.

Color the seal with your favorite colors.



The official seal of the City of Savannah includes the "Sword of Truth," the "Scales of Justice," and the "Omniscient Eye."

# Help Finish City Hall By Connecting the Dots



## City Hall Word Find

Can you find these words about City Hall?

Remember to look across, down and diagonally!

- |             |             |          |
|-------------|-------------|----------|
| architect   | dolphins    | marble   |
| bells       | electricity | mosaics  |
| bronze      | elevator    | myers    |
| build       | flag        | oak      |
| centennial  | fountain    | room     |
| city hall   | gold dome   | rotunda  |
| clockworks  | granite     | statues  |
| columns     | history     | steel    |
| concrete    | iron        | steps    |
| copper      | limestone   | witcover |
| cornerstone | mahogany    |          |





## Original 1903 Watercolor Rendering of Savannah's City Hall

*Drawn by Architect Hyman Wallace Witcover*

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